THE MONTREAL HERALD.

To-morrow—Bright and Cold.
Sun rose to-day at 7.03; Sets at 5.27.

95TH YE' NO. 39 MONTREAL, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 15 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

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PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES LITTLE ELSE BUT TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Monk Introduced the Subject and Mr. Maclean Enlarged Upon It.

MR. BOURASSA WILL MOVE AN AMENDMENT

Address in Reply to the Speech Moved by Mr. Campbell and Seconded by Dr. Beland.

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The House went into session to-day with the intention of finishing the debate on the speech from the throne. This good resolution shared the fate of many others of equal virtue. When the House adjourned to-night the address had been moved and had been seconded. The leader of the Opposition had given his opinion on it, and the Premier had given his opinion on the opinions of Mr. Borden. Mr. Monk had given his opinion, chiefly of Hon. Mr. Tarte. William Maclean had given his opinion on everything he could think of, and the House adjourned with Mr. Bourassa in possession of the floor and moving an amendment to the address, and in possession of the floor with a budget of opinions to offer on Canada and Canadian railroads.

The speech from the throne failed to please the Opposition, singularly enough. Mr. Borden, the leader, did not like it, and Mr. Monk intimated that it did not meet his views at all. Sir Wilfrid Laurier courteously intimated that the speech was not drawn with the particular view of pleasing the Opposition, but was a message to the country, and while the Opposition might not be pleased, still the country would probably find some pleasure in reading it, as they had with previous speeches which had been severely criticized.

The discussion to-day looks as though the railways were going to be talked about for a few days. Mr. Monk said some unkind things on railway policy, Mr. Maclean talked of little else, and Mr. Bourassa has just begun.

MR. CAMPBELL MOVES REPLY TO THRONE

The mover of the reply to the address, Mr. Archie Campbell, the hero of a hundred fights in the House and before the country, hoped that to him would be extended the same kindly courtesy which has always heretofore been extended to all sides of the House to the young member who is assigned for the difficult task. He thanked the House for the honor conferred, not so much upon himself as upon his constituency, for this was the first time since Confederation that the honor of moving the address in reply to the speech had fallen to West York. Thanks for a bountiful harvest had appropriately preceded the Governor-General's speech. Providence had been bountiful from the West to the East. The Prince and Princess who visited Canada since the last session of Parliament met with such a reception in traversing the Dominion that they must have carried away the pleasantest of impressions of the Dominion. And when the time comes that the sceptre must pass, it is pleasant to know it will pass to a representative of a kingly race fitted to fill the high place.

He believed the people would approve the measures which would be introduced for the purpose of suppressing such diabolical crimes as horrified the world a few months ago.

Mr. Campbell congratulated himself over the progress showing, he believed the last two years had shown that the population is increasing at a rapid rate, and the next census would show a greater increase than had occurred during the two previous decades.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

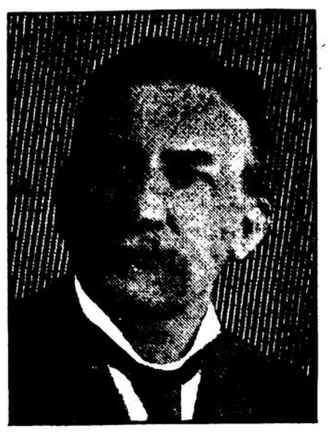
The increase of $2,000,000 in the gross earnings of the C.P.R. was an evidence of the expansion of the country and the prosperity of the people. It had enabled the Government to carry on arrangements for a settlement of a vexed question. The bargain gave the Government the control over the railway and $7,000,000 had been paid on the spot. The ghost it was thought was laid, but the ghost arose in the form of $5,000,000 demanded by the Dominion, and was the stock to be taken at its face or at market value. The people would be glad to know that these questions would soon be settled by the courts and the railroad [illegible] would be placed upon some control.

The arrangement with Manitoba [illegible] promised to bring about a reduction of the cable rates, was another thing which would redound to the credit of the Government.

Canada last year made such a showing in the exhibitions of the world as to entitle it to evidence of [illegible] and distinction — His Excellency's speech. At Paris Canadian exhibitors had taken 44 gold, 47 silver and bronze medals and honorable mention to the number of 61. At Buffalo the Dominion had secured 150 diplomas and medals and a number of others gained at [illegible] been larger. From the [illegible] of the country [illegible] better feeling had been shown [illegible] were and have been [illegible] in the country [illegible] Canada [illegible] Liberals and Conservatives alike. There had been a gratifying increase in trade [illegible] 1901. In 1897 the [illegible] amounted to $[illegible] per cent. In 1898 there was a large increase in the volume of trade. The returns were taken off trade and [illegible] were [illegible] 1901 to $[illegible] an increase of $[illegible] per cent. [illegible] per cent. And the march of progress was not stayed, for the end is not yet. In fact during the last seven months the volume of trade has grown gratifyingly.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES

The report on the necessity for having more commercial agencies abroad should be a gratifying one for the Canadian commercial world. Heretofore Canada had not been able to compete with the country



MR. ARCH. CAMPBELL, M.P.
Who Moved the Address in Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

to the south, which had commercial agents in every important centre of Canada and Europe. This would be remedied.

The reference to the London conference, which would take place at the time of the coronation, was a gratifying one. It will result in enormous advantage to Great Britain and the colonies, and will result in binding still more closely together the mother country and the colonies.

The intention to establish a direct steamship service with South Africa was a commendable one, for it will enable Canada to build up a trade with the new sister nation to be when the country in the south of Africa is settled and a grand South African confederacy is established on the lines of the Dominion of Canada. There is no doubt but that the prosperity of South Africa will be enormous when the country is again at peace, and to take advantage of it a direct steamship service is a necessity. It is well to be early on the ground seeking for an entrance to their markets, for when trade channels are once established they are difficult to divert.

The reference to the coronation and Canada's share in the ceremonies is a happy one. It will gather together representatives from all over the world, men of all classes, creeds and nationalities. The brightest and smartest minds that the world can produce will be there. Canada will be represented by the man above all other men, the man who will tower above them all, as he did on the former occasion when the world's great men gathered at the jubilee of the great British Queen. On that occasion the man who stood on the very pedestal of glory was the Premier of Canada. "We are proud of such a man of magnetic influence and broad mind, one of the noblest statesmen that the world has produced."

Mr. Campbell's speech made a marked impression on the House and as he sat down he was applauded from both sides of the Chamber and by the spectators in the crowded galleries.

DR. BELAND MAKES GRACEFUL SPEECH

Dr. Beland, first in French and then in English, seconded the motion briefly and eloquently. Anyone reading the speech from the throne must come to the conclusion that while the Government is willing and anxious to improve the condition of the country, it is well satisfied with the condition of the country at the present time. The country was certainly well satisfied with its own condition. Wherever you go in the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the cities and in the rural districts, the eye is charmed with evidences of smiling prosperity, and the ear is delighted with the sounds of industry. The development at home must march hand in hand with expansion of trade abroad. The announcement of a South African line was an evidence of the Government's regard in this direction.

Canada has a mixed constitution. We have among us both Englishmen, Scotchmen and Frenchmen, Protestant and Catholic. It will not our destiny [illegible] as a consequence that the only means to build up a prosperous country is by tolerance and co-operation. On this point he said in many parts of the country there was a misapprehension which would have been removed if [illegible] been on their guard. [illegible] have been in the Province of Quebec and [illegible] and seen the enthusiasm with which the Prince and Princess of Wales had been received in the ancient city where a mixed French and English crowd had been gathered. Had [illegible] there would have said in the presence of the Premier that race [illegible] be drawn. It is not so long ago that we can [illegible] that men from Quebec and [illegible] the sea of the Empire [illegible] their memories [illegible] from the shores of Quebec to the shores of St. Lawrence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR B.C. MINES

Mr. J. C. Drewry Tells How Conditions Have Improved of Late.

"Mining in British Columbia in 1901 was carried on under most trying conditions, among which might be mentioned serious labor troubles, excessive freight and treatment charges, especially on silver-lead ores, and the remarkable fall in price of both lead and copper.

"That the industry was able to survive under these conditions is but an additional proof of the wonderful extent and richness of the mineral deposits of that province."

The above remarks were made by Mr. J. C. Drewry, of Rossland, B.C., the managing director of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Ltd., and a director of the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Coy., Ltd., at the Windsor Hotel, last evening, in response to a query by a Herald representative as to how mining matters were progressing in British Columbia.

Continuing, Mr. Drewry said:—"The strike is practically at an end; the mines are now running full handed, and the output for 1902 will be greater than in any previous year. For several years the charge made by British Columbia smelters for freight and treatment on silver-lead ores has been twenty dollars per ton. This excessive freight and treatment charge, coupled with the low price of lead in 1901, caused many mines to close down.

"On January 1st, 1902, the British Columbia smelters announced a reduction of from three to four dollars per ton for freight and treatment charges on silver-lead ores, and as the price of lead is now steadily advancing, the mines will be in a position to resume operations. In December, 1900, the English price for lead was £18 per ton. In January, 1901, the price began falling until it went down to £10 per ton, and has fluctuated around that figure until within the last few weeks. It is now steadily advancing, the present quotation being £11 12s. 6d.

SMELTERS TOO SMALL.

"Another very serious drawback has been the fact that the silver-lead smelters of British Columbia have not been able to handle the entire output of the mines, and a large tonnage had to be shipped to United States and European points at the expense of heavy freight charges.

"For example, the St. Eugene mine, at Moyie, last year shipped 11,000 tons of silver-lead concentrates to Antwerp, paying $17 per ton for freight alone. These concentrates were smelted and refined in Antwerp; the pig lead was then turned into white and red lead, and several thousand tons of these products shipped back to Canada, again paying heavy freight charges. The mine owners of British Columbia felt that their ores should be smelted and refined in Canada, and made representations to the Dominion Government to help out the industry. The Government recognized the difficulties under which the industry was laboring, and granted a measure of relief in the way of a bounty for the production of pig lead in Canada. To my mind, the relief granted was inadequate, and should be doubled.

C. P. R. REFINERY.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company realized the importance of keeping the mines running, so as to provide tonnage for their railway, and, to help out, have started the erection of a lead refinery in connection with their smelting works at Trail, B.C. The refinery will be ready for operating about May 15th, and, although but a small plant, will be increased from time to time to meet the needs of the country. It is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and, in the near future, the silver-lead ores of British Columbia will be smelted and refined in our own province, building up great home industries, and resulting in substantial profits to the mine-owners.

"Canada is at present a large importer of white and red lead. As soon as the refinery is completed at Trail, B.C., Canada will produce her own pig lead, and naturally it will be corroded at home and turned into white and red lead, not only for home consumption, but also for export. British Columbia produces the raw material in rapidly increasing quantities, and within a few years Canada should be an important factor in supplying the white lead markets of the world. Thus it is that the development of one industry leads to the establishing of others, each doing its part towards the upbuilding of Canada and adding to the wealth of the nation.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

"The settlement of the labor troubles, the lowering of freight and treatment charges on silver-lead ores, the recovery in price of both lead and copper, and the building of the lead refinery at Trail have all tended to materially brighten the prospects for profitable mining in British Columbia, and 1902 bids fair to be a banner year.

"There are other reasons, too, why this should be so. The mining boom came on us with a rush. Canadians knew practically nothing of mining, and were forced to depend largely on the wily American. The past five years have been years of education. Experience has been gained, but it had to be paid for. Canadians have taken up mining in earnest, and McGill and the Toronto School of Science are turning out a large number of good, honest, capable mining engineers and metallurgists, who can be depended upon to safeguard the interests of Canadian investors and lend their valuable aid to the carrying on of mining operations on a legitimate and businesslike basis.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company realize the importance of the mineral industry, and have spent millions of dollars in opening up Southern British Columbia. The cost of coke is an important item in the smelting of British Columbia ores. The coke used is made by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie, B.C. Within the past few weeks this company have cut the price of coke down to $4, a reduction of 75c per ton; and the C.P.R. have granted a reduction of 20 per cent. in freight on coke from Fernie to all smelters in the province.

"These facts are mentioned to show that conditions for profitable mining are becoming more and more favorable, and lead to the belief that British Columbia is entering upon a new era of prosperity.

"Many mining stocks are now quoted at below their real value, while others are quoted at figures altogether inflated and unjustifiable. The weeding out process is steadily going on, and investors are rapidly learning to distinguish between the companies who are mining the public and those engaged in mining ores."

when you are well, to rub and scrub, but when the back aches and the head throbs, a woman's work is hourly torment.

No woman can be strong and healthy of body who is the victim of those womanly diseases which are often responsible for feminine sufferings.

Women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of diseases of the womanly organs, say that work doesn't tire them any more. "Favorite Prescription" regulates the periods, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither opium, cocaine or any other narcotic.

"I had poor health for nine years (ever since the birth of my child)," writes Mrs. Armintie Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha Co., W. Va. "Had female weakness, was very irregular and would suffer untold misery. Our family doctor did not do me any good and I concluded to write to you. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I think there never were such medicines in the world. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pellets.'"

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

LATE DR. A. D. WAGNER

Funeral Took Place in Cornwall To-day—One of Best Known Practitioners.

Cornwall, Feb. 15.—The funeral of the late Dr. A. D. Wagner took place to-day and was largely attended. The deceased had been ill for some time, and for the past week or more his recovery was considered impossible. As a last resort he decided to have an operation performed. He rallied for a short time, but the inevitable result followed.

Dr. Wagner was one of the best known medical practitioners in the district. He practised for a number of years at Dickinson's Landing, having succeeded his father, who was one of the leading physicians of Eastern Ontario half a century ago, being well known and held in high repute not only in this district, but also in the border counties of New York State across the river. Dr. "Dick," as he was familiarly called in his younger days, also established a high reputation across the border, and

he was frequently called there for consultation with the local physcians. He was extremely popular with all classes, being of a very genial disposition and possessing a kindly, sympathetic nature that endeared him to his patients. He removed to Cornwall about seventeen years ago and occupied a prominent place in the medical profession here. His ability as a surgeon was especially recognized. He enjoyed the sincere regard of a large circle of personal friends and was held in the highest esteem by the community. His death will be profoundly regretted.

Dr. Wagner was married to Miss Maggie Park, daughter of the late Wm. M. Park, who was in his lifetime one of the leading residents of Cornwall. Mr. J. P. Whitney, the Conservative leader in Ontario, is his brother-in-law. He is survived by his widow and one son. The other surviving members of his family are his two sisters, the Misses Teresa and Sarah Wagner, and a brother, Dr. Geo. C. Wagner, of Tacoma. The sympathy of the community and of many friends throughout the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry is extended to them in their bereavement.

He will be buried with the rites of the Masonic Order, being a Past Master of Farran's Point Lodge.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relies instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 50 cents.—41.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—Adv.

THE LATE D. D. McDONALD.

Cornwall, Feb. 15.—The funeral of the late D. D. McDonald took place from his late residence to St. Columban's Church, where Rev. Vicar-General Corbett celebrated high mass. The remains were interred in St. Columban's cemetery. Despite the bad state of the roads and the storm which prevailed at the time, the funeral was very largely attended, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held in the community.

ONTARIO PROHIBITION

Rumor That the Opposition Will Move Six Month's Hoist.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—This was rumor day at the Parliament Building. A story that does not seem to have been entirely without foundation credits the Opposition with the intention of moving a six months' hoist to the Premier's liquor act. Such a step would give the discontented ones on the Government side an opportunity of shaking off their allegiance to the administration on the question of prohibition.

A feeling exists that the election is bound to come off either on the 3rd or 10th of June.

CONSUMPTION.

Thousands of Persons are Hastening towards their Graves as a Result of this Dread Disease.

A few of the many symptoms of this destroyer of the human race:

Cough, Pain in Chest, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Appetite, Chilliness or Shivering, Chills, Fever, Night Sweats, Expectoration, Weakness, Etc.

A cure is now within the reach of every sufferer.

PUL-MO

If used as directed, will check the progress of this fatal disease and restore the afflicted to perfect health. Do not go to Florida, Maderia, California, Mexico or the Rocky Mountains. Remain at home with friends and home comforts around you and use Pul-Mo, which is the achievement of the century in medical science. Pul-Mo is an absolute cure for Consumption, Throat and Lung Troubles, Coughs, Colds and all other consumptive symptoms.

Pul-Mo is inexpensive, being sold by druggists at $1.00 per large bottle, or you may procure a sample bottle for 15 cents.

Pul-Mo stands alone—the use of any other medicine as an assistant is not necessary. Eat good, plain, nourishing food, get plenty of fresh air and out-door exercise, and use Pul-Mo as directed, that is all—Nature will do the rest.

If your druggist has not got Pul-Mo in stock, a sample bottle will be delivered to any part of the world.

FREE.

By remitting 15 cents to cover cost of postage, give Pul-Mo a trial and convince yourself that it cures. Address all letters to the PUL-MO CO., Toronto, Canada.

SANTOS-DUMONT FELL INTO OCEAN

Ropes got Entangled in Rudder and Screw-Aeronaut Was Unhurt.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 14.—Santos-Dumont's dirigible balloon collapsed at sea this afternoon. Santos-Dumont was rescued.

When Santos-Dumont started spectators thronged every vantage point. It was noticed that his airship did not sail with its usual steadiness. It pitched considerably, eliciting frightened exclamations from the spectators, but the aeronaut kept his course, rising until the guide rope was twenty feet off the water. The weather was windless and sunny, but suddenly a great gust from the well-known rock tete du chien, which towers above Monaco, struck the aerostat sharply, causing it to rear until it seemed to be standing on its head. Oil began to pour out of the motor and Santos-Dumont fearing an explosion, promptly opend a valve and the lower end of the balloon began to empty, partly righting the vessel, but the guide rope had caught in the screw, while the rudder was apparently also entangled.

The airship was thus rendered helpless, and it slowly drifted slantingly toward the land. Meanwhile, Santos-Dumont seemed to be the only person who was unmoved by the accident. There were cries of alarm and excited chattering on all sides. The aeronaut sat still, manipulating the mechanism as far as possible, until it touched the water. Launches from the Prince of Monaco's and other yachts had meanwhile followed close, and as soon as the airship was low enough one of them seized the guide rope and began towing. Santos-Dumont, immersed to his armpits, refused to leave the car, and he shouted directions to those in the launches. The balloon rose a little and then sank again, and then it repeatedly rose and sank until it was half deflated. Presently one end of the cigar-shaped envelope buckled, causing tremendous friction on the tow rope. Five minutes later the balloon burst into ragged pieces of silk that flapped in the wind.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

This was the crowning disaster. The crowd shouted frantically "Save him," but the aeronaut appeared from the shore to be so enveloped in the wreckage that his rescue looked doubtful. The launch of the Prince of Monaco was, however, close to the car, and Santos-Dumont extricating himself from the tangle, climbed with his customary agility over the gunwale. He was no sooner aboard than he stood up in the bows and directed the salvage operations. Several boats took the floating wreckage in tow. This was saved, although it was greatly damaged. The motor sunk, but a diver can recover it.

Santos-Dumont did not leave the launch until everything that could be saved was taken ashore, then, wet, but smiling and unconcerned, he landed amid frenzied cheers from the crowd. He assured his sympathizers that he had been in no danger, and said it was only one more accident. He added that as soon as the misfortune was repaired he would try again.

It seemed that the original cause of the accident was imperfect inflation of the balloon, from which pitching resulted, causing the guide rope to catch in the rudder. It is understood that Santos-Dumont's seventh airship, which was built in Paris, is now coming here.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—The Neue Freie Press says that there is a complete understanding between Austria and Germany on the sugar question. Both are prepared to meet the demands of Great Britain in a conciliatory manner, and, accordingly, if the Brussels conference ends successfully sugar bounties will be abolished. Moreover, an abatement in sugar duties by approximately the amount of the premiums will be proposed.

Which Book Shall I Send?

Please tell me which book I may send to you, or to some sick friend. A postal will bring it. Let me tell you a way that I have found to get well.

I have spent a lifetime on it. I have watched it cure in thousands of cases as difficult as physicians ever meet. I have proved its power; and I will guarantee that it cures you. I will pay for your treatment if I fail.

With the book I send you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize him to let you test it one month. If it succeeds, you may pay him $5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

Don't question my word, for I do just as I say. Such an offer is possible because the remedy is almost certain. I have furnished the treatment to over half a million people in just that way, and 39 out of 40 have paid for it, because they were cured. Where it fails it is free.

My success is due to learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. I bring back this nerve power which alone makes each vital organ perform its functions. I overcome weakness anywhere by restoring the power to act. There is no other way. Where I fail there is some organic disease, like cancer, for which man knows no cure.

This offer shows my confidence. I know the remedy and you may not. Let me take the risk. Ask for the book that will point out the way to get well. Be fair with yourself; write to-day.

Simply state which book you want, and address DR. SHOOP, Box 28, Racine, Wis.

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

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CORSETS.

Discontinued Lines.

C. P., No. 163, at $3.25. Now..... **$1.63**
Sizes from 18 in. to 26 in.

C.P., No. 472, spoon busk, $3.50. Now **1.75**
Sizes 18, 19, 20, 21, 33, 34 and 35 in.

Colonial, white, drab, black, $1.25. Now **.63**
Sizes 18, 25 and 26 in.

R. & G., Style 239, $2.25. Now.... **1.13**
18, 19, 24, 25 and 26 in.

Also a Limited Number of

Parasols

At HALF PRICE.

Ladies' and Children's FURS

Consisting of Jackets, Muffs, Ruffs, Boas, Caps, Collars, etc., at ***20 p.c. discount,*** with 5 p.c. extra for cash.

OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS, when ordering any of the above lines of Corsets, will please note the sizes that are left.

GOOD FOR ONE WEEK.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

LORD ROSEBERY AT LIVERPOOL

Repeats His Repudiation of an Irish Alliance and Home Rule.

London, February 15.—Lord Rosebery attended a great meeting at Liverpool yesterday. He was given an enthusiastic ovation. He commended Dr. Kuyper, the Netherlands Prime Minister, for his efforts in South Africa. What he said had been well worth of the Government's consideration, notwithstanding the limited nature of the commission the delegates possessed. Lord Rosebery emphasized the criticisms he made at Chesterfield in regard to the making of peace. He reasserted his repudiation of an alliance with the Irish. The claims of the Nationalists could not be conceded, he said, they had declared that nothing short of absolute separation would satisfy them, and no sane man would ever advocate granting them independence which in time of war might turn the balance between the success and defeat of the British army.

A LOYAL NOTE.

Durban, Natal, February 14.—Many Germans through the press are daily repudiating the slander that members of Parliament are indulging in by declaring that they favor the Boer cause. Leading colonists intend to submit resolutions at a public meeting, strongly protesting on actual knowledge against this attitude and declaring that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's attitude and that of certain other English Liberals have contributed to the prolongation of the war and encouraged calumnies. The resolutions will express unshaken confidence in Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and hearty concurrence in the Government's policy as the only way to secure lasting peace.

CANADIAN HORSES.

Toronto, February 14.—An Evening Telegram's special London cable says:—Lord Rosebery, in the House of Lords yesterday, adverting to recent statements in the House of Commons, with reference to alleged crookedness on the part of those entrusted with the purchase of remounts for the army in continental countries and elsewhere, said there were other parts of the world where they might have trusted themselves with advantage for the purchase of horses. One place from which there are great complaints, at the present moment, was Canada, which claims that its horses are better than those of the United States.

Toronto, February 15.—At a meeting of the British Empire League, held last night, a resolution was passed instructing the delegates from Toronto to the league convention to be held in Ottawa next week to convey to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government the sentiment of the branch that Canada should defray the expense of the last contingent to South Africa.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The Admiralty has issued a statement of the naval estimates for 1902-03. The amount asked for is 625,100,000 marks, compared with 617,500,000 marks last year. There will be under construction on April 1st 13 battleships, 22 armored cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, 2 third-class cruisers, 10 torpedo boat destroyers and 5 torpedo boats.

RETURN STEAMSHIP RATES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.—The British steamship lines have made a demand that they be allowed to grant a 15 per cent. rebate in Atlantic passenger rates on return tickets. The continental lines allow only 10 per cent. rebate. As a result of this demand there is serious friction between the British and continental companies.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

MARCONI COMING BACK.

London, Feb. 14.—Mr. Marconi will return to Canada in ten days to resume his wireless experiments across the Atlantic.

NEW LEADING MAN.

Alphonse Ethier, a well-known stock actor, has been engaged to play leading roles with the permanent stock company at Proctor's Theatre. He will make his first appearance here on Monday as John Rutherford in "The Wife," the part in which Herbert Kelcey made his first great success.

The Ogilvy Store

AFTER STOCK TAKING!

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

In order to make room for our New Spring Goods, we are clearing out a few odd lines at special prices. The following are a few examples.

Boys' Brown Check 3-piece suits, made of all Wool Tweed, short knickers, sizes 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, were $5.50 to $6.50.

For Next Week, $4.57.

A special line of White Muslin Blouses, nicely trimmed with Embroidery, well made, nicely finished, different sizes, former prices from 75 cents to $1.25.

For 23 cts.

VELVET CAPES AT HALF PRICE.

We have sold a few odd Velvet Capes, which we have reduced to Half Price. All seasonable goods. For example:—

1 only, Velvet Cape, $19.50, for..... $ 9.75
1 only, Velvet Cape, $25.00, for..... 12.50
1 only Velvet Cape, $30.00, for..... 15.00
1 only, Velvet Jacket, $63.00, for..... 25.00
1 only, Silk Jacket, $75.00, for..... 35.00

WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT.

A special line of Ladies' Chemises, all nicely trimmed with Lace and Embroidery, from 40 cents to $2.50.

All at Half Price.

Wedding and Infants' Trousseaux a Specialty.
Art Classes on Tuesday and Thursday at 2.30 p.m.
BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS
ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS.

LAURIE ENGINE CO.,

MONTREAL.

STATIONARY and MARINE ENGINE BOILERS,

Boilers, Saw Mills, Shingle Mills, Woodworking Machinery, Iron Tools,

SHAFTING, HANGERS, BELTING, ETC.

SELLING AGENTS for the following well known manufacturers:

AUSTIN SEPARATOR CO.
BOWDEN, J. W.—Talismanic Belt Dressing.
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BALLANTINE & CO.—Woodworking Machinery.
BURT MNFG. CO.—Cross Oil Filters.
BERTRAM, JOHN & SONS.—Machine Tools.
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DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.
DUVAL'S METALLIC PACKING.
DOWN'S CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE.
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SPENCER DAMPER REGULATOR.
UTICA STEAM GAUGE CO.
WESTERN MNFG CO.—Lathe & Planer Tools.
YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

ADDRESS.

LAURIE ENGINE CO.,
321 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

AFTER STOCK-TAKING Bargains!

Fancy Finish APPLIQUE SILKS, original price $4.00 and $5.00 per yard; to clear at ***$2.00*** per yard.

An assortment of GINGHAMS and PRINTS, 15c goods; choice of the lot, ***10c*** per yard.

A collection of Silk Embroidered PIANO SCARFS and MANTLE DRAPES: Note the clearing prices:

$3.00 Drapes.....for ***$2.25*** $4.00 Drapes.....for ***$3.00***
2.00 Drapes.....for ***1.50*** 5.00 Drapes.....for ***3.75***

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK—A lot of Mill Ends, in lengths from 3 to 15 yards, original prices from $1.15 to $2.50 per yard; to clear as follows:

$1.15 Damask for ***77c*** $1.25.....for ***84c*** $1.50.....for ***$1.00***
$2.00.....for ***$1.33*** $2.50.....for ***$1.68***

A Chance to Buy for Spring!

500 pairs White NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Special Prices from ***35c*** per pair.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

John Murphy & Co. 2241 & 2243 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Terms Cash. *Telephone Up 2740.* *Cor. Metcalfe.*

STOCKS EASIER THIS MORNING

New York Prices Opened Lower. Duluth Earnings Good.

The New York market opened easier all round this morning, with declines ranging from ⅛ to 2 points. The market was only moderately active.

Dominion Coal in Boston opened at 70½ to 71½ asked, and Steel common 29⅝ bid and 30¼ asked.

Duluth earnings for the fourth week of January showed an increase of $13,422 and for the month an increase of $39,894.

$ $ $

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans in London steady, about parity. The Times says Gates and his people have got control of the Colorado Southern. New Metropolitan scheme gives guaranteed 7 per cent. dividend and additional $28,000,000 for improvements. London continues to hear rumors of President Diaz's retirement. Expected bank statement to show further increase in loans. Philadelphia bull pool operating in Chesapeake. B. & O. earnings 10 per cent. on common. Advance in Southern Railway pfd; dividend 5 per cent. expected after March 1. Stock Exchange governors have gone to Washington to fight loan tax. Dun's and Bradstreet's both report business generally active; trade interest expect early advance in refined sugar. The railway list will continue its strong tone, and should the bank statement disclose favorable money conditions is likely to witness higher prices. Metropolitan is likely to be erratic in fluctuation, but on sharp break is well to purchase, as well as B.R.T. Surplus after charges, December 31 st quarter, $880,822, against $638,045 last year, for Manhattan.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	11 a.m.
Amalgamated Copper	68⅛	69¼
Amer. Sug. Ref. Co.	128⅝	128
Am. Smelting & Ref. Co.	47½	47½
Anaconda	32⅝	33
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	77½	77½
Baltimore & Ohio	105⅜	104½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	62½	62
Chicago & Alton	34¼	34
Chesapeake & Ohio	46⅜	46
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	166	165¾
Clev., C. C. & St. L.	101⅛	101⅛
Denver & Rio Grande, pfd.	93¼	93¼
Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	12¼	12¼
Great Northern, pfd.	188⅜	188⅜
General Electric	291⅜	290¼
Kansas & Texas pfd.	54	54¼
Louisville & Nashville	105½	105½
Manhattan Elevated	134	133⅛
Missouri Pacific	103¾	103⅞
Metropolitan Traction	170	168
New York Central	164	163⅜
N.Y., L.E. & Western	40	39¾
Do., 1st pfd.	70¼	70
N.Y. Ont. & West	34	34
Pacific Mail	46	46¼
Phila. & Reading	58	57½
Do., 1st pfd.	83⅜	83⅜
Do., 2nd pfd.	67⅞	67⅜
Southern Railway com.	34⅛	33⅞
Do., pfd	97¾	96½
Southern Pacific	66⅞	66⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	66	66
Texas Pacific	42½	42
U. S. Leather com.	11⅝	11⅝
U. S. Steel com.	44⅛	43⅜
Do., pfd	94¼	93⅝
Union Pacific com.	103¼	102⅝
Wabash	24	24⅛
Do., pfd	43Q	42¾
Wis. Cen. pfd.	40⅞	40⅞
A. L. O.	31½	31⅛
Do., pfd	92¾	92¾

$ $ $

MONTREAL PRICES.

	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	114⅝	115¼
Duluth	11⅝	12½
Do., pfd	22	25
Cable	159	162
Richelieu	112¾	114
Street Railway	278¼	280
Toronto Railway	117	117¾
Halifax	109½	111
Twin City	110	110½
Power	95	95½
Dominion Coal	70¾	71⅜
Dominion Steel	30	30½
Do., pfd	86½	87
Dominion Cotton	54	55
Montreal Cotton	129	131

SALES.

125 Twin City at 110½.
1,500 Dominion Coal at 71.
150 Dominion Coal at 71.
25 Power at 95½.
25 Power at 95¾.
18 Merchants Cotton at 80.
25 Merchants Cotton at 80.
75 Nova Scotia at 65.
25 Dominion Steel pfd. at 86¾.
600 Payne at 31.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

which would cover it. In the case of this first contingent, when a portion of the British Empire was in danger, the appropriation was not looked upon as a necessity, and the country had approved of the action of the Government. The same danger that existed in South Africa then did not exist to-day.

By the death of Lord Dufferin the world had lost a man of imperial mind. On everything he touched he soared to the highest level. Canada was indebted to him for four of the best years of his life, and mourned his untimely death. The Premier paid tributes to the memory of Hon. Mr. Bobell, to Hon. Clarke Wallace and to Mr. Bell.

He complimented the mover and seconder of the resolution, but said the young member for York could not make the House forget the old member for Kent.

The visit of the Prince and the Princess of Wales to Canada had been a notable event. It had served among other things to illustrate the liberty of our Government. The people of the United States were fond of comparing monarchical and republican forms of government. The people are learning that there could be as much and more liberty under a monarchy as under a republic, and as much oppression under a republic as under a despotism. We live under a liberal monarchy. In the Yukon this is seen when large numbers of Americans are finding the administration of the British Government and of British courts the better, and are seeking the privileges of Canadian citizenship.

The Premier said that the Opposition leader was melancholy when discussing the features of the speech of which he could approve, and only seemed happy when talking of those things which seemed to him to be worthy of censure. He, too, had been disappointed with the figures of the census, which served to show the gravity of the emigration which had taken place in former times, but which was now happily being checked. The period of the National Policy was perhaps the worst period of the Canadian exodus. The exodus was not now what it was then and would soon entirely cease.

In fact, there was now a migration from the United States to Canada. There was a migration of American capital to Eastern Canada, and a migration of American settlers to Western Canada. Some see cause for alarm in this, but he did not. American settlers lost little time in becoming Canadian citizens, and he welcomed the advent of American capital. If Americans come to Canada and buy railroads, they use those railroads to carry Canadian trade. They carry that trade to the nearest seaboard, which is Canadian, and the prosperity of the Dominion is increased thereby. The geographical position of Canada with reference to the ocean trade is a fact which cannot be overcome, and is certain to result in advantage to Canada.

The talk of differences in the Cabinet and the suggestion of resignations would not find acceptance. There was no occasion to talk of tariff changes now, but when the time came during the session the Opposition would find the Cabinet with a united front.

The Premier concluded by saying there was no intention of introducing any great measures, and a short session was hoped for.

MR. MONK ON MR. TARTE.

The leader of the Quebec Conservatives followed the Premier. The speech from the throne, he said, was a ghastly vision of dreariness. He based his remarks on Mr. Tarte's suggestions to private members. The Government had not followed the suggestion of the Minister of Public Works, and defined its position on the transportation questions. He wanted the Government's views on the Canadian route which Mr. Tarte had suggested. The speech contained no reference to the Montreal elevator, or to the Montreal harbor. The mover of the speech had suggested a surplus, but he hoped the time had come when the Minister of Finance shall cease to speak of a surplus which shall be burned in that bottomless pit, the Intercolonial Railway. The translation of the speech from the throne was, he said, "a felonious assault on the beautiful language of Voltaire and Racine." Some punishment should be inflicted for such a crime, and he said if necessary they would send for a guillotine to give the offender his dues.

It was just six o'clock when Mr. Monk sat down and the rosy vision of the debate on the speech being finished to-day was dispelled when Mr. William F. Maclean arose and claimed the speaker's attention. The House adjourned for dinner with Mr. Maclean in possession of the floor.

When the House came back Mr. Maclean asked it to acquire and nationalize Canadian railways and telegraphs; to pay the South African contingent, and condemned the preferential tariff. It took him an hour and a half to make his case.

MR. BOURASSA'S AMENDMENT.

When he sat down and Mr. Bourassa took the floor, it was plain to be seen that the end was not yet. Mr. Bourassa said he had an amendment to the address to offer, and not wishing to surprise the House on Monday, would give notice of it now and then move the adjournment of the debate. His amendment is as follows:

"That the time has come when a railway policy should be planned by which the people of this country could expect some return for the enormous sacrifice they have made in order to further the development of their avenues of trade, and especially to prevent our railway systems from falling under contaol of foreign railway corporations."

The House adjourned until Monday afternoon, with the address from the throne taking precedence over all business but the introduction of bills, and Mr. Bourassa in charge of the debate.

POLICE COURT CASES.

Dr. W. Peterson, of McGill University, appeared in the Police Court this morning as complainant against Duncan Morrison, for stealing a $50 fur coat. Morrison alleges that he arrived from Scotland but two or three weeks ago. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for enquete.

H. Johnston has been arrested on a charge of vagrancy.

D. Mackay, a telegraph messenger boy, is under arrest for alleged theft. There are two other cases of petty theft.

Edgar Bergeron has been sentenced to three years in the Reformatory for theft; Thomas Cox, for assault, to $10 and costs or two months; Melina Delongchamps, for selling liquor without a license, to $30 or three months.

RUBBER SHOE MAKERS.

A meeting of the Rubber Shoe Manufacturers' Association was held in the Windsor Hotel this morning at 11 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the business of last year and prospects for the next. As the business year does not commence until April 1st, no announcement of the decisions arrived at will be made public at present. Among those in atendance were:—S. H. C. Miner, president Granby Rubber Co.; J. H. McKechnie, general manager Granby Rubber Co.; H. D. Warren, president Gutta Percha and Rubber Co., Toronto; M. C. Malarchy, manager Boston Rubber Co., St. Jerome, P.Q.; Walter Binmore, sec-treas. Maple Leaf Rubber Co., Dalhousie, Ont.; J. J. McGill, general manager Canadian Rubber Co., Montreal; R. H. Greene, manager shoe department, Gutta Percha and Rubber Co., Toronto.

SOUTH AFRICAN STOCKS.

The London and Paris Exchange, Limited (John L. Galletti, Montreal) quote the following South African stocks:—Chartered, £4 6s.; Barnatos, £4 6s.; Johnnies, £4 1s.; Rand Mines, £12 11s.; Oceanas, £2 15s.; Hendersons, £1 14s 9d.; Kaffir Consols, £2 13s. 6d.; Randfontein Estates, £4; Rose of Sharon, 17s. 3d.; Buluwayo, £1 19s. 9d.; Salisbury, £1 11s.; Bells Transvaal, £1 13s. 6d.; Heidelbergs. 18s. 6d.; Klerksdorp, 14s. 6d.; Prospectors' Matabeleland, 12s.; Witkopje, 14s. 6d.; Nickerk, 15s. 6d.; Goldfields, £9 16s.; Mashonaland Agency, £2 16s.; East Rand, £9 16s.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

At the Church of the Messiah to-morrow the Rev. Hilary Bygrane, of Belmont, Mass., will preach at both the morning and evening service.

PAMPHLET TO WOMEN.

First of a Series Issued by Ontario Government.

In the pamphlet above referred to, the claim is made that the quality of the yeast is the weakness of most bread making, and this is perfectly correct. The further statement is made that "no manipulation of the flour or dough will compensate for weak or badly prepared yeast." The other factors of uncertainty in bread making consist chiefly of insufficient care in kneading, and the differences in the quality of flours. To avoid any and all of these troubles, the only thing necessary to do is to always see that your order for royal yeast is properly filled. Refuse to accept cheap substitutes, and under no circumstances take something that is represented to be just as good. Take no chances whatever of having a batch of bread spoiled in that way, as the cheaply made articles referred to, which are constantly being put on the market, cost just the same as the old and well-known royal yeast, which has for years been used in every home in Canada. Over three hundred tons were used in one year by the British Army in South Africa.

EARLY CLOSING.

The Big Store Closes at ONE O'Clock To-day.

THOUSANDS THRONG

The Big Store's Food Fair

The thousands of people who thronged the Food Fair yesterday were greater in number and beyond the most sanguine expectations of the management. From early morn until six o'clock in the evening, thousands of happy people were busy drinking delicious cups of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, etc., and tasting the tempting dishes of Jelly, Biscuits, Sweets, etc.

THOUSANDS OF SAMPLES

Thousands of Samples were distributed FREE OF CHARGE, and a practical demonstration of the most practical mode of preparing them.

YE OLD FASHIONED CANDY—Hundreds of interested sight-seers viewed the process of making Home-made Molasses Candy.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 15th, 1902.

Jacket Sale

All Reduced from 25 to 75 p.c. off

LADIES' FAWN JACKETS, Beaver Cloth, 22 inches long, fitted back, double breasted fronts, lined throughout best silk, finished stitching and pearl buttons. Regular $15.00. For $3.75

LADIES' COATS, half fitted back, new length, good quality Beaver Cloth, in fawn and blue, lined throughout, finished pearl buttons. Regular $8.25. For $6.20

LADIES' ¾ LENGTH COAT, made of good quality Beaver Cloth, in the new shade of drab and brown, velvet collar and Chesterfield front, trimmed with fancy stitching. Regular value, $13.50. Sale Price $7.50

LADIES' ¾ LENGTH COAT, in Fawn Beaver Cloth, cut double breasted beautifully trimmed with fancy stitching, lined satin. Regular price, $13.50. Sale Price $10.15

SPRING WASH FABRICS

New Swiss Organdie Dress Muslins, 32 inches wide, selected designs, in all the most fashionable shades. Worth 60c. Special Price, per yard 41C

New French Organdie Dress Muslins, 32 inches wide, choice shades, silk effect, selected designs, suitable for Blouses, Dresses, Shirt Waists, etc. Extra value at 85c. Our Special Price, per yard 61C

New Maltese Dress Muslins, 30 inches wide, black and white, blue and white, pink and white, purple and white, navy and white, mauve, pink, white and brown. Cheap at 60c. The Big Store's Price, per yard 46C

New Gloria Satin Gingham, with fancy stripes, braid effect, in all the most desirable shades, choice selection, for Blouses, Shirt Waists, Dresses, etc. Worth 75c. The Big Store's Special Price, per yard 49C

New Scotch Dress Ginghams, 27 inches wide, in fancy stripes, fancy checks, choice shades. Worth 33c. The Big Store's Special Price, per yard.. 21C

New Dress Gingham, Chambray effect, 27 inches wide, English fabrics, in all selected patterns and spring shades. Worth 27c. Our Special Spring Price, per yard 19C

A SPECIAL IN SILK

JUST PUT INTO STOCK, A LINE OF NEW TAFFETA SILK. It includes the very latest colorings for Spring wear. Bright finish. Special 59C

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Change of Name.

The enormous development of our busiuess, which, from being **retail** and **local**, has become **wholesale** and **national**, and from being limited to a comparatively few lines NOW INCLUDES ALL KNOWN SPORTING GOODS, has pressed upon us the necessity of a new name which would indicate the wider field and comprehensive character of our goods. Hereafter

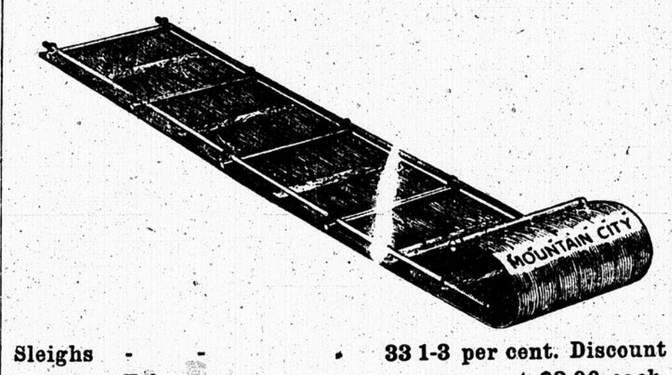
The Mountain City Cycle Co.

WILL BE KNOWN AS

The Dominion Sporting Goods Co.

The management remains unchanged, but increased facilities and a large staff are required for the greatly increased business.

To signalize the change of name and to make room for our great Spring importations we begin today a great clearing sale of all winter sporting goods to last the remainder of this month. All these goods are offered at reductions of from **20 per cent.** to **50 per cent.** These are given as samples of the extraordinary values offered:



Sleighs - -	33 1-3 per cent. Discount
25 7-foot Toboggans - - -	at $3.00 each
50 Pair Skis, complete, - -	at $3.00, all lengths
25 Sets Boxing Gloves -	reduced from $2.00 to $1.25
25 Sets Boxing Gloves -	reduced from $2.25 to $1.50
25 Punching Bags - -	reduced from $1.75 to $1.25
25 Pairs Skating Boots - -	from $2.00 to $1.50

Remember the Old Place and the New Name:

THE DOMINION SPORTING GOODS CO.

2365 St. Catherine Street.

Phone Up 1012.

WILDER'S Furniture and Carpets...

CASH 10 DOLLARS — WE GIVE CASH RECEIPTS

25 BOX LOUNGES, in Velour, regular $18.00.
Our Special Price $14.40

50 IRON BEDS, any size, regular $5.00.
Our Price $3.50

75 only BOOKCASES, Solid Oak, regular $2.50.
Our Price $1.25

15 only MORRIS CHAIRS, Velour Cushion,
Our Price $3.00

All Remnants of Carpets, Oilcloths and Linoleums, 25 per cent. Discount off regular Price.

The discount applies to all Remnants in our stock. Some Remnants contain as much as 35 and 40 yards.

Ask to see our ENGLISH BRUSSEL'S CARPET, regular price $1.15. Our Price, made, laid and lined, **88c.**

258 St. James St. 1837 Notre Dame St.

2415 St. Catherine St. 2080 Notre Dame St.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Fac-Simile of Cure | Purely Vegetable

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Too Late for Classification.

FOR SALE — FEMALE CANARIES, Norwich, also two fibre washing tubs. Apply 253A St. Antoine st. 39x

FOR SALE — A PRETTY LITTLE ISLAND, opposite Ste. Rose, Ottawa River. J. Fairbairn. x

TO LET — NO. 9 ESSEX AVE. A self-contained house, 7 rooms, with Daisy furnace. Apply to D. Miller, 2235 St. Catherine street. 40x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS SALESMAN, TO represent a good house through Ontario, for tea and coffee firm. Reference A1. G 71, Herald. 39x

WANTED — POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY as stenographer and typewriter. Can furnish best of references. Apply G. B., 274 St. Catherine st. 39x

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE STOCK-TAKING Bargains at Leach's Piano Rooms, 2440 St. Catherine street, between Stanley and Drummond, is a 7 1-3 octave Nordheimer Upright Piano, $150 cash. Just received in part payment for one of the Prize Medal Morris Upright Pianos. Other bargains in Uprights by Steinway, Evans Bros., etc. N.B.—Open evenings. x

WANTED — MONTREAL AND LONDON Mine. Wanted 500 or 1,000 shares, if cheap, and no commission. State price. Address Box G 68, Herald. 40x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant in a small family. Apply 363 Greene ave., Westmount. 44x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family, no children. Apply before 3 or after 6. 27 St. Luke st. 44x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HANDS AND young girls to learn sorting cotton and wool clippings. Wilcock, 168 St. Maurice st.

TO LET — A SPLENDIDLY FINISHED house, on Tupper street, fully equipped in every respect, and containing nine rooms. Rent $700 and taxes. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., 205 St. James street. 39x

TO LET — STONE FRONT HOUSE, ON Peel street, above Sherbrooke street, heated by hot water and containing ten rooms. Price $700 and taxes. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate & Agency Co., 205 St. James street. 39x

FOR SALE — 3 H.P. ELECTRIC MOTOR, Royal, in first class condition. Will be sold at a bargain. G 69, Herald. 46x

TO LET — SMALL FLAT, HEATED, FOR manufacturing, with power if desired; very central location; good light. Terms reasonable. Box G 70, Herald. 40x

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFF

For Evening Parties

Japanese table napkins, in all the novel and pretty styles. From 5c to 15c a dozen. Ladies Fans in White, Silk, Gauze and Feathers. Prices from one to seven dollars.

Prizes For Progressive Games.

A fine assortment of Burnt Leather Goods, all useful articles for Ladies and gentlemen. Fine Gold Plated Photo Frames, Fancy All Metal Ware. Chinaware, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Plates, Bon-Bons, Chocolate Pots, Fancy Vases, etc. Mirrors in all shapes Ladies' Pocket Books, Card Cases and Purses, Chatelaine Bags, etc. All in fine Leathers, with a very large variety of other nice goods to select from.

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET

1140 Sherbrooke Street.

3 story stone front house with bay windows and extension dining room. House is in good order. Very good Stables. For permit apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

No. 55 Durocher St.

Property of the late Mr. Henry Archibald. Comprising a commodious double house, with fine large rooms, stables, coach house, etc., etc.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE LOT 50 X 120.

No. 45 Durocher St.

A double cottage, 15 rooms, including basement; good plumbing; stone front, brick extension iron roof, brick stable, stalls for three horses, shed and coach house. House can be seen at any time with permit. For particulars apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

A Handsome Villa Residence,

On one of the leading West End streets. One of the finest properties in the city, complete in every particular, with good stables and conservatory. A genuine bargain, as the owner intends leaving the city. Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

1160 Dorchester St.

Edgehill Avenue, a substantially built solid stone house, with spacious rooms and halls, eight bedrooms, four with dressing rooms en suite, two bathrooms, stables and coach house.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

6 McGregor Street.

A comfortable double house, with deep lot and tennis lawn; vacant lot adjoining, 40 x 150, would be sold either with or without the house.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

Mackay Street.

Three story stone front house, hardwood floors. Open plumbing, electric lighting, 5 bedrooms. Price moderate; possession early.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

63 Tupper Street.

A double Cottage, containing square hall, drawing room, with large bow window, dining room, 5 bedrooms, large bathroom, servants' room in the basement; very pretty garden in rear.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

No. 82 Durocher St.

the residence of the late P. S. Murphy, Esq. The house is a solidly built, semi-detached, double cottage, with modern plumbing and good hot water furnace. Possession immediately if required. Lot contains 3,800 feet.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE

344 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount, For Sale or To Let, Furnished or Unfurnished.

The House is very choice and is exceptionally good value. Will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving town.

Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building,
Tel. Main 3344.

On Monday 17th FEBRUARY,

There will begin at the factory of

Marchand,

1869-1871 Notre Dame St.

Bell Telephone Main 4679.
Merchants Telephone 502.

A Colossal Sale

THE LAST BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

Like you, ladies, we make each year a great house-cleaning (which we call stock-taking).

We will begin by a great clearing of our surplus stock of winter goods, which is considerable, and which were made in our own factory, so that the assortment is very much more complete than it otherwise would be.

We shall profit on the sale by showing the brilliancy, for the first time, in the latest styles, and to give the chance of procuring goods at the same price as advertised.

Secure one of our circulars, distributed all over the city.

Bargain No. 1

1 LOT OF SKIRTS, in Fancy Cloth, all wool, double frill, tailor made, latest flare style. Regular price $5.00. Before stock-taking, 99C

Very Special

1 LOT OF BEAUTIFUL FRIEZE SKIRTS, iron gray and black, with stitching at the bottom. Always sold at wholesale for the large price of $3.75. Price, from the Manufacturers $1.59

Secure one of our circulars, distributed everywhere in the city.

ASK FOR OUR SKIRT. Special, during this Sale, at $2.99

For $5.99

NOTICE OUR CLOTH SKIRTS, finished with pleats and frills, tastefully cut and with fancy trimmings. Incomparable value. Regularly at $12. Will be sold by the maker, as advertised, for $5.99

We have the largest assortment in the city of SKIRTS, from ..... 99C to $35.00

Profit by the waning of the season by procuring a FUR COLLARETTE at 50 per cent. reduction.

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THE ADDRESS.

Things cannot be said to be going badly in the country when practically the only thing the leader of the Opposition can complain about is an apparent difference of view on tariff questions between Mr. Fielding and Mr. Tarte, as evidenced by the reports of their speeches at a recent dinner in Montreal. Mr. Tarte announced that he always had been and still was an advocate of measures to protect Canadian industry against unfair competition, and Mr. Fielding, now as always an advocate of free trade, spoke of the care that had to be exercised lest in the process of putting the manufacturing industry on a better and more permanent basis, there should be any avoidable shock to industries established under former conditions. Both speeches could very readily be reconciled to existing circumstances if the desire was to regard them in that light, and indeed it is a very good sign for the prosperity of the Dominion when a former protectionist and a former free trader can see in the actual tariff a working arrangement that is best suited to present conditions. And the outlook for Mr. Borden is not very hopeful if the only scrap of comfort left to him is the fact that there is in the Liberal Cabinet a gentleman who some few years ago was a Conservative, and who then trusted in the main as well as the minor planks of the party's platform.

For the rest, the speeches of the leaders on the address heighten the impression that the session will be a short one. Mr. Borden does, indeed, give some indication that he and his following will devote some time to keeping the trade question before the public, but the note is not very strong just yet. Perhaps after the caucus it will be stronger.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S LIQUOR TRAFFIC REFORM BILL.

While the Licensing Bill, which has just been introduced in the Imperial Parliament by Mr. Ritchie, the Home Secretary, on behalf of the Government, is a very modest measure by comparison with the heroic legislation submitted by Mr. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, to the House in Toronto, or with the fully completed act which is still awaiting the pleasure of Premier Roblin in Manitoba, it is nevertheless worthy of some attention if for no other reason than that suggested in the fable that the mouse was able to render the lion some valuable service on a certain critical occasion. Mr. Ritchie's bill, it must be candidly confessed, leaves untouched many parts of the temperance reform scheme which has for a good many years dangled before the eyes of the public of the British Isles. Nothing is proposed with respect to a change in the licensing authorities, or the reduction of the number of the licensed houses, or local option, or compensation, or the unearned increment of licenses, or hours of closing, or tied licenses, or the infinite variety of other matters considered by the Royal Commission of which Lord Peel was chairman. Topics are omitted from the bill which many temperance reformers think most urgent, but it by no means follows that the cause will benefit the less on that account. The fate of heroic remedies in Great Britain has not been encouraging in the past, and there is no reason to suppose that the outlook for them is any better now than it was. Probably this is why the bill has won some commendation from so ardent a temperance reformer as Mr. Caine, although it was sneered at by one member of the House of Commons as a "puny creature."

The bill is on the lines laid down by the Bishop of Winchester in the last session, and it aims principally at alterations in the law with respect to drunkenness. Few will question the necessity for change in this direction or the expediency of some of the proposals. That drunkenness is a prolific cause of crime was one of the findings of the Royal Commission on prison reform presided over by Mr. J. W. Langmuir in Ontario twelve years ago, and many excellent authorities are of the same opinion. Mr. Ritchie, in his speech in support of the bill the other day, stated that nine-tenths of the greatest of all crimes brought under his notice officially—that is to say, cases of murder in which the exercise of royal clemency is under consideration, can be traced to that cause. Whatever may be the true proportion, few persons will deny the need of bringing the law into harmony with public opinion on this subject. With the old unprofitable way of dealing with the man who has lost control of himself, that is to say of convicting him and sending him to jail time after time, the enlightened part of the public has long been weary. The habitual drunkard is, by the bill now before the Imperial House, to be treated as a half criminal, half lunatic. His wife, if he be married, will be entitled to a protection order against him. One stringent proposal which temperance workers everywhere will be glad to welcome, is that any one who is convicted of a crime in which drunkenness is an element, and who is also a habitual drunkard, may not purchase liquor with impunity; if he attempts to do so within a period of three years he is liable to a penalty, and a publican who is notified of the facts will also be liable if he knowingly supply liquor to such a disqualified consumer. More important perhaps, and not less stringent, is the suggested change in the law as to permitting drunkenness on licensed premises. This makes it incumbent upon the publican, or saloonkeeper, as we should call him here, to see that his customers do not become drunk in his house, and to prove, should such a contingency arise, that he did his best to prevent it. A provision of this kind needs careful framing, but as to the need for it, few who have witnessed what takes place in saloons on certain evenings during the week will dissent. There exists unfortunately in every community—and nowhere is it more strongly in evidence than in Montreal—a reckless minority, the worst foes of the trade, who ply their customers with drink so long as they can pay, and then turn them on the streets primed for any sort of mischief and ready for crime. A fairly drawn provision with this object in view ought to receive the support even of the respectable element in the liquor trade. Another change which Mr. Ritchie's bill provides affects ill-conducted houses. Under the present law if a license is endorsed with three convictions, it is not renewed. But in order to save the offender from losing his license, it is well known that the justices do not always convict when they ought. The Home Secretary thinks that the object in view will be better carried out if after five convictions in five years the justices, in the event of their renewing a license, are obliged to give their reasons in writing, and a right of appeal from their decision is created.

The part of the bill which will probably arouse most opposition is that relating to what are called "off-retail" licenses—that is licenses to grocers to sell drink in bottles. Here the temperance reformers have got virtually all they asked. It is intended to place all these licenses, which can be obtained for a payment of £10, under the absolute control of the justices. The grocers and their friends are likely to offer strong opposition to this, for it is notorious that this license is used as a cloak to cover many irregularities. The question of the sale of liquor in clubs is dealt with by the bill. The difficulty of distinguishing between genuine and bogus clubs will be the difficulty which legislation will encounter here. There are no doubt bogus clubs in existence, conducted in ways that would not be tolerated in a respectable public house—clubs whose names often figure in police courts, and which are the scenes of gambling and brawling. There are other clubs which need as little supervision as one's own house, and fussy interference with them would not be tolerated. It will be interesting to observe how Mr. Ritchie proposes to classify these two types by a system of registration.

ANOTHER INVASION.

Protectionists and bounty advocates are continually getting hard knocks from the very people whose interests they so ardently and eloquently support. When the ship bonus people of the United States were urging shipbuilding bounties most warmly along came Sir Christopher Furness and cynically ordered twelve ships from American yards. The builders ran the chances of being financially wrecked by building these ships without any bounty assistance and accepted the contract.

Now an American company, the Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, wants to establish a branch in Canada. It is not afraid of being in a slaughter market. Nor is it fearful lest it be unable to nurse its industry over the infant stage without milk from the public bottle. It is coldly hunting for a place to put its works on, and it isn't wasting any time at Ottawa. Kingston seems to be the favored spot; but wherever they start operations they will employ about 1,000 men, and propose to supply the trade of the British Empire from a Canadian centre. If an American company dare make an attempt to invade the Empire from a Canadian base of supplies, without any misgivings as to the result of the campaign, why need Canadian capitalists stand in fear and trembling, pleading for the Government to protect their operations?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Anybody who thinks the country is ripe for a change of Government ought to read Mr. Borden's speech and try to reason why a change is needed.

Mr. Ross' newspaper opponents are saying he has killed prohibition by ordaining that the prohibitionists shall poll a vote equal to half the total vote polled at the general election. But ought a prohibitory law to be enacted anywhere unless public sentiment approves it to that extent?

New York State gives a further example of the favor which vaccination laws are now meeting. It has ordained that no concern employing more than ten people shall hire any person who has not been vaccinated within five years. This is a most effective way of bringing about a general compulsory vaccination.

Mr. Jas. J. Hill, in telling about the great Northern Pacific gamble, said he was buying locomotives on the day the stock went to ten times its par value. He had no occasion for worry, he said, because Lord Strathcona, Lord Mountstephen, and three or four other gentlemen had agreed to withhold their shares from the market and to back his plans. They had only given their words, but on that basis Mr. Hill let Wall street perspire and went off to buy locomotives.

Some of the people of the United States are very much agitated because of the concession to monarchical ideas in the knee breeches which the representatives of that Government will wear at the coronation of King Edward. The extent of the concession will be most accurately gauged by the representatives themselves. Muscular tissue is said to have collected itself artistically and in due quantities beneath the stockings of Ambassador Choate, but we do not know whether any of the special representatives desire to be democrats to the boot-tops or not.

A "naval battle" has been fought in South American waters. Two ships were engaged, and one at length struck her colors to the other. The significant part of the fight was that it was a Venezuelan Government cruiser which surrendered to the rebel ship Libertador, the transformed English tramp steamer which, like Cromwell, started out late in life as a warrior. Simultaneously comes the report that Germany is about to serve a diplomatic distress warrant upon Venezuela. About the time Germany takes steps to give effect to its warrant she may find that a new tenant has made a forcible entry into the Government premises in Venezuela's capital.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

DR. J. G. RUTHERFORD.

Dr. John G. Rutherford, who has been appointed to the position of chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion of Canada, was born in Peebleshire, Scotland, on Christmas Day, 1857. He was educated at Glasgow High School, and by private tuition. Coming out to Canada, he took a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and afterwards attended the Ontario Veterinary College, where he was the gold medallist in 1879. He settled in Portage la Prairie, Man., and soon had a flourishing practice as a veterinarian. During the Rebellion of 1885 he served with the Winnipeg Field Battery as veterinary surgeon, and was at Fish Creek and Batoche. Dr. Rutherford has been prominent in public affairs in Manitoba and has held many offices. He sat in Parliament as member for Macdonald from 1897 to 1900, and is a strong believer in Canada's great future.

MRS. CAMPBELL IN "MARIANA"

Last night's audience at the Academy was distinctly annoyed. Why had Mrs. Patrick Campbell lured them from their comfortable homes to witness a Spanish tragedy, with nothing else in it until the last act except a detailed recital of her "past" by the heroine? And that last act! They were not at all sure whether it ought really to be played before a mixed audience in evening dress, with an acute sense of respectability. Their doubt was excusable. There has been nothing approaching that scene represented on a Canadian stage. There is nothing in recent English literature approaching it except a chapter in "Jude the Obscure," to which it bears a strange similarity. And "Jude," it will be remembered, was expurgated for American consumption.

Yet "Mariana" is a great play, and a great revelation of Mrs. Campbell's powers; and it is far from being as morbid as its predecessors. For the first time it exhibited that actress in an absolute love scene, and the effect was strangely, terribly beautiful. If the first three acts were uninteresting, which they are not, the last would still carry the play. The atmosphere of it is tense, breathless, from beginning to end. The curtain falls on Mariana dead, shot by her husband, and husband and lover going into the garden to a duel to the death; and this appalling situation actually comes as a relief.

In deference to that theory of criticism which claims that the opinion of the audience is the proper test, it should be added that some eight persons applauded the final curtain.

LIGHTNING CALCULATORS.

"One of the oddest things I came across in my wanderings," said a traveller recently returned from the West Indies, "was the extraordinary aptitude of negro children for mental arithmetic. I visited a good many of the public schools and saw some astonishing exhibitions of this faculty, which is probably the last with which one would credit the grandchildren of African savages, as many of the West Indian negro children are. The currency of the islands is, of course, British, so that calculations of any sort are more complicated than with us. Yet an inspector or visitor can ask a school full of ragged urchins what would be the cost of seven gross of handkerchiefs at fivepence three farthings apiece and receive the answer almost as soon as the words are out of his mouth, and doubtless long before he had himself worked it out. This can be kept up all day, to the great enjoyment of the children, who regard that sort of thing as sport.

"The same children, when confronted with a reader, may make sad work of it, and seem certainly little above the average. Even when made to do sums on a slate they are not brighter than most white children. Perhaps that statement should be qualified, for there is no doubt that the children of pure-blooded Africans develop phenomenally for the first five or six years of their lives, and indeed until 12 or 13 years old are fully the equals intellectually of white children. I have seen white babies as intelligent as some of these negro infants at the same age. But when past 12 their minds seem full grown, and it is not easy to teach them, except in cases here and there. All these observations, however, apply to children of negroes whose parents or grandparents were brought from Africa when full grown.

"There are many West Indian negroes who do not speak English, and there are large societies named according to the part of Africa from which the members or their parents came. A Nangobar, for instance, would not think of joining a Congo society. So they all stand much nearer to Africa than do our negroes, which makes the observation of their characteristic very interesting. Unfortunately, th do not seem to retain to any mark degree this faculty for rapid calculation when they reach manhood. And even if they did they would be so backward in other respects that their value as clerks would be slight."—New York Tribune.

MR. GAVREAU'S REPLY.

Mr. Charles A. Gavreau, M.P. for Temiscouta, replies to some of his newspaper critics on the contingent question in the following words:—

"We should as far as possible aid the Mother Country when she is threatened, be the war just or unjust, and why not? "Because we are a colony protected by England, and should a new war arise and the latter should ask our assistance the Federal Government would not have to ask if the war was just or unjust, but would simply say to the whole country: 'England is at war and asks our support, and all those who wish to go let them go.'"

EUROPEAN PORTS THROUGH CANADIAN EYES

By Geo. W. Stephens, Jr.

I.

On the 1st of October last I left Canada for a holiday in Europe. While there I realized that it was an opportunity not to be neglected of visiting as many sea ports of Europe as time and opportunity might permit, with a view of looking into existing conditions, examining the manner in which exports and imports are handled abroad, and the steps that have been taken in the different shipping centres of Europe and Great Britain to accommodate the demands of modern shipping. For this purpose it was my good fortune to spend some time in each of the following places, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Calais, Cherbourg and Havre, London, Plymouth, Southampton, Bristol and Newcastle, Glasgow and Liverpool.

In covering the ground referred to above, and in taking up this question of seaports, terminals and their equipment, I admit not having any special qualification, nor do I claim in any of the remarks that are to follow any expert knowledge with which to color impressions received. I have simply gathered facts and impressions as I went along which seemed to me to be of some interest to Canadians, as they certainly were to me. I should like those who happen to read these lines, and any letters on this subject that may follow, to bear in mind that I am giving personal impressions only, for which I alone am responsible. These letters will likely not bring anything new to those who have interested themselves in the development of Canadian ports, but I should very much like to awaken Canadian people of every province, and in every calling of life, to the importance of this port question to the farmer, miner and laborer as well as the shipowner.

The strongest impression made upon my mind after spending the better part of three months visiting the most important shipping centres of Europe and Great Britain, is this, that in treating terminal facilities in Canada the paramount consideration should be the immediate adoption of a harbor improvement scheme that will not only provide Montreal with modern harbor and dock equipment, but will provide conditions either in Quebec, St. John, Halifax or Sydney that will attract the trade during that portion of the year when Montreal must per necessity be closed, and thus preserve in Canada at Canadian ports the continuity of commerce. The work should be done by the nation and not by private corporations. The continental system has almost entirely discarded private and individual investment in the matter of harbors and terminals, and the great ports of Europe have been built up by the people's money, are managed by the people and are owned by the people. Harbor and terminal rights are highly valued in Europe, and it is held that the benefits of these should be national instead of local, and so the nation's money, at low interest, is put into these national undertakings, and the whole people become shareholders instead of the terminals being exploited for the benefit of a few capitalists.

Montreal has given away enough public franchises in the past. The remaining few should be held for the people.

WINTER PORTS.

It may as well be admitted that there exists to-day obstacles of a practical nature which prohibit the consideration of Montreal doing business as an open port in winter. For this reason it is evidently short-sighted to develop the port of Montreal without at the same time taking steps to improve the docking facilities in one or more of Canada's other sea ports. Shipping men whom I met abroad emphasized repeatedly the point that all water transportation was much facilitated and cheapened by conditions which allowed the same ships to ply continuously between the same points, tying up at or near the same docks. It is not a matter of great satisfaction to contemplate the development of Montreal as a port and feel that while so doing Canadians are attracting and increasing a trade which they simply hand over to the ports of a foreign country for half the year. It means something to Canada and Canadians whether six months of her shipping business is given as a gift to other people, or whether by foresight and enterprise we can divert this generosity into the hands of our own people where it ought to remain. I believe that Canadians have not realized the difference it would make to Canada if those who have the power would rise high enough above petty jealousies and local interests to realize that, while we are momentarily making each petty interest serve its own end, we are at the same time giving our competitors the opportunity, which they seize with avidity, to attract into foreign channels the trade which is justly ours. It is not a proud thing for Canada to witness a village of 30,000 inhabitants on the coast of Maine with terminal facilities which we cannot supply in Montreal owing to the clashing of many different interests. The ports of Europe that are vying with each other to supply shipping with modern requirements have all had more or less the same difficulties to cope with. Those who have been successful, and who are to-day attracting the world's trade and increasing their own prosperity, are the ones which at the outset recognized the impossibility of arriving at satisfactory results where so many interests clashed. Agreeing to disagree, they placed their development in the hands of one or more distinguished experts whose independent position guaranteed the unprejudiced shaping of the future, and their plans and suggestions, submitted after exhaustive examination of prevailing conditions, were eventually the common ground for a continuous scheme of harbor development extending over many years, and in the end presenting a harmonious whole.

FOREIGN CRITICS.

The stories I have heard abroad about the St. Lawrence route were in many cases so exaggerated and so entirely venomous that my impression grew stronger, as the numerous stories increased, that this is one means adopted by our competing seaports to the South and those interested in their success, to discredit Canadian harbors in general. Be this impression true or false, the idea is nevertheless strongly rooted abroad that the St. Lawrence route is beset with insurmountable obstacles. What we ought to do, it seems to me, is to spare no money and no means until what remains to be set right in our national water way is adjusted with the very best appliances available. Let our cities crush the idea of strangling each other for fear of not holding or increasing our local trade. The world holds enough business to guarantee the development of Montreal, Quebec, Sydney, Halifax and St. John, and when these ports are equipped as their competitors are to-day business will come, remain, and grow in spite of all the calumny and libel that may be used by competing terminals.

That continental ports have had their difficulties is early recognized by any one who inspects their position, and acquaints himself with the history of their development. After seeing the difficulties overcome by united action and enterprise elsewhere the conviction is strengthened that there remain very few connected with our own port that cannot be surmounted. I hope to show briefly in the letters which follow the position and equipment of Continental ports, what it has cost the people to bring about these improvements, and the immediate widespread benefits accruing to each nation in their bid for a share in the world's trade.

It is a marvellous thing that, with the wretched equipment of our harbor in the past, we have been able to hold the trade as we have, and after seeing the way other ports are equipped to handle business one cannot but feel that there must be a tremendous future for the port of Montreal when its equipment shall be modern and complete, meaning a great increase in population, increase in prosperity for everybody, and commercial prestige for Canada.

Premier Parent in his speech at Quebec recently struck the right note when he pointed out that amor g Canadian ports "co-operation" was the greatest need of the hour, and not competition. When this message shall have sunk deep enough into the hearts of the Canadian people to awaken the energy and enterprise which till now has wasted itself in useless jealousy; when the citizens of Canadian seaports shall have realized that the development of their terminal facilities means increased population, greater prosperity and less taxation, when they realize that this port development question is one that concerns intimately the laborer on the street, the carpenter in his workshop, the farmer on his land, just as much as the carrier of the merchandise we have to sell, then will the spirit of progress bound forward to its just goal and local prejudice will be set aside in the higher conception of national greatness.

HITHER AND YON

Oldest Writing in World.

One of the most precious possessions of the University of Pennsylvania is a fragment of a vase which was smashed in a raid by the Elamites upon ancient Nippur. The invasion took place in comparatively recent times, as archaeology goes, but the inscription on the vase dates back to the time of a king who lived 4,500 years before Christ. This piece of pottery, therefore is 6,500 years old, and the inscription on it is the oldest bit of writing in the world. The characters are not in cuneiform but in picture writing—the chirography of all peoples in their racial infancy. Yet, most wonderful of all, this vase has been hollowed out by a machine, for on its concave surface are plainly visible the parallel lines made by the instrument which formed it. Possibly the instrument was the bronze drill, plentiful evidences of which have been discovered by Dr. Petrie on the most ancient utensils of Egypt, but whatever it may have been, it is a humbling commentary on the mechanical pride of the men of modern times.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Luggage.

Kaiser Wilhelm when he travels carries more luggage than the divine Sarah herself, and his wardrobe car would make her collections of trunks look meagre and beggarly.

The Emperor's master of the robes is an overworked man. The assistant valets consider the busy bee a member of the leisure class.

It isn't that the Kaiser is a fop. He is a stickler as to ettiquette, and refuses to stay for more than two consecutive days in one spot where clothing exigencies may be approximately foreseen. Hence these ears in the eyes of the wardrobe department.

There is no man in Europe who holds more honorary and actual military and naval commissions than the Kaiser. He cannot travel many miles in his own land or in any other European country without running up against some order to which he belongs.

He never knows when travelling what regalia or uniform he may need; and he takes a pride in being always prepared for a sartorial emergency. Even if only pasing through a garrison town in whose regiment he holds rank he likes to don the uniform of the regiment before showing himself upon the platform and acknowledging greetings.

The same punctilliousness is observed by him in all matters of ceremonious dress. Two complete outfits are always provided for him, one being kept at the palace or on his yacht, the other being stationed in the wardrobe car which forms part of his private train and is ready for service at a moment's notice.

The story is current in Germany that not long ago, owing to some accident, it was necessary to detach the wardrobe car from the imperial train and attach it to another train. Through some mistake it was lost, and no amount of frenzied telegraphing discovered its whereabouts until a collector of customs on the frontier reported a car load of unclaimed theatrical properties.

Half Are Sick.

One special correspondent with the U. S. army in the Philippines writes as follows:

When come up with, the insurgents appear fat and full of fighting as they understand it. Against this fugitive foe is pitted an army of about eight thousand men that is "hacked" by overwork and decimated by disease. There seems to be no healthier place in the world than this Batangas country, when you ride through it as I did, choosing my own time and gait and weather; but forced liking is a very different thing. What successes have been achieved have entailed fearful loss. The surrender of Cailles last July was compelled by the desperate hiking of our men. It is now well on in November, and more than fifty per cent. of these men are on sick report and a large proportion of them appear to be invalided for life. Leaving out the invalids and the wounded, this little army, now barely holding its own in Bantagas, is being constantly depleted by the discharge of time-expired men. All the companies (though the war is still very active) have been reduced to the peace strength of one hundred and four men, and indeed very many companies cannot turn out more than forty or fifty men. To cite but one striking, yet by no means exceptional, incident as an illustration, three hundred and eight men are to be discharged from the Second Infantry during the single month of January, 1902, and no arrangements are apparent as yet to fill these actual and prospective vacancies. Much more might be said upon this head, but I will content myself with the statement that, taking no count of the sick and the wounded, and without withdrawing a single organization of those that are in the field, by next March our little army in Malvar's country will be reduced by 40 per cent., or say by over three thousand men. This is a serious situation to contemplate. There are certainly no men in the islands that can be put into the gap without weakening too much the forces holding other provinces that appear to be pacified, temporarily at least.

Mixed Metaphors.

Since Lord Rosebery demanded "spade work" against an overwhelming "wave," Parliament has been unusually keen upon the scent of mixed metaphors. A singularly perfect one was caught up by Mr. Asquith in the course of the debate on the redistribution of Parliamentary seats. A peace-loving member deprecated raising the question of Irish over-representation, saying that it was "one of those thorny questions which, if not properly handled, were apt to tread upon somebody's toes."

Might Carry a Buoy.

A writer in the London Mail offers the following suggestion:

In view of the mystery which is attached to the missing Condor, I should like to suggest that each ship should carry a buoy with the name of the vessel attached to a length of cord connected with a reel fixed on a clear part of the deck.

In this case, should the ship sink, the buoy would float and indicate to passing vessels the place of the wreck.

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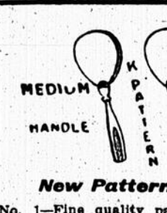


New Pattern Bats.

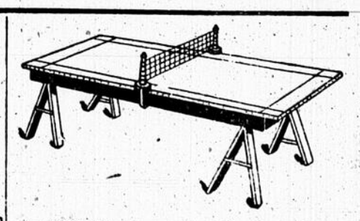
No. 1—Fine quality parchment, with oiled birch handles, 75c each, $1.25 pair.

No. 2—Fine quality parchment, with polished oak handles, $1.00 each, $1.75 pair.

No. 3—Fine quality parchment, with polished oak handles and combed cedar grips, $1.25 each, $2.25 pair.

No. 4—Best heavy vellum, with polished oak handles and combed cedar grips.

No. 2, 3 and 4 made in medium and tournament patterns.



"K" Pattern Table Tennis.

$3.00 SET—Includes pair No. 1 bats, pair clamps, 2 posts, 1 adjustable net, 4 seamless balls. All in cardboard case.

$4.00 SET—Includes pair No. 2 bats, pair oak posts and clamps, 1 adjustable net, silk trimmed, 6 seamless balls in tube. All in cardboard case.

$5.00 SET—Includes pair of No. 4 bats, pair oak posts, 1 corded adjustable net, 6 seamless balls in tube. All in varnished wooden case.

The finish on K Pattern Sets is superior to any imported goods, and designs are new and attractive. Sent on receipt of price to any address in Canada PREPAID.

HAMLEY'S PING-PONG, English make, $3.50, $5.00 and $6.00 set.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

R. & W. KERR, 2230 St. Catherine St.

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Scroggie

12½ Cents Will Be a Popular Price Here on Monday.

It is worthy of notice that every article listed below usually commands a higher price, both here and elsewhere.

'Phone and Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Dress Goods, Flannel, Etc.

Striped Skirtings, 36 inches wide. Per yard 12½C

Diagonal Dress Goods, in fawn and brown, 39 inches wide. Per yard 12½C

Good Cretonne. Per yard 12½C

Heavy Gray Flannel. Per yard .. 12½C

12½c for a Handkerchief

It's a Lady's Pure Linen Handkerchief, size 13½ in. The value, 17c, now offered at 12½c. You'll want a dozen when you see the quality.

Cutlery and Celluloid Napkin Rings

Silver Plated Knives (triple plate), dinner or dessert. Each 12½C

Nevada Silver Dessert Forks. Each 12½C

Nevada Silver Dessert Spoons. Each 12½C

Knives and Forks, Sheffield steel, wooden handles. The two pieces for 12½C

Celluloid Napkin Rings, various colors. Usual 19c value. For 12½C

Glassware and Crockery

Glass Jug 12½C

Glass Butter Dish 12½C

Fancy Statue 12½C

Fancy China Vases 12½C

Cut Glass Tumblers 12½C

China Fruit Plates 12½C

China Berry Dishes 12½C

Porridge Bowls 12½C

Oyster Bowls 12½C

Bread and Butter Plates 12½C

Groceries

4 lbs. White Beans 12½C

8 lbs. Tapioca 12½C

1 tin Clover Leaf Salmon 12½C

1 lb. Best Cheese 12½C

8 lbs. Good Rice 12½C

4 lbs. Split Peas 12½C

1 tin Kippered Herrings 12½C

1 packet Shredded Wheat Biscuits 12½C

1 packet Malt Breakfast Food 12½C

2 lb. pail Good Preserves 12½C

2 packets Corn Starch 12½C

1 bottle Tomato Catsup 12½C

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

A KENTUCKIAN ON FLUNKEYISM

Washington, February 14.—The monotony of a private pension bill in the House to-day was enlivened by a very sensational speech by Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, in denunciation of what he denominated "flunkeyism" to foreign countries. He took the recent statements emanating from continental cabinets regarding the attitude of Great Britain during the Spanish war as a text for a wholesale attack upon the trend of America's recent diplomacy. He severely scored Secretary Hay, and declared that if Lord Pauncefote had sought, as was alleged, to circumvent us during the war of 1898, the sooner he was shipped across the seas the better. He also criticised the President for his reported intention to send his daughter to the coronation of King Edward, and protested against the official reception to Prince Henry.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) secured the floor, and replied at length to what the Kentuckian had said. Mr. Grosvenor declared that he personally had seen the Prince of Wales when he first set foot on American soil at Niagara. As a young man he had listened to the Prince's speech, he said, with great interest. He denominated Mr. Wheeler's remark about the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry as a "bitter attack upon the President of the United States, the House and the Senate, and incidentally upon all with whom the Prince would come in contact."

Just at the time when the American people were to be put to the test whether they were gentlemen, he said, it was most unfortunate that this protest should come against the reception of Prince Henry. The speech of the gentleman from Kentucky would be exploited in Europe tomorrow on the eve of the Prince's departure, as the message of the American people to the guest.

Mr. Wheeler interposed at this point to say that he should gladly welcome any gentleman from abroad—what he objected to was the official color to be given to the visit. Then, as Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to read what he said criticising the President for making a new precedent in connection with the coronation of King Edward, Mr. Wheeler interrupted to say that while he had not desired to bring the matter into the discussion, what he had deplored was the report that the President intended to send a member of his family to the coronation.

"Oh, if it is simply a matter of a young girl going to the coronation of a gentleman and lady," observed Mr. Grosvenor, "I will not pursue it."

THE CORONATION.

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor asserted that within his personal knowledge, he would say that in sending a deputation to the coronation of King Edward, the present occupant of the White House had simply carried out the plans of the deceased President, who had already selected the head of the commission. If the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky were polled, he did not think that 5 per cent. would condemn the President.

"So far as the young lady is concerned," he added, "I can tell the gentleman one thing. She would give him a great deal of trouble, if she should get into a debate with him as to the propriety of her going." (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Grosvenor then took up Mr. Wheeler's speech, reading from it the term "Little Dutchman," which Mr. Wheeler had applied to Prince Henry.

Mr. Grosvenor described at some length the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860, his tour of the country, the honors showered upon him by President Buchanan, who, he said, rushed out of the White House and met him with extended arms as if he had been "the traditional prodigal son." As to the visit of Prince Henry, he was a brother of the German Emperor. He was not a Dutchman, but a European, a German. He was an admiral of the German navy, the same who had been sent to Manila to protect German interests, and when one of his ships got in the way, Dewey had informed him that if the ship did not get out of the way in short order there would be trouble. "Then he took it away like a gentleman," remarked Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter.

DEVELOPING NEW ONTARIO.

The report of the superintendent of the Pioneer Farm, established by the Ontario Government at Dryden in the Rainy River district of New Ontario, states that during the year 4,660 acres were sold to forty-five different parties, five of whom came from Manitoba, three from England, one from Scotland, and the remainder from Old Ontario. Since this settlement was opened up five years ago, 41,200 acres of land have been sold, and 149 lots in Dryden village.

LABOR NEWS

BASIS OF MUTUAL USEFULNESS

Coremakers and Ironmoulders May Enter Into an Alliance.

The Coremakers' Union have submitted the following propositions to the consideration of the Iron Moulders, with a view of arriving at a basis of action for mutual assistance: "If, after exhausting all efforts at adjustment of any dispute between its members and their employers, the Iron Moulders' Union, or the Coremakers' Union desire the co-operation or assistance of the other in enforcing demands made, or protecting interests assailed, a full and complete statement of the difficulty existing and the efforts put forth to affect an adjustment shall be presented to the president of the union appealed to for assistance, who shall at once submit request and statement to the executive board for consideration and decision as to whether assistance shall be given in accordance with the constitution of the organization appealed.

"In event of the findings being favorable to the proposition for assistance and a strike ensues, each organization shall support its own members."

IRON TRADES CONVENTION.

The convention of the iron trades this week was well attended, and many matters of mutual interest were discussed. The proposition to form a metal trades federation on the same lines as the building trades league was discussed, but no definite understanding was arrived at.

It was claimed, in discussing the state of trade, that there was no apparent ebb in the tide of prosperity in the iron industry, either in Canada or the United States.

MR. J. S. FITZPATRICK.

Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, English recording secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, has long been identified with the labor movement. He has occupied nearly all the offices in the Central Trades and Labor Council, in the District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and also in Dominion Assembly. For years he has been a delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He has served on nearly all important delegations that have appeared at Ottawa and Quebec, asking legislation to protect the workingmen. As a member of the municipal committee of the Central Labor Council, he aided the movement which resulted in the City Council voting $1.50 per day to civic employes. Mr. Fitzpatrick is correspondent of the Labor Gazette of Ottawa and business agent of the Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L. He is also general organizer for the Knights of Labor and the Central Council, as well as chairman of the executive board.

A Flower Garden Free

We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with **Ten Cents,** and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, **Free of Charge,** our **Special 50c. Flower Seed Collection**—*Asters, Giant Comet; Morning Glory, new Japanese; Sweet Peas, large flowering; Poppy, new double; Verbena, Mammoth,* enclosed in a **Coupon Envelope.**

Envelope Worth 25 Cents.

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as *25 Cents* cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. **Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.**

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.
TORONTO, ONT. Limited
"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

now due. The deputation urged that technical education had to do with the development of the industrial welfare of the country and consequently could legitimately rank for national aid as the Dominion Government controlled trade and commerce. At the time Sir Wilfrid replied that educational matters under the provisions of the B. N. A. Act came exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Provinces. The delegation, however, were of the opinion that Government had constitutional authority in this matter, and on the suggestion of the Premier, submitted their opinions and representations in written form. Sir Wilfrid's answer is expected during the month.

CANADIAN FOUNDRIES.

There are 501 iron foundries in Canada and 26 brass foundries. Of the 501 iron foundries six make malleable cast iron, one makes steel castings, and twenty-eight are stove foundries. Ontario has 312 of the 501; Nova Scotia, 31; Quebec, 109; British Columbia, 13; New Brunswick, 20.

STONE CUTTERS HOPEFUL.

The Stone Cutters' Union held their regular meeting last evening. Mr. Latreille stated that though they had failed to elect their candidate in St. Jean Baptiste ward, they had nevertheless made a creditable showing. Some of the other labor organizations had opposed the stone cutters candidate, and this had caused his defeat. He regretted to see division in the ranks of labor, and hoped they would do better next time.

SATURDAY MEETINGS.

Bakers' Union—1796 St. Catherine Street.
Cigarmakers' Board—560 Dorchester Street.
Wallpaper Printers and Decorators' Union—7 St. Lambert Hill.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Theatrical Mechanical Association—St. Joseph's Hall.
Grocery Clerks' Union—St. Joseph's Hall.
Stage Employes' Union—560 Dorchester Street.
Bartenders' League—Blue Label Hall.
Socialist League—713 Wellington Street.

THE LODGES

A NEW PYTHIAN LODGE.

Last evening was a record night in Pythianism in Montreal, when, in the presence of representatives from all of the city lodges, Deputy Supreme Chancellor Commander E. Allison Powers instituted Holyrood Lodge, No. 7, with twenty-five charter members and the following officers:—F. E. Starke, C.C.; J. J. F. Blackie, V.C.; W. Law, prelate; R. McCallum Lyle, M. of W.; H. Simmerman, K.R.S.; J. E. Townsend, M. of F.; George Tate, M. of E.; J. G. Foster, M. at A.; J. Sanderson, I.G.; H. Lawson, O.G. These officers were at once installed.

DEGREE OF HONOR, A.O.U.W.

The ladies of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Degree of Honor, will hold a progressive euchre social in the Empire Hall on February 21.

ROYAL TEMPLARS' DRIVE.

The members of Metropolis Council, No. 5, Royal Templars of Temperance, and their friends to the number of one hundred, had a very jolly sleigh drive around the two mountains last evening, three large sleighs with four horses each leaving the York Chambers at eight o'clock. Upon their return to the hall at half-past ten supper was served. The district councillor, Mr. John Best, was present.

McGILL Y.M.C.A.

The annual meeting of this association will be held on Saturday evening at 7.30. The officers for the ensuing year will be elected and reports of the committees for the year will be presented. The following officers will be nominated: President, Geo. H. Turner, B.A., Med., '03; first vice-president, R. J. Conklin, B.A., Sci., '03; second vice-president, Mac. B. Davidson, Arts, '03; recording secretary, G. O. McMurtry, B.A., Sci., '04; treasurer, W. G. McNaughton, B.A., Sci., '04; assistant treasurer, L. C. Lanchland, B.A., Med., '04; representative from Law, H. H. Brodie, Law, '04. After the business of the meeting has been transacted, a "social" will be held.

The Sunday afternoon meeting of the association will be held in the Redpath Museum at 3 o'clock. Prof. J. Clark Murray will deliver the second of his addresses, his subject being "The Son of God." Mr. N. McLeod will sing, by request, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War."

SMITH'S FALLS NOTES.

Smith's Falls, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The Curling Club concert in the Opera House was a great success, and every available reserved seat was occupied. The programme showed careful selection.

In all probability Carnegie's grant for a public library in Smith's Falls will be accepted. The Town Council appointed a committee to look after a site, but as yet they have brought in no report. Farrell Park, at the head of the principal street of the town, is beautifully situated on the road to the depot, and as the town now owns this land, no further expense need be incurred if this site is chosen.

A Syrian wedding took place here Wednesday. Mr. Mouses Salloam, of this town, married Miss Marie Salloam, of Carleton Place. Quite a number of Syrians from other towns gathered to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. H. Stiles, of the English Church.

OUTREMONT SCHOOL MATTERS.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the arrangements made by the board of trustees for the erection of a new Protestant school in this town. It is alleged that the site chosen is not a suitable one, owing to location and want of drainage, also that the amount proposed to be expended is largely in excess of what is required at present. A petition signed by proprietors representing two-thirds of the assessed value of the Protestant property has been presented to the trustees asking that a public meeting be called by them to discuss the matter with the proprietors. This the trustees have declined to do, and a meeting, called by the proprietors, will be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening next.

OLDEST IN CANADA

Messrs. Hodgson, Sumner and Co., Buy out Wholesale Dry Goods Business of J. G. Mackenzie & Co.

As was announced in brief in yesterday's issue of The Herald, Messrs. Hodgson, Sumner & Company have bought out the wholesale dry goods business of J. G. Mackenzie & Company from the estate Mackenzie. The transfer including the entire stock, debts, good-will, etc., of the firm.

The purchasers have already entered into possession, and stock is now being taken in order to complete the formal transfer. The business will be carried on on the same premises, and under the same name as at present, and arrangements have been made with the present staff to continue, Mr. Martin E. Eagan, who has been with the firm for upwards of thirty years, being retained in the active management of the warehouse.

The firm of J. G. Mackenzie & Company which was founded in 1829 by the late Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, has, probably, the oldest record of any dry goods house in Canada. It is looked upon as one of the strongest houses financially in the country, having a very extensive trade throughout the whole Dominion.

THE COUGHING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.—adv.

DEATH OF MR. ALBERT H. FURNISS.

There recently died in Quebec Mr. Albert H. Furniss, a most kindly, unassuming, genial gentleman, whose loss will be regretted by many Montreal and Quebec friends. He formerly resided in Montreal, being a son of the late Mr. Albert Furniss, for many years president of the Montreal Gas Company, until his death. The hospitality of the Furniss mansion, on Cote des Neiges hill, now the Trafalgar Institute, was proverbial in the early 60's and 70's, and is still recollected by old residents.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.—adv.

PROCTOR'S

Every Aft.—10c, 25c
Evgs.—10c, 25c, 50c
Orch. Reserved, 75c

Orchestra and Box Seats RESERVED. Sold ahead. Phone Up 2425. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Also Windsor Hotel, Cochenthaler's Jewellery Store and Queen's Hotel.

TO-DAY—Last times of PINK DOMINOES and Big Vaudeville.

MONDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock,

THE F. F. PROCTOR STOCK CO. IN **"THE WIFE"**

David Belasco's Greatest Play. The cast includes Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Liston, Miss Browning, Miss Hayden, Messrs. Ethier, Mr. Walker, Mr. Lenz, Mr. Radford, Mr. Castle, DeLand Cooper, Miss Sumner, Longfellow, Harrington.

Specialties—ROSE NAYMON'S TRAINED COCKATOOS AND PREVOST & PREVOST, Comedy Acrobats.

10c Ladies Every Afternoon (except Saturdays and Holidays) to all parts. **10c**

ARENA TO-NIGHT

AT 8.15

Shamrock vs. Montreal

Usual Prices. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.

AT 3.30 P.M. TO-DAY P.A.A.A. vs. MONTAGNARD. Admission 25c. Children 10c.

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM

Prince Arthur Skating Rink.

Best Ice in the City. Special Rates for School Children

Admission 10c and 15c. Bell Tel. East 563.

Band Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

Conservatory of Dancing. Deportment & Physical Culture

DRUMMOND HALL, 81 Drummond St. Classes now open. Beginners Tues., Thurs., at 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tues. and Thurs., at 4 p.m. Assembly Sat. evening, at 8.30, orchestra. Join at once and receive benefit of first lessons. Tel. Up 1435 for prospectus. GEO. F. BEAMAN.

CALEDONIAN

Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Funds Over - $11,000,000.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Department—Pierre Gauthier.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for **Gout & Rheumatism**

Safe. Sure. Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour. Superior quality and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co. Ltd. Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

JUST ARRIVED...

Splendid assortment of Heavy Work Horses — matched pairs, Carriage Horses, Single High-Stepping Cobs, Saddle and Driving Horses.

TELFER & CLIMIE CO., 19 St. Maurice Street, Montreal.

Why Do People Ask for Brock's Bird Seed?

Because it has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. It restores health and song to the little feathered songsters when all others fail.

½ lb. packets 5c. 1 lb. packets 10c

For Sale by all grocers and Druggists. Ask for it.

WILSON

High-Class

SCALES

HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery.

GASOLINE ENGINES. Get special terms to-day. ***C. WILSON & SON,*** 43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont.

H. L. PUTNAM

FOR SALE
McTavish Street.

A stone front house of old design, 26 feet wide. Lot, 130 feet deep. House heated by hot water, a small expenditure would make it a handsome and commodious house, overlooks McGill Grounds. Price only $9,000.

FOR SALE
McTavish Street.

Above Sherbrooke Street on this favorite thoroughfare, and overlooking the grounds of McGill College; a large modern house in perfect order; two bathrooms, seven bedrooms. Oak floor in passage.

FOR SALE
Metcalfe Street.

Above Burnside, a large house, modern bay window on every floor. A feature of this house is the handsome and costly dining room in the extension; billiard room downstairs, fine library. Beautifully decorated, owner selling under cost. Price $13,000.

FOR SALE
Shuter Street.

Full sized stone front house, with two-storey extension. Hot water heating. Plate glass front, splendid value. Price $5,650.

FOR SALE
Wood Avenue.

Near Sherbrooke Street, facing Priest's Farm and comprising an extensive view. A large stone front house, with side light and entrance. Hot water heating, extension kitchen. Owner anxious to sell. Price $9,000.

FOR SALE
Dorchester Street.

Near Dominion Square. A choice piece of land, having a frontage of 67 feet by a depth of 90 feet, with old buildings. Will be sold at the price of the ground, $1.80 per foot. Easy terms.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor Temple Bldg.

ACADEMY

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

And Entire London Company.

This Aft. at 2, BEYOND HUMAN POWER. To-night, 8.15, THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH.

PRICES—Entire Lower Floor, $2.00; Dress Circle, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00; Top Gallery, 50c.

COMING—ANDREW ROBSON in "RICHARD CARVEL."

ACADEMY!

All Next Week
Mat. Saturday

The Distinguished Romantic Actor,

ANDREW ROBSON

—IN—

RICHARD CARVEL

A dramatization of Winston Churchill's famous novel of the same name, by Edward E. Rose.

The Original Massive Scenic Production and Magnificent Costumes that Marked the Success of this Play at the Empire Theatre, New York.

PRICES—Ground Floor & Dress Circle } 50, 75c, $1, $1.50
Top Gallery—25c.

SEATS ON SALE NOW

FRANCAIS

This Week

Matinees: { Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The Musical Comedy Success,

"PUT ME OFF AT BUFFALO"

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.

Next week—"Man's Enemy."

FRANCAIS

NEXT WEEK. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

A Play of Deep Interest.

MAN'S ENEMY

The Greatest of all International Successes.

Now in its sixth year in England.

Scenery the most realistic in its effects

Prices: 10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

THEATRE ROYAL

Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, FEB. 10.

The Victoria Burlesquers.

The Celestial Sensation, Slumming in Ochinatown and the English Pony Ballet.

Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

Next week—King of the Opium Ring.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries Open Daily 9 a.m. to Dusk.

ADMISSION, 25 Cents

Reading Room Open to Members till 6 p.m.

TEMPERANCE RALLY.

A Mass Meeting, under Auspices of Royal Templars of Temperance, will be held in KNOX CHURCH LECTURE HALL, corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets, at 8 p.m. sharp, on

On TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.

Addresses by:
REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A.
REV. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A., B.D.,
REV. DYSON HAGUE, M.A., and
REV. W. D. REID, B.A., B.D.

All are respectfully invited. Friends of the cause rally round us. Collection for expenses.

G. CUNNINGHAM, D. Secretary.
J. BEST, D. Councillor.

Montreal Women's Club

Will be At Home to the members of the Affiliated Societies of the Local Council of Women

Tuesday, February 18th,

At 3.30 o'clock, Y.M.C.A.

Miss Teresa Wilson, Secretary of the National Council of Women, will address the meeting, followed by Miss Oakley, Mrs. John Cox, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Miss Watt and others.

Coffee Will be Served.

CORONATION ADDRESSES AND OTHER ILLUMINATED HANDSOMELY BOUND EDWIN COX & CO 18 ST FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

Turkish ....Rugs

AT PRIVATE SALE

$50,000.00 Worth of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets, Palace Strips and Portieres.

To be sold during February, to close consignments and cover advances. Every rug marked in plain figures at from 20 to 50 per cent. discount off regular prices.

Now on view at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street (first floor).

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Trade Sale

At our St. James Street Rooms, on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

19th and 20th February,

A General Stock of Dry Goods,

Comprising Tweeds, Meltons, Suitings, Cashmeres, Linens, Prints, Cottons, Corsets, Top Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Dress Goods, Farmer Satin, Lace, Embroidery, Collars, Neckties, Linings, Underwear, Braids, Trimmings, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready Made Clothing, etc., etc.

ALSO — ON THURSDAY — A big stock of Smallwares and Fancy Goods, Toys, Notions, Books, Stationery, Toys, a large quantity of Fishing Tackles of all kinds, and many other goods.

Sale at Ten A.M. each day.

No reserve and in lots to the trade. Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

From The Moore Home.

Wm. V. Rose, of Montreal, Cured of Stomach Trouble by Powley's Liquified Ozone.

THE MOORE HOME, MONTREAL.

WILLIAM V. ROSE.

Every tissue, every fibre of your body must receive its nourishment in the form of oxygen from the blood, else it will go on strike and neglect its work. If the stomach is not well supplied with the gastric juices, resolvent acids and peptones, your food won't digest—you might as well eat sawdust. Powley's Liquified Ozone increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood. The blood in turn carries its precious nourishment to the organs of digestion, helps form the gastric juices—the other essential for digesting the food you eat—and soon restores the stomach to perfect health. The food is then properly digested, the oxygen extracted and fed the blood to form sound flesh and carry health all through the body.

"I am pleased to state I have been using Liquified Ozone for my stomach trouble. I have been troubled with the complaint for 25 years and have tried many things; many giving me slight but not permanent relief. I have taken two bottles of Ozone and I can say it has cured me. I can get up-stairs now with much less pain than formerly. Some of my friends are using it and they all speak in its praise, as it is good for so many uses. I shall always speak a good word for it as I am sure it is a very valuable preparation."

(Signed) WILLIAM V. ROSE,
Maisonneuve, Montreal, P. Q., Box 21, The Moore Home for the Aged, Notre Dame St.

You will assist the powers of curing very greatly if you pay attention to your eating and use only food that is easily digested. We will supply you with a diet list, giving a list of such foods together with those you should avoid, free of charge. Write for it. Powley's Liquified Ozone has the same action as oxygen in condensed form—blood food. Each testimonial we publish is absolutely genuine. We want you to write any one whose case interests you—they are all in Canada—and obtain fuller details.

50c. and $1.00 at all Druggists. THE OZONE CO. of TORONTO, Limited, TORONTO and CHICAGO.

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The Manufacturers Life.

15th ANNUAL REPORT.

The Amalgamation of The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company Proves to be a Great Success.

The 15th Annual Meeting of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was held at the Head Office, Toronto, February 6th, 1902. The report presented by the Managing Director was of the most satisfactory nature, calling forth congratulations from all sides. It was as follows:—

This being the First Annual Meeting since the amalgamation of The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, no doubt a great deal of interest will be taken in the Report of the year's transactions by the shareholders and policy-holders, and it therefore gives your Directors great pleasure to be able to lay before you a statement so eminently satisfactory in all particulars.

It might reasonably have been anticipated that the disturbance incident to the amalgamation of two vigorously growing concerns would have resulted for the first year at least in a considerable loss of business, but it is pleasing to learn that the opposite is the case. Since the actual consolidation in June last, the Company has made rapid strides in every department.

The applications for New Assurances were 3,835 for $5,663,378.00, being $531,009,00 in excess of the business of the combined companies for 1900. Of this amount $606,117 was declined as not being up to the required standard. Applications for $33,860 were incomplete at the end of the year, and 3,395 policies were issued for $5,023,401.00 The total assurances now in force aggregate $27,139,424.00 of which $8,045,449.00 is in the Temperance section, $16,640,020.00 in the General, and $2,553,955.00 in the Foreign.

The net premium and interest income for the year was $1,064,821,98 being an increase of $103,595.67 over that of both Companies for 1900. The payments to policy-holders including Death claims were $236,073.74 and working expenses and taxes amounted to $262,932.08 excluding the sum of $9,230.98, which was expense out of the ordinary connected with amalgamation. Had the rate of expenses to premium income continued the same as in 1900 the ordinary working expenses would have been $283,170.94 so that the saving for the six months since amalgamation has amounted to $20,-238.86 or at the rae of over $40,000.00 per year, a result which fulfills our estimate and fully justifies the action taken by the Boards of the amalgamating companies.

The excess of income over expenditure is $572,014.67 a very substantial amount to add in one year to the reserves and surplus for policy-holders.

The Claims actually falling in during the year were $196,356.10 of which $48,656.10 was in the Temperance section, $139,520.00 in the General, and $13,180.00 in the Foreign.

The Assets show an increase of $568,119.03 having almost reached the $4,000,000.00 mark.

The Reserves for policy-holders on the Government standard amount to $3,210,701.00 and the surplus on policy-holders' account to $502,321.50.

The date fixed by Legislation for the companies to comply with the more conservative 4 per cent. basis of valuation is January 1st, 1910. This company could comply with this standard to-day and still have a considerable surplus over all liabilities and capital stock.

Altogether with rapidly increasing assets and surplus, a thriving new business and decreasing expense ratio, the position is a very satisfactory one. Your directors have good reasons to congratulate you on such results and to record their appreciation of the arduous labors of the Officers, Office Staff and Field Force and the success which has attended their efforts during a year when so much extra work and strain devolved upon them. Now that the Agencies and Head Office affairs of the two Companies have been fully consolidated and the whole attention of the Management can be given to the ordinary requirements of the business, we may reasonably look forward to even greater achievements in the near future.

The Auditor's Report will be found appended to the accompanying financial statement and balance sheet.

G. W. ROSS, President. J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT.

Of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for the Year Ending December 31, 1901.

ASSETS.

Government, Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Debentures	$2,106,819.85
Mortgages on Real Estate	1,077,395.05
Loans on Policies	254,005.08
Real Estate	56,859.24
Deferred Premiums, Premiums in Transit and Interest Due and Accrued	246,789.95
Other Assets (including Cash in Banks)	30,608.08
	$3,772,477.25

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Policies and Annuities	$3,210,701.00
Authorized Dividends to Policy-Holders and Death Claims awaiting proofs, etc	49,067.00
All other Liabilities except Capital Stock	10,387.75
Surplus on Policy-Holders' Account	502,321.50
	$3,772,477.25

INCOME.

Cash Received for Premiums	$ 923,102.56
Cash Received for Interest, Rents, and from other sources	181,719.42
	$1,104,821.98

EXPENDITURES.

To Policy-Holders for Death Claims	$ 169,622.49	
To Policy-Holders for Matured Endowments and Investment Policies and Annuities	33,607.64	
To Policy-Holders for Profits and Surrender Values	32,843.61	
Total Payments to Policy-Holders		236,073.74
Payments for all other accounts		296,733.57
Excess of Income over Expenditure		572,014.67
Note—For Security of Policy-Holders the Company holds:		
(a) Surplus as above	$ 502,321.50	
(b) Reserve " "	3,210,701.00	
(c) Uncalled Capital Stock	1,200,000.00	
Total Security to Policy-Holders	$4,913,022.50	

The Hon. G. W. Ross, President of the Company, in moving the adoption of the report said:—

I am very glad indeed to meet the other shareholders of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company in my capacity as President and to express to you my gratification at the report that has just been presented to us.

The first feature that comes to our notice, and one that gives me personally much pleasure, is the fact that after careful consideration the directors have decided to adopt the single name of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, instead of the dual name, the Manufacturers and Temperance and General Life Insurance Company, a name altogether too cumbersome for business purposes. The change of course naturally caused some confusion at first among policy-holders, but I am glad to say that all seem to concur in the wisdom of the change when the circumstances are made plain to them. Indeed the fact that the new Company has made so many new friends, with such excellent results as the financial statement shows, proves that the amalgamation and the subsequent changes have been wisely brought about.

It will be noticed that the amount of insurance applied for during 1901 was an increase over the combined amount applied for in the two companies last year by over one-half million dollars, and that all the other items show a similar advance. A feature even more gratifying and arising directly from the amalgamation is the reduction of management expenses of the new Company. A reduction of over $20,000 in six months is in itself nearly equal to the dividends paid last year, and is the more remarkable result when we consider that this happened in the first year of the Company, when all the expenses of the amalgamation had to be reckoned with.

All the facts indeed brought out by the statement go to prove the wisdom displayed by both Companies in amalgamating. A comparison of the statement with the combined figures of the two Companies is most gratifying in every particular. The premium income shows an advance of over $82,000. The assets, which have reached the magnificent sum of $3,772,477,25, show an increase of over half a million dollars. The security to policy-holders amounting to at least $5,000,000, also shows an increase of about a half-million. The figures prove the success of the amalgamation and the power and strength of the Company beyond a question.

The following statement shows the magnificent increase in 1901 over 1900:—

Item.	1900.	1901.	Increase in 1901 over 1900	Increase Per ct.
Amount of insurance issued	$4,171,663.00	$5,023,401.00	$851,738.00	20.0
Assets	3,204,358.22	3,772,477.25	568,119.03	17.7
Net Surplus	144,734.05	202,321.50	57,587.45	39.8
Security to policy holders	4,007,713.33	4,913,022.50	905,309.17	22.5

There is yet another feature to which I would wish to draw your attention. I refer to the high standard which is being kept up by the Medical Examiners in all their examinations, as exemplified by the fact that over 600 applications have been refused during the year. The future success of the Company depends to a great extent upon this high standard being maintained.

As I have stated before, this is a most satisfactory report and the Company can enter upon the ensuing year with a great deal of confidence. The position both financially and as far as all employees are concerned is most promising. I know there is but one feeling held by all those connected with the Company, and that is to serve it to the best of their ability; and I firmly believe next year will even surpass the year we have just completed.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Pellatt, First Vice-President, in seconding the adoption of the report referred to the splendid investments the company had made and the excellent securities it holds—investments and securities which, in his opinion, could not be surpassed.

Messrs. E. R. Machum of St. John, N.B.; E. W. Wilson, of Montreal and J. Burbank, of Brantford, three prominent District Managers of the company, also spoke giving an account of the excellent standing of the company in their respective provinces, and adding still further proofs of the great success attained by the amalgamated company.

COMPTROLLER DUFRESNE SHOWS CITY'S FINANCES ARE GOOD

Satisfactory Statement to the Finance Committee.

WON'T TAKE PROPERTY IN LIEU OF TAXES

Legislation to Prevent Action For Damages Going to Appeal Suggested.

At the initial meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, City Comptroller Dufresne presented a report showing the financial condition of the city on the loan fund, as well as the revenue fund, to the present. It shows that the city will have three-quarters of a million more to spend this year than in 1901.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Borrowing power, as per 62 Vict., Chap. 58, Sec. 343		$27,000,000 00
Additional borrowing power, as per 62 Vic., Chap. 58, Sec. 344, in 1899	$222,000	
In 1900	300,000	
		522,000 00
Total		$27,522,000 00

FUNDED DEBT.

Total amount outstanding	$25,867,493 65
Balance	$1,654,506 35

Add—

Cash on hand and in bank	$235,418	
City debentures on hand	1,340	
Surplus available on amount due for special assessments	128,371	
Special taxes collectable re annual appropriations of 1899	17,497	
		382,627
		$2,037,133

FLOATING DEBT.

Temporary bonds, No. 1121, 1138, 1139	$550,000	
Open ledger accounts and 1901	408,219	
Unexpended balance of 1900 revenue available for appropriation in 1902 and 1903	613,632	
		1,571,852
		$465,281

CITY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

(Unexpended balance of appropriations.)

Finance Committee—		
Miscellaneous	$136,296	
Harbor improvements	252,007	
City Hall, fire insurance, indemnity	384	
		388,687
Road Committee—		
Miscellaneous	1,730	
Paving and macadamizing	120	
Permanent sidewalks, estimated city shares on unexpended balance of appropriation	1,676	
Small sewers, do	4,000	
Sewerage farm in St. Denis Ward	14,292	
		21,820
Fire and Light Committee		94
Water Committee		27,817
Market Committee		1,180
Parks and Ferries Committee		210
Unappropriated balance of $300,000, borrowing power of 1900		164
Unappropriated balance of premium on $300,000 loan of 1901		502
Special taxes on city properties on rolls not yet made, say		1,200
Possible difference on estimates, etc.		23,603
		$465,281

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT.

Cr.

Estimated revenue for 1901	$3,004,728	
Receipts in excess of estimates	428,507	
Total revenue for 1901		$3,433,235
Unexpended balance of 1899 revenue		137,644
		$3,570,880

Dr.

Appropriation voted by Council	$3,142,373	
Less unexpended balance thereof	10,453	
Net expenditure		3,131,919
Unexpended balance, 31st December, 1901		$438,960
Amount available for administration in 1902—		
Actual revenue of 1900	$3,157,614	
Unexpended balance of same	174,671	
Total		$3,332,286
Amount available for administration in 1903—		
Actual revenue of 1901	$3,433,235	
Unexpended balance of same	438,960	
Total		$3,872,196

GIVE AWAY PROPERTY.

When City Treasurer Robb produced the offer of a citizen to transfer $5,000 worth of property to the city, in lieu of payment of taxes, due on account of expropriations and improvements in Notre Dame Street West, Ald. Sadler expressed his opposition to accepting property in any such fashion. If taxes were owed to the city they should be paid in the usual way. If the facts in the case were known, it would be seen that the present proprietor had not been badly treated. Taxes on real estate were not high. Of course, it would be a hardship if a man lost his property on account of improvements in any street. What were the circumstances?

The City Treasurer then showed that, when the expropriation was made, $8,000 had been paid to the original owner. The property had then passed out of his hands.

The present claim, which has been outstanding since 1895, and which now, with interest, amounts to $5,000, is for the share of the improvements owed by the owner of the property. The position that the city takes is that it cannot be held responsible by the existing owner for the fact that the original owner, even if he did get $8,000, had left a debt of $3,000 standing against the property. The existing owner must have been cognizant of the fact when the property passed into their hands.

"Be the facts what they may," remarked Ald. Laporte, "we cannot take property in lieu of money for taxes; that would practically turn the Finance Committee into a real estate agency. We have enough of that kind of thing to look after already."

It was then determined to refuse the offer.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Ald. Carter remarked, when a claim for damages was read, that the City Attorneys should try to have legislation passed which would prevent actions for damages being taken to appeal. The law in such cases should be the same as that in municipal elections. The only appeal should be to a body of three judges.

"I hope that can be done," remarked Ald. Sadler. "The custom of going to appeal keeps the city embroiled in constant litigation. Besides, it is very costly. I hope we shall be able to get the legislation Ald. Carter suggests.

The proposition will be more fully discussed at a not distant date.

WATER RATES.

Mr. Robb pointed out that there was a large number of meter rates that were uncollectable, amounting in all to $5,200, and covering the period between 1887 and 1894. The majority of these were due by firms that had gone into liquidation, and from the assets of which it was impossible for the city to secure even a cent. It was decided to remove the accounts from the books.

THREE SUB-COMMITTEES.

Printing and Stationery—Ald. Carter and Ald. Giroux.

City Hall Repairs and Rental of Properties—Ald. Sadler and Ald. Payette.

Claims—Ald. Ekers and Ald. Lapointe.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The Second Persecution.—Acts 5,-88-42.

Golden Text—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 5, 10.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

Suggested outlines and analyses: 1. Bold Testimony, verses 25-32; 2. Wise Counsel, verses 33-41. . . . 1. The Arraignment and Defense, verses 25-32; 2. Gamaliel's Advice, verses 33-40; 3. The Apostles' Conduct, verses 41-42. . . . Or, we may arrange the events in four word pictures. 1. The Quiet Arrest; 2. Peter before the Sanhedrin; 3. Gamaliel's Speech; 4. The Punishment; 5. Continued Preaching. . . . Or, study Three Speeches—those of the High Priest, of Peter, of Gamaliel.

Angelic Interposition. "A few weeks or months with the Holy Spirit makes the supernatural natural. When the baby creeps on the floor and coos, the mother gives her care to other matters. But let it fall into the water, and nothing else is important or thought of. Angels come only on fit occasions. If we never become heroic, or fall into peril, we never hear their hastening wings. Who would not be so locked up to be so let out? Not all the keys of any dungeon where a Christian lies are in the jailer's keeping. God and his angels open locks as easily as rosebuds."—Warren.

Wholesome earnestness cannot be repressed. If you saw your neighbor's house afire, or your brother drowning, could you be kept quiet? The loungers in the temple courts were in spiritual danger, and they were Peter's "neighbors" and "brothers." So soon as he is released from prison, back he goes to preach.

The captain arrests them gently. Why? He fears public opinion. The high priest remonstrates with them, instead of shutting them up again in prison. Why? He, too, fears public opinion. "We ought to obey God," Peter says, "rather than man." Public opinion is a great blind force, like a mad horse. Sometimes it is right, often it is wrong. The wise man will watch it, the good man will take advantage of its moods of goodness, and scorn it when it is wicked. And it is often wicked. Public opinion to-day checks many crimes. But what is the real cause for the devilishness which controls so many of our great cities? Why do Sabbath breaking, liquor selling, prize fights, personal immorality, and political trickery thrive? Public opinion practically indorses them.

What was the one duty of the Apostles? To fill Jerusalem and all the world with the "doctrine" of Jesus. And they did it. What is the one duty of the church to-day? Exactly the same. Does it do it? If your own local church were the only one to judge by, would a dispassionate diner conclude that the spread of the "doctrine" of Jesus was its one and only work? And what if you were the only Christian to judge by?

"Truth always advances: 1. By human means; 2. Against opposition" (verse 28).

Gamaliel's counsel (verses 38, 39) an infallible test. "Fighting against God:" 1. God's opponents are many; 2. God has some opponents that do not recognize themselves as such; 3. God's opponents are doomed to defeat (verse 39). "Wrong-doers have more to fear from the words of right-doers than right-doers have to fear from wrong-doers" (verse 40). "It is an honor to be dishonored for 'the Name,' the name 'that is above every name.'"—Bradley (Verse 41.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant minister. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, Rev. F. J. Steen. 4.15 p.m.—Litany. 7 p.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday School and Bible Classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Tuesday, 11 a.m.—Diocesan Women's Auxiliary Service with Holy Communion; preacher, Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D. Lenten daily services with addresses by the city clergy, 5 p.m.

St. James the Apostle.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Holy Communion. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher at both services, Rev. Principal Whitney, of Bishop's College. The subjects of the sermons will be: "The Study of the Old Testament"; "The Future of the English Church." 3 p.m.—Sunday School.

St. George's.—Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05—Morning Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7.05—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dean Carmichael. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine Service begins. Wednesday—Divine Service, 8 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. Friday—Teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.; Special Lenten Service, 5 p.m.; preacher, Dean Carmichael.

All Saints, corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets.—9 a.m.—Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m.—Holy Baptism. 11 a.m.—Morning Service; preacher, the Rector. 3 p.m.—Sunday School. 7 p.m.—Rev. O. W. Howard, D.D. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A. Seats free.

St. Martin's.—Rev. G. Osborne Troope, M.A., Rector.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon; preacher, the Rector. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon; preacher, Mr. R. F. Drury, B.A., Oxon. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

St. Thomas', Notre Dame East.—11 a.m.—Morning Service. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. 7 p.m.—Evening Service; preacher at both services, the Rector. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; preacher, Rev. M. Day Baldwin. Friday at 8 p.m.—Confirmation Class. Rector, Rev. Canon Renaud.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul, Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, Mr. George Hague. Sunday School at 3 o'clock.

St. Stephen's, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Rector, Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Rev. E. N. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

Trinity, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square. Rev. C. G. Rollit, Rector. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher at both services, the Rector. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. The Rector, Rev. C. G. Rollit, will preach his inaugural sermons. Strangers cordially invited and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's.—Morning Service at 11; Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., will officiate. Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Bible Class at 3.15 p.m. Evening Service at 7 p.m. Topic of sermon, "Moses and Paul—a Likeness." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent Street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Toronto, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

St. Paul's, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7; Sunday School at 3; Wednesday evening Service at 8.15; Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30; King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30; Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on first Tuesday of month, at 4. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 6.30; Sunday School at 3; Sewing Class on Friday at 3.

Taylor, corner Papineau and Logan Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class for men at 3 p.m. The Pastor, Rev. W. D. Reid, will preach at 7 p.m. the ninth sermon in the course entitled "The Social Teaching of Christ Applied to Modern Problems," taking as his subject "The Teaching of Christ About the Poor."

St. Gabriel—11 a.m.—Rev. H. J. McDermid, of St. Lambert. 7 p.m.—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.; subject, "The Almighty Humbling Himself."—Psalm 113, 5. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Mr. A. B. McLeod at Bible Class, 3.15 p.m., on "Novel Reading." C.E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible Reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Chalmers, corner St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur Streets.—Morning Service at 11. Evening Service at 7. Subject, "How to Make the Best of Both Worlds." Chinese Sunday School, 9.45 a.m.; teachers desired. English Sunday School, 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible Class for young men, 3.15 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for praise and prayer. A welcome is assured to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

METHODIST.

East End.—Rev. E. W. Crane, Pastor.—11 a.m. topic, "The Christian's Obligation." 7 p.m. topic, "Rest." All made welcome.

Douglas.—Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., Pastor. The Pastor will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes and Bible Study Circle, at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3; lecturer, Rev. Principal Maggs; subject, "The Religion of the Old Testament in Contrast With Ethnic Religions." Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Public Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Bible Study on Monday at 3 p.m.; subject, "St. Paul at Philippi." Classes on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

Dominion Square.—Rev. C. E. Manning, Pastor. Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. The morning service will be conducted by Rev. J. G. Shearer, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance. The Pastor will preach in the evening: subject, "The Unpardonable Sin." O. Steward Taylor, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Zion, corner of Mance and Milton Streets.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., Pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject, "Gethsemane." Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. People's meeting for prayer and Bible study on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial welcome to strangers.

Point St. Charles.—The Rev. W. R. Harvey, Pastor, will preach at both services. Subjects: Morning—"The Faith of One Congregationalist," being the statement of belief read by the Pastor to the Council of Churches called to install him; evening, "Heavenly Visions of Earthly Duties."

Emmanuel.—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., Pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The Right Use of Liberty." Everybody welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Mind." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 till 12 noon and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe.—Divine Service will be conducted at 3 p.m. by the Rev. M. G. Oxley, B.A.

Advent Christian, Drummond Hall, Drummond Street.—Service at 7 p.m., Mr. John Dufty officiating. Subject by request, "Is Christian Science Christian?"

You cannot begin too early to learn the lesson that pure Ceylon Teas are a delicious and stimulating beverage, and not a mere drink.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas easily lead all others.

Sealed Lead Packets only—25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.

Japan Tea users should try "SALADA" Natural Green, it's pure and healthful.

LENTEN SERVICES AT THE GESU.

At the Church of the Gesu special services will be held every Sunday evening during Lent. The Rev. Father Moeller, S.J., one of the foremost preachers of the United States, and professor of theology at the Jesuit Scholasticate of St. Louis, is coming to deliver a series of sermons, and will occupy the pulpit every Sunday evening at eight o'clock, commencing to-morrow, and continuing until Easter inclusively. After the sermon, solemn benediction will be sung, for which the choir, under the direction of the Rev. Father Garceau, S.J., has prepared special music. Father Moeller will also preach a short sermon in English o nevery Sunday of Lent at the nine o'clock mass.

Special Notice.

A little money will go a longer way in procuring a good piano at Layton Bros. than at any other house in the Dominion. It will cost intending purchasers nothing to prove the truth of this statement. Warerooms, 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square.—adv.

CHANGE OF OFFICES.

"Owing to contemplated changes in the offices in the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.'s Building, Messrs. Cushing & Barron, Notaries, have removed their offices to The Merchants Bank Building, 205 St. James Street."

A Cure for Fever and Ague. — Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food and if used as a preventive fevers are avoided.—adv.

Gives Lasting Strength!

YOU CAN REGAIN YOUR VIGOR FROM

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

You will never know what a grand power Electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt. Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life and vigor, ambition, energy, courage and happiness. It is nature's great restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man; you poor, worn, weary and disheartened woman; feel the new life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood, and the steel in your nerves. It cures after all other remedies have failed. Why? Because it restores nerve life, animal vitality, warmth and vigor to all weak parts. It makes them strong; it restores them to what nature intended them—health, vitality. If you will offer me reasonable security you can use my Belt at my risk, and

PAY WHEN CURED.

You run no risk. Failure to cure costs you nothing, as I take all the chances. Guaranteed for one year at my expense. It does not fall to pieces, as the cheaply made belts do.

READ WHAT ONE OF THE CURED SAYS:

Dr. M. F. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I feel great pleasure in being able to inform you of the great, I may say, wonderful, cure your Belt has worked in me. For twenty years I have suffered from constipation. Only those who have suffered from this terrible ailment can know the terrible effect it can have on mind and body. To be relieved from the depressed state of mind and bodily torture is literally to become a new man. For twenty years I have had to use drugs, which only gave temporary relief, besides greatly weakening the stomach. I had one of the blistering belts, but I had to leave it off, and exchanged it for one of yours, and I am happy to say that your cushioned electrodes make your Belt the very best on the market. The soothing effect it has upon the debilitated body is something wonderful, and I would not only feel it a pleasure to answer any questions from enquirers, but believe it my duty to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of your Belt. Believe me to be, gratefully yours,
JOHN McCARTHY, Uffington, Ont., October 10, 1901.

Caution Beware of old-style burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to any one having one of those old back-burners. Call and see the improvements in my Belt, or write for my free book.

Free Book Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request, if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

Never Sold in Drug Stores.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, MONTREAL, Que.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 9 p.m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

[Advertising Rates—Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

BRODIE—At Glace Bay, C.B., February 4, to Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Brodie, a daughter.

BLADES—At Truro, N.S., February 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Blades, I.C.R., a son.

DENISON—At Denison's Mills, Que., on January 31, the wife of W. S. Denison, of a son.

FOSTER—On February 9, at Halifax, to Mr. and Mrs. Miner T. Foster, a son.

HORNSBY—At Havana, Cuba, on February 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Oswald A. Hornsby, a daughter.

MILLS—On February 10, at Ottawa, the wife of E. R. Mills, of a son.

RUSHTON—At Springhill, N.S., February 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Melville Rushton, a daughter.

STEEL—In Sherbrooke, Que., on February 7, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Steel.

STEVENS—On December , at 257 Richmond Street, the wife of George Stevens, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURKE-McCARTHY—On February 11, in St. Anthony's Church, by Rev. Father Shea, James Burns, son of the late Michael Burns, to Catherine (Katie), McCarthy, both of this city.

BEGIN-DANIELS—At Windsor Mills, Que., on February 10, by Rev. Father Dufresne, Alfred Begin to Mary Jane Daniels.

McGIBBON-MORRISON—At Hill Head, on February 12, by Rev. J. McLaren, J. A. McGibbon, of Lachute, to Anna M. Morrison, Hill Head, Que.

POOLE-ROBERTSON—A Brudenell, P.E.I., on February 6, by the Rev. F. Frizzle, of Montague, assisted by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Pictou, William Edwin Poole, of Lower Montague, to Nina Margaret Robertson, of Brudenell.

SALTER-REID—On February 5, at Ottawa, by Rev. Thomas Garrett, Miss S. M. Salter, of Ottawa, to R. N. Reid, of Aylwin.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BOURASSA—On Friday, John Robert, aged 2 years, youngest child of Captain and Madam Bourassa.

BANNERMAN—At 40 Delorimier Avenue, on February 12, Rose Mary Gilboy, widow of the late Robert Bannerman.

BENLEY—On February 13, Michael Fenlay, hotelkeeper.

FERRIER—At 144 Metcalfe Street, on February 13, James Ferrier, aged 78. Funeral private.

GAMBLE—At 16 Union Avenue, on February 14, Ann O'Malley, widow of the late Robert Gamble, of Quebec. Funeral private.

HEALE—On February 13, at 62 Workman Street, Ann Widdicombe, widow of the late John Heale, in her 88th year.

LOVETT—At Ste. Cunegonde, on February 13, aged 66 years, John Lovett, of the Co. Kerry, Ireland.

WALL—At Ottawa, Gerald Francis Wall, son of Henry Wall, in his 19th year.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

ARCHIBALD—At Sydney, N.S.W., on January 1, Rev. J. Howard Archibald, eldest son of the late David Waddell Archibald, and brother of Isaac A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., aged 68.

ATKINS—At Port Medway, N.S., February 5, Mary Eliza, widow of Samuel Atkins.

BOGUE—In Winnipeg, February 18, James Peter Bogue, of the C.P.R. stores department, formerly of Quebec. Interment will take place at Sillery, Que.

McDANIEL—At Sherbrooke, Guysboro Co., N.S., on February 7, Captain Alfred McDaniel, aged 59 years.

McLEAN—In St. John, N.B., on February 9, Ellen, daughter of the late Patrick and Elizabeth McLean, in the 42nd year of her age.

MONTGOMERY—At Minot, N.D., on February 5, Christopher C., brother of T. O. and S. Montgomery, of Winnipeg, aged 40 years.

MURPHY—At St. Edwards of Frampton, County Dorchester, Que., on February 11, John Murphy, aged 71.

NICHOLSON—At St. John, N.B., on February 8, Mary Nicholson, widow of the late James Nicholson.

OSBORNE—At Clark's Harbor, Shelburne, N.S., on February 6, Albert Osborne, aged 26 years and 8 months.

RAMSEY—In St. John, N.B., on February 10, Jane, widow of the late Andrew Ramsey, aged 82 years, a native of Donegal, Ireland.

YEADON—At Brookside, Halifax County, N.S., February 9, Mary Ann, widow of John G. Yeadon, aged 73 years.

Hospital Governors

Insist on having lady charlotte gelatine.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

LACE HOUSE.

Balance of Fancy Papers to Sell Out at Half Price.

All shades, plain, per doz. 5c
All shades, Crepe, per roll 10c
Floral Crepe, per roll 15c
Best Quality and Colors.
Paper Shades, $3.00 for $1.50, $1.60 for 75c
Wire Frames all sizes ..... 10c to 25c each

E. M. SKIDDY, Prop.

2431 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

HEALTH INFLUENCES.

Scientific, physical health is possible to every woman who thinks. Skin culture, massage, removal of hair on the face permanently accomplished. Scalp and hair treatment, manicuring, wrinkle curing. We relieve seamed faces. The impress of occasional dissipation is stamped sometimes on the face. We remove that impress.

Hundreds have been delighted by our treatment. Why not you?

Montreal Dermatological Institute,

2308 ST. CATHERINE ST,

Lady Attendants. Handsome Parlors. Consultation by appointment only.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — A SMALL FLAT, HEATED, furnished or unfurnished, west of Cleury st. Address J. F., Herald Office. tf

WANTED — SMALL FLAT, HEATED, 5 OR 6 rooms; rent moderate. Apply Box 18, Lachine Locks. 42x

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, ROOM AND board, with home comforts, in private family; no objection to children. Address, giving price per month and number in family. G 65, Herald Office. 44x

WANTED — FOR MAY 1ST, OR EARLIER, cottage or flat, 5 to 6 rooms and kitchen; must have modern conveniences; west of Mance street preferred. State rental. G 61, Herald Office. 40x

WANTED — FOR FIRST OF MAY, SMALL house, near Montreal, for mechanic and family of two. Apply G 46, Herald. 34x

WANTED — TO RENT, FOR SUMMER, A cottage, at or near Dixie; modern plumbing especially desired. Apply G 50, Herald. 33x

Want to Buy or Rent a House? Watch This Page!!

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — GOOD POSITIONS ALWAYS open to advertisement writers. We teach advertisement writing by mail. Prospectus free. International College of Advertising, Suite 7 H. Merchants Bank Bldg., Montreal.

WANTED—LADIES, ALSO MEN, TO COPY letters, address envelopes at home; strictly genuine. Excelsior Mfg. Co., Station B., Cleveland, O. 40x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS SOLICITORS. $100 to $300 a month paid to men of ability and push. Apply to F. E. Boyce, between 3 and 5 p.m., 54 St. Francois Xavier st. 42x

WANTED—RUNNERS, BANDERS, STITCHERS, for collars; ironers, starchers, repairers, boxers for shirts and strong boy for packing room. Skelton Bros. & Co., 169 Duke street. 33x

WANTED — AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY NO. 217, New York Life Building. 39x

WANTED — A FITTER, A RIVETTER AND a caulker. None but steady men need apply. W. C. White, Boiler Works, Montreal. 39x

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY, AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine st. 40x

WANTED — AGENTS. CHEMICAL INK-erasing pencil. Latest. Sells at sight. Big profits. Sample outfit and particulars, 50c. Star Supply Co., P.O. Box 459, Woodstock, Ont. 39x

WANTED — FISCAL AGENTS, TO HANDLE exclusively the stock of one of the largest mining corporations on the Pacific Coast. Address Pioneer Investment & Trust Company, Laughlin Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. 39x

WANTED — ENERGETIC LADY OR GENTLEMAN, for permanent position; good income and chance of advancement for right party. G 64, Herald. 39x

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN FOR light housework; must understand care of infant; day time only. Address G 63, Herald Office. 41x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR A family of two; must have city references. Apply after 7 p.m., to 10 University st. 43x

WANTED — DOLLARS FOR YOU. LEGITimate money making scheme that will make you rich. Complete plan and particulars, 25 cents. Crown Manufacturing Company, London, Ontario. 40x

WANTED — ASSISTANT SKIRT MAKERS. Apply Mr. Gendron, John Murphy & Co. 39x

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to increase their salary $5 to $10 weekly, copying letters, etc., at home. Enclose 4c stamps for instructions and copy. to Box 114, St. Andrew's, Que. 46x

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to learn Hypnotism, Magnetism, etc. Thoroughly taught, personally or by correspondence. Classes every afternoon, from 2 to 6, except Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. Evening classes, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 6 to 9. Only $5.00. Success guaranteed. Prof. Louis Fortier, 142 St. Lawrence st., Montreal. x

WANTED — BOY, AT ONCE, AGED FROM 15 to 17 years old, speaking both languages; easy position. Apply 1835 and 1838 St. Catherine st. 39x

WANTED — PATTERN MAKER. APPLY Linotype Company, 156 St. Antoine st. 39x

WANTED — SMART OFFICE BOY. APPLY the National Life Assurance Co. of Canada, 180 St. James st. 39x

WANTED — GOOD ARMATURE WINDERS. Apply to Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., 8 Queen st. 39x

WANTED — GIRL, WITH SOME EXPERience in chocolate dipping; one willing to wait on customers. Apply at once, to J. Lacroix, Vankleek Hill, Ont. 39x

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS WATCHmaker, for city of Halifax. Apply at once, G 58, Herald. 41x

WANTED — AT ONCE, YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework; references required. Apply 69 Colombia ave., one street west of Green. x

WANTED — $60 MONTHLY, COPYING LETters at home; either sex. Enclose two stamps with application. Illinois Industrial Union, Dept. 36, Chicago. x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, YOUNG GIRL as housemaid. 35 Arlington ave., Westmount. 40x

WANTED — A STEADY, OBLIGING PERson for general housework; no laundry. Apply 225 Stanley st. x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply 1146 Dorchester st. 39x

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS PRESSMAN for color and commercial work; one understanding the Campbell press preferred. Address Maritime Steam Litho Co., St. John, New Brunswick. 40x

WANTED — ACTIVE MAN, ACCUSTOMED to handling pumps and able to make himself generally useful about engines and boilers. Apply to The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, St. Patrick Street, Grand Trunk Bridge. 39x

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village, to canvass for one of the best-known papers in Canada. Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents. Address Box K 85, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier avenue. tf

WANTED — EARN MONEY, DOING COPYing at home evenings; men, women, boys or girls; particulars free. Star Supply Co., P.O. Box 459, Woodstock, Ont., Canada. x

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

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

MONEY TO LEND ON LIFE INSURANCE policies, and policies purchased. M. J. Doherty, 180 St. James st. 56x

$5.00 AND UPWARDS ADVANCED TO RESponsible parties, on note of hand and miscellaneous securities. No delays. Apply, in confidence, to Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier st. 43x

$200,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, 5 PER cent. Assurance policies or other security in town or country. Osw. Chaput & Co., La Presse Building. 39x

PERSONAL

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL — CHESTER'S CURE IS THE best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness. Sold at all druggists. 47x

PERSONAL — TO CONTRACTORS, CAPItalists or others. Wanted, residence, with stables, by good tenant, who will pay $1,000 a year rent on long lease, with option of purchase. Plans and location to be approved. Two in family. Address G 49, Herald. 35x

PERSONAL — PROF. A. YOUNG, M.P.A., Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist. 20 years' experience. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges 50c to $2.00. 2304 St. Catherine st. Fowler's Phrenological Annual for sale, 25c. Terms on application. 54x

FOUND.

FOUND — IN WINDSOR ROTUNDA, SMALL wad. Prove property. Apply to G 59, Herald Office. 39x

LOST.

LOST — PURSE, ON ROY, OR FROM ROY to Pine avenue on St. Lawrence street, containing money and rings. Finder will please return and be rewarded. Address, 282 St. Hypolite st. 35x

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW, FIVE HUNDRED dollars; good security; also reliable party to endorse note. Address G 60, Herald Office. 42x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — BROWN HORSE, 1270 LBS., and guaranteed to drive in all harness. Price 75 dollars. Apply 149 Brebeouf st. 37x

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOCKEY TEAMS, PAYING FANCY PRICES for rinks, will find good ice, longer and more convenient hours, and lower prices, by addressing G 57, Herald Office. 37x

LADY WISHES TO GIVE THREE HOURS light housework (daily) in exchange for nice, warm, unfurnished room (B.F.) with a respectable family. Address Exchange, Herald Office. 39x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED — LADIES' NURSE (CERTIFIcated) is open for engagements; charges moderate. Nurse, 155 Mance st.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, good cutter and fitter, sewing by the day; 65c per day. Please address 379 St. Dominique st. 39x

FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, ONE LOT of lights, shades, globes, chimneys, mantles, handsome portable piano lamp (all gas); sufficient to equip a house of five or six rooms; all new. Apply or address 939 St. Urbain st. tf

FOR SALE — CHESTER'S CURE. THE mostreliable remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Sold at all druggists. 47x

FOR SALE — ST. PATRICK DAY BADGES. Green silk ribbon, harp and lettering stamped in gold, safety pin. Everybody should wear one. 60 cents per dozen. Send 10 cents for sample badge to J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James street, Montreal, Que. tf

FOR SALE — NATHAN'S FAMOUS BED Bug, Roach, Beetle, Rat and Mouse Killer. Tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. No agents. Beware of imitations. This brand is registered. A. Nathan, 71 St. Lawrence Main. 48x

FOR SALE — MORRIS, LISTOWEL, ONT., upright piano, just like new; also two other pianos of different make. The three pianos for $175. At this price, they will not stick like a leech. Graham, 84 Prince Arthur. 41x

FOR SALE—A LOT OF NORWICH CANARY birds, male and female, finest in the city. 1751 St. Hubert st., above C.P.R. track. 38x

FOR SALE — EXTRA FINE ROSEWOOD, Square Hains Bros.' Piano. Tone rich and full, touch firm, action in A1 shape. Cost $550.00 when new. Can be had now for $150.00. Payable $5.00 monthly. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 40x

FOR SALE — GABLER SQUARE PIANO, rosewood case, very nice tone, in perfect order generally. This was a $600.00 piano when new. Price Now, $125.00. Payable by easy instalments. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 40x

FOR SALE — $60.00, $70.00, $75.00 AND $100.00 each, for choice of several good Square Pianos, by Vose, Hallet and Davis, Lindsay, Hood and other makers. On payments of $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 per month. We give agreement to customer taking any one of above pianos to accept the same back in exchange on a new upright at any time within two years, at full price paid to apply on account of purchase. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 40x

DAIRY MEN — FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for bee hives, or anything that I can use, one No. 2 De Laval Disk Hand Separator, almost new, cost $125.00. Fred. W. Bell, Shawbridge, Que. x

FOR SALE — COAL, NO. 2, CHESTNUT, $4.75, delivered. You save $1.50. Best for cooking and heaters. Telephone Main 3018. J. H. Moorehouse, Retail Coal, 65 Farm street, Point St. Charles. 46x

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 818. tf

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier st. Phone Main 2065. tf

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 15 inch Iron Shaper, in first class order.
One 16 inch Iron Shaper, new.
One Engine Lathe, 15 inch swing, 6 ft. bed.
One 21 inch Drilling Machine.
One 24 inch Drilling Machine.
One 36 inch Band Saw.
One 12 inch 4-Sided Moulder.
One 8 inch 4-Sided Moulder.
One Blake Stone Crusher.
One 60 H.P. Tubular Boiler.
One 4 H.P. Leonard Engine.
One 8 H.P. Leonard Engine.
One 26 inch Endless Bed Planer.
One 26 in. Defiance Bed Planer and Matcher.
One 2 H.P. Gas Engine.
One 14 H.P. Marine Engine.
One 14 H.P. Vertical Engine.

We have a large stock of Second Hand Machinery at close prices. Also a full line of Duplex Steam Pumps, for quick delivery.

CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY.

W. H. Nolan, Manager,
298 St. James St., Montreal. 43x

KINDLING WOOD.

Rate ¾c per word, 6 insertions to count as 4.

FOR SALE — ONE THOUSAND LOADS DRY wood, cut any length. Slabs $1.25. Kindling $1.50. Hard Wood $2.25 delivered. Telephone Up 1402. Edmund Neve 1843 Ontario street. 37x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, DOCTRESS, STRICTly private accommodation for ladies, with professional attendance. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE, BRIGHT, FURnished front room, with gas, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences, in strictly private family, Sherbrooke street, near Bleury. Address Box G 44, Herald. x

ROOMS — TO LET, THREE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, hot and cold water, Auer light. 2307 St. Catherine st., near Mansfield st. 44x

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHed rooms, en suite, connecting, if desired; centre of city; reasonable terms. 123 Mansfield street.

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE, DOUBLE FRONT room, nicely furnished; all modern conveniences; suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, with use of kitchen. 35 Prince Arthur st. 43x

ROOMS — WITH BOARD, DOUBLE AND single room, warm and every convenience; gentlemen only. Phone Uptown 1726. 168 Mansfield st. 43x

ROOMS AND BOARD — VERY COMFORTably furnished rooms, with first class board, 34 St. Matthew st. 40x

ROOMS — NICE BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for two gentlemen; with or without board. 85 University st. 39x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light. 80 Berthelet st. tf

LEGAL CARDS.

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

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2270. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

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

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

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., BARRISter, 256-258 Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Phone 1862.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER GRANT & CO., CUSTOM House Brokers. Forwarders. P.O. Box 434. 223 Commissioners st. x

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A Standard Bred Stallion, Nutallan 31928, five years, sixteen hands, bay black points, bred in the purple. For particulars, apply to L. O. CHARLESWORTH, Edmondville, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

W. Ernest Bolton's List.

$800 — BLUE BONNETS. UPPER LACHINE road. Cottage, 6 rooms, extension kitchen, furnace.

$1,300 — LONGUEUIL. BRICK COTTAGE, 8 rooms, bath, drains in house. Surrounded by large fruit garden.

$1,200 — OUTREMONT. 8 ROOM COTTAGE, garden front and rear and stables.

$1,700 — ST. DOMINIQUE STREET (NEAR Prince Arthur), 10 room house. Garden at side.

$2,000 — LACHINE. 8 ROOM COTTAGE (semi-detached), hot water furnace. Near upper station.

$2,500 — CENTRALLY SITUATED MODERN house, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water furnace.

$3,000—SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace. Fifteen minutes walk from Post Office or Windsor Hotel.

$4,750 — SOMERVILLE AVENUE. PRESSED brick house, 9 rooms, extension kitchen.

$15,500 — DORCHESTER (WEST), STONE front modern flats. Annual rent, $1,440. Exceptionally well built.

Also Houses to Let on Mance, Shuter, St. Famille, and other parts of city.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
1763 Notre Dame.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WE WILL REPAIR, RE-COVER AND POLish your furniture in first class style, make over mattresses, also submit designs for hand made furniture in any style; jobbing attended to promptly. Call or ring us up. Phone Up 1365. Biffin & Veitch, 2531 St. Catherine, cor. Bishop. tf

WANTED — UPHOLSTERING, CARPET laying, mattress renovating, at residences or otherwise; hour or job. Address Fraser (until May), 93 Knox st. 43x

WANTED — WORK BY YOUNG MAN, WITH a horse and waggon. G 62, Herald. 43x

WANTED — BY LINOTYPE OPERATOR, English or French, position in Montreal or other large city. Write A. G., 258 St. Antoine st. 43x

WANTED — NIGHT EMPLOYMENT BY AN educated gentleman, employed only 2 hours a day; best references. G 67, Herald Office.

WANTED — BY WELL-KNOWN TRAVELler, having the best connections all through the Dominion, samples of grocers' specialties, on commission; unquestionable references. Apply by letter, to G 66, Herald. 44x

WANTED — PAINTING, TINTING, PAPER hanging, by experienced workman, at lowest rates. 201 St. Hypolite. x

WANTED — POSITION DESIRED BY MAN, 34, capable of selling anything and dealing with large corporations, or would take position as manager or superintendent. Address G 52, Herald. 38x

TO LET.

TO LET — FLATS FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; well ligated; central situation. Chanteloup Mfg. Co., 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — CHOICE FLATS, BEST LOCALITIES, fifteen to twenty-five dollars per month. Apply Frank W. Newman, 577 Temple Building. 39x

TO LET — OFFICES IN THE CORISTINE Building, St. Paul street, next to Board of Trade, will be ready for occupation on May 1st. The building is fitted with the latest ventilating system of heating, which ensures a constant supply of pure filtered air. The offices will be among the best lighted in the city. Plans and particulars at my office. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

TO LET — AT ST. LAMBERT, TWO BRICK houses, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, w.c., garden; 9 rooms, $18.00; 7 rooms, $12.00. R. J. Clarke. x

TO LET — 468 GUY STREET, SELF-CONtained house, 16 rooms, furnace; also 466 Guy street, self-contained house, 14 rooms, furnace. Apply 195 Chatham st. In good order. 44x

TO LET—AT ST. LAMBERT, LORNE AVE., solid brick house, 7 rooms, bath room and extension kitchen, hot and cold water. Rent $14.00 a month. Apply to D. Beatty, 137 St. Peter st., Montreal. 38x

TO LET — 9 ESSEX AVENUE, ONE SELFcontained house, 7 rooms, with Daisy furnace. Enquire D. Miller, 2325 St. Catherine street. 41x

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, IN SPLENdid locality. Party would dispose of furniture if desired. Good chance for young couple. Possession 1st of March. References required. Apply W. X. Herald. 42x

TO LET — TWO SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES at Longueuil, one partly furnished, river front. Fine trees. Fifteen minutes from boat and railway. Built for summer and winter occupation. Furnace, double windows and blinds for both houses. Rents in the city have so advanced, that these houses offer all the conveniences at comparatively low rent. Rent, $200. Apply R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James st.

TO LET — HOUSE, 285 UNIVERSITY ST., just above Prince Arthur street, well built and warm. Near the mountain, splendid view back and front. Will be renovated inside and out; new plumbing, bath and w.c. will be put in. Rent, $700, free of taxes. Apply R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James st.

TO LET — AT ST. ANNE, HOUSE ON river front, partly furnished. Warm in winter, cool in summer. The best value in the market. Rent, $200. Apply R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James st.

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote street. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — SHOP AT THE CORNER OF Buckingham avenue and St. Catherine st.; has been occupied by present tenant for fifteen years. Apply at 5 Buckingham ave., near Guy street. 46x

TO LET — ONE FLAT, ABOUT 7,000 FEET flooring, fourth floor, fronting on St. Lawrence and St. Charles Borromee sts., between Lagauchetiere and Dorchester; good light, freight elevator; spacious entrance; rental $500. A Brunet, 58 St. James st. 39x

TO RENT — FOR SUMMER MONTHS, FURnished flat of six rooms, on Stanley street; heated. Janitor's attendance included. Electric fixtures. Apply G 54, Herald. 38x

TO LET.

7 GLADSTONE AVENUE, WESTMOUNT. Semi-detached house, in perfect order. Rent $30.00.

27A RICHMOND SQUARE. LOWER DWELLing, 5 rooms. Rent, $9.00.

Apply to Benjamin Burland, 9 Bleury St. 41

PROPERTY TO LET.

Jas. M. Mitchell's List.

TO LET.

72A Crescent Street. Middle flat, "Daisy" furnace, $30.00.

72 Crescent Street. Lower flat, "Daisy" furnace, $28.00.

249 Bishop Street. Lower flat, 9 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $35.00.

351 Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Semi-detached, 8 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $30.00.

4602 St. Catherine Street, Westmount. Upper flat, 8 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $25.00.

345 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount. Upper flat, 6 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $25.00.

971 St. Denis Street. Upper tenement, 10 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $15.00.

975 St. Denis Street. Upper tenement, 10 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $15.00.

959 Wellington Street. Self-contained, 8 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, $16.00.

27 Emily Street. Cottage, 7 rooms, $14.00.

38A St. Norbert Street. Upper tenement, 9 rooms, $14.50.

38 St. Norbert Street. Lower tenement, 7 rooms, $12.00.

214 Mance Street. Upper flat, 7 rooms, $22.00.

767 St. Louis Street. Upper flat, 6 rooms, $12.00. Bath and w.c.

765½ St. Louis Street. Upper flat, 6 rooms, $12.00. Bath and w.c.

JAMES M. MITCHELL,
214 ST. JAMES STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, guitar and mandolin. 60A City Councillor st., city. 62x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — LEGITIMATE LIGHT MANUfacturing business, $500 to $1,000 required. No competition. $8 daily profits. Bank references. For personal interview, address G 51, Herald. 36x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

ELIGIBLE CORNER LAND, 624-626 DORchester st., extending 164 feet on Dufferin square, or continuation Cote street (homologated). Substantial stone and brick building (two commodious houses).

ALSO CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND GUY streets, 48 x 168 feet.

ALSO UNRIVALLED RESIDENTIAL LOT, No. 162 Drummond street.

AND FINE LOT, WITH OLD HOUSE, Georgeville, Lake Memphramagog. Close to steamer landing.

J. FAIRBAIRN.

FOR SALE—ASH AVENUE, TWO BUILDing lots, 22x87, lane in rear, 33 cents per foot. Apply 97 Ash ave. 40x

FOR SALE OR TO LET — A NEW SEMIdetached house, on Rosemount ave. Apply to Harlow H. Hutchins, Temple Bldg. 29x

FOR SALE — SOLID BRICK COTTAGE, CUT stone foundation, 9 rooms, in perfect order. Easy terms. No. 75 Sanguinet st. 39x

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT DIXIE, CLOSE to Golf Club, with river frontage, boat house, ice house (filled), house of nine rooms and large verandahs, summer furniture installed. Selling price low, as owner is now in Australia. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building. 38x

FOR SALE — NOS. 10 AND 12 READING street, Point St. Charles. Must sell at once. Owner leaving city. Apply No. 10 Reading street. 43x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

P. E. Brown's List.

FOR SALE — NEW TENEMENT BLOCK, Fullum street, well rented, near factories; pays 10 per cent. now; with vacant lot to build another big block. $22,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — AT OUTREMONT, OFF AND above St. Catherine road, pretty 9 room cottage, on plateau commanding magnificent view. You get health, comfort and economy for $3,250. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 3229 AND 3231 NOTRE DAME street, Ste. Cunegonde. Lot 50x106, with two cottages, large yard and stables, for $5,000. Easy terms. Fine place for master carter, baker, or butcher. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — ON NOTRE DAME EAST, the best factory site in Montreal, area 90,000 feet, with C.P.R. spur and siding across the lot, and steamship dock in front; giving unequalled shipping facilities. Price, $8,500. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — CLOSE TO CITY, 3½ ACRES, 8 room cottage, outbuildings, $2,500. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 276 LIVERPOOL STREET, 2 flats, modern, solid brick. See them. $2,500. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 474 DORCHESTER, 8 ROOM, self-contained, modern brick house, $2,350. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 2189 NOTRE DAME, CORNER St. Felix, shops, dwelling, $18,000. Secure investment. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 822-824 ALBERT STREET, ST. Henry, 5 dwellings. Rent $384. Price, $3,500. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME STONE RESIdence, Champ de Mars street, suitable for Court House official. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 310 PRINCE ARTHUR, 11 room stone house, near Durocher street, $5,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 445 RACHEL, SELF-CONtained modern brick house, 10 rooms. Bargain, $3,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — ST. DENIS, NEAR ROY, stone front double tenement, $5,250. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 196-198 CHRISTOPHE STREET, brick encased double tenement, $3,250. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — NOTRE DAME ST. EAST, factory site, containing 22,000 feet, with large stone building, known as Pilchat's Hotel, which could be used as part of factory to be built. Street No. 285. $10,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Jas. M. Mitchell's List.

FOR SALE.

601 St. Urbain Street. Self-contained, stone front, 9 rooms, hot water furnace, $4,000.

351 Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Semi-detached, stone front, 8 rooms, "Daisy" furnace, concrete basement, wash tubs, etc., at a bargain.

1093 to 1099 St. Andre Street. Two brick encased houses, 4 dwellings, well rented. Must be sold quick. Open for offer. Might exchange.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 ST. JAMES STREET.

FARMS FOR SALE.

P. E. Brown's List.

FOR SALE — AT COTE DES NEIGES, farm of 100 acres; also one of 50 acres, convenient to C.P.R. and electric cars; about 5 miles from centre of city. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 117 ACRES, FACING LAKE St. Louis, west of Pointe Claire, good soil. The barns and sheds are new. Good farm house. Fine orchard. The biggest bargain near Montreal, $10,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 315 ACRES, FACING LAKE St. Louis, St. Anne's, near stations. One of the choicest farms on the Island of Montreal. Forty trains, G.T.R. or C.P.R., daily. Time, 30 minutes. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 221 ACRES, ON BROME Lake, near Knowlton, well built, rich soil, is the finest dairying country in Canada. Only $8,500 for a thoroughly equipped farm, stock included. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 56 ACRES, 3 MILES FROM city towards Lachine, good land and buildings, $8,500. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 90 ACRES, AT ST. TELESphore, County Soulanges, on River Beaudette, very rich soil, $3,250. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 90 ACRES, ISLE PERROT, well built, large orchard, $6,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 120 ACRES, ISLE PERROT, opposite St. Annes, with the fine and valuable point known as Sherringham Park, well shaded, fine steamboat wharf, good buildings, $14,000. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE — 140 ACRES, VAUDREUIL, Lake Two Mountains, large, valuable point on the lake, soil very best, large orchard and sugar bush, good buildings. One mile from C.P.R. station. P. E. Brown, Real Estate Agent, 97 St. James.

FOR SALE

KENNEDY WON AGAINST THE SWEDE

At the Bellevue Tourney He Secured Two Falls in Eight Minutes.

George Kennedy justified the confidence that a big bunch of Montreal people have in his ability as a wrestler, when he downed Otto Lindroos, the Ottawa Swede, last evening, in two straight falls. It was no exhibition. It was a straight match, it didn't take the local man long to win. The first fall was two minutes and the second was six minutes. But every second of the eight minutes was exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting.

There is no comparison between the men. Kennedy is the stronger and quicker and knows more about the game than does Lindroos. Kennedy went right after his man from the start, and secured a face hold. A lot of the crowd howled "Strangle hold." It wasn't, but Kennedy let go and took a body hold and rolled his man over and downed him for the first fall. Time, two minutes.

After a five-minute rest they came on again. Lindroos was more on the aggressive, and kept Kennedy going longer. He escaped from two or three dangerous holds, and once it looked a certain fall on a hammerlock and half-nelson, but the Swede slipped away. But a few minutes later Kennedy got the same body hold that he had in the first fall, and again secured the fall and the match. Time, six minutes and twenty seconds.

There is no doubt that Kennedy is one of the best men at his weight in the country, and it is only to be hoped that the match between him and Dave Simon which is now being arranged can be successfully carried out.

The bout which preceded the main go was between Eugene Tremblay and Stamboul Suluman. It was easy for the Canadian, and it can be said right here that Tremblay vs. Kennedy, with both in better shape than when they last met, would make the best bout of the year. The Turk stripped well and looked dangerous, but he was not in the same class as Tremblay as regards strength, so he went down twice in 1.05 and 30 seconds.

The preliminaries were in the lighter weights and were very interesting, though some were ended in record-breaking time. Bouchard won from Fournier at 115 lbs., catch style, in 48 seconds and 2.05.

Phillips downed Bissette in 4.05 and 3.58 at 125 lbs., catch style.

Gadbois took P. Mayo's place and downed Houle at 105 lbs. in 4.05 and 1.10.

The bout at 125 lbs. between A. Mayo and J. Topp proved a good match. This is their second meeting. Last time Topp won. But Mayo is strong and has been practising hard, and had acquired enough skill to pin Topp to the mat. He did it twice in 5.11 and 1.09.

Altogether it was a good tournament, and the Bellevue Club has again scored a success.

JENKINS WON EASILY.

Downed Parr the English Champion in Two Straight Falls.

Buffalo, Feb. 14.—Tom Jenkins, of Cleveland, the champion American wrestler, to-night defeated Jim Parr, the champion of England, in a match which was announced to be for the international championship. Jenkins won two straight falls, the first in 53 minutes and 30 seconds, and the second in 24 minutes and 10 seconds. Both falls were secured by the same style hold, a crotch and half-Nelson.

The men met at catch weights, Jenkins having an advantage of about 20 pounds. It was announced that Jenkins weighed between 190 and 195 and Parr tipped the scale at 175 pounds. Both men had trained hard for the meeting, and were in perfect condition when they faced each other to-night at Convention Hall, before one of the largest crowds that has witnessed a wrestling match here in recent years. About 4,500 persons were present. Jenkins was always favorite in the betting, as good as 2 to 1 being offered. Some good-sized bets were made.

Jenkins took the aggressive from the start, and Parr proved to be one of the cleverest opponents the Cleveland man has ever met. The way in which he broke seemingly safe holds and slipped out of the dangerous positions in the sensational struggle of nearly an hour brought forth great applause and won for him hundreds of friends in the crowd. Jenkins' superior weight told in the end, however, and Parr went to the mat with a crotch and half-nelson.

Dan McLeod, the Scotch wrestler, challenged Jenkins for a match for a side bet of $2,500 and the largest purse offered by a reputable club.

In the preliminary bouts Young Wittmer won from Bud Smith, of Cleveland, securing two out of three falls.

Tom Riley, the English middle-weight, threw Steinagle, a local strong man, twice in fifteen minutes, and won the match.

Walcott Won.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—Joe Walcott stopped Jimmy Handler, of Newark, in the second round of what was to have been a six-round bout at the Industrial Club to-night. There never was a stage of the game when the Newark boy had a chance. Walcott simply contented himself by using his left, and landed it almost at will

Skating

St. Lawrence Rink Races.

There was a large attendance last night at the St. Lawrence skating rink to witness the weekly races, and incidentally to receive the presents that the management had advertised would be given to every person attending the rink last night. The presents were valentines of the most comical kind and created any amount of fun as well as disappointment. Those who expected to receive a house and lot did not feel in the best of humor when they collected something else.

In the boys' race, under 12 years, there were seven entries: B. Hadley, E. Haden, B. Murdock, J. Asselin, R. St. Germain, G. Thorney and W. Lapierre. G. Thorney won, with W. Lapierre second.

The boys' race, under 14 years, had six entries; Friedlander won, with W. Earl second.

The two mile amateur had four entries: A. Morrison, P. Alix, O. Sauvageau, and J. Rankin. P. Alix won first and O. Sauvageau second.

The one mile race had four entries: V. G. Snell, D. Smith, W. J. Norton, and D. Sullivan. D. Sullivan won first and D. Smith second.

The judges were Messrs. J. Donohue and T. Logan. The prizes were presented immediately after the race by Mr. Donohue.

MARSHALL WAS BEATEN BY GUNSBERG

Janowski Beat Popiel and Tschigorin Won From Mortimer.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 14.—This morning the chess masters began the eighth round of the international tournament, and when the first adjournment was made this afternoon the following results had been accorded:—Tschigorin had disposed of Mortimer, Schlechter had beaten Napier, and Janowski had defeated Popiel. In the afternoon sitting Mason beat Reggio, Marshall lost to Gunsberg, Wolf downed Marco, and Maroczy and Teichmann and Scheve and Tarrasch adjourned their respective games.

Hockey

Sterlings Won.

One of the hottest games in the history of the junior league was the match between Stirlings and St. Lambert last evening in the Victoria Rink. Stirling won by 2 to 0. The two goals were scored on nice hockey, but after that the match was of the rough house variety. Referee Percy Quinn sent seventeen men to the fence in the hour. The teams were:

Stirling.		St. Lambert.
Rubin	Goal	Roberson
McCuaig	Point	DeWolf
McIntosh	Cover Point	B. Horsfall
P. Foley	Forwards	R. Hooper
Blatchford	"	A. Christie
DeWit (capt.)	"	E. Horsfall
McNeece	"	F. Ryan

Points vs. Montagnards.

The line-up of the teams for this afternoon's International match at the Arena will be as follows:

Montagnards—Lavigne, goal; Viau, point; Casgrain, cover point; Lefebvre, R. Kent, L. Kent and Hurtubise, forwards.

P.A.A.A.—Brighton, goal; Roach, point; Melville, cover point; Todd, Masterson, Young and Oborne, forwards.

The game is to start at half-past three o'clock.

A Forester's Match.

The married and single members of Court Freedom, Canadian Order of Foresters, will play a hockey match on Monday evening next at the Arena. Play will commence sharp at nine o'clock, and last till ten, and a cordial invitation is extended to all members of the order and their friends to attend.

The Queen's Team.

Kingston, Feb. 15.—Queen's team against McGill hockeyists to-night will be:—Goal, Mills; point, McDowell; cover point, Merrill; centres, Knight, Wilson; wings, Walkem, Dalton.

Caught in the Goal Nets.

The return match between the Beavers and the Maples resulted in an easy win for the Beavers by a score of 8—0.

There was a hockey match last night between a team from the far east calling themselves the Horribles and a team from the Gazette. The result was: Gazette 3; Horribles, 1.

The Gordon Hockey Club met and defeated the Bobs Hockey Club Wednesday evening on the Minto Skating Rink by a score of 2 to 1. The teams lined up as follows:—Gordon—Graham, Graham, Waters, Campeau, Butler, Powers, Bowden (captain). Bobs—Seale, Kay, Richardson, Kearns, Barlow, Taylor (captain), Cox.

John P. Black & Co. defeated A. H. Sims & Co. in a close game at the Crystal Rink by 2 goals to 1.

ARENA APPOINTMENTS.

Following are the appointments at the Arena next week:

Monday.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount ladies.
3- 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4- 5 p.m.—High School.
5- 6 p.m.—Molsons Bank.
7- 8 p.m.—Junior Montreal.
8- 9 p.m.—Senior Shamrock.
9-10 p.m.—C.O.F. Match.
10-11 p.m.—Montreal III. vs. Victoria III.

Tuesday.
1.30-2.30 p.m.—Montreal ladies.
3- 4 p.m.—Wykeham House.
4- 5 p.m.—Abingdon School.
5- 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank vs. Molson's Bank
7.30-8.30 p.m.—Victoria Senior.
8.30-9.30 p.m.—Montreal Senior.
9.30-10.30 p.m.—Shamrock Jnr.
10.30-11.30 p.m.—Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday.
10-11 a.m.—Westmount ladies.
- 4 p.m.—Ward-Whates.
4- 5 p.m.—Westmount vs High (Senior Series.)
5- 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
7- 8 p.m.—Victoria Junior.
8- 9 p.m.—Shamrock Senior.
9-10 p.m.—Westmount.
10-11 p.m.—Montreal Junior.

Thursday.
1.30-2.30 p.m.—Montreal ladies.
3- 4 p.m.—Y. cham House.
4- 5 p.m.—High School.
5- 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7.30-8.30 p.m.—Montreal Senior.
8.30-9.30 p.m.—Victoria Senior.
9.30-10.30 p.m.—Y. M. C. A.
10.30-11.30 p.m.—Shamrock Jnr.

Friday.
3- 4 p.m.—Senior School.
Abingdon School.
5- 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6- 7 p.m.—Molsons v. Bank of Montreal.
8-10.30 p.m.—Skating, P. W. F. Band.

Saturday.
8- 9 a.m.—Opals.
9-10 p.m.—High School.
10-11 a.m.—St. Johns.
11-12 a.m.—Westmount Acad.
3.30 p.m.—Intermediate Match.
8.30 pm.—Ottawa vs. Montreal.

ODDS AND ENDS OF ALL SPORTS

Mr. J. C. McIldowie was presented last night at the Victoria Armory with a gold medal, in the design of a Maltest cross, for the largest three strings in the City Bowling League during the season. President Townsend, of the City Bowling Association, made the presentation. This is the medal for last winter's bowling.

W. C. Whitney's two-year-old filly, by Meddler-Kildeer, a full sister to Goldsmith, is dead at Westbury, L.I., from influenza.

The match between the M.A.A.A. Revolver Club and the Kingston Cadets will take place this afternoon.

A Hot Meal To-day For 15 Cents
FULL COURSE. EVERYTHING FINE
STILLWELL'S
Cor St. Alexander and Craig Streets.

BANISH DULL HOURS

THE SMART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

Begins its THIRD YEAR with the MARCH NUMBER.

OUT TO-DAY.

It has BEATEN ALL RECORDS of magazine publishing in

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SEVENTH— Unparalleled list of contributors, including from both hemispheres the brightest men and women of the literary and social world.

Some of them are:

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Eden Philpotts, Molly Elliot Seawell, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Edith Sessions Tupper, Kate Masterson, Ethel Watts Mumford, Justus Miles Forman, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. William Allen, M. E. W. Sherwood, H. C. Chatfield Taylor, Edgar Saltus, Katrina Trask, Mrs. Stephen Crane, Bliss Carman, Julian Hawthorne, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Edward S. Van Zile, Prince Vladimir Vanlatsky,
Alfred Henry Lewis, Martha McCulloch-Williams, Albert Bigelow Paine, Theodosia Garrison, Clement Scott, Max Pemberton, Madison Cawein, Clinton Ross, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Frank Roe Batcheldor, Carolyn Wells, Charles Battell Loomis, Vance Thompson, Onoto Watanna, Lloyd Osbourne, Paul Laurence Dunbar, John B. Tabb, Lilian Bell, Frank Dempster Sherman, Charles Stokes Wayne,

Among these are many whose work you love to read. Some of them will be found in every number of this magazine, the prodigious success of which has caused the publishing world to acclaim it simply

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THE GAIETIES OF PARIS..... By Edgar Saltus
THE PENANCE OF HEDWIG..... By Lilian Bell
WHEN WIG MET TORY LONG AGO..... By Alfred Henry Lewis.
THE PRINCESS..... By Justus Miles Forman
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Henry Birks & Sons

GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, and MAKERS OF RICH CUT GLASS.
MONTREAL.

A 45 Dollar Watch—

We are showing a pretty, small sized Gentleman's Watch, in a plain, 14-kt. gold open-faced case, containing a 17-jewelled highly adjusted movement. This is our "Thin Model" timepiece, graceful and slender. It will slip into a vest or fob pocket without causing that bulging which is so objectionable.

Price, 45 Dollars.

An 18 Dollar Watch—

Here is a Watch novelty: A gentleman's 17-jewelled Swiss movement of excellent time-keeping qualities, in a gun-metal case, with solid gold bezels and bow. The style dates back to the time of Louis XV., and is very quaint and neat.

Price, 18 Dollars.

DEVEARS WON THE FREE-FOR-ALL

Sloppy Weather and Looking Glass Were Even Money Favorites.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The talent received a hard knock to-day in the free-for-all on the Ottawa track. Deveras, considered an outsider, won a splendid race from Looking Glass and Sloppy Weather, who were even money favorites. In the pools Sloppy Weather and Looking Glass sold for $20 each, while the field, including Deveras, went begging at $4. The talent could not see anything but Sloppy Weather and Looking Glass. The former made a good race in the first heat, and won in a jog. After that there was nothing but Deveras, who was in fine form. In the second heat he raced Looking Glass off his feet.

In the named race Kathleen was laid up for two heats, and then won three straights.

The weather was perfect, and the largest crowd of the season was in attendance. Backers of Kathleen made a killing in the books.

The summaries are as follows:—

Free-for-all, purse, $400—

Deveras, A. Weindling, Brockville	4	1	1	1
Sloppy Weather, E. Quirk, Fulton	1	2	3	3
Looking Glass, Dr. Forrest, Uxbridge	2	3	2	2
Amelia, Dorion & Co., Lachute	3	4	4	4

Time—2.24, 2.21 1-2, 2.23 1-2, 2.22 1-2.

The half in the last heat was covered in 1.10.

Named race—

Kathleen, W. H. Comstock, Brockville	4	4	1	1
Velma, Wall & O'Neil, Ottawa	1	2	2	2
Maggie Bell, R. H. Pounder, Ottawa	2	1	3	4
Maggie Stanford, C. Garrow, Ottawa	3	3	4	3

Time—2.25 1-2, 2.26 1-2, 2.32 1-2, 2.35.

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 14.—Weather clear; track fast. Summary:—

First race, 7 furlongs—The Four Hundred, 108, Odom, 6 to 5, won; Pantaber, 107, Dade, 3 to 1, second; Chickadee 99, T. Dean, 5 to 1 third. Time, 1.29.

Second race, two-year-olds, 3 1-2 furlongs—The Don, 110, T. Walsh, 6 to 1, won; May Allen, 107, Lindsay, 8 to 1, second; Royal Deceiver, 105, T. Dean, 16 to 1, third. Time, 43.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Zack Phelps, 101, Minder, 40 to 1, won; Uncle Tom, 103, J. Miller, 8 to 1, second; El Moran, 107, Miles, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.49 1-2.

Fourth race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Marie Bell, 110, Gormley, 5 to 1, won; Ben Hullum, 103, W. Waldo, 18 to 5, second; The Hoyden, 109, 11 to 1, third. Time, 1.13 1-2.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Banish, 100, T. Dean, 15 to 1, won; Blue Ridge, 83, Creamer, 6 to 5, second; Choice, 106, T. Walsh, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.40 1-2.

Sixth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Egyptian Prince, 98, Helgeson, 13 to 5, won; Linden Ella, 108, Odom, 8 to 5, second; Balloon, 106, E. Robertson, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.48.

Bowling

In the City League.

Two matches were bowled last night in the intermediate series of the City League, M.A.A.A. vs. Colonials, on Gervais' alleys, and P.A.A.A. vs. Third Victoria Rifles, on the Victoria alleys. The Colonials and the P.A.A.A. won out by the following scores:

Colonials—				
Reid	143	137	144	—424
Matthews	184	176	177	—537
Lyons	135	157	133	—425
Sutherland	203	142	144	—489
Thompson	118	112	156	—386
				2,679
M.A.A.A.				
Thomson	107	132	178	—417
Graves	178	108	123	—409
Weir	137	109	131	—377
Walsh	129	139	131	—399
Burnett	123	126	161	—410
Lawless	154	131	107	—392
				2,404

Majority for Colonials—275.

P.A.A.A.—				
F. E. Starke	137	181	169	—487
J. Hale	195	188	191	—574
A. E. Surgeon	191	165	167	—523
T. Pearson	180	165	170	—515
W. Anderson	163	192	181	—536
				3,151
Third Victorias—				
Capt. Ham	185	146	145	—476
Capt. Fisher	180	161	166	—507
Pte. Gilhooley	155	156	106	—477
Lieut. Kane	154	142	148	—444
Pte. McIldowie	210	161	158	—529
Pte. Hawkins	183	165	157	—505
				2,938

Majority for P.A.A.A.—113.

Curling

Playing For the M.A.A.A. Trophy.

The first part of the final for the above trophy was played last night between the Montreal and Heather Curling Clubs. The match will now be continued until the finish. The following scores show the result of last night's play.

Heather.	Rink No. 1. Montreal.
W. H. Aird	Dr. Elder
Dr. Scane	T. L. Paton
E. A. Hutchison	W. Brown
W. B. Hutchison	T. Williamson
(skip)—15	(skip)—11
Rink	No. 2.
R. H. Clark	F. Fowler
F. Stewart	S. Howard
G. Blackwell	C. P. Sclater
D. W. Ross, jr.	S. A. McMurtry
(skip)—14	(skip)—17
Rink	No. 3.
J. B. Small	W. H. Taylor
J. Mundle	J. S. Mundie
J. A. Eaves	S. J. Wilson
F. H. Hutchison	F. N. Southam
(skip)— 8	(skip)—26
Rink	No. 4.
R. W. Fulton	C. Tyre
D. H. McCallum	F. C. Budden
G. A. Robertson	C. W. Dean
J. H. Smith	R. W. Tyre
(skip)—16	(skip)—17

The Juniors in the Game.

Four aspirants for curling honors challenged the four young players who represented the Montreal Curling Club at the recent Quebec Carnival, and their ambition was dampened somewhat by the result of 13 ends' play:

Quebec Team.	Challengers.
Dean Suckling	John Brown
Campbell Brown	D. H. MacLennan
Hedley Suckling	Cecil W. Tyre
William Brown	Robert Brown
(skip)—19	(skip)— 6

The victors are open for other games.

Miscellaneous

Mount Royal Club Dinner.

The Mount Royal Cricket Club will held their annual dinner and smoking concert on Tuesday next at the Invicta Cafe, Notre Dame street. A special programme has been prepared, and a big list is looked for to celebrate the future good prospects.

ELECTION IN ST. JAMES

Investigation Into Charges of Fraud Resumed Before Judge Choquet.

The investigation into the charges of fraud in connection with the recent election in St. James division was resumed in Judge Choquet's Court yesterday.

The practical result of the morning's work was that six duly qualified electors swore that they had voted for Mr. Bergeron at poll No. 37, although there were only four ballots in the box marked for the Opposition candidate.

Two important witnesses, Mr. L. A. Gingras, who was poll clerk at No. 37, and Mr. Edward Lefebvre, who had represented Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron at the poll, were not present when their names were called.

The first witness was Mr. Henri G. Lamothe, clerk of the crown in chancery at Ottawa, who produced documents in connection with the election in St. James division, which had been forwarded by the returning officer. One of these showed that ballot box No. 37 contained 90 ballots marked for Mr. Brunet, and four for Mr. Bergeron. This return had been signed by Mr. R. Hetu, deputy returning officer, but it did not appear to have been sworn to.

Mr. P. M. Durand, returning officer stated that on election day he had made a tour of the polls, and at poll 37 he was received with a request for more ballots, Mr. Hetu saying that there was a heavy vote at that place. The witness said he handed in twenty-five more ballots; his secretary had delivered the ballots the night before, and he presumed that poll 37 had received 100 ballots.

The prosecution called Patrick King, of 328 Amherst Street; Henri Gauthier, 396 Amherst Street; G. Dupont, 35 Amherst Street; Louis Poitras, 311 St. Timothy Street; R. Bissonette, 311 1-2 St. Timothy Street, and J. Bronyer, of 289 St. Timothy Street, all of whom swore positively that they had cast their ballots for Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron. On the ballot sheet the name of Mr. King appears twice, although this voter said he had not been sworn, when he voted. Mr. Petit's name was also shown to have been written three times on the list.

The court then adjourned till Thursday morning.

Arthur Brunet, 275 St. Denis Street, was arrested yesterday morning by High Constable Bissonnette on a warrant charging him with fraudulent proceedings in connection with the recent federal election in St. James division. He entered a plea of not guilty when arraigned before Judge Lafontaine, and was remanded until February 19. He was afterward admitted to personal bail of $1,000 and two securities of $500 each.

THE CANADA GAZETTE

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—Notice appears in the Canada Gazette to-day that the Dominion Bridge Company has increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Pierre de Bacourt, manufacturer, Scott Junction; Louis Gosset, civil engineer, Scott Junction; William John White, K.C., Edward H. Parker, advocate, and Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, Montreal, have been incorporated as a company to carry on a dairying business in Montreal.

A royalty of 10c per ton has been placed on the output of coal in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia.

The Cyclone Woven Wire Company, with a capital of $300,000, has been incorporated to carry on business in Toronto.

Wm. F. Langworthy, of Port Arthur, is gazetted as a deputy judge in the district of Thunder Bay, Ont.

The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to Parliament for an act extending the delay for the construction of its railway, enabling the company to use any motive power; to make connections with other railways on the Island of Montreal and elsewhere; to make agreements with other companies; to construct, maintain and operate vessels, vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and to dispose of the same, and amending the company's act in such respects as may be necessary for its purposes.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session by the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company for an act declaring the corporate powers of the company to be in full force and extending the time for completion of the construction of the canal.

CONSERVATORIES OPEN.

The following conservatories will be open this afternoon to members of the Montreal Horticultural Society and their friends:—Mr. T. A. Dawes, 507 St. Joseph Street, Lachine; Mr. R. G. Reid, 275 Drummond Street; Mount Royal Cemetery Company, Mount Royal Cemetery; Mount Royal Park, Mount Royal Park; City Gardens, Lafontaine Park; Mr. Alfred Joyce, Rockland Avenue, Outremont.

REV. DR. WHITNEY TO PREACH.

Rev. J. P. Whitney, D.D., principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, will be in the city to-morrow, and preach at the Church of St. James the Apostle, both morning and evening. The subjects of his sermons will be "The Study of the Old Testament," and "The Future of the English Church," which subjects will, doubtless, be presented in an able and eloquent manner.

A G.N.W. PRESENTATION.

Mr. Thomas Rodger, circuit manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, was last night presented with a handsome gold watch, chain and locket, by his operating staff. About forty members of the staff assembled at the house of Mr. Rodger on Prince Arthur Avenue, Westmount, about nine o'clock, and the presentation was made forthwith. Mr. R. E. McCord, in a few well chosen remarks, tendered Mr. Rodger the best wishes of the staff and presented him with the token which marks the appreciation of his many good qualities.

WILL NOT ACCEPT DEFEAT

Mr. Hamilton Still Clings to His Position on the Board of Assessors.

Some considerable amazement was occasioned among the members of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon when it became known that Mr. Frederick Hamilton, whom the City Council last December refused to reappoint, was still acting as one of the assessors, and had, indeed, drawn the first month's salary in the new year. It will be remembered that, owing to disclosures which were made in connection with the assessment of St. Gabriel Ward, the Finance Committee concluded that it would be inexpedient to reappoint Mr. Hamilton. Consequently when the question of the new board was taken up in Council, only seven out of the eight old members were reappointed.

It was not at the time thought necessary to pass a formal resolution dismissing Mr. Hamilton; every one thought he would accept the inevitable gracefully, and resign. But Mr. Hamilton was not prepared to accept the hint. Mr. Hamilton looked up the charter and therein he read that an assessor was to hold office until his successor was appointed. Mr. Hamilton consequently turned up each day, sat in his old chair, and, after thirty-one consecutive days of labor, proceeded to draw the usual monthly salary that had been his during the preceding year. Ald. Carter told the committee that they should have had Council pass a formal resolution of dismissal, and this will now be done at the next meeting. In the meantime a sub-committee will report on the qualifications of all the applicants. Ald. Lapoe said that it was evident that Mr. Hamilton recognized that his services had been dispensed with, as he was among the formal applicants for the position.

A PEACEABLE COMMUNITY.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 15.—(Special.)—The returns to the Provincial Secretary for 1901 show that there was no increase in crime in the District of St. Francis during the past year. During the period 286 criminal charges were laid before Judge Malvens, Thirty-eight were acquitted, 65 committed to the jail or penitentiary, and 84 committed for trial before the Court of King's Bench. Fines aggregating $2,048 were imposed in other cases.

In the District of Bedford 134 charges were laid before the same tribunal, and 28 were acquitted, 44 sent to jail or penitentiary, six committed for trial before the King's Bench and fines of $2,048 imposed.

In Arthabaska, in the recently created circuit at Thetford Mines, eleven cases were tried, two were acquitted, and fines amounting to $21 imposed.

In the civil jurisdiction of the same magistrate, the following number of writs were issued: Coaticook 44, Magog 188, Stanstead 100, South Ham 1, Danville 21, Richmond 220, Scotstown 37, Cookshire 0, Lake Megantic, no report.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.—

Mrs. Z. A. Van Luven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she bought her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—Ib.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—Adv.

HAMILTON'S
February Sale Bargains
FOR MONDAY.

Every item in this list represents a genuine bargain, well worth coming after. You'll say so, too, when you come here and become acquainted with these values.

The earlier you come the better buying you'll do. We're always ready at eight o'clock.

ON FIRST FLOOR.

$1.50, $1.75 and $2.25 FANCY FRENCH SILKS, in a splendid range of colors and designs. Monday's Price, per yard 75c
75c HEAVY BLACK FRENCH TAFFETA SILKS, 21 inches wide, bright finish. Monday's Price, per yard 55c
35c to 45c DOUBLE FOLD COLORED DRESS GOODS, all good desirable shades. Monday's Price, per yard 25c
15c to 18c FANCY WRAPPER AND BLOUSE FLANNELETTES, all pretty colorings and new designs. Monday's Price, per yard 10c
25c HEAVY BLACK MELTON DRESS GOODS, for Spring Suits or Skirts. Monday's Price, per yard 17c
50c FRENCH WOVEN FLANNELS, all pure wool, only grays and browns. To sell Monday at, per yard 17c
36 INCH WIDE WHITE LANSDOWNE CAMBRIC MUSLIN, 12½c. Monday, per yard 8½c
36 INCH WIDE BLACK AND COLORED TWILL SILESIA LINING, 12c. Monday, per yard 8½c

ON SECOND FLOOR.

DON'T JUDGE THESE JACKETS BY THE PRICE WE ASK ON MONDAY. "See them to-day in our show windows." LADIES' BEAVER AND KERSEY JACKETS, silk lined. Former values, $15.00 and $18.00. You'll need to come early on Monday Morning, when we'll clear them out at, each $2.25
$1.00 WAS THE PRICE OF A LOT OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES when we had a full range of colors. Now, having only one shade, heliotrope, Monday's Price... 25c
CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, in blue, pink and fancy checks, slightly faded, 85c. Monday, each 49c
$1.50 to $2.00 LADIES' FANCY STRIPED PETTICOATS. Monday, each 99c

ON MAIN FLOOR.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' WOOL MITTS, in black, white, red and blue. Worth up to 35c. Monday, pair 10c
LADIES' PLAIN AND RIBBED WOOL CASHMERE HOSE, seamless feet, spliced heels and toes, 40c. Monday, pair 29c
LADIES' SILK CORDED TIES, 45 inches long, with hemstitched ends, 50c. Monday, each 25c
3 ONLY, ELECTRIC SEAL AND BLUE OPPOSUM FUR COLLARETTES. Were $19.00. Monday, each $9.95
35 DOZEN COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS, size 20 x 20. Monday, each 1c
THE LAST OF THE WHITE EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE—
5c Embroideries for 2½c 10c Embroideries for 5c 18c Embroideries for 10c

A Special Table of Notions at

3c PAPERS TOILET PINS
2c CARDS HOOKS AND EYES
3c PACKAGES HAIR PINS
10c BACK COMBS
1c
3c CARDS MENDING WOOL
5c CARDS HAT PINS
10c FANCY BROOCHES
5c CHILDREN'S COMBS

THE FEW LADIES' HATS that we have must go on Monday. These prices ought to make them scarce in a very short time.

LADIES' FELT HATS, worth up to $1.50. Monday 10c
LADIES' FELT HATS, worth up to $1.50. Monday 39c
LADIES' FELT HATS, worth up to $2.00. Monday 50c
LADIES' FELT HATS, worth up to $3.50. Monday $1.00
BABY'S WINTER BONNETS, worth up to $3.00. Monday 39c

ON THIRD FLOOR.

HAVE ONLY TWO LINES OF FLANNELETTE BLANKETS LEFT OVER. They must be cleared out on Monday.
10-4 size, the 90c. quality, will be sold at 59c
11-4 size, the $1.15 quality, will be sold at 87c

WE HAVE A BIG LINE OF NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, marked at $1.80 pair, and considered splendid values at that. Having more of them than we need, you can have your choice of them Monday at, per pair $1.50

A SAVING OF AT LEAST 6C ON EACH ITEM IN THIS GROCERY LIST we present for Monday Shoppers.

MAPLE SYRUP IN BOTTLES .....5 LBS. COOKING FIGS
10 LB. BAG BEST PASTRY FLOUR ..... **24c** .....2 TINS RED SALMON
3 BOTTLES HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA .....3 LBS. PRUNES

New Arrivals for Spring.

ADVANCE STYLES IN LADIES' SPRING SUITS, in the latest New York designs, made of Fine Venetian Cloth, in new blue, gray, brown and black, beautifully man-tailored, exclusive styles that we control. Monday's Price $15.95

We would ask your inspection, then compare them with any suit in the trade at $25.00. Use your own good judgment—we're not afraid of the result.

Like the First Breath of Spring.

OUR NEW SPRING FLOWERS, which we are receiving daily, on view Monday for the first time. Come in and see them, and get an idea of what is correct for the coming season.

HAMILTON'S Cor. ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STS. & DOMINION SQUARE - - MONTREAL

HOUSE TO LET

A three storey, Stone Front House, situated on Sherbrooke Street, west of Guy Street. The house contains twelve rooms, is heated by hot water, and in splendid repair.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

St. Catherine St. Property For Sale—West of Guy St.

A well-built, comfortable house, on lot about 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, with lane in rear. The house is in good repair and contains 5 bedrooms, servant's room, pantry, laundry, drawing room, dining room and sitting room. Would make a good investment to a prompt buyer.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

HORSE MEAT IS SOLD FOR FOOD

Sensational Charges Made Against the Chicago Packing Houses.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 14.—Old and diseased horses and mules are slaughtered and sold under the name of beef by four large packing houses in Chicago. Fish that have died a natural death are a regular article of merchandise in some sections of that city. And in no part of Illinois is there any protection to the consumer against flour that is adulterated with mineral barytes and against the deleterious, impure vinegar which St. Louis sends into the State in large quantities.

These disclosures were made by Assistant State Food Commissioner R. M. Patterson in an address delivered before the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois.

"The inspectors of the Food Commission," said Mr. Patterson, "have located in Chicago four slaughter houses for horses, mules and donkeys. Real beef is never handled in these places, but their delivery wagons run to markets, restaurants and free-lunch saloons with great regularity.

OLD BEASTS PREFERRED.

"Hardly a horse, mule or donkey is ever too aged or diseased to be handled, and none other than such animals are slaughtered, for healthy equine animals are too valuable to compete with beef and mutton for food purposes. Ring-boned, spavined and sore-footed nags, and even those that have glanders, are killed in great numbers for the trade.

"The meat is sold for corned beef, hamburger steak and sausage. In the fall of the year much of it is pickled or preserved and sold as pickled or canned beef. The traffic goes on under cover of darkness. The live animals are led or carried in at night, slaughtered between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and the deliveries of meat are made before daylight. Often residents in the neighborhood have no idea of the nature of the industry near them.

HARD TO CONVICT.

"In order to secure a conviction, under the present laws of Illinois," said Mr. Patterson, "it would be necessary for an inspector to follow a live animal into a slaughter house, watch the killing and the preparation of the meat for market, and then trace the product to a retail establishment and witness its sale as a substitute for other meat. Because of the precautions of the traffickers in the meat, it was found impossible to get such evidence.

"The price charged for horse meat ranges from 2 to 4 cents a pound for forequarters and from 3 to 5 cents for hindquarters. Choice cuts for steaks and roasts bring from 4 to 7 cents a pound. The same cuts of beef average from 20 to 25 cents a pound."

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

If So We Can Save You 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent. on a Steinway, Nordheimer or Heintzman & B. Company Piano.

During February we are determined to clear out all or nearly all our entire stock of new pianos by famous makers. This sale is not a make believe affair but a bona fide offer, whereby people can have best pianos manufactured on most liberal terms of payment, and nearly at wholesale cost.—Adv.

THE AFRIKANDER AND THE BAR.

Mr. Johannes Wilhelmus Jacobus Wessel Roux, who has just been called to the Bar in the Middle Temple, bears a title which leaves small doubt as to the country of his origin. Only one place in the world, the Daily News remarks, has such a mixture of Dutch and French blood as is shadowed forth in his ponderous name. Mr. Roux, in fact, is a South African; he is of eminent Afrikander stock. He is a nephew of ex-President Steyn, whose sister and niece, it is said, were present in the gallery when he was "called" yesterday. Mr. Steyn, it is well known, was himself a barrister in the same Inn of Court. There are few facts more relevant to the argument against a fancied anti-British conspiracy than this, that English Universities, and in particular the English Bar, have been, and it seems still are, recognized as giving the final touch to the education of a young South African, in both our old and our new Colonies. One of the most eminent of our King's Counsel in this country is an Afrikander. A President of the Union at Cambridge last year was another. Nearly all the young men sent here returned to their native country, and the influence of England and English culture was being recruited every year throughout South Africa by this means.

PIANOLA MUSIC.

We beg to inform our customers that we have received several hundred rolls of Pianola and Aeriol music which are now ready for distribution. L. E. N. Pratte & Co., 2461 St. Catherine St.—adv.

THE COMMONS DREAD THE LADIES.

Women are still excluded from the baptistry of the Church of St. John Lateran on the excellent ground that St. John the Baptist owed his death to the caprice of one of their sex. In the same way it would seem women are, remarks the Daily News, to be excluded for ever from the Gallery of the House of Commons because, on one unfortunate occasion, as far back as 1778, their presence interfered with the conduct of the debate. Before that unfortunate incident men and women were both allowed equal liberties in the House of Commons. Peeresses and others who can reach the ear of a Peer are still able both to see and to be seen in the galleries of the House of Lords. Their visibility in that Chamber does not seem to have any appreciable effect on the debate. To say that it enlivened them would be absurd; to depress them to a point below that they have already reached would be impossible. But in the House of Commons still they have the ridiculous habit of shutting up lady visitors in Oriental fashion behind a kind of lattice which is known by the ugly name of the Grille. Last night Mr. Akers-Douglas gave the usual reply to the usual question. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was a very energetic First Commissioner of Works, but even he shrank back from uprooting the deep prejudice of the Grille. Where Mr.. Herbert Gladstone would not tread, Mr. Akers-Douglas will certainly not rush in. He declared in the most Ministerial manner last night that there must be a definite vote of the House before such a great reform could be initiated. As there is not the smallest possibility of such a vote ever being given, we may take it that the Grille will remain. The fact is that the House of Commons is really afraid of women. Perhaps the fear is a subtle compliment, but there it exists. It is as visible in that iron Grille as it is in the abject terror which seizes the House of Commons whenever the smallest whisper of women's suffrage is brought to them on the wind.

The poor but ingenious mother of a family can always keep her children suitably clothed when she uses the Electric Dyes, which are for sale everywhere.

MILLIONS AND MISSIONS.

The will of a Leeds recluse, who died worth a million sterling, of which he devised about £900,000 to missionary societies, has, says a London correspondent, come before the Probate Division friendly settlement.

The late Mr. Robert Arthington was a remarkable figure in Leeds. His lean, spare form was generally enveloped in a shabby overcoat of a bygone fashion, and his ascetic face was crowned by a rusty old beaver hat, which was almost pre-Victorian.

He was nicknamed "the Headingly miser, but that was because of his extreme personal penuriousness. He lived all alone in a large house, the uncurtained, cob-webbed windows of which spoke of desolation. In many rooms there was handsome furniture mouldering away. Mr. Arthington led a recluse's existence in one room, strewn, like a hallway, with ashes from the fireplace. His living cost him but a few coppers a day, and even his friends had great difficulty in getting his door unbolted.

Mr. Arthington, however, was not miserly in all things. Throughout his lonely life he took a deep interest in missionary endeavor, and spent much money in gifts to missionary societies. When he died at Teignmouth in October, 1900, it was found that he had left £900,000 to missionary propoganda.

Probate was granted of the will. About £100,000 is to be divided among cousins. The rest of the property, about £900,000, was left thus:—Four-tenths (£400,000) to the London Missionary Society, and five-tenths (£500,000) to the Baptist Missionary Society, with definite but rather complicated directions as to how the money is to be applied. Stations, said counsel, were to be provided in Central Africa for the purpose of spreading the gospel in places not reached as yet by missionaries. Also the New Testament was to be translated into the languages of the Central African natives and distributed among them.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to their importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defect which skillful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.—adv.

THE MILLIONAIRE AND HIS BOOKS.

The modern millionaire, says a London correspondent, is much more particular about his books than the satirist held him to be in the last generation. We have all heard variants of the story of the newly-rich man who walked into a bookseller's shop and ordered so many square feet of well-bound works for the library of his new house. There are at least two famous book-shops in Piccadilly where queer tales of this kind might be brought to light if the ledgers were properly annotated. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, as befits the donor of so many free libraries, has chosen a better plan. The Times has just announced that he is collecting a library "for his own purposes" at Skibo Castle. The work of selection was entrusted to Lord Acton, the Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Lord Acton made out exhaustive lists of the classes of books indicated by Mr. Carnegie, and sent them to Mr. Hew Morrison, the librarian at the Free Library, Edinburgh, to choose the right editions. The books will probably number nearly 8,000, and the total cost will be over £10,000.

Useful At All Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variations of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently. —adv.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions of the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galetti, mining broker, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street:

STOCKS.	Opening Saturday. Bid.	Closing To-day. Bid.	Highest. Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	28	30½	30½	30½	4,500
War Eagle	12½	10	13	12	7,500
Republic	9	6½	10	6½	10,000
North Star	24	23	24¼	24	5,500
Centre Star	40	40	....	....	....
Virtue	24	20	24½	23	2,000
Montreal-London	½	½	....	....	....
California	3	2	3	3	1,000
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	3	3½	....	....	9
Cariboo Hydraulic	....	....	....	....	....
Evening Star	2	2	3	3	1,000
Monte Christo	....	....	....	....	....
Noble Five	....	....	....	....	....
Novelty	½	½	....	....	....
Rambler Cariboo	70	75	....	....	....
Morrison	....	....	....	....	....
Golden Star	2	2	3½	3½	1,000
Winnipeg	4½	3	....	....	....
Deer Trail, Cons.	1	1	2	2	500
Montreal and Oregon	2½	2	....	....	....
Dominion Cons.	4¾	5½	5¾	5	40,000
Unlisted Stocks—					
Decca	....	....	....	....	....
Granby Con.	225	225	....	....	....
Majestic	....	....	....	....	....
Fairview	2	2	....	....	....
Giant	1½	1½	....	....	....
White Bear	1½	1½	....	....	....
Big Three	....	....	....	....	....
Golden Crown	2½	2	....	....	....
Gold Hills Dev.	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal Gold Fields	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....
Bullion	....	....	....	....	....
Slocan Sovereign	2	3	3	3	1,000

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E. C. NORSWORTHY. - - Manager.

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will be of special and wide interest, appealing to English-speaking Peoples all the World over. Each subject will be dealt with within comparatively small compass, but the growth of each building will be traced from earliest times and in relation to the growth of the Nation or to some phase of National life. An attractive feature also embodied will be the Legendary Lore with which all the buildings teem. The Price will be

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(5) Part of Dublin Castle.

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Extra Plate of Glastonbury Abbey with No. 2.

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THE ROMANCE OF OLD LONDON, by Edwin Oliver, author of "The Stately Homes of England," "Thames Palaces, City Pageants, Old World Clubland, London Playgrounds, Inns of Court." Beautifully illustrated by W. Amor Fenn and Harry Evans. Large quarto, eighty-four pages. Printed in large clear type. Price one shilling. Post free, 1s 3d. Cloth, gilt, half a crown. Post Free, 2s 9d.

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A RECORD IN HAY PRESSING

A Montreal firm telephoned us this morning that yesterday with one of our New Hay Presses they turned out

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This is a record we are justly proud of. Compare it with the best output of any other press in existence.

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THE BEST AND PUREST
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AND
CROWN STOUT

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Ale and Porter Brewers,
Have always on hand the various kinds of
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Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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PROCURED FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Canada Life Building, MONTREAL
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Lanterne says a treaty between Russia and China has been signed. It adds that the conclusion of the treaty is Russia's reply to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Canadian Industrial Investments."

The Ashnola Coal Company
(LIMITED).

Head Office, Toronto.
Coal Fields, Princeton, B.C.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Hon. Geo. E. Foster; Messrs. J. W. St. John, Barrister; W. H. Pearson, jr., Superintendent, Consumers' Gas Co.; W. F. Turnbull, Manager, Standard Woollen Mills; P. E. Doolittle, M.D.; L. L. Merryfield, Chief Engineer Economic Gas Construction Co.; J. H. Farr and W. T. Stuart, M.D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, all of Toronto, Ont.

To be incorporated with a capital of 1,000,000 shares of $1.00 each.

First Issue of 100,000 Shares of which 60,000 have been already subscribed.

20,000 Subscribed from date of last Advt.

Offered at 25c per share!

Price will be advanced to 35c per share on March 1

The properties situated in the Similkameen Valley, the centre of Western mining activity, extend to eight square miles, and have been very favorably reported on by Mr. Wm. Blakemore, C.E., the well known coal mining expert.

There are large deposits of coal in workable seams of great thickness. The projected line of the C.P.R. will pass right through Princeton, and will enable the Company to compete on more advantageous terms than any company east or west of it, in its supply of coal to the great consuming centres of British Columbia.

Having made the strictest investigation into the merits of this proposition, I am firmly convinced that, on the terms offered now, it affords an opportunity for investment fully equal to the Crow's Nest Company at the same initial stage.

There is no more certain or secure investment, nor one which promises so greatly enhanced value in the near future, than a well situated coal mine.

As the present issue is being rapidly taken up, and any future issue will be made at greatly advanced prices, early application for shares is necessary.

For copies of Engineer's Report, form of application for shares, and further particulars, apply to

JNO. D. EDWARDS,
14 Richmond Street, East, Confederation Life Building, TORONTO.

London and Paris Exchange
(LIMITED,)
PARKER & CO., Toronto.

London and Paris Exchange, Limited, special cable:

"You will be glad to learn that a deal between "Kaffir Consols" and "Salisbury" with the CHARTERED COMPANY (Cecil Rhodes) has been brought to a successful issue, and this will materially enhance the value of these two ventures, which we brought under your notice."

"KAFFIR CONSOLS"—Dividend Payer.

Kaffir Consolidated Investment and Land Company, Limited, Capital £100,000 ($500,000). Dividends of 1¼ per cent. each were paid in every month from June, 1896, to June 30th, 1899 (about the time the war broke out), but there was then no distribution until in respect of the year 1899-1900, for which period 5 per cent. was paid, and which is now being paid.

SALISBURY and DISTRICTS MERCHANT and DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited,

Capital £50,000 ($250,000). This Company now owns FREEHOLD TRADING STORES AND DEPOT and NINE BUILDING SITES in SALISBURY, RHODESIA, THREE FREEHOLD FARMS covering 10,535 acres, and 120 GOLD MINING CLAIMS in the HARTLEY DISTRICT, RHODESIA. The trading business is being extended and the mining properties are being developed.

"BELL'S TRANSVAAL," Limited, Dividend Payer.

This Company was registered in the Transvaal in 1895, to acquire a trading and agency business; the Company owns town stands and buildings in Commissioner Street and City and Suburban Township, Johannesburg, also various fully-paid shares in other South African Companies. The cost of the good will was £165,000 ($825,000). The Capital is £250,000 ($1,250,000), par value £1 ($5). For the year 1898 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid. A profit of £15,000 ($75,000) has been made since on sale of claims. The later report from the Secretary of this Company shows its assets to be three times greater than its capital.

POINTS.

Kaffir Consols	Are being supported on the knowledge that large profits have been realized by the sale of some of the investments they have in leading South African Shares of other Companies. The Company has been successful in securing for itself a property at DELAGOA BAY for £15,000, which in a few years time promises to be worth £100,000.
Salisbury	Is booked for £2 ($10) within a short time. It is recognized that these shares are much undervalued, in view of the important land assets of the Company.
Kaffir Consols	Will easily go to £3½ ($17.50).
Bell's Transvaals	Assets are three times greater than their capital.
Johannesburg	Is buying large numbers of Kaffir shares from London.
German & French	As well as Investors of North America and the British Colonies are buying heavily of Kaffirs.
See Our Cable	In Financial Column, giving to-day's prices on "Kaffir Consols," "Salisburys," "Bell's Transvaals," and other South African Shares.
Hudson Bay	Are tipped to touch £30 in a few weeks, 25 shares at to-day's price on 20 per cent. margin basis cost $625—balance at 6 per cent.
Telegraphic List	We shall be happy to despatch a telegram daily to such of our Clients as desire to be kept informed of the Market prices of Stocks they may select.
Bankers and Other References.	We shall be happy to give our Bankers' names to Clients who may be desirous of making enquiries in the customary manner.
Our Agencies	Having in almost every leading financial and mining centre in the world our own Agencies or Correspondents, we are in an unique position to obtain the latest and most reliable information as to probable movement of stocks.
Cable Information	The necessity of keeping Clients well informed, has compelled us to make arrangements with reliable Engineers at all the leading Mining Centres to cable us any important information affecting the values of any securities in which our Clients may be interested.
"London Truth." Labouchere	Says: "I cannot advise those to sell who have purchased Kaffirs, but I have no hesitation in advising those who have not bought to purchase at once, as it is a chance of a lifetime."

All African and Australian stocks bought for cash or on 20 per cent. margin, balances carried at 6 per cent. per annum. Fortnightly statements rendered. Our 64 page booklet on African Mines is furnished free on application. We are in a position to furnish you with full report (Financial standing) of any African Company in 24 hours' notice.

Montreal Representative:
John L. Galletl, 58 St. Francois Xavier St.

NOTICE

To the Debtors of Mackerrow Bros.

Notice is hereby given you, that the claims held by Andrew N. and Clarence D. Mackerrow, having heretofore carried on business at Montreal, under the firm name of Mackerrow Bros., Insolvents, against you for merchandise sold and delivered, have been sold and transferred to Gaspard DeSerres, Financial Agent, of the City and District of Montreal, on the 23rd of January, 1902, by Messrs. Kent & Turcotte, in their quality of voluntary assignees to the estate of said Mackerrow Bros., by virtue of a voluntary deed of assignment, done and passed on the 27th of December, 1901, before Albert Turcotte, Notary, at Montreal, and that a duplicate of the deed of transfer, and a copy of said deed of voluntary assignment have been fyled at the office of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the said District.

G. DESERRES.
Montreal, February 13th, 1902.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that at the next session of the Legislature, Mr. Joseph Antoine Germano, formerly Notary of France, at present Chief Notary Clerk in Montreal, will present a bill asking to be authorized to practise his profession of Notary in the Province of Quebec without passing any further examination.

J. A. ROBILLARD,
Attorney for the Petitioner.
Montreal, January 24, 1902.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES
GUARANTEED
BEAUDRY & BROWN
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act empowering the Company to construct the following lines of Railway, namely:

1.—From a point on the Company's line between Port Arthur and Fort Frances; thence northeasterly and southeasterly to the City of Quebec; and from points from this line to Port Arthur, Ottawa and Montreal;

2.—From a point on the Company's line at or near McCreary Station, Manitoba, to the southerly boundary of Manitoba;

3.—From a point on the Company's line near the Narrows of Lake Manitoba, to a point between Edmonton and the Yellow Head Pass;

4.—From a point on the Company's line near Swan River to the Pacific Coast, at or near Skeena River, by way of the Pine River Pass;

5.—From a point on the line east of Edmonton in Alberta or Saskatchewan, to the Red Deer River;

6.—From a point on the Company's line near Hanging Hide River (Saskatchewan), to the mouth of the Carrot River, near Pas Mission.

ALSO, increasing the capital of the Company and empowering it to issue stock, debentures or other securities in connection with the acquisition of vessels, hotels, terminals and other properties; and to acquire and utilize water powers for the generation of electric and other power, and to dispose of surplus power; and to acquire or establish pleasure resorts; and to aid settlers upon lands served by the Company's railways; to improve the Company's lands, and to acquire and hold lands outside of Canada; ALSO confirming the amalgamation between the Company and The Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company.

J. M. SMITH,
Secretary.
Dated 24th December, 1901.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

CAPITAL - - - - - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - - 1,850,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
H. S. HOWLAND - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - General Manager

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT - - -
STERLING EXCHANGE - - -
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

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Government Bonds,
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Industrial Securities
A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

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Accountant, Auditor, Assignee.
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Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid
New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ⅛.
Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.
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Low Rates For Short Talks By
Long Distance Telephone.
A conversation of 450 words can easily be kept within three minutes.
RATES FROM MONTREAL.
(For 3 minutes' conversation.)

	Day Rate.	Night Rate.
Atlantic City, N.J.	$3.00	$1.50
Boston Mass.	1.85	.95
Buffalo, N.Y.	2.60	1.30
Cincinnati, O.	4.25	2.15
Dayton, O.	4.25	2.15
Detroit, Mich.	3.20	1.60
Jersey City, N.J.	2.25	1.15
New York N.Y.	2.25	1.15
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.75	1.40
Rochester, N.Y.	1.75	.90
St. Louis, Mo.	6.25	3.15
Troy, N.Y.	1.25	.65

NIGHT RATES are in effect from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, will be held at the offices of the National Trust Co., 153 St. James Street, Montreal, Que., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Directors.
E. MACKAY EDGAR,
Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Sissiboo Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, will be held at the offices of the National Trust Company, 153 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of FEBRUARY, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Directors.
E. MACKAY EDGAR,
Secretary.

Public Notice

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Shawinigan Carbide Company, Limited, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the Letters Patent granted to the Company by the Government of the Province of Ontario, on the 4th day of January, 1900, so as to authorize the Company to carry on its works in the Province of Quebec, and own property, and generally to exercise all their rights in the Province of Quebec, which it has been granted by the said Letters Patent and by the Act Governing Companies so formed in the Province of Ontario; also, to confirm the contracts and agreements entered into between Thomas L. Wilson and Messrs. Greenshields and Aldred, on April 20th, 1901, and between Messrs. Greenshields and Aldred and the Shawinigan Carbide Company, on the 1st day of October, 1901, to authorize and confirm the issue of $600,000 in fully paid up shares of common stock, as provided in said last mentioned agreement, and $400,000 of bonds; to authorize the issue of preference shares and bonds, and for other purposes.

GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & HENEKER,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Montreal, January 23rd, 1902.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'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 SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH 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 Gaol of the said District, and 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, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th February, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect January 9th, 1902.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †3.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 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. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA — Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.20 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †9.15 a.m., *9.30 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.15 p.m., †7.15 p.m., *9.40 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., *8.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., $6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a.m., 9.15 a.m., $10.00 a.m., (T.)3.30 p.m. †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., x5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.00 a.m., 11.50 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m., $9.40 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., x8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER — Lv. †8.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †9.15 a.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.20 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.55 a.m., †7.05 p.m., $9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. K9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., K7.05 p.m.
LABELLE — Thursdays only, 9.00 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m. Thursdays only, 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. (G)Mondays only. (K)Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
The International Limited
leaves Montreal daily 9.00 a.m., arrives Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving luncheon a la carte, at any hour during the day.
FAST NIGHT EXPRESS
leaves Montreal at 10.30 p.m. daily, arrives Toronto 7.15 a.m., Hamilton 8.30 a.m., London 11 a.m., and Chicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleepers are attached to this train.
Montreal and Springfield, Mass.
SHORT LINE. DOUBLE SERVICE.

Lv. Montreal	†9.01 a.m.	*8.40 p.m.
Ar. Springfield	6.18 p.m.	7.25 a.m.
Lv. Springfield	†9.05 a.m.	*8.10 p.m.
Ar. Montreal	3.30 p.m.	7.25 a.m.

*Signifies daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Through coaches are run on day and night trains and Pullman sleepers on night trains in both directions.
TOURIST SLEEPERS
leave Montreal every Monday and Wednesday at 10.30 p.m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to Chicago and west thereof as far as the Pacific Coast. A nominal charge is made for accommodation in these sleepers. Berths reserved in advance.
CITY TICKET OFFICES—137 St. James Street or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Safety, Comfort, Speed ON Solid
SECURED VESTIBULE TRAIN.
Leaving Montreal daily (except Saturday) at 12.00 NOON.
FOR MONCTON, AMHERST, TRURO & HALIFAX,
Making Through Connections,
TO ST. JOHN, SYDNEY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Best Route to Bermuda, West Indies and Demarara.
E. TIFFIN, Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Montreal, P.Q.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—148 St. James St.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE
(Via Short Line.)
Lv. Windsor Stn., 9.15 a.m., 4.00 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa, 12.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.
(Via North Shore.)
Lv. Windsor Stn., *9.30 a.m., *10.05 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger, 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
*Daily, Sundays included. Other trains week days only.
OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE.
Lv. Windsor Stn., 10.00 a.m., 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 1.20 p.m., 1.40 a.m.
Lv. Ottawa (Central Stn.) 6.25 p.m. Ar. Montreal, 9.40 p.m.

Montreal & Springfield, Mass., Through Coach and Sleeping Car Service.
From Windsor St. Station 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.
ST. JEROME SUNDAY SERVICE.
Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m., arrive St. Jerome 10.35 a.m. Returning leave St. Jerome 8.15 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

Rutland Railroad
WINDSOR STREET STATION.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
8.50 A.M.—Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 7.45 p.m.
5.50 P.M.—Local for Burlington and intermediate stations.
7.10 P.M.—Night Express, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., and Worcester 6.28 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.
Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James St., or Windsor St. Station.
F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by The Corporation of Bailiffs of the District of Montreal, that the said Corporation will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, to have the law respecting the said Corporation amended and revised, in order to obtain more extended and better definite powers upon all matters mentioned in the said Law, and for other purposes.

CHARLES LAURENDEAU,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Montreal, January 21st, 1902.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ELIZA DOCKRILL, Insolvent.

To be sold by public auction, on the premises, No. 2126 ST. CATHERINE ST., on Monday, 17th February, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures, amounting, as per inventory, to about $259.00. Terms cash.

J. M. M. DUFF,
Curator.
Imperial Building, Montreal, Que.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

IN WALL STREET.

Are you successful? If not, write me. I do not know what the whole market will do, but I get reliable information through a friend employed in a large brokerage house in New York, where many pools are formed to control the movement in some one or two stocks, and this house does the brokerage for the pool. The movement is usually good for 10 to 20 points. If you are interested I can make it profitable for you. Have just received advice on a stock good for 15 points.

I do not handle your money. It must be placed with a reliable Montreal broker. I will manage the account for you, following the information I get, for percentage profits. Address a box, Herald Office.

Address Box B 1, Herald Office.

When You Need a Good Shirt

At a MODERATE PRICE

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS

R. J. TOOKE, 177 ST. JAMES STREET. 2387 ST. CATHERINE ST., West. 1553 ST. CATHERINE ST., East.

Emerald, Ruby AND Diamond Rings.

We want to call your special attention to some Ruby and Diamond Rings that we have just mounted. They are pigeon blood Burmah stones of the finest quality ranging from $25.00 up.

We have also just completed a few nice Emerald and Diamond Rings.

Geo. G. Robinson and Co.
2397 St. Catherine Street.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE DEBATED IN LEGISLATURE

Premier Parent Reviews the Affairs of the Province.

MR. FLYNN CRITICAL AND PESSIMISTIC

Capital Speeches Were Made by Messrs, Blouin and Walker.

(From The Herald's Staff Correspondent).

Quebec, Feb. 15.—The Legislative Assembly yesterday listened to the addresses in reply to the speech from the throne. M. C. Blouin, M.L.A. for Levis, was the mover, and Mr. Wm. H. Walker, M.L.A. for Huntingdon was the seconder. Both gentlemen did full justice to their responsibilities. Both spoke of the rapid strides made by the Government towards the development of the Province the matters of colonization, education and public works.

How much interest is taken in the proceedings in the Local Legislature by the Conservative minority is shown by an incident which occurred when Hon. Mr. Parent was speaking as head of the Government, and making important declarations. The Opposition benches, at least those occupied by Opposition members, were vacant. The Conservative members were in the corridors or in other parts of the House. Hon. Mr. Flynn was the one Conservative in his seat. He listened attentively to the Premier, and reminded him on one occasion that his declarations regarding the commission to be appointed to study the question of colonization would be considered as an announcement of the Government's attitude.

"You may," retorted the Premier. "I have never feared the effects of my utterances."

Mr. Blouin, who spoke French, is a tall, keen-featured gentleman and is gifted with a splendid voice. He was listened to with interest and made a good impression upon the ministers and members in the House. He first referred to the courtesy extended to him, and thanked the Government on his own behalf and on behalf of his electors for the privilege of moving the address. His electors had acted in sympathy with the rest of the Province in sending to the Assembly a member to support a Government whose policy had been inspired with the sole aim of the country's progress. This progress had been noticed in three directions particularly; first, in the development of industries, notably, lumber and agriculture. That was the material progress; secondly, in matters of education and public instruction; thirdly, in their efforts to remove racial and religious misunderstandings, and to direct the best aspirations of the people to the one and same end, the advancement of the country.

In the first instance the Government was to be congratulated that it had worked for the people and had shown as much zeal to protect the interests of the poor settler as to favor those of the wealthy capitalist. It would be of little utility, however, to work for the attainment of material development if educational matters were left unheeded. Therefore it was a subject of considerable gratification to see that the Government had taken steps to assist that class of the people whose station in life did not afford them all the facilities to develop their minds. The book, "Mon Premier Libre" was highly commendable, as in it the child found notions of people and things in a graduated form and in keeping with the development of its intelligence. The Government's aim in this respect should be less to make politicians and public men than to make able workmen and business men; then the Province and the people would develop and become great and powerful.

The whole, however, was subject to the attainment of social progress by which was meant that development in the minds of the people, French, English and Irish, of the idea that individual interests must at all time be submitted to the general good and welfare.

MR. WALKER SECONDS.

Mr. Wm. H. Walker, whose popularity in the House is a matter of note, was enthusiastically applauded as he rose to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He referred to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, saying the magnificent welcome extended to them by the people of Quebec was a matter of congratulation. Speaking of colonization he said:

"Colonization is one of the great factors in the building and development of this Province. The Province of Quebec has many advantages over the Western Provinces on account of its accessibility to the sea, which renders the cost of exportation a mere trifle compared with the cost to the countries to our west. The magnificent harbors of Quebec and Montreal, with all their facilities for loading and unloading our merchandise in its transit to and from this country, give to our Province special advantages.

"In the more northern parts of some of our counties there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land as good as any in the Province ready to be taken up by settlers, which on account of the facilities of the present day are free from those obstacles which our forefathers had to encounter.

"The development of our vast water powers, the extent of which are not yet fully realized, offer exceptional advantages for the manufacture of pulp for paper and other commodities, which will be distributed all over the world. The pulp and other industries in this province are only in their infancy, and no one has any conception of the wealth that is in store for this province to be derived from these industries and from those which will naturally spring up around them owing to the magnificent water powers to be found in most of the streams running south to the St. Lawrence.

"In connection with colonization the splendid exhibits made by this province at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and at Glasgow last year will do much towards inducing emigrants to come here and make homes for themselves, and have also demonstrated to the world the great resources we have not only in this province but also in the whole Dominion.

"The intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session for the purpose of appointing a commission to deal with questions relating to colonization, is a good one, and should be endorsed by every member of this House."

In the matter of education Mr. Walker congratulated the Government on what had already been accomplished, but there remained much to be done and it would be well for the Legislature to provide for keeping open each rural school in the province for the whole scholastic year. It would be gratifying also to see the teachers of such institutions receive more remunerative pay.

PUBLIC ROADS.

"The aid granted by this Government to municipal councils for the improvement and maintenance of our roads," said Mr. Walker, "deserves the highest praise, and should be taken advantage of by every municipality in the province, more especially in those counties where the stone crusher should be used and the roads macadamized. One of the great drawbacks of our province is the bad condition of our highways. This fact has much to do with retarding emigration from the old country and is one of the reasons why our lands are so sparsely populated. The necessity of better roads is becoming more recognized now that our butter and cheese factories are kept running for eight and nine months during the year instead of six months as in former times. Every effort should therefore be made to secure this desirable end."

One of the elements which had contributed to the prosperity of this province was the dairy industry, which had increased by leaps and bounds since the advent of the Liberal Government to power. The farmers were prospering and a proof of this prosperity was to be found in the greater amounts on deposit in the Post Office Savings' Bank and the banks throughout the province. Something to be appreciated by every taxpayer was that although last year there were several unforeseen expenses still the balance in the hands of the Treasurer last July was larger than during the previous year. That was a step towards clearing away the indebtedness of the province. In concluding Mr. Walker referred feelingly to the death of the late Mr. M. B. Lovell, member for Stanstead.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Hon. E. J. Flynn remains leader of the Opposition. He undertook to criticize the Government for the speech from the throne, and the five other Conservatives in the House listened to him. Hon. Mr. Flynn is one of the best debaters in the Assembly. He speaks fluently in French, and delivered an interesting utterance. His greatest weakness is his desire to cover too much ground. In this he resembles Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Flynn spoke for nearly six hours and a half. He was in a vein to criticize. He dissected the speech from the throne, and declared the Government presented in it but a meagre bill of fare. It was indeed a regimen of fast and abstinence the House was to be submitted to. He paid a tribute to the mover and seconder of the address, but found fault with their utterances. Mr. Flynn seemed difficult to please. He approved the reference in the speech from the throne to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. In the nature of a digression, however, he declared his disappointment at the list of persons who received honors from His Royal Highness. There were rumors, he said, that several Canadians had been offered nonorary titles, but had seen fit to refuse them. He was curious to know what motives had prompted the gentlemen referred to, and he asked Hon. Mr. Parent if he could throw any light on the question. It was important to know if the refusal were based on a principle objecting to the acceptance of such honors or otherwise.

The question of colonization Hon. Mr. Flynn declared of national importance. The ambition of the Government should be the development of the country and of the people. But what were the best methods of development? He objected to the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Blouin; there was no need to be enthusiastic about. He believed the Government was introducing a dilatory measure in asking for the appointment of a commission to study the misunderstandings between the limit owners and the settlers. A better move would have been to introduce remedial measures at once. Though not timid in disposition, Mr. Flynn said he was afraid of commissions because their reports were too long delayed. Still another alternative which the Government might have adopted would have been to submit the question to a committee of the House. To the Opposition leader the root of the evil lay in the law itself, regarding the sale of timber limits or the granting of licenses to limit owners. Hon. Mr. Flynn was somewhat pessimistic. He found another reason why the commission should not be appointed. The travels of the Colonization Minister through the colonization centres last summer, he said, should have provided sufficient information to allow an immediate solution of the difficulties.

CAN SEE NO REFORMS.

The reforms introduced by the Government in educational matters did not appeal to him. In fact, the further he went through the speech from the throne the more critical he became. In a flight of eloquence, adrdessing the Premier, he averred no reforms had been made at all. The distribution of free books to provincial schools he condemned as a bad policy. Why? Because it meant too heavy a burden on the people. The better way would have been to give books free merely to paupers. The first issue of the Government's free books is entitled "Mon Premier Livre." "It is evident, therefore," added Hon. Mr. Flynn, "that a second and probably a third and a fourth book will be published." If such a system was to be continued, then it would mean great expense to the province. Were it to be discontinued, then the moneys already spent would be to no permanent purpose.

The speaker became humorous in referring to the declaration that the Government would devote some attention to the care and breeding of domestic animals. What, he enquired, was the Government going to be more than usual solicitous of our feline and canine favorites?

In conclusion, the honorable leader of the Opposition spoke of agriculture and finances. In the former matter the Government was merely following the programme enunciated by its predecessors. He ridiculed the surplus referred to in the speech from the throne. The speech declared the surplus was greater than it had been last year, but last year's surplus could not be found. The ordinary receipts were not, in Mr. Flynn's opinion, what had brought the alleged surplus about. Since 1898 timber limits had been sold to the amount of $963,793, and covering an area of 11,686 miles. Mr. Flynn wanted much from the Government. If really there was a surplus, then the Government should abolish taxation.

There can be no doubt as to who is leader of the Opposition. Before taking his seat Hon. Mr. Flynn declared that he, as leader, would not miss an opportunity to criticize the actions of the Government, but at the same time he would lend his aid to measures likely to benefit the province.

A MASTERLY REVIEW BY THE PREMIER.

Hon. S. N. Parent reviewed in a masterful way the policy followed by his Government during the past year, and made a telling reply to the somewhat violent criticism of the leader of the Opposition. He referred to the addresses in reply to the speech from the throne and found a good word to say in praise of the mover and seconder. He paid a tribute to the Opposition leader, whose attitude foreshadowed good entente and courtesy during the debates to take place during the session.

The Prime Minister at once launched into a review of the financial situation of the province, a situation most gratifying indeed, as it showed for the last fiscal year a surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure of $71,339.74, and $47,174.56 over all expenses, ordinary or extraordinary.

This statement is considered most satisfactory and will serve the province by assuring capitalists that money can be invested here without fear of being compelled to pay burdensome taxes for the maintenance of the public administration. It is likewise an evidence that promises made have been kept and that the administration has been carried on with all possible economy.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

As the honorable Premier remarked, while a judicious prudence was observed, no branch of the public service was neglected and no hesitation was felt at making necessary expenditure in the interests of the province. "An increase in this expenditure is noticeable in the Department of Public Instruction, but it will be noticed the results obtained amply justify the expenditure. Popular instruction is the cornerstone of representative government, as we have under the British constitution."

The Government had promised to increase the grants for public instruction, and Hon. Mr. Parent gave a few figures to show that this promise was faithfully kept. He gave a comparative table showing the expenditure during the four last years of the Conservative administration and the four years since the Liberals came into power. During the four years of the Conservative regime the expenditure for public instruction showed an average expenditure of $376,245 per year—$369,200 in 1894, $371,260 in 1895, $370,260 in 1896 and $374,260 in 1897. During the four years of Liberal Government the average spent for public instruction was $421,062.83—$418,760 in 1898, $375,143.28 in 1899, $438,758.37 in 1900, and $451,589.68 in 1901. The average annual expenditure was therefore $44 817.83 and for the period of four years $179,271 more than by their predecessors in the interests of public instruction. This expenditure proved that in a question of prime importance, the Government has not hesitated to open its treasury.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture also showed an increase in expenditure. Improvements were there, however, to show the judiciousness of the outlay. Improvements on rural roads were indispensable to the progress of colonization and agriculture. Last year $16,710.02 was spent in this direction. Hon. Mr. Parent declared he was disposed to increase this expenditure in so far as the revenues at his disposal would allow. In the Department of Justice, where expenditure varies according to circumstances, there is a decrease in public outlay of $35,980.29. During the fiscal year 1897, when the Conservatives were in power, $567,628.19 was spent; while in 1901, despite the considerable increase in population, only $531,647.90 was spent.

Most encouraging results had been obtained in the utilization of the forests of the Province from the double point of view of revenue and the development of pulp and paper industries. During the four years of Conservative administration ending June 30, 1897, the cost of the administration of this department increased from $124,198.93 to $135,606.51, or about 9.19 per cent. During the same interval the revenue from this source decreased from $905,163.96 to $879,883.26. Under the present Government the expenses of this department increased from $126,205.31 to $138,425.16, an average of 9.67 per cent.; but during the same period the revenue increased from $1,087,042.52 to $1,465,003.07, or an increase of $377,960.55.

RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

These figures, Hon. Mr. Parent announced, were but the prelude of what may be accomplished in the development of the immense resources of the Province. In the Lake St. John district there are forests and waterpowers to provide indefinitely for the production of pulp and paper. The public had little idea of the proportions of the rivers and waterfalls in that territory. The waterfalls along the Manicougan River alone furnished 400,000 horsepower. The river itself is more considerable than the St. Maurice, is situated near the ocean, and is favored with a port accessible during all seasons of the year. Other rivers, such as the Betsiamite, La Moisie, St. John and several others, offer inducements for investment, though pulp industries of various dimensions are there in operation.

Referring to the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, Hon. Mr. Parent said the open and spontaneous enthusiasm evidenced by all classes of the people showed the futility of the charges of disloyalty made in certain sections against a part of the population of this country. Efforts were made to make the sojourn of their Royal Highnesses in this Province as agreeable as possible. Their own gratification was expressed in letters addressed to the people of this country.

"It is true, however," remarked the Premier, "that we had had an evidence of it, the conferring of Imperial honors upon Sir L. A. Jette, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Abbe Mathieu, principal of Laval, Principal Peterson, of McGill University, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. It was honoring the entire Province since the various classes were represented."

COLONIZATION.

The Government, Mr. Parent declared, had had at heart the development of colonization. As conditions are at present colonization presented difficulties which could be overcome only by great efforts and good-will.

No Government has shown more solicitude upon this question than the Government of Hon. S. N. Parent, and a bill is at present before the House for the creation of a colonization commission.

Some well-intentioned people, the Prime Minister declared, advocated the free concession of public lands for colonization. Others wished this concession to be made without reserve to the limit owners to produce revenue to the Crown.

Hon. Mr. Flynn enquired if the Premier was making an official announcement, and if he would accept the report and suggestions of the commission appointed to study the question of colonization.

Hon. Mr. Parent—It is the intention of the Government to solve the difficulty, and the Government is willing to accept the report of the commission with its suggestion. I have never been afraid to accept responsibility for my utterances.

THE FISHERIES CLAIMS.

Another question of importance spoken of by the Prime Minister, and referred to in the speech from the throne was the claims of this province against the Federal Government. Before the treaty of Washington of 1871 came into force regarding fishing privileges, the rights of American citizens to fish in the waters of British North America were determined according to the convention of London in 1818 between the United States and Great Britain. By the terms of this convention Americans had common rights with British subjects to fish the waters of Newfoundland, the Magdalen Islands and Labrador. By the treaty of 1871 American citizens had also the right during twelve years to fish on the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. A commission was also provided to determine the excess of advantage given American citizens over British subjects and to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by the United States to the British Government.

This treaty went into force in 1873, and expired in July, 1885. The commission granted an indemnity of $5,500,000, which was paid by the United States Government November 21, 1878. Shortly afterwards the British Government paid the Government of Canada $4,490,882.64, and in virtue of a judgment of the Privy Council this province is entitled to its share of that amount. Comparing the respective values of the fisheries of the different provinces, Quebec's share would be $1,425,855. With interest added, the money due to this province amounts to $3,393,531. There was another point. The right of granting fishing licenses in this province belongs to the Provincial Government and not to the Government of Canada, and the amount now claimed for moneys collected by the Dominion Government which should have gone into the provincial treasury is $490,000. These claims, Hon. Mr. Parent announced, he would submit to the Federal authorities, and take all legitimate means to collect them for the province. In conclusion, the Prime Minister stated his administration would endeavor to give the province another impulse towards material and intellectual development.

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may be muscular or rheumatic. The joints are hard to get at, and it requires a powerful, penetrating remedy to reach the affected parts. Polson's Nerviline exactly meets the requirements, for it is both powerful and penetrating. The pain is expelled as if by magic, for one drop of Nerviline equals in strength five drops of other remedies. You won't often call the doctor if Nerviline is in the house. Price 25 cents.—Adv.

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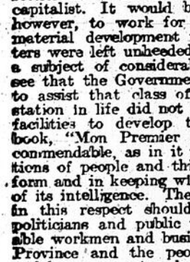

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MR. ALEX MACPHERSON.

Is the President of the Cemetery Company—Other Officers Elected.

The following officers have been elected for the current year by the Mount Royal Cemetery Company: President, Mr. Alexander Macpherson; vice-president, Mr. Jas. Tasker; secretary-treasurer, Mr. G. Durnford; finance committee, Hon. J. K. Ward (chairman), Messrs. Henry Bulmer, J. Hodgson, T. D. Hood, G. F. C. Smith, S. O. Shorey and J. Macfarlane; ground committee, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie (chairman), Messrs. G. S. Brush, J. P. Cleghorn, C. S. J. Phillips, Daniel Wilson, David Morrice and A. Joyce; cremation committee, Messrs. Richard White (chairman), James Tasker, A. Joyce, A. Macpherson and J. Crathern.

BEFORE KING'S BENCH

Some of the Cases Which Are to Come up During the March Term.

The following cases, some of which have already been before the Grand Jury, will come before the Court of King's Bench during the March term: John J. Hayes, arson; Ludger Tardiff, attempting to commit suicide; Moses Yarinovski, arson; Arthur Wistaff, theft and receiving stolen goods; Marie Livernois, receiving stolen goods; Henri Lemier, perjury and libel; Hugh Graham, libel; Joseph Lennon, John F. Wilson and A. F. Stout, libel; Thorvald Hansen, murder; Edward Laurin, murder; L. G. Robillard, libel.

PAARDEBERG ANNIVERSARY

Will Be Celebrated at Windsor Hotel On February 27th.

The members of E Company, First Canadian Contingent, held a meeting last night in the mess room of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and decided to celebrate the second anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg by a dinner in the Windsor Hotel, February 27. Any member of the contingent wishing to attend may have arrangements made by addressing Sergt. H. Clarke, 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, Armory.

CANADIAN ROYAL ACADEMY

Its Annual Exhibition Promises to be a Most Important Event.

The evening of March 20 is the time fixed for the opening of the Canadian Royal Academy's annual exhibition. All paintings, drawings, sculpture, architectural designs and designs in stained glass, must be delivered, unpacked, at the gallery, not later than Wednesday, March 12. The titles of pictures must be placed on the back of each frame, with the name and address of the artist.

CONSTITUTES A SIDEWALK.

Recorder Poirier Holds That Wood, Stone or Other Material is Not an Essential.

An important judgment was rendered by Mr. Recorder Poirier yesterday. John Barclay, the owner of a vacant lot on Pine Avenue, was charged with neglecting to keep the contiguous sidewalk clear of snow. Several complaints of this kind have been made with regard to vacant lots in this street near Cote des Neiges Road. The proprietors claimed that there was no made sidewalk in front of these lots and that if they cleared them, being in places lower than the street, the place would fill with water. Police and street officials, however, claimed that there was a raised ground sidewalk there.

The court held that a wooden, stone or other kind of walk was not necessary to constitute a sidewalk. Any place on the side of a street where people were in the habit of walking was a sidewalk, and therefore fined the defendant $5 and costs for not keeping the walk in question clear.

TO ATTEND JUBILEE.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, Leaves on Tuesday For Celebration of Pontiff's Anniversary.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, will attend the silver jubilee of the Pope in Rome. He leaves Quebec next Tuesday and New York on the 20th. His Holiness enters on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate on the 20th inst. His Grace will take part in some of the jubilee services. The Rev. Mgr. Rozier, prothonotaire apostolique, arrived this morning to hold special Lenten services at Notre Dame. Rev. John Quinlivan, of St. Patrick's, sailed from New York this morning for Paris to undergo an operation. During the months of his absence, Father Swift, of Springfield, Mass., will assist at St. Patrick's. Father Martin Callaghan will act as procurator and as commissioner of the Catholic Schools during the same period.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

F. L. Latrielle has bought the brick block, 1808 to 1813 St. Catherine Street, north side, belonging to the estate of Edward Hart, for $24,000. John Auld has sold to George H. Kendall Nos. 639 and 641 Lagauchetiere Street, with adjacent lots, for $10,000. James Hutchison has bought a stone dwelling at 112 Mackay Street for $6,500, from J. T. Vanneck.

HOW TO ARRANGE FLOWERS.

Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, a leading Japanese merchant of Boston, will lecture at the Art Gallery before the Art Association on "Japanese Flower Arrangement" next Friday evening. He will speak of the development of the original symbolism in the arrangement and use of certain flowers in Japan. The lecture will be illustrated.

McGILL COLLEGE APPEALS.

The Recorder's Court, yesterday afternoon, was occupied with an appeal of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, McGill College, from the decision of the city assessors in the matter of the valuation of several properties belonging to the institution in St. James Street, St. Antoine Ward, South, which, it was claimed, were over-valued by the assessors. The argument in the case was fixed for February 25.

NO SMALLPOX AT ST. HENRI.

According to a report issued yesterday by Health Officer Dr. Lanctot, no smallpox now exists in St. Henri, the quarantine having been lifted from the last house.

TWO CARTERS FINED.

For driving over a street crossing faster than a walk two carters were arraigned in the Recorder's Court yesterday and sentenced by His Honor Recorder Poirier to a fine of $5 or one month.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Eugene Gagnier pleaded not guilty, yesterday afternoon, before Judge Choquet, to the charge of telegraphing a vote in Centre Ward at the recent municipal election. He was remanded for trial.

LONGUEUIL BOYS' CLUB.

The members of the juvenile club which was recently formed by the English-speaking youth of Longueuil for mutual improvement were the guests of Captain D. S. Cameron at his residence this week. A most enjoyable evening was spent in a social way, Captain Cameron's hospitality being much appreciated.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

The Canadian Association of Dramatic Arts presents at Drummond Hall on Friday evening, February 28, a romantic drama in four acts, entitled "Under Two Flags." The play as presented on the American stage has become very popular, and attracts attention wherever presented. The association has amongst its members some of the most talented amateur actors in Montreal, and their handling of this play promises to be most successful. Miss Adele Chapleau, as Cigarette, has made quite an impression in rehearsals. Under the management of Al. J. Aubrey and J. L. King, who assume the leading roles, the association feel confident of eclipsing the success they achieved at their last performance.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success, Shakespeare says, but to deserve it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea has done both.

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NO CLINKERS.

THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT

Orchestra Yesterday Played a Good Programme to a Large and Appreciative House.

The Friday afternoon Symphony concerts have shown such an appreciable growth in popularity this winter that Prof. Goulet must at last feel encouraged after his almost unbroken string of partial failures in the past. Not only was the attendance at yesterday's concert considerably above the average, but the concert itself was a marked improvement in many ways over previous performances. The programme was really an attractive one and it was rendered with a swing that was creditable to the artists. In a few instances slight irregularities were noticed amongst the brasses, but the orchestra recovered satisfactorily, and the few unimportant mistakes were forgotten in deference to the excellent uniform work of the strings. Every selection of the programme was exceedingly well received, and the Mendelssohn "Symphony No. 4" met with perhaps the warmest appreciation of the afternoon, which is something unusual for a symphony which as a rule fails to appeal strongly to the majority of concert goers. Mr. J. B. Dubois was the soloist, and he gave a delightful rendition of the Saint-Saens concerto for the violoncello in A minor. He was enthusiastically encored, and scored another success when he played a delicate selection accompanied by Mr. Emery Lavigne.

FOR CANADIAN INTERESTS

Director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Refutes a Slander Upon It.

Mr. Robert Jaffray, of Toronto, was in the city yesterday. Asked regarding the recent attacks of the Mail and Empire on the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., he stated that that paper had been compelled within the past few days to retract its malicious statements. Instead of Mr. J. J. Hill controlling the stock of the company with an interest of 54 per cent., he held only 30 per cent. of the stock and was not represented on the board of directors by a single man. Mr. Hill had no doubt interested himself in the company in order that he might be more certain to find a supply of coal for his railway, even as the company had been glad to find a market, through Mr. Hill, for the surplus coal and coke it could not dispose of north of the boundary line.

As regards the allegation that coal at $2 and coke at $4 were too high, and that the Government should, to ensure competition, place the land south of Morrissey in the hands of "Canadians," Mr. Jaffray said that such a statement evidently was inspired by interested parties, anxious to secure these lands for themselves. That the price of $4 for coke was low was proven by the fact that in 1898, before the company were producing, the price was $11 for a coke one-third less in value. The present price was the lowest ever prevailing, and was given for the purpose of assisting the mining companies, many of which had been hard hit by the recent slump in copper and lead. The Crow's Nest Coal Company was a Canadian institution, fully alive to the importance of developing the Canadian West, and fully determined to do nothing detrimental to the interests of Canada.

A GRAND OPENING

Mr. J. O. Dupuis Is At the Head of the Enterprise.

The general public will be pleased to learn that the splendid store previously occupied by Messrs. Moule & Morrison, 2465 St. Catherine Street, will be opened for business about the 22nd inst. by Mr. J. O. Dupuis, who has bought at auction for 50 cents on the dollar the bankrupt stock of Moule & Morrison, which was valued at $40,000. Mr. Dupuis purposes disposing of this stock at prices which will be very advantageous to the public. A large variety of fancy notions, silk goods, etc., for which the firm were noted, are being singled out for special bargains. Mr. P. E. Plante has associated himself with Mr. Dupuis, and as he is a well-known specialist in fancy dress goods, having previously been employed by Dupuis Freres, where he earned for himself a good reputation for honesty and activity.

"The Talk of the Town."—The way the "Morris" name has been infringed upon is the talk of the town. The genuine "Morris" Pianos are marked Morris, Listowel, Ont., and the sole representative for Montreal, is W. H. Lewis, 2440 St. Catherine Street.—Adv.

SUPERIOR COURT

By Mr. Justice Curran.

Brice vs. Simpson. Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Travellers' Life Insurance Company vs. Lyons.—Judgment for $227.84 and costs.

By Mr. Justice Langelier.

Bisaillon vs. Giguere and the Merchants Advertising Company, T.S.—Dismissed with costs.

By Mr. Justice Mathieu.

La Banque Nationale vs. Baxter.—Judgment ordering payment of moneys.

Powell vs. Belliveau.—Judgment in separation of property.

Riendeau vs. Charron.—In this case the bailiff had made a sale, but had died before making his return, and this judgment is now rendered to take the place of such return.

By Mr. Justice Davidson.

Landeker vs. Hood.—Judgment for $349.12 interest and costs.

Charpentier vs. Demers.—Judgment ordering separation from bed and board.

Hogan vs. Lyall et al.—Plaintiff failed to appear at the trial, and upon hearing defendant the court dismissed the action sauf recours.

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach.—This is sadly too often the case. So many nauseous nostrums purporting to cure, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good. Dr Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are a purely vegetable preparation, as harmless as milk. One after eating prevents any disorder of the digestive organs. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—40.

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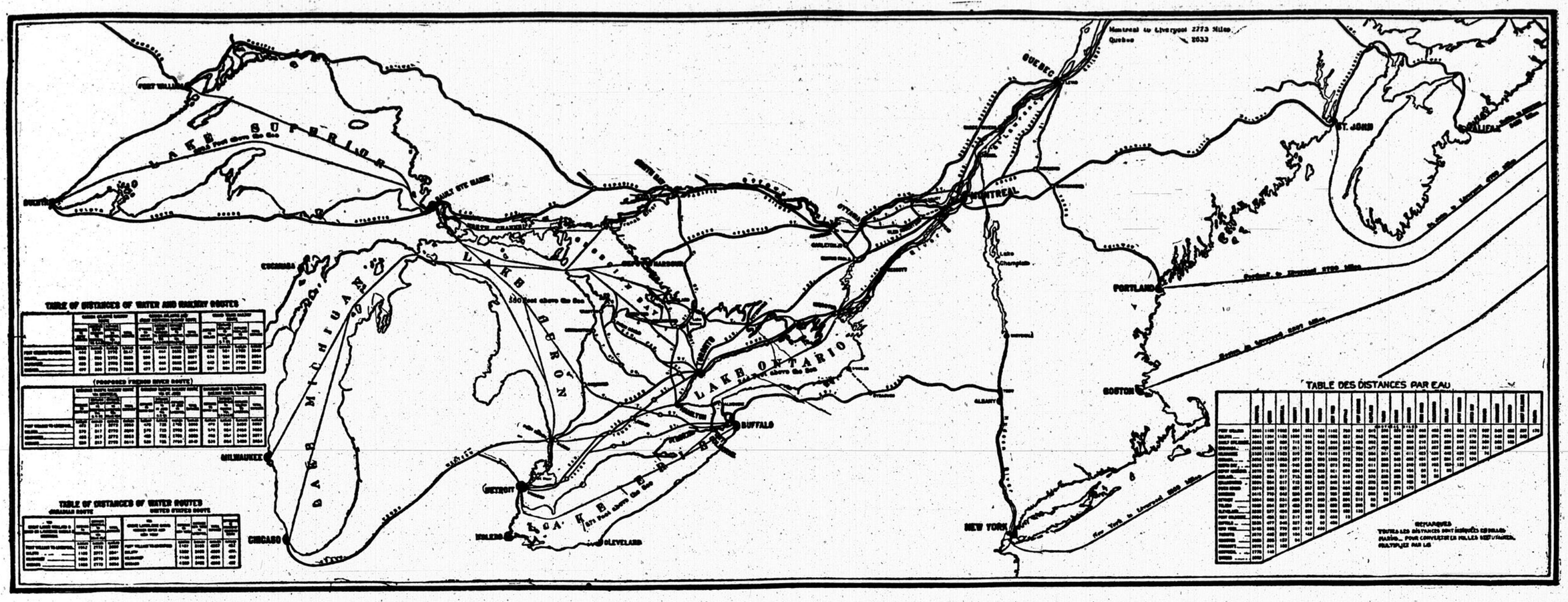


MAP INDICATING THE PRINCIPAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTES BETWEEN THE GREAT LAKES AND THE ATLANTIC.

Accompanying is a reproduction on a reduced scale of a map issued by the Public Works Department, showing the principal transportation routes from the head of the great lakes to Liverpool, with an accompanying table of distances, which, unfortunately, is not sufficiently clear in the reproduction to be useful. The map is an excellent one and brings out with great clearness the several land and water routes. The tables give the distances by the several routes to Liverpool from the four great lake shipping points, namely, Chicago and Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, and Duluth and Fort William, on Lake Superior, the latter on the main line of the C.P.R. The distances are in nautical miles. To reduce to statute miles it will be necessary to multiply by 1.15.

The several rail and water routes to Liverpool from these points are as follows:—

Canada Atlantic R.R., Depot Harbor (on Georgian Bay) to Montreal.

Canada Atlantic and Great Northern—Depot Harbor to Quebec.

Grand Trunk—Midland (on Georgian Bay) to Portland.

Proposed French River Route (the French River runs from Georgian Bay to Lake Nipissing)—North Bay (on Lake Nipissing) to Montreal, via C.P.R., to St. John, via C.P.R.; or to Halifax, via C.P.R. and I.C.R.

Via the Canada Atlantic route, the respective distances to Lievrpool via Montreal, are as follows:—Fort William, 3,547 miles; Duluth, 3,653; Milwaukee, 3,523; Chicago, 3,580.

The C.A.R. and G.N.R. route, via Quebec, is 26 miles shorter and the Grand Trunk route via Portland, is 301 miles longer than the Canada Atlantic.

The proposed French River route via Montreal is 16 miles longer than the C.A.R. route, via the same port; while the same route via St. John is 335 miles, and via Halifax 324 miles longer than via Montreal.

There are two all-water routes, the Canadian and the American. The former is via the great lakes, Welland Canal, St. Lawrence and Montreal. The latter is via the Great Lakes, Erie Canal, Hudson River and New York.

The distances to Liverpool are given from the same four ports mentioned above. The Canadian route has an advantage of 452 miles over its riv...

Via the Canadian route the distances to Liverpool are as follows:—

From Fort William, 3,835; Duluth, 3,941; Milwaukee, 3,799; Chicago, 3,856.

Other tables give the length of the various canals, Canadian and American, on the water routes, with the number and measurements of their locks. On the Canadian route the total length of canals is 63.93 miles, as against 307.98 miles on the American, while there are but 47 locks in the former compared with 74 on the latter. Notwithstanding the fact, however, that there are almost twice as many American locks as Canadian, the total number of feet of Canadian lockage is nearly as great as American, 551 and 590, respectively. It will thus be seen that the Canadian water route is much superior in every particular. A very useful table of sailing distances between all the principal ports is also furnished.

SOME STIRRING EXTRACTS FROM TWO OF THE GREATEST OF LORD DUFFERIN'S MANY FAMOUS CANADIAN SPEECHES

"Time but the impression deeper makes as streams their channels deeper to ear" that the adminstration of Lord Dufferin, whose death it was the sorrowful duty of the press of Canada to announce on Wednesday, marks one of the most important epochs in the life of the Dominion.

The influence of his services has been felt from the day he landed until now and may, indeed, extend to future generations. As a constitutional ruler he was enlightened, firm and just; as a statesman, wise and far-seeing; as an orator, the most brilliant and accomplished, who has filled the position of Governor-General.

Compared with the times of many former rulers in British North America his period was quiet; there was no family compact to destroy; no rebellion like that of '37 to suppress; no fierce contests in the struggle for constitutional liberty; no burning of Parliamentary buildings; no stoning of a Governor-General; no rebellion in the Northwest, and no military expedition to enforce the authority of the sovereign in her Canadian possessions.

Yet the term of Lord Dufferin as the representative of the sovereign in Canada will be regarded as a period of supreme importance in Canadian history. By an extraordinary combination of qualities he left a strong impression on the country. He extended the range of the principles of constitutional government far beyond any previous interpretation of its rules; he elevated the tone of public life, and unfolded before the eyes of the world the unlimited value of Canadian territory productions and undeveloped sources of wealth; he opened up to Canada a vista of strength, wealth and power, which had never been so fully realized before, and he taught the world that in Canada Great Britain possessed a country which was taking high rank among the nations.

Lord Dufferin directed continuous efforts to pour oil on the troubled waters of religious strife. He repeatedly recognized the invaluable assistance given to the cause of civil liberty by the various religious creeds, seeing in each nothing but good, and evil in none. He took frequent occasion to enforce the necessity the aesthetic tastes of the people. He made the different art associations and artists themselves subjects of his warm, personal attention. He inaugurated plans for the preservation of the historic remains of the ancient cities. By his example he taught Canadians that geniality, politeness and polish were quite compatible with strength of mind and independence of character.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES.

The state papers, which Lord Dufferin wrote on the constitutional issues of the time, remain to-day as models of literary excellence. The Liberal party of that day thought that because he would not strain the royal prerogative in their interest in the case of the Pacific Railway embroglio that he was encroaching upon constitutional liberty. The result proved that he was, on the contrary, enlarging its scope—that he knew the principles of constitutional government better than they did at that time; and the country learned with delight that his only guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of his official relations was the Parliament of Canada. "I, gentlemen, believe in Parliament," said he, "and to those gentlemen alone to whom the absolute will of the Confederate Parliament of the Dominion may assign to me as my responsible advisers can I give my confidence."

That Lord Dufferin could be firm in asserting his own rights was shown in his famous historical despatch to the Earl of Kimberley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Pacific Railway scandal when his conduct was criticised because he had communicated to the Colonial Office a certified copy of the Oaths Bill which was intended to authorize the taking of evidence on oath by select committees of the House of Commons, but which the law officers of the crown had advised Her Majesty to disallow as being beyond the competence of the Canadian Parliament to pass. "To those in this country who have questioned my procedure," said he, "it would be sufficient to reply that I recognize no authority on this side of the Atlantic competent to instruct the Governor-General as to the nature of his correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State."

The despatches on the Pacific scandal will well repay perusal were it for nothing else than the lucidity of the description of the whole of the developments which led to the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's Ministry, because sums of money to an extent unparalleled had been advanced by Sir Hugh Allan for the purpose of that Ministry to continue in office.

GREAT SPEECHES.

Two speeches delivered by Lord Dufferin, during his reign in Canada, were recognized as pre-eminently great utterances. The first was at a dinner given by the Toronto Club on the 2nd of September, 1874. It attracted great attention in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It fell like a revelation on the ears of the British people, who were astonished to find themselves in possession of so magnificent a domain. The leading journals of England made it a text for able articles on the value of the Dominion to the Empire. Here is an extract from this fine deliverance which is too long to reproduce in full:—

From the northern forest borderlands, whose primeval recesses are being pierced and indented by the rough and ready cultivation of the free-grant settler, to the trim enclosures and wheat-laden townships that smile along the lakes—from the orchards of Niagara to the hunting grounds of the Nepigon—in the wigwam of the Indian, in the homestead of the farmer, in the workshop of the artisan, in the office of his employer, everywhere have I learnt that the people are satisfied (applause)—satisfied with their own individual prospects, and with the prospects of their country (applause)—satisfied with their Government, and with the institutions under which they prosper (applause)—satisfied to be the subjects of the Queen (tremendous applause)—satisfied to be members of the British Empire. (Renewed applause.) Indeed, I cannot help thinking that, quite apart from the advantages to myself, my yearly journeys through the provinces will have been of public benefit, as exemplifying with what spontaneous, unconcerted unanimity of language the entire Dominion has declared its faith in itself, in its destiny, in its connection with the Mother Country, and in the well-ordered freedom of a constitutional Monarchy. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, it is this very combination of sentiments which appears to me so wholesome and satisfactory. Words cannot express what pride I feel as an Englishman in the loyalty of Canada to England. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, I should be the first to deplore this feeling if it rendered Canada disloyal to herself, if it either dwarfed or smothered Canadian patriotism, or generated a sickly spirit of dependence. Such, however, is far from being the case. The legislation of your Parliament, the attitude of your statesmen, the language of your press, sufficiently show how firmly and intelligently you are prepared to accept and apply the almost unlimited legislative faculties with which you have been endowed (hear, hear)—while the daily growing disposition to extinguish sectional jealousies and to ignore an obsolete provincialism, proves how strongly the young heart of your confederated commonwealth has begun to throb with the consciousness of its nationalized existence.

The Canadians are loyal to Queen Victoria, in the first place because they honor and love her for her personal qualities (cheers)—for her life-long devotion to her duties (cheers)—for her faithful observance of all the obligations of a constitutional monarch (cheers); and, in the next place, they revere her as the symbol representative of a glorious national life, of as satisfactory a form of government as any country in the world can point to—a national life illustrious through a thousand years with the achievements of patriots, statesmen, warriors, and scholars (great cheers)—a form of government which more perfectly than any other combines the element of stability with a complete recognition of popular rights, and insures by its social accessories, so far as is compatible with the imperfections of human nature, a lofty standard of obligation and simplicity of manners in the classes that regulate the general tone of our civil intercourse. (Cheers.) On my way across the lakes I called in at the city of Chicago—a city which has again risen more splendid than ever from her ashes—and at Detroit, the home of one of the most prosperous and intelligent communities on this continent. At both these places I was received with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the civil authorities and by the citizens themselves, who vied with each other in making me feel with how friendly an interest that great and generous people who have advanced the United States to so splendid a position in the family of nations, regard their Canadian neighbors; but, though disposed to watch with genuine admiration and sympathy the development of our Dominion into a great power, our friends across the line are wont, as you know, to amuse their lighter moment with the "large utterances of the early gods." (Laughter.) More than once I was addressed with the playful suggestion that Canada should unite her fortunes with those of the Great Republic. (Laughter.) To these invitations I invariably replied by acquainting them that in Canada we were essentially a democratic people (great laughter); that nothing would content us unless the popular will could exercise an immediate and complete control over the Executive of the country (renewed laughter); that the Ministers who conducted the Government were but a Committee of Parliament, which was itself an emanation from the constituencies (loud applause), and that no Canadian would be able to breathe freely if he thought that the persons administering the affairs of his country were removed beyond the supervision and contact of our legislative assemblies. (Hear, hear, cheers and laughter.) And, gentlemen, in this extemporized repartee of mine (laughter)—there will be found, I think, a germ of sound philosophy. In fact, it appears to me that even from the point of view of the most enthusiastic advocate of popular rights, the Government of Canada is nearly perfect, for while you are free from those historical complications which sometimes clog the free running of our Parliamentary machinery at home, while you possess every popular guarantee and privilege that reason can demand (hear, hear)—you have an additional element of elasticity introduced into your system in the person of the Governor-General; for, as I have had occasion to remark elsewhere—in most forms of Government, should a misunderstanding occur between the head of the State and the representatives of the people a deal-lock might ensue of a very grave character, inasmuch as there would be no power of appeal to a third party—and deadlocks are the dangers of all constitutional systems — whereas in Canada, should the Governor-General and the Legislature unhappily disagree, the misunderstanding is referred to in England as "amicus curiae," whose only object is, of course, to give free play to your Parliamentary institutions, whose intervention can be relied upon as impartial and benevolent, and who would immediately replace an erring or impracticable Viceroy—for such things can be (laughter)—by another officer more competent to his duties, without the slightest hitch or disturbance having been occasioned in the orderly march of your affairs. (Applause.) If then the Canadian people are loyal to the Crown, it is with a reasoning loyalty. (Applause.) It is because they are able to appreciate the advantage of having inherited a constitutional system so workable, so well-balanced, and so peculiarly adapted to their own especial wants. (Applause.) If to these constitutional advantages we add the blessing of a judiciary not chosen by a capricious method of popular election, but selected for their ability and professional standing by responsible Ministers, and alike independent of popular favor and political influences (hear, hear)—a civil service whose rights of permanency both the great political parties of the country have agreed to recognize (applause)—and consequently a civil service free from partizanship, and disposed to make the service of the State rather than that of party, their chief object (hear, hear); an electoral system purged of corruption by the joint action of the ballot and the newly-constituted courts for the trial of bribery (applause); a population hardy, thrifty and industrious, simple in their manners, sober in mind, God-fearing in their lives (cheers); and lastly an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound, and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of Time.

CLIPPING HIM CLOSE.
T-cks-B-ch (shearer, to Br-dr-ck—"I've got a good deal off him already, but I'll have to go over him again." —(Punch.)

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN CHARACTER.

The second speech was delivered at the Canada Club, in London, on the 8th of July, 1875. Its characteristic note was a recognition of the merits of the French-Canadian subjects of the Queen. Here is an extract which will enable the reader of to-day to judge its quality:—

And here, perhaps, I may be permitted to remark on the extraordinary ability and intelligence with which the French portion of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada join with British fellow-countrymen in working and developing the constitutional privileges with which, thanks to the initiative they were the first to take, their country has been endowed. Our French fellow-countrymen are, in fact, more parliamentary than the English themselves, and in the various fortunes of the colony there have never been wanting French statesmen of eminence to claim an equal share with their British colleagues in shaping the history of the Dominion. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, in Canada, at all events, the French race has learnt the golden rule of moderation, and the necessity of arriving at practical results by the occasional sacrifice of logical symmetry, and the settlement of disputes in the spirit of a generous compromise. (Cheers.) The fruit of this happy state of things is observable in the fact that nowhere do those differences of opinion, which divide the religious world of every country, separate the Canadian nation either into religious or ethnological factions. Religion and race are, of course, observable forces within our body politic; but as far as I have remarked the divisions of party are perpendicular rather than horizontal, and in a country or borough election, as often as not, Catholic will be found voting against Catholic, Orangeman against Orangeman, Frenchman against Frenchman, and, what will perhaps cause less surprise, Irishman against Irishman. In fact, it is made a matter of complaint by many persons that the considerations which regulate and determine the allegiance of the people to their several political leaders have become effete and meaningless traditions, unrepresentative of any living or vital policy which distinguishes the administrative programme of the one party from that of the other. If this is so, it is perhaps to be accounted for by the fact that our political system is so free from those complications which attach themselves to an older civilization; we are so little harrassed by embarrassments contracted in the past; each individual enjoys such ample space and verge within which to exercise his energies and develop his idiosyncrasies; there is so little friction between either the units or the classes which compose our community; and the machinery of the Government works in so free an atmosphere, that the development of our policy is more akin to natural growth than artificial training, and affords, consequently, fewer opportunities for the exhibition of conflicting political theories than is the case elsewhere. Still, I must confess, as the constitutional head of the State, and dependent, consequently, for my guidance upon the advice of Parliamentary chiefs, I should feel extremely uneasy unless I knew their conduct was carefully watched by a well-organized, well-disciplined, and, if I may so call it, professional Opposition. (Hear, hear.) Nor am I ever more likely to be able to give my entire confidence to my Ministers than when I find their conduct and measures have been able to stand the test of an incisive criticism applied by their political competitors for office. A Governor-General is bound, of course, to regard his Ministers as true metal, but he is never better able to do so than when they come well refined out of the Parliamentary fire; and, my lords and gentlemen, this is doubly the case when one is able to feel—and I am happy to say I have always been able to feel—the most unlimited confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the Parliament of the country whose affairs I administer. As long as one can feel certain that not only the material interests, but, what is of more importance, the honor and reputation of the country can be safely trusted to its Parliament, then there is no situation in the world happier than that of a constitutional ruler. No Eastern despot or European autocrat can feel anything approaching to the satisfaction with which he watches the march of those events upon the happy and fortunate issue of which so much of his own peace and reputation must depend. And I am certain there have never been any individuals who have had greater cause and opportunities for appreciating these characteristics of a popular assembly than those persons, who, like my predecessors and myself, have had the good fortune to preside over the free Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.)

SOMERVILLE LECTURES

Course of Six to be Given at Natural History Society Rooms This Year.

The Somerville course of lectures, which has long been given gratuitously to the public, will this year consist of a series of six, on subjects strictly scientific, but of much interest to all lovers of nature.

The lecturers of this season are not only experts and authorities in their departments, but each of them has made special researches on the subject of his lecture, so that those who hear this course will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are listening to men who have made themselves masters of their subjects by first-hand observation and experiment. Most of the lectures will be illustrated to a greater or less extent. The course is as follows :—

Thursday, 20th February, 8 p.m.—"The Place Occupied by Water in the Economy of Nature," by Howard T. Barnes, D.Sc.

Monday, 24th February, 8 p.m.—"Marine Station Work in the Straits of Fuca," by Professor Conway MacMillan.

Thursday, 6th March, 8 p.m.—"How we get our Knowledge of the World about us," by Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D.

Thursday, 13th March, 8 p.m.—"The History of the Progress of Botany in the Nineteenth Century," by Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.

Thursday, 20th March, 8 p.m.—"Alchemy: A Chapter in the History of Science," by Frederick Soddy, B.A., Oxon.

Thursday, 27th March, 8 p.m.—"Some Lessons to be Drawn from the Life-History of Frogs and Newts," by Ernest W. MacBride, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc. (Lond.).

The museum will be open at seven o'clock each evening, and the chair will be taken at eight o'clock promptly.

The series of Saturday afternoon half-hour talks for young people, which has proved so popular, will be continued this year, the first beginning on February 15th at 3.30 p.m.

These talks are open to all, though especially intended for the young, and both the lectures and the talks are given in the hall of the Natural History Society, at the corner of University and Cathcart Streets. The Somerville lectures are given at 8 p.m.

Pen-Pictures of Montreal Preachers

The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., the senior pastor of St. James Methodist Church, that striking and beautiful edifice in St. Catherine Street, which stands as a monument to the liberality of the Methodist body in Canada, struck at the core in his sermon on Sunday evening last of one of the vital questions which marks the dividing line between the old and the newer criticism of the Bible.

The subject discussed was Saul's visit to the witch of Endor and the calling up of Samuel from the dead to the King of Israel, to tell the fate that was in store for him in the war upon which he had entered with the Philistines. The sermon was preached before a very large congregation, very nearly as great an assemblage as the huge building with its wide spreading galleries could hold. It took a long time to fill for the people came pouring in for full twenty minutes after the service began and the minister found it necessary at one point to suspend the service for some minutes while the belated members were conducted to seats in the most central parts of the church.

It was an impressive sight this great congregation, listening in rapt attention in the artistically decorated but dimly lighted church, to the soft and mellow, but penetrating voice of the gray haired pastor, finely attuned to the acoustic properties and in thorough harmony with the environment, explaining this old world story of a remote antiquity.

There was no note of harshness in the discourse which was purely expository and smooth as the exquisite melodies that came from the highly trained choir. In a plain, matter of fact way, the story of Saul's life was told, his perturbed state of mind when feeling himself deserted by God he went to the witch whose incantations were said to have brought the spirit of the dead Samuel from his rest.

There was nothing at all startling in what the preacher said. With clearness and felicity he told how Saul, a man of remarkable ability, had been selected to rule as King over Israel—although it was against Samuel's wish, for the prophet thought Israel was better without a king; how Saul in the height of his pride and arrogance, in the days of his prosperity disregarded God's commands, and how on the very day before his last battle finding that God would answer him no more, neither by the prophets, nor by dreams, he went surreptitiously to the witch, and that, too, after he had done all he could to stamp witchcraft out of the land.

Dr. Williams frankly repudiated the whole story, so far as the apparition was concerned. There were various ways of accounting for such things but he held to the view that Saul was the victim of a deception practised upon him by a sorceress or fortune-teller. The narrative in the 28th chapter of the First Book of Samuel is that Saul disguised himself and put on other raiment and that the woman's answer when he asked her for the familiar spirit of Samuel was: "Behold thou knowest what Saul hath done, how he hath cut off those that hath familiar spirits and the wizards out of the land; wherefore then layest thou a snare for my life to cause me to die?"

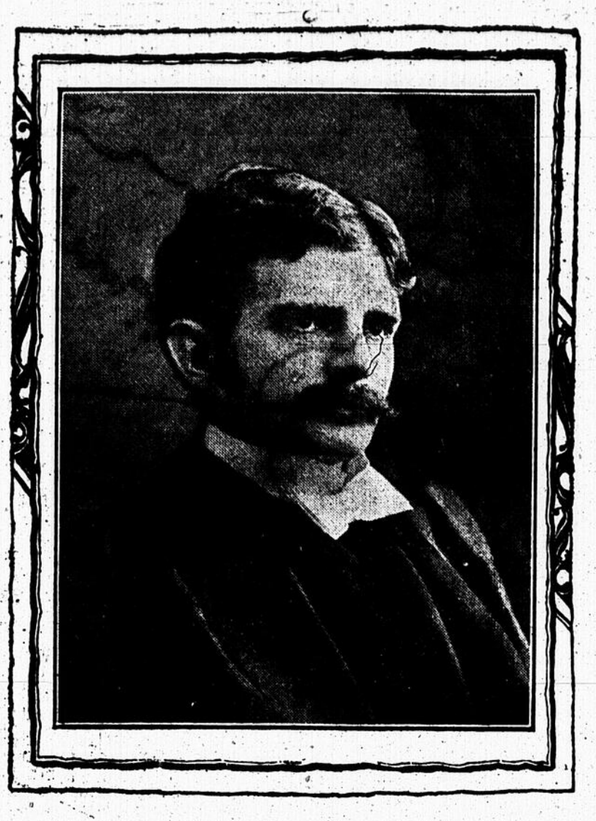
"This woman" observed the preacher "was a shrewd person. She probably knew that it was Saul while pretending that she did not. It was easy for her to describe Samuel's form in such a way as to make Saul believe that she had actually brought him from the dead. I believe that the old woman cheated Saul! that the King was in such a state of excitement and fear that he fell down on the floor and that the whole conversation with the supposed apparition of Samuel was the creation of his own over-wrought imagination."

The preacher's description of Saul's state of mind re-called to memory the condition of Sextus, the night before the battle of Regillus was fought, With restless pace and haggard face to his last field he came:

"Men said he saw strange visions
That none might see but he."
And that strange sounds were in his ears,
That none might here but he."

In that condition Saul believed he heard Samuel's voice in the cave of Endor. "I believe," said the preacher "that it was his own conscience finding tongue. Conscience can be a very determined inquisitor—just as determined as any inquisitor that ever held the rack of torture. Saul was in the grip of conscience. Conscience took hold of his past life and out of it built a future for him. This was just the kind of question that conscience would anticipate. 'Wherefore then dost thou ask of me seeing the Lord is departed from thee and become thine enemy?' Samuel is represented as having asked Saul. The King filled with foreboding, tormented by memories of the despised counsels of the prophet would picture to himself his own ruin just as if it had come from the lips of the prophet. 'The Lord hath sent the Knigdom out of thy hands and given it thy neighbor, even to David. Because, thou obeyedest not the voice of the Lord nor executed His fierce wrath upon Amelek, therefore hath the Lord done this thing unto thee this day. Moreover the Lord will also deliver Israel with thee into the hands of the Philistines; and to-morrow, shalt thou and thy sons be with me.' Saul prostrated with hopeless despair and forsaken of God, would manufacture all this out of the web of his own past life."

Dr. Williams' interpretation of the story is reasonable but it scatters to the winds the theory of the verbal interpretation of the Scriptures. A quarter of a century ago the preacher who enunciated such a theory would probably have been tried for heresy by the church courts. In Scott's commentary, the incident is explained in this way; "Samuel had anointed Saul and often had counselled him for his good, and though Saul had neglected him dursent the Kingdom out of thy hands now was convinced that it was better with him when he had regarded his advice. Nothing therefore, could now satisfy him, but a conference with the departed prophet and he was so ignorant or so infatuated as to suppose that the woman by means of her familiar spirit could bring him up for that purpose, even without the Lord's permission. It is probable that she expected to impose on Saul by some Satanical apparition. It is much disputed who it was that appeared on this occasion and the whole narrative manifests that it was no human imposture. Many expositors ancient and modern have maintained that it was Satan personating Samuel though the text gives not the least intimation of it. Now it is by no means advisable to give these men any countenance who, to support a favorite system put a forced construction upon the words of holy writ very different to their obvious meaning and scarcely any of the interpretations can sound harsher than the insertion in every place when



REV. DR. McWILLIAMS.

Samuel is mentioned 'that it was Satan personating Samuel.' It is indeed argued that the woman's incantations could have no power over a glorified saint. But to this it may be answered that neither could an evil spirit without God's permission. Though the woman was not the cause of Samuel's being sent, Saul's inquiry might be the occasion of it. The word 'disquieted' seems to be used merely in accommodation to the general notions of mankind on that subject; and the woman's surprise and terror proved that it was an unusual and unexpected appearance and not the ordinary effect of her art. It is, however, further urged that the apparition's discourse tended to drive Saul to despair, which is one of Satan's temptations and that it contained no exhortations to repentance which were usual with the prophets. . . . This interpretation is certainly more obvious and suited to the apprehension of the unlearned reader and according to the general simplicity of the scriptures; and nothing short of unanswerable arguments and objections should constrain us to suppose that when the Holy Spirit said Samuel, he meant Satan, not speaking by Samuel as he did by the serpent, and by the Demoniacs but actually counterfeiting his shape and speaking with his voice though Samuel himself was in every sense absent from the place."

This, it will be seen differs very materially from the version of the story advanced by the Rev. Dr. Williams. The fact is the theory of verbal inspiration, although it has lived long and is dying hard is gradually being discarded. Dr. Williams, a man of broad and liberal views gives the most natural interpretation to a passage which agitated the church in days gone by. The rejection of the literal interpretation of the passage raises, however, the question of the credibility of miracles. It revives the issue raised by Mr. John Morley when he said: "Is Christianity a divine revelation supernaturally made or is it not? We cannot evade the issue in the present religious anarchy however much we may attempt to do so by minimising the amount of the supernatural element which we may choose to accept?"

The theory of verbal inspiration which makes the slightest error in points of fact of history or even of accidental allusion fatal to the whole authority of the Bible gives an immense advantage to the opponents of Christianity. For if they prove the slightest inaccuracy in the form and vehicle of Revelation they have altogether discredited the Bible as an infallible guide. But it ought not to be forgotten that the theory has served a good purpose. It was the safeguard of textual accuracy before the days of printing when every copyist who re-wrote the sacred book was in danger of mutilating it by carelessness and inattention. Now, however, that the text of the Bible has been finally secured from all possibility of corruption by careful scholarship and the art of printing, now that new canons of historical inquiry have been developed and positive science has been born, the theory has prevented the Bible from being historically and spiritually understood and it moves people to say that if science teaches one thing and the Bible another we must throw over the one or the other. It is for reasons like these that a common sense explanation of difficult and perplexing things such as that given by Dr. Williams of the story of the Witch of Endor is to be welcomed.

The Tatler

Contempt proceedings are not very common in Canada, and it is to be regretted that such a case as the recent one in this city should ever occur, for a learned counsel should know the line of danger. An advocate may say very severe things to a judge without incurring the penalties of contempt, but he must not question his honesty; if he does so that is contempt. Sometimes editors, although usually a most wise and prudent class of people, find themselves involved in the meshes of the law in this way. Two cases of this kind occur to me which may be worth recalling, both from New Brunswick. In one case the victim was Mr. John Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript, and the other sufferer was no less a personage than Senator Ellis, of the St. John Globe. Both these gentlemen suffered terms of imprisonment in Fredericton jail for contempt. Mr. Hawke's offence was that he described Judge Fraser, of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, as Pooh Bah. As Pooh Bah of the Mikado was a taker of bribes this was adjudged a contempt, and Mr. Hawke was imprisoned. There was no ground whatever for the comparison, for a more honest or more worthy man never lived than Judge Fraser. He died while filling the high office of Governor of his native province.

The case of Senator Ellis was a much more important one, and it was pending in the courts for several years. It arose out of the Queen's County election of 1887. The candidates in that contest were Mr. G. G. King, now a Senator, and Mr. Geo. F. Baird, a Conservative. The returning officer, also a Conservative, threw out all Mr. King's votes and declared Mr. Baird, elected, although Mr. King had a majority of the votes polled. The ground of this extraordinary decision was that Mr. King's deposit had not been paid in the proper kind of money. The Liberals took the matter before the County Court Judge; the Conservatives applied to Mr. Justice Tuck, of the Supreme Court to have the County Court proceedings stopped. Mr. Ellis, in commenting on the matter in the Globe, said, in substance, that as justice was not what was wanted the case was taken before Judge Tuck. This was regarded as a reflection on Judge Tuck's honesty, and was adjudged a contempt. But it took many years to reach this decision; the Conservatives would have been very glad to get rid of the case, for they were not proud of the Queen's County election scandal. That was one of the clever tricks that brought them to ruin in 1896.

* * *

The scandals, now under investigation, in connection with the purchase of horses for the British army, are not the only ones from which the War Office has suffered. There were rascally contractors during the Peninsular War and also during the Crimean war, when some of the preserved meat sent out to the troops was so bad that Punch tersely described it as "One man's meat another man's poison." The worst scandals of the latter war were, however, due to the gross incompetency of some of the heads of the administrative departments. The men starved in the trenches in front of Sebastopol while abundance of food was stored at Balaclava, a few miles away. The excuse given for this shameful state of affairs was lack of transport, meaning horses and mules, and the reason horses and mules were not available was that they could not be fed. This statement would appear incredible did we not have it on the authority of the Commissary General, Mr. Filder. He stated that when the British army was ordered from Varna to the Crimea, he wrote to England for 2,000 tons of hay, but he was only able to obtain one-tenth of that amount in six months from the time he gave the order. It must be confessed that there has been a wonderful advance in the efficiency of the Commissariat Department of the British army since the time of the Crimean war. All England was unable to supply 2,000 tons of hay, in six months, to the army in 1885. Yet I observe that one Canadian port, St. John, N.B., has during the past twelve months shipped sixty-five steamship loads of hay to the army in South Africa.

* * *

The greatest of all British military scandals arose in 1809. The Duke of York, second son of George III., was then commander-in-chief of the British army. When quite young he was made general of a British force operating on the continent in the wars which arose out of the French Revolution. In all his operations he proved himself thoroughly incompetent. During the six or seven years he was allowed to command British armies he was responsible for British defeats at Dunkirk, Bois le Duc, Boxtel and Bergen, and also for the capitulation at Alkmaer, which ended his career as a general. In 1809 he was commander-in-chief of the army and had formed a connection with a Mrs. Clarke. It was soon discovered that this woman was trafficing in army commissions and it was presumed that this was done with the Duke of York's authority and for his pecuniary benefit. The well known poverty of the Duke gave color to the latter supposition. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons, but before anything was done the Duke resigned his command of the army and the charge against him was not proved. No one doubted the Duke's guilt, but within two years he was re-appointed and held the office of commander-in-chief unti his death in 1827. The British public would hardly stand such court favoritism at the present day. Even a Royal prince cannot afford to mix himself up with questionable transactions, or with persons of doubtful reputation. But in the Duke of York's time the whole system of army management was a scandal.

Few persons who have given attention to the subject will be disposed to deny that the late Lord Dufferin was the greatest Governor that Canada has had since Confederation. It is true, some one has stated, that Sir John A. Macdonald credited the Marquis of Lansdowne with this distinction, but the old Chieftain may never have made the remark, and if he did make it we are not bound to adopt his opinion. Sir John was in power for only a brief period during Lord Dufferin's term of office, and that may have been a reason for his not having a full appreciation of his merits. Nor can these merits be fully recognized by any Canadian, who is much under forty, for his work for Canada was of that character which does not make much figure in histories. When Lord Dufferin came to Canada in June, 1872, the country was not in a happy frame of mind; the rebellion in the North-West had just been put under by armed force; Nova Scotia was agitating for repeal; the people of the Maritime Provinces were not proved to be called Canadians; in New Brunswick the free non-sectarian school law was agitating the people; in Ontario there was great dissatisfaction over the terms granted to British Columbia. That spirit of unity which now exists in every part of Canada was almost wholly absent. There were a few avowed annexationists in every province, and there were many others who while professing to be loyal men were sneering down the country and declaring it impossible that it could ever develop into a nation. Lord Dufferin set himself resolutely to work to combat this spirit. He visited every part of Canada and touched the pride of its people by pointing out to them its boundless resources. He was gifted with a noble eloquence and a fine poetic spirit which enabled him to add light and beauty to the most commonplace theme. The coal mines of British Columbia and Nova Scotia became in his speeches not merely deposits of combustible material, but pledges of future greatness and boundless national wealth. A few people sneered at his speeches, but the public believed in him and now we can see that the picture he made of the future of Canada has not been overdrawn, and that every prediction he indulged in with regard to Canada has been or will be realized. All power then to the memory of Lord Dufferin; he was a noble, kindly and able representative of his race and order; he was the first and greatest of the modern Imperialists, and every Canadian should drop a tear upon his grave.

* * *

Quite a discussion has arisen in England over the action of the editor of Whittaker's Almanac in setting down King Edward VII. as the first king of house of Saxe-Coburg instead of the seventh sovereign of the house of Hanover. I have not seen any of the arguments put forth on either side of this subject, but its discussion will at all events have the good result of promoting the study of English history. At first sight it would seem as if the charge was justifiable, but a closer examination of the precedents does not bear out this conclusion. The first four kings after the Conquest are described as "Norman kings." The last of them was Stephen, son of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror. His father was the Count of Blois, and if his succession to the throne through a female had been held to justify a change in the name of the dynasty he would not have been counted among the Norman Kings. His case seems quite similar to that of our present King. The next reign, that of Henry II., was the beginning of the Angevin or Plantagenet line. Henry was a great grandson of William the Conqueror, but through a female, his mother being a daughter of Henry I., Henry II. bore precisely the same relation to the Conqueror that Edward VII. does to George III. The Plantagenets ruled England for two hundred and forty-five years, ending with Richard II. They were succeeded by the three Kings of the house of Lancaster, although I do not see why there should have been any change in the name of the dynasty for Henry IV., the first King of this house, was just as much a Plantagenet as Richard II. He was a direct descendant in the male line of Henry II. and a grandson of Edward III., his father being John of Gaunt, Edward's fourth son, while Richard was a son of the Black Prince, Edward's oldest son. The two Kings of the house of York who reigned, Edward IV. and Richard III., were also Plantagenets, being descended in the male line from Edward III.

The Tudors, who came in with Henry VII., were in a very different position, his King had a very imperfect title, and his claim to the crown was through a female, Margaret Beaufort, great granddaughter of John of Gaunt. In the case of the Stuart's also there were good reasons for changing the name of the dynasty, although their claim to the English crown came through Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., who married James IV. of Scotland. The house of Hanover, which began to reign over England in 1714, is descended from James I. through his daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and his granddaughter the Electress Sophia, mother of George I. The real title of this family to the crown is derived from the Act of Settlement of 1702, which gave Sophia the succession to the throne on the failure of the descendants of Queen Anne. This has not been modified by any recent act, and there has been no parliamentary recognition of the house of Saxe-Coburg. It would seem therefore that the present King should be described as of the house of Hanover. It is quite possible, however, that the fact of the kingdom of Hanover no longer existing, it being now a part of Prussia, might induce the King to favor a change in his dynasty.

* * *

It is confidently predicted that the present session of Parliament will be a short one, but those who remember how often such predictions have not been verified will not be disposed to be over sanguine on the subject. Certainly there seems to be no good reason why the session should be long, but much depends on the attitude of the Opposition and the conduct of the bores of the House. These individuals are fortunately not so numerous in the present House of Commons as in the last one, but there are one or two left who are quite capable of adding a month or six weeks to the length of the session by their eloquence. A bore is not always a bad man; he is usually a conceited creature who thinks that he is gifted with remarkable ability as a speaker and that all men are longing to hear the words which fall from his lips. But there are bores like Sir Hibbert Tupper, who combine with this quality of conceit a deliberate intention to obstruct the business of the House. Two sessions ago I heard Sir Hibbert speak for five and a half hours on a question which any other man would have disposed of in fifteen minutes. The question was one relating to the refusal of a clearance to a steamship by the collector of Dawson City. The refusal of the collector was based on the perfectly good ground that the crew had not been paid. The facts were simple and could all have been stated in five minutes by any clearheaded man. But Sir Hibbert spun the matter out to such an inordinate length that even the strongest Conservatives were disgusted, and the House was empty during most of the time he was addressing it.

* * *

It is to be regretted that the census figures in regard to rural and urban populations in 1901 as compared with 1891 are not always accurate, and are therefore liable to mislead the public. A New Brunswick paper points out some of the errors that have crept into the census with regard to that province. The rural population of New Brunswick is represented as showing a large decrease and the urban population a very large increase, both statements being contrary to the fact. There was a slight increase both in the rural and urban population of the province in the ten years prior to 1901. The census commissioner was evidently misled by the manner in which the last census was taken. Portland, which was incorporated wtih St. John in 1889, was not counted as urban in 1891, although it had then 14,000 inhabitants. Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, was a town of 5,000 people in 1891, but as it was not then incorporated it was put down in the census of that year as rural, while the census of 1901 makes it urban, it being now incorporated. Yet Chatham has changed very little in ten years and certainly it was quite as much of an urban community in 1891 as in 1901. These errors which are in part due to lack of local knowledge will have to be corrected.

* * *

I saw some strangers in town the other day admiring the statue of Maisonneuve in the Place d'Armes. It is certainly a noble, heroic figure, a worthy monument to the founder of Montreal. Yet I understand that this statue does not profess to be a portrait, because no authentic likeness of the original is known to exist. It is therefore a wholly ideal figure, intended to embody and represent the nobility of the man and his great achievement. Viewed in that light it is admirable, and I could not help contrasting with it unfavorably the statues of our public men on Parliament Hill at Ottawa. I think there is a pretty general impression among the people that in these statues they have hardly got the worth of their money. I notice that they do not seem to attract much attention or admiration. Even the stranger who is visiting Ottawa for the first time bestows upon them no more than a passing glance. They profess to be portraits of the statesmen they represent, but they are of bronze, almost black in color, and convey only a shadowy impression of the originals. A statesman with the complexion of an Ethiopian and metal hair is not likely to recall to an old friend the characteristics of Sir John A. Macdonald. In London, in St. Stephen's Hall, one of the entrances to the House of Commons, they have marble statues of some of England's great men. Hampden, Mansfield, Chatham, Pitt, Burke, Fox, and others. Now, marble is not a perfect material in which to represent a man, but it is better than bronze, and these figures being of moderate size and not out of reach can be viewed as showing in some measure what these statesmen looked like. Perhaps something of the same kind might be done at Ottawa.

* * *

A friend at my elbow who is a good deal of a Philistine suggests that the only perfect material in which to delineate the human features is wax; and that if the people of the next generation wish to know just what their statesmen looked like they must demand the establishment of a gallery similar to that of Madame Tussaud, which for a century or more has existed in London. No doubt this suggestion will provoke the opposition and ridicule of the alleged admirers of Art, but it is worthy of consideration. Certainly a wax figure can be made a speaking likeness, and if the object of the Government is to preserve the features of our statesmen to future generations I do not know of any other way in which it can be done so well.

HISTORY OF AN ENGLISH POPE

Adrian IV. Was the Only Anglo-Saxon to Wear the Tiara.

Rome, Feb. 14.—Professor Thatcher, of the University of Chicago, is at work in the library of the Vatican collecting material for a life of Pope Adrian IV., who reigned from 1154 to 1159, the only Englishman who ever wore the tiara, and a very remarkable man. His name was Nicholas Breakspeare; he was born at Abbotts-Langley in Hertfordshire, was the son of a beggar, and during his childhood subsisted upon alms and begged upon the streets himself with his father and other members of the family. When he was about 18 years old he became a servant in a convent, where monks educated him and admitted him to their order. His force of character and ability soon made him the superior of that order, and soon after he was appointed Bishop of Albano by Pope Eugene III. and sent to Denmark, Norway and Sweden to reform the church. He was elected Pope after a determined struggle with the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and an interesting incident occurred shortly after between the two men near Bologna. Barbarossa was seated under a canopy upon a throne beneath the shade of a group of fine old oaks when Pope Adrian approached, riding a white mule and attended by a number of cardinals and other prelates. The meeting had been arranged by the invitation of the Emperor, and when Adrian approached within speaking distance of his antagonist he stopped and sat silently upon his mule. The Emperor gazed at him curiously, but did not leave his seat. After a time the Pope turned his animal around and rode back to his own camp without speaking. Barbarossa sent ambassadors to enquire the reason of this abrupt departure and was informed that the Pope did not dismount because the Emperor did not come to hold his stirrup.

Lord Macaulay, in his history, speaks with great praise of the dignity, courage and influence of Pope Adrian, and says that this beggar boy "held out his feet to be kissed by ambassadors from the noblest houses of Normandy."

Many of the Popes have sprung from low origin. Alexander V. (1400) was also a beggar boy. Benedict XII. was the son of a baker; Sixtus IV. (1471) was the son of a fisherman; Sixtus V. (1585), whose name was Felix Perretti, was a pig driver at Montalto, and attracted the attention of a Franciscan monk, who educated him. He rose to be Bishop of Fermo, soon after to be cardinal, and was then elevated to the papal throne, and celebrated his reign by erecting many of the finest buildings in Rome. Nathaniel Hawthorne, writing of his tomb in the grand old church of St. Maria Maggiore, says: "If anything can still the spectator to silence and awaken him to great recollections, it is the monument of this astonishing man who as a child herded swine, and as a man commanded kings and filled Rome with so many works that from every side his name, like an echo, rings upon the traveller's ears."

Urban IV. (1261) was the son of a French cobbler; Adrian VI. was the son of a weaver; Benedict XI. was the son of a shepherd; Boniface the Great was a street gamin and held horses for pennies. In recollection of his earlier days he invited two kings to lead his mule when he rode to his coronation as Pope of Rome. Hildebrand, the great orator monk, who became Pope Gregory VII. (1073), was the son of a carpenter from Tuscany and one of the most brilliant statesmen of his age. He practically revolutionized Europe.

There is a tradition that one of the Popes, Victor I., who reigned in 193, was a colored man, an Ethiopian. Three of the Popes were Jews—St. Peter, St. Clement and Theodorus I., who reigned in 642. Clement was a fellow laborer with St. Paul, and was mentioned by him in the third verse of the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians. He was the fourth Pope and suffered martyrdom in the year 100. Theodorus was descended from a famous Jewish scholar, who removed to Rome during the occupation of Judea by the Romans, and held a high position.

Several of the Popes were laymen, and the election to the pontificate has several times been declined. Martin IV. was a layman and at one time Mayor of the City of Rome. Clement IV. was a lawyer and was secretary to St. Louis of France. Innocent VIII. was married and the father of a large family. He did not take orders until after the death of his wife. Adrian II. was elected three times and declined twice. He was 76 years old when he was elected the third time and died at 81. He was a married man and a cardinal deacon. Persons holding that ecclesiastical rank are not pledged to vows of celibacy. He separated from his wife after his election as Pope, however, but she and his daughters lived in Rome during his pontificate and saw him frequently.

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OSHAWA MIRACLE INVESTIGATED

A SWORN STATEMENT OF FACTS ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF

The Toronto Mail and Empire Sends a Reporter to Oshawa—His Inquiries Result in Complete Verification of Original Story.

Very many startling stories of wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published in these columns, and in other newspapers all over the country from time to time.

Every case has been so well authenticated as to leave little room for doubt, and yet the statements made and the cures reported, have, in many cases, been so nearly miraculous as to be almost beyond belief.

Recently, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, and other papers, published a despatch from Oshawa, in which it was said that a mechanic in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, had been cured of paralysis by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and that, after he had been absolutely helpless for four months, and had been given up by the physicians at the hospital in Toronto.

This was too much for many people to believe, and numerous demands were made on the paper in question for a verification or correction.

One correspondent signing himself "Medicus" in a letter to the Mail and Empire openly disputed the possibility of such a cure.

To get at the real facts a reporter was sent to Oshawa, and the result was a complete, and very satisfactory confirmation of the original despatch. To put the matter absolutely beyond question the following sworn statement was secured:

The Statement of Mr. Brown.

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill with what most of the doctors called paralysis, and other nervous prostration. It commenced with a stiffness and soreness in the calves of my legs and gradually increased till I could not move either of my arms or legs, having lost all power in them. I could not have raised my arms to my head to save my life. For over four months I could not stand or walk alone a single step. I doctored with all the local doctors, and then with a Bowmanville doctor. Each one gave me some different medicine, but the more I took the worse I got.

At last the Bowmanville doctor told me that nothing could be done for me unless I went to the hospital in Toronto where they might perhaps have some later treatmen for paralysis which would fit my case. I went there toward the end of January, 1898, and remained under treatment in that institution for a little over four weeks. All was in vain, I got worse. Twelve doctors told me I could not recover, and that nothing could be done for me, so as I was getting worse every day, and there was no hope of their being able to help me in the least, I was removed to my home here. I was like a baby, unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my wife bought a box. We had not the slightest idea that they would help me, but like a drowning man I grasped at every straw. After I had used the first box, the numbness began to leave my finger tips, and I felt a little better, and kept on using the pills, by two months time I could walk a little and shortly afterward was able to go short distances without assistance.

The first time I went down town, one of the doctors who had given me up saw me across the street, and not being able to believe his eyes, went to my brother, Robert, and asked: "Is that your brother Joe?" Robert told him that it was I, and he said in astonishment: "Well, I never expected to see him around again."

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first of May I was able to start to work again in the shop here, and I have never been sick or off work a day since and that is over three and a half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to make this statement, for I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to work to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Sworn Confirmation.

CANADA: Province of Ontario, County of Ontario, To Wit: } I, JOSEPH BROWN, of the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario,

Do solemnly Declare, That the above statement, signed by me, is absolutely true, and I make this solemn declaration, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed), JOSEPH BROWN.

Declared before me at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1902.

J. F. GRIERSON, a Notary Public. {SEAL.}

This, therefore, is the true story in detail of this most remarkable case. No room is left for doubt or dispute and the original Oshawa despatch is confirmed in all its particulars.

If this is possible—and no one can now doubt it—then one can easily understand how any of the many wonderful cures reported have been accomplished by the same means, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

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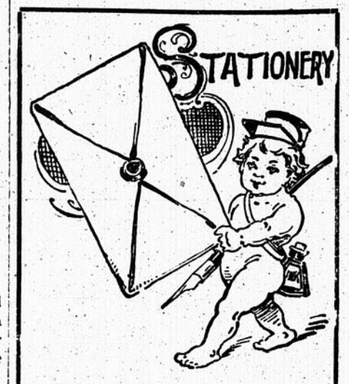

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Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The introduction of the new rule of procedure in the Imperial Parliament attracted such a gathering within the historic walls of St. Stephen's as is only seen three or four times in the session—on the Budget night for example or on the eve of a division on some important measure. Mr. Balfour's speech on the occasion was studiously moderate and extremely interesting. It occupied an hour and a half in delivering. He began, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the Daily News, with a passing allusion to the good old times in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the difficulty was not to check the flow of oratory, but to induce it to flow at all. In those days there was no question of criticising a vote. The difficulty was to get a quorum sufficiently interested to attend and pass it through. Mr. Brodrick, with memories and forebodings doubtless crowding in up on him, gave a little cheer. "Ah!" said Mr. Balfour, sympathetically, "those days have long gone by." In 1800 Supply was voted in a single day. In 1901 it was the work of 36 days. In 1800 not a single question was put from the Chair. A century later members occupied no less than twelve eight-hour days in perambulating the division lobbies. This question of divisions was one of the first dealt with by Mr. Balfour. He admitted that the time occupied in dividing, where a division was necessary, could not be much curtailed, but frivolously-challenged divisions were a waste of the time of the House. The new rules would, therefore, abrogate the power of taking divisions on the formal question of reporting Supply, and on second and third reading stages of bills, when the amendment is simply one for rejection, no second division will be allowed. The process of taking the names of members in cases where the Speaker thinks a division has been frivolously called is to be abolished, as it often takes longer than a division itself, and is fruitful of much confusion.

Having indicated one or two minor changes, Mr. Balfour came to the question of conflicts with the Chair and disorderly conduct. Here the Irish members pricked up their ears, and Mr. Balfour went on to sketch his remedy. For the first offence the new rules propose 20 days' suspension, for the second 80, as against terms of a week and forty days under the present rules. But in the case of a member guilty of "gross disorderly conduct," Mr. Balfour did not think he ought to be readmitted to the ranks until he had communicated his regret to the Speaker—"a regret which, I am sure—at least, I hope"—added Mr. Balfour, in response to some incredulous laughter below the gangway opposite—"he always feels." Mr. Balfour was careful to make it clear that these days of banishment meant days on which the House was sitting, irrespective of holidays, adjournments—"and prorogations." Another burst of laughter and ironical cheering greeted this last shot.

NEVER KNOWS WHEN TO EAT OR SLEEP.

Mr. Balfour, taking up the more complicated part of his task in connection with the new rule—the proposal for the general re-arrangement of business, observed that the Government had two objects in view. The first was to increase the convenience of Parliamentary life. "I have never," he plaintively said, "been able to understand why, of all His Majesty's subjects, the member of Parliament never knows when he is to dine and when he is to sleep." The second object was to secure the certainty of public business. At present the Government had not enough time without taking that of private members, and he was "sick" of that process. He knew by heart all the speeches that were made upon the question. Why not arrange some programme founded on the necessities of the case and then interfere with it as little as possible? Such a programme Mr. Balfour proceeded to outline. In theory Mr. Balfour admitted it was less favorable to private members than the present rules; but then, as he truly added, they are never adhered to.

Larger questions, like the system of voting Supply, private bill legislation, and the absurd custom whereby a useful bill which has nearly passed into law is destroyed by an arbitrary prorogation, are left untouched. What does the House, and especially the Opposition, think of the new proposals? The first general impression on listening to the speech and noting its immediate effect was that the House as a whole regarded it with favor. But further consideration will doubtless modify this impression. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman wisely refrained from expressing any opinion till the scheme comes up in definite form. But there are already mutterings of discontent among the members who sit behind him and those below the gangway. The particular part of the plan most criticised in private conversation is that dealing with questions. Generally speaking private members on both sides are inclined to regard the scheme as an attempt to push them farther and farther into obscurity. The Irish members look upon the proposal with very little concern, and certainly no apprehension. Their chief objection, as far as can be gathered at present, is to the "apology."

THE WATER FOR LONDON.

Mr. Long, the president of the Local Government Board in the Imperial Government, introduced into Parliament the water bill for London and adjoining districts with a very clear, direct and business-like exposition of the main provisions of the measure. The subject is a large one, bristling with difficulties of many kinds, and prejudices and interests are involved which it is hopeless to dream of reconciling. The Water Board, to be constituted for the purpose of taking over and administering the undertakings of the eight water companies, is to consist, says the Times, of 67 members with power to elect a paid chairman and deputy-chairman from outside their own body. The 67 members will be nominated by the sanitary authorities of the whole area of "Water London"—that is to say, by the metropolitan boroughs, the corporation of the city, the London County Council, the urban authorities of the outside areas, and the County Councils of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex and Hertfordshire, the conservancies of the Thames and the Lea sending, in addition, one representative each. The distribution is such that London, as represented by the County Council, the borough councils, and the corporation, will have two-thirds of the whole voting power. That will probably seem to candid critics a sufficiently good guarantee that the interests of inner London will be well looked after, though it is naturally regarded as inadequate by those who desire to see the whole business entrusted to the County Council.

The Water Board is to acquire the properties of the existing companies, by agreement if possible, but failing that by arbitration. A special and very competent board of arbitration is constituted for the purpose, consisting of Sir Edward Fry, Sir Hugh Owen, and Sir J. Wolfe Barry. The first is too well known and commands too general a public confidence in such matters to need a single word of description. The second is the late permanent secretary of the Local Government Board, a public servant of great experience and capacity. The third is an eminent engineer, whose technical knowledge and sound judgment will be invaluable. The usual 10 per cent. for disturbance will not be allowed to the companies. They will get the fair value of their properties as they stand without regard to any change in market value that this bill might otherwise cause. They will be paid in three per cent. water stock, and will themselves distribute it among their shareholders. Reasonable arbitration expenses will be allowed them. The new Water Board will have power to impose a rate should revenue fail to meet expenditure; but it may be hoped that some machinery is provided for keeping a check upon a power which in the course of time might be abused.

Some partisans of the County Council seem, adds the Times, to have a very imperfect comprehension of those principles of local government which they profess to advocate. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for example, does not seem to have grasped the fact that the borough councils and the urban sanitary authorities, as well as the councils of adjacent counties, owe their composition to exactly the same popular vote as that which makes the London County Council sacrosanct in his eyes. He asked rather feebly what the borough councils have to do with water. Well, at present, nothing at all, just as the County Council has nothing to do with water. So Mr. Sidney Buxton has persuaded himself that the County Council is the "natural authority." Why more the natural authority than other bodies also elected by the people? The County Council has no constitutional authority outside the area that elects it, which is an area of 117 square miles. But Water London comprises an additional area of 449 square miles, over which the London County Council has no more constitutional rights than it has over Liverpool. Mr. Buxton, by way of objection to the representative character of the Water Board, remarks that the interests of the outside areas would be antagonistic, and that there would be opposing interests in the Board. That is precisely the justification for the Government's refusal to place the whole thing in the hands of the County Council, which, in Mr. Buxton's opinion, and he ought to know, would attain unity of opinion by ignoring the wishes of the non-represented population.

THE REMOUNT BUNGLER.

It cannot be pretended, says the Daily Graphic, that the matter discussed by the House of Commons last night is likely to increase the confidence of the country in the business capacity of the War Office. Last session Sir J. Blundell Maple publicly made a serious accusation against some of the persons concerned in the purchase of Hungarian horses for the Imperial Yeomanry. A committee was appointed to inquire into those charges. In their report they declare that the worst charges made by Sir J. Blundell Maple have not been justified, but some of the facts to which they call attention are sufficiently serious. In addition to the question of corruption involved in Sir J. Blundell Maple's charge, there is the more extensive question of the alleged incompetency of the Remount Department. On this point the committee is thoroughly at one with Sir J. Blundell Maple. They condemn in the strongest possible manner the mismanagement and want of foresight displayed by the War Office, and the specific failure of the Remount Department to utilize the services of our military attache at Vienna. The committee go on to declare that even in time of peace it is "obviously the business of the Remount Department to study systematically the possibilities afforded by different countries as sources of horse supply in time of war." That this is the duty of a Remount Department is no new discovery. For years private members of Parliament have been repeatedly urging the importance of the remount question upon successive Ministers of War. Their arguments were ignored, and upon the outbreak of war the Remount Department proceeds to make contracts right and left for the purchase of horses, without any preliminary inquiry—so it appears—as to local prices, and without any adequate guarantee for the quality of the horses supplied. Our total expenditure on horses during the war has been £18,000,000. It has been proved that in the case of the Hungarian purchases the price paid was about 40 per cent. in excess of the real value. If anything like this percentage holds good for the bulk of the purchases, the incompetence of the Remount Department must have cost the country many millions sterling.

A SAILOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a welcome departure from tradition in the matter of the new Governor of State of New South Wales. Instead of giving the post to "a broken-down aristocrat," to quote a phrase which was often in the Australasian Radical newspapers a few years ago, he has selected one of the most deservedly popular and efficient officers in the King's navy in the jovial person of Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson. Sir Harry's friends are confident that he will carry the hearts of the people of New South Wales by storm. Although a bluff sailor who has seen much active service, including some terrible West Africa experiences, Sir Harry Rawson has also been often employed upon missions requiring the most delicate diplomatic tact, a quality which will stand him in good stead in his new and important field of activity.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT BERLIN.

The reception accorded to the Prince of Wales on his arrival at Berlin on Saturday was, says the Daily Graphic, a brilliant Court function, and so far as the actual participants in it were concerned, a significant manifestation of personal regard for the British Royal House. We expected no less from the always frank and tactful Kaiser, and we looked for no more. The Prince is on an errand primarily of a domestic character, and the cordiality with which he has been received by his German relatives is a sufficient explanation of his mission. As for the ceremonies observed by his hosts, and reciprocated by himself, they are, of course, only the politenesses with which the movements of a Prince of the highest Royal rank must necessarily be surrounded. The English people are much too exasperated at the campaign of lies and slander with which they have lately been pursued by German publicists and politicians even to desire to interpret the Prince of Wales's visit to Berlin as representing in any way a change of feeling between the two nations. It will be long before that campaign is forgotten, more especially as no effort has been made in any responsible quarter to stem the Anglophobe agitation or to reprove calumnies and insults which every intelligent German now knows to be false. Nevertheless the visit of the Prince of Wales is pleasing to us. We have nothing but good will for the Emperor, who is a gentleman and a statesman, and at the same time one of the most interesting and fascinating personalities who have ever dominated the destinies of nations. In bringing congratulations to His Majesty on his birthday, the Prince of Wales speaks in the name not only of his father and himself, but of all Englishmen. We observe that the German press, with a unanimity of which we take note, treats the meeting of the Prince and the Kaiser as "a mere court function," and entirely devoid of political significance. We cannot go quite so far as this in wilful self-deception. Apart from its essentially domestic character, the meetings shows that the rulers of the two peoples are a good deal more sensible than their subjects, and that their personal cordiality, which can never be without a powerful influence on the political relations of their countries, is entirely unaffected by the stupid and malevolent antics of the Anglophobes.

SUGAR BOUNTIES AND DUTIES.

We print, says the Daily News, a Reuter telegram, announcing that some arrangement is, after all, likely to be come to between the powers with respect to the bounties on sugar, and, further, that the Brussels Conference is not likely to last more than another fortnight. For manufacturers who use sugar, confectioners, jam makers, and the like, as well as for the general public, both items of news are bad. Why? Because, taken together, they mean that sugar, which has been made artificially cheap for us, is now likely to be made artificially dear. Take the first half of the news first. If it signifies anything at all, it signifies that France, Germany and Austria have agreed, on our request, to reduce, if not to abolish, the bounties by which they have sought to stimulate the exportation of beet sugar from their own manufactories. It is astounding that a policy so disastrous to them and so beneficial to us should so long have been maintained; indeed, in the whole history of commerce it would be hard to find a more striking example of the power of a few rich men to run mills at the expense of the community. To combine an excise duty on sugar with a bounty—in other words, to raise the price of sugar at home and lower it in free trade countries—is a curious outcome of that commercial genius which it was fashionable, until the present crisis of German industry, to attribute to the German Government. No wonder that British jam and British biscuits were to be found all over Germany when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach last year imposed the new duty on sugar.

This brings us to the second item of intelligence. Our confectioners had been calculating on the sugar conference lasting over the budget. Had that been so the Chancellor of the Exchequer would certainly have had a very good reason for leaving the sugar duties alone this year, however much he might be in need of revenue. If, however, he knows before the budget precisely what is the "sugar policy" of the sugar-producing powers, there will be nothing to prevent him from doubling a duty which only bears hardly upon the dumb masses of apathetic poor and upon industries which have proved themselves so weak and timid. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer should choose this way out of his difficulties it will call for vigorous opposition from the Cobden Club, or, if that body is too supine, from those who still care for those grand principles of thrift and free trade which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright stamped on the national policy for the full length of a prosperous generation.

A GREAT SOCIAL TAX.

The custom of giving wedding presents has, says the Daily Mail, become a great social tax, and the amounts spent on recent weddings have reached such incredible totals that many people believe that there will be a reaction, and that society will revert to the simple gifts of other years as tokens of good will.

In former years it was only upon royal brides that so many and such valuable gifts were showered, but since the advent of American and South African millionaires the tendency towards reckless expense and ostentatious display has steadily grown and grown until now it is nothing less than a social evil.

It is only in comparatively recent years that it has been the rule to have the wedding presents spread out to view upon the wedding day or beforehand. It came more or less into fashion at the time of the famous wedding of the Marchioness of Blandford and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who were married on the same day in Westminster Abbey in great state. At the reception held afterwards by the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn at Curzon House, now Alington House, there was a great deal of comment upon the fact that the presents were displayed.

When Lord Burton's daughter, now Mrs. Baillie of Dochfour, was married she received more wedding presents than any one had ever had before. Her father gave her the very largest diamond tiara that had ever been seen. In addition to two other diamond tiaras, she received a very beautiful turquoise paper-knife, half a yard long, with "Nellie" upon it in diamonds. This alone cost some £60, and diamonds seemed to have been put upon everything that she possessed.

Then recently the wedding gifts of the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield included a house in Grosvenor Gardens, as well as some most costly furniture and jewels. But Lady Helen Stewart's wedding presents have probably eclipsed those of every one else. They are said to represent a sum of something like £350,000. Every gift is valuable, and many articles were not merely in duplicate, but in half dozens and dozens.

It is no uncommon thing for a bride to have two or three diamond tiaras, several necklaces, diamond chains, bracelets, and rivieres, dozens of fans, horses and carriages, beautiful silver plate, furniture, motor cars, and even a house given to her nowadays. It is regarded almost as a slur upon a bride if she does not start life with a tiara, and the unlucky bridegroom who has not thousands at his disposal must feel extremely mortified at the remarks made upon the show-case when people inspect the wedding presents.

TO POISON THE BACILLI.

Is successful war, the Daily Mail asks, being waged on consumption by poison?

The savants have been experimenting lately in an entirely new direction in their search for a cure for the disease, and with such results as to raise the highest hopes.

The tubercular bacilli are being poisoned in the lungs by an ingenious injection of a solution of formic aldehyde, and in many cases already, it is stated, absolute cures have been effected. Patients who were once regarded as consumptives of the most hopeless class have, following the treatment, been accepted by life insurance companies as "first-class lives."

The inventor of the new treatment is Dr. Robert Maguire, the consumption specialist and physician to the Brompton Hospital.

Some time ago Dr. Maguire determined to attack the bacilli in a new way. The antiseptics hitherto used had to be so mild as not to injure the stomach, where they underwent such further dilution as to be practically worthless. So with the hypodermic injections; while pricking the lungs was risky and not to be too often repeated.

Dr. Maguire thereupon decided on injection into the veins, and after lengthy and anxious search he selected formic aldehyde as the injection. The hole in the punctured vein near the elbow is so small that it voluntarily heals up without treatment after each operation.

The solution of 1 in 170,000 of formic aldehyde is fatal to the tubercular bacilli. As then, such a solution can be introduced into the blood vessels and the lungs sluiced with it, the cure is apparently accomplished.

But would the heart stand the poison? It was found that an original solution of 1 in 2,000, which was reduced by assimilation to 1 in 100,000 on reaching the right ventricle, could be freely employed, while solutions of 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 500 have been used with perfect safety. The lungs are impregnated for the space of about twenty-five heart beats, and in the great majority of experiments the effect has been pretty much what was expected. The solution is a sure germicide, and the bacilli have been exterminated.

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We have proved by the dozens of testimonials published lately that Burdock Blood Bitters always does its work thoroughly and completely, so people know that when B.B.B. cures them they're cured to stay cured.

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and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the "Royal Standard Fire Insurance Company" of Canada, to transact a general fire insurance business within Canada and elsewhere. Montreal, January 14th, 1902. Hibbard & Glass, Attorneys for Applicants.

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Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

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

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for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

There has been only one topic of discussion all this week among the people who talk of plays as meant for something more than amusement. Is Mrs. Patrick Campbell a great actress, and are her plays great dramas? About five per cent. of the people one talks to have made up their minds on these subjects, and four of these five it is safe to conclude had them made up before she came.

The extreme similarity, in general outline, of the characters in which Mrs. Campbell has so far appeared add materially to the difficulty of assigning her the proper place in the dramatic firmament. She is accused by some of playing all parts alike, which would certainly be conclusive evidence that the fascination she exercises from the stage is personal and not dramatic. When there is essential similarity between all her roles, the charge falls to the ground. There are a good many people, who have seen Mrs. Campbell, both as Magda and as Mad Agnes, who claim that apart from externals of voice and gesture, and the natural resemblance of two women of strong personality, will power and nervous force, the two characterizations were as different as possible. It is worth remembering that precisely the same charge of monotony was brought against Sir Henry Irving. After all, the test is not whether Mrs. Campbell is the same in Magda and Mrs. Tanqueray, but whether she is natural and meritable in both. It is a pity that one play of the American repertoire—"Pelleas and Melisande"—should have been omitted from the Montreal programme. Maeterlinck's play is decadent and morbid (that is, it is so called by the people who fling those adjectives), but in a very different way from Pinero's. "Magda" is symbolic in a high degree, compared with the individualism of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," but "Pelleas and Melisande" is symbolism personified. There remains now only "Beyond Human Power." Mr. Winters' opinion of which was given in this paper yesterday. It may help to a judgment.

In the meanwhile the highly divergent views of some American critics are not without interest.

"Probably she is the most intellectual person of prominence now acting on the British stage, she is also a woman whose temperament, appearance, voice, and manner are all so strange and vivid that they stir up strong and opposite feelings in an audience. The clientele which Mrs. Campbell has made hers in London is composed in a flattering degree of the intellectual and literary classes. Her hold upon them grows from her gifts as an actress, her boldness and intelligence as a producer of plays which can not have a mob success, and the excellence which she always maintains in her company. . . . Mrs. Campbell's great beauty is, of course, very useful, if not absolutely necessary, in holding the attention, and the strangeness and glamor of her appearance enable her to enforce her meaning with less detail than would be required if she did not appeal so amply to the eye, but these physical gifts are never wrongly depended upon by her; they are always in the service of her artistic nature, which is delicate and penetrating in perception, large and simple in execution, with something haunting in its understanding and simplicity, like the two plays which she uses for mere love of them. "Beyond Human Power" and "Pelleas and Melisande."

The same paper waxes very enthusiastic over Mrs. Campbell's impersonation of the "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." "A more just and complete grasp of the character," it declares, "in its entirety and in every detail, it would be impossible to conceive." The Times says, in similar vein, that by her performance in this play Mrs. Campbell "stands revealed as an actress whose range is exceptional and who is not without characteristics which approximate, at least, to greatness, in the best sense of that much-abused term." The Evening Post is more sparing in its commendation.

MR. ANDREW ROBSON.

The Canadian Actor Who Comes to the Academy Next Week in "Richard Carvel."

Robson brings to it all of the ideal qualities and the dreamy charm with which Winston Churchill invested the part. It should be borne in mind that, while Mr. Robson has only played in Canada in the two roles he is known in the States for many striking characterizations; also that Mr. Robson is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Hamilton, Ont.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

The stock company at Proctor's Theatre will present next week, the well-known and successful comedy drama, "The Wife," which was written by David Belasco and H. C. De Mille. "The Wife" was Mr. Belasco's first great success, and it laid the foundation of his reputation as a dramatist. The scenes are laid in Newport and Washington, and the official and social life of the Capital are shown in a most interesting way. The production at Proctor's will be on a very elaborate scale. The full cast will be as follows:

John Rutherford	Mr. Alphonse Ethier
Mathew Culver	Mr. A. Francis Lenz
Robert Gray	Mr. John B. Walker
Silas Truman	Mr. Chas. Deland
Major Homer G. Putnam	Mr. H. Liston
Mr. Randolph	Mr. Becton Radford
Jack Dexter	Mr. Claude H. Hooper
Helen Truman	Miss Eleanor Browning
Lucille Tarant	Miss Eugenie Hayden
Mrs. D. Bellamy Ives	Mrs. Eva Vincent
Kitty Ives	Miss Marion Longfellow
Mrs. Armory	Miss Engle Sumner
Agnes	Miss Helen Harrington

Stage Manager Castel has been devoting a lot of time to the lighting effects of the "eclipse scene."

The management have been obliged to postpone until April the appearance of the Svengale mind-reading trio who had been announced for next week. There will, however, be an interesting vaudeville bill. Mme. Rose Namond, and her troupe of trained cock-a-toos will prove a delight especially to the children. Prevost and Prevost, acrobatic comedians will present a sketch called "Fun in a Turkish Bath," which is said to be very amusing.

THE FRANCAIS MELODRAMA.

"Man's Enemy," which is to be presented at the Theatre Francais next Monday is not a play with a purpose. It simply but thoroughly justifies the description "A Romance of Modern Society." "It is a page torn from the book of every day life—one of its dark days with clouds and thunder foreshadowing the impeding storm. The authors are said to not take an audience by surprise—from the first the auditor is taken into confidence, but so well is the story told that one is said to listen with rapt attention until the very end, though one might guess what is to come." "Man's Enemy" will have an excellent acting company, including Albert Andross, Thad Shine, Maurice Lindner, W. F. Canfield, W. J. Hurley Emile Lacroix, Josephine Thill and others, supporting the talented actress, Agnes Herndon.

CHINESE PLAY AT THE ROYAL.

"The King of the Opium Ring," a play which, at the Academy of Music in New York, for six weeks met with pronounced success from its novelty in construction and absolute originality of ideas. The play was written by Charles B. Blaney, author of "A Female Drummer," and Charles A. Taylor, a rising young Western author. "The King of the Opium Ring" is claimed to be the first play put on the American stage that reflects Chinese character as it really is. This is a trifle hard on several previous productions at the Francais that have undertaken to do so, but it is not incredible. The scenery shows Dead Man's Dock, with the Golden Gate in the distance; the escape of the smuggler's yacht, with the revenue cutter in pursuit, firing shots from rapid fire guns; a Chinese underground opium den; the Fong Quay Club and the palace saloon on Sacramento Street; the heart of Chinatown brilliantly illuminated on Chinese New Year's night, and the Assembly rooms of a swell Chinese Club in 'Frisco, where, during the festivities vaudeville acts are introduced by clever specialty artists.

FUTURE BILLS.

Two interesting announcements are made for the Theatre Francais. "The Little Minister" will play there the week of the 24th, and Clyde Fitch's "Barbara Frietchie," the following week, March 3. Miss Frances Gaunt, long identified with Frohman successes, heads the cast of the latter.

At the Academy one dramatized novel will be followed by another. Monday, February 24 will see Robert Edeson making his debut as a star in Richard Harding Davis' "Soldiers of Fortune." Mr. Edeson says the hero is not unduly brave nor alarmingly handsome, nor does he slay villains by the score, which is reassuring. Augustus Thomas is responsible for the stage version.

None of these announcements approach in importance the fact that Miss Amelia Bingham will on March 3 bring to the Academy Clyde Fitch's brilliant New York society play "The Climbers," a 200-night success at the Bijou Theatre.

The Gertrude Coghlan engagement announced last week has fallen through.

CHURCH AND THEATRE.

The Rev. J. C. Speer denounced theatres at a meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association last week. Somebody does so every six months in Toronto, but this was rather more vigorous than usual. Rev. James W. Pedley, brother of the Montreal minister of that name, made a speech in reply, the courage of which must be admitted even by those who disagree with him, and the force of which will probably appeal to a good many people who have been judging the theatre without knowing anything about it. He confessed that he had gone to the theatre often. He had never seen a play which exercised any bad influence on him. Anyone who would have been influenced by any plays he had seen must have been of a very degraded or delicate character. Mr. Pedley said that Mr. Speer was trying to see the bad side of the theatre. Everything that he had said, however, might be said in regard to the press. At present he hadn't time to go to the theatre; if he was off on holidays and had little to do he would go to see a play once in a while. There were many bad novels; years ago everything with a yellow back was regarded as bad, and was interdicted, but he read novels, and thought every minister did the same. After all, the question of amusements was very subordinate anyway. A great many people thought a man was good according to whether he didn't go to plays, etc. That was a false way of judging a man's religion. He thought there must be something good in the theatre or it wouldn't have so much vitality. It appealed to the artistic love of humanity.

COMEDIAN WRITES HEAVY BOOK.

Frank Daniels says he has at last almost completed the book on which he has been putting in his leisure time for a number of years and that the manuscript will be turned over to the publishers in a few weeks. The book is a thorough study of the history of the odd members of the horse family, such as dwarf-horses or ponies, asses, burros, bronchos and mules. It details the origin of these queer specimens of the genus equinus together with their gradual domestication in different parts of the world, and it points out the influence these animals have exerted upon civilization and the prominent parts they have played in numerous incidents of history. The book will be the first one to cover this subject thoroughly and will doubtless prove valuable as a work of reference. It will be called "The Horse's Poor Relations," and the comedian has written it as part of a queer hobby of his which finds other expression in the fact that his favorite driving team on his farm is a pair of high-bred mules and in the name of his country home, "Shetland Place," at Rye, N. Y.

PADEREWSKI'S OPERA.

Paderewski has been very busy superintending rehearsals of his opera Manru, which was produced at the Metropolitan last night. An amusing story is going the rounds of an accident at one of these preliminaries. When Mme. Sembrich, as the unhappy heroine, Ulano, flung herself head first into the lake, and by some accident did not sink beneath the waves, but apparently stood on her head, her feet and ankles waving gracefully above the canvas billows, every one said it was a most effective piece of Ulano's extremities.

This accidental method of accomplishing death seemed to be infectious at the rehearsal, for directly afterward, when M. Bandrowski, as Manru, was cast into the lake to seek a like doom, he unexpectedly followed Ulano's example exactly, remaining on his head while he waved aloft a pair of well shod feet that were by no means as attractive as were those of the previous seeker after mortal oblivion.

Mr. eGorge Grossmith, the eminent English monologue artist, is to make his appearance at Windsor Hall on the evening of Monday, Feb. 24 and at the matinee on Saturday, March 1st. Mr. Grossmith is now touring this country under the direction of Manager L. H. Mudgett and is enjoying the same remarkable favor with his American audiences as has been shown him in his three preceding visits to this country. Mr. Grossmith has won a name and fame on both sides of the Atlantic such as few artists of the present day enjoy, and he has contributed immensely to the pleasure of his own generation by his unique and original entertainments. The programme he has arranged for his appearance here has much that is novel and represents him at his best. It will include a new musical and humorous sketch which he styles "Somebodies and Nobodies" as well as a vast amount of other interesting matter. The sale of seats for this entertainment will begin at Shaw's on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18.

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AGNES HERNDON.

With "Man's Enemy," at the Francais Next Week.

"Considered as a whole, her performance is strongly confirmatory of the impression created by her Magda, that she is an emotional, rather than an intellectual, actress, that she would be unable to identify herself with any character outside the range of her own instincts and impulses; that her best work must lie, therefore, within rather narrow lines, but that, owing to her strong individuality, sensitive temperament, and superior intelligence, it is apt to be of uncommonly high quality."

Mr. William Winter, of the Tribune, declares that the "odoriferous 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' the tainted 'Mrs. Ebbsmith,' the ponderous 'Beyond Human Power,' and the morbid and excruciating 'Mariana,'" may be viewed with favor by a "sickly class of fantastic frivolities and degenerates" in London, but they are hardly representative of true dramatic art. He continues:

"Mrs. Campbell is neither exceptional as an actress nor extraordinary as a woman. Her professional equipment, gained in many years of experience, is indeed ample for many purposes, and she possesses the more or less winning charm of a personal oddity.

"As acting it is neither great nor in any way exceptional, but as a personal manifestation of a peculiar actress it possesses obvious value—especially for those observers who think that the person is more important than the message. Mrs. Campbell has neither depth, subtlety, nor power."

AT THE ACADEMY.

The engagement of Andrew Robson at the Academy of Music will, it is now announced, have a duration of one week, beginning next Monday, with the regular Saturday matinee. "Richard Carvel" is a dramatic picture made by Mr. Edward E. Rose, from the romance of Winston Churchill. Mr. Robson is eminently fitted in build and gracefulness for Richard Carvel. His rare voice in addition lends itself to the soft sybillant speech of this dashing southerner. His triumphs have been all the more marked on account of the signal failure of so admirable an actor as Mr. John Drew. With no desire to disparage Mr. Drew, whose standing in the profession is very high, it is natural that he should fail in the interpretation of a character for which he had not one single quality requisite. On the contrary, Mr.

LAID PLANS FOR KILLING KING

Bresci and Other Assassins Projected Their Plans in New York.

New York, Feb. 14.—In a report made by the police to the Italian Ambassador in Washington and the Italian Consul here the direct assertion is made that the killing of King Humbert was planned in this city. The police have named the men who conspired with Gaetano Bresci, but so far as is known no attempt has been made to arrest them.

Just four months to a day before the assassination of Humbert, according to this police report, the crime was planned at the Hotel Columbo. That meeting was called by Malatesta, who presided. Among others present were Bresci, Guido Canova, the Grazzini brothers and the Blatto brothers, who are now fugitives, believed to be in Colorado.

Just at the close of the meeting Bresci volunteered his services. For this he was loudly applauded, and Malatesta promised to return to Europe to watch the situation and send word when the time was ripe for the blow. Both Bresci and Malatesta kept their word, and King Humbert died the death that was planned for him in New York.

HILL OF TARA IS TO BE SOLD

One of Erin's Most Historic Spots to Go at Private Sale.

Dublin, Feb. 14.—One of Ireland's most historic places, the Hill of Tara, is to be sold soon. The farm which contains the famous Hill of Tara was put up for sale the other day, but attracted only two bidders. The highest sum offered was $14,600, and as this was considered insufficient the farm has been reserved for private sale.

So shrouded in legend is the history of the famous hill that it is difficult to determine when it first became a place of importance. From the earliest times up to the end of the sixth century a national congress was held there during the feast of Saman once every three years. The first two days of this assembly were spent in friendly intercourse between the kings of Ireland, the chief Druids, the bards and the philosophers. Afterward they turned in for serious business, constituting a rude sort of Parliament, drawing up laws which were considered necessary for the country. A college is supposed also to have been built on this hill, where the young were instructed in music, poetry and the "mysteries of the hidden harmony of the universe."

St. Patrick preached to the Druids here, and no doubt won many converts to Christianity on the very site which the farm now occupies. According to tradition, it was soon after his death that the stone of destiny, on which the Irish kings were crowned was taken to Scotland and thereafter used in the coronation of a long line of Scottish kings. From Scotland it was brought by Edward I. to its present resting place in Westminster Abbey. All the British kings since then have been crowned over it, and King Edward will follow suit in June.

Tara Hill has been the scene of many a fight. The Danes finally were driven from Ireland in a battle fought on the hillside in the year 980 A. D. In later years Roderic, the last Irish king, assembled his troops on the hill for his great attack on the English in Dublin. Coming down to comparatively modern times, Tara Hill was the scene of a struggle between the Irish insurgents and the yeomanry in 1798. The rebels—or "Croppies"—were defeated with great loss, and many of them were buried on the spot where they fell, hence the name that is sometimes given to Tara—the "Croppies' Grave." The stone that marks the grave is far more interesting that the adjoining statue of St. Patrick, for it is believed to have formed part of the almost prehistoric Hall of Tara. Aside from this stone, no trace is left of the college that is supposed to have crowned the hill, but the place will continue to live through the best known of Moore's Irish Melodies:

The harp that once thro' Tara's Halls,
The soul of music shed.
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled:
So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hearts that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more!

No more to Chiefs and Ladies bright,
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone that breaks at night
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus freedom now so seldom wakes;
The only throb she gives,
Is when some heart indignant breaks
To show that still she lives.

Up to the present no one has even suggested that this most historic site in Erin should be preserved for the public.

FREE BOOK TO WOMAN

Woman is more liable to illness than man. This is because her organism is more sensitive. In man the muscular system is predominant. In woman the nervous sympathetic. Woman suffers in heart and brain and body a thousand things the average man can't understand. He knows nothing of the throbbing head, the aching back, the nerves all ajar by overstrain, the "want to be let alone" feeling, the weakness and prostration from the overwork, worry and cares of her self-sacrificing life. Often indeed her wonderful love and courage make her hide from him, until it is too late, the many sleepless, restless nights followed by tired waking mornings, the wearing pain, the dragging weakness of female complaints, all of which are increased at each period, the unutterable misery and weakness that darken her life bring her to the verge of despair.

Yet woman need not despair. God never meant that His best gift to man should go through life in sorrow and suffering. What woman needs is to understand herself. Dr. Sproule has made this possible. He knows,—(for he has proved it by curing thousands of cases where others have failed)—that she need not suffer physically. His latest book, written entirely for woman, shows this plainly. In it you will read his wonderful "Tribute to Woman." When you read it your heart will throb with gladness as you feel that here, at last, is a man with a mind great enough and a heart tender enough to understand woman. This same understanding and sympathy have made him resolve to send a copy of this book

Absolutely Free

to any woman who writes for it. She who reads it will learn all about the weaknesses and diseases of her sex; all about her complicated nervous and physical conditions; all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism. Best of all she will learn what is necessary to maintain health, and how that health can be regained when lost.

Fully Illustrated

Dr. Sproule has given particular attention to the illustrations in this book, and has spared neither trouble nor expense to get the very best. All the female organs, both in health and disease, are so clearly drawn that anyone looking at the pictures cannot fail to understand. Dr. Sproule's long experience as a surgeon and a Specialist has made him an authority, and the illustrations have been done from drawings which he himself has made especially for this book. They are so clear and perfect that they will prove a revelation to the woman who sees them.

But remember, though Dr. Sproule has been to great expense in getting up the book, it will cost YOU nothing. Dr. Sproule wants you to have it. He wants every woman to have the perfect, glowing health without which she cannot fitly rule her kingdom. He feels it his greatest privilege to help in any way God's last and best creation—WOMAN. Write for this book at once. It will save you years of suffering. Address SPECIALIST SPROULE, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

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We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with remittance, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. We are the introducers of this plan in Canada and are the largest knitting concern on the continent. After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All that we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, we have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is $10.00 per hundred; woodmen's socks, 5c. per pair, and motormen's mittens, 12c. a pair.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When sample has been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that from $7 to $10 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We furnish the machine only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if were are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is $15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

There is a large demand by the trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavoured to show you what our work is, we simply say to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is sent up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us at least one good reference, together with the remittance of $15.00, which makes the machine your property, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

If at any time a worker becomes dissatisfied and wishes to discontinue in our employ we will take back the machine and return the money, provided the machine is in as good condition as when received and provided an amount of work equal to the amount paid for the machine has been done.

In ordering you must enclose $15 and give the name of some responsible friend or neighbor as a reference, one who will speak as to your honesty, also name your nearest express office.

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Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses. Head Office: Mackinnon Block, Toronto.

Letters to the Editor

CROSS-EXAMINING WITNESSES.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—The two enclosed papers have at the present time, a great deal of actuality in our court houses all over the Province of Quebec. They might interest your readers, and show that a reform is needed in our courts of law. The two instances referred to in the accompanying papers, are reports of cases which took place in the United States, but many of our Canadian lawyers do actually beat the record of our American cousins. Could you suggest a remedy to our judges to cure this evil, which taxes to the utmost, in time and money lost, those who are unfortunate enough to seek justice in our courts?

A SUFFERER.

I.—THE GUILELESS WITNESS.

"Do you know the prisoner well?" asked the attorney.

"Never knew him sick," replied the witness.

"No levity," said the lawyer, sternly.

"Now, sir, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?"

"Took many a drink with him at the bar."

"Answer my question, sir," yelled the lawyer.

"How long have you known the prisoner?"

"From two feet up to five feet ten inches."

"Will the court make the——"

"I have, jedge," said the witness anticipating the lawyer, "I have answered the question. I know the prisoner when he was a boy two feet long and a man five feet ten."

"Your Honor——"

"It's a fact, jedge; I'm under my oath," persisted the witness.

The lawyer arose placed both hands on the table in front of him, spread his legs apart, leaned his body over the table and said:

"Will you tell the court what you know about this case?"

"That ain't his name," replied the witness.

"What ain't his name?"

"Case."

"Who said it was?"

"You did. You wanted to know what I knew about this Case—his name's Smith."

"You, Honor," howled the attorney, plucking his beard out by the roots, "will you make this man answer?"

"Witness," said the judge, "you must answer the questions put to you."

"Land o' Goshen, judge, hain't I bin doin' it? Let this blamed cuss fire away, I'm ready."

"Then," said the lawyer, "don't beat about the bush any more. You and this prisoner have been friends?"

"Never," promptly responded the witness.

"What! Wasn't you summoned here as a friend!"

"No, sir. I was summoned here as a Presbyterian. Nary one of us was ever friends—he's an old line Baptist, without a drop of Quaker in him."

"Stand down!" yelled the lawyer in disgust.

"Hey?"

"Stand down."

"Can't do it. I'll sit down or stand up."

"Sheriff remove that man from the box."

Witness retires muttering, "Well, if he ain't the thick-headedest cuss I ever laid eyes on."

—Des Moines Register.

II.—EXAMINING A WITNESS.

The manner in which attorneys question witnesses, says the Cairo Bulletin, is exasperating to the intelligent listener, beyond expression. The great purpose of the average criminal lawyer, for instance, is to draw from the witness all the facts in his possession, excepting the facts touching the case under consideration. A case, similar to this, has occurred lately in a famous criminal case, in a town not remote over 95 miles from Montreal. A countryman, chopping down a tree, stops his work, and buries his axe up to the eye in the brain of his brother-in-law. The witness who saw the whole bloody transaction is brought into court, and his examination runs about thus:—

"You say that the prisoner was chopping a tree down. Now will you please tell the jury where he bought the axe."

"You don't know? Very well, sir, we'll see about that. Now, sir, look at the jury—don't stare in that helpless manner at me. Now, sir, do you say upon your oath, that you don't know that the defendant stole that axe before he left Paducah?"

"You say so, ah! Well, now mark me, sir. How many feet was it from the tree the defendant was chopping to the nearest grist mill? You can't say?"

"Was it ten feet?"

"Certainly, a good deal more."

"Well then, was it a thousand miles?"

"O certainly not."

"The court and the jury will please observe the stubbornness of this witness. It is manifestly his purpose to keep from the jury the facts they ought to know."

"Now, sir, who owned that mill?"

The witness innocently inquires, "what mill?" but soon repents it.

"The jury will please observe the exasperating contumaciousness of this witness, his evasion, and his manifest purpose to confuse your minds as to the facts involved in this terrible murder."

"Now, sir, look me in the face. You have solemnly sworn that the man was chopping near a mill. Will you now dare say—look at the jury, sir—that there was no mill within one thousand miles of the tree defendant was felling?"

"I don't say anything of the kind."

"The jury will please note that answer."

"Now, see here, my friend, we've had about enough of this. You first declared there was no mill, and now you brazenly avow there was no mill near the wood chopper."

"I said there was no mill within ten feet."

"Never do you mind what you said; I know what you said, and the jury knows, and now, sir, listen to me. Who made your boots?"

"You don't know? Is there anything under heaven that you do know? There, there, look at the jury, not at me. And, now, perhaps, you can tell the jury what your name is."

He tells his name.

"Now sir, look at the jury. How long did you live there?"

The witness timidly asks, "Live where," when the attorney springs to his feet.

"May it please the court and jury, I find this man utterly incorrigible, stubborn, mulish and bent upon keeping back the very facts the jury must have. He has clearly been tampered with, and comes here with the manifest intention of browbeating and worrying both the jury and the bar. I have temporized with him; I have led him gently from point to point in the hope of beguiling him into a true recital of the facts connected with this dreadful murder, and what is my reward for this considerate kindness and forbearance. Speaking under the sanctity of an oath, he tells this court and jury that he doesn't know where he lives, and has asked me to tell him! Can such things be, and not overcome us? I ask your honor, that this witness be sent to jail for contumacy, to remain there until he expresses a willingness to tell what he knows about this dreadful murder."

The court then admonishes the witness that further trifling will not be permitted, that he must answer the gentleman's questions, or he'll certainly feel called upon to commit him to prison.

The witness by this time is bewildered, scared, dazed, and indulges in contradictions and absurdities as fast and as much as the attorney requires him to, and finally leaving the stand. It is a quarter of an hour at least before he can recall his own name or fix his own identity. The attorney then gets upon his feet, tears the wretched witness' contradictory and foolish pigmarole all to tatters and asks that it be excluded from the jury as false and nonsensical.

SAVED FOUR LIVES.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—There is a deserving hero near by Montreal whose record of life-saving should be investigated and honored by the Royal Humane Society. I refer to Mr. Jeremiah Ellis, of Beauharnois, Que., who has saved four lives, in each instance the rescue being from drowning, the list being as follows: In 1869 the rescue of Willie Reid while skating on the Beauharnois canal; in 1861 at Lanark, Ontario the rescue of a 13-year-old girl (in this case Mr. Ellis was presented by Mr. Boyd Caldwell and others of the village with a watch setting forth the facts); the saving of the life, by diving a depth of twelve feet, bringing up and resuscitating little Alex. Monpetite from the St. Lawrence river off the Beauharnois canal; and lastly the saving of a son of Policemen Parent of the same village from drowning in the canal. This rescue occurred only six years ago when Mr. E. was 58 years old. In each case the rescue was made by plunging into the icy waters at the risk of his own life, except at Lanark in which case the rescue was by rising a ladder on which the rescuer slid out upon the thin ice and over the water to effect his purpose.

I need only add that Mr. Ellis has never sought reward or praise for his work.

HOPE.

THE HARBOR BOARD.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Along with other citizens of Montreal, I have been much interested in the harbor question, and although I am neither a merchant, manufacturer, or shipper, I still have a good opportunity to observe, and know something about the public business of Canada, and the principles governing its operations, and the working of municipal and other public bodies.

The question of the harbor of Montreal is one, while of large local interest, is of greater interest to the country at large, as such a large portion of the imports and exports of the country pass through this city, and the question of the proper equipment and management of the harbor is one of national import, and the men who are immediately in charge of it and responsible for it, should be men who would look at it primarily from that point of view.

It seems to me that there are three classes who are specially interested in the harbor:

1. Those who import and export from Canada to foreign countries by water.

2. Those who trade up and down our river, and the lakes and our eastern coast, by water.

3. Those who bring to the port overland, goods shipped from it by water, and those who distribute overland, goods brought to it by water.

It therefore appears to me that the terminal facilities as relating to land transport, is of equal importance as those relating to water transport.

Now, if I am correct in my statement so far, the first point to consider is: Who are the best persons to be charged with these matters involving a national port like Montreal, with its land approaches as well as its river front? If a harbor board is to be composed of men who are specially interested in these matters, the land shippers, as well as the water shippers, should be represented. In the past this has not been so. It seems to me, however, doubtful if men specially interested as carriers, either by land or water, should be on a harbor board. No matter how honest or impartial he may try to be, a man whose fortune and whole interests are engaged in his line of railway, or his line of steamships, or his fleet of lake or river boats, cannot possibly look at the question from an impartial and national standpoint. Inevitably his opinion will be biased by his personal interests. I submit therefore, that the Harbor Commissioners should be men not actively connected with any of the great interests involved.

It also seems to me a mistake that any one should be on the board ex officio. There may be many reasons, and of the very best, why a man should be elected as Mayor of the city of Montreal to preside over its special interests, who would not be a suitable man on the Harbor Commission.

Again, the authority who shall appoint or elect members of the Harbor Board, should be solely responsible for their actions.

Now, if the question of the Harbor of Montreal is a national rather than a local one, as I believe it is, the Harbor Commissioners should be solely appointed by the Dominion Government, and the members thereof should be men, as said before, who are not specially interested in the carrying trade, either by land or by water, neither should they be men engaged in the export trade.

Again, it seems to me, that the Board is too large. Three or five at most would be an ample number.

One of the best-governed cities in the world is that of Washington, D.C., which has no mayor or aldermen, but is governed by three commissioners. These commissioners, I believe, should be appointed by the Dominion Government. Then whatever was done or was not done, the Government would be responsible. The commissioners, also, should be men who can either afford to give much personal time and attention to the work, or be given a sufficient salary to enable them to do so. There could be no objection to having the Minister of Public Works one of the members of that board, nor to have an under-secretary of the Department of Public Works chairman of it.

For the reasons suggested above, it seems to me that the present board is constituted on a wrong principal, and that so long as it is composed as at present, we shall continue to have these deadlocks and divisions. It has always been so.

Those who remember the old Conservative Government, know that the harbor question was always an unsatisfactory one, that when either the Government or the Harbor Board undertook to do anything, there was always a sad want of harmony and unaccountable delays, and those who are acquainted with the political predilections and the business connections of the different members of the board, have no difficulty in understanding it.

It, therefore, seems to me that the time has come when the Government should take a bold stand and take over entirely the management and control of the harbor of Montreal, and then deal with it in an independent and statesmanlike way. I do not see that Montreal, in its real interests, could suffer, for nothing could be done that would be a help to the carrying interests, either by land or by water, that would not be beneficial to Montreal, and a commission such as I have suggested would, to my mind, be far more likely to act in the interests of the trade of the port, and of Canada as a whole, than any set of local men whose personal interests and business interests are so strongly tied up with some particular branch of commerce, or some particular part of the city, as most of the present members of the board are.

NEPTUNE.

STREET CAR SERVICE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Can nothing be done to compel the Montreal Street Railway Co. to provide a better service on the Windsor & St. Lawrence line than they are doing at present; it is simply scandalous the way they are treating the people of this city. For instance, Sunday, I waited at the corner of Cuthbert and St. Lawrence streets from ten minutes to four till twenty minutes after (half an hour) and no car came along, although during that time six Amherst cars came down St Lawrence Street and turned along Rachel Street, thus showing that the cars were running.

These unseemly delays have been more or less frequent ever since the Beaver Hall Hill line was opened, which naturally leads a person to the belief that the company have denuded the Windsor and St. Lawrence line to provide cars for the latter line, until now instead of being the best line in the city it is the worst. I may say here that I have often had four or five Beaver Hall Hill cars pass me at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame streets while I have been waiting from five to ten minutes and sometimes longer for a St. Lawrence car to take me home.

I must apologise, Mr. Editor, for the length of this letter, but if I wrote for a week I could not get through citing cases where the company are not living up to their contract with the city.

A. D. T.

EXTREME CASE OF NERVOUSNESS

Female Weakness and Exhaustion.—Had a Very Painful Operation.—Was Pale and Weak and Fainted Often.—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

There is scarcely a limit to the sufferings which women endure when their nervous systems become run down and give way beneath the burdens which they are forced to bear. There are ills peculiar to women, which in nine cases out of ten are the result of a low state of vitality and a depletion of nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cures women of their ills, irregularities and weaknesses by thoroughly restoring the vigor of the nerves.

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. She says the testimonials she reads are not half strong enough.

Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, Hillyard Street, St. John, N.B., writes: "For three years I was a sufferer from extreme nervousness and female weakness, and found it necessary to undergo a very painful operation, I was pale and weak, had no appetite and would sometimes faint two or three times a day. For seven weeks I was under the doctor's care; but he seemed unable to help me. Despairing of recovery, I took the advice of a friend, who told me that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food would build me up and make me well and strong again. After four months' use of this preparation I found myself greatly improved, but continued the treatment for one year, using in all sixteen boxes. I have been blessed with a young daughter now, and believe that I am as well and strong as ever in my life. As a result I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough cure in my case, and I am healthier and fleshier than I have been for years. The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I willingly give you permission to use this testimonial."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific, preparation of most extraordinary merit. It has proven itself the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is especially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses; 50 cents a box; 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

Major Costigan Leaving.

Major Richard Costigan, commanding the 3rd Montreal Field Battery, leaves next week for Kingston, where the officers chosen to take the staff course are to report. The course lasts between three and four months.

12 Per Morris Tube.

The Field Battery has provided itself with a Morris tube for one of their twelve-pounder R.B.L. guns and are actively engaged in practice twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. It is excellent practice, and besides, the battery men manage to get a good deal of fun out of it.

2nd R.C.A. At Home.

Last evening the 2nd R.C.A. had a regimental at-home, and a very successful affair it was. Cards and dancing was the programme and both provided a pleasant time for the large number of members and their friends who took advantage of the entertainment provided.

C.S.M. Wilson was the chairman of the committee that had the affair in hand, and he deserves a great deal of credit for its success.

P.W.F. Non-Coms. Class.

The annual non-commissioned officers' class of the 1st P.W.R.F. began last evening under Sergeant Paschke, of St. Johns. It will continue on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

The date of the first company parade has not been decided yet, but it is likely to be about March 15. The recruit class will begin at the same time.

Vics. Company Drill.

The following are the dates of the company drills of the 3rd V.R.C. for February, March and April. All parades are in drill order and the fall-in sounds at 8.15 p.m.:

Nos 1 and 4 Companies—Mondays, February 17, 24, March 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, April 7, 14.

Nos. 2 and 3 Companies—Tuesdays, February 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, 8, 15.

Nos. 5 and 6 Companies—Thursdays, February 20, 27, March 6, 13, 20, 27, April 3, 10, 17.

Stretcher Bearer Section—Wednesdays, February 19, 26, March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16.

Recruit drill will be held every Saturday evening at 8.30 o'clock.

Orderly room—Saturday evenings, 8 to 9 o'clock.

Vics New Non.-Coms.

Following are the results in detail of the Vics' N.C.O. examinations:

Co.	Name.	G.&M.	Guard.	Squad.	M.Ex.	Fir.Ex.	C.for In.	Att.	Ttl.	P.C.
	Total marks—	50	50	40	35	25	50	40	290	
1.	Pte. Coolican	39	42	27	28	17	40	40	233	80
1.	Pte. Sowden	35	44	23	29	16	39	34	230	79
2.	Pte. Erskine	45	40	25	28	18	40	40	236	81
2.	Pte. H. Matthews	43	41	27	21	14	37	38	221	76
2.	Pte. Lowe	37	39	20	25	19	37	38	215	74
3.	Pte. Paul	42	48	31	32	18	40	30	241	83

Royal Scots' Classes.

The only work going on in the 5th R.S.C. at present is the weekly N.C.O. class and recruit class on Tuesday evening under Sergt.-Major Phillips.

The regular company work will not begin till the second week of March.

65th Church Parade.

It is altogether probable that the 65th M.R.R. will have a church parade on Easter Sunday. Major Mackay has the matter in hand at present and the men are eager to have it. So far, of course, none of the details have been arranged, but they will be shortly.

65th N.C.O. Tramp.

On Sunday last the non-commissioned officers of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles paraded on snowshoes and had a tramp up the mountain.

The regimental tramp of the 65th called for Wednesday had to be cancelled, and the issuing of great coats was necessary, and that occupied too much time to allow of an extended tramp. However, there will be one later in the season.

Field Hospital Recruiting.

No. 3 Company Field Hospital, A.M.C., had recruit drill Monday night under the supervision of Sergt.-Major Cormack. The new men are a fine lot, and although some had never drilled before they very rapidly picked up the elementary work given to them. Next Monday Captain Cameron will lecture on surgical emergencies.

Fired at Random.

Captain G. W. Stephens has presented a ping-pong set to the 3rd F.B. and a tournament is now in progress.

The annual dinner of the 2nd R.C.A. sergeants' mess was held last Monday.

The annual dinner of No. 2 Company, Victoria Rifles, will be held this evening at the Thornhill.

The 2nd R.C.A. officers and N.C.O. class continues as usual on Wednesday evenings under Sergt.-Major Fellows.

The 65th have their regular company drill on Wednesday evenings.

The regular N.C.O. and recruit drills of the 65th are on Friday evenings.

Victoria Rifles recruits are drilled every Saturday evening, beginning at 8.30.

Teaching Boys to Shoot.

The London Advertiser has the following about Lieut.-Colonel Peterson, ex-D.O.C., and shooting among the Collegiate Institute boys: "A fine lot of Collegiate Institute Cadets spent an hour or two this forenoon at the Drill Shed, learning how to shoot, both in rapid firing and at a little longer range. They fired at the Peters target, and it was remarkable how well some of the boys were able to shoot. In rapid firing, the best time made this morning was the disappearance of four targets in forty seconds, which cannot be called a waste of time. It is intended to have target practice for the cadets every Saturday, and to give prizes for the best records.

"Colonel Peters is on the right track. It does not take a long time to lick raw material into fair shape as regards the matter of routine drill, but shooting takes time, and the earlier the start is made, the better. Every Canadian boy would be the better to be able to shoot, and handle the rifle, and how to ride, just as every boy ought to be able to swim. The Dominion Government is giving arms and amunition for purposes of practice to the civilian rifle associations, and some assistance should be afforded the Collegiate Institute cadets."

LIBERTY TORCH PUT OUT

Congress Could Not Afford to Keep it Alight.

New York, Feb. 14.—Liberty's torch is to be put out. The lofty light in the hand of the bronze goddess standing on Bedloe Island, in upper New York Bay, that has been allowed to grow steadily dimmer since Bartholdi gave the magnificent statue to the United States, is to be permanently extinguished. Sentiment, it is said, which has kept the beacon all these years, can no longer keep it alight, and now the Government will snuff it for all time.

News of the contemplated extinguishment of the torch has been received here in the form of a notice to mariners, sent out by the Lighthouse Board of the Treasury Department, at Washington. It is said that on or about March 1, 1902, the light will be discontinued.

Lack of a congressional appropriation is said to be the cause for discontinuing the light.

ST. LAMBERT NOTES.

The Literary Society held its usual meeting last Tuesday evening at Miss Wright's, and on the 18th inst. it will meet at Mrs. Clarke's, when Mr. A. C. Heath will read a paper on "Staffordshire and its Potteries."

Mrs. (Dr.) Mitchell has invitations out for an at-home.

Mrs. La Trove, who is in an hospital in the city, is reported not so well.

Miss Daisy Wickham gave a euchre party early in the week.

Mrs. Pephard, mother of Mr. E. Pephard, left on Wednesday morning for Texas, where she will in future reside with another son. Mr. E. Pephard and family will likewise remove out there in the course of a month or so.

Mrs. Lindsay is removing in the spring to Westmount.

There is a probability of the establishment of a hat factory in the town shortly.

Our would-be councillors are circulating cards soliciting votes, next Monday being polling day.

How is it the plough has not opened up a path through the square? is constantly asked.

There was a meeting of the Good Government Association on Thursday evening anent election matters.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS

Is Immediately Relieved by

Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine

Contains NO OPIATES. 25c and 50c Sizes. All Druggists.

LORD SALISBURY, THE SOLITARY STATESMAN

BRITISH PREMIER WANTS FEW FRIENDS

The Manchester Guardian, in illustration of the strange mental aloofness of Lord Salisbury, tells the following story:

Lord Salisbury, the Bishop of London, and many others, so runs the story, happened to be in a room with the King. The King said to the bishop, "Do you know what Lord Salisbury has just said about you? He pointed you out and asked, 'Who is that young-looking cleric?'" And then, to save embarrassment of the bishop, His Majesty, with that invariable geniality which is all his own, added, "But you need not mind that. I just showed him the latest photograph of myself, and after looking at it some moments in silence, he said, sympathetically, 'Poor old Buller.'"

Naturally, I am quite unable to say whether the story is well founded or not; but if it is not true, it ought to be, for it gives such a good idea of the curious position Lord Salisbury holds in the public life of his country. There have been men of much more retiring habits than even Lord Salisbury who have held great positions in the world.

Tisza, the Premier of Hungary for more than ten years, lived in a couple of rooms; so did Thad Stevens, the leader of the Republican and Abolitionist party in the House of Representatives, during the great civil war in the United States; and even to-day in France, it is quite common for very influential politicians to live on the fifth floor in an apartment on the plebeian left side of the Seine. But it may be doubted if there is an instance in the history of England of a man of Lord Salisbury's great position as nobleman and as politician, who has held and who holds himself aloof so much from the general run of men.

There are, I am sure, plenty of members of the House of Commons, belonging to his own party, who have never exchanged a word with Lord Salisbury. I should not be at all surprised to find that there are members of his own Cabinet with whom he is not on anything like close terms of personal acquaintance. I am sure that is the case with at least one of them, and he is a man in a great position; and social London, as a whole, does not know Lord Salisbury at all.

He is never to be seen at routs, or at fashionable restaurants where everybody from the King downwards, now goes, and I have never read of his paying a visit to a first night at a theatre, though I dare say he has been there.

In the House of Commons he is equally unknown. There is, as everybody knows, a gallery in that assembly where members of the House of Lords have a right to sit and listen to the speeches and doings of their fellow legislators. I think that Lord Salisbury was there once, and once only, since he left forever to become a member of the House of Peers.

Some few years ago a foolish fellow wrote a paragraph in the newspapers describing Lord Salisbury as seated one evening in deep converse and smoking a friendly cigar with the late Mr. Parnell in the smoking room of the House of Commons.

The denial of Lord Salisbury was pretty complete; he had never spoken to Mr. Parnell in his life; he had never been in the smoking room of the House of Commons, and he never smoked. Indeed, the picture of Lord Salisbury with a cigar in his mouth was grotesquely untrue.

He differed from the late Mr. Gladstone in many things; but he quite agreed with him in his old-fashioned detestation of smoking. So much is this the case that it is an understood thing among the guests at Hatfield that, if they must smoke, they shall at least do so at such distance of time and space from their host as not to bring him into contact with even the smell of tobacco.

The seclusion of Lord Salisbury can be gathered by a perusal of the papers. Even when Parliament is sitting, and when things are at their hottest, you can read almost any day of the week that Lord Salisbury has gone down to Hatfield. Hatfield, it is true, is only eighteen miles from London, but, after all, it is not London; and any man who wanted to be in the very thick of London life would not go even so far away from it when the session was in full swing. It is only a man who wants to be out of London and has a certain inner dislike of it and its people and its ways who would take care to be so often out of it.

And while other great noblemen are giving great receptions and dinner parties, Lord Salisbury but rarely entertains; and then it is on a huge scale and after an official fashion; so that really it is rather the fulfilment of a disagreeable public duty than the exercise of a genial and personal hospitality.

All kinds of stories are told, indeed, to illustrate the purely perfunctory character of these entertainments—stories some of which recall the famous picture in Punch in which the hostess, asked by one of her guests to introduce him to a young lady who was another of the guests, replied that she would gladly do so if she knew the name of either the one guest or the other.

This detachment from society is carried by Lord Salisbury into the smallest details of his life. For instance, when he travels in the railway carriage that conveys him from Hatfield to London, he manages, if he can, to always get into a carriage by himself; and if he should be cursed with company, his nose stuck into a book is a sufficient warning off to any one who desires to enter into conversation with him.

He is, of course, a member of the Carlton Club, and that is the great rendezvous of the leaders of his party; but he is seldom seen in the Carlton. For choice he goes to the Athenaeum, because there he has a chance of meeting a different class of people from the ordinary politician. Occasionally he lunches with a bishop, and doubtless, finds relief in a theological bout.

One he goes to the Junior Carlton, which is opposite the senior club of the same name. It is true that the Junior Carlton is also the resort of the members—Parliamentary and otherwise—of Lord Salisbury's political flock; but then the members in this case are mostly so junior to Lord Salisbury in years, or so remote from him in pursuit or position, that he is pretty sure not to have any acquaintances among them, and so can count on his eating his lunch in quiet.

There is nobody there who would dare to buttonhole him; whereas in the Carlton he would probably know one man in every three he met, and many of these would be his contemporaries, and, more or less, his equals. And therefore he goes to the junior club.

The truth is that Lord Salisbury is a very shy man, a very reserved man, a student and philosopher by instinct, and a politician by accident. He knew much about electricity long before it had become the common pursuit it is to-day; and had fitted up Hatfield House with an ingenious electrical plant, while most even wealthy people were still sticking to their gas jets or oil lamps.

And he is, like Lord Rosebery, an omnivorous reader. People are often surprised to find, indeed, how much he has read, and up-to-date his reading always is. It is often asked how he can find time with all his work to do this vast amount of reading, and I am told that the friends he gathers now and then around him at Hatfield are often surprised to see how apparently easy-going and leisurely his life is.

The secret is that Lord Salisbury is one of the men who always seem to work less than they actually do, and that he can dispatch his tasks with such extraordinary rapidity.

And in this, as in so many other things in his career and character to-day, one can trace the effects of his earlier experiences. Everybody knows that his father disapproved of his marriage; that he was then a younger son, with a small income and smaller prospects, and that he was obliged to make his own living. He did so by becoming a leader writer on the Saturday Review—when that powerful and brilliant paper was founded by Beresford Hope, his brother-in-law—and it is the promptitude and rapidity as a writer which he acquired under these circumstances which enabled him to dash off a despatch when he was at the Foreign Office with a rapidity that must seem miraculous to the ordinary penman.

It is very remarkable that Lord Salisbury should not, in the surroundings of the newspaper offices to which he was attached, become personally acquainted with some of the men to whom he has remained a stranger even yet. For instance, one of the most frequent and brilliant writers for the Saturday Review in those far-off days was Mr. John Morley, and Lord Salisbury have never exchanged a syllable.

I suppose there are no two men who have more opposed convictions on all subjects—religious, social and political, and probably they would have to avoid most topics of ordinary conversation. But at the same time they are both lovers of the muses, and both great readers and in literature they certainly must have some common ground. But what they would say to each other will remain apparently one of the unsolved problems of history, for if they have not met up to this, it is not likely that they will meet at any future time.

The Salisbury of to-day is very different from the young man who, as Lord Robert Cecil, was at once the delight and the horror of the House of Commons. It is known that to-day Lord Salisbury is stout to unwieldiness, and it is rather hard to realize that he was once as slight a man as Mr. Balfour. And yet it is so.

Lord Rosebery related in one of his speeches that one of the first glimpses he caught of Lord Salisbury was when he was pointed out to him in the library at Hatfield by an awe-struck housekeeper, and Lord Robert Cecil—as he then was—appeared to Lord Rosebery a tall, very thin, young man, with the stoop already of the student in his shoulders. Sir John Gorst, who is now one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, also remembered Lord Salisbury when he was the image of the Mr. Balfour of to-day.

And even the temper of Lord Salisbury has changed with his physique. Even yet he can be sardonic, but his tongue has none of the ferocities of his younger days. People of this generation have forgotten the story of his encounter with Mr. Gladstone when the Liberal leader was abolishing the paper duty. Lord Robert Cecil, as he then was, described the conduct of Mr. Gladstone as more like the pettifogging of an attorney than the act of a statesman. There was a fierce outburst.

A few nights afterward Lord Robert stood up, and, referring to this phrase, added that it had been open to misconstruction. Everybody thought he was going to do the handsome thing and beg Mr. Gladstone's pardon. And Lord Robert Cecil led up to this expectation with almost malign adroitness. He said that he felt that he ought to apologize, and then, after a long pause, he added, "to the attorneys." Thereupon indignation was hotter than ever.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS SOLITARY LIFE

THE LONELINESS OF HIS GENIUS

Lord Rosebery has achieved the highest ambitions that a Briton can have. He has won the Derby, been chairman of the Council of the Empire's capital, and been Prime Minister of the Empire itself.

He is one of the wealthiest and quite the most brilliant of the British aristocracy. He is a scholar of erudition, an author of distinction, and the finest orator of his day. He stands out from amid a wealth of mediocrity in solitary and grand distinction.

But underlying all this scintillating surface there is a grim and terrible pathos in his life—the pathos of utter solitude. Unseen by the crowd of admirers who worship and envy him in his proud supremacy, unrecognized even by those who write and speak of him as of a well known friend, there is an almost tragic loneliness in his position, not merely in his political status, but in his domestic life. He is probably at the present moment the most closely observed of all public men, the best known to the general run of his countrymen. His circle of acquaintances is probably larger than that of any person not of royal rank. His friends are legion. Yet it would scarcely be overstepping the truth to say that he has not a single intimate, that there is not a living creature with whom he can ever entirely throw off that reserve that hides his inner self as a garment. He is, even in the midst of the applauding multitude, at a reception, or at his own dinner table, always alone.

It is only natural that this loneliness of disposition should beget a love of solitude. It matters not whether it be at Mentmore, at the Durdans, at Dalmeny, in Berkeley Square, or at the Villa Delahonte at Naples, the ex-Premier lives for the most part a life of seclusion—of seclusion extraordinary in so prominent a man. Although a charming host, he entertains as little as is possible in his position—not from any churlish dislike of having his fellow-beings in his house, but from an innate love of solitude. In London, whither he comes up from the country from Saturday to Monday, because it is then quietest, he will spend hours each day shut in his library with his books and his own thoughts. If friends come to him he is glad to make them welcome, but he retires with relief into his sanctum when they are gone. When, in the country, he has a house party staying with him he will slip away to the privacy of his own chamber and commune with himself whenever occasion offers.

It is not far to seek for the cause of this pathetic seclusion. Lord Rosebery's life, with all his glories, with all its achievements, has been a sad one. From his earliest days Fortune squandered her richest gifts on him with a lavish hand. Born of a mother as beautiful, as fascinating as she was intellectually brilliant—a former maid of honor and bridesmaid of our late sovereign—heritor of a proud title and great wealth, blessed with mental gifts and aptitudes surpassing those of any man since Disraeli, and possessed of a sound, if not robust, constitution, the world lay at his feet when as little more than a boy he fell in love with the wealthiest heiress of his time—Miss Hanna Rothschild, heiress to the wealthiest and most powerful branch of the most distinguished family. His meeting with her was as romantic as anything ever conceived by any novelist. His carriage collided with hers, and by extraordinary agility, combined with no less extraordinary presence of mind, he sprang out and caught her as she fell after having been thrown upward by the force of the impact. Then he carried her, stunned, to a neighboring house.

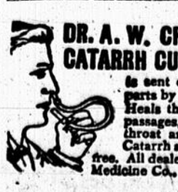
He devoted to her all the ardor and passion of a great nature, and despite the most relentless opposition on the part of her father, he finally succeeded in winning her. The love that stood the stress of a trying courtship lasted unimpaired during the whole of his married life. The domestic pictures that have stamped themselves indelibly on the minds of all that knew him during that period are Acadian in their simple beauty. He was a devoted and unwearying husband, a loving and delighted father. When his second daughter was born—Lady Crewe that is now—he would carry her about in his arms for hours at a time. "Those years," he once said, "were happier than I could ever have conceived any time on earth could be." His wife was something more than a wife to him. She was his maker. She threw herself heart and soul into his work and into his sport. It was she that made him a politician; it was she that set him out on that brilliant career which she never lived to see him consummate.

"But for my wife I should never have been anything," is another often quoted remark of his. The effect on such a man of the tragically early death of such a helpmeet can be understood. It accounts for all his love of solitude, his preference for quietly tending his roses at the Durdans, or wandering up and down the terraces at Mentmore to the gaiety of a social life.

Besides his well known England and Scottish homes, Lord Rosebery owns a delightful villa near Naples, the Villa Delahonte. It was once the residence of the Empress Eugenie. The villa itself is exquisitely beautiful within and without, and its views and gardens are unsurpassed, but the approach to it is very bad, being by way of a narrow, rough and dirty lane.

Mentmore, the glorious seat that Lord Rosebery holds in trust for his son, Lord Dalmeny, is in some ways the finest country residence in England. Its hall is almost unrivalled, so high and great it is, so lavishly ornamented, so rich in art treasures. Lord Rosebery is a great collector of objects de vertu, and old china—real old Capo di Monte is an allurement he can rarely resist. Out of doors, apart from sports, he finds his greatest pleasure in growing roses.

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



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A SPLENDID SHOWING

How Amalgamation has Benefitted Manufacturers' Life.

The advantage arising from a combination of energies is the theme of the annual report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Comapny, which appears on another page. In June last the first amalgamation of any considerable importance in the insurance field in Canada took place, when the Temperance and General Life and the Manufacturers' Life united their forces under the name of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, the directorate which assumed control of the new combination being of quite exceptional strength.

The business done by the combined company much surpasses the combined results of the two companies during the previous year, when they were separate and independent concerns. One feature which must be especially gratifying to all who are interested in the new company is the marked decrease in the expense of management. At the time of the amalgamation the estimated saving in the direction of running expenses was set down at $40,000 a year. Critics were not wanting who regarded this estimate as altogether too high, but, as a matter of fact, during the first six months of operation under new conditions the saving has considerably exceeded $20,000.

The assets of the combined companies show an increase of over 19 per cent., and the net surplus has gone up by 39 per cent. during the past year. The new company must henceforth be reckoned with as one of the strongest in the Canadian insurance field.

Major E. W. Wilson is manager of the company for Montreal and the western part of Quebec. The returns from Mr. Wilson's territory were most gratifying, being the largest in the history of the company's operations in this Province.

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THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

The following is a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, B.C. Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm. Nos. 74,690, Messrs. Leclerc, Tremblay & Lalumiere, Montreal, P.Q., machine for wiring sheet metal articles; 74,696, Jos. Alph. Lesperance, Montreal, P.Q., folding bed; 74,699, Wm. J. Curry, Kamloops, B.C., grater for nutmeg, vegetables, etc.; 74,720, John R. Beck, Terminus, Ont., door check; 74,760, Wm. And. Brewster, Edmonton, Alta., grain separator; 74,788, Joseph Plouffe, Plessisville, Que., portable acetylene lamp; 74,790, Geo. Gregory Smith, Florence, Italy, acetylene gas generator.—Adv.

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SOME BOOKS OF THE WEEK

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S NEW POEM

The voyage of Ithobal, the latest poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, while less fascinating than "The Light of Asia," and "The Light of the World" is a luminous and suggestive work in which the manners and beliefs of the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians are reproduced with great elaboration by the consummate art of the modern word painter.

It cannot be asserted with a strict regard to truth that Sir Edwin is largely gifted with the true "poetic fire," but his voice reaches a high level of merit. He is sometimes tender and occasionally he rises to the sublime. He is the master of a singularly strong nervous line and his verse is luxuriant in oriental forms and figures.

The theme is a passage from the "Melpomene" of Herodotus, in which that most delightful of historians tells of a voyage made around Africa during the reign of Pharoah Neco by Phoenician navigators, whom the monarch employed as discoverers.

"Libya," says Herodotus, "shows itself to be surrounded by water except so much of it as borders upon Asia. Neco, King of Egypt, was the first we know of that proved this; he when he had ceased digging the canal leading from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf sent certain Phoenicians in ships with orders to sail back through the Pillars of Hercules into the northern sea and so return to Egypt. The Phoenicians accordingly setting out from the Red Sea navigated the Southern Ocean; when autumn came they went ashore and sowed the land by whatever part of Libya they happened to be sailing and waited for the harvest, and having reaped the corn they put to sea again. When two years had thus passed, in the third having doubled the Pillars of Hercules they arrived in Egypt and related what to me does not seem credible, but may to others, that as they sailed round Lybia they had the sun on their right hand. Thus was Libya first known.

It is the account of this voyage as it comes from the lips of Eth-Baal or Ithobal, a mariner of Tyre, to Pharoah, that forms the subject of this long poem of 226 pages. The telling of the story occupies seven days, and each day is a division of the poem. The intrepid seaman, Ithobal, having lost his ship and being out of favor presumably with all his dieties, is led by a silver dove to the slave market where he buys a Libyan princess, Nesta by name, for a wife. Thus is the scene described:

"This day dread king! the glory never matched
"Of nether worlds unlocked heaven's secret told;
"Seeing that it befell at moment
"When they bared her proud and glorious goodliehood
"To that coarse crowd and cried her prices forth,
"I knew my fate shown in the queenly face,
"The eyes high couraged 'mid their pain and shame,
"The mouth tender and proud, with lips as red
"As new pomegranate buds, and teeth as white
"And even as a row in the opening corn;
"In stature a dark cypress, in her step
"A free gazelle of the desert of that throng
"Mistress and scorner though the knotted cord
"Lay shameful on her neck; the master's mark
"Was set on cloth of Africa she bore,
"Now rudely reft. Then I knew why the bird
"Fluttered and fooled me to this selling spot—
"A dove of living silver who'er saw?
"Then knew I that this woman must be mine.
"Though she cost gold—though she cost stars—cost life.
"But not yet knew I how the most wise gods
'Had hid their secret in her and bestowed
"By love my triumphs."

The Lady Nesta after he has lived with her for a time in great happiness, encourages him to accept an offer made by Pharoah for a voyage of discovery, as she knows the land further south better than any map the sailors of Egypt or Syria can draw. So with three ships and an army of stout rowers he sets out down the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean. Passing all the regions known before they enquired from time to time at the places where they touched what lay beyond the next seas. "Where goes my lord?" the friendly people asked:

And I, "We go as far as the sun goes:
As far as the sea rolls: as far as stars
Shine still in the sky; though they be unknown stars."

Then they, "What seeks my lord?" I gave reply.
"To find for mighty Pharoah what his world
Holds hidden." But they did not know thy name
Great King; and softly laughed and said, "Who hunts
What the gods hide hath trouble for his pay.
Many have gone thy way, and some came back
But lean and gray, and broken; and they told
Of savage men, and dreadful suns and wastes
Where snake and lizard die of the scorch, and where
The shadow of a man at high noon falls
Between his feet unseen. And if there lay
Some pool under a rock, if some stream flowed
With welcome water, all the beasts around
Sniffed it, and stamped it foul, and sucked it dry:
While lions prowled and roared. "Nay, but we go,"
I answered, "'Tis commanded," Then they spake
Pointing black fingers west of south, "Go, then!
But keep thy ships aloof from Mabber there—
We name it 'Stand-Off Point'—lest a storm break
And trap the vessels in the stony bay."

Forest and upland, trees and rivers with waving reeds and water grass are described. Travelling by caravan they reach a table land which seemed to be a garden of the gods with a sylvian capital inhabited by creatures of the fur and hoof whose names were known only to the Lady Nesta. 'Twas like another world whereto men came not and the beasts are kings. There Ithobal's life was saved by Nesta, at whose suggestion while out hunting he threw a great fragment of stone upon the grassy surface of a treacherous quagmire. Where it struck the earth opened wide, the swards sank down and a big pit gaped black, deep and steep, dug in the hunting path set with sharpened stakes—the woodfolks way—to snare their food. In due course Nesta's country is reached, presumably Rhodesia, or Mashonaland, or Matabeleland, or Zululand, or what is known to-day as the Transvaal:—

For here the gold was dross; the friendly folk
Laughed at our lust for the pale yellow yield
Which will not fashion head of spear nor blade
Of hunting-knife, nor wear a lifetime through
As iron armlet doth or ankle ring;
And bore no worth, they said, save to be soft
In working and to take no rust. With that
Gladly they bartered it for beads and cloths.

And whatsoever gear we had to give,
Of Syrian, or Egyptian. Nay, for love
Of Lady Nesta, and in honor guests
They did bestow with gentle show of pride
Platter and bowls cast out of shining gold,
Pouches and girdles, fillets, amulets,
Neck-ring, and head-ring, so our caravan
Marched seaward from the hill with twelve-score slaves.

Gold-laden, and another followed it
Or even we set sail; thus I did fill
The Black Whale's hold with that rich ballasting
From keel to floor. I sent thee back that ship
So freighted as was never craft before,
Dunnaged and stowed with gold.

The Black Whale, the smallest of the three ships, was sent back to Egypt by the direct route, while Ithobal remained to build a fortress and to plant a colony of his men to take charge of the gold mines which were to be kept for Pharoah. Sailing southward with the remaining two ships Ithobal rounded the Cape and returned by the gold coast to the north of Africa, where they were surprised to find themselves at the outer gate of the Mediterranean, the Pillars of Hercules, which we know to-day as the Straits of Gibraltar.

At the close of the recital of their wonderful adventures Ithobal and the Lady Nesta are rewarded by Pharoah in a manner befitting the services rendered. Thus:

"And our Lord Pharoah laid Ithobal's head upon his breast and said:—

"Ithobal, son of Magnon! for thy king
"Lo! thou hast wrought a wondrous famous thing.
"Vaster than victories. I name thee chief
"Of all my navies, and I give the fief
"Of lands along my Nilus grove and field,
"Such as shall royal wealth and greatness yield.
"As many Schoenes as on the drealful sea
"Thou hast accomplished of leagues for me."

Nesta is made a Princess and priestess of Egypt, lady of Amen-ru, with the shrine and its revenue.

The prelude shows the mummies of Ithobal and Nesta in the British museum, and while the visitors are speculating as to whose they are, the song of Nesta is heard telling of the city of Neith, and describing Ithobal in Pharoah's hall, lordly-large and commanding:

"Satisfied, resolute, stained by the sun.
"Telleth to Pharoah what things he hath done,
"So did my lord to the king
"Relate this marvellous thing."

At the end of the recital is another song by Nesta, in which she declares to those assembled around her mummified remains:

"I am here with my lover and lord and king,
"And my tale to the sistrum I sing;
"There shall never be nobler told or shown,
"For now are the strange seas known."

(Toronto: William Briggs.)

"MY FRIEND BILL."

Under this title Mr. Anson A. Gard, author of "The Yankee in Quebec," presents to the public of Canada a highly entertaining volume of light fiction, which has been pronounced by American critics to be as interesting as David Harum and as pure in tone as Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

The author tells us that he has made no attempt at a literary production, but a human story in which the heart rather than the intellect guided the pen. Incidentally a good many of the shams and fallacies of American life are exposed in their true light, and the lesson inculcated is that true happiness is only to be found in doing justice to our fellows. The heaping up of riches for the sake of honors for the gratification of vanity, are shown to be unproductive of happiness.

From the little village of 200 people situated far back in the mountains of Pennsylvania, Ruben went to New York to visit his friend Bill, but as he forgot his friend's address he took up his residence at a typical New York boarding-house, where many curious characters are introduced. Much strange philosophy passes round the board there.

The man from Lunnon, for example, adjusts his spectacles and gives his impressions of America thus:—"You have queer social customs in this country. There is no standard. The lowest strata of society in this generation may be the leaders of the next. The mediocre of the city, if they fail of recognition, only need to go into some of your suburban towns and by pure assurance and a little money rule the social sets of the place. They may be the veriest snobs, but your patient people submit most graciously and seem happy to receive from them a bow of recognition. It has often been a source of amusement to me to watch these snobs trying to do the proper thing. In dear old England it is not so. Everybody there knows his place and is happy. There is not that heart-burning which you see here, where people are continually trying to reach a social position for which they will sacrifice everything to attain, and when they have attained it they are not content, for many of them know that they are still only mediocre." The most pungent criticism offered on the Englishman is that he was too credulous.

An anarchist of a very mild type is introduced. He has very vague ideas of how things ought to be—only they must be different to what they are now. He is thoroughly wrought up on the subject when he gives expression to these sentiments: "I would have equitable laws—not one law for the rich and another for the poor. I would not have the money power continually changing the laws governing finance to their own advantage and to the detriment of labor, as you know they are doing year after year. Money is being made too valuable for the capitalist and labor and labor's product too cheap. 'I bought a bargain to-day,' translated into human language, means, 'I bought a few drops of the life blood of a starving human being.'"

Ruben makes an effort to find a congenial atmosphere in journalism, but fares badly. He saves the life of a little girl named Helen Du Terburn, the child of a millionaire, gets his leg broken, and is sent to a hospital, where Helen's brother visits him. It turns out that Helen is the cousin of his long-lost friend Bill. Soon after this wonderful news reaches Ruben from home that oil has been found on Aunt Rachel's barren old farm. He finds himself suddenly in possession of riches, and studies law in New York. Some of the subsequent chapters deal with adventures with bandits in Italy. When Helen grows up she consents to be Ruben's forever and ever. Upon this thread of narrative all kinds of harmless, droll and entertaining gossip is strung. The book is being sold for a dollar in Canada, and may be obtained of any bookseller. (New York: The Emerson Press).

"A VERY NAUGHTY GIRL."

"A Very Naughty Girl" is an interesting story by Mrs. L. T. Meade, of the training and development of Evelyn Wynford, heiress of Castle Wynford, who, when she arrives from Tasmania, at her uncle's house, which will one day be her own, is extremely self-conscious, clever, wilful, vain and unladylike. Under wholesome influences she becomes transformed into a wise and comely woman.

Evelyn began by wanting her breakfast in bed in the morning, but was only indulged once in this. At school she refused to obey the teacher and when she gave her something to learn she did not learn it, and was punished. She got angry and tore a book belonging to the headmistress. She denied having touched this book and no one suspected her that day. The next morning the teacher found fragments of the book in the lesson Evelyn had been learning. Evelyn would not acknowledge her guilt. She loaded a gun which her uncle had left with her, and intended to shoot birds with it. Mr. Wynford took up the gun a few mornings later, and, not knowing it was loaded, shot himself accidentally while climbing a fence. When Evelyn heard of this she was sincerely penitent for she loved Mr. Wynford. She returned to Wynford Castle, which she had left in disgrace, and asked their forgiveness, and under the influence of her aunt and cousin a beautiful character is developed. (London and Edinburgh: W. & R. Chambers, Ltd.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The Carswell Company, law publishers, Toronto, announce the publication at an early date of "Martin's Mining Cases." Volume I, covering the period from 1858 to 1901, with annotations, collection of British Columbia Mining Acts of Practical Utility, and glossary of mining terms, by Mr. Justice Archer Martin, of the Supreme Court of that province. The publishers in a circular announce that the great development of the mining industry in British Columbia is evidenced by the fact that the Government estimate of the output of all minerals for 1901 is $20,713,501. The effect of such development is primarily shown in the rapid increase of population (nearly doubling during the last decade) and the corresponding increase in mining litigation. The reports of the decided cases are scattered through eight volumes of the British Columbia reports, and on appeal in the reports of the Supreme Court of Canada, and of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. There are also important cases which have not yet been reported. It is felt that the time has come when all these cases up to the end of 1901 should be collected together in one volume, so that the enquirer into the state of the mining laws of British Columbia can readily and conveniently inform himself on any branch of the subject without having to wade through a great mass of disconnected reports, thus incurring the constant danger, even to the initiated, of overlooking some important decision. Each case will be followed through to the final Court of Appeal, and will be carefully annotated and cross-referenced down to the latest decisions. The Supreme Court of British Columbia being a Court of Appeal from the Territorial Court of the Yukon, all Yukon mining cases coming before the British Columbia Court will be included. The volume will contain about 800 pages and the probable price is $12.

Mr. Ivan Muller's book on "Lord Milner and His Work," announced by Mr. Heinemann last year, has been delayed by the author's illness, but will probably be ready in March. Mr. Ivan Muller has had access to the private papers of Sir Bartle Frere and has acquired a considerable amount of new material.

Miss Agnes C. Laut, the young Canadian authoress and journalist, whose home is in Ottawa, has left for New York. Her book, "Lords of the North," won favorable regard, and Miss Laut has since been engaged writing three books simultaneously. One of them is expected to be out about six months hence. It is a novel based on Canadian western life and fur trading. The second is the "Story of the Trapper." It is a descriptive account of the trapping that preceded the exploration of Canada. It deals with the regime of the Coureur Du Bois. It is now running through Outing, and is to be illustrated by Arthur Heming. Miss Laut's third work is a Canadian wolf story which she hopes to give to the public within twelve months. On leaving New York, Miss Laut will visit St. Louis and the West.

One of the cleverest novels of South African experiences printed in recent years was Mr. G. H. Russell's "Under the Sjambok." This author is about to bring out a new story of Boer and native life, under the title of "On Commando." Mr. Russell, who served in the Zulu war, is now blind.

In his "Atlantic" paper on Walt Whitman, Mr. Trowbridge is perfectly frank in summing up the singer's literary follies, his uncritical obstinacies, his phases of ignorance. He does not believe that Whitman ever changed a line or word in his writings to please anybody. "In answer to criticism, he would sometimes maintain his point; at others, he would answer, in his tolerant, candid way, 'I guess you are right,' or, 'I rather think it is so'; but even when apparently convinced, he would stand by his faults. His use of words and phrases from foreign languages, which he began in his 1856 edition, and which became a positive offence in that of 1880, he continued in the face of all remonstrance, and would not even correct errors into which his ignorance of those languages betrayed him.

Mr. Eden Phillpotts is a novelist who spends much time and many pains over his books. He has been at work for more than a year upon a new story, "The River," and does not expect to have it ready for publication until the autumn of next year. The "river" is the Dart.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji's stories of India, "Love and Life Behind the Purdah," are regarded in England with interest, but with disappointment. This is on the ground that the springs of action are different from those known to the Anglo-Saxon, and are not interpreted for him as a novelist of his own race would interpret them. She presents an alien life from an alien point of view.

Various relics of the library of Boccaccio have been found at Attaldo, it is said, by Herr Oskar Hecker. Several manuscripts formerly in the Italian's possession have been identified by the discoverer. Some of these contain remarks in his own handwriting, while others are entirely written out by him. Hecker claims also to have found the originals of two of Boccaccio's works.

Mr. H. G. Wells resents the ascription to him of a statement that "the study of the classics, however great, is senility." His precise words were: "Contemporary literature is the breath of civilized life, and those who sincerely think and write the salt of the social body. To mumble over the past, to live on the classics, however splendid, is senility." "That," he adds, "does not condemn the study of the classics at all. I should consider the disregard of the classics of such a literature as ours as the shallowest sort of stupidity, and my phrase has no sort of reference whatever to the education value of the Greek and Latin classics, on which question I keep an open mind."

Amid the long-heralded preparations for the ceremonial observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo, it is strange that no one draws attention to the other great literary centenary which falls this year. By a curious coincidence, similar to that which makes the year 1809 so famous in our own literary annals, the year 1802 saw the birth of the two most conspicuous French men of letters of their generation, and the Victor Hugo celebrations ought to be followed, after no brief interval, by homage to the memory of Alexandre Dumas. Dumas was the more characteristically French of the two men, and also the more universally popular. It is hard to believe that the year of demonstrations in honor of the creator of Jean Valjean will see no honor done to his contemporary, the creator of Athos, Porthos, Aramis and d'Artagnan; but things do look as though the capricious world of letters would draw this invidious distinction between them. Several of the magazines are publishing articles in anticipation of the Hugo centenary. He was, for a generation or more, the picturesque figure-head of the world of letters in France; but his work marked the close, not the beginning, of an epoch. He was the last of the romanticists, the lineal successor of Chateaubriand. But the romantic method died with him, and the new school, founded by his great contemporary Balzac, and continued by Flaubert and Zola, had a far more durable effect upon the literary developments of the succeeding age.

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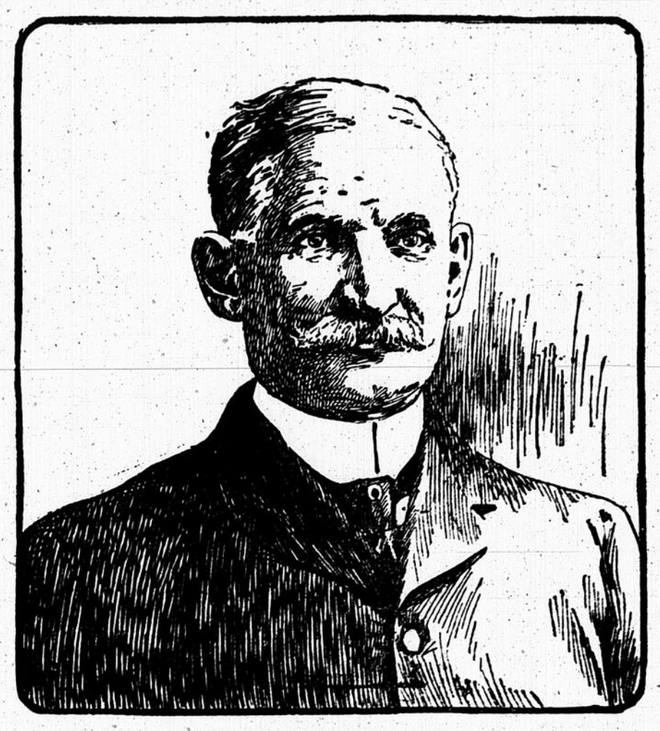

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Ex-Mayor of Reading, Pa, noted orator, author and scientist.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 39 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

We have reached another Lenten season and in the half light and the quiet, many a soul looks at itself as it has not taken time to look since last year. Many of our faults are the direct result of the haste and rush we live in. It might be better for us all if there were two Lents in each year and two Sundays in each week. We would be better physically, for our bodies grow very much "a-weary of the great world." We would be better mentally, for, as it is, we feed our minds on husks when it's a little hard to get at the corn. We read reviews of books and then talk learnedly about them, as if one could get the atmosphere of a writer's mind by reading the critics opinion of it. We would also be better morally, if we had more quiet thinking morally, for "evil is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart."

We wouldn't do the things we do, nor say the things we say, if we thought more, or if we looked at affairs from the standpoint of the other person. We can make of the gray Lenten time, a sham or we can make it of real use to us—a little spot of peacefulness and rest and communing with the best that is in us, which shall enable us to live more sanely, more joyously, more unselfishly and more purely in the days to come.

The prettiest girl who ever lived, discounts her beauty when she rails against the people she knows, when she screws her face into fretful wrinkles and pettishly declares that she wishes she were dead. We blame the girl and yet that is very unjust. We say "handsome is as handsome does." "beauty is only skin deep" and other comforting old saws. An uncontrolled girl is one who was not taught self-control in her youth, and we should be looking past the foolish faulty girl, and shaking our fingers at her mother instead of at her. It's all very well if children are pretty. They're nicer to have about the house than plain ones—other things being equal—but usually I fear mothers place too much importance upon a child's looks and not enough upon its training. There are too many Topsys in life—the "jest grow'd" kind, and while Topsys with lovely eyes and complexions, equipped with whatever education they couldn't avoid, are not so scarce in this land as one might suppose.

It's almost time to think of the house cleaning, the renewing of wall-hangings or floor coverings or window draperies. And as we think of them let us keep one little word before our eyes— "simplicity." What backaches we might save ourselves if only we would dress ourselves and our children and furnish our houses more simply. Our rooms are over-crowded. We don't notice it until we stop to think, because we're so accustomed to crowded tables and mantels and too many chairs. We seem to be possessed of the idea that every picture, every china plate, every bow of ribbon or chair or vase must be on exhibition all the time. I wonder if it wouldn't be a good plan to pack away some of our cherished belongings this year, and leave breathing room in the house. Most of us could pack away a few trunksful of bric-a-brac and yet have sufficient furnishing to make our homes artistic, and to relieve the bareness. We grow to love our photographs and frames, our cups and saucers and jars and odd bits of silver, but we needn't have them always in view, if we were sure they were safe, and what a relief it would be to have them out of the dust. We would have more leisure to spend in the lovely outdoors if we were careful to diminish rather than add to our little and big household gods. Women complain of their housekeeping cares, and the difficulty of obtaining good household workers, yet they go on multiplying their care by yards of ribbons and silks and fall victims to every bargain table in china, or every new craze for fancy work. We could live so much more comfortably in the essentials, we could wear so much more clean linen and use so much more table linen if we were less attracted by furnishings which catch dust, necessitate frequent renewal and, more than all, rob our rooms of real comfort by making them a litter of useless things. There are women who can't give to charities because they spend too much money on silk embroideries. There are women who can't go for walks in the sunshine, because all the little china dollies in their house must be dusted. There are women who daren't let the window stand open in summer because the silk brocade chair might get dusty or faded. It's a nuisance that particularly fine chair, because it's justh a little too good to use, and could never be replaced. Women would have more time to mother their children if they weren't so busy looking after houses which are too crowded with furniture and knick knacks to be comfortable. We can never be too particular about the perfect cleanliness of our homes, and cleanliness would be so much more easily obtained and preserved if we aimed more truly at a true simplicity.

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.

May Flower.—A book of poems would certainly be a suitable gift. Try and discover what author the intended recipient is fond of, and does not possess. It is maddening to receive a second Tennyson, when you have been wanting a Mrs. Browning or Keats of Bobbie Burns of your very own. 2. Customs are very much the makers of manners and there is a free and easy way about the goings and comings of young men and maidens, in small towns and in the country, which would horrify a city mamma. However, I do not think you should go to the dance with the young man, unless you went in a party. 3. Love, which laughs at locksmiths, has an almost sardonic grin for the little matter of age. Some girls are old enough to be married at twenty and some are too young in experience and what the colored auntie calls "settle downness" at thirty. The theory that a man should be older than his wife is surely a mistake, if they are to be companions. There wouldn't be half so many wives pining for a little gaiety and a little mirth in their homes and out of them, if they married men who were little, if any, older than themselves. 4. You are affectionate, sensitive, persistent, hopeful and very philosophical.

Baal.—The lines do not come from hardness. You are very independent, very practical, resolute, systematic, ambitious and artistic with regard to form. 1. There must be very little difference between the churches you mention. 2. In the case outlined perhaps a longer engagement than usual is warranted.

Ted.—I'm very glad indeed that you like it. B. is generous, a little careless, mirthful, ambitious, vivacious and hopeful. A. is merry, sensitive, resolute, intuitive and very thoughtful for others.

Mrs. A. McC.—Your friend should go to a physician. The trouble requires medicine and advice as to diet. 2. An actress' life is a very hard one. If she is successful (and only a few can be), she barters for her fame, the quiet joys of true womanhood and her home life. If she is not successful she has lost everything. Do you know those lines:

"Fame is a lurking word, sparkling with tears,
Wealth, praise and power bring sorrows of years."

3. You are systematic, affectionate, self-reliant, a little self-willed and very ambitious.

Mary Josephine.—I shall be very glad to have your letter, and it is nice to know you care to read the page. You're very brave to love your adopted city so well land I wish the hot weather might be a little easier time for you. Do I see you now and again I wonder? Your writing shows energy, hope, industry, resolution and patience. Yes, write of the little matter another time. Letters are always welcome.

Dolla.—Some time in her life, almost every woman must face that difficulty. I did, and I made a bungle of it. I trust you will be more successful. It's hard to do, but it ought to be done, and every day makes it harder. Do you understand me, I wonder. It isn't a silly lettter. It's a womanly one, and I know you want to do what is exactly right. 2. Usually "thank you" is quite sufficient, and for the other little attentions—a bow, and a smile to acquaintances. 3. You are sensitive, independent, hopeful, sincere and ambitious.

R.I.M.E.—She should have acknowledged the gift, but usually gift-making should be confined to one's own especial friends. You can send flowers to any one, upon any occasion, and bon-bons and music and books mean little. Many a man likes to acknowledge the hospitality of his hostesses of the year by a remembrance at the holiday season. It is quite correct, but he should be careful not to make the gift a personal one.

Ruth S.—Telephone to the Ladies' Work Depository and enquire. 2. You are industrious, sensitive, ambitious, affectionate and resolute.

Rosebud.—I'm glad you liked the answer, and that the dear home folks thought the little character-reading quite correct.

Oxhydrogen.—The list is rather long to be published. Did you wish for any especial one? 2. Yes, the lines certainly are appropriate. I do not remember them in Scott. Can you tell me just where they are to be found?

Screetchie.—A quiet wedding is considered much best form when either family is in deep mourning. 2. I should think a girl ought not shut herself away from so useful a little bit of recreation as you mention on account of wearing black.

Vix.—Yes, if mother approves and is present to welcome them. 2. You are mirthful, sensitive, generous, ambitious and very decisive. The other shows intuition, persistence, affection, fair industry and much fondness for fun.

Lidia. — Candor, ideality, sympathy, hope, endurance and order.

Imperatrice.—It's wrong to envy, isn't it? And yet I'm afraid I almost envy you those long tramps down by the sea. Wheeling is lovely, of course, but if you mustn't wheel it's a great blessing you are still able to tramp about on your two "tooties." I think public libraries are "dreadful." Just think of reading books so many people have handled in sickness and in health, books which have been in all sorts of houses and received all sorts of usage. I'm quite sure the craze for the new books is not good for our mental development. If we had a few of our very own—good books, real books, with thought in them—we would do very nicely with only an occasional new one. No, I've not read "The Eternal City." I dare say your friend's criticism was a just one. Browns and greens are to be in high favor for next spring, also various shades of red. You ought to find a soft green very becoming and useful. If you want it for street wear have the coat and skirt costume. You are affectionate, sensitive, hopeful, industrious, resolute and methodical.

M.J.—When she is twenty-one.

Floradora D.—After the study of the book, you can make yourself familiar with the combinations occurring, only by practice. The mark should increase your scientific powers. I imagine you are scarcely practical enough to see much in the very arduous life of a nurse. Your mind is rather more occupied with other things than with nursing, I fear. 2. You are generous, sympathetic, independent, artistic, hopeful and fairly patient and enduring.

Curly Pow.—Affection, prudence, courage, industry, unselfishness and much shrewdness.

J.A.B.T.—If he does not keep out of all society, he could scarcely expect you to. 2. The pattern should be towards the room, unless the owner of the curtain desires to dress her windows for the street passers-by and not her own home people. You are modest, methodical, affectionate, executive, sensitive and hopeful.

Some One.—In notes, the address and date are usually written at the left and a little below the signature. In formal letter-writing the proper place for all the address is the top of the first sheet.

C.O.D.—Did you read about the small boy who asked what C.O.D. meant? His long-suffering papa, who had nothing left to jingle in his pockets but his keys, said the mystic letters meant "Call on dad." 2. You are hopeful, affectionate, fairly industrious, fairly enduring, very sensitive and cheerful.

Willow.—Why do you ask me such things? You know quite well that men do not respect girls who behave as you do.

Rosebud.—See answer to "Some One." 2. You are energetic, self-reliant, modest, unselfish, hopeful and fairly enduring.

Sceptic.—Independent, resolute, methodical, industrious and persistent. You are fairly sympathetic and affectionate, though you would not allow affection to interfere with your plans or ambitions.

P. B. Girl.—Vivacity, originality, intuition, energy and hope. You write so surprisingly like W.Y.O.D. that perhaps all things considered you may as well read this delineation for both.

Alma L.—Lucknow, mirthful, energetic, ardent, systematic and diligent.

Alice.—Hopeful, diligent, merciful, sensitive and fairly patient.

Infidelis—Impulsive, affectionate, persistent, independent and hopeful.

Roxane.—Mirthful, sympathetic, ardent, original, fairly industrious and sincere. There is probably less change than you imagine in the essentials.

Bobs.—Decisive, ardent, practical, industrious and merry.

Pearl.—Affectionate, independent, a little self-willed and very candid.

Agatha.—Hopeful, resolute, sincere and industrious.

Anna N.—Intuitive, persistent, industrious and methodical.

W. E. I.—Mirthful, candid, hopeful, vivacious, artistic and fairly patient.

Charlie B.—Good judgment, good executive, candor, courage, system, persistence and fair patience.

Olymphia L.—"Fragile and sweet as the bright spring flowers,
The child who comes during April showers."

2. You are fairly neat, sympathetic, candid and generous.

Vivian R.—"A loving nature, fair and shy,
As the babe who is born in hot July.

2. You are earnest, a little critical, mirthful and self-controlled.

Mollie B.—Order, vivacity, generosity, affection and self-control.

B. B. B.—Generous, sympathetic, ardent, executive and sensitive.

X. Y. Z.—Order, sympathy, decision, courage, and self-control.

Eros.—Independent, systematic, fairly generous, and just a little wilful.

Douglas.—Independent, a little careless, sensitive, generous, hopeful and fairly industrious.

Lemon Verbena.—Impulsive, a little careless, sympathetic and self-reliant.

Pansy.—Affectionate, generous, intuitive, artistic and inclined towards ideals rather than prosaic every day life.

Pat I.—Order, vivacity, mirth and hope.
X. Y. Z.—See Pat I.

M.—Sensitive, shrewd, a little supicious and very methodical.

Chimes.—Executive, philosophical, prudent, intuitive and diligent.

Jeffery I.—Affectionate, resolute, candid and diligent.

J. E. H.—Mirthful, fairly self-assertive, humorous, inclined towards the sciences, generous, diligent, and with a touch of cynicism in your nature. You should be a prime favorite with those of the opposite sex.

Percy.—Decisive, fairly hopeful, cheerful, diligent and self-controlled.

Elma E. L. S.—Prudence, hope, cheerfulness, ambition and industry.

A. E. S.—A little carelessness, fair intuition, ambition, some self-will and much love of ease and pleasure.

M. R.—Impulse, candor, sympathy, generosity and hope.

M. Man.—Fair endurance, independence, energy, system, intuition and ambition.

Myrtle.—Order, originality, hope, endurance, candor, sympathy and unselfishness.

Curiosity.—Impulse, energy, neatness, hope, cheerfulness and a good-sized piece of philosophy.

Bob.—Courage, fair industry, and sincerity, extravagance, hope and generosity

Cherry.—Ambition, order, sympathy and diligence.

Sybil D.—Executive ability, patience, discretion and independence.

Doreen K.—Self-reliance, sympathy, persistence and hope.

E. M. A.—Order, candor, self-reliance, industry and executive ability.

Becky.—Mirth, endurance, philosophy, order, candor, and generosity.

Book Worm.—Ardor, candor, courage, system, vivacity and hope.

Old Maid.—Cheerfulness, industry, endurance, ambition and self-control.

Tom.—Order, ardor, endurance, hope, generosity and candor.

Bony.—Executive ability, independence, diligence, sympathy and ambition.

Billy Mack.—Energy, cheerfulness, decision, industry, self-control and hope.

A. McA.—Generosity, good judgment, mirth, fair tolerance, sensitiveness, artistic impulses and much persistence.

Cleopatra.—Methodical, daring, executive, inclined to be practical, deft-fingered, hopeful and cheery.

Venus.—Affectionate, wilful, intuitive, industrious, and just a little capricious.

Bachus.—Forceful, earnest, energetic, self-reliant, executive and methodical.

Adolphus.—Affectionate, fairly patient, fairly enduring, persistent and sincere.

Cherubim.—Earnest, sympathetic, hopeful, vivacious and with a turn for scientific investigation.

Satyr.—Sensitive, intuitive, mirthful, original and ambitious.

Cecilia.—Proud-spirited, courageous, attentive to detail, sympathetic and fairly patient.

Pap.—Executive, sincere, hopeful, determined and very unselfish.

Laird.—Sensitive, just, resolute and just a little short of patience.

Ethel.—Mirthful, generous, just a little suspicious and very cheerfully inclined.

Olive M.—Independent, candid, diligent, and ambitious.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

Among table appointments are many novelties, as instance the serving spoon for Saratoga chips. The bowl flirted and deep, the handle heavy and ornamented in raised flowers.

THE SENATOR WAS PARTICULAR.

Senator Kean, of New Jersey, who is something of an epicure, had an amusing experience the other day in a restaurant. He wanted some oysters, but he wanted them cooked in a certain way.

"Now," said he to the waiter, "I want you to listen carefully to what I am going to say. I want you to go to the chef and tell him to put a dozen oysters out on a napkin to dry. Then he is to take some cream, and when the cream has begun to boil he is to put the oysters in the liquid, letting them remain there until the edges of each oyster just begin to curl. Then I want the oysters taken out and served upon a napkin. Here is a dollar for you and a dollar for the chef to fix me those oysters just in the way I want them."

The waiter, who had been apparently listening very intently to the Senator's elaborate directions, took the money and walked back to the kitchen.

"One stew," was all he said, in a loud voice.

FILLING FOR MARSHMALLOW CAKE.

Soak one-quarter of a package of granulated gelatine in four tablespoonfuls of water until soft. Dissolve one cupful of granulated sugar in three tablespoonfuls of boiling water and bring to the boiling point, add the gelatine and take from the fire. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Beat until quite cool and beginning to thicken (which can be hastened by standing in a pan of cold water), add the beaten white of one egg, one teaspoonful of vanilla and beat for a few moments, add carefully one cupful of stiffly whipped cream and spread between the cake layers, which must be cold. If no cream can be had use the whites of two large eggs.—Table Talk.

POLENTA.

Make a thick corn-meal mush and cook for at least half an hour. To one pint add two-thirds of a cupful of grated cheese, turn into a buttered pan and set away. When cold cut in slices and fry or brown in the oven.

AFTERNOON TEA.

Russian tea is made by pouring boiling water over English breakfast tea, letting it draw for a moment and then adding a pony of Jamaica rum, with additional boiling water, after which the tea is allowed to steep for a few minutes longer. It is then served in cups with a separate decanter of Jamaica rum, thin slices of lemon and powdered sugar.

Oscar's tea, which became a specialty at the Waldorf a season or two ago, when the tea room used to be thronged each afternoon from 4 until 6, has often been dilated upon and its method of preparation pleaded for. In reality the tea was of many separate brews, Oolong, green, English breakfast and the Ceylon teas being served as ordered. The charm of the tea was that it was made perfectly fresh for each order and was well served with thin sandwiches of brown and white bread and butter, which are an admirable accompaniment for afternoon teas.

Too many hostesses are not particular enough as to the quality of the tea or its preparation. In many cases it is not served hot, and in most cases it is so weak that it is very properly passed by. This is probably the cause of the general rejection of the tea at most of these afternoon events.

Tea is served from an urn or samovar properly and thus can at least be kept hot and renewed; but when servants hand around tea that comes up through a dumb waiter or by the stairs, it becomes really unpalatable, no matter how pretty the china may be or how good the music which serves as its accompaniment.

Sandwiches are always more in favor than cakes at teas. So within the last few seasons any number of new sorts of sandwiches have been invented by caterers both ornamental in appearance and pleasing to the palate as well. Thin rolls of bread tied with narrow ribbon and others cut in various shapes are among those most in favor.

Then there are the now very popular nut sandwiches, the nuts being minced and mixed with some mayonnaise. Lettuce between brown bread, and figs, fruits and preserves of all sorts are among the novelties in sandwiches.

Ices in pretty shapes and colors are always acceptable at teas. Cakes made with icings and frosted decorations are necessary while the many tinned biscuits that are now on the market are made with special reference to their adaptability for afternoon teas.

Bachelors do not as a rule go to teas, but they give them now quite frequently in a season, inviting their women friends and sometimes providing good music as well as good cheer.

A. L. Lucknow.—Here are recipes for a chocolate frosting and an angel cake, but if any readers have recipes for these and for cream puffs, I trust they will send them to this department.

ANGEL CAKE.

Eleven eggs (whites only), 1½ cups powdered sugar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon vanilla and a pinch of salt. Sift flour, cream of tartar, sugar and salt together, four or five times. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the sifted flour gradually on the plater with the eggs. Don't let it stand a minute after it is thoroughly mixed. Bake forty minutes in a moderate oven, and do not jar the oven at all, nor even peep in, until the cake has been there for at least fifteen minutes.

CHOCOLATE ICING.

Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth; gradually add three teacups of powdered sugar. Beat hard and add grated chocolate to taste.

PITTER-PATTER

Now comes the Reaper in the hot white field,
That swims up in the curled and crinkling air.
He stoops there by the cliff of standing grain,
Cleaving it down with a grave and strenuous joy,
As one might hew the stones of Parthenon.
Keen comes the odor from the new-cut sheaves;
And in the air the field-birds dip and whirl,
As on that day of old when, hand in hand,
Ruth and Naomi journeyed wearily
Past whitening barley fields to Bethlehem.
And now, too, rings the cricket's sultry horn,
As there it rang of old, and has rung
In summer fields down all the dusty years.

That the society woman is growing fonder and fonder of fancy headdresses is proved by her latest fad in this line.

She is wearing her hair done up in a pretty little net of gold or pearls, with just enough of the unique about it to make it extremely fascinating. Weary of all her

"Chains, coronets, pendants, bracelets and earrings,
Pins, girdles, spangles, embroideries and rings,"

she has turned her thoughts to something new, and hit upon this quaint and effective ornament for her hair.

The modern woman is never at a loss for new ideas, and almost before we have had a chance to grow accustomed to one vagary we are surprised by the appearance of another even more charming than the last. Back to the sixteenth century she went for this latest whim—to the time when Spanish queens and gorgeous court ladies fastened their unruly locks beneath a jewelled reticle.

We are not quite sure that the historical association possesses any value in the minds of the up-to-date young women who are adopting this new ornament. It may, of course, add ever so little to the attractiveness of the fashion. Be that as it may, we see smartly gowned women arrayed for opera and ball with their pretty wavy locks confined under a net of golden threads or surmounted by as enchanting a pearl cap as ever a Juliet wore.

"She'll wear a flowing coronet to-day,
To-morrow she a waving plume will try."

Max O'Rell says: There are men who are quite satisfied that they are models of husbands because they work hard and make money and are faithful to their wives; there are women who are perfectly persuaded that they are models of wives because they are faithful to their husbands and are ever poking their noses into every book and corner of every room of the house to discover if there is a particle of dust about.

But let me say it in all sincerity, the key, the latch-key to happiness in matrimony is this: Forget that you are married; try to imagine that if you live together, it is because you enjoy each other's company, because you could not live apart, and not because you are bound by the law to breathe at close quarters under the same roof. Let the man sometimes forget that that woman is his wife; in the most insignificant little phases of everyday life, let him treat her with consideration, the same respectful attentions that he would have for a mere lady of his acquaintance.

Let her constantly watch the mood, the frame of mind of that man. Let her discreetly attend the management of her house without consulting him, except in important affairs; let her respect the little clouds that appear on his brow now and then—they are generally due to cares of business or profession, and not caused by a diminution of his love for her; let her be a cheerful companion when he wants her company, and diplomatic adviser when he wants council, a piquant mistress when he shows himself an enterprising lover, an attentive nurse, a devoted comforter when health or high spirits desert him, in turn a child and a serious partner.

A stock that is very new, having been seen for the first time at the matinee last Saturday, consists of a perfectly flat band of white satin, hooked at the back of the neck invisibly. Fastened just where the hooks come there are ten little turquoise-colored ribbons, baby width, and these come around the neck, and tie under the chin in ten separate little bow knots. It makes a curiously pretty finish.

A list of gifts which one girl really wants: Automobile, paper of pins, point lace fan, shoe laces, set of sables, box of hairpins, house and lot, pin cushion, diamond sunburst, nail file, set of Stevenson's works, Alice in Wonderland, anything in real lace, handkerchiefs, card case, camera, collar button.

The old-fashioned cape collars of lace repaired and enlarged by the lace makers, find many uses in these days, likewise the lace undersleeves which in flowing shape fall prettily over the chiffon puff.

Something very elegant is the lace bertha, which extends in stole ends down the front almost to the hem of the skirt. It is made more elegant and gets a little weight to make it hang well by outlining portions of the lace pattern with imitation gems and gold bullion and finishing the ends with fur.

This is the crowning feature of a white satin and gold brocade evening dress, cut Princess and made very fluffy at the feet by which chiffon flounces are sewn on the foundation dress and edged with a tiny band of fur. The satin is cut in battlement shaped squares, which fall over the ruffles.

The little girl whom Calve took East from Los Angeles last Monday is a child of North Dakota, where she was born when the temperature was 58 degrees below zero, a little less than fourteen years ago. But eight years of Southern California sunshine have warmed this tiny flower, and the great Calve, who loves poetry, says she will ripen into a blossom of the utmost fragrance and beauty.

Edna Darch, the clever, lucky ward of Emma Calve, has for some time been the marvel of musical people in Los Angeles, but she had no opportunity of becoming a celebrity until Mme. Calve herself came along and discovered her wonderful ability. The famous diva straightway adopted the child as her own musical daughter and made arrangements to provide for her the best and most expensive musical and dramatic training that America and Europe can afford.

A Paris writer says: "Hats trimmed with —or are composed entirely of—leaves that are becoming stranger and stranger, and contain so little of the original color of a leaf as to have nothing natural left about them. Weird green, wonderful browns, and mysterious olives and grays are the colors that appear to be the most in favor at the present hour. But more wonderful still than any leaf or flower is the new craze, the Malaga raisin. Impossible as it may seem, that indigestible edible—specially popular at Christmas time—is now the grand chic in millinery.

The fruit is admirably imitated by the clever fingers of the Parisienne milliners, and looks for all the world as if the new hat trimming had been stolen out of some grocer's shop. The bloom of fine sugar which the best kind of raisins generally have about them is remarkably well reproduced, as are also the delicate brown wooden-looking stems. Strange to say, these raisins are rarely, if ever, used entirely alone as a trimming. They are usually mixed with another kind of adornment. Thus they may felicitously be used in conjunction with pale pink roses or with white Eldelweiss. Sometimes a fur toque of a deep brown color looks very well trimmed with a large side bunch of raisins. I saw one the other day of sable fur trimmed with a few golden cords and a bunch of raisins which looked decidedly well, though personally I cannot say that I admire the new craze for this adornment."

Madge Merton

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION

By using ST. JACOBS OIL for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lameness, Stiffness of the Muscles, Soreness, and all aches and pains.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Has cured hundreds, its effect is instantaneous and marvellous, it penetrates to the very foundation of pain and removes the cause. Price, 25c and 50c.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC!

Conquers Pain!

MOTHERS MUST GUIDE

Should Watch the Physical Development of Their Daughters. Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers

Every mother possesses information of vital value to her young daughter. That daughter is a precious legacy, and the responsibility for her future is largely in the hands of the mother. The mysterious change that develops the thoughtless girl into the thoughtful woman should find the mother on the watch day and night. As she cares for the physical well-being of her daughter, so will the woman be, and her children also.

When the young girl's thoughts become sluggish, when she experiences headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep, pains in the back and lower limbs, eyes dim, desire for solitude, and a dislike for the society of other girls, when she is a mystery to herself and friends, then the mother should go to her aid promptly. At such a time the greatest aid to nature is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It prepares the young system for the coming change, and is the surest reliance in this hour of trial.

The following letters from Mrs. Southard are practical proof of Mrs. Pinkham's efficient advice to young women.

Mothers Who Allow Their Daughters to Suffer are Cruel When Relief is Easily Obtained. Read This Mother's Experience.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish advice in regard to my daughter. She is thirteen years old and never menstruated. We have had the doctor to her and he said she did not have enough blood. She has been taking iron for three months but is no better. In the morning she vomits, some days she cannot keep anything on her stomach until twelve o'clock. If she tries to do anything she gets faint. Has headache all the time, is as white as marble with great dark rings under her eyes. Please write and tell me what to do as I am discouraged with the doctor."—MRS. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phœnix Mills, N.Y. (Jan. 19, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Last January I wrote you about my daughter, and told you what our family doctor said about her. I saw another doctor and he said she had quick consumption. After receiving your letter, I began giving her your remedies, and after taking four bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and four of Blood Purifier, she is now well and strong as ever. Menses have appeared and are regular. I can never praise your remedies enough for they saved my daughter's life."—MRS. CHAS. SOUTHARD, Phœnix Mills, N.Y. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Any young girl or any mother is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice in regard to her sickness. No one has had greater experience or success in guiding mothers and their daughters to health. Thousands have trusted her and are glad. She charges nothing for advice. Write to-day.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

A Tragedy of Errors.

We sent them off their wedding night in a shower of rice, old slippers and good wishes. After which conventional outburst we retired to our homes, slept the sleep of those who think they have done their duty by their fellow man and thought the world was lovely till we read the papers next morning. Then we froze with horror. There had been a horrible hotel fire down town that night, and in the list of the dead already identified were Mr. and Mrs. James Harris Hawley. Poor Alice! She had borne the new name only a few hours, and the first time it was brought before the public it announced her death.

The bodies were cruelly burned, but the identification was complete. They had been found in the ruins in the corner where their room had been, locked in each other's arms to the end. On her finger was a plain gold ring, melted and twisted, with only the letters "to A——" left. "To Alice" was the original inscription on the poor little love circlet with which the bishop had married them only the evening before.

Alice's mother then confessed that instead of taking the train for the east their wedding night they had decided to remain in town till the next day, so that they might rest at the hotel from the fatigues of the big church ceremony and the crowded reception that followed. If they had only gone away that night as we had expected they had!

The next afternoon the sorrow-stricken family and a few of us most intimate friends gathered in the same room where the day before we had congratulated the bride and groom. The bishop broke down completely at the sight of the two caskets, side by side, under their burden of snowy flowers. On that of Alice lay her wedding bouquet, still fresh.

They were buried close together under the elms where James' father had slept for years, and we were left to recover from the shock the best we might.

A grewsome charm lay about that awful fire. I could not shake it off. I even went down and stood for an hour watching the men swarm over the wreck and did not leave till they lifted out another body, the tenth so far recovered.

I could not throw off the fascination which the newspaper stories of the great fire had over me. I devoured every word daily, as the identifications went on, as new horrors were brought to light, as the ghastly details became more systematic. We had only one comfort—we had been able to find our dead and give them decent burial, while there were a score of bodies no one could claim.

All classes had perished in the great disaster—millionaires and bell-boys, men, women and children. The especially pathetic features of the death of our bride and groom were given full credit in the papers, and we found that our bereavement was being discussed on all sides. Ah, well, we at least did not have the harrowing experience of the poor mother of whom I had read only this morning, who would not leave the morgue, but wandered up and down before the disfigured, charred bodies, moaning in her distress at not being able to tell which was her daughter.

The old mother's tale was an especially pitiful one, come to think of it. Her daughter, a slip of a girl, had been a chambermaid and had been her mother's only support for a couple of years. Child, the source of her livelihood; all that she loved and depended upon in this world lay there before her and she could not even tell which was her girl. The police strove to comfort the old woman, the physicians pleaded with her, but she wandered up and down, wringing her hands and crying constantly for "My Annie; my poor Annie!"

This was only one awful case in a score of similar ones. Perhaps we were not so much to be pitied after all, we began to think. At least our dear ones had gone with each other, and we knew that they would have preferred that rather than to have had one or the other left behind.

It was the fifth morning after Jane's wedding day that I ventured back to my office. No matter how our hearts are wrung in this world, we must live on, going about our daily tasks. I had scarcely picked up the great mass of mail which my clerks had piled up for me during my absence when the boy came in to announce that I was wanted on the long-distance telephone. I rose half-heartedly, then stopped.

"Who wants me?" I asked. If one of the clerks would do just as well I preferred to save myself the trouble.

"Mr. Hawley," replied the boy stolidly.

"Who?" I screamed.

"Mr. Hawley—the one who comes in here so much, I guess, from the way he spoke," the boy went on, still unaroused from his normal density.

My hand was shaking, and I fell limply back into my chair.

"It's impossible," I said, with a dim consciousness that my lips were stiff and my voice like ice. "Go ask again who it is."

The boy came back, his bland face finally worked up into a semblance of interest. "It's him," he repeated, "he says to tell you it's Jim, and he wants you to hurry up—for God's sake—that's just what he said."

It took both hands to hold the receiver, and I braced myself for the shock. Yet, when a voice, strained and changed by the great distance, but still desperately like Jim's, came back to me, I dropped the instrument and the boy had to give it to me again.

"Yes, it's Jim, alive and well," he was saying breathlessly. "We're here in New York, all right. We've been up in a little village in Vermont and never heard a word of the hotel fire till last night. Then I saw something of it in the papers, but still didn't dream that it was supposed that we had been in it. We changed our mind at the last moment, and started for the east the night we were married, although I had engaged rooms at the hotel. Alice intended leaving a note for her mother, telling her of our change of plans, but in the hurry it was mislaid or lost or something. Anyway, you don't seem to have received it. We shouldn't know yet that we are supposed to be numbered among the victims of the awful fire if I hadn't happened to catch sight of our names in an old paper a chambermaid brought up to kindle our fire with.

"My God, old boy, it's awful! You can't know how we feel. Alice fainted and—and I think I shall when I've finally got my story to you straightened out. Alice wants you to go right up to her mother and break the news somehow. I don't envy you.

"We're so shocked by the thing that we're coming right home—leave on the noon train. In the meantime prepare our families some way."

I was sobbing when he finished, I, a great six-footer, who hadn't known tears for fifteen years. A doctor came in and dosed me up and together we went out to Alice's mother's.

It was an awful ordeal, perhaps more delicate than telling her the original story of the fire. Even when the bride and groom arrived home two days later we were sadly unprepared for them, and a scene of awful tension followed.

The newspapers, having about exhausted the early stories of the tragedy of the fire, seized upon this new development, and a second tempest of publicity broke over our dazed heads. Out of the chaos we finally emerged with two ideas—one that we were blessed far beyond what we had ever expected and the other that a man and a woman who did not belong there were sleeping out in the Rawley section of the great graveyard.

On the top of the series of shocks and horrors to which our nerves had been treated during the week now came the ghastly details of disinterments, closer examinations and further study. Thanks to that frequent agent—a dentist—and testimony of a physican, the woman's body was identified as that of Annie, the daughter of the poor old mother who had wept and refused to be comforted. The man was never known, possibly an employe of the hotel, or even a stranger who had vainly endeavored to rescue her.

KING FROWNS ON SORDID PEERS

Rebukes Those Who Attempt to Escape Coronation Duties.

London, Feb. 14.—Now that the coronation route has been settled, the owners of houses which will afford a view of the procession are evicting their tenants wherever possible, as was done at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee.

The greatest sufferers are the poor people occupying rooms overlooking the route on the squalid streets along the south side of the Thames.

Extensive plans have been prepared already for erecting stands along the route, and ridiculous stories are published of colossal prices alleged to have been refused by householders at favorable points.

The King, it is declared, has expressed severe reprobation of the efforts of aristocratic householders to utilize the coronation to make money by letting their houses to Americans and at the same time evading their duty as providers of entertainments.

The Duke of Devonshire goes to the rescue, as usual, promising to give a fancy dress ball more gorgeous than during the jubilee. Lords Salisbury, Rosebery and Lansdowne also have signified their intention of giving grand entertainments.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is planning a great reception for colonial visitors, to be attended by the King. His similar effort at hospitality at the jubilee proved a tremendous fiasco. Owing to inefficient police arrangements the street got so blocked with carriages that the then Prince of Wales and half of Mr. Chamberlain's bidden guests never succeeded in getting near the house he had hired for the occasion.

SHOCK LONDON STAGE CENSORS.

London, Feb. 14. — In Beerbohm Tree's production of Stephen Phillips' classical drama, "Ulysses," the principal actors and most of the supers have appeared with bare arms and legs. To that the London County Council censors have taken exception, and Mr. Tree has been requested to provide himself and his subordinates with tights. So historical accuracy has to be made subservient to modern propriety.

TROOPER DROVE PRESIDENT AWAY

Wouldn't Let M. Loubet Sit on a Bench in Elysee Grounds.

Paris, Feb. 14.—President Loubet, while walking alone recently in the grounds of the Presidential palace, reached a secluded bench and started to sit down to contemplate for a few moments the wintry landscape.

A sentinel near by, seeing the movement, presented arms, because he knew the President, but said:

"Don't sit here. It is against orders."

The President remarked: "What foolish notion has got into your head, young trooper?" and again began to sit down.

The soldier, a hard-headed peasant, sternly lowered his bayonet, shouting as he did, so the warning of French sentinels: "Pass on!"

The President thought he had a lunatic to deal with and went away without further insistence.

Immediate investigation showed that while M. Faure was President that particular bench was his favorite resting place and that more than three years ago the bench was repainted and a sentinel was placed there in order—to quote an entry in the guardhouse books—"to prevent the President sitting there" and so acquiring fresh paint.

Despite M. Faure's death and fifty changes made in the Presidential guards since then, the sentinels have been continued day and night, winter and summer, with stereotyped orders to "prevent the President sitting there."

Among soldiers a legend has finally grown up that the bench is over a subterranean magazine of ammunition intended for the derense of the palace in case of riot.

MORE THAN A MILLION IN PRISON.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 14.—Russian prison statistics lately published reveal some startling facts. Four years ago the number of prisoners in Russia was 764,373; now it has risen to 842,729. If the inmates of the military prisons, the peasants in houses of correction and the prisoners in Transcaspian jails were counted it would be found that a million of the subjects of the Czar are incarcerated, not including the Siberian exiles, who number 77,160, nor the 3,328 convicts in the Saghalin prison.

The budget appropriates about $6 per prisoner per annum, the expenditure aggregating $7,500,000, of which amount $35.25 is squandered on books and papers for a million prisoners.

GIANT LOSES BOTH OF HIS FEET.

Paris, Feb. 14.—Constantin, said to be the tallest man giant in the world—8 feet 3 inches in height—will never again be seen on the exhibition platform. Owing to spontaneous decay of the flesh both of his feet were amputated yesterday in one of the Orleans hospitals. Constantin was a great favorite with the dime museum public in America.

SALON FOR ROSEBERY.

London, Feb. 14.—The Earl of Crewe, who married Lord Rosebery's youngest daughter, has purchased Wharncliffe House, Curzon street, Mayfair, for $450,000. It directly faces the site of the Duchess of Marlborough's slowly rising town mansion, but has a much more extensive area.

Lord Crewe intends to start a political salon to aid Lord Rosebery in regaining the Liberal leadership. Social influence counts enormously in English politics, and as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's party has little, Rosebery's capture of the leadership is certain if he can be brought to exert himself.

LORD LYTTON WINS BRIDE.

London, Feb. 14.—The engagement of the Earl of Lytton to Miss Pamela Plowden, who last year was reported engaged to the millionaire Lord Howard de Walden, has excited great interest. Lytton is some four years younger than his fiancee, who is 29. He is comparatively poor, but intends to devote himself to politics, being an excellent speaker, very clever and energetic. The marriage is not one the Dowager Countess of Lytton would have planned, but her son has pleased himself.

VISITING CARD COLLECTION.

Paris, Feb. 14.—M. Leon Barthou, brother of the former minister, is collecting extraordinary visiting cards. He has over two hundred, on cigarette paper, zinc, celluloid and cloth. The guardian of the tomb of Napoleon describes himself as:

"M. Denis Roche, orderly of Napoleon First, at the Hotel des Invalides."

Mr. William Busnach, in the height of the Dreyfus crisis, had visiting cards inscribed, "William Busnach, Jew."

NEW DEVICE SAVES GOLD.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 14. — William H. Long, who has spent the past six weeks here, claims that he has discovered a new process for extracting gold from ores cheaper than the old methods and producing three times the amount of gold that can be secured by a smelter. His claim is similar to that of Professor Winn, who recently died in Denver, after making similar discoveries. Long has experimented with ore from various sections. The last experiment was made with tailings from the Ashland smelter. Long claims he extracted 45 cents from ten pounds of the tailings, or at the rate of $90 to the ton, after the smelter had secured $40 per ton from the same ore.

Colds in the Head

Do you want to know the very best thing in the world for a cold in the head? It's Vapo-Cresolene. When you understand how this is used you will see that it must be so.

You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and then breathe-in the healing, soothing vapor. The tightness in the head relaxes, the swelling in the nose subsides, and you breathe freely and easily.

If the baby has a cold, place the Vapo-Cresolene near the crib, and let him breathe-in the medicated air while he sleeps. You see it's so pleasant, so easy and so certain.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the one certain and sure specific; while for lung troubles it cannot be surpassed.

P. C. BARKER, M.D., Physician in Chief, Morristown Memorial Hospital, Morristown, N. J.:—"I have depended upon Cresolene for years past in treating whooping cough and bronchitis, especially in infants and young children. The beneficial effects of the vapor have been so evident that some of my patients are in the habit of starting the lamp at night in their children's room for the relief of common colds."

Vapo-Cresolene

CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York, U. S. A.

SWORN PROOF OF PERMANENCY.

G. H. KENT.

OTTAWA MAN DYING

Of Bright's Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills Seven Years Ago.

WORKED EVERY DAY SINCE.

These Miraculous Cures Have Stood the Test of Time!

Read the sworn statements of these men. They were Dying and Helpless years ago. Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, they swear they have worked every day since.

While these are Wonderful Cures, they are not any more remarkable than many others by Dodd's Kidney Pills reported every day. They are used to show the lasting character of the cures by this great remedy, and they prove beyond a doubt that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure the most desperate cases **Completely** and **Permanently.**

What they have done for Mr. Kent and Mr. Brown, they will do for anyone suffering with Bright's Disease, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Diabetes, Dropsy, Heart Trouble, Backache, Headache, or any other ailment resulting from Diseased and Deranged Kidneys.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure to Stay Cured.

No matter how far advanced the disease may be, nor how many physicians and medicines have failed, Dodd's Kidney Pills will not only relieve, but will absolutely and permanently cure. Cure to stay cured. Not only save the life in an extremity, but restore health, strength, and ability to work and enjoy life.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that has ever cured Bright's Disease or Paralysis.

JOSEPH BROWN.

OSHAWA MAN HELPLESS

With Paralysis Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills Three and a Half Years Ago.

WORKED EVERY DAY SINCE.

Mr. Kent's Sworn Statement.

On Feb. 16th, 1895, Mr. Kent made a sworn statement to the effect that he had been dying with Bright's Disease; that all the doctors had given him up; that no one expected him to live longer than a few hours, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills had completely cured him, though not used till the very last minute.

This statement was made and sworn to after Mr. Kent had been at work again for a few weeks. It caused a great sensation, but some people thought the cure was only temporary. Now, after he has been working steadily for seven years, Mr. Kent has confirmed this by an additional sworn statement, as follows:

I, GEORGE HENRY KENT, resident at 408 Gilmour street, in the City of Ottawa, and employed as a printer at the American Bank Note Company, in the said City of Ottawa, do solemnly declare:

1. That on February 16th, 1895, I, George Henry Kent, then resident at 114 Cambridge Street, Ottawa, did appear before Charles A. Blanchet, Commissioner, etc., and before him on that date did make a solemn declaration regarding my recovery from Bright's Disease by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and setting forth the facts of my case and its cure.

2. That in the declaration I set forth that I believe that I was absolutely and permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up to die.

3. That I am now absolutely certain that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else saved my life and I hereby unhesitatingly reaffirm every statement made in my declaration made before Mr. Blanchet on February 16th, 1895.

4. That I have never since that date had the slightest symptom of the return of the Bright's Disease or any Kidney Trouble, having enjoyed unremitting good health and having worked steadily and without interruption full time at my regular employment as a printer every working day from the day Dodd's Kidney Pills sent me back to work to the date of this declaration.

5. That in evidence of our gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for having saved my life, my wife and I have christened a little daughter born to us in December of 1896 by the name of "Dodds."

6. That I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to many people in this city and elsewhere, who, having heard of my wonderful escape from death by their use, have called on me or written to me enquiring about them, and having followed many of these cases closely, I know of no case where they have been used according to directions that has not been cured, and I know positively of my own personal knowledge of several extreme cases where Dodd's Kidney Pills have effected satisfactory and permanent cures.

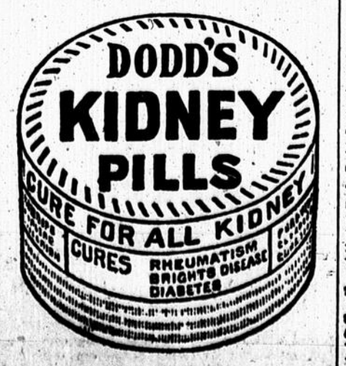
And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

(Signed) G. H. KENT.

Declared before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 3rd day of October, 1901.

(Signed) A. W. FRASER, a Notary Public. SEAL

Get the Genuine D-O-D-D-'S



For Sale by all Druggists at 50c a box. Six for $2.50.

Sworn Statement of Mr. Brown.

In the fall of 1897 I was taken ill with what most of the doctors called paralysis, and others nervous prostration. It commenced with a stiffness and soreness in the calves of my legs and gradually increased till I could not move either of my arms or legs, having lost all my power in them. I could not have raised my arms to my head to save my life. For over four months I could not stand or walk alone a single step. I doctored with all the local doctors, and then with a Bowmanville doctor. Each one gave me some different medicine, but the more I took the worse I got.

At last the Bowmanville doctor told me that nothing could be done for me unless I went to the hospital in Toronto, where they might perhaps have some later treatment for paralysis which would fit my case. I went there toward the end of January, 1898, and remained under treatment in that institution for a little over four weeks. All was in vain; I got worse. Twelve doctors told me I could not recover, and that nothing could be done for me, so as I was getting worse every day, and there was no hope of their being able to help me in the least, I was removed to my home here. I was like a baby—unable to move.

At this extremity someone advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and my wife bought a box. We had not the slightest idea that they would help me, but, like a drowning man, I grasped at every straw. After I had used the first box, the numbness began to leave my finger tips, and I felt a little better, and kept on using the pills. By two months' time I could walk a little, and shortly afterward was able to go short distances without assistance.

The first time I went down town one of the doctors who had given me up saw me across the street, and not being able to believe his eyes, went to my brother, Robert, and asked: "Is that your brother Joe?" Robert told him that it was I, and he said in astonishment: "Well, I never expected to see him around again."

I used, altogether, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and by the first of May I was able to start to work again in the shop here, and I have never been sick or off work a day since, and that is over three and a half years ago.

I am glad of the opportunity to make this statement, for I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to work to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

(Signed) JOSEPH BROWN.

CANADA: Province of Ontario, County of Ontario, To Wit: } I, JOSEPH BROWN, of the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario and Province of Ontario,

Do Solemnly Declare, That the above statement, signed by me, is absolutely true, and I make this solemn declaration, believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

(Signed) JOSEPH BROWN.

Declared before me at the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, this 15th day of January, A.D. 1902.

(Signed) J. F. GRIERSON, a Notary Public. SEAL.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS PAINTING.

Where is my little dog boy? Fuseli, the keeper at the Royal Academy, used to ask, as he entered the room where the students were working, at the time when Sir Edwin Landseer, then but 12 years old, was one of them. Already the fair, curly-headed lad, with the gentle and graceful manners, the pleasant eyes and the childish face, had painted that "Portrait of Brutus"—a white bulldog—which the next year was exhibited and admired among the famous artists and full-fledged academians.

Landseer was indeed precocious in his art: he had sketched, with force and spirit, ever since he was of an age when his father, John Landseer, used to have to lift him over the stiles into the fields where his chosen subjects were gamboling or grazing. A lady whose family recollections have recently been privately circulated relates how her English mother once encountered the little prodigy at work.

She had gone to take a stroll on Hampstead Heath, carrying a book and accompanied by a favorite dog, a fine collie devoted to his mistress, but not very cordial in his feelings toward other people. After a time she sat down under a tree and began to read, while the dog lay beside her with his head against her knee. She became absorbed in her book, and scarcely noticed that soon the collie growled slightly. Presently the growl was repeated, but still she did not look up. A third time she heard the low, menacing rumble, and at length lifted her eyes to see what was amiss. Before her, not far away, a little fellow, not more than 8 or 9 years old, was seated on a stone gazing intently toward the dog, whose lips were drawn back angrily over glistening teeth. "He won't bit, little boy," she said reassuringly, and laid her hand soothingly on the head of her pet, who shifted his position and assumed a more amiable expression under her touch; but the little boy was by no means grateful.

"Oh," he cried, distressfully, "you have spoiled his growl."

He had been sketching the dog growling, and presently showed her his half-finished work, to her amazement and admiration. By that time the dog had made friends with him, and the growl was hopelessly lost; but the child proceeded to draw him smiling, as he called it—and a collie does smile, as every owner of one knows—and the second sketch completed, he told the lady his name before they parted. She never saw him again, but she was proud in after years to tell of the half hour she once spent with Edwin Landseer.—Youth's Companion.

PRINCE AND PEARL.

In the very same year, on the very same day,
Two little babies were born;
One was a dogky, and one was a girl,
One was named Prince, and one was named Pearl,
All on a New Year's morn.

But Prince grew fast, as doggies will,
Till he soon was large and strong,
With a coal-black coat, that was curly and fine,
With a big, big bark and a sorrowful whine;
And he learned to know right from wrong.

And Prince would sit by the baby Pearl,
Rocking her while she slept,
Gently, lightly, to and fro,
And the mother was free to come or go,
For Prince a true watch kept.

And when Pearl went to the village school,
A mile or more away,
Prince carried her basket, and primer, too,
And would run to fetch her when school was through,
At the close of the long, long day.

Oh! they were ever the best of friends,
In sunny or stormy weather;
Up in the mountains or down by the sea,
Prince and Pearl together.

—Emma C. Dowd.

THE BABY'S VALENTINE.

Teh postman rang the bell four times on the morning of Valentine's Day, and each time he came there were valentines for Bert and Will and Alice and Amy. Three or four apiece usually. Then, as the day went on there were more valentines. Valentines tucked under the door and thrown into the areaway, sent by messenger and one was even thrown into the window.

"Such lots and lots!" sighed Will, with satisfaction.

"Yes," cried Amy, "and see the gold angels on them."

"And the stars on mine!" exclaimed Alice. "Mine have got hearts and cupids and arrows, and here's a boy going to school, and such pretty verses. Hear this," and Bert read:

If you love me as I love you
Then we'll be forever true.

"And hear me," interrupted Alice:

The stars of heaven look down to see
How I love you and you love me.

"And mine," and Amy read:

Over the land and over the sea,
Dearest Valentine, come to me.

"We've all got lots," said Bert, "except the baby."

"That's so," Will said. "The baby didn't get one."

"He ought to have one," said little Amy, with tears in her eyes.

"Yes, he ought," declared Alice. "He can have one of mine."

"No, no," Bert cried, "that won't do. Those valentines are yours. He ought to have one for himself."

They all turned and looked at the baby. He didn't seem to mind his lack of valentines. He was sucking away on the leg of his dear old horse. The horse only had one leg. But

By O. S. Walsh, Lachine, Que.

the baby found great satisfaction in that one. Perhaps he would have been embrarrassed if the horse had had any more.

"Well, he shall have one anyway," Bert concluded. So he went and consulted mamma about it. She said she didn't believe the baby minded not having got a valentine. She would have sent him one, but he was rather young to enjoy it, she thought.

But Bert was quite sure the baby ought to have a valentine and that as the baby had been left out, he, Bert, was going to buy one for the baby. So mamma finally said: "Well, run along, dear."

The toy shop was only down one square, and then around the corner. Bert counted his pennies. There were ten of them. Ten cents. You ought to get a valentine for ten cents, he thought. He walked slowly along, trying to decide what kind to buy. What color and size, and what kind of poetry would the baby enjoy most. He was still undecided when he came to the door of the shop.

He stood in front of the window to look at the pretty display of lace paper, gold and silver tinsel, colored gauze and colored and gilt ornaments. The toy shop also held plenty of toys, but they had been put on the upper shelves to make room for the valentine show.

Bert's gaze wandered from the valentines to the Noah's arks, dolls, steam engines and animals of all kinds, sizes and colors. There was a pretty woolly sheep, perhaps baby would like that. And there was a fine horse, larger than the one baby had broken since Christmas, with a harness, and a strong stand with wheels. How pretty! Now perhaps—

"Well, Bert, not tired of valentines yet?" said someone behind Bert, and there was Aunt Kitty looking over his shoulder at the valentines and the toys.

"It's the baby, Aunt Kittie," began Bert.

"The baby; where, Bert?"

"Oh, I don't mean he's here. But the baby didn't get any valentines, Aunt Kittie."

"Well, that's a pity, Bert. But the baby's so little. I don't believe he minds."

"That's what mamma said," Bert answered, rather dubiously, "but I think I'd like to get him one. You see all the rest of us had such lots of valentines."

"Well, Bert, we'll get baby one if you say so. What shall it be. Blue, pink or yellow? The toy man has some left, hasn't he? There's a pretty blue one!"

"Yes," hesitated Bert. "Do you think a horse would make a good valentine, Auntie Kittie?"

"Well, I think it might, Bert, if you like it," agreed the obliging young auntie. "Suppose we go in and see what the shop man asks for a horse. Now, there's a pretty one, up there in the corner!"

"Yes, I was just looking at that," exclaimed Bert, eagerly. "And, O Auntie Kittie, do you think ten cents would buy it?"

"Why, I think so, Bert. I'm quite sure it would—with a few cents added. And I think I've got just enough in my purse. Suppose we go in and see."

So into the store they walked. Bert held Aunt Kittie's hand tight. And they both looked at horses gravely. But nothing quite suited until the shopkeeper took that very horse out of the window and put it on the counter.

"Ah!" exclaimed Bert.

"Yes, I think that will do," nodded Auntie Kittie. "We will take that one, please. Now, Bert, give me your money."

Auntie added another coin to the ten cents when she handed it to the man and Bert never knew exactly how much that horse did cost. But it didn't matter. The baby had his valentine at last.

A fine valentine he was. Bert carried him home and rang the bell with great ceremony and took the package upstairs, followed by the other children, all eager to see the baby's valentine. "Ah!" and "Oh!" and "Ain't he fine!" they all cried.

The baby admired his valentine quite as much as Bert expected. He made a dash for the splendid animal as soon as Bert took it out of the papers. And then, pop! went Dobbin's head into the baby's round red mouth.

"Dear, dear!" cried nurse. "Now he'll get every bit of the paint off. What shall I do with him?"

"Never mind, Mary," cried Bert, sturdily. "It's his valentine and he can suck every bit of the paint off if he wants to!"

"Indeed, and I hope not!" Mary said in dismay. "The blessed angel!"

As to the baby, all he said was: "Goo! goo!" But that probably meant approval.

—L. W. Harrison, in Brooklyn Eagle.

Young Contributors

THE BITER BIT.

In a certain small village school, not so very far away it was the custom for every boy caught in the act of playing with a penknife, a top or any other trifling gimcrack, to be immediately marched up to dispose of that said article in the large capacious waste paper basket that stood by the side of the master's (an aged, white-haired man, dignified by the name of Professor Huddlecombe Dayson) desk. In time, you may be sure, it became quite filled with such articles peculiar to a schoolboy's fancy, so on every Friday afternoon, when the poor old thing was almost falling to pieces under its load, each boy came up in turn, after school hours, to claim his goods, and sometimes other's besides, as the case might be.

Now, Thomas Jones was a very wise boy for his age, but try as he would he could never master geography. To see him endeavoring to drive into his hard little noodle that an isthmus is a narrow neck of land, connecting two larger portions of land, and not a narrow portion of water connecting two larger necks of land, was almost heartrending. Yet Thomas was a plucky little fellow and also a great poet, in his own estimation, if not in the world's. Young Jones had written many poems on maters of universal interest, showing great talent, such as:

"Our teacher's name is Dayson,
For short we call him Day;
And every time he whirls the cane
He makes it feel for aye."

Thomas had copied every one of his poems, about ten in number, into a pretty little book, which his father had given him, and this volume he prized at great value. It had passed from one boy to another, until all save one in the whole school had read and re-read, had praised and praised again, every verse in the little book. Ah! who was this poor unfortunate lad who had failed to view the contents of that most illustrious pamphlet? He was Thomas' dire enemy, Benedict Clement Trowbridge, a tall, lanky boy, who had undoubtedly outgrown his name, for it had come down to plain Ben among the other boys of the village. Mr. Trowbridge, jr., however, determined to get hold of that book or die in the attempt, and he, proving too valuable to the world at large, was successful before he had a chance to give up the ghost. It all came about in this way: One day—it was a blue Monday, if I remember aright—as Thomas was hurrying off to school with his beloved book, as he thought, tucked snugly under his arm, and his hands in his pockets, he heard footsteps close behind him, and on looking round beheld Ben shuffling after him, smiling blandly, and with his right hand clasped over his jacket pocket. Neither boy spoke. Ben, hurrying past, entered the school just as the bell had ceased to ring. It was at that moment that Thomas discovered that his book was missing. His grief knew no bounds. It was too late to go back and hunt for it, and Professor Dayson was always so wild on Mondays, so there was nothing left for him to do but to go straight to the classroom. Poor Thomas bore his loss manfully until recess came. Then, surrounded by his sympathetic friends, he told them sorrowfully how all his cherished hopes had been blasted and how, in one sad morning, he had lost fame and fortune. His friends, after listening to his mournful tale, went systematically to work to rummage the cloakroom for the missing book. They kept on, inspecting every possible and impossible place where a book could conceal itself until the bell rang, and Thomas went in again to suffer tortures. In their search, however, no one had noticed Ben, who appeared very jubilant that morning, and who showed two rows of very large teeth when he smiled, which he did every time he kicked a rubber or a cap across the room under the pretence of joining in the hunt. Two more terribly days passed without bringing any news of the missing fortune. Thomas would not be consoled. He said that he had nothing more to live for since his poems had been snatched away from him by the great invisible hand of Fate. One day on their way home from school his alarmed friends, holding a council, declared that Thomas would surely fade away and gradually die. (You may put that to music if you choose.)

Wednesday was at last ushered in, and with it a geography lesson. Thomas went to school with his tattered old geography under his arm, and feeling more wretched than ever, wished that that same terrrible Hand would snatch him from this cruel world as it had carried off his precious book. Tired and trembling like a leaf in a gale, Thomas took his place with the other boys and immediately fell into a pensive reverie, out of which he was ignominously roused half an hour later when the class was called up for geography. He crawled to his feet when the others stood, but felt his heart slowly creeping into his boots, and he knew his voice would follow as soon as his turn came to answer. And so it did. What sounds that did reach stern Professor Dayson's ears, although they were indeed laughable, brought a frown on the good old man's brow, which was not very encouraging. Thomas was asked to give the capitals of the countries of Europe. With a very long face he promptly answered. "London, capital France." He felt sure that there was a smile on every face except his own, and the master's. Then, when he continued to say, with his eyes circling the dusty, cobwebbed rafters of the ceiling, and his hands fumbling with his top string behind his back, that Germany's capital was Amsterdam, and Constantinople was the capital of England, the smile broadened into a titter, which was passed from one boy to another as a good thing. The frown on the master's face grew as dark as a thunder cloud, and the fury of storm burst when the teacher, in a rage terrible to behold, ordered the vanquished Thomas up to his (the master's) desk to study the lesson. Tommy meekly obeyed, holding the book, as he stood by the professor's desk, upside down, and he never once noticed his mistake until the geography lesson was over and the higher class had stood for geometry. The teacher was excitedly explaining a geometrical figure on the blackboard, when Tommy suddenly awoke from his day-dream and espied the well-filled waste paper basket with interest. An idea struck him. He popped in his hand and brought out a rusty fishing hook in a tangle of twine. The owner immediately shook his fist at Thomas, while Thomas in turn defiantly stuck out his tongue at him and put the hook and line in his own coat pocket. In went his hand again, right down to the very bottom of the old basket, and out he brought—what? Could he believe his eyes?—was it really? Yes, it was the long-lost book of poems. Thomas hugged it passionately to his fluttering heart. Some of the boys looked up with a surprised smile, but Ben had never before worked so hard in all his life as he was doing now. Thomas convulsively opened the book, but gave a start back as he beheld on the first fly-leaf, in place of his own name, that of Benedict Clement Trowbridge, written in round bold letters. Thomas shook his fist threateningly at the plagiarist, but was lost on Ben, as he was far too busy with his "midse, to stock," and "stock, to expense," etc., to take notice of what was going on in the room. More alterations stared poor Thomas in the face on the next page. His most exquisite poem had been tampered with. Here is a copy of it, but where "Thomas Jones" occurs read "Benedict," like the original did:

"The greatest frog in the pool,
The greatest donkey in the stall,
The greatest coward in the school,
The one who has the greatest gall,
Is Thomas Jones."

Thomas' blood boiled. He gave a little cry of anger, and just at the moment Professor Dayson turned suddenly round, and seeing that he was being kept from his lessons by the magic of the little book he held, ordered him to put it on his (the professor's) desk and return to his own seat to study. So Jones' precious poems were once again lost to him.

The next morning came, and with it a prediction among the boys of the village school that something unusual was about to happen, which would at least for a few minutes interrupt the monotony of the school hours. When all had assembled, and the morning prayers over, the stern professor stood up, and surveyed the rows of boys with an angry look on his wrinkled face.

"Boys," he began, "it has grieved me very much indeed to think that one of my pupils should be capable of composing and, above all, taking the pains to write down on paper such trash as this book (he held up the fatal volume of poems) contains. Some of you may turn out to be great men of the world, whether in the political or financial sphere I do not know, but I am positive that none will ever become famous as poets, so why pretend to be poetical? Besides, the compositions in this book do not merit the name of poems. However, the poet," sarcastically, "may come up for his works, and do not let it occur again, sir."

There was silence for a while, and the boys all stared at Thomas Jones with surprise, but he, undaunted, with a broad smile on his shining face, folded his arms and remained where he was.

"Benedict," thundered the professor, "as your name is written on the fly-leaf and your signature attached to every rhyme, I presume that you are the author. Come forward at once."

The boys looked still more puzzled than before when they saw Master Trowbridge slowly leave his chair and go up after the book.

Professor Dayson then resumed his seat again, the crank was turned once more, and the boys were set to work as usual.

Thomas Jones has now dropped from the firmament and his brilliancy as a poet is no longer observed among the great fixed stars of Canadian literature. This little incident, however, saved Benedict Trowbridge from being dishonest, for he has never since been known to meddle with other people's property or to take anything that does not belong literally to him.—A. B. Church, Lachine, Que.

SOME NEW PUZZLES.

417b St. Antoine Street,
Montreal, Feb. 11, 1902.

Dear Pandora,—I have been watching the paper closely for some time past with the hope of seeing some puzzles, and have been disappointed, so I venture to enclose a few for the juniors, trusting they may be accepted. Yours truly,

Aged 12 years. LOTTIE M. JAGKSON.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

Do not allow an inexperienced nurse girl or any other person to give your children medicines that you know nothing about. No one but the mother is competent to administer medicine to babies, as others are too likely to choose one of the many medicines containing opiates so that the child will go to sleep quickly and be less trouble.

It doesn't help a sick baby to give it soothing drugs. On the contrary, it lessens its chance of recovery.

Baby's Own Tablets are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless.

At the same time they are the most effective medicine known to science.

For Preventing Croup

curing fevers, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, sour stomach, irritation when teething, nervousness and sleeplessness these tablets have no superior.

No matter whether the baby is sick or well these tablets should always be in the house.

They not only cure infantile disorders, but they prevent them and should be used whenever the baby shows the slightest sign of illness.

This remedy has the most remarkable record of any medicine of the kind and dissolved in water will be taken without objection by the smallest or most sickly infant.

They are sweet, little lozenges, free from all objections which are generally raised against children's medicines.

They can be found at druggists or be sent direct by us, if desired, prepaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents per box.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

ONE RUB with Sunlight Soap cleans more than two rubs with impure soap.
ONE OUNCE of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of impure soap.
ONE WASHING with Sunlight Soap will produce purer linen than two washings with impure soap.
ONE WASH with Sunlight Soap will make linen last clean longer than two washes with impure soap.
TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap wear the linen less than one washing with impure soap.
TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less labor for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.
TWO WASHINGS with Sunlight Soap entail less strain on the nerves than one washing with impure soap.
FIVE CENTS' worth of Sunlight Soap has more washing property than ten cents' worth of impure soap.
ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do more work than two will with impure soap.
ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do better work than two will with impure soap.
ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will do quicker work than two will with impure soap.
ONE WOMAN with Sunlight Soap will have time to think; two women using impure soap will have no time but to worry and work.
ONE WOMAN without a maid can wash with Sunlight Soap and do her own work; another woman using impure soap must have a maid to help.
ONE WOMAN with a maid can do her wash at home with Sunlight Soap; another woman with a maid, and using impure soap, must send her wash out.
LAUNDRY BILLS are reduced by the simplicity of the "Sunlight way of washing;" many small articles can be easily washed at home.
LAUNDRIES using impure soap burn the nap off woollens, and the surface off linens.
LAUNDRIES using only Sunlight Soap preserve longer the nap on woollens and the surface on linens.
ONE HOME escapes disease; another brings it in with impure soap.
"SUNLIGHT" HOME is early tidied; the good man enjoys it.
"IMPURE SOAP" HOME is never so tidy; the good man enjoys himself elsewhere.

But why continue longer? The Canadian woman who will try Sunlight Soap must see for herself that

Sunlight Soap Reduces Expense.

Ask your Grocer for Octagon Bar
The Ideal Laundry Shape

FREE If your grocer cannot supply Sunlight Soap, write to LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, TORONTO, sending his name and address, and a trial sample will be sent you free of cost. Please don't omit to give your own full name and address. **FREE**

Towns in Canada—Alcivtor, Retrewatmenwen, Echeuq, Ontotor, Leamonrt, Nipmwge.

Names of Writers—Felowgoinl, Asnwot, Oreom, Earpsekhas, Tosct, Akdre.

THE PETS AT PLAY.

A bark, a meow, and away they go,
Upstairs, downstairs, scampering so,
Under the sofa or up on the chair,
High or low comes in for a share,
When Major and pussy are playing.

The barks are deafening, the meows the same,
When the pussy and Major are having a game,
The howls are terrific, so loud and so long,
That the neighbors around wonder what can be wrong,
When Major and pussy are playing.

When pussy climbs up to a perch that is high,
And Major can't follow, though hard he does try,
His revenge he takes, when at length she comes down,
And the noise that they make can be heard all thro' town,
When Major and pussy are playing.

—Kitty Turner.

The Post Bag.

You are all invited to write to this department. Letters will be answered in the order in which they are received. Make your communications brief.

Donald.—Perhaps that twelve-year-old girl was an infant prodigy. When once you decide on a profession, use your tastes, habits, occupations, manners and, in fact, everything, as so many aids. I mean do things with an eye to your one great plan. Dear me, that looks very mixed, but perhaps you understand what I mean. He will probably try to discourage you and will say you are very young, and the life is very hard, and it is years before one gets success, etc., etc. Not being Anna Eva Fay, I can't read the future, and tell you exactly, but I think he will say these things. The story wasn't bad at all. Writing on one side of the paper only applies when the stuff is for publication. "Stuff" is a technical term, and not meant as an insult. Write to me if I can help you at all, and write anyway.

O. S. Walsh.—I am putting in your drawing. It is amusing and pretty clear. Oh, dear, oh dear, O. S. Walsh, you want me to write you a letter telling how to make a print or stamp out of some metal that the papers have, and in the exact shape of the sketch, and when the put ink on it it prints the drawing exactly like the other." Well, I'll tell it here and others will also get the benefit of the information. The drawing must be on white paper, with black ink. It is first photographed, any size desired, then transferred to zinc, and etched in an acid bath. The etching removes all parts of the plate which it is not desired should appear, leaving the lines of the original drawing.

J. H. Stairs.—Thank you for the letter about W. J. Quinn's work. I feel sure he will do well. Has he had any instruction?

Clarence Bird.—I will use your little puzzle next week.

H. C. LaFontaine.—I feel very stupid today. Masquerade dresses—let me see—"Dolly Varden," Red Riding Hood, Chinese Girl, I can't think of any at all. If you went as The Herald you could have your skirt of the papers and trimmings of headings. Tell me what you do wear. There will be another competition soon.

Thetis.—The contribution was excellent. It will be published next week, and should prove very interesting to the girls and boys mentioned. You have "hit off" nearly everyone.

Hazel.—How do you do? I have a guilty recollection of a photo put away in my desk which should have been returned long ago.

W. J. Quinn.—I will use the drawing very shortly. Thank you. Let me know if I can help you with any advice.

Teddy Caplan.—I will use the little sketch soon. It's a copy, isn't it?

J.C.L.—Oh, no, not at all. Why did you think so?

Cured of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing $800 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on Piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

After the rock-strewn steeps of earth,
The "pastures green" of heaven;
For every joy denied us here,
Eeternal pleasures given.

After the troubled seas below,
The "waters still" above;
For loneliness and sighing now,
Hearts joined in endless love.

After the fitful skies of earth,
The changeless light of heaven;
Of every mystery in life
God's own solution given.

Be patient, then, a little while,
Though dark may be earth's day;
Soon will the morn of Heaven break—
The "shadows flee away."

Toronto. —Amy Parkinson.

Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, of Huntingdon, Que., who has been so faithful a member of Montreal Branch, has decided to establish a branch of the Sunshine Society in her own town. Accordingly, on Thursday last, a large number of ladies met at Mrs. Mitchell's residence and resolved themselves into the Huntingdon Sunshine Society, of which, we may be sure, we shall hear great things in the future.

The secretary of Montreal Branch has received a number of requests for addresses where magazines may be sent. Any one wishing to have reading matter sent them should communicate with Miss Jones, 510 Cadieux Street.

The regular monthly meeting will take place on Tuesday evening, February 18, in the Y.W.C.A. parlors. Every member is requested to be present.

Miss Florence A. Lazier, Belleville, Ont., writes that she will try to form a branch there.

Miss Victoria Lareau, Box 22, Quebec, would be glad of silk and other materials to make centre pieces and embroidered collars.

All communications in regard to the organization of branches should be addressed to Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, the president-general of the International Sunshine Society, 90 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Give pleasure. Lose no chance of giving pleasure. You will pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that you can do, or any kindness that you can show to any human being, you had better do it now. Do not defer or neglect it, for you will not pass this way again.

The Herald is the official organ for Canada.

Keep your face with sunshine in it,
Every hour, every minute;
If no happy days you know
Face about and make them so.
If the blues are in your breast,
Stationed through you do your best,
Flee from self and work and home
Down where misery's children roam;
Lend a hand and you have done it;
Joy is yours, for you have won it.

The Westmount Sunshine Society is always glad of donations of literature, which should be sent so addressed to Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The Westmount secretary is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine Street, who acknowledges with thanks donations of literature from the following: Dr. McArthur, Miss Helsey, Mrs. Lighthall, Mrs. Murphy (Harvey, Ont.), Miss Jaques (Westmount), Mrs. McArthur (Maxville, Ont.), Mr. Powter (Westmount), Mrs. Church, Mrs. Robertson, a very generous donation, and Christian Heralds from John.

On Thursday evening the Westmount Sunshine Society had a most interesting debate and social evening. The guests were cordially received by the officers, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss McFarlane, Mrs. A. Macdonald and Miss Macdonald, all prettily dressed. A great many were present in the cosy hall. Music and refreshments added to the sociability of the affair, the Misses Goodchild and Hare playing the violin, and Mr. Morris and Miss Brown singing. Mr. D McCormick, K.C., made an admirable chairman, and the judges were Mayor Lighthall and Mr. H. A. Hodgson. The subject was: "Who can scatter the most sunshine, the club or the home woman?" and the decision was in favor of the latter. Captain E. J. Chambers and Mr. St. Clair Hamilton, journalists, were chosen to advocate the cause of the home woman, while two members of the legal profession, Messrs. D. S. Moffatt and E. E. Howard, defended the interests of the club woman. Captain Chambers opened the argument and gave a word picture of the ideal woman of the home and her superior influence. He objected to women usurping the functions of men. Not a great deal of criticism, he felt, could be directed to the woman who only gave a reasonable portion of her time to organization of her sex, but it was painful to man's admiration of woman moving toward the strife of politics, making athletics an avocation instead of a recreation, and neglecting the noblest functions for which she was created.

Mr. Moffatt argued that woman's function was not only to devote attention to home affairs, but go out in the world with her influence, which was needed to purify politics, and many other things, which men were failing to get in a satisfactory state. Women's clubs were for that purpose exclusively. Then he spoke of the work performed by organized effort of women, the W.C.T.U., the Y.W.C.A. and the women's trade societies. He spoke bravely for the woman of the club and equal rights.

Mr. St. Clair Hamilton dispensed his views briefly, giving a humorous picture of the havoc created in his garden by a beautiful butterfly, and said what he and his friend deplored were the women of the butterfly type, who left havoc and desolation in their wake.

Mr. E. E. Howard did not want to see woman hemmed in with her broom, but permitted to take it out in the world, where her useful influence was required. "I want more than a housemaid or a good cook to be my wife. I want a woman who is a comrade, to share my highest thoughts," said the speaker, who pointed out later that the races most chivalrous to women—Anglo-Saxon and Teutons—had the greatest number of women clubs.

TEN YEARS OF BLESSED WORK AND GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World.

For the last ten years the work of Paine's Celery Compound has been a blessed and cheering one to men and women of every rank in society. In no one case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has been used promptly, it has in every case brought a cure.

The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this Canada of ours. The great life-giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and depressed to health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarsaparillas, nervines and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.

It is to this best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention to every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, heart trouble, dyspepsia, anaemia, blood diseases, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.

It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease banisher when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; when many of your friends and neighbors have been made well by its use. The health-giving virtues are so eminently great that the ablest physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound daily, for the sick.

If you are weak physically, in the grasp of disease, or simply feeling out-of-sorts, irritable, sleepless or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.
Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.
Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

From the Capitals of the Provinces

A MILD WINTER IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The Naval Reserves Doing Well—Exploiting the Colony's Iron Deposits.

(From The Herald's Special Correspondent.)

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 14.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there has never been a winter in our colony to equal the present. February opened with the whole country devoid of snow, and a series of rainstorms the past week softened the earth so much that excavations for building work in the spring are being made, a thing unique in our history. A writer on one of the papers comments upon the fact that it is not possible to get enough snow in the whole peninsula of Avalon to make a snowball, and the best evidence of the mildness of the whole season is afforded by the fact that the rink at St. John's has been open only eight nights since winter began. Nor is there much indication of a change, for while there is another month yet in which we may reasonably expect a fair share of frost, the whole course of the year has been such as to make the prevalence of such highly improbable. In the remote northern regions some frost has been felt, and snow has fallen, but nowhere has there been anything like the severity of previous years. The trains have been running across the country almost without interruption, and the northern steamer was able to keep up communication with the farther coastline until the end of January. But there were frightful gales on the southern seaboard, the mail boat Bruce was disabled, and it is feared that the American herring vessels met disaster on their way home to Gloucester with their cargoes.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

The news received from our second year's contingent of naval reservists, now cruising in the West Indies in H.M.S. Charybdes, is most encouraging, and shows that they are maintaining the standard set by their predecessors a year ago. They are doing well in their training in the naval work, for in the sailorly exercises they need no teachers. In the regatta held at New Year they beat the crack crew of the flagship Crescent in the cutter races, and also beat the whole squadron in the pumace contest, though they rowed only fourteen oars, and some of the other boats rowed sixteen. Their victory over all the fleet was warmly enjoyed by all concerned, as showing the quality of the men. These two races were the only ones the Charybdis won, so the distinction was all the more noteworthy. Lieut. Freemantle, of that ship, who has the special charge of the contingent, tendered the crews a supper, and the admiral and commodore congratulated them on upholding the reputation of the oldest colony. The lads are orderly and earnest, keen to learn and apt in retaining their knowledge, and they make better progress in drill than the raw recruits gathered from all parts of England. It is too early yet to learn what ratings they are likely to receive when they pass their examinations at the close of their six-months term of sea service, but they are all striving to outdo the contingent of 1900; in which 44 out of 50 earned first-class, passing the grade of qualified seamen. The sparsity of food, which formed a subject for complaint with the previous squad, has been rectified this year, the Admiralty having relaxed the scale somewhat, on the representations of Commodore Clifford, a proceeding which is likely ere long to be extended to the whole royal navy.

DEVELOPING IRON DEPOSITS.

During the coming summer the introduction of considerable capital for the development of new iron deposits is confidently expected. The fame of the wonderful hemalite areas at Belle Island has attracted the attention of British and American ironmasters to our other possibilities in the same direction, and likely locations are being eagerly sought for, not afone in Newfoundland, but in Labrador as well. The proximity of our coastline, as compared with the American and Canadian orebeds, makes it eminently desirable that the iron deposits, if any, which exist here should be exploited, because they can be mined so much more cheaply and shipped so much more conveniently than similar products farther west. There is reason to think that an abundance of this ore exists along our seaboard, and if paying mines can be developed, the prospect will be a brighter one. It may be that in such a case the working of these iron beds implies the future prosperity of our colony. On the one side it would ensure abundant employment for the masses; on the other the result of the export duty to be imposed on iron ore will be to greatly stabilitate our finances. The tremendous increase in the iron and steel trade in late years is taxing the capacity of the known ore deposits in every country, and new ones must be secured and worked ere long or else the price of the smelted products must be enhanced enormously. In this new industrial boom it seems almost certain that Newfoundland will have a prominent place, for if the ore is in the quantity in which it is believed to exist there will be ample supplies to satisfy the needs of many of the world's smelting centres for years to come, while the labor can be obtained here lower than anywhere else in North America.

P. T. McG.

PROHIBITION SOLE TOPIC IN TORONTO

Referendum Feature is Being Widely Canvassed by the Public.

(From The Herald's Special Correspondent.)

Toronto, February 14.—(Special.)— The sensation of the week in political circles in Ontario has been the Ontario Government's referendum on the prohibition question. In preparing the measure Premier Ross evidently started out with the assumption that electors who will take the trouble to go to the polls and vote Conservative or Liberal should be at least equally concerned in voting on the great moral question of prohibition, and therefore take the trouble to record their votes for or against the measure. Whether the men of Ontario are as much concerned in the one as in the other, of course, remains to be seen in the unique test to be made on October 14th next. Certainly, however, in the past, the vote has been much smaller on the plebiscites than in elections. In 1898, the Ontario vote on the Dominion plebiscite was 269,774, compared with 433,100 votes polled that year in the Dominion general election. This lack of polling strength in the past when combined with the Ross referendum is not at all consoling to the prohibitionist, for it means that a tremendous increase in the prohibition vote will have to be made before it surpasses half the total vote which will likely be polled in the next Provincial elections. The latter will in all probability not be less than 450,000, thus necessitating a vote of over 225,000 for prohibition on October 14.—This will not be easy of attainment.

The referendum feature will likely have an important bearing on the Provincial elections. It will be to the liquor interests to have the election vote as large as possible, while prohibitonists will be consulting their interests by staying away from the polls, that the total may be as small as possible. Then the reverse of these positions will be in order when the referendum is submitted. Sized up, there is the possible conclusion by the Premier that a strong vote of the electorate is necessary to the enactment of such a sweeping measure as prohibiton.

LOAN COMPANIES' POWERS.

One of the most important of the lesser bills laid before the Legislature this week was under the care of T. H. Preston, M.P.P., and proposes to permit loan companies to invest money in iron, coal and steel companies. It seems that loan companies have been chafing because they have been prohibited from sharing in the profits of the recent boom in Dominion Coal Company stock. It is said, also, that some of them would like the privilege of getting interested in Morgan's Steel Trust. Attorney-General Gibson gave it as his opinion that such stocks were of a more speculative variety than the gas, electric light, and other shares which may be had. "Wait," he said, "until I see whether it would be a good thing for the loan companies to have this additional privilege or not."

A. C. B.

LAWYERS DIFFER ON MEANING OF LAW

But New Brunswick Compulsory Vaccination Did Not Apply to St. John.

(From The Herald's Special Correspondent.)

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.—There are now two vacancies in the Provincial Legislature—King's county, where the election will take place on March 1, and York county, where a successor has to be chosen to Hon. F. P. Thompson, called to the Senate. The Conservative party, smarting under the recent defeat of Rev. Joseph McLeod in his contest with Mr. Gibson for the Federal House, is not likely to put a candidate in the field. The Government party has not yet selected its candidate, but it is generally believed that the man chosen will have a walkover. Many names are mentioned and the only difficulty is in making a selection. A general election will be held this fall and the man chosen must therefore be prepared to face two contents if they are forced on him. In King's county there is a keen contest and both sides are shouting victory. There are local conditions that make the fight an interesting one and that leaves the result one of considerable doubt.

A SOCIABLE GOVERNOR.

Governor Snowball has not yet secured a residence in Fredericton, but is negotiating with ex-Mayor Beckwith for his beautiful home. It has not yet developed whether His Honor wants the house for the session only or whether he will take a five years lease and make the provincial capital his residence during his term of office. Fredericton people hope for the latter and are counting on a revival of gaities that existed under some of the Governors in the days when Government House was maintained at the expense of the province. Friends of Mr. Snowball have predicted that he will entertain lavishly and the latest announcement is that the festivities will be started on the opening day of the session, when the Governor and Mrs. Snowball will hold a reception in the Parliament Buildings which will be a very brilliant affair and a decided novelty so far as this province is concerned. Judging from the predictions made the four or five weeks of the legislative session will be one continuous round of receptions, balls and other entertainments that will make up to the legislators for the many years they have been without these festivities. If all sounds good and Fredericton is building great hopes on the realization of the predictions made.

WHEN LAWYERS DIFFER.

A curious condition of affairs has arisen here in connection with the recent smallpox outbreak. A year or more ago when the disease was raging in certain other sections of the province the Provincial Government by order-in-council made provision for vaccination, and at the same time provided how, when necessity arose in other sections, the vaccination provisions could be made to apply there. When the outbreak occurred in St. John the local Board of Health engaged as its legal adviser, Col. John R. Armstrong. This gentleman on reading the orders-in-council decided that they did not and could not apply to St. John and so advised the Board. He also wrote a letter to Attorney-General Pugsley explaining his view and asking for an expression of opinion. The Attorney-General wrote agreeing with the view of Mr. Armstrong and then an appeal was made to the Government to make provision for compulsory vaccination in St. John. A meeting was arranged between members of the Board and members of the Government. At this Premier Tweedie, who is also a lawyer, took the view that the original order did apply to St. John and was sufficient for the local Board to act under. After listening to his argument the Attorney-General changed his mind and so the Board of Health were told to go ahead. Col. Armstrong was not satisfied and he advised the Board to go slowly. A test case was made, Mr. D. R. Jack, a well-known insurance man, fighting the Board's demand that he be vaccinated. Mr. Jack was convicted by the local magistrate, but carried the case to the full court, and four of the six judges decided in favor of Col. Armstrong's original intention, and against the view of the Premier and the amended view of the Attorney-General. Fortunately the Board of Health had faith in its own adviser. If it had acted under the advice of the Government lawyers a large number of suits for damages might have resulted, materially swelling the already large bills incurred in stamping out the outbreak.

Within the past few days serious complaints have been made against the internal management of the General Public Hospital, and as a result the commissioners have demanded an investigation. The provincial executive will appoint a Royal Commission and it is anticipated that the whole question of the running of the institution will be gone into.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

St. John capitalists, chiefly members of the James Pender Wire Nail Company, are promoting a company in which it is understood many Montrealers will join to build in Sydney a large factory for the manufacture of steel wire. At present the Pender Company and the other Canadian manufacturers of wire nails have to buy their raw product from the American Steel & Wire Trust and it is reported they have on more than one occasion felt the heavy hand of this octopus. The establishment of the steel industry at Sydney gives an opening for a Canadian factory to manufacture wire, and the Canadian manufacturers of wire nails are all said to be interested in the new company. It will be capitalized at $500,000, and St. John people will have the controlling interest. The Pender Company has been such a great financial success that there is absolute confidence in its manager and no difficulty will be experienced in getting the money required.

F. B. E.

KICKED BY 500 BOYS

Duke of Genoa's Painful Experience When Spain Wanted a King.

London, Feb. 14.—The Duke of Genoa, who is coming to England for the coronation in command of the Italian war ships, will thus return to the land of his boyhood. Prince Thomas, of Savoy, who succeeded his father as Duke of Genoa when he was a child, was sent to school at Harrow. Many amusing stories are related of his experiences.

His command of the English idiom was imperfect. He astonished the head master when, in reply to a gracious question about his French lessons, the Duke replied: "Oh; the French is easy enough, but the French master is beastful."

On October 3, 1869, the Cortes decided to offer the crown of Spain to the Duke of Genoa, then a fourth form boy at Harrow. When the news went abroad that the offer had been accepted all of the five hundred boys in the school kicked the Duke, with the laudable ambition of being able to say in after life that they had kicked a king. One boy only, it is said, of the Jacobite family of Stuart, abstained, saying, emotionally, that he could not bear to touch the Lord's anointed.

This was a little premature, for, unluckily, King Victor Emmanuel, fearing dynastic complications, compelled his nephew to reject the proffered crown. So the hapless prince got all of the kicks and none of the glory.

PLANS UNIVERSAL POSTAGE STAMP.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The French Postmaster-General is studying an important reform. It is the introduction of a stamped envelope for international use.

At present a person in Paris writing abroad can only enclose French stamps for a reply, which is useless. To send a postoffice order for five cents is rather ridiculous.

The Postmaster-General is now negotiating with his foreign colleagues.

INVENTOR OF LANCERS A SUICIDE.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The decay of dancing is tragically illustrated by the suicide of Henri Cellarius, famous as the inventor of the lancers. In the palmy days of the Second Empire he taught the Prince Imperial to trip the light fantastic. Last Monday he lit a charcoal stove, preferring death to starvation. He was 62 years old.

FAMOUS POEMS

Readers are Invited to Suggest well known Verses for Publication.

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door,
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more—
And Sheridan twenty miles away!

And wilder still, those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold—
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
With Sheridan twenty miles away!

But there is a road from Winchester Town,
A good broad highway leading down;
And there, through the flash of the morning light,
A steed as black as the steeds of night
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight—
As if he knew the terrible need,
He stretched away with the utmost speed;
Hills rose and fell—but his heart was gray
With Sheridan fifteen miles away!

Still sprung from these swift hoofs, thundering South,
The dust, like the smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet, sweeping faster and faster;
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster;
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battlefield calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away!

Under his spurning feet, the road,
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a barque fed with furnace ire,
Swept on with his wild eyes full of fire;
But, lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away!

The first the general saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops!—
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both;
And striking his spurs with a terrible oath
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzahs,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan, all the way
From Winchester Town to save the day!"

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Sheridan!
Hurrah! Hurrah! for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high
Under the dome of the Union sky—
The American soldier's Temple of Fame—
There with the glorious general's name,
Be it said in letters both gold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day
By carrying Sheridan into the fight
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

—Thomas Buchanan Read.

The Week at McGill

A very small proportion of the citizens of Montreal, and indeed very few of the students of McGill are aware of the significance of the small monument situated directly in front of the arts building. In the centre of a small triangle at the head of the college avenue this monument stands, surrounded in summer by numerous lilac bushes and other shrubs whose foliage almost completely hides it from the public gaze, while in winter it stands forth bleak and cold and almost buried beneath the snow. Day after day the students pass this spot hurrying to and from lectures, but the majority never even cast a glance at it and few trouble themselves sufficiently to read the engraving on the front even if they knew that there was any thing inscribed thereon. Little do they reck that beneath this monument lie the remains of the man who founded this great university of which the whole of Canada is so proud, and whose fame has spread over the whole of the civilized world as one of the greatest institutions of learning. If one pauses for a moment ere hurrying past and devotes a few moments to deciphering the inscription one reads:

"To the memory of the Honorable James McGill, a native of Glasgow, North Britain, and during several years a representative of the city of Montreal in legislative assembly, and colonel of the 4th Battalion of Montreal militia, who departed this life on the 10th day of December, 1813, in his 60th year.

"In his loyalty to his sovereign and in ability, integrity, industry and zeal as a magistrate and in the other relations of public and private life he was conspicuous. His loss is accordingly sincerely felt and greatly regretted."

This monument was erected to his memory by the citizens of Montreal and placed in the Protestant cemetery on Dorchester Street. When this cemetery was converted into the present Dominion Square the remains and the monument were removed to the present site as the inscription at the base testifies.

This monument and the remains which it covers were removed from the old Protestant cemetery, Dorchester Street, and placed here in grateful remembrance of the founder of this university on the 23rd of June, 1875."

The monument while a little out of repair is still in very good condition considering the length of time it has withstood the severity of our Canadian winters, and may it long continue to stand where it is at present as a token of grateful remembrance of the founder of old McGill.

* * *

For some years past the agent of one of the "stereopticon views" companies has appeared with great regularity at McGill about this season of the year, scouring from amongst the students, agents to tour the country selling their views and instruments. They must make good agents, for this year three other firms have their agents here and are making splendid offers to all who take employment with them. To a student who through force of circumstances is obliged to seek employment for the summer months this offers at once a means of securing a holiday and of bettering his finances for if he sets his mind to the work he can earn several hundred dollars, and at the same time the outdoor life which he leads will build up his strength and health so that when college reopens in the fall he will be in every way prepared for a year's hard work.

* * *

Students of the IV year medicine who would like to take a special course in obstetrics will be interested in a notice posted on the library notice board giving full particulars concerning courses in this subject at the Sloane Maternity hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

* * *

The weekly meeting of the Physical Society was held on Thursday afternoon in the Physics Building. For the major subject Prof. Tory gave a lecture on "a new air thermometer," and Prof. Cox gave a very interesting discussion on "The Induction Coil (Lord Rayleigh)."

* * *

The annual meeting of the McGill Y.M.C.A. will take place at 7.30 Saturday evening in the McGill Y.M.C.A. Building. After the meeting refreshments will be served.

* * *

The regular Sunday meeting of the Y.M.C.A. will be held to-morrow afternoon in the Redpath museum. Dr. J. Clark Murray will conduct the meeting, and Mr. N. McLeod, B.A., will be the soloist.

* * *

A full account of the Queen's-McGill debate held last night will be found in another page of this issue, and should be something in which every undergraduate is interested.

ACTION DISMISSED.

In the Practice Court this morning Mr. Justice Mathieu dismissed the case of Walter Grose vs. the Diamond Light Co. In this case the plaintiff asked that the defendant be condemned to pay him $3,034.38 for goods which the defendant ordered from the plaintiff, but refused to receive when tendered. The defendant claimed that the goods were not received within the time mentioned in the contract, and the court dismissed the action.

GRATEFUL WORDS

A Quebec Gentleman who found in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a Perfect Cure for his Dyspepsia.

One who has never had to endure the dreadful pain and depression of Dyspepsia cannot understand the wonderful gratitude of the slave who has found freedom from the bonds of this torturing monster. This feeling of gratitude is so overwhelming that its expression is often hard for these inexperienced ones to understand. It lends a color to the letters received in praise of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets which makes them seem almost overdone.

"I thank Providence for having been so good as to put Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in my way," is a sentence selected from a recent letter. This is a sample of what thousands say in different ways.

F. C. Hunt, the assistant postmaster at Opemican P.O., in Quebec, tells of his deliverance in this way:—

"Dyspepsia had me for a victim for some time—I suffered very severely—I saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and the cures they were making of very bad cases.

"I decided that if they could cure others so promptly and effectively they would be worth trying, and so I began to use them.

"From the very start I was benefitted and now I am completely cured.

"My thankfulness to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is too great for words to express, but I will always recommend them to those who may be suffering with Stomach Trouble or Dyspepsia."

Such warm expressions of gratitude are won by very few medicines, and testify in the most eloquent manner to the genuine curative qualities of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

There are many to-day enjoying the glad blessing of good health who but for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets would still be the melancholy and miserable victims of Stomach Troubles of one kind or another.

Is it any wonder then that strong language is used in expressing the thankfulness of these liberated captives.

CONSUMPTION

The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs are hopelessly involved and the doctors have given you up. Take it in its early stages and you are saved.

Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs, and at the earliest symptoms of lung trouble steps should be taken to arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weakness. Strength is the best measure of safety.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills

For Pale People

are the best tonic and strengh builder known to science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and proves conclusively that taken when the symptoms of consumption develop they build up, strengthen and invigorate the patient to a point where disease disappears.

Among those upon whom consumption had fastened its fangs, and who have proved the disease curable, is Mr. Ildege St. George, of St. Jerome, Que. Mr. St. George says:—"About a year ago I became greatly run down. I lost color, suffered constantly from headaches and pains in the sides; my appetite left me, and I became very weak. Then I was attacked by a cough, and was told that I was in consumption. The doctor ordered me to the Laurentian Mountains in the hope that the change of air would benefit me. I remained there for some time, but did not improve, and returned home feeling that I had not much longer to live. I then decided to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using several boxes my appetite began to return, and this seemed to mark the change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disappear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe, which frequently develops into consumption. They also cure neuralgia, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments, rheumatism, sciatica, anæmia and the ailments which make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery.

Do not take anything but the genuine, which always has the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all druggists or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOR SINGERS AND SPEAKERS

The New Remedy For Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure. He says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally, and, like everything else, I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me, and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.

"I have a little son who sings in a boy's choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit, and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much soda, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large, pleasant tasting lozenges, composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane, and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

A little book on treatment of catarrh mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

AND THOSE TROUBLED WITH

Palpitation, Throbbing or Irregular Beating of the Heart, Dizziness, Shortness of Breath, Distress after Exertion, Smothering Feeling, Spasms or Pain through the Breast and Heart, Morbid Condition of the Mind, Partial Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Anæmia, General Debility, After-Effects of Grippe, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Remember Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure the worst cases after other remedies fail.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

Age, Quality and Flavor Equalled by none.

Melchers

RED CROSS

Canadian Gin

The Only Pure Gin

that has been matured for years in Bonded warehouses and that is bottled under Government supervision as certified on every bottle by an official stamp.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO. MONTREAL.

DINNEFORD'S

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 MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.