THE MONTREAL HERALD.

THE WEATHER TO-MORROW—Cold.

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"GRAUSTARK," THE GREAT NOVEL, IS BEGUN IN THIS ISSUE. PAGE TWENTY.

34—Dept of Agriculture Archives Branch 18 Sept 01 21 Dec 01

Campaign For Dr. Lachapelle Started Yesterday

Large Meeting of Committee and Supporters Held at the Mechanics' Institute.

MANY WELL KNOWN CITIZENS WILL ACT ON COMMITTEE

Work of Directing the Campaign Placed in the Hands of Capable and Experienced Men—Candidacy Widely Endorsed Through the City.

The Long Room at the Mechanics' Institute was crowded yesterday afternoon when the supporters of Dr. Lachapelle's candidature for the mayoralty met to appoint the committees which will have in charge the active prosecution of the present campaign.

Mr. Matthew Hutchison, M.L.A., presided.

There was no speech-making whatever, but an inspirational feeling of confidence pervaded the assembly.

Among those present were:

Sir William Hingston	T. Charpentier
Senator Dandurand	Dr. S. Boucher
James Morgan	Trefle Dubreuil
Dr. Cralk	Jos. Brunet
B. J. Coghlin	L. E. Beauchamp
G. W. Stephens	Dr. Marien
Edgar Judge	Frs. Martineau
F. L. Beique	Emile Fontaine
Wm. McNally	Jos. Courtois
J. P. Kavanagh	Dr. F. G. Finley
J. S. Buchan	John Anderson
Felix Casey	J. Robinson
Lt.-Col. Prevost	G. Barron
Ald. Ames	N. Lapointe
W. McDonald	Geo. Baril
A. P. Simar	W. H. Burroughs
J. S. Buchan	R. E. G. Smith
A. W. Belfry	B. Dunning
G. Bolvin	T. A. Gale
Jos. Beaulieu	Wm. Spier
A. Delorimier	L. N. Charbonneau
A. McAllister	A. Delorimier
P. Smith	H. P. D. Pepin
F. Casey	Dr. Chagnon
J. Trudel	L. E. Beauchamp
A. W. M. Kelly	C. D. Gaudet
F. Jones	Jos. Courtois
Ed. Leduc	J. W. Arless
Dr. Tasse	T. Charpentier, jr.
Ed. Holton	W. Butler
Dr. Archambault	J. T. Fontaine
D. L. Lockerby	H. Tetreault
F. A. McRae	K. McL. Walker
Dr. Cleroux	Simeur Mondon
Jos. Lauzore	Ald. Laporte

THREE CHAIRMEN.

The first order of business was the election of the executive officials. It was determined that there should be three chairmen, one representing each of the distinctive nationalities in the community. Mr. James Morgan was selected for the English, Mr. F. L. Beique for the French-Canadians and Sir William Hingston for the Irish. Four vice-chairmen were chosen, Messrs. B. J. Coghlin, Dr. Roddick, E. Belanger and Matthew Hutchison.

Ald. Charles F. Smith and Mr. Joseph O. Gravel will act as joint treasurers.

Lieut.-Col. Prevost consented, though assailed by pressure of business, to accept the secretaryship, and he will have as his English confrere Mr. Archibald McGoun and Mr. William McNally. Mr. S. Mondu was named assistant secretary.

FOUR COMMITTEES

The work of the campaign will be divided among four committees, and the following gentlemen will be asked to interest themselves actively:

FINANCE.

W. McNally	Henry Birks
Alf. Brunet	J. C. Beauchamp
Ald. Smith	Dr. R. Craig
Ald. Hart	D. L. Lockerby
Jas. Morgan	Edgar Judge
Geo. W. Stephens	

MEETINGS.

Senator Dandurand	R. W. Shepherd
G. W. Stephens, jr.	Benj. Tooke
W. E. Doran	J. C. Walsh
Ed. Cavanagh	H. R. Ives
J. G. Buchan	Dr. H. Cleroux
C. N. Armstrong	E. Fontaine
Francois Martineau	J. Lauzon
Delorimier	Sam. Colson
Rodolphe Lemieux	T. Charpentier
F. J. Bisaillon	J. R. Wilson

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

Dr. A. Germain	Dr. Cleroux
Ald. Ames	

ELECTION COMMITTEE.

E. B. Greenshields	A. R. Oughtred
A. Ramsay	J. Ogilvy
T. Charpentier	E. A. Small
Dr. Boucher	J. Brierley
Dr. J. Baril	P. Wright
Dr. Laurier	Dr. Brunel
R. Dufresne	Dr. L. D. Mignault
A. Gibeau	O. Lachance
J. Cote	L. Gauvreau
Dr. J. Laviolette	H. Tetreault
L. E. Beauchamp	T. Arless
J. Robertson	C. Cushing
P. Lyall	P. McCrory
J. King	J. McCrory
J. Pelletier	G. Descouture
J. Courtois	S. Lachance
O. Chaput	A. P. Simard
J. Russell	O. Asselin
J. Smith	J. Hamil
W. Mount	W. H. Ritchie
A. Lauzon	J. L. Putnam
R. Reid	J. Cradock Simpson
J. B. Garon	A. E. Abbott
Dr. Gareau	L. Belanger
J. Craig	J. Lamoureux
E. Fontaine	R. Racine
J. Tougas	J. Contant
G. Chartier	J. Lamarche
W. Desjardins	A. Lyman
J. Lambert, jr.	C. Lyman
J. H. Duggan	L. G. Glass
J. Johnson	Colonel Butler
H. McDougall	Colonel Starke
J. Bese	Colonel Busteed
W. Dufour	Colonel Labelle
F. A. McCrae	Major Mackay
Haig Sims	P. Davidson
J. B. Bourassa	S. Clay
H. Leduc, jr.	H. R. Gray
W. Levesque	D. T. Tees
R. Reford	G. Kohl
Ald. Turner	C. Filiatrault
H. Hamilton	F. Casey
T. Leggatt	A. Gagnon
W. Paul	A. Joyce
B. M. O. Turgeon	Dr. Ruttan
J. Robertson	Dr Cyehlet
M. Burke	Jos. Thibaud

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

N. Deliste	J. J. McGill
B. J. Coughlin	Emile Fontaine
H. Birks	L. G. Surveyer
J. O. Gravel	J. Lamoureux
C. H. Black	G. A. Demiger
M. Hutchinson	Eis. Belanger
A. McGoun, K.C.	Ant. Belanger
H. Dalby	L. Lorain
Hon. P. Laviolette	Jos. Courtois
C. P. Hebert	L. Lepage
Lieut.-Col. Prevost	O. Champagne
J. S. Buchan, K.C.	G. B. Deschamos
Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C.	Chas. Hart
F. L. Beique, K.C.	J. C. Hickson
C. Laurin	Geo. W. Stephens, sr.
T. Carter	F. A. Boucher
W. E. Doran	Hon. A. Angers
Sir W. Hingston	E. A. DeLorimier
H. Graham	E. F. Surveyer
R. White	F. D. S. Bastien
J. R. Dougall	G. C. Beauchamp
Hon. T. A. Berthiaume	Albert Hebert
L. J. Tarte	Gus Lamothe
Dr. Rottot	Dr. Isidore Laviolette
S. Carsley	Jos. Cote
Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P.	Jos. Lauzon
Dr. F. X. St. Charles	Ovila Chaput
Henry Miles	Dumont Laviolette
J. Cochrane	Dr. Brennan
L. E. Geoffrion	Dr. Curran
A. O. Delorme	Dr. R. C. Laurier
S. Delorme	Dr. Daigle
J. Hodgson	S. Carmichael
Hon. G. A. Drummond	Geo. E. Drummond
J. Crathern	G. O. Watts
J. Murphy	W. Drysdale
J. A. Ogilvy	G. Bolvin
H. Hamilton	Dr. Harwood
Hon. Robt. Mackay	Dr. J. E. Dube
Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau	Dr. A. Marien
H. P. Pepin	M. Fitzgibbons
A. L. Brault	S. Lachance
F. A. Boucher	R. Reid
Louis Lewis	Geo. R. Prowse
Dr. G. T. Moreau	Dr. C. McEachran
Deblois Thibaudeau	C. Chaput
L. A. Chauvin	C. P. Hebert
Jonathan Brown	Jas. Paton
R. D. McGibbon	Hon. W. Owens
Hon. T. C. Casgrain	A. W. Stevenson
A. F. Riddell	A. Racine
Capt. J. J. Rieley	R. Ross
L. J. Loranger	D. W. Ogilvie
Jos. Tasse	Alex. Ramsay
J. N. Dumouchel	John Taylor
Z. Hebert	M. Goldstein
Dr. Robert Craik	Morris Michaels
Dr. Adami	M. Hirsch
Dr. J. M. Jack	Mortimer Davis
Dr. Ruttan	H. Jacobs
Dr. W. Fisk	M. E. Davis
Dr. D. N. Delorme	J. R. Wilson
C. E. Colson	G. N. Moncel
Dr. R. E. Guy Smith	J. Cooper
Dr. J. B. Lamarche	A. Brunet
George W. Stephens	B. M. O. Turgeon
Dr. H. Hervieux	A. S. Hamelin
L. J. O. Beauchemin	S. H. Ewing
Dr. G. Archambault	W. Patterson
C. Desjardins	Dr. F. Buller
A. Letang	Dr. F. G. Finlay
E. H. Heney	W. F. Lewis
Dr. Perrigo	W. B. Gilmour
Dr. McConnell	E. Holton
Dr. C. Dubuc	J. C. Simpson
A. Lyman	Felix Casey
Hon. A. Desjardins	E. Belanger
Mr. Burke	S. P. Leet
A. W. Sherwood	Dr. C. P. Chagnon
F. Sherwood	Jos. Lamarche
G. H. Duggan	N. E. Beauchamp
V. E. Traversy	S. J. Carter
Dr. F. W. Campbell	C. B. Carter, K.C.
A. Levesque	Hon. Jas. O'Brien
H. R. Gray	A. C. Amos
L. O. D'Argencourt	F. Martineau
C. Filiatrault	Dr. R. A. Boulet
J. Try-Davies	Dr. S. Boucher
Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau	Chas. Cushing
Lt.-Col. Labelle	Peter Lyall
Lt.-Col. Starke	John Crowe
Lt.-Col. Busteed	Wm. J. Crowe
Senator Ogilvie	N. E. Hamilton
Dr. Baril	Chas. Alexander
Dr. I. Laviolette	M. J. F. Quinn
E. Germain	C. A. Prevost
L. Germain	Dr. A. Germain
L. L. Gauthier	Hon. Dr. Guerin
T. Charpentier	B. Tansey
John Toohey	Dr. D. Tansey
F. X. St. Charles	Wm. D. Marler
L. O. Hetu	

One of the duties of the voting committee will be to see that every voter receives instructions as to where to record his vote. Ald. Ames undertook to look after the whole of the Western division of the city, a portion that is particularly deserving of attention, owing to the absence of any general aldermanic contests.

The campaign fund was started by a subscription of $100 from Ald. Ames.

MR. ANDREW A. ALLAN.

Mr. Andrew A. Allan, of H. & A. Allan, speaking to a representative of The Herald, said that he is convinced that Dr. Lachapelle will make an excellent Mayor, and he intends to give him his heartiest support. "At the time of the smallpox epidemic," said Mr. Allan, "I came in contact with Dr. Lachapelle a great deal, in connection with our passenger service, and found him most reasonable and capable in managing what was a very ticklish matter. He impressed me as being thoroughly straightforward and honorable, and a first rate business man in every respect."

S. J. MATHEWSON.

Mr. Samuel James Mathewson, of the wholesale grocery firm of J. A. Mathewson & Co., which has been on McGill street for half a century, said:

"Dr. Lachapelle is the best man by far whom I have heard mentioned for the mayoralty and I propose to give him my hearty support.

"I do not know Dr. Lachapelle personally, but I know of him, and I consider it an honor that such a man should consent to run. I know him to be a man of high principles, of splendid education, cultured and travelled. He would fill the office with the greatest acceptance. He is among the leaders of the medical profession in this province, and is the principal authority on sanitary affairs in this province. He has had a good deal of experience in managing affairs, and I understand has shown great executive ability and the qualities which are necessary to be possessed by the man who sits in the Mayor's chair.

"I do not think the question of English and French should be considered in choosing a Mayor for this city. What we want is the best man, whether English, Scotch, Irish or French. In this case I consider Dr. Lachapelle the best man beyond all comparison."

MR. EDGAR JUDGE.

"I believe that Dr. Lachapelle will make an excellent Mayor, and I intend to vote for him. I shall for two reasons—first, out of respect for his personal qualities; secondly, as a rebuke to any attempt to dictate to the city as to who shall hold the mayoralty of Montreal."

MR. H. H. LYMAN.

"I think that Dr. Lachapelle is a very good man for the mayoralty. He appears to be a disinterested public-spirited man, and should receive the support of those citizens who are anxious for reform in municipal affairs. Of course I should prefer an English-speaking candidate, but if such an one is not available, I believe that Dr. Lachapelle will fill the position most satisfactorily."

M'GILL MEN WILL WORK FOR DR. LACHAPELLE

McGill students have again come to the front in endeavoring to secure good administration of the city's affairs. But this time, while they are giving to it the same amount of energy which has characterized their actions in the past, still they are doing it in a more quiet way, but they will be of great service to the committee in charge of Dr. Lachapelle's affairs. About twenty-five have offered their services to the committee, and there are many others who are anxious to do the same, and who will do so as soon as they learn to whom they are to report themselves.

TWO CANDIDATES RETIRE

Ald. Roy and Mr. Belair Are Out of the Civic Fight.

Two candidates have retired from the civic contest. Ald. Roy announced his intention of withdrawing after four years in the Council in favor of Mr. Vandelac. He states his business demands all of his attention.

The other retirement is that of Mr. Belair, the opponent of Ald. Chausse, in St. Mary's. It is now expected that the latter alderman will be returned by acclamation.

A great meeting was held by the opposing candidates in St. Antoine Souht by Ald. Raby and Mr. M. Lapointe last night. The meeting was slightly in favor of the good government candidate, Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell presided, and speeches were made by Mr. Lapointe and Ald. Raby.

Mr. J. Cormier, LL.B, Mr. A. J. N. Geoffrion, and Mr. J. P. Dixon addressed the meeting in favor of Mr. Lapointe. Mr. J. C. Walsh and Mr. D. A. Lafortune addressed the meeting in favor of Ald. Raby.

The general feeling among the electors o fthe ward seems to be that Mr. Lapointe will be elected by a substantial majority.

S. A. C. CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Up to date there have been 33 casualties in the Canadian division of the South African Constabulary. Of this number, nine have died of wounds, while 24 have succumbed to disease.

DEATHS.

SHARPLEY — On the 17th inst., after a short illness, Frederick Sharpley, aged 50 years. Funeral from his late residence, 140 Ste. Famille Street, to St. Martin's Church, on Monday, 20th January, at half-past three o'clock. 14x

WITTMAN — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, January 17th, 1902, Ernest C., youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wittman, aged 21 years, 11 months. Funeral from his father's residence, 10 Gladstone Avenue, Westmount, Sunday, 19th, at 2.30 o'clock p.m. x

FATT — On Friday, the 17th inst., Samuel C. Fatt. Funeral from his late residence, 220 Elm Avenue, Westmount, on Monday, the 20th, at 2 p.m. 16x

FOSTER — In Montreal, on the 17th January, 1902, Anna Zerada Bowington, beloved wife of R. B. Foster. Funeral from her late residence, 135 Hutchison Street, to St. Martin's Church, on Monday, 20th January, at 2.30 p.m. Hamilton and Portland papers please copy. 16x



CONDUCTOR—TO THE SHEDS; THE OTHER CAR, PLEASE!

SAYS MAYOR PREFONTAINE WILL NOT RETIRE

The demand of last night's meeting that the two candidates already announced for the mayoralty retire and permit the election of Mr. R. Wilson-Smith by acclamation was the sole topic of conversation in business circles this morning.

Senator Forget easily set any doubts that may have existed as to Mayor Prefontaine's intentions at rest.

He is chairman of the Mayor's committee which was authorized to act in the Mayor's absence.

Asked by The Herald this morning if, in view of the conditions attached by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith to his candidature, Mayor Prefontaine would be withdrawn from the contest, Senator Forget returned a diplomatic answer. "What is Dr. Lachapelle going to do? If The Herald will tell me whether or not Dr. Lachapelle intends to withdraw, I will tell The Herald what Mayor Prefontaine intends to do."

To the representative of another paper, however, the Senator was more frank. He said Mayor Prefontaine would not retire from the contest in response to the demand of the Wilson-Smith meeting held in the Windsor last night.

When asked what would be done in case Dr. Lachapelle withdrew in favor of Mr. Wilson-Smith, the Senator said he did not expect the committee would have to face any such contingency, but if it did Mayor Prefontaine would have to speak for himself; he would not speak for him on that point.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THAT EARTHQUAKE in Mexico probably started on receipt of the news that a Conservative had been elected in Quebec.

SH-H-H-H- QUIET, QUIET! The Star is slowly making up its mind on the mayoralty question.

HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL, who has been tied up in a hard fast chunk of oblivion, seems to be unable to dig himself out. With 3 counties to hear from we learn that Lord Salisbury is still Premier of the country.

ALTHOUGH KIPLING is in Africa we haven't seen any kodack views of him surrounding any Boers. It's easier to sit down and write poems about 'em.

Our Mayor in London.

[Mr. Prefontaine has gone to London to float a gold mine.]

Prefontaine's now in London
Dispensing nice hot air,
Into the hardy ear-drums
Of cap-i-tal-ists there.
He's telling them of fortunes,
Of riches great untold,



Our streets, he no doubt tells 'em,
Shine bright with glittering gold.

And can it be that Raymond
Has stirred 'em up to think
That here we swallow di'monds
With each and every drink?
And as the people sleeping
Upon the snow or ground,
Awake with clothes assaying
$10 to the pound?

A SAN FRANCISCO GIRL has married a Hawaiian prince. Anything with a title gets nailed in the States these winter days.

ONCE MORE the British troops have captured the spot where Gen. Botha was a few hours before.

VIOLINIST KUBELIK says he loves the women, but they worry him. This, however, is an experience that men have in common.

THE CIGARETTE TRUST should place a special monument over the Michigan youth who died with the proud record of having smoked 150,000 cigarettes during the course of his brief life.

HON. MR. PREFONTAINE.

[His Private Soliloquy.]

The good things I intend to do,
Oh, many, many and fair are they;
The list that long ago was new
Keeps stretching out day after day;
I gaze upon it now and then
And am surprised to find, somehow,
That plans I made long, long ago
To spread good cheer and lessen woe
Are frayed around the edges now.

Ah, still the happy thrill of old
Is often mine, as gazing through
The hazy future I behold
The good things I intend to do!
I'll help my city surely and
Assist the poor and wan,
I'll make some promises to-day,
And whoop things up in my old way—
Elections now are on.

MAN ARRESTED yesterday who says he walked from Boston to Montreal. Evidently he had been reading about all those railroad wrecks.

THE MAJORITY FOR Mr. Beith, the Liberal candidate, is only 12.—Gazoot.

We'd rather have $1,000 than have the Gazoot editor's jealous disposition.

WE WISH that Mexico earthquake wouldn't make quite so much noise. The editor of the Star is trying to make up his mind on the mayoralty question, and it annoys him.

SOME OF MONTREAL'S able citizens ought to bring out 7 or 8 more candidates for the mayor's job and make it a free-for-all scramble.

NOTHING WOULD PLEASE our friend Hon. Mr. Prefontaine better than to see another candidate brought out.

THINGS LOOK SUSPICIOUS. A Paris paper has just paid a tribute to King Edward.

SEEMS ABOUT TIME for the anarchists to dig themselves out. Two whole months



have passed and the Czar has found no occasion to jump into his steel proof safe.

NOTHING DOING in the way of locating De Wet to-day. The war correspondents are evidently stopping for breath.

HON. MR. PERRIN should bob up now and predict that earthquake that happened in Mexico two days ago.

A COLLEGE MAN announces that the soul is in the spine. The said college man prob-



ably discovered this after a brief effort to skate when he was out of practice.

HON. MR. BERGERON rose to the surface yesterday and demanded a recount of the ballots. At least admire the magnificent quantity of optimism that Mr. Bergeron carries around in his chest.

January Sales.

No woman will ever admit that she got beaten at a bargain except when she got her husband.

At the Academy.

Man (in theatre, to woman in front) — Madam, I paid $1.50 for this seat, and your hat—

Woman (calmly)—That hat cost $40.

RUSSELL SAGE DOES not remember the woman who says he owes her $75,000. If the account were the other way his memory probably would be better.

"A WOMAN CAN TALK without thinking, but she can't think without talking," says the Westmount philosopher.

THAT BLIND BEGGAR who was robbed of $8, presumably the proceeds of a day's begging, no doubt will receive the heartfelt sympathy of all persons earning $3.75 a day or less.

Will Accept the Nomination Only if By Acclamation

Mr. Wilson-Smith's Reply to Gentlemen Who Ask Him to Run For Mayor.

SAYS HE WILL NOT CONSENT TO GO INTO A CONTEST

Asserts, However, That it is the Turn of the English-speaking Section and That an Englishman Should be Elected.

A meeting was held in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Windsor Hotel, last night, when Mr. Wilson-Smith was formally presented with requisitions asking him to be a candidate. The requisitions took the form of an address, in which Mr. Wilson-Smith's business ability and high integrity were eulogized, and contained many names of prominent people of Montreal.

Several speeches were made by gentlemen present, pointing out that Mr. Wilson-Smith was a fit and proper person to be Mayor of the metropolitan city of Canada and hoping that he would come forward as the representative of the English-speaking electors.

After the requisitions had been read and the speeches had been delivered, a hush fell over the room, and Mr. Wilson-Smith was asked to declare himself. His first words intimated that he was not personally desirous of being Mayor. He wished to thank those who so generously offered him their support, and said he was not seeking office. He gave an unqualified answer to the question—"Is Mr. R. Wilson-Smith a candidate for the Mayoralty," when he said:—

"But, gentlemen, I want it distinctly understood that while I am willing to be nominated, I will not consent to go into a contest. I will not consent to take the responsibility of splitting the votes. If our French-Canadian friends are willing to give us our turn, then I am willing to accept in the name of the petitions which have been presented to me to-night."

THOSE PRESENT.

The meeting, which was presided over by Mr. James Crathern as chairman, was attended by about 150 persons. Among them were:—

James, Crathern, Colonel Burland, Dr. L. H. Davidson, G. B. Burland, A. B. Barton, G. Simpson, A. W. Crowley, J. McGregor, L. Lewis, George Hague, Thos. Drummond, W. Smith, Hon. A. W. Morris, Geo. E. Drummond, Geo. Stephenson, C. Ross Dobbin, J. Edgar, F. W. Newman, P. S. O'Brien, Wm. McRoble, W. Coulson, J. Doyle, P. Kelly, C. J. McCualg, S. O. Shorey, J. J. Quigley, John Kingh, R. W. McDougall, R. K. Nells, Francis Topp, R. D. Clark, J. Beamish Saul, W. H. Greaves, A. M. Allan, B. Austin, Wm. Smith, P. Boyle, J. King, W. A. Ashly, W. Lavers, D. McDonald, G. S. Hubbell, Sam Goltman, W. A. Stephenson, Wm. Stephens, H. L. Putnam, John W. Pick, P. L. Brown, N. H. Turrop, I. C. Holden, C. H. Dobbin, George Hague, A. M. Crombie, B. R. Brown, Colonel Butler, W. L. Bond, Joseph Rielle, A. M. Cromble, Chas. Taylor, F. Stroud, W. D. Cooper, G. F. Burnett, W. S. Caldwell, S. F. Wilson, Wm. Darlington, D. H. Shapiro, Joseph H. Jacob, N. McNellage, F. H. Denison, J. R. McDonnell, Dr. E. R. Brown, Dr. E. R. Barton, William Benton.

MR. JAMES CRATHERN.

Mr. James Crathern in opening the meeting said:

"Through the press, and the French press in particular, it has been intimated that if an English candidate were offered for the Mayoralty the present Mayor might be induced to withdraw.

"I have in my hand tarnslations of the articles that have appeared in La Presse, urging the election of an English representative. On the publication of the first of these articles I, with two other gentlemen, called upon our present Mayor to inquire if this article met with his approval. He replied that he was disposed to meet the wishes of the citizens of Montreal, but it would be necessary for him to consult with his friends.

"On his leaving for Europe he wrote each of us a letter, intimating that he had left the matter in the hands of a committee.

"Previous to the visit to Mayor Prefontaine, Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, under great pressure, ultimately consented to accept the position, if Mr. Prefontaine retired, and that his election, as before, would be by acclamation, as he positively refused to enter the contest.

"We all remember how Mr. Smith, on a previous occasion, discharged the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens without reference to nationality or creed."

The chairman then read a letter from Mr. Wilson-Smith to the effect that he would accept nomination on the formal condition that he would be elected by acclamation.

In concluding the chairman said that Mr. Smith had fully made up his mind, and would consider the petition only on the condition set forth in his letter. A number of requisitions were then read.

Mr. George Hague said he had not come to the meeting to speak. He was of opinion, however, that it was the turn of an Englishman to be Mayor, and all would agree that it was just and equitable. As to the fitness of Mr. Wilson-Smith nothing need be said. Mr. Wilson-Smith had business ability that was recognized and which had manifested itself long before he had entered municipal politics. When he had presented himself for the first time for Mayor he had been supported by every person, and the French-Canadians had been pleased to put him in by acclamation. He hoped that it would be the same this year. For this it was necessary that the English-speaking people should be united. They should take the advice given by the French press.

MR. A. W. MORRIS.

Mr. A. W. Morris said he had attended the meeting at the Mechanics Institute on Saturday last. He had heard but one condemnation, and that was against Mr. Prefontaine. He felt that the people who were criticising Mr. Prefontaine were themselves breaking an agreement between the French and English people, by proposing Dr. Lachapelle. English people ought to be ashamed of themselves if they could not find a fully worthy candidate to put in the Mayor's chair.

Mr. William Darlington said the laboring class would be for Mr. Wilson-Smith. All the workingmen in Point St. Charles had promised themselves in his favor. The employes of manufacturers would also vote for him, for he was well liked. If Mr. Wilson-Smith were not now convinced that he would be generously supported, then what indeed could Mr. Wilson-Smith look for.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Col. F. W. Hibbard said Mr. Wilson-Smith had shown himself a man of great ability. He had made himself dear to the hearts of all citizens, and to all who wore His Majesty's uniform in Canada. He felt sure that he voiced the feelings of all the citizens when he said that he hoped Mr. Wilson-Smith would be elected by acclamation.

Dr. Davidson, K.C., said the mayoralty of Montreal was no small honor, and any man had a right to feel proud of such an expression of opinion in favor of his accepting the seat. He said he hoped after Mr. Smith accepted the nomination his election without opposition would follow, but if there was opposition Mr. Wilson-Smith could rest assured he would have support in the fight. Mr. Davidson said, however, he trusted in the good faith of his French-speaking confreres. Through their press and personally they had said they believed the next Mayor should be an English-speaking gentleman. After that if we failed to nominate a man of our race they would say to us you were given your opportunity and you did not accept it. When a man is so acceptable to the French as Mr. Wilson-Smith, why should we hesitate to accept him? If we do not nominate any man we are dishonoring our nationality by tacitly declaring we have not a suitable man for the position and throwing back in the face of our French fellows the opportunity they have offered to us.

Mr. J. C. Holden said he had been last year associated with Mr. Wilson-Smith on the council of the Board of Trade. The city was tremendously indebted to him for the work done. Mr. Holden promised to give Mr. Smith his hearty support.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs, speaking for the younger element, said he would do all in his power to rally the young men of Montreal to the support of Mr. R. Wilson-Smith.

Mr. S. O. Shorey briefly said he would do all in his power to have Mr. Wilson-Smith returned as the next Mayor of Montreal.

Mr. H. L. Putnam felt the meeting was an answer to a challenge to the English speaking people of Montreal to bring out a candidate, and the answer to that challenge was the name of Mr. R. Wilson-Smith.

Mr. Wilson-Smith said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I feel indeed flattered to see assembled here this evening, considering that the audience come here by invitation, such a large and representative gathering. I am deeply grateful to the citizens of Montreal for presenting me with requisitions, signed as they are by representative men of this city. As you are aware, sir, I have not sought the mayoralty. I am not seeking the office; and if I accept it, it would mean great personal sacrifice, both in business and comfort. When I say this, I do not for one moment wish to deprecate the great honor it is to any citizen to be mayor of the metropolitan city of the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) But, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I quite appreciate, and perhaps a great more than any of you here present, the many drawbacks and difficulties which have probably been connected with my term of office. I feel that there are scores of citizens far more capable of filling the civic chair than I am, and I feel, sir, that it is the duty of those citizens to come forward and render these important services to their city. As you are aware, sir, I very reluctantly indeed consented, after several visits from yourself and some other gentlemen, to come forward on certain conditions. I stated that I had no ambition to be mayor for a second term. I am one of those who do not believe in any man monopolizing the civic chair.

A PROVISIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

But, sir, when it was represented to me by yourself and those gentlemen, that after several nominations had been canvassed and mentioned, and apparently none of those gentlemen were prepared to present themselves, and it was stated that if I came forward, I would be elected by acclamation, then, on those conditions, I consented and on no other. I wrote a letter stating clearly and plainly my views in this regard. It has been stated that I have been in communication with the present mayor. In that connection I will only say this, that not directly or indirectly, personally or otherwise, have I communicated with Mayor Prefontaine regarding the mayoralty. I think the position would be sufficiently delicate for one to know that any man would hesitate a good deal before he would approach the incumbent of that position. Well, sir, it is the term of an English-speaking citizen to occupy the civic chair, and I feel that that unwritten law has worked so well here in Montreal, where we have various nationalities, and when our French-Canadians at the present time come forward and say: "Gentlemen, if you name your man, we will help to elect him." It was intimated to me, at all events, that the present incumbent would be prepared to vacate the chair if an English-speaking candidate came forward. Now, gentlemen, I am willing, if it is your wish, and if for no other reason than as a protest in the name of the English-speaking people against the representative of our brethren of another nationality to continue in the civic chair for another term, when it is the turn if the English-speaking electors. If, however, it is your desire that I should be nominated, I shall consent to be so. (Loud applause).

WILL NOT STAND OPPOSITION.

But, gentlemen, I want it distinctly understood that while I am willing to be nominated, I will not consent to go into a contest. I will not consent to take the

responsibility of splitting the votes. If our French-Canadian friends are willing to give us our turn, then I am willing to accept in the name of the petitions which have been presented to me to-night.

Mr. Wilson-Smith discussed the need for an improved civic hospital, more fire protection, better kept streets, the city finances, taxation exemptions, and the improvement of the harbor.

In speaking of the needs of the City Council he said:

What we want in the City Council is practical business men. Gentlemen, we are too fond altogether in this city of standing aside, and criticizing those poor unfortunates who go to the City Hall. No matter who you are, if you are an angel, you are criticized. We have good men there—I refer particularly to the two men whom I knew—at great personal sacrifice have served the city well and honorably for the past two years, and I feel that it would be a great thing if we could get these two men to come forward again and serve the city. I refer to Ald. Hart and Ald. Smith. (Cheers.)

ALD. LAPORTE.

Now I say this unhesitatingly, from my knowledge, and I follow more closely than people imagine the affairs of the city. I say that either of these two gentlemen—either Ald. Hart of Ald. Smith, would have adorned the civic chair. (Cheers.)

And, gentlemen, I will now refer to our chairman of Finance, Alderman Laporte. Alderman Laporte has been on the side of reform and retrenchment. He has managed the affairs well, as chairman of the Finance Committee, and in a manner that has at all events earned my gratitude on behalf of the city. I hope he will be well supported in the good work he has accomplished. The large amount of arrears that have been collected during the past few years—and I think to-day we have better management in connection with the civic finances than we have had for a long time. I am pleased to be able to bear testimony to this.

PROTEST AGAINST CREED DIVISIONS.

Gentlemen, after all is said and done, what would Canada be without Montreal? (Cheers.) I have been in it for over twenty-one years—I have been a resident of Montreal for twenty-one years, and I can see the great growth that has taken place within that time. What must it have been to a man such as Mr. James Crathern, and others, who have been here for many years—perhaps I had better not say how many. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, we are proud of our city. We are living here in peace and harmony, the different nationalities together; let us continue to do so, let us work together as much as we can. Let us remember and try to consider that we are citizens of Montreal and Canadians, whether we be French, Irish, English, Scotch or anything else. Let us remember we are Canadians—never mind the race or creed—let them all disappear, and we only remember that we are citizens of Montreal. Those questions of race and creed and nationality are disappearing more or less every day, I am thankful to say. Let us try to work hand in hand—let us work as we should, let us elect men. After all is said and done, civic affairs are more important than anything else, perhaps.

STRENGTHEN THE COUNCIL.

Let us work to improve the men that are to represent us in the City Council; let us strengthen the hands of those who have endeavored to the best of their ability, not always, perhaps, in a manner that is best adapted to carry out the form, but nevertheless let us strengthen the hands of those who have worked well and faithfully, and have done a great deal for the city, by returning capable, honest, honorable business men, men who have an interest, property-holders in the city, and who will try to do something to assist us in the managing of our civic affairs. Let us always remember that we are bound together, and our interests are bound together, and that we are bound up in the city, and that it is our duty to assist in every manner that we possibly can to make the position of those who represent us as pleasant as possible; and let us never forget that we are not only Canadians, but that we belong to and that we are citizens of the greatest empire on earth—I refer to the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chairman, I again beg to thank you most gratefully, and the citizens here present, as well as those gentlemen who have been good enough to sign this requisition to me to-night, for your kindness. I will never forget the occasion of the banquet which was tendered to me. I was in the City Council, and, although I, like others, could only do my best, and it has been stated over and over again that the public is ungrateful, I tell you, gentlemen, if a man conscientiously tries to do his best, no matter how he may fail, the public of Montreal is not ungrateful, as was proved in my case. I thank you, gentlemen.

ONLY BY ACCLAMATION.

Mr. James McGregor said he would like to see Mr. Smith withdraw the conditions of being elected by acclamation he attached to his acceptance of the nomination and accept the requisition and the nomination unconditionally. To be elected by acclamation would be preferable, but if we must have a fight, by all means let us have it.

There were cries of "Yes, yes," from the gathering.

Mr. Wilson-Smith arose and in reply said: "I must point out the statement I made to the gentlemen who waited upon me. I am not anxious to accept the city chair. I have no ambition to again be Mayor of the city. I told the committee that if I could be the means of promoting unanimity among the English-speaking and French-speaking citizens of Montreal I would come forward, but I would be Mayor only by acclamation. That is the reason I have not come forward before. I desire to be Mayor only by a unanimous selection of the people."

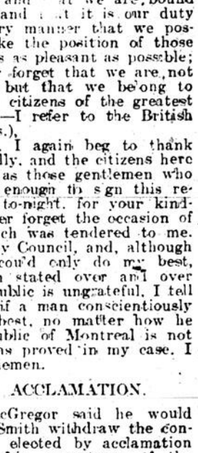
Lieut.-Col. Butler again urged that the demand for election by acclamation be withdrawn. He was certain the French candidates only desired Mr. Wilson-Smith's withdrawal from the fight. The conditions attached by Mr. Smith to his nomination was only an encouragement to the other candidates to remain in and divide the English vote. He said Mr. Wilson-Smith should allow his name to stand through a contest if necessary.

Mr. William Darlington said he had too much confidence in his French fellow-citizens to believe they would not carry out the unwritten convention and elect an English-speaking Mayor on this occasion. He said he firmly believed that no French candidate would be nominated on Monday. Both Mayor Prefontaine and Dr. Lachapelle would withdraw. He was satisfied with the answer given by Mr. Wilson-Smith.

The meeting concluded with the National Anthem.

TEARFUL,

Trembling, frightened, she knows not why. Between her sobs she tells her husband of her misery. It is not enough for the husband to comfort the wife in this condition, she needs help. In those early days when the shadow of maternity first begins to fall upon the woman she is often nervous, sleepless, without appetite, and full of vague fears.



The help needed by women at this crisis is fully furnished by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It nourishes the nerves and so quiets them. It restores the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It gives physical strength and mental buoyancy to meet the trial of motherhood, and makes the baby's advent practically painless.

"I will be very glad to say a few words for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs F. S. Douglas, of Mansonville, Brome Co., Que. "During the first four months when I looked to becoming a mother I suffered very much from nausea and vomiting, and I felt so terribly sick I could scarcely eat or drink anything. I hated all kinds of food. At this time I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he told me to get his 'Favorite Prescription' and a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I got a bottle of each and when I had taken them a few days I felt much better, and when I had taken hardly three parts of each bottle I felt well and could eat as well as any one, and could do my work without any trouble (I could not do anything before). I feel very thankful to Dr. Pierce for his medicine, and I tell all who tell me they are sick to get these medicines or write to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels.

SIR. E. A. BARTLETT DEAD

Had Been in Salisbury Cabinet and Served in South Africa.

London, January 18.—Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett died this morning, the result of an operation for appendicitus.

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett was born of Massachusetts and Philadelphia parentage, in 1849, but removed to England early in life. He was educated at Torquay and Oxford, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He represented the Eye division of Suffolk in Parliament from 1880 to 1885, and had sat for the Ecclesall division of Sheffield since the general election of 1885. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 185 to 1892, with the exception of the short time in 1886 when the last Gladstone administration was in power, and was knighted on his retirement from that office. Sir Ellis served in South Africa in 1900 as lieutenant in the 4th battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

GOLD WATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt Sends a Souvenir to a Brave Canadian Seaman.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, performed a most pleasant and interesting duty at the general offices of the company this morning, when he presented Captain George McDougall, of the C.P.R. steamboat Arthabaska, with a gold watch and chain from the President of the United States in recognition of his having saved the lives of the captain and crew of the United States barge Preston, which sank in Lake Superior on the 29th of June last.

Sir Thomas, who made the presentation to Captain McDougall in the presence of Mr. Arthur Piers, general superintendent of navigation for the C.P.R., congratulated the recipient upon having received the handsome token of recognition, and in fitting terms expressed his admiration of his conduct.

The Arthabaska sighted the barge in the lake flying signals of distress, and when the vessel steamed up to her found her in a sinking condition. The barge was filling rapidly with water, and seeing that it was impossible to save the vessel or her cargo—it was lumber intended for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, to be used for the building of the Canadian Northern Railway—he directed his efforts to saving the lives of those on board. By means of lifebuoys he succeeded in rescuing all on board with the exception of one man, a wheelman, who unfortunately put himself in a position of danger and was killed. Two of those rescued were women. One jumped into the water with the lifebuoy and line attached to her and was pulled out. The other was afraid to make the plunge, and had to be thrown in. She was of course pulled out the same as the others.

When all were safely on board the Arthabaska a subscription was opened in aid of the widow of the unfortunate wheelman, and $100 were collected.

The services rendered by Captain McDougall to the American barge and crew were reported by the United States consul to the Government at Washington.

It was decided to recognize them in the form already described, and the watch and chain were sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by President Roosevelt, and the Marquis of Lansdowne handed them to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who forwarded them to the Governor-General of Canada, who in turn passed them on to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The watch bears the inscription, "From the President of the United States to Captain George McDougall, of the British steamship Arthabaska, in recognition of humane services in the rescue of the captain and crew of the American barge Preston, June 29th, 1901."

THE STAR BREAKS ITS LONG SILENCE

The first and only editorial reference to the mayoralty contest the Star has seen fit to make appeared in last night's issue. It was in part as follows:

It is only by the courtesy of the overwhelming French-Canadian majority that the English-speaking minority can ever hope to elect another of their own people as chief magistrate of this city, and it will be most unfortunate if, through personal ambitions, personal interests, personal vindictiveness, or mere stupidity the opportunity to elect an English-speaking man to the civic chair this year is thrown away. The minority has already been sufficiently humiliated in this way. One after another we have seen the English-speaking heads of civic departments removed by the aid of the votes of complaisant English-speaking aldermen. For many years the division of St. Antoine Ward was urged for the purpose of increasing the relative representation of the minority. When the division was finally accomplished it was made upon lines that actually decreased the relative English-speaking representation, a decrease that is obviously permanent in character, and that is scarcely made up for by the fact that it provides a safe seat for a few years for the Young Napoleon of Civic Statecraft whose genius brought about the division. The readiness displayed by a certain coterie to sacrifice English interests on all occasions in national, provincial and civic affairs is not calculated to raise them or us in the estimation of our French-Canadian fellow citizens.

It is only right to add that in making these comments it is the last of our thoughts to reflect upon Dr. Lachapelle as an admirable and public-spirited citizen, who has done the city good service in the past, and who is altogether too good a man to have been put in nomination by a meeting in which the leading English-speaking citizens, with very few exceptions, were conspicuous by their absence.

TO PRACTISE LAW.

The written examinations for admission to practise law in the Province of Quebec were held at Laval University yesterday. Out of 37 candidates 18 passed successfully. Among them was Mr. A. R. Creelman, solicitor of the C.P.R., of Toronto; others were Aylmer, Baker, Beique, Berard, Depocas, Dionne, Faribeau, Gibeau, Guay, Landry, Mann, Pilon, Potvin, St. Pierre, St. Amour, Talbot, Tremblay.

STOCKS WERE FAIRLY FIRM

Dominion Coal Still Holds Strong. Interesting Wall Street Gossip.

There was a fairly firm tone to the New York stock market to-day, with a fair volume of business.

Dominion Coal in Boston was quoted at 56 bid, offered at 57.

$ $ $

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said: Americans in London all but steady. Not counting gain from local monetary movements. Banks gained from known movement of funds $6,961,655 up to Thursday night. Reported local capitalists have loaned money to pool formed abroad to boom Kaffirs. Syndicate forming to organize Norfolk or Southern R.R. Co., recently chartered. President Truesdale, of D.L. & W., denies rumors that stock is to be doubled or increased or that Vanderbilts have majority. Reported combination between American, Leland, White Star and Cunard Steamship Companies, to be controlled by Morgan-Hill Pennsylvania Standard Oil interests. Omaha City Council decided in favor of American Sugar Refining Co. against local tax on sugar in Omaha warehouse. German bank rate reduced. New capital raised by N.Y.C. will go into improvements and not into purchase of Manhattan stock as rumored. Gates following bulling St. Paul. Morgan brokers believed helping market, especially in anthracite. Chances favor combination Glue and National Starch. J. J. Hill expected here to-morrow. Frisco inside pool believed buying Ft. Scott and Memphis pfd. Good bank statement expected. Dun's and Bradstreet's both report sound business conditions.

$ $ $

Standard Oil interests are accumulating St. Paul and Copper shares. There is good inside buying of Coalers. It is unlikely that directors of D. L. & W. will make any immediate scrip or other extra dividend. Pacific Mail will have a moderate upward movement.

$ $ $

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	11 a.m.
Atchison	77	77
Amalgamated	70¼	70⅝
Anaconda	30⅝	30½
B. R. T.	65⅝	66
Baltimore & Ohio	103⅝	103⅝
Erie	40⅞	41⅛
Erie 1st	73	73
Erie 2nd	58½	58½
Canadian Pacific	114⅝	114⅝
Manhattan	137⅝	137½
Missouri Pacific	101⅝	101½
Metropolitan	163	164¾
New York Central	163⅜	163⅜
Ontario & Western	34⅜	34⅝
Pennsylvania	149⅝	149¼
Reading	57	57⅝
Reading 1st	82⅛	82¼
Sugar	121	123½
Southern Pacific	59¾	59¾
Southern Railway	33⅛	33⅛
Union Pacific	101⅞	101¾
U. S. Leather	11⅞	11⅞
Wabash	22⅞	22½
U. S. Steel	43½	43¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	94⅞	94⅞

$ $ $

MONTREAL PRICES.

	Asked.	Bid.
Pacific	115	114½
Duluth	11	10
Duluth pfd	21	19
Street Railway	270	264
Toronto Railway	116	115½
Halifax	103½	101½
Twin City	109¾	109¼
Richelieu	112½	111
Cable	165	163
Telegraph	175	173½
Telephone	173	169½
Power	93	92
Steel pfd	81¼	80
Dominion Cotton	43	41½
Dominion Coal	57	56

KNOX CHURCH SOCIAL.

A social was given last night in the Knox Church schoolroom to the Bible Class and other junior members of the congregation. Altogether there were about 100 guests present, and they were entertained with games and music. The latter was provided by Miss McLaughlin, Mr. J. McD. Hains, and Mr. Bruce. The room was prettily decorated with ferns and plants, and an excellent supper was provided.

LEPINE REACHES HERE.

Joseph Lepine, who was arrested in Cap Blanc, by Detective Fleury, of the Quebec Detective Bureau, on a charge of being implicated in the burglary of W. A. Giguere & Frere's fur store, St. Lawrence Street, came into the city last night.

LAPRAIRIE ROAD.

The ice road to Laprairie will probably be opened Monday. It will begin at Bourgeois Street, and a branch will be made to St. Lambert.

WANTS A RECOUNT.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, it is said, has announced his intention of asking for a recount in St. James division.

AS A CURE FOR PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment Never Disappoints.—It Has Won World-Wide Fame on Account of Its Magical Control Over the Most Severe Cases of Itching, Bleeding and Protruding Piles.

Doctors may tell you that nothing short of a surgical operation will cure piles. In this they are mistaken, as we can prove in a host of cases where Dr. Chase's Ointment has been used. It is not infrequent that people tell us that Dr. Chase's Ointment has succeeded in effecting a cure after operations had failed. There is too much risk in a surgical operation, too much suffering, and too much expense. If you take the advice of scores and hundreds of your friends and neighbors, you will avoid operations, and resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It will relieve you almost at once. It will thoroughly cure you in a remarkably short time.

Mr. J. Wolfe, Arnprior, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles, and can assure the public that there was never anything on the market to equal it. I was disappointed time and again when trying remedies for the ailment, and you can scarcely imagine my gratitude when I found that Dr. Chase's Ointment was an effective and thorough cure for his ailment. From the first application this magical ointment gave me relief, and a few boxes perfectly cured me. Since being cured of piles I always keep Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house and find it useful in scores of ways as a treatment for every form of itching skin, chafing and skin irritations."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is indeed useful in scores of ways, as Mr. Wolfe says, and people who once make the acquaintance of Dr. Chase's Ointment are loath to be without it in the house. For pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum, chapped hands and face, chilblains and each and every form of raw, itching or chafed skin, it is an incomparable treatment. It is especially recommended as a cure for piles, because it is so far as we know, the only actual and guaranteed cure for every form of this wretched and loathsome disease. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS

The purest and best of all Teas.
Black for Black Tea drinkers.
Uncolored Green for those used to Japans
Sealed Lead Packets only, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per lb.

Henry Birks & Sons

Diamond Merchants, MONTREAL.

Loose Diamonds.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS allow customers to choose their Diamonds before being set. There is a two-fold satisfaction in this method.

First—The satisfaction in being able to compare stone with stone.

Second—Having selected the stone, to have it set according to one's own individual taste. Thus making the jewel personal in more than a mere conventional sense.

Good taste, good value and originality are three features of Henry Birks & Sons' Jewellery.

BIG DISCOUNT SALE!

Prizes for Progressive Games and Euchre.

G. W. Clarke & Co., 2270 St. Catherine St.

We have a very large and attractive stock of Fine Useful Articles, as well as Rich Ornamental Goods to select from, and always something novel that can not be found elsewhere. Our prices are low, and with

20 to 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Everything that is nice is sure to be picked up. Fine Leather Goods, all kinds, Rich Gold-Plated Photo Frames, Beautiful Vases, Urns, etc., Japanese Fine Art Chinaware in Cups and Saucers, etc., Gents' Leather Travelling Toilet Cases, Gents' Military Ebony Hair Brushes, Ladies' Toilet Requisites in Fine Ebony, Ladies' Chatelaine Bags, Pocket Books, Purses, etc., Evening Fans, in white gauze lace, etc., Choice Burnt, Leather Goods.

All kinds of Novelties, with a host of Useful Articles, all at SPECIAL DISCOUNTS OF 20 PER CENT.

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

OUR PRICES

DURING THIS MONTH

On Parlor Suites

That are worth $22.00, $30.00, $45.00, $75.00. We're selling them at $14.50, $20.00, $30.00, $50.00.

On Dining-room Suites

That are worth $30.00, $45.00, $60.00, $90.00. We're selling them at $20.00, $30.00, $40.00, $60.00.

On Bedroom Suites

That are worth $15.00, $25.00, $40.00, $65.00. We're selling them at $10.00, $16.50, $26.50, 43.50.

On Carpets

That are worth 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 a yard. We're selling them at 25c, 33½c, 40c, 50c, 65c.

On Curtains

And all the balance of our stock, the same reduction will be made.

COME AND SEE.

The F. Lapointe Co'y.

1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East,
CORNER MONTCALM.

HOUSEKEEPERS and COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are Taking Advantage of Our

Great January Discount Sale

of Carpets, Curtains, Oilcloths, and every description of Floor Coverings . . . . .

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.
175 to 179 Sparks Street, OTTAWA.

TO SEE MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, B.A., of the head office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, will arrive in the city this morning to wait on the various Montreal manufacturers, who wish to introduce their goods into the West Indies or who desire information in regard to the market. He will leave Halifax for the West Indies January 27, in company with Mr. Robert Munro, the president of the association, and Mr. J. T. Hagar.

POLICE COURT CASES.

In the Police Court this morning there were seven cases. Lizzie Manning, aged 57, was charged with stealing a ham valued at $1.80 from Mrs. Desaulniers, 386 St. Lawrence Street. She pleaded not guilty. Three boys were arraigned for stealing a clock and $4 in silver from a Chinese laundry at 401 Marien Street. The Celestials appeared in court, but did not make good witnesses.

The Toronto Railway Company

Report of the President and Directors for the Year Ended 31st December, 1901.

Submitted at the 10th Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, Held on Wednesday, the 15th Day of January, 1902.

Your Directors beg to submit their Report of the past year's business, together with the Financial Statement for the year, and have pleasure in stating that the increase in the earnings of the Company continues to be highly satisfactory.

The gross earnings amounted to $1,661,017.50, as compared with $1,501,001.28 of the previous year, showing an increase of $160,016.22 in the Company's business during the year. The continued large increase in both gross and net earnings clearly justifies the action of the Directors in paying an increased dividend.

The Financial Statement shows a net profit of $510,726.92, as compared with $454,162.85 for the preceding year. The Company has declared, out of the net profits, two quarterly dividends of one per cent. each for the first half, and two quarterly dividends of one and one-quarter per cent. each for the last half of the year, aggregating $270,000, leaving, after deducting pavement charges paid to the City, the sum of $172,726.92.

The percentage of operating expense to earnings was 51.6 per cent., as compared with 51 per cent. for the previous year.

The total expenditure on capital account during the year amounted to $331,743.97.

The rolling stock was increased by the construction at the Company's workshops of eighty motor cars, and additional cars are now in course of construction for the increase in the business expected during the coming year.

A number of extensions were made to the main tracks of the Company.

Additional feed wires have been erected from the power-house to Scollard and Yonge Streets, and from Coxwell Avenue to Munro Park.

Two large marine boilers were added to our boiler plant.

The Motor Shop, which was found to be much too small for the Company's business, has been very greatly enlarged and remodelled.

New, larger and more modern machine and blacksmith shops have been erected, and the King Street car shed is being considerably enlarged and improved.

The power plant, tracks, rolling stock and property of the Company generally have received careful attention, and have been well maintained.

During the year the Company paid to the City of Toronto, under the terms of the Franchise, the sum of $226,453.54, as compared with $204,383.81 last year, and in addition thereto the Company paid the Provincial Tax levied under the Revenue Act.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. MACKENZIE,
President.

Toronto, January 15, 1902.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1900-1901.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,661,017.50	$1,501,001.28	$160,016.22
Operating expenses	857,612.10	775,980.28	81,631.28
Net earnings	803,405.40	725,020.46	78,384 94
Passengers carried	39,848,087	36,061,867	3,786,220
Transfers	13,750,038	12,570,704	1,179,334
Percentage of operating expenses to earnings	5.16 per cent.	51 per cent.	0.6 per cent.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Net income for the year, after deducting all expenses and fixed charges		$510,726.92
Appropriated as follows—		
Quarterly dividends, Nos. 19 and 20, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum	$120,000.00	
Quarterly dividends, Nos. 21 and 22, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	150,000.00	
Total	$270,000.00	
Pavement charges	68,000.00	
Transferred to Profit and Loss Account	172,276.92	
		510,726.92

GENERAL STATEMENT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1901.

Assets.

Road and Equipment, Real Estate and Buildings, including Pavements and Suburban Lines		$10,675,138.46
Stores in hand		49,427.93
Accounts receivable		227,995.32
Cash in Bank	$87,378.13	
Cash in Hand	15,148.44	
		102,526.57
		$11,055,088.28

Liabilities.

Capital		$ 6,000,000.00
Bonds—Tor. Ry. Co., 4½ per cent. sterling	$2,030,373.33	
Tor. Ry. Co., 4½ per cent. currency	843,000.00	
Tor. Ry. Co., 6 per cent. debentures	600,000.00	
Tor & Mim. Elec. Ry. & Light Co.	100,000.00	
Tor. & Scar. Ry., L. & P. Co.	40,000.00	
	$3,613,373.33	
Less Bonds not sold and in hand for future requirements of the Company	140,000.00	
		3,473,373.33
Mortgages		70,000.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds		58,431.00
Accounts and Wages Payable		106,930.57
Unredeemed Tickets		11,963.06
Injuries and Damage Insurance Fund		3,420.42
Uniforms		455.86
Dividend No. 22, payable January 2nd, 1902		75,000.00
Profit and Loss—		
As at December 31st, 1900	$1,086,287.12	
Less Directors' Fees, 1900	3,500.00	
	$1,082,787.12	
Balance, December 31st, 1901	172,726.92	
		1,255,514.04
		$11,055,088.28

Verified,
CLARKSON & CROSS, Auditors.

Correct,
J. M. SMITH, Comptroller.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT YEARS 1892-1901.

Comparative Statement	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	1,661,017.50	1,501,001.28	1,333,542.44	1,210,618.24	1,077,612.53
Operating expenses	857,612.10	775,980.82	650,324.55	578,857.26	525,801.25
Net earnings	803,405.40	725,020.46	683,217.89	631,760.98	551,811.28
Passengers carried	39,848,087	3,661,867	31,826,940	28,710,388	25,271,314
Transfers	13,750,038	12,570,704	10,538,279	9,287,239	8,169,022
Percentage of operating expenses to earnings	51.6	51.0	48.8	47.4	48.8
Comparative Statement	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Gross earnings	997,273.20	992,800.88	958,370.74	900,232.59	820,098.49
Operating expenses	507,760.31	489,914.76	517,707.53	537,597.15	590,333.26
Net earnings	489,512.97	502,886.04	440 663.21	362,635.44	229,765.23
Passengers carried	39,848,087	36,053,228	22,609,338	21,215,010	19,122,022
Transfers	7,354,895	7,257,572	7,433,171	8,477,147	5,592,708
Percentage of operating expenses to earnings	50.9	49.3	54.0	59.07	71.9

(Col. H. M. Pellatt and Mr. Frederic Nicholls were elected to the directorate, which now stands as follows:

President:
WILLIAM MACKENZIE.
Vice-President,
JAMES ROSS.

HON. GEO. A. COX, W. D. MATTHEWS,
H. M. PELLATT, FREDERIC NICHOLLS,
JAMES GUNN.

E. H. KEATING, Manager.
J. C. GRACE, Sec.-Treas.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates.



TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

FIRST OF THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

The inauguration of the fifth series of symphony orchestra concerts in Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon was signalized by an audience which, if numbers and enthusiasm count for anything, should portend that financial success for which Mr. Goulet has so long and patiently waited. The hall was more than well filled, the audience more than ordinarily liberal in their applause. The orchestra nearer the ideal their friends have set for these entertainments than at the beginning of any other year. Five seasons of unremitting purposeful activity, of tireless striving against a seemingly fatal apathy and indifference on the part of the public have perhaps, at last, borne fruit. The nucleus of the orchestra has remained unchanged during all this time, although the mutations of circumstances have deprived the organization now and then of the services of a brilliant soloist. It is impossible for any body of men of the musical ability which characterizes the symphony orchestra to play together for five years without acquiring, to a greater or less extent, a mutual understanding and a common view point which establishes the foundation for good ensemble playing. It is in this united and intelligent response to the suggestions of the leader's baton that the orchestra this year shows its most marked advance over the work of past seasons. Mr. Goulet has also profitedby the experiences of his five years of leadership; he has his men better in hand, his conducting is more authortative and there is more attention to nuance than before. On the whole there is but one verdict possible after yesterday's concert and that is the conviction that Montreal may this year expect more musicianly work from the Symphony Orchestra than ever before.

The programme was arranged with close attention both to the esthetical fitness of things and to popular taste, two movements of the Eroica, satisfying the esoteric and a Pierne march, the unenlightened section of the audience. The Beethoven symphony is without doubt the most serious work the orchestra has yet attempted and it acquitted itself in a way which delighted those who have followed the organization's development for the last five years. There was a noticeable caution in the attack in the allegro—almost an excess of care and reverence which speaks well for the orchestra's intelligence but not so well for its confidence. The adagio, as was natural, was handled more freely.

The Zampa overture opened the concert and the Rienzi overture closed it, both being played with spirit and marked enthusiasm. A very infectious waltz composed by the young Montreal pianist whose name is already becoming famous outside the limits of his native town, Emiliano Renaud, was well received and merits repetition on some future occasion. It is conventional but pretty.

Mr. Renaud was the soloist of the afternoon and distinguished himself by playing one of Liszt's Hungarian fantasies with much grace and delicacy. Strauss' orchestra played the same number twice during their recitals here two years ago, but the comparison did not mar yesterday's performance. Mr. Renaud was forced to respond twice to encores and finally to bow his thanks.

The programme was as follows:

H. Ferdinand Herold.....
.....Overture to "Zampa."
(Performed for the first time, May, 3rd, 1831.)

*Ludwig Van Beethoven.....
....Symphony No. 3, in E-flat major, "Epoica" (Op. 55.)
I. Allegro con brio (E-flat major).
II. Marcia funebre: Adagio assai (C minor).

Franz Liszt—"Fantaisie Hongroise."
.....For Piano and Orchestra

*Gabriel Pierne..."Marche des Petits Soldats de plomb."

*Emiliano Renaud..."Valse" (Viennoise)

Richard Wagner....Overture to "Rienzi"
(Performed for the first time, October 20th, 1842.)

Soloist.....Mr. Emiliano Renaud, Pianist

*Performed for the first time at these Concerts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The magnificent grand pianos used at the Symphony Concert yesterday afternoon was a Mason & Risch, kindly supplied by that firm from their Montreal warerooms, 2469 St. Catherine street. That such a splendid instrument should emanate from one of our own manufactories should be a source of pride to every loyal Canadian, and especially musicians. "Comparisons are odious," so we will not indulge in them, but we must say that we have never heard a piano in our public halls possessing a more pearly liquid tone, and such great power, supplying every exacting demands of the virtuoso. Mason & Risch are to be congratulated in attaining this their latest rung in their ladder of fame.—Adv.

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

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable | Brent Good

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

CURE FOR HEADACHE.

TWO JACKETS
For the Price of One!



Monday at the "Shipped Late" Jacket Sale. Just because they came late, 300 pretty Jackets go at half their worth.

Bought them from Szafranski Bros., the makers of some of the best Jackets all the big dry goods stores sell.

Have no room. Don't want them anyway. Only sell now what our own men-tailors make. Prices cut in two:

Monday, $ 6 Jackets, for **$3.**
Monday, $ 8 Jackets, for **$4.**
Monday, $10 Jackets, for **$5.**
Monday, $16 Jackets, for **$8.**

All other Imported Jackets go on special table Monday at **$3.** Were up to $12.00.

All new "Novi-modi" Costumes and Jackets—our choicest goods—**20 p. c.** off.

Styles six months ahead of time. Buy Costumes for Spring as well as now.

Novi-modi Wardrobe,
2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Not Genuine Dollar Bills For 50c Each

Nearly as Good

That is if you want any of the following Goods for Men or Boys.

Overcoats, Suits, Gloves, Neckwear, White and Colored Shirts, Mufflers, Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps.

Visit *Allan's*

CHEAP SALE TO-NIGHT

20 to 50 Per Cent. Discounts

Lots of lines clearing out at less than Half their Regular Value.

Last day of $3.00 Hats for $1.50 each, or choice of any Hat in the Store, from $2.00 to $3.00, for $1.50.

BOTH STORES OPEN TILL 11 P.M.

Cor. Craig and Bleury Streets, and 2299 St. Catherine Street.

TWELVE GERAT PICTURES.

Rev. Dr. Barnes gave an address at the Emmanuel Congregational Church Literary Society last night on "Twelve Great Pictures." He picked out such great works as Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," and explained the feelings they excited in those who saw them. The lecture was illustrated with views. Mr. J. B. Learmont presided, and a programme of music was provided by Miss Norah Stewart-Scott and Mr. T. Jamieson. An evening with "David Copperfield" will be given to the society by Miss Loring January 31.

MR. PATERSON APPOINTED.

Mr. Robert MacDougall Paterson, of Montreal, has been appointed to a seat on the Canadian board of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, Eng., and has also been elected as one of the company's trustees in Canada.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Francis Frappier, of St. Justin Street, for assaulting Emma Simpson, was fined $23:10 in the Recorder's Court yesterday.

WILL WEAR VIOLETS.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Enormous preparations are being made by florists here for the commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria on January 22nd by the wearing of violets. The King has indicated this flower as a mourning badge for the day, and the Daughters of the Empire and other patriotic societies are arranging to wear them generally.

WILL NOT PUBLISH HELIOGRAMS.

London, Jan. 18.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Balfour announced that it was not the intention of the Government to publish the heliograph messages which passed between Sir Redvers Buller and General White with reference to the surrender of Ladysmith.

IRISH LEAGUE FAILS IN TOWNS.

London, Jan. 18.—A telegram from Dublin to the Times says the results of the Irish municipal elections show that in the large cities where boycotting and intimidation cannot be employed with impunity, the United Irish League has been unable to make headway.

DR. ROBERTSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—No action, it is announced, will be taken in reference to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Dr. Robertson until the meeting of the home mission committee in March, or of the General Assembly in June.

FIGARO ON KING'S SPEECH.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Figaro, commenting on King Edward's speech from the throne, says it is pacific and calm, as it should be, coming from the lips of the head of an immense Empire whose trials are but temporary.

TRADE OF FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The French imports for the year 1901 were of the value of 4,714,548,000 francs, against 4,697,802,000 francs during the year 1900. The exports in 1901 were valued at 4,166,165,000, against 4,108,699,000 francs in the previous year.

IF YOU ARE SICK
Let Me Know It.

I wish simply your name and address—no money. Tell me which of these six books you want.

I will send with it an order on your druggist to let you have six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He will let you take it for a month; then, if it succeeds, he will charge you $5.50 for it. If it fails, he will send the bill to me. He will trust to your honesty, leaving the decision to you.

Such an offer as this could not be made on any other remedy. It would bankrupt the physician who tried it. But in five years I have supplied my Restorative on these terms to 550,000 people. My records show that 39 out of each 40 paid for it, because they were cured.

This remedy alone strengthens those inside nerves that operate all vital organs. It brings back the only power that can make each organ do its duty. No matter how difficult the case, it will permanently cure, unless some organic trouble like cancer makes a cure impossible.

I have spent my lifetime in preparing this remedy. I offer now to pay for all you take if it fails. I cannot better show my faith in it. Won't you merely write a postal to learn if I can help you?

Simply state which book you want and name of your dealer, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 25, 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.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Annual Discount Sale...

Special Line of...
KID GLOVES
In Tans, Grays, Black and White. Sizes 5½ to 7¼. 2 clasps, *75c.*

Cloaking Dept.

200 yds. Black and Colored Figured Matelasse, suitable for fur lined capes, $2.50, $3.25 and $4.50 yd. ***Less 50 p.c.***

200 yds. Colored Beaver Cloth, ***50 p.c.***

150 yds. Colored Covert Cloth, suitable for Spring waterproof coat, 54 in., $1.50 yd. ***50 p.c.***

100 yds. Black Curl Cloth, $1.50 and $1.75 yd. 54 in. wide. ***50 p.c.***

100 yds. Tennis Flannel Suiting, 27 in., $1.10 yd. ***50 p.c.***

SMOKING JACKETS
All odd Lines at Half Price.
All Dressing Gowns, from $4.00 up. ***20 p.c.***

BLANKETS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK (amounting to about 1,000 pairs) of FINE CANADIAN BLANKETS, in all sizes at $2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $4.80, $5.00, $5.75, $6.50, $7.50, to be cleared at a
Special Discount of 25 p.c.
With 5 per cent. Extra for Cash.

MANTLES, &c.
Ladies' Cloth Jackets.....
Ladies' Silk and Velvet Jackets.....
Ladies' Velvet and Cloth Capes.....
Flannelette and Cashmere Wrappers..
Flannelette and Eiderdown Jackets...
Ladies' Cloth Costumes.....
Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts.....
Ladies' Cloth Dress Skirts.....
Ladies' Opera Wraps.....
Ladies' Rubber Waterproofs.....
Children's Mantles.....
Children's Reefers.....
All Less **33⅓** *per cent.*

DISCOUNTS ON Sporting Goods.
10 Per Cent.
TOBOGGANS, SNOWSHOES, GOLF BALLS, BASEBALLS,
20 Per Cent.
All Football Goods, all Hockey Goods, Punching Bags, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, all Cricketing Goods, Boxing Gloves, all Golf Goods, except Balls, Skis, Fishing Tackle, Exercisers, all Tennis Goods.
33⅓ Per Cent.
ALL BASEBALL GOODS, except Balls.
50 Per Cent.
JOB LINE OF SKATES.
20 Per Cent.
OFF ALL REGULAR LINES OF SKATES, at 65c, $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, $3.25, $3.75, $5.00, $5.25, $5.50.

5 per cent. for Cash in addition to all other Discounts or Reductions.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,
MONTREAL.

The Ogilvy Store

January Discount Sale

DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.

A special line of Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices are here for your choosing in the Dress Goods Department.

The balance of our Venetian and Tweed Effects, worth $1.00 to $1.25.
FOR 75C A YARD, WITH AN EXTRA 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

A line of Camel's Hair Plaids, worth $1.65.
WILL BE CLEARED AT 50C A YARD. With 10 Per Cent. Extra for Cash.

All Remnants of Colored Dress Goods, plain and fancy. They have been placed on a table and marked at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Black Dress Goods, in fancy weaves, Canvas, Grenadines, Checks, and Stripes. A large variety to choose from.
JANUARY SALE PRICE, 25C A YARD.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large consignment of Children's Dresses, which have been delayed in transit. Although this means loss to us, it will be gain to our Customers, as we are going to clear them at greatly reduced prices, and an additional 10 per cent. for cash during this month.

LADIES' WHITEWEAR DEPARTMENT.

All our Summer Blouses, nicely made, the new sleeve, some trimmed.
TO CLEAR AT 50C EACH.

A special line of Children's Coats, in colors of Red, Blue, Green, Rose, and different other colors. All prices. AT HALF PRICE.

Children's White Pique Coats, nicely trimmed with Embroidery and Insertion, some with nicely trimmed sailor collars, from $2.50 to $6.00.
TO CLEAR AT HALF PRICE.

All our Flannelette Wear, for Misses' and Ladies' Corset Covers, Drawers, Skirts and Gowns, nicely trimmed with Flannelette Embroidery, and others with lace. All this season's goods. Different colors.

All 25 per cent. off and 10 per cent. extra for cash.

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

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



THREE, FORTY-FIVE

For Men's Fine Shoes, made of the best material. This price holds good during our Discount Sale. All lines of Men's Shoes, which are to be cleared by February 15th, will be sold at the above price—Shoes that sold at $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50, and $6.00. One price—

$3.45

Come early and secure a bargain.

W. H. STEWART,
2295 St. Catherine Street.

One Example of Our Work.

There Are Many Others and No Failures.

1st Dec., 1897—Acct. No. 342 was taken up by Mr. H. C. A. for $2,000.00.

3rd May, 1898—This member drew the Ballot which entitled him to a loan of $2,000.00 free of interest for 12½ years.

6th Nov., 1898—Mr. H. C. A. had up to this time been a tenant, at a rental of $42.00 per quarter. His landlord agreed to sell him the house for $2,000.00. The Society paid the money, and Mr. H. C. A. has been paying $40.00 per quarter on account of the loan since that time. When he has paid fifty payments of $40.00 he will have repaid the $2,000.00 in full, and the property will be his absolutely, without the payment of one cent of interest of any description.

You Who Are Now Paying Rent

Consider the difference between $42.00 per quarter for rent, and $40.00 per quarter on account of the purchase price. In one case you are a tenant, paying the landlord the cost of the house TO HIM, and liable to be put out at any time. With the Society, for a smaller payment, you are enjoying the occupation of the house, and every dollar you pay is applied to the payment of the purchase price.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, with the names of our members, and any other information you may desire, at anytime.

The Peoples Mutual Building Society, Class B
(Organized 1st July, 1893.)
WM. J. McGEE, Sec.-Treas.
OFFICE—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, 204 ST. JAMES STREET.

Great Bargains in New Pianos.



Highly polished case, elegant hand-carved panels, pilasters and trusses; automatic, full width swinging music desk; three unsions; continuous hinges; three pedals.

Listed price, $450.00. My price, while they last,

$175.00

ARTHUR GRAHAM,
84 Prince Arthur Street.
All kinds of Pianos Exchanged.

AUSTRALIA AND COLORED LABOR.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, says the India correspondent of the Times, has addressed the Government of India regarding the bill before the Australian Parliament, under which no postal contract will be given except on condition that white labor only be employed in the mail steamers. The Chamber considers that grave injury would be done by the stipulation to lascar seamen and firemen, of whom 70,000 are now employed in ocean-going steamers. The Chamber feels sure that the Viceroy will immediately realize the grave injustice likely to be done unless the bill is modified by the British Government, and respectfully requests that the strongest possible protest be made against this attempt on the part of the Australian Government to interfere with Asiatic labor beyond the limits of their own jurisdiction. The policy is condemned as retrograde and utterly unworthy of the Legislature of any part of His Majesty's dominions.

GOVERNOR OF BERMUDAS.

London, Jan. 18.—Lieut.-General Sir Henry Leguay Geary has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

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.

THE HERALD

Established 1889.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By the year $2.00
Six months 1.00
One month ..... .25

Orders for the delivery of The Herald at residences or places of business may be by postal card or through Telephone Main 243.

When The Herald is not found on sale at news stands, intending purchasers should communicate the fact to the office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

JOB PRINTING.

The Herald's Job Printing and Book Binding Departments are among the largest in the Dominion, and are equipped for the execution of the finest work.—W. E. Sharpe, Supt.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Department ..... Main 781
Business Office ..... Main 243
Job Department ..... Main 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY,
603 Craig Street Montreal.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY,
Managing Director.

F. ABRAHAM, Sec.-Treas. W. J. TAYLOR, Business Mgr.

THE ENEMIES HE HAS MADE.

Alderman Ames is to be complimented upon the enmities he has aroused. He is condemned from day to day by Le Journal because he fought hard for a principle when the electric light contract was up for discussion. He is condemned by the Star because he helped bring into the field a candidate who stands an excellent chance of putting an end to Prefontainism. Le Journal's criticism may be explained on the ground that, Alderman Laporte being too firmly entrenched in the minds of his fellow-countrymen, it is necessary to conjure up some sort of bugaboo to scare the people of the East End, and to claim that Mr. Ames is narrow and bigotted and that his evil influence dominates the French-speaking reform aldermen serves as well as anything else. For Le Journal it is desirable to paint Mr. Ames as the agent of English domination, and the painting is very artistically done from day to day. In the Star's case this agent of English domination is metamorphosed into a wretch who sacrifices English interests for his own benefit. Nothing that has appeared in the editorial columns of an English newspaper for some time is quite so contemptible as the article in yesterday's Star, in which that paper turns and rends Mr. Ames. And why? Simply because, conscientious as he always is, he would not be a consenting party to an intrigue that, while it might have gratified the Star had it been successful, would have fallen a long way short of the hopes of those who have not spared themselves in the struggle for civic reform. Since attention has thus been drawn to his course, it is only right to add that in all that has been done, whether in the Council in the past four years or more recently in connection with Mayoralty nominations, Mr. Ames has carried himself as a man above reproach, as one who will not bargain with conscience to please friend or foe. He has marked out a straight path and has kept his feet from straying. And come the end of his career at the City Hall soon or late, his enemies of to-day, the men whose schemes he disdains to further, will be the first to admit that his example has been one that sets a high standard for the emulation of other young men. No higher has been set since Montreal was Montreal.

It is a shame that such a man should be made the victim of so vicious an undercut as that administered by the Star last night in the name of the English section of the population of Montreal. But how little the censure was representative and how much it was personal may be inferred from the admission that he is invulnerable in the most English ward in the city. Do they think he has betrayed the interests he is supposed more immediately to represent? Then why have they not the manliness to put up a candidate against him? They would be properly trounced, but that would be more honorable than to wreak their petty spite upon him as is now being done.

OPENING OF THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the second session of King Edward's first Parliament is assuredly as barren a document from a legislative point of view as has been submitted by any Government in modern days. His Majesty is not, of course, personally responsible for the speech beyond its delivery. It is prepared by the First Minister, approved by the Cabinet, and it generally contains an index to the legislation of the session as well as a brief statement of the position of the country in relation to foreign powers. It is perhaps well to explain this, because if the cable summary does it justice, it is from a literary point of view far below the standard of royal oratory to which the people have been accustomed of late. Mr. Balfour's circular to the Unionist party announced that "public questions of the highest importance" would be considered when the House met for the despatch of business, but it is clear that we must look further afield for them than the somewhat oracular utterances which have been put into the mouth of His Majesty. Several important questions have as a matter of fact precedence of the bills that have been promised. The Duke of Devonshire is pledged to deal with education; the Home Secretary with the temperance problem; the President of the Local Government Board with the vast and complicated subject of the water supply of London; and Mr. Wyndham with the difficulties of Irish land purchase. This is not all. There is a tolerably well-founded conviction that before effective progress can be made with legislation upon these lines Parliament will have to undertake an extensive revision of its procedure. Unless there is a serious intention of grappling with these large issues, it is not easy to understand why the two Houses should have been called together quite three weeks before the normal date.

The reform of Parliamentary procedure will probably take the form of restrictions on the questions addressed to ministers for one thing. The suggested restriction with regard to questions are not, however, likely to be carried out, if accepted at all, without a good deal of controversy in all quarters of the House. Practically the same thing may be said of another proposal which is mooted, that of withdrawing the declared voting of supply from the general body of members, as well as of the plan which has been repeatedly advocated, and repeatedly rejected, though supported by some eminent public men—Liberal and Conservative—of carrying over bills, which have at least passed the second reading, from one session to another, instead of quietly dropping them and introducing them afresh in the succeeding session. Possibly the extension of the power of closure, which is now limited in a manner that involves serious inconvenience to the Speaker and chairmen of committees, would meet with less opposition, and few, except the acknowledged partizans of obstruction, would protest against a change of rule making it compulsory to secure 100 instead of 40 members to support a motion for the adjournment of the House. The urgency of some authoritative control over the discussion on private bills, which are so often sprung upon Parliament at most inconvenient times, and with most inconvenient results, has also impressed itself upon many Parliamentarians. The measures which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have to submit to provide for the financial demands imposed upon the nation by the prolongation of hostilities in South Africa will without doubt be vigorously and mercilessly criticized. Then there is the reorganization of the army and the strengthening of the navy. Probably when finance and procedure have been dealt with and the important questions which will necessarily arise in connection with the army, the navy and the war have been discussed, there will not be a great deal of time available within the limits of the session for dealing with the large and complicated questions of education, liquor law reform, Irish land purchase and London water supply. It is scarcely reasonable to hope that four or five important bills relating to such subjects as have been mentioned can be carried after the problems of finance and procedure and of naval and military policy have been debated and disposed of in some way or other. Possibly this is why the speech from the throne has not been overweighted with pledges.

ANTICIPATIONS.

The closing chapter of Mr. H. G. Wells' "Anticipations," in the North American Review deals with the "Larger Synthesis," and is indeed an ambitious "experiment in prophecy." Many of his predictions are far removed from what is generally considered the points to which present events are tending, but it is a poor prophet who cannot see anything but that which appears to the mass of observers, and is guided only by the wind-tossed surface in attempting to chart the deeper currents beneath.

He conceives that present forces are tending to break down national barriers and that the process of social synthesis now in operation will culminate in "the establishment of one world state at peace within itself." This process, he says, "has an air of being independent of any collective or conscious will in man, as being the expression of a greater Will."

There are, he states, five spacious movements of national coalescence in operation to-day, viz., Anglo-Saxonism, British Imperialism, Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism and the Latin movement. Besides these the movement toward the unification of the yellow peoples may be forced upon them by their outrageous treatment at the hands of the white peoples. But these great movements, he thinks, must eventually be merged into one, as "the whole trend of forces is against the preservation of local social systems, however greatly and spaciously conceived."

He doubts whether there is any great promise in either the Latin or Pan-Slavic ideas. The South American republics are under the tutelage of the United States, and are totally incapable as yet of any coalescence. Northern Italy is drawn away from the Italy of Rome towards Switzerland and Southern Germany, while the best part of the French people lie just west of the Rhine-Netherlands region.

To his mind the Pan-Slavic dream is still less liable to be realized, contrary to the opinion which is so generally entertained that Russia is advancing to the front rank of world empires with giant strides. Differences in language between the three leading peoples who would comprise the Slavic union, the Bohemians, Poles and Russians, would hamper the movement, while "Russia, the central mass of this synthesis, stagnates." "Russia," he says, "is little more than a vast breeding ground for an illiterate peasantry. . . . The remoter portions of Russia seem destined to become—are indeed becoming—Abyss, a wretched and disorderly Abyss that will not even be formidable to the armed and disciplined peoples of the new era."

Germany he also relegates to a secondary position in the future. To unify to the east this empire must fight the Slavs; to unify to the west, France, possibly backed by England. The empire is organized with relation solely to the court, the Emperor dominates everything. A feeble or reckless successor in control of this vast empire would certainly wreck it. Holland and Switzerland, necessary factors in the German synthesis, might consent to become parts of a Pan-German republic, but never of an empire. Germany has invaded the sea with a threat that is arming the United States, modifying English policy and possibly advancing the synthesis of the English-speaking peoples.

For France he predicts a greater future than seers usually accord her. She is now strong in a military sense, well equipped through her thirty years of republican stability, and ready to fight for "Switzerland, or Luxemburg or the mouth of the Rhine." Germany so involved cannot develop its synthesis. Its empire will be shattered by wars on sea and land, and Central European, not Imperial German, ideas "akin to Swiss conception, finding their clearest expression in the French language, will prevail through Western Europe."

A glorious outlook he sees for the Anglo-Saxon synthesis, which will result in a federation of all the white English-speaking peoples, possibly including the Scandinavians also. The "head and centre" of the unity, he thinks, will rest between Chicago and the Atlantic, "mainly, but not entirely, south of the St. Lawrence." By the year 2,000 "its citizens should be in touch, through the medium of French, with the thought of Continental Europe," and in sympathy with the other synthetic movements that shall have survived. Its federal government will sustain a common fleet and protect or dominate or actually administer most or all the present non-white states of the British Empire, and in addition much of the South or Middle Pacific, the East and West Indies, the rest of America and the larger part of black Africa.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

No Prefontainism.

No more, Prefontaine.

As between Street Railway rule and rule by Dr. Lachapelle the choice is easy.

The Street Railway Company cannot keep Dr. Lachapelle's merits or good looks from being known.

A glance over the names of those of Dr. Lachapelle's committee will show the kind of boom that is on.

If the Star-Journal combination keep after Ald. Ames they will end by making him a very considerable figure.

Told you so. The way to fight Prefontainism is to fight Prefontaine, and Dr. Lachapelle is the man to do it.

The difference is that Ald. Ames is in earnest about civic reform, and his enemies have axes they want him to grind.

Perhaps the Street Railway Company thinks the Mayoralty ought to be arranged without consulting the people, and that it is intrinsically wrong for Dr. Lachapelle to appeal to the said people.

Now if the street car company could be got to go on record concerning Ald. Ames, the public would know what to think.

The Star woke up about the Mayoralty yesterday. Judging by its language it must have been having a bad dream.

Funny, isn't it, that the Star and Le Journal cannot keep away from the race cry business even in a municipal election.

Le Journal and the Star are both down on Mr. Ames. Let's see, didn't that combination try it once before on somebody?

It has now come to the place where the backers of Prefontainism are trying to force Dr. Lachapelle out of the field. Why? Because he cannot be handled.

Gentlemen who would be willing to take the Mayoralty without a contest will remember that they have only till Monday to say so. Don't all speak at once.

If they think Ald. Ames has not the confidence of the pepole who send him to Council, why don't they try to beat him in East St. Antoine? They know better.

The refusal of the Street Railway Company to let Dr. Lachapelle's name and portrait appear in the cars was a mild rebuke compared with the way the Star last night turned upon Ald. Ames to rend him.

Some people are very set in their ways. Here is Le Journal trying to kill Mr. Ames in the East End and the Star trying to kill him in the West End. He is too English for Le Journal and too French for the Star.

Ald. Ames ought to have inquiries made to ascertain if there is not a joint bureau of anti-Ames literature, with one set of pamphlets denouncing the anti-French Ames and another set in English denouncing the anti-English Ames.

It has been suggested that The Herald would be within its legal rights in insisting that the Lachapelle card go in the cars. Perhaps. But Mr. Prefontaine's firm, which sometimes advises the Street Railway Company, might hold a different opinion.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

THE UNION LABEL.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me to refute a statement made at the meeting of the City Council on Wednesday that is calculated to create a false impression in the minds of people not thoroughly conversant with union matters and the use of the union label? In a report of that meeting published in one of your contemporaries it is stated that Messrs. Smith, Faucher and Sadler explained that "the adoption of the label would debar from tendering the principal business houses of the city, including the Gazette and the Witness, which actually employed many of the most prominent members of the unions." I wish to state that this statement is absolutely incorrect. The adoption of the union label debars no one who pays the union scale and employs none but union men, and the Gazette, among others, comes under this category. And as the unions, French and English, comprise ninety per cent. of the printers in Montreal, it is no hardship for any office to employ none but union men. The appearance of the label on the city printing or any other printing is the only guarantee that the workingman has that the work was done under fair conditions. To the general public it would appear, too, that it had been an easy matter for the printers to work this reform, but it is really the result of three years of hard work. At the last election nearly all the candidates promised in writing to enact such a measure, and of the elected members a majority were pledged to the support of the union label. The matter was brought before the Finance Committee a year ago, but, although an appointment was made by a sub-committee of that body with the printers, only Ald. Laporte put in an appearance. That gentleman listened to the arguments advanced, and promised favorable consideration, and there the matter ended. But the printers did not go to sleep if the sub-committee of Finance did. The printers strengthened their organization by bringing all the typos in the city into the fold of unionism, and were this year in a much better position to enforce their demand. It is not my intention to enter into a discussion on the ethics of unionism and the union label, as it would require more space than I can reasonably expect you to grant, but I wish to emphasize the point that the mere fact of the Council adopting the union label imposes no restraint on any proprietor desiring to tender for the civic printing. Montreal Council is not a pioneer in this respect by any means; but it is a step in the right direction, and as such the members of that body deserve congratulation.

Yours, etc.,
UNION PRINTER.

CABINET MEETS MONDAY.

The Provincial Cabinet will meet at the Government offices, St. Gabriel Street, next Monday. Hon. H. Archambault and Hon. H. T. Duffy were at the Government offices yesterday, and were visited by several people with regard to business connected with the different departments. The Attorney-General said that the question of readjusting the salaries of the Court House employes has been laid over until the spring.

REVISED ELECTORAL LISTS.

The last of the revised municipal electoral lists was signed by Mr. Recorder Weir yesterday afternoon, and they have now been taken charge of by the City Clerk's office. The aldermen and those who would be aldermen and their friends are busy getting copies of the lists.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

THE PERRIER-JOUET CHAMPAGNE WINES.

To clip again from Bonfort's (New York) Wine and Spirit Circular of the 10th inst.:—

"Messrs. Du Vivier & Co. possess a host of friends, who purchase from them with the assurance that whatever they buy is of the best of its kind that comes to this market. The Messrs. Du Vivier understand every detail of the handling of wines, and give the greatest care to assure the best results. 'Perrier-Jouet' is the win par excellence with many of the best judges of Champagnes, and it still retains its popularity with good fellows."

THE PERRIER-JOUET WINES, "BRUT" AND "RESERVE DRY"

Both of the same high class character. Wines to suit the palates of all.

Perrier-Jouet "Brut," in cases of one dozen quarts ..... $28.00 per case
Perrier-Jouet "Brut," in cases of two dozen pints ..... 30.00 per case
Perrier-Jouet "Reserve Dry," in cases of one dozen quarts ..... 28.00 per case
Perrier-Jouet "Reserve Dry," in cases of two dozen pints ..... 30.00 per case

All less 3 per cent. discount for cash and special discounts for quantities.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

"Nips" of Bass's Pale Ale and "Nips" of Guinness's Stout

THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

"Nips" (half pints, or, to put it still plainer, a glass) of Bass's Pale Ale ..... $1.20 per dozen "nips"
"Nips" (half pints) of Guiness's Extra Foreign Dublin Stout ..... $1.20 per dozen "nips"
Or both in original cases of 10 dozen "Nips" ..... $11.35 per case

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

STOCKS NOW COMPLETE.

Carreras "Barrie" Blend of Tobaccos

The Famous English Smoking Mixtures.

The CRAVEN MIXTURE (mild), invented by the 3rd Earl of Craven.
HANKEY'S MIXTURE (medium), invented by Major-General Hankey.
The GUARDS' MIXTURE (For a Full Pipe), invented by J. J. Carreras.
and The SIL PHILLIPS (Extra Special), invented by Col. Sil Phillips.

PRICES—The "Craven," "Hankey's" and the "Guards," all 75c per ¼ lb. tin, $3.00 per lb. "Sil Phillips," 90 cents per ¼ lb. tin, $3.60 per lb.

Fraser, Viger & Co., Sole Agents.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, - - 207, 209 and 211 St. James St.

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.

GUARANTEED PURE AND TO CONTAIN NO INJURIOUS CHEMICALS

Ask your Grocer for Octagon Bar
The Ideal Laundry Shape

SUNLIGHT SOAP

401

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

HAMILTON'S
January Sale
Snaps for Monday

So far our January Sale has brought us bigger crowds and bigger business than any previous year. Everybody seems to recognize the unusual values we offer from day to day. Those who have been here once invariably return to again share in the good things going.

To make a test of what we're doing during this great sale, try any of the following Snaps for Monday.

12 1-2c White Victoria Lawn, for
Fine quality, 36 inch wide, Victoria Lawn. Every yard guaranteed perfect. The quality every other store sells at 12½c. While 50 pieces, "all we have," lasts on Monday, Seven and a Half Cents. 7½c

15c Eiderdown Flannelettes for
Heavy weight, 40 inches wide, especially suitable for Ladies' House Dresses. We sold thousands of yards of material earlier in the season. 12 pieces offering Monday, at Eight Cents. 8c

A Snap in Silks at
We have about 300 yards of a light colored, striped Silk, the kind and quality what you'll be paying 35c for later on. To tempt you to buy now, Monday, at Fifteen Cents. 15c

A Snap in Black Goods at
We have an accumulation of short ends in Black Dress Goods, all double fold, ranging in lengths from 2 to 5 yards. Come early and get a length. Your choice, per yard, Ten Cents. 10c

A Snap for Ladies at
Ladies' Evening Silk Gloves, 16, 20 and 24 inches long, in all the popular shades for evening wear. Gloves we sold from $1.00 to $1.75. Monday, Thirty-nine Cents. 39c

A Snap for Men at
Odd lines Men's Shirts and Drawers, heavy union and all wool makes, odds and ends from our regular stock. Values amongst them up to a Dollar. Monday, Thirty-nine Cents. 39c

182 LADIES' PETTICOATS, in Mercerized Sateens, Moreens, Wool, Sicilians and Silk, every shade that's made but black in the lot, plain and with frills, flounces and ruffles, all new styles and designs. Monday ..... 50 p.c. OFF

Six of Monday's Money-Saving Items.

Clapperton's 300 yard Spools Sewing Cotton, 6c, for 3½c
5c Bunches Tape, for 2½c
Ladies' Black Thibet Fur Neck Ruffs, $1.75. Monday 99c
Belding Paul's 50 yard Spools Sewing Silk, 5c, for 3½c
3c Cards Wool Mending, for 1½c
Ladies' Fancy Neckwear. Worth up to $3.50. Monday 25c

LADIES' JACKETS.
Ladies' Winter Jackets, lined sateen and silk, colors fawn, brown and blue, tailor and high roll collars. Jackets in the lot worth up to $12.00. Monday, your choice $3.95

BOYS' SUITS.
Boys' Navy Blue Storm Serge Sailor Suits, with large sailor collar, trimmed braid and brass buttons, pants lined. Regular $2.00. Monday, your choice $1.22

LADIES' BOOTS—A few pairs left of those $1.75 to $3.25 Shoes. Monday $1.00
A few pairs of the better lines, at $2.50 to $3.50. Clearing, Monday, at $1.50

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS—Only a few left. Your choice, Monday ..... Half Price
A Table of Ready-to-wear Hats. Worth up to $2.00. Clearing, Monday, at 50c

Monday's Snaps in Home Furnishings.

25 PAIRS WHITE AND CREAM LACE CURTAINS, taped edges, single and double borders, with fancy floral or spray centres, $1.35. Monday ..... 99c pair
FINE SUPER ALL WOOL SCOTCH BLANKETS, very soft and lofty finish, fast color borders, new fresh goods. Monday ..... 20 P.C. OFF

HAMILTON'S Cor. ST. CATHERINE and PEEL STS. & DOMINION SQUARE - - MONTREAL

RESIDENCE TO LET
No. 820 Sherbrooke Street,
From 1st May Next.

Facing the beautiful McGill College grounds. Very roomy and comfortable, with every possible convenience, electric light, etc. One of the best appointed houses in the city. Large stables and coach house recently built on most modern plans, with comfortable quarters for the coachman. Wide lawn in rear. For particulars and permit to view, apply to Estate Wilson, Jas. C. Beauchamp, manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

Children's Sleighs

The greatest pleasure of a child is to have a sleigh. We have a complete assortment. Reduction from 10 to 35 per cent.

The Ellavanagh Co
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.
Bell Tel. . . Main 3407.
Merchants Tel. . . 1259.

Scroggie

A Month of Money Saving Opportunities

One ceases to wonder at the activity shown in the different departments, during this supposedly dull month of January, when they read about and investigate the unusual values offered throughout the Establishment.

Blankets at 10 per cent. discount.
A line of Colored Quilts (salmon and yellow,) at 25 per cent. discount.
Flannel and Flannelette, 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.
Dress Goods, 10 to 50 per cent. discount.
Trimming Braid, 10 to 50 per cent. discount.
Linens at 10 per cent. discount.

Silk Drapes, Tidies and Cushion Covers

Designs worked in tinsel upon different colored Japanese Silks. We've deducted the discounts and quote this month's sale price here only :—

Cushion Tops. Each 90C
Chair Tidies, hemmed, also fringed ends. Each, from 23c to $1.17
Full size Piano Drapes, hemmed, also fringed on one side and each end. Each, from $1.58 to $5.04

Battenburg, also Real Hand-Made Tatting Doylies, at Half Price.

Sterling Silver Manicures and Other Conveniences

Subject to the usual January discounts—reductions range from 10 to 25 per cent.

Odd lines: Seals, Cuticle Knives, Bodkins and Curling Tongs. Worth 25c each. Now marked at 17C

Seals, Shoe Horns, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Curling Tongs, Shoe Hooks, Paper Knives, Tweezers and Cuticle Knives. Sale Price, each piece 23C

Better qualities, same pieces as enumerated in the 23c kind, with the addition of Blotters, Darners and Nail Files—
Value, per piece, 50c. Sale Price 38C
Value, per piece, 75c. Sale Price 57C
Value, per piece, $1.00. Sale Price 75C

Playing Cards, Also Euchre Tally Cards

Various styles of Euchre Tally Cards, at prices ranging from, per doz., 10c to.... 30C
Playing Cards, per package, 5c, 10c, 25c to 65C
The line at 65c is exceptionally good value—finely finished cards, with various designs on backs.

Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount.

The "Package Food" Age

The candidates for your favor are numerous. Persons who visit the "Food Fair," being held on the third floor of this establishment, are amazed at the quantity and variety of such. Wonderful how many different palatable dishes can be prepared with each "Food." Demonstrators are showing such free of charge.

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

RADNOR

As a table beverage is more pleasing to the palate, and beneficial to the health than any water in the world.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NO-CHI-MO-WIN
Cures
PILES.
A wonderful Salve for all Sores, Cuts, Boils, Bunions, Felons, Carbuncles, Ulcers Cancers, Piles, Chapped and Cracked Hands, Burns, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Chancres, and, in fact, all Sores on the Human Body. This Salve is an unfailing remedy.
By Mail, 50 Cents.
Manufactured by
Chimo Chemical Works,
Wiarton, Ont.

Particulars of the New Publication

CASTLES AND ABBEYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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

SIXPENCE MONTHLY,

and each number will appear on the 15th of the month.

Now ready, parts 1, 2 and 3.
(1) Windsor Castle. (2) Dunfermline Abbey. (2) Westminster Abbey. (4) Tintern Abbey.
(5) Part of Dublin Castle.
A FRONTISPIECE OF WINDSOR CASTLE given with the First Number of Vol. I.
Contents of Part II.—(1) Remainder of Dublin Castle. (2) Tower of London. (3) Glastonbury Abbey. (4) Chepstow Castle. (5) Melrose Abbey. (6) Boyle Abbey.
Extra Plate of Glastonbury Abbey with No. 2.
Contents of Part 3.—(1) Boyle Abbey (Finish of). (2) Stirling Castle. (3) Battle Abbey. (4) Warwick Castle. (5) Conway Castle. (6) Kenilworth Castle.

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.

London: John Dicks, 313 Strand,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DO NOT FORGET

That a stitch in time saves nine. Now is the time to get your furs repaired if they need it. No matter how small the repairs, the sooner they are done the better both for you and your furs. We are experts in this line and our work is unexcelled.

A. E. CLEMENT,
323 St. Lawrence Street.
214 Centre Street,
Point St. Charles.

Gram-o-Phone Records . .

15 CENTS EACH.

If you will buy one hundred Gram-o-phone Records I will sell them to you for $12.50 a hundred. If you have a flat-record machine, no matter what make, I will sell you the only flat record to fit your machine that is a pleasure to listen to. These improved records are called Zon-o-phone Records, and it is only necessary to hear them to appreciate their superiority to all other records. Zon-o-phone Records are sweet, smooth, natural and are the only flat record without that high squeak, heavy scratch and rasping sound so common in other talking machines. Our Fifteen-Dollar Zon-o-phone runs large and small records, and is the only $15 Flat-Record Machine on the market that can be wound up while it is running. We exchange your old records and machines for new ones. Write for particulars. Mail orders and all enquiries given prompt attention.

J. H. ORMSBY,
Sole Dealer, Wholesale and Retail for Canada.
2410 St. Catherine St., Montreal, Que.

DECLINED THE OFFER.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The Figaro prints a letter from Jean de Reszke to Colonel Henry Mapleson, the operatic manager, declining the latter's offer of 1,000,000 francs, made in behalf of an American syndicate, for an engagement of forty performances in the United States next winter.

M'GILL STUDENTS' ANNUAL DANCE

Took Place Last Night in the Royal Victoria College and Was a Success.

Last night the undergraduates of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University gave their annual dance, which was well attended, and in every respect a success; in fact, one of the most delightful ever given at McGill. The affair was held in the Royal Victoria College, which is so admirably fitted for an entertainment of the kind, as has already been frequently proved since the college opened. Ample room and beautiful coloring and decoration conduced to the pleasure of the guests, and to this was added a splendid floor and music by a good orchestra. Besides plenty of dancing room, sitting-out places and space for a promenade were taken advantage of by the students and their friends. The guests were received in the small drawing room on the first floor, by the patronesses, who were all present. They were Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Clark Murray, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. Archibald and Miss Oakeley. Dancing was carried on in the beautiful Assembly Hall, where the banners of the various years in Arts were hung. The platform was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers and potted plants, and here the orchestra was stationed and went through a splendid programme of dances. Except in the ball room, there was very little decoration, the committees evidently wisely deciding that the building required but little extra adornment. Supper was served in the great dining hall, which was brilliantly lighted, showing to advantage the deep red walls and light pillars and woodwork.

All the committees deserve the greatest credit for the admirable arrangements and the success of their charming dance.

The following were the guests:

A.

Mrs. Angus, Miss Angus, Mrs. R. Allan, Mrs. K. Agnew, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Archibald.

B.

Miss Bickerdike, Miss Baird, Miss Bowman, Miss M. Bouchard, Miss M. Belyea, Miss Bell, Miss Brown, Miss N. Budden, Miss C. Bacon, Miss Baillie, Miss Brodie, Miss Biggar, Miss Mabel Brotherhood, Miss Brotherhood, Miss Ballantyne, Mrs. Bovey, Miss K. Bulmer, Miss Braidwood, Miss M. Barclay, Miss M. Bell (Ottawa), Miss F. Botterell.

C.

Mrs. Colby, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Clegg, Miss V. Clegg, Miss Carr, Miss Craig, Miss Cole, Miss Cromble, Miss G. Cayford, Miss Carter, Miss A. Clogg, Miss Costigan, Miss Cull, Miss M. Cassils, Miss Craig, Miss Cox, Miss M. Campbell.

D.

Mrs. G. C. Dunlop, Miss Day, Miss Dixon, Miss Dickson, Miss J. Dawes, Miss Draper.

E.

Miss East, Miss Ellis, Miss Amy Ellis, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards.

F.

Mrs. S. Finley, Mrs. Fleet, Miss Fraser, Miss Freeze, Mrs. Flux, Miss Featherstonhaugh.

G.

Mrs. Gault, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Miss Greenlease, Miss Gardner, Miss H. Gass, Miss Griffin, Miss Gillean, Mrs. Percy Gilmour, Miss Gale, Miss Goodman, Miss Grenough, Miss Gadd.

H.

Mrs. Hackett, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Henry, Miss Hart, Miss Hill, Miss A. Ham, Miss L. Hanson, Miss Hutchinson, Miss G. Hobbs, Miss B. Hodgson, Miss R. Harrington, Miss C. Harrington, Miss W. Hagar, Miss Hickson, Miss Haycock, Miss Hunter, Miss Hood, Mrs. Hepburn.

I.

Miss Idler, Miss Irving.

J.

Mrs. Johnson, Miss Jordan, Miss I. C. Jamieson, Miss Jack.

K.

Miss Kerr-Kaye, Miss Kimber, Miss M. Kerr.

L.

Miss Lichtenstein, Miss Lundie, Miss Lunny, Miss R. Lyman, Miss Lowden, Miss C. Lowden, Miss Levine.

M.

Lady Minto, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. McEachran, Mrs. Maggs, Mrs. McVicar, Mrs. Murray, Miss Mihan, Miss McKenzie, Miss McLachlan, Miss McCally, Miss McCoy, Miss E. McLeod, Miss Michaels, Miss Munn, Mrs. Mathewson, Miss A. Mathewson, Miss G. Macfarlane, Miss Macmartin, Miss Marcuse, Miss Montague, Miss F. Mitchell, Mrs. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss McDonald, Miss L. P. Mackay, Miss Mathews, Mrs. McTaggert, Miss Malloch, Miss Emegarry.

N.

Miss Newman, Miss W. Nolan, Miss Noyes.

O.

Miss Oakeley.

P.

Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Penhallow, Miss Parkin, Miss M. Pearson, Miss Prendergast.

R.

Mrs. James Ross, Miss Robertson, Miss H. Rea, Miss K. Ritchie, Miss K. Richardson, Miss Robb, Miss Rodden, Miss Richardson, Miss L. Rolland, Miss Raphael, Miss S. Robinson.

S.

Lady Strathcona, Miss Stewart, Miss Smith, Miss Simpson, Miss Sharpe, Miss E. A. Scott, Miss Sheriff, Miss Sjoestedt, Miss Scrimger, Miss Seale, Miss Small, Miss Sutherland, Miss Shorey, Miss Stevenson.

T.

Miss J. Turner, Miss I. Tooke, Miss Tyldesley, Miss Templeton.

V.

Lady Van Horne.

W.

Mrs. Walton, Miss A. White, Miss Wilson, Miss Wales, Miss M. Walker, Miss Iza Watson, Miss H. Wainwright, Miss Walker, Miss Wisdom, Miss Warriner.

A.

Judge Archibald, J. Ainley, C. Adams, Andrews, J. Archibald.

B.

H. P. Borden, Brakeridge, W. B. Blackader, Dr. Bovey, Brodie, W. Bovey, J. R. Bell (Toronto), Bickerdike.

C.

Dr. Craik, Dr. Colby, Coglin, D. Cameron, W. S. Campbell, Corothers, Crothers, Couture, Crowell, A. Chaudler, Prof. Carter, J. F. Catlin, Craig, E. Cariyle, H. Chambers, Higgins, P. Cole.

D.

Dyer, MacB. Davidson, G. C. Dunlop, A. C. Dunlop, G. Dutaud, H. Dearborn, Dey, Dunlop.

E.

Eaton, Edwards.

F.

S. Finley, Fleet, Flux.

G.

A. F. Gault, F. Gurd, E. B. Greenshields, Gladman, Gascoigne, Gilmour.

H.

George Hague, Dr. Hackett, Holeman, Holland, Hill, Hickson, Healy, A. Harris, S. Harris, C. Hanna.

I.

Irving.

J.

Dr. A. Johnson, W. S. Johnson, Jack, G. Jordan.

K.

J. Keyes.

L.

Locheid, Lutterel, P. Landry, F. Lambert, G. Lomer, A. Lockerby.

M.

Lord Minto, John Molson, Sir W. C. McDonald, McKinnon, Prof. Moyse, Dr. McEachran, Dr. Maggs, Dr. McVicar, Dr. Murray, Mussen, McKergow, D. McGill, McCarthy, Dr. W. S. Morrow, H. Morgan, De Mille (Toronto), D. McCallum, McMorran, Murphy, J. A. McDonald, Molr, McKidd, Munn, G. McDonald, J. McDonald, McCuaig, O. McCallum, S. Mitchell, R. O. McMurtry, T. MacPherson, Geo. B. McLeod, Dr. McTaggert, McNaughton, Morrison, Dr. C. Morrison, Dr. Mackay, MacIntosh, A. McLaren.

N.

H. Newman, Nutter.

P.

Dr. Peterson, Penhallow, H. B. Parsons, E. Parkins, Pruyn, L. J. Papineau, Plant, Palmer, T. M. Papineau, J. Paterson, Puddington.

R.

James Ross, Robb, A. Rankin, W. W. Robinson, F. G. Robinson, Dr. Lorne Robertson.

S.

Lord Strathcona, Sutcliffe, Stevenson, Stowell, Somerville, Scrimger, T. Stewart, W. Stewart, Soddy, F. Shorey.

T.

Tracey, Tupper, W. E. Thornlow, R. Taylor.

V.

Sir W. Van Horne.

W.

Dr. Walton, F. Wilkins, Whitley, Wadleigh, H. Walker, W. Walker, Wilgross, H. Whitley, Wanger, Wilson.

Y.

Young.

LABOR NEWS

(Contributed.)

THE PRINCIPLE OF ARBITRATION

Compulsory Arbitration Does not Conflict With Personal Liberty.

The discussion of the principle of arbitration on Wednesday evening conformed strictly to the policy of the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and developed no new views on the question. The speakers, like Mr. Gompers, were of the opinion that compulsory arbitration conflicts with personal liberty, and in this exhibited ignorance of compulsory arbitration as it operates in New Zealand.

According to L. Tregear, secretary of the Department of Labor of New Zealand, the New Zealand law preserves the right to strike. Any man in any trade can cease work when he likes; any employer may lock out his men when he likes. What the law says is that, when the court has been appealed to, no man shall work at the trade adjudicated on for less wages than the court awards, nor shall an employer pay his workmen less wages than the court awards. If the Arbitration Court fixes the wages of painters within a particular industrial district at $4 for an 8 hour day for the next two years, that award does not prevent a painter earning $20 a day. What it does is to prevent him accepting $3 a day, and so helping the employer to compete with and conquer the more fair and generous variety.

Mr. Gompers and his friends preach personal liberty, as based on the right to strike until it obscures all truth. Trade unionism itself is based on the principle that the benefit of the individual is subordinate to the welfare of the majority. When a man joins a union, he gives up his personal liberty to the collective will of the union, and for him afterwards to prate of being ready to die for the sake of personal liberty and the right to strike, when he has relinquished that right, and must strike or not, just as the majority of his union decides, is canit of an evil sort.

Compulsory servitude is endured by all men. When a workingman marries he goes into voluntary servitude; his wages, his time, his actions, are all under a lien for the benefit of the wife and future children. He is the better for it, too. This discipline, this sacrifice of our whims for the sake of others, is what curbs the craze for "personal liberty," the fetish whose worship is common to the millionaire employer and the ragged anarchist. We are under compulsion always to national law, to social custom, to trade unions, to wives or families. A little more "compulsory servitude," under an award of an arbitration court for the benefit of our fellow workers in a particular trade, would not hurt us.

C. M.

THE HACKMEN'S UNION.

The organization known as the Montreal Hackmen's Union, will hereafter admit both heavy and light carters to its membership, and has affiliated with the Federated Trades and Labor Council. The object of the union is to promote the welfare of the carters; securing legislation to protect their interest. Owing to the fact that boys are frequently employed to drive teams, the wages of certain classes of carters are very low; and an effort will be made to have the City Council prohibit the employment of boys in this wise.

THE IRON MOULDERS'.

The Iron Moulders' Union held their regular meeting Thursday evening. The moulders intended to take up the discussion of municipal politics, but owing to the pressure of union business, this matter had to be left over. The union voted on the question of holding a general convocation next year.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

The friendliness of American workingmen to their fellows in Canada is well shown by the action of the Cigarmakers' International Union in levying a special assessment of 50 cents per member to help the cigarmakers of Montreal. On many occasions, the International has refused to levy such an assessment for the benefit of a local union in the United States.

SATURDAY MEETINGS.

Bakers' Union—1796 St. Catherine St.
Cigarmakers' Board—Blue Label Hall.
Letter Carriers' Union—1647 Notre Dame Street.
Wall Paper Printers' and Color Mixers' Union—7 St. Lambert's Hill.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Grocery Clerks' Union—1796 St. Catherine Street.
Theatrical Mechanical Association—St. Joseph's Hall.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—590 Wellington Street.
Gregory Station Assembly, K. of L.—St. Charles' Hall, Island Street.
Granite Cutters' Assembly—7 St. Lambert's Hill.
Dock Laborers' Union — 1647 Notre Dame Street.
Bartenders' Union—560 Dorchester Street.

THE INVENTORS' WORK.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, report the following: 74,173, J. W. G. Alford and Mrs. B. C. Martin, Australia, ventilation system; 74,206, H. G. Thofehrn, of Paris, France, and B. de Saint Senno, of Lancashire, England, treatment of copper, nickel, etc.; 74,259, Ed. Wm. Shilson, Eastman, Que., snow plow; 74,264, Wm. L. Dick, Jarvis, Ont., threshing machine; 74,265, John W. D. Buyers, Peterboro, Ont., convertible mop and brush; 74,275, Herbert N. Clark, Treesbank, Man., agricultural implement; 74,346, Simeon Belmore, Danville, Que., potato harvester and planter; 74,369, Albert Prefontaine, Montreal, bale separator.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, to any reader who mentions the name of this paper when applying.

Babies and elderly folks take without danger Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine. Everywhere, 25c, 50c.—adv.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.
Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

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 "WHY SMITH LEFT HOME," AND BIG VAUDEVILLE.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, first production by
The F. F. Proctor Permanent Stock Co. of
"The Mysterious Mr. Bugle,"
EXTRAORDINARY VAUDEVILLE!
PETER F. DAILEY,
New York's Pet Entertainer, late of Weber & Field's Co., assisted by Mae Lowry, Frank Lane & Co. See Daly and Laugh! BONNIE THORNTON, with new songs, and LEW HAWKINS, Comedian, will also appear between the acts.
10c Ladies Every Afternoon (except Saturdays and Holidays) to all parts, 10c

ARENA

TO-NIGHT!
Doors Open at 7.30. Match Starts 8.15.
QUEBEC vs. SHAMROCK
USUAL PRICES. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office until 4 o'clock. Phone Up 1346.
2.30 P.M. Montreal vs. Westmount. **TO-DAY** 4.00 P.M. Victoria vs Shamrock

COCHRANE'S AUDITORIUM *Prince Arthur Skating Rink.*
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21st. | Admission 15c & 25c Bell Tel E. 568

BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

Caledonian Society of Montreal
CONCERT IN WINDSOR HALL, Monday Ev'g, 27th January
MISS JESSIE MACLACHLAN, Scottish Prima Donna,
Assisted by Leading Local Talent.
To be followed by a **BALL in the WINDSOR HOTEL.**
ADMISSION:—
Concert—Reserved Seats, 75 and 50c. General Admission, 25c.
Ball—Tickets, $2, admitting Lady and Gentleman.
Plan of Hall at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine Street, where seats can be secured on and after 20th inst.
W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.

MINTO SKATING RINK

—Corner Mance and Prince Arthur Streets.
ADMISSION, 10 Cents. 12 TICKETS for $1.00
BAND - - - - Tuesday and Saturday Evenings.

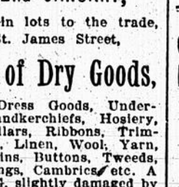
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S COCOA

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

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism
Safe. Sure. Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.



Turkish ....Rugs

AT PRIVATE SALE.
$50,000.00 Worth of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets, Palace Strips and Portieres.
To be sold during January and 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

—ON—
WEDNESDAY, 22nd JANUARY,
Without reserve and in lots to the trade, At our Rooms, St. James Street,
A Large Stock of Dry Goods,
Cottonades, Corsets, Dress Goods, Underwear, Silk, Satin, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Collars, Ribbons, Trimmings, Braids, Canvas, Linen, Wool, Yarn, Prints, Muslins, Curtains, Buttons, Tweeds, Beavers, Meltons, Linings, Cambrics, etc. A few cases of SHIRTING, slightly damaged by water; 60 pieces of CORDUROY, 50 cases of BOOTS AND SHOES, 150 cases of RUBBER SHOES, a quantity of MEN'S OVERCOATS, and other goods.
Also—A consignment of MEN'S BLACK FELT HATS.
Easy terms.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEEKLY
Trade Sale

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,
Will hold at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on
Wednesday, January 22nd,
At 10 O'Clock A.M.,
A LARGE CLEARING SALE
OF
Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, etc.
Without any reserve whatever.
Terms liberal.

Centre Ward.

SEAT No. 1.
ALD. LAPORTE'S
Committee Rooms,
No. 76 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 4478.
Electors of this Ward who desire information are cordially invited.

ST. ANTOINE SOUTH

SEAT No. 1
Ald. Raby's
Committee Rooms,
454 St. James St., Near Inspector.
Bell Tel. Main 4057.
Cor. Chatham and St. James Streets,
Bell Tel. Up 2755.
All electors desiring information will please telephone or call at any of these rooms. Always welcome.

St. Louis Ward

SEAT NO. 2.
C. LEMAY,
(Candidate in opposition to Alderman Gagnon.)
Central Committee,
1772 St. Catherine St.
Bell Tel. E. 1527.
Committee,
227 Roy St., cor. Sanguinet
All electors desiring information will kindly call or telephone between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 p.m.

St. Denis Ward

SEAT NO. 1.
ALDERMAN S. D. VALLIERS'
Central Committee Room
1279 BERRI ST.
Tel. East 1782.

Art Association

PHILLIPS SQUARE
ART CLASSES—The Classes will reopen after the Xmas Holidays as follows:
Advanced Art Class—Friday, January 3rd, 9.30 a.m.
Painting Class—Friday, January 3rd, 2 p.m.
Elementary Class—Thursday, January 2nd 3.30 p.m.

CORONATION ADDRESSES AND OTHER HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED EDWIN COY & CO.

Whipped Cream!

Delivered at Any House.
GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO
Tel. Up 669. 2685 St. Catherine St

ACADEMY | All This Week. Matinee Sat.
RETURN VISIT OF
The Belle of New York.
COMING—H. Reeves-Smith in "The Tyranny of Tears."

ACADEMY | *All Next Week Mat. Saturday*
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH COMEDIAN
REEVES-SMITH
Supported by
MISS MARGARET ROBINSON
And Exceptionally Strong Cast in Haddon Chambers' Exquisite Comedy,
The Tyranny of Tears
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ACADEMY ***SPECIAL!***
Week Beginning MONDAY, Jan. 27
SEATS ON SALE FRIDAY, JAN. 24.
Mail Orders Filed in Order of receipt
The Great Musical Success
Dainty. Delightful. Delicious
SAN TOY
A Chinese-English Musical Comedy
—WITH ITS—
Picturesque Scenes, Beautiful Oriental Costumes, Fun, Dances and Wealth of Musical Numbers, by
THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO,
Chorus of 75
As played all last season at Daly's Theatre, N.Y., and nearly 3 years at Daly's, London.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50.

FRANCAIS | *This Week.*
THE NEW FARCE,
"BROWN'S IN TOWN."
NOTE OUR MATINEE DAYS.
Wednesday, Thursday, Fri. and Sat.
PRICES—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Road to Ruin

FRANCAIS **NEXT WEEK**
Magnificent, Sensational and Scenic Spectacle
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
A Story of Metropolitan Life of to-day by Theo. Kremer, author of "The Fatal Wedding."
NOTE OUR MATINEE DAYS:
Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK
Robie's ***NICKERBOCKERS***
Pretty Girls, Gorgeous Costumes and Electrical Effects. 10—Big Vaudeville Acts—10.
Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—**The Brigadiers**

THE TRAINING OF DOGS
DR. WESLEY MILLS, will lecture on the Training of Dogs to the Montreal Canine Association, at the
Natural History Society Hall,
On MONDAY, January 20th, at 8.30 p.m. The public are invited.
Admission Free.

MASQUERADE
—AT THE—
St. Lawrence Rink, Point St. Charles,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22nd.
ADMISSION. 15c

ONTARIO RINK

Corner Ontario and Delorimier.
VICTORIA RIFLES BAND
Thursday & Saturday Nights
ADMISSION 15C, LADIES, 10C.
SAM'L ROBERTSON.

Dancing | Conservatory Hall 2269 St. Catherine St. | **Dancing**
NEW CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m Reasonable rates. Thorough instruction. Assembly every Saturday.
FREDERIC W. NORMAN.
Hall to Rent. Phone up 2611.

DANCING Beginners may join my select classes at any time now. A copy of my A B C Waltz Chart given FREE to all pupils joining before Jan 15th. Adults 8 p.m. Juveniles 4 p.m. PRIVATE LESSONS daily at any hour. ASSEMBLY every Saturday, 8.15 p.m. Full orchestra. You will make no mistake in attending PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN'S SCHOOL, Stanley Hall, 127 Stanley St. Tel. Up 934

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.

THE Western General Hospital

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the Western Hospital will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital on
Tuesday, the 21st inst.,
At 3.30 o'clock p.m.
J. B. McCONNELL, M.D., Secretary.

WANT A PICTURE
framed, or mats made for a Platino or a Sepia? No nicer present than a picture. Those beautiful Platinos are from 20c to 50c. Plenty of novelties too in pictures. Terra Cotta Statuary, frames, etc.
GEO. R. HEASLEY,
2087 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL

Appealing to Good Taste



THE tone—quality, construction, workmanship and attractiveness of design of the

Mason & Risch Pianos

are to-day even more chaste and original than they were in the past. Their latest styles finished in the rarest and most beautifully figured woods.

The **Mason & Risch Pianos** are known throughout the Dominion for their delightfully rich mellow singing tone qualities.

Mason & Risch Piano Co.

2469 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.

AS A GUARANTEE OF EXCELLENCE

The Name "MOUNTAIN CITY" on a Toboggan and "OTTAWA" on Skis

Is an evidence of

VALUE IN MATERIAL,
VALUE IN WORKMANSHIP,
VALUE IN DESIGN,

And PRICES equally as low as nameless goods of ordinary make found in Department and General Stores.

In our "Mountain City" and "Ottawas"

EASE IN RUNNING, BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
COMFORT AND DURABILITY,

Are the features that have won the favor of the public.

Call and see these LEADERS IN THEIR LINES.

THE MOUNTAIN CITY CYCLE CO.,
2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Cushions in all Colors and Styles.

Quality Not Quantity

Not a big bottle, the contents of which you might take at one dose and feel no effect, but a small bottle that has in

EVERY TEASPOONFUL

it contains a priceless remedy.

Gray's Syrup

is the only certain remedy for

COUGHS and COLDS

ST. ANTOINE SOUTH

SEAT NO. 2.

ALD. O. FAUCHER

Central Committee—

2693 Notre Dame Street.
Bell Tel. Main 4052.

Committee—

1096 St. James St., for West End Electors, corner Canning and St. James Streets.

All electors desiring information will kindly call or telephone to the committees between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 p.m.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED — SMALL SELF-CONTAINED house, occupation May 1st, situated south of subway, Point St. Charles, preferred; rent must be low. Apply Box G 6, Herald Office. 20x

WANTED — WORK BY FIRST-CLASS laundress, by week or dozen. Apply 11 Coursol st. 21x

WANTED — SERVANT TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply 251 St. Andre st. 20x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of two; must have city references. Apply, after seven in the evening, 10 University street. 20x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GENERAL servant, with good city references, in a family of two; house convenient, and good wages. Apply in the forenoon, at 3 Tower avenue. 18x

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A WELL bred spotted Great Dane male pup. Can be seen at 818 Cadieux st., between 7 and 9 p.m. 12x

WANTED — A SERVANT FOR A SMALL family; no washing nor ironing. Address No. 2 Mountain st. 15x

FAVOR REV. MR. STEEN

Probability Grows Stronger That He Will Go to St. James the Apostle.

A petition is being circulated among the members of the Church of St. James the Apostle requesting Rev. C. G. Rollit to remain, but as the latter has already accepted the rectorship of Trinity, it will be impossible for him to comply. Mr. Rollitt has handed in his resignation to Canon Ellegood, and it will go into effect in a few weeks. After that a number of candidates for the vacant positions will be given an opportunity to preach in St. James, from whom a choice will be made. It is understood, however, that a large number of the leading members of the church are in favor of inviting Rev. F. J. Steen, so that it is very probable that he will get the appointment.

ENQUETE POSTPONED.

The enquete into the charge of receiving stolen goods, against Dollard Carriere, junk dealer, of William Street, was continued yesterday before Judge Desnoyers. Some $2,034 worth of alleged stolen property was found in his place. Detective Brophy also said that Carriere had offered Gallagher and him each $10 on the day of the search, to be easy. Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, K.C., conducting the defence, declared that he had no cross-examination at present, and the enquete was postponed until Tuesday.

IMPORTING SMALLPOX

Physicians Have Not Been Making Complete Returns of Vaccination Operations.

A case of smallpox this morning came to the city from St. Eustache. The case, however, was promptly locked, and will be immediately returned to that municipality. Since October last 19,000 citizens have been vaccinated, while 34,000 vaccine points have been distributed. This disparity indicates that all the doctors have not been making their returns properly. In view of that fact, while free vaccination will still be continued, the Hygiene committee has determined to distribute no more points to physicians who are not prepared to account for those already procured.

JOE MARTIN HEARD FROM

He Threatens to Split the Liberal Vote in Victoria.

Victoria, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Mr. Joseph Martin announces that he will again seek the suffrages of the people of Victoria, this time for the Commons. It is thought that this course has been prompted by anger at the Liberal executive for postponing the date of the provincial convention to the 30th inst. Hearing of the decision of the executive, which was unanimous, Mr. Martin came down to Victoria and accused them of attempting to burk the convention by declining to elect delegates. He made the demand upon the local executive that the delegates be elected before the 21st, which is nomination day, and threatened that if this was not done he would become a candidate for Victoria and thus lessen the chances of Mr. Riley, the accredited Liberal candidate.

CHIEF JUSTICE McCOLL DEAD

Head of the British Columbia Judiciary Passes Away Suddenly.

Victoria, B.C., January 18.—Chief Justice McColl died on Thursday night during a convulsion. He had been suffering from Bright's disease for some time.

Hon. Angus John McColl was the third son of the late Rev. Dr. McColl, of Chatham, and was born in 1854. He was called to the Bar in 1879, practiced in Brussels and Goderich for a short time, and then moved to Winnipeg. In 1882 he went out to the Coast, settling in New Westminster, where he quickly had a large practice, and in the course of a few years became the recognized leader of the British Columbia Bar. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society and created a Q.C. in 1892. His appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on Oct. 13, 1896, was received with great satisfaction by the entire community.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Denis O'Brien, 1001 St. Denis St., gave a most enjoyable Cinderella dance for her daughter, Miss Grace O'Brien, this week, at which a number of young people were present. The hostess wore a gown of black taffeta, and point lace, and diamond ornaments. Miss O'Brien wore a simple, but very pretty frock of white voile and chiffon, and pearl ornaments. The hostess was assisted in receiving by her niece, Miss Margaret Young, of Lachine.

Thursday night, Mrs. E. C. Eaton was the hostess at a delightful euchre, in honor of Mrs. and Miss Morin, of Halifax. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. Ewans, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Miss Ritchie, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wootten, and many others.

A pretty wedding took place in St. Anthony's Church on Thursday, January 16th, the bride and groom being Miss Marguerita Kelly, daughter of Mr. Edw. Kelly, of this city, and sister of the late Rev. J. J. Kelly, of Brockville, Ont., and Mr. Herbert Richmond Dutton, son of Mr. F. Dutton, of Birmingham, England. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a travelling costume of blue ladies' cloth, and hat of panne velvet. She was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents. The best man was Mr. Edward Kelly, brother of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. F. Heffernan, of St. Anthony's, at the conclusion of which Mr. and Mrs. Dutton left for a trip to New York and Boston, and on their return will be at home to their friends at 17 Quesnel St., January 30 and 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Crighton entertained a number of friends to a very successful euchre Tuesday evening, to meet Mrs. and Miss Morin, of Halifax.

BURNED THE NOTES.

Patrick Farrell, of Conde Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a coat containing $9,700 in promissory notes. He burned the notes, and this has caused considerable annoyance to the persons interested.

GOVERMENT MAJORITY 57

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The Government now holds 133 seats in the House of Commons, as against 76 opposition, showing a ministerial majority of 57. There are, however, four seats yet vacant—Victoria, B.C., Lisgar, Quebec West and Maisonneuve or Terrebonne. Mr. Prefontaine was returned for both last-named constituencies, but cannot say which seat he will hold until election proceedings in Terrebonne are concluded.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON, JAN. 19th.

The Early Christian Church.—Acts 2.37-47.

Golden Text.—The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved.—Acts 2.47.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

Take, I. The outline of our First Study: 1. Conviction; 2. Instruction; 3. Conversion; 4. Brotherly Love 5. Evangelization. Or, II. The Means, Fruits, and Source of Grace. 1. The Means; Convicting souls, repentance, baptism, the remission of sins, the gift of the Holy Ghost, and separation from the world. 2. The Fruits: Accepting instruction, submitting to baptism, steadfastly working for God, keeping close together, manifesting mutual love, rejoicing in God, influence with the people. 3. The Source—God (verse 47). Or, III. 1. The Effects of the Sermon, verses 37-42; 2. The Characteristics of the Early Church, verses 43-47. Or, IV. "How to Be Christians; How Christians Should Be."

The question "What shall we do?" marks the difference between Remorse and Repentance.

A personal talk about baptism will be an interesting introduction. How many of the pupils have been baptized? Can they remember any incidents of the service?

The promise is to children as well as to adults. A striking illustration is to be found in every Sunday school. Ascertain the age at which pastor, superintendent, officers and teachers came to the Lord. There is probably not a church in Canada the majority of whose active workers were not converted when they were very young.

The duty of public profession of the Christian life was well illustrated in a public school, when the question was asked, "Why was the Dead Sea so named?" A boy replied, "Because it is always receiving and never letting out." Water to be kept pure must be kept flowing. No one can be a Christian and keep his Christianity to himself.

A chime of bells is a good illustration of the harmony of true Christians.

ANGLICAN.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal—Rev. H. T. S. Bayle, M.A., assistant-minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Lord Archbishop of Montreal. 4.15 p.m. Litany. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rector. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Short organ recital after the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Saturday, St. Paul's Day. Holy Communion, 10 a.m.

The Church of St. James the Apostle.—Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector; Rev. C. G. Rollit, assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. G. Abbott Smith. 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Class.

Trinity Church, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Second Sunday after Epiphany. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. H. Jekill, B.A. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evening prayer and Holy Communion. 7 p.m. preacher, Rev. J. L. Flannagan, M.A.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. morning prayer and address by Mr. R. F. Drury, B.A., (Oxon). 7 p.m. Evening prayer and sermon by the rector. Subject, "The Sons of God." All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Atwater Avenue and Dorchester Streets. Special celebration of Holy Communion for confirmation class at 8 o'clock a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher the Rev. F. J. Steen, M.A. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock with celebration of Holy Communion. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Rev. E. J. Rexford, B.A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

All Saint's Church, Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets, seats free—9 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Baptism. 11 a.m., morning service. 7 p.m., evening sermon. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

Church of the Redeemer, Rev. H. Gomery, rector—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Rev. H. Gomery. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. D. L. H. Davidson, K.C. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Methodist Church, Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor—Sunday services, Morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Subject for the evening's sermon, "The Christian in the Home." Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

East End Methodist Church, Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor—11 a.m., topic, "Tongues of Fire." 7 p.m., topic, "The Social Effect of Pentecost." Strangers welcome.

Douglas Methodist Church, 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. Speaker, Prof. Kneeland, Epworth League on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Public service for prayer and praise on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Classes on Sunday morning at 10; Tuesday evening at 8 and on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Visitors made welcome.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's—Morning service, 11. Topic of sermon, "The Senseless Idolation." Afternoon, 3. Sunday school. 3.15, Bible class. Evening service, 7. Topic of sermon, "They Had Been With Jesus." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., B.A., pastor.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject "The Teaching of Christ About the Settlements of Controversies."

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

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing Class, Friday, 8 p.m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. J. Clark, of London, Ont., will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Gabriel's Church—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject: "Playing the Man." 2, Sam. 10.12. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. Davidson, student at Bible class, 3.15 p.m. on "Choice of Calling." C. E. meeting 8.15 p.m. Annual meeting, Wednesday 22nd.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—The Rev. R. J. Drysdale of the Congregational College will preach at both services next Sunday. Evening subject, "The Suburb of Sodom." All are cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Lutheran Church—Morning service 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. On the 21st of January, 8 p.m. General meeting of the Congregation.

Christian Science—First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Truth." 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.

Religio-Philosophical Society—The Religio-Philosophical Society's Sunday evening services are held in York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine Street, at 7.45.

Advent Christian, Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street—Service at 7 p.m. Mr. Charles Robertson officiating.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

The Week at McGill

It is indeed very pleasing to note that the undergraduates of McGill take such a keen interest in the coming municipal elections. Of course, all must recognize that there is plenty of room for great improvement in the present City Hall officials, but it is also true that the students of McGill have as much work, and perhaps more, than they can conveniently handle. It is all the more gratifying that many are willing, and have offered to give what aid they can towards securing the election of a man whose accession to the mayoralty chair will completely put a stop to all the corrupt practices which are now in vogue in the city's affairs.

While many have volunteered, there are still more required to lend a helping hand and aid materially towards accomplishing the desired result. After all, it only means the absence of a partial day from work, for Saturday is with all either entirely free or there are only one or two lectures, which it would be necessary to miss, which, compared to the amount of good which they would be helping to accomplish, would appear as insignificant. All who wish to aid Dr. Lachapelle and his associates are asked to apply at the central committee rooms, when they will have duties allotted to them. Let every student who can spare the time put his shoulder to the wheel, and render his mite towards securing good government for Montreal and keep "Old McGill" where she always ought to be, foremost in all that is good, honest, wise and just.

The Arts conversat was as usual a great success, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent by all. Even the busiest and most industrious among the student body cast aside for the time being all thought of work and study and entered with heart and soul into the whirl of excitement and enjoyment. A full description of the evening will be found in the society column.

On Thursday last at the meeting of the McGill Mining Society, held in the Chemistry and Mining building, Mr. E. P. Mathewson addressed the meeting on "The Mineral Resources of Northern Chili." The lecture proved of immense value and interest to all who attended, as Mr. Mathewson handled the subject as only a man with such wide experience as he has had could do, and all felt very grateful to him for giving them a very pleasant and instructive evening.

The whole world at present is in commotion over Marconi's wonderful discovery of wireless telegraphy, and the citizens of Montreal are especially interested, as Mr. Marconi has recently paid a visit to the city. In view of all this great interest in the subject, Prof. Rutherford has very kindly consented to give an illustrated lecture on wireless telegraphy before the Applied Science Society of McGill University on Monday, Jan. 20th, at 8 p.m., in the Physics building. As the meeting has been thrown open to all the students of the university, there should be a very large turnout of seekers after knowledge to learn as much as possible about the topic of the day, and it is expected that the lecture room will be crowded to its full capacity.

On Thursday next there will be a meeting of the McGill Physical Society in the Physics building at 4.45 p.m., when two interesting subjects will be discussed.

On Friday next the meeting of the Literary Society, which was postponed last Friday, will be held in Molson Hall, Arts building, at 8 p.m. A full turnout of members is requested.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the McGill Medical Society of Undergraduates will be held on Friday next, January 24th, when the following programme will be presented:

1—Paper, "The Historical Aspect of Typhoid Fever," by E. B. Eastman, '02.

2—Paper, "The Progress in the Study of Anatomy in the Last Century," by R. Elder, B.A., '03.

3—Paper, "The Ancestry of the Tissues as Regards Form and Function," by V. L. Miller, B.A., '04.

4—"Elementary Biology, its Value in a Medical Training," by E. H. Henderson, B.A., '05.

This programme is one of interest to all students of medicine, and should attract a large number of medical students.

No "Outlook" this week?

In future the meetings of the grounds and athletics committee will be held in the library of the Engineering building. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday next, January 21st.

The hockey schedule for the coming week as arranged by the Hockey Club is as follows:

Tuesday, Jan. 21, Arts '04 vs. Arts '03.
Thursday, Jan. 23, Science '04 vs. Science '03.
Friday, Jan. 24, Arts '04 vs. Arts '02.

These matches will commence at 7.30 and must be played, weather permitting, on the scheduled dates.

On Monday and Wednesday evenings there will be a university team practice, when all seeking a place on the team are requested to turn out.

The first of the series of inter-class matches will be played this afternoon, when '05 meets '02 at 2 p.m., and '04 meets '03 at 3.30 p.m. The matches will be played on the hockey rink, on the campus.

Next Saturday, Jan. 25, the semi-finals will be played, when '04 and '02 meet at 2 o'clock, and '03 and '05 meet at 3.30.

DIAMOND DYES

EARTH'S FIRST AND BEST.

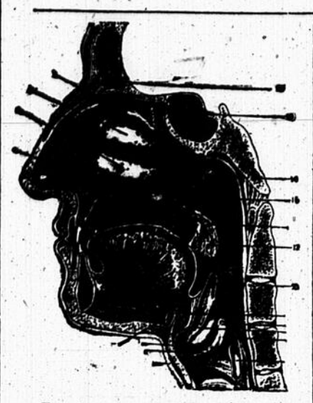
Diamond Dyes the people's choice.
Diamond Dyes make all rejoice;
Diamond Dyes for mothers, wives,
Diamond Dyes make glad their lives;
Diamond Dyes are fast and true,
Diamond Dyes make old things new;
Diamond Dyes cost but a dime,
Diamond Dyes save money, time;
Diamond Dyes a household name,
Diomand Dyes have world-wide fame;
Diamond Dyes stand every test,
Diamond Dyes earth's first and best.

Have you tried to make a Hooked Mat or Rug? With such helpers as Diamond Dyes to color your materials, any intelligent woman can make up a pretty floor ornament. Send your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q., and you will be sent sheets of pretty designs.

Many Women Are Not Attractive because of repulsive looking Warts on the hands. They can be painlessly removed in one day by Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Putnam's is the best Corn and Wart cure made. Try it.—adv.

DR. SPROULE ON CATARRH.

The Gateway of Consumption.



Twenty years ago Catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it, and no climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is in the large majority of cases the forerunner of consumption, and vital statistics show that deaths from consumption in this country have increased more than 200 per cent. in the last five years, nearly all of these cases having been traced back to catarrh as their starting point, and many physicians now contend that catarrh is only incipient consumption. I make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. I do cure catarrh. Catarrh has never been cured by nasal douches, washes or snuffs. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by medicines peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.

It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemical diseases, and again and again has it been shown that a patient had been treated for some other disease when catarrhal germs have been present.

A remedy for catarrh must be used constitutionally, and it must possess a direct affinity for the mucous membrane, and of being absorbed by the purulent mucous wherever located. It must be homogeneous and each individual case requires treatment adapted to its conditions. My treatment is based upon these plain theories, and has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, but it cures catarrh at any stage speedily and surely.

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The most prevalent form of catarrh results from neglected colds.

1. Do you spit up slime?
2. Are your eyes watery?
3. Does your nose feel full?
4. Does your nose discharge?
5. Do you sneeze a good deal?
6. Do crusts form in the nose?
7. Do you have pain across the eyes?
8. Does your breath smell offensive?
9. Is your hearing beginning to fail?
10. Are you losing your sense of smell?
11. Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
12. Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
13. Do you have pains across the front of your forehead?
14. Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is catarrh of the head and throat.

Diseases of Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs and develops into catarrhal consumption.

1. Do you take cold easily?
2. Is your breathing too quick?
3. Do you raise frothy material?
4. Is your voice hoarse and husky?
5. Have you a dry, hacking cough?
6. Do you feel worn out on rising?
7. Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
8. Are you gradually losing strength?
9. Have you a disgust for fatty food?
10. Have you a sense of weight on chest?
11. Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
12. Do you cough worse night and morning?
13. Do you get short of breath when walking?

If you have some of these symptoms you have catarrh of the bronchial tubes.

If you have catarrh, answer the above questions, cut them out of the paper and send them to me with any other information you may think would help me in forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter, carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

DR. SPROULE, B.A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

DR. SPROULE, B.A., (formerly Surgeon British Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

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

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT-SMITH—At 11 Lorne ave., Montreal on Saturday, January 11, 1902, the wife of the Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, of a son.

ALDRED—At Molega, Queen's, N.S., on the 7th of January, to Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Aldred, a daughter.

ANDREWS—At Toronto, on January 13th, the wife of Ed. B. Andrews, of a son.

BARSALO—In this city, on the 15th inst. at 151 Versailles street, the wife of Paul Barsalo, of a son.

DONNELLY—At Lachine, on January 11, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. Donnelly.

FOSTER—At Halifax, N.S., on January 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Foster, a son.

JEFFERSON—At Moncton, N.B., on January 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Jefferson, of Stellarton, a daughter.

O'GRADY—At No. 38 Hermine Street, on January 14th, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Grady, a son.

SELIG—At Harmony, Queen's, N.S., on the 10th of January, to Mr. and Mrs. Best Selig, a son.

SMITH—At South Brookfield, Queen's, N. S., on January 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Smith, a daughter.

STEWART—At Ottawa, on January 18th, the wife of John Stewart, of a daughter.

WHITE—At Winnipeg, on January 12th, the wife of Robert White, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARCHIBALD-REID—At Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax, N.S., on January 8th, by Rev. Edwin Smith, John Burris, Archibald to Mary Louise, daughter of A. J. Reid.

BOURQUE-BOURQUE— At Surrette's Island and Yarmouth, N.S., on January 7th, Albert Bourque to Jane, daughter of Monde Bourque.

CHUTE-RAWDING— At Clementsport, Annapolis, N.S., on Jan. 7th, Wilford C. Chute, of Bear River, to Jennie Rawding of Clementsport.

COCHRANE-PARKER— At Nictaux, Annapolis, N.S., on January 8th, by Rev. W. M. Smallman, Wm. B. Cochrane, of Forest Glade, and Minerva Parker, daughter of Geo. A. Parker, of Nictaux South.

DEARMAN-BROWN —At Scotch Village, Hants, N.S., on January 8th, by Rev. L. H. Crandall, Watson Dearman; of South Rawdon to Sadie Brown, of Scotch Village.

DeWITT-MacDERMOTT— Ft North Sydney, C.B., on January 10th, by Rev. T. Chalmers Jack, B.A., Homer Starks DeWitt, of Halifax to Frances Lida daughter of James MacDermott.

DONNELLY-CHAPMAN—On January 15th at Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. McComb, assisted by the Rev. John Mackie, Captain Thomas Donnelly, Lloyd's inspector, to Florence May, daughter of Mrs. R. L. Chapman.

SIMSON-MARGESON—On January 9th, at Halifax, N.S., by the Rev. Richard Smith, Fred A. Simson and Beatrice R. Margeson, daughter of Wm. E. Margeson.

VENABLES-MERRY— At Nictaux, Annapolis, N.S., January 9th, by Rev. J. Amor, assisted by Rev. W. H. Smallman, Dr. James Venables to Sophia E. Merry.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DE JUBAINVILLE—At Sault au Recollet (Back River), Que., on January 15, Leon de Jubainville, aged 51 years, 7 months and 15 days. (United States and British Columbia papers please copy.)

GUERIN—In this city, on the 15th of January, 1902, Mary Evans, aged 32, beloved wife of Edmund Guerin, advocate.

ISAACSON—In this city, on the 14th inst., Lieut.-Col. J. H. Isaacson. The funeral will take place to-morrow (Saturday) the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., from the Masonic Temple. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

McGARRY—In this city, on January 16th, 1902, Daniel McGarry, in his 87th year. Funeral from his late residence, 206a St. Antoine Street, on Saturday at 4 p.m. to Place Viger Station. Interment at Rawdon, Que., on the 19th, at 11 a.m.

PERRY—In this city, on January 16, Polly, the beloved wife of Albert G. Perry, commercial traveller, Funeral on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from her late residence, 27 Emily Street (off Pine ave.), to Trinity Church and thence to Mount Royal cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SCARFF—At Rochester, N.H., Jan. 15th, 1902, John Scarff, aged 42 years, son of John Scarff, senior, of Montreal, brother of William Scarff, foreman for Lang Biscuit Manufacturers. Chicago and Quebec papers please copy. x

STACKHOUSE—At 687 Wellington Street, Point St. Charles, on Thursday, January 16th, Annie May Clarke, beloved wife of Dr. Stephen J. Stackhouse, aged 25 years. Funeral from late residence on Saturday, January 18th, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

AdamsJg,ttBH- 7. ,rJGBmP Pgael 51C.

ADAMS—On December 28th, 1901,at 231 Icknield Street, Birmingham, Eng., in her 60th year, Caroline Parker, widow of the late Samson J. Adams and mother of S. J. Adams, Grand Trunk engineer. Deceased was until recently, resident of 28 Favard Street, Pt. St. Charles.

BEAUDRY—At Aylmer, Que., on Jan. 14th, Amable Beaudry, aged 59 years, 3 months and 16th days.

BOYD—On January 13, at Quebec, William James Boyd, aged 57 years.

CECCONI— On January 12, at Halifax, Thomas Cecconi, in his 71st year.

FULLERTON—At Halifax, N.S., January 12, Edward D. Fullerton, in the 67th year of his age.

GILPIN—On January 14th, at Halifax, N. S., Amelia Gilpin, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Haliburton, and wife of the Very Rev. Edward Gilpin, Dean of Nova Scotia.

HOGAN—At Dorchester, N.H., on January 13th, Minnie, second daughter of the late John and Ellen Hogan.

HUTTON—At Halifax, N.S., on Janutry 11th, Eva Beatrice, daughter of James and Johanna Hutton, in the 19th year of her age.

JOYNT—On January 13th, at Quebec, Wm. Joynt, aged 19 years and 4 months, the only and beloved son of Ed. Joynt.

KINGSWOOD—At Dartmouth, N.S., January 11th, John, son of Thomas and Sophia Kingswood, aged 21 years and 7 months.

January 8, 1902, Annie Lamont, aged 71

LAMONT—At Merigonish, Pictou, C. B., years.

MACDOUGALL—On January 14th, at Quebec, Susan McLeich, widow of the late James H. A. Macdougall, aged 71 years.

MACKEY—At Halifax, N.S., January 13, Mary Kathleen, aged 4 months, beloved infant daughter of Frank and Lilian Mackay.

McGILLIVRAY—At New Glasgow, N. S., January 9, Alexander McGillivray, aged 68 years.

O'CONNOR—On January 13th, at Kingston, John F., son of John O'Connor, aged 21 year.

REED—On January 14th, 1902, at Ottawa, Beatrice Mary, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Reed, aged 22 years.

Royalty Reconciled

and enjoying charlotte gelatine together.

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Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

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290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

MOVE TO CONTROL FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Rumored That Americans Will Secure a Weapon Against British Interests.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—The Journal of Commerce, commenting on the visit to the United States of Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, of the White Star line, W. S. Graves, a big stockholder in the same company; M. J. Pirrie, head of the shipping firm of Harland & Wolff, and a director in both the Leyland and White Star companies; Mr. Hill, a prominent shipping lawyer, and Henry Wilding, of the American line, who was recently elected chairman of the Leyland Company, now owned by J. P. Morgan & Co., says it is circumstantially stated that the object is to ratify an agreement for the transference of the cargo fleet of the White Star Company to an American combination, and are to be run in connection with American railway interests, which will seek to control the North Atlantic freight service. It is understood the steamship Celtic, on which these gentlemen are passengers, is included in the deal. The Journal of Commerce adds that whatever arrangement is about to be made, a weapon will be placed in the hands of those in control which will have an enormous influence on the future of the British freight trade. The present intention of the syndicate is to abstain from interference in passenger traffic.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.—adv.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

Rev. C. W. Howard, M.A., of the Montreal Diocesan College, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, on "Practical Aspects of Prayer." Mr. Sydney Dugan will sing.

On Saturday night at eight o'clock the topic will be "How to overcome Resetting Sin." The leader, Mr. R. H. Macdonald.

In the Redpath Museum on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. H. Pedley will commence a series of talks before the McGill Y.M.C.A. On Sunday Mr. Pedley will take up the subject of "Occupation," dealing with principles which should guide one in deciding upon such a question. The meeting will commence sharp at 3 o'clock. The soloist for the occasion will be Miss Thompson.

On Saturday evening there will be a special social gathering in the Association rooms.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.—adv.

Why Pay Rent ?

When you have money in the savings bank and can buy a house on Mance Street (between Sherbrooke and Milton) for $4,000. One-half cash, balance on mortgage. House has seven bedrooms. Send answers to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED

A handsome three-storey stone-front house, situated on one of the best streets in the West End, above Sherbrooke Street.

Price $17,500, or would be rented furnished at $150 per month to a desirable tenant.

THE J. CRADOCK REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

W. Ernest Bolton's List.

Last week I advertised 5 Cottages for sale on City Hall Avenue at $1,000 each. They were all sold by the middle of this week, and 25 homeseekers who called later went away disappointed. So if any of these properties seem likely to suit you, call at once and get particulars and permit. I will sell them on terms to suit all, viz.: Cash, part cash, or monthly payments.

$1,000 — SYDENHAM AVE. TWO BRICK encased tenements. Lot 25x100 feet. Good sheds, etc.

$1,200 EACH — QUTREMONT. TWO SEMI-detached cottages on Wiseman Ave. 8 rooms each.

$1,700—ST. DOMINIQUE ST. (NEAR PRINCE Arthur). Brick house, 10 rooms, two storey and basement. Corporation value, $2,000.

$2,000 — CENTRE ST. BRICK BLOCK OF 6 tenements. Lot 50x100. Good investment. Easy terms.

$2,000—LACHINE (NEAR UPPER STATION). 8 room cottage, newly built, electric light, hot water, furnace. Deep cellar.

$3,500 — TARA HALL AVE. (ABOVE SHERbrooke). Modern brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, deep cellar. Daisy furnace.

$2,750 — DORCHESTER ST. (WEST). TWO stone front dwellings, 7 and 8 rooms. Choice residential locality

$3,000 — DORCHESTER ST. (WEST). MODern stone front house, 10 rooms, furnace.

$2,500 — LACHINE. LARGE DETACHED cottage, 10 rooms. Deep grounds, running down to river, with $1,500 wharf.

$4,750 —SOMERVILLE AVE., WESTMOUNT. Dainty pressed brick cottage, 8 rooms, extension kitchen, heated by hot water.

W. ERNEST BOLTON,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

Good Positions for Good Servants

20 Words, 10c; 1 Week, 25c

SITUATIONS VACANT.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

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. 26x

WANTED — AGENTS. NEW MONEY-MAKing enterprises, good for $10 daily; no canvassing; particulars free. Frisco Novelty Co., 2111 Bush st., San Francisco, Cal. 16x

WANTED — AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE kindlers. Everybody buys. Sample and particulars, 10 cents. Wilder Bros., Valleyfield, Que., Box 156. 16x

WANTED — AT ONCE, AN ALL AROUND cabinet maker for a jobbing cabinet shop; steady employment if suitable. W. P. Stanton, 9 St. John st. 14x

WANTED — FOLDERS, AT ONCE. APPLY to Plow's Bindery, 16 Cote st. 15x

WANTED — SALESMAN. APPLY TO R. J. Tooke, 177 St. James st. 14x

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN, $12.00 A week, bona fide salary, to represent us, appointing agents. Some to travel, others for local work. Rapid promotion and increase of salary. Ideal employment, new brilliant lines; best plans; old established house. Bradley-Garretson Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

WANTED — WELL EDUCATED LAD FOR wholesale office. Apply in applicant's own handwriting, with references and particulars, to P.O. Box 2419, Montreal. 18x

WANTED — STOREMAN, SPEAKING French and English; good references. Only those giving references will be considered. Apply Box G 15, Herald. 15x

WANTED — CLOTHING CUTTERS, ALSO one knife cutter. H. Vineberg & Co., Wholesale Clothiers, 25 St. Helen st., cor. Notre Dame. 15x

WANTED — AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED girl for blouse folding. Apply Mr. Williams, Standard Shirt Co., 213 Delorimier ave. 19x

WANTED — $60 MONTHLY COPYING LETters at home, either sex. Enclose two stamps with application. Lake Shore Mercantile Co., Dept. 35, Chicago. 20x

LAUNDRY — GOOD WORK. SHIRTS, 8c; family washing, 40c a dozen. Also dyeing and cleaning. Mireau's Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester st. Ernest Mireau. tf

WANTED — PERSON IN EACH COUNTY, to represent old established house, solid financial standing; straight, bona fide weekly cash salary of $18.00, paid by check each Wednesday, with all expenses, direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 329 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. x

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—SHIPPING CLERK, ONE SPEAKing English and French, and with some experience. Apply Box G 14, Herald. 15x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, by an English fire insurance company, an experienced policy clerk, aged not less than 20. Reply P.O. Box 2379. 15x

WANTED — BUTTONHOLE OPERATORS, shirt makers, repairers, cutters, examiners and ironers, girls to help in ironing room. Skelton Bros. & Co., cor. Duke and William sts. 15x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; must cook and have references. Apply 103 Shuter st. 16x

WANTED — AT ONCE, GOOD PLAIN COOK; good wages. Apply 484 Elm ave. 12x

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, enjoy evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address with two-cent stamp to Box 265, London, Ontario. 35x

WANTED — HALL'S BARBER SCHOOL, Montreal. Elegantly equipped, terms moderate. Trade learned quickly. Good positions secured graduates. Earn while learning. Tools, lodgings, railroad ticket and catalogue free. 57x

WANTED—TRAVELLER, FOR CITY TRADE in paints and oils; one who has a connection and understands the business. Apply A. Ramsay & Son. 17x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED TUTOR, TO "coach" pupil for McGill June Entry Exams., 4 nights weekly. Terms must be low. Address Student, Herald Office. 19x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 16 Melbourne ave., Westmount. 15x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. 551 Lansdowne ave., Westmount. 17x

WANTED — AT ONCE, A GOOD JOBBING jeweller. Apply Miller and Bremner, 118 Mansfield st. 16x

WANTED — AT ONCE, YOUNG GIRL AS nurse. References. 65 Mansfield st. 17x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small house, small family, every convenience; work light; good wages. Mrs. S. J. Callaghan, 11 Tara Hall ave. 17x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL; TWO IN family. Apply 231 Elgin st. 16x

WANTED — BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL AS mother's help; small family; every convenience. Mrs. S. J. Callaghan 11 Tara Hall avenue. 17x

WANTED — RESPONSIBLE MANAGER TO take charge of warerooms and office to be opened in Montreal, to further business interests of old established manufacturing concern. Salary $150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must have good references and $1,500 cash. Address Superintendent, P.O. Box 1421, Philadelphia, Pa. x

WANTED — LADIES OR GENTLEMEN canvassers, for city only, high class magazine; with knowledge of music preferred; good remuneration. Apply between 9 and 12 Monday morning, to Room B, 2nd Floor, 132 St. James st. 15x

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

WANTED — HOUSEMAID. APPLY 1146 Dorchester st. 17x

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; MUST understand cooking. Apply 240 Mance st., any time before 2 or 6 p.m. 15x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — SMART YOUNG MAN FOR office; shorthand and typewriting absolutely necessary. Apply, stating age, etc., to G 22, Herald Office. 13x

WANTED — SHOE WORKERS. ONE FIRST class edge trimmer, two first class McKays lasters on women's McKay kid work; also operator that can run Goodyear welter and lock stitch machines. Apply at once, stating references, to The J. D. King Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 17x

ROOMS—TO LET, MOST CENTRAL HOUSE, right between business and amusements; no cars necessary; comfortable, warm, bright, two baths; reasonable. Mrs. Rupert, 29 Beaver Hall. x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

BOARD — MRS. SEARL, LADIES' DOCtress; strictly private accommodation, with professional attendance. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 15x

ROOMS — A FEW NICE, LARGE UNFURnished rooms to let, or would rent as flats; house renovated and papered throughout; heated hot water furnace. Apply 2364 St. Catherine, near Peel st. 14x

ROOMS — TWO NEWLY FURNISHED, bright front rooms, bathroom flat, electric light, hot water heating; no children. Stanley street, near Sherbrooke. Address G 23, Herald Branch, 2407 St. Catherine. 19x

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, WARM front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen or lady employed during the day. Apply 26 Emily st., off Pine ave. 17x

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. 30 Berthelet st. tf

WANTED — A MARRIED COUPLE, FOR general housework; wife must know plain cooking. 320 Kensington ave., Westmount. 20x

PERSONAL.

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

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. Instruction upon the above subjects commencing February 1st. Terms on application. 28x

LAUNDRY — GOOD WORK. SHIRTS, 8c; family washing, 40c a dozen. Also dyeing and cleaning. Mireau's Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester st. Ernest Mireau. tf

PERSONAL — EMBOSSED OR PRINTED Badges for Societies, Socials, Bazaars, Conventions, Parades, etc. Also embossed price tickets for windows or show cases. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENANN, 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.

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

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT & KENNEDY, Advocates, etc., Canada Life Building, 183 St. James Street, 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.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., Barrister, 356-358 Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Phone 1868.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER GRANT & CO., CUSTOM House Brokers. Forwarders. P.O. Box 424. 223 Commissioners st. x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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

FOR SALE — SPEEDING SLEIGH, MADE by Dufort & Desroches, in perfect condition, almost new. Apply 302 St. Charles Borromme st. tf

LOST.

LOST — $5 REWARD. LOST, JANUARY 6, young fox terrier, lemon brown face, brown markings on body. Finder will obtain above reward on returning dog to 267 Mountain street. 17x

LOST — FRIDAY, ABOUT NOON, ON Drummond street, between Dorchester and St. Catherine, child's brown fur-trimmed cape. Reward on returning to 124 St. Denis street (or telephone East 434). 17x

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

MONEY TO LEND ON LIFE INSURANCE policies, and policies purchased. M. J. Doherty, 180 St. James st. 27x

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

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, 843 Ontario street. 37x

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW, $10,000, AT 5 PER cent., on first class residence and grounds. First mortgage. G 13, Herald. 15x

FOR SALE.

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

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. 14x

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 — CASH OR CREDIT. REMnants of carpet, oilcloth, linoleum, at very low prices, so as to make room for the spring importations. The J. S. Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence. x

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 — SMALL SIZED MORRIS UPright Piano, sweet tone and in perfect order. Reduced to $85, payable $5 cash and $4 per month. This is one of our many stock-taking bargains. Apply at once, Layton Bros., 244 Peel street, Dominion square. N.B.—Open evenings until the end of the month. 15x

FOR SALE — SOMETHING GRAND IN White Wyandotte cockerels, Duston strain, big, snow-white birds. Marshall Bros. & Cliff, 408 Burgess st. x

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND TURBINE water wheels, all sizes, in good order. Norval Douglas, millwright, 979 St. Urbain st., Montreal. 15x

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND BEDROOM sets, sideboards, dining tables, etc., etc. will be sold cheap as we need the room for new goods coming in. H. A. Wilder & Co., 258 St. James st. x

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CARPETS, OILcloths, refrigerators, baby carriages, gocarts, etc., etc., at lowest prices for cash or credit. H. A. Wilder & Co., 268 St. James, 2415 St. Catherine, 2080 Notre Dame. x

FOR SALE — LARGE ROLL TOP WALNUT desk, good as new, cheap. Apply 141 Frontenac st. 19x

FOR SALE — VICTORIA SKATING CLUB. Three shares stock for sale. Address Club, Herald Office. 18x

FOR SALE — INTERNATIONAL CORRESpondence course in mechanical drawing. Half price. Address G 24, Herald Office. 16x

FOR SALE — CANARIES, MALE AND FEmale, of all colors and varieties, for breeding, and also some good singers, cheap. Apply 603F Sanguinet st. 15x

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

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. 32x

FOR SALE — A FINE LOT OF NORWICH canary birds, male and female, finest in the city, at 1751 St. Hubert st., above C.P.R. track. 15x

FOR SALE — WELL BRED AND GROWN St. Bernard dog, four years old; quiet with children. 538 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount. 13x

TO LET.

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

TO LET — FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, about four thousand feet floor space, with power and heating, situate in centre city. Apply 125 Vitre st., Montreal Watch Case Co., Ltd. 16x

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

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

TO LET — NO. 571 DROLET, UPSTAIRS, 5 rooms, with large back kitchen. Good view. The proprietor, who is now residing there, having no family, and having recently lost his wife, is anxious to sell the furniture, which is in good condition, as reasonably as possible. Intending purchasers should call, any day, before 10 a.m. This is the chance of a lifetime. 20x

WANTED TO RENT.

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

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

WANTED TO RENT, FROM 1ST MAY next, house, 11 rooms; north Dorchester, east Guy, west Durocher. House, P.O. Box 2305, city. x

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED AT ONCE, by a single gentleman, a small, well furnished house, with modern improvements, till the end of May or June. Willing to pay up to $70.00 a month. Best references can be given. Prefer situation to be between University, Mountain, Dorchester and Sherbrooke streets. Answers to be sent to A. A. W., Herald Office. 16x

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, guitar and mandolin. 60A City Councillors st., city. 32x

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL LESSONS given by Mrs. Dunn, pupil of the Royal College of Music, London, Eng. Terms moderate. Address or call 464 St. Antoine street. tf

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

WANTED — PUPILS, AT THE INGRES-Coutellier School, established 1888; French, German, Spanish, Italian, English; natural conversational method; best native teachers; moderate fee ;trial lessons. Fraser Institute, 9 University. 21x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, HAVING A few hours to spare daily, desires employment as such with tradesmen or others. Address Box G 16, Herald. 18x

LAUNDRY — GOOD WORK. SHIRTS, 8c; family washing, 40c a dozen. Also dyeing and cleaning. Mireau's Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester st. Ernest Mireau. tf

WANTED — BY MARCH 1ST, A POSITION as stock cutter, or trimmer and assistant cutter; several years' experience; A1 city references. Address H. H. S., 172 Versailles street, city. 19x

WANTED — FURNITURE UPHOLSTERING, repairing, carpet laying, mattress renovating, at residences; day or job. Please mention work. Fraser, 93 Knox st. 19x

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 — BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, age 46, not fit for hard work, situation as night watchman or any kind light situation, permanent, not requiring education nor reference. The advertiser would be sincerely thankful to hear of a situation, being very poor in circumstances, having been a very long time out of employment; strictly honest very careful in duties, staunch teetotaller; speaks both languages; no canvassing. Cooper, 59½ St. Ignace st. x

LAUNDRYMEN — WASHERMAN WANTS employment. New goods a specialty. Best methods. Would work as helper, or bodyironer. H. H. Spencer, 50 Chausse st. x

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED MAN, STRICTly sober, wants situation as watchman, or care of furnaces; city references. 712 Lagauchetiere st. 12x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED — SITUATION, BY FIRST CLASS woman cook; hotel or club. Mrs. Riva, 5 Union ave. 12x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day of any kind. 114 Canning street. 14x

WANTED — BY A LADY, KNOWING ENGlish and foreign cookery, occupation by the day; would also assist in housework. Box G 19, Herald. 17x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman, position as nurse; can furnish best of references and experience. 6A Walker ave., off St. Antoine st. 16x

WANTED — A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wishes a morning engagement to teach young children English branches. Address A B C, Box A 96, Herald Office. x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, situation as cook or working housekeeper. Apply 2167 Notre Dame st. west. 16x

WANTED — BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, work in private families; can cut and fit well; 65c a day. Address 502 Craig st. 13x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow, a place as housekeeper for a small family; very fond of children; can furnish the best of references. Box G 9, Herald. 13x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

FOR SALE — BUTCHER'S SHOP, DOING good business. Good reason for selling. Apply 1059 St. James st. 14x

FOR SALE — WELL STOCKED CANDY, cigar and toy store, West End, St. James street. Box A 91, Herald. 20x

FOR SALE — BUTTER AND CHEESE FACtory, new and up to date, situated in the village of Cowansville, Que.; good patronage the year round. The owner has other business and can not look after this factory. Apply to Eli Ruiter, Cowansville, Que. 18x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—413 AND 415 DROLET STREET, a few doors above Rachel st., a brick tenement, with two story brick shed, built 3 years ago; four rooms in upper house, with w.c. and gas, and long gallery and gangway across t oshed. Lower house, 5 rooms, bath and w.c., gas and hot water. Heated by Daisy furnace and Safford radiators. Price, $2,300, one half cash. Apply 415 Drolet st. 12x

FOR SALE — HOUSES AND BUILDING lots, on liberal terms. Apply to F. X. Major, 25 Young st., Montreal Annex. 15x

HOUSE FOR SALE — AT WESTMOUNT, 11 rooms, very fine locality, near the city. Address G 17, Herald Office. 15x

FOR SALE — IN THE ANNEX, A BRAND new store and dwelling, two storeys, cut stone front, all modern conveniences, at a sacrifice. Apply 1637 St. Dominique. 16x

FOR SALE — I HAVE SEVERAL NEW houses for sale in Westmount, on reasonable terms, ranging in price from $4,000 to $6,000. G. Gilday, 70 Bruce ave., Westmount. x

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — BY A CAREFUL TENANT, A flat, 3 or 4 rooms (upper preferred); must be in good condition. Rent moderate till 1st May. Address G 21, Herald. 16x

OFFICES TO LET

Three rooms, "en suite," presently occupied by Jos. Venne, Esq., Architect, Wilson Building, with safety vault, etc. Possession when desired. Apply to Jos. C. Beauchamp, Manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill, on the premises.

STORE TO LET

That well-known business stand, NOS. 7 AND 9 PLACE D'ARMES HILL, corner Fortification lane, occupied for the last twenty years as a retail cigar and tobacco store. Present tenant retiring from business and will sell stock and fixtures. Apply to Estate Wilson, Jos. C. Beauchamp, Manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

S.S. CONCORDIA ..... Jan. 11
S.S. AMARYNTHIA ..... Jan. 25

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. FREMONA ..... Jan. 18

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

BETWEEN

ST. JOHN, N. B., AND LIVERPOOL

Direct.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From St. John, N.B.,
Dec. 17	Lake Ontario	Jan. 3
Dec. 31	*Lake Superior	Jan. 17
Jan. 14	Garth Castle	Jan. 31
Jan. 28	Lake Ontario	Feb. 14
Feb. 11	*Lake Superior	Feb. 28
Feb. 25	Garth Castle	Mar. 14
Mar. 11	Lake Ontario	Mar. 28
Mar. 25	Lake Superior	April 11
Apr. 8	Garth Castle	April 25

*The Lake Superior carries second cabin and steerage passengers only.

WINTER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $80 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards. According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50.

PORTLAND TO BRISTOL.

DEGAMA ..... Jan. 4

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

HEAD LINE.

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN

The following first class steamers are intended to continue the service between the above named ports, under contract with the Canadian Government:

Twin S

"Lonely Sale" ends Feb. 15th.

Semi-ready

"Better a half loaf than no bread"

"Semi-ready" reverses things and says:—

"Better an empty wardrobe in a "Semi-ready" store than a half full one.

Off come the brands where sizes are missing or assortments broken, in $12 to $20 suits and overcoats, and they go indiscriminately at $10 each during the January "Lonely" sale.

Makes room for a new season's goods.

Puts salesmen in good humor. Makes friends for "Semi-ready".

Semi-ready Wardrobe

231 St. James Street (centre of block), Montreal.
1551 St. Catherine Street, East, Montreal.

Phones, Main 2721, East 399.

NO YACHTS YET FOR SEAWANHAKA CUP

Last Year the Defenders Were Well Under Way by This Time.

So far there has been nothing done about building a defender for the Seawanhaka cup. No orders have been placed with the St. Lawrence Yacht Company as yet, and while there was some talk of a couple a short time ago, nothing has materialized.

This is rather remarkable in view of the fact that last year the defenders were well under way by this time of the year. Of course, as Mr. G. H. Duggan said yesterday, there is lots of time yet, as it requires only six weeks to complete the building when once begun. There is no doubt Mr. Duggan has a couple of new ideas up his sleeve. He won't be Mr. Duggan if he hadn't. He's had them so often when the time come that it has come to be a recognized thing.

While it is probable that a new defender will be built, it is a possibility that the defender of the much-coveted trophy may be one of the yachts now in winter quarters at the lake side. The Senneville and Florella of last year and the Red Coat of the year before are all eligible under the conditions. If new defenders are built these yachts will act as speed testers in the chance of the one to uphold the Royal St. Lawrence end of the contest with the Bridgeport Corinthians.

But the yacht builders have not been idle. They have completed six of the 200-foot sail area class, one girlabout. The 400-foot sail area class, and also three of a new design of 300-foot sail area. The design is by Mr. Fred Shearwood, and is said to be a very good one.

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly, and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors. Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street. 35 cents a box.—7.—adv.

Miscellaneous

Hogan Accepts Challenge.

Sporting Editor Herald:

Sir, — In reply to Mr. Thomas Lyons, I will gladly meet him if the manager of the Theatre Royal or Sohmer Park will put up a suitable prize or trophy, and on the conditions that Lyons meet me in a finish clog match, including the waltz clog, to make it more interesting. If Mr. Lyons now is anxious to meet me, and willing to comply with the above conditions, I would like him to announce it in the daily papers, and the arrangements can be made quickly. Yours truly,

THOMAS HOGAN,
Champion Clog Dancer.

January 17th, 1902.

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know anything worthy of recommendation, I consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev. Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has cured me of Catarrh of five years' standing. It is certainly magical in its effect. The first application benefited me in five minutes. 50 cts." Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street. —9.—adv.

M.A.A.A. HANDICAP JUST A BIT TAME

There is One Sprinter and One Distance Man—Outsiders May Hustle Them Next Saturday.

The second M.A.A.A. handicap skating races this week took place last evening at the rink in Westmount. And the same old bunch won as usual. There are only three speeders this year who are on anything like an equal footing. They are W. Coldwell, A. E. Pilkie and Z. St. Marie. Of these three St. Marie began training only a couple of weeks ago, and is not in shape to give the other two a hard go. He is a splendid skater. Of that there is no doubt. But getting in shape requires time, and this winter he has not given it the necessary attention. It may be said, however, that in the weekly handicaps he has not let himself out, and may do much better than is expected of him when the races come off on the 25th. Of the other two, Billy Coldwell has won all the sprints and Bert Pilkie all the middle distance events. So it is likely they will go to Verona Lake to contest the American championships on February 1st.

But it would never do to leave out of count Bellefeuille, of Rat Portage, who has not been seen in the weekly handicaps because he is not an M.A.A.A. member. He is going in splendid style. He has been seen here before, and is an old favorite, but he is going very much better than last year, and may beat out the local men when the final trials come next Saturday. Then there is Robson, of Toronto, for the short distance events, but his showing last year doesn't disturb the hopes of the present committee at the M.A.A.A. that the winged wheel will represent Canada in the championships.

The races last evening were a bit disappointing, as all the handicaps have been. Pilkie left the sprints to Coldwell, and the sprinter left the long events to Pilkie. And so the results are as usual. The summary follows:—

One mile novice—
J. A. Aird, scratch 1
— Bancroft, 40 yards 2
P. E. Aird, scratch 3
Time, 3m. 10 secs.

Half mile—
W. Coldwell 1
A. E. Pilkie 2
Z. St. Marie 3
Time, 1m. 25 1-5s.

Three miles—
A. E. Pilkie, scratch 1
W. Coldwell, scratch 2
*Z. St. Marie, scratch 0
**J. A. Aird, 200 yards 0
Time, 9m. 48 2-5s.

*Broke skate.
**Did not finish.

The next handicaps are on Wednesday, when there will be a five-mile race.

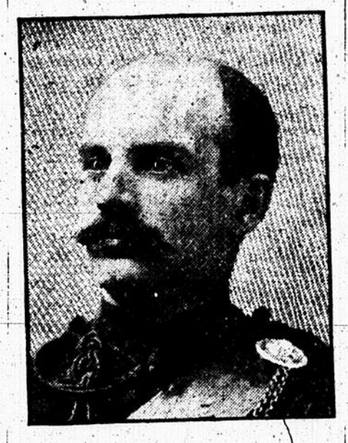
Racing at St. Lawrence Rink.

The results of the weekly races at the St. Lawrence rink last night were:

Open to all cadet corps, four entries—L. Benoit won, and H. Dragon second.

The two-mile amateur race was won by J. J. McCuaig, with P. Alix second.

There were four entries in the five-mile amateur race. McCuaig was first and J. Alix second.



MAJOR F. S. MACKAY,
Just Re-Elected Secretary of the Canadian Hunt.

DEATH WON AT VERY LOW ODDS

The Handicapper is Still a Bit Mixed as the Results Show.

New Orleans, Jan. 17.—Weather, clear; track, fast. Summary:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—John G. Ford, 12 to 1, won; Ante-Up, second; Sad Sam, third. Time, 1.02.

Second race, selling, mile and sixteenth—The Way, 17 to 1, won; Missile, second; Lennja, third. Time, 1.49.

Third race, mile, selling—Campus, 15 to 1, won; The Messenger, second; Little Lois, third. Time, 1.42.

Fourth race, handicap, 6 furlongs—Kaloma, 8 to 5, won; Free Coinage, second; Lady Kent, third. Time, 1.13 1-2.



WM. COLDWELL, M.A.A.A.
Holder of world's amateur skating record for 220 yards—20 1-5 seconds—also the 440-yard record—38 3-5 seconds—made last year in a dead heat with James Drury. He will likely represent Canada at the American championships next month and compete in the short-distance events.

Fifth race, selling, mile—Sir Florian, 7 to 10, won; El Gato, second; Radford, third. Time, 1.40 1-2.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Death, 8 to 5, won; Carl Kahler, second; Scarlet Lily, third. Time, 1.12 1-2.

On Port Perry Ice.

Port Perry, Jan. 17.—Following is the summary of the second days ice races of the Port Perry Trotting Association on Lake Scugog:

Free-for-all, trot or pace—
Looking Glass, Dr. Forest, Uxbridge 1 1 1
Little Buck, W. A. Fanning, Cambray 2 2 2
Little Fred, W. Barnes, Toronto .. 3 3 3
Best time 2.19 1-4.

2.30 class—
Bell Haven 1 2 1
Easy Annie, W. Culverwell 2 1 2
Birdy Hays, H. Leadley, Cookstown 2 1 2
Maud Wilkes, James Watson, Cannington 3 3 4 3
Walter B., W. Briggs, Port Huron, Mich. 4 4 3 4
Best time 2.29 1-4.

The English A. A. A. propose to punish the promoters of the meetings at which Kranzelein, Duffy and other American athletes were paid to appear. The athletes will also be punished by suspension.



DR. ARTHUR MIGNEAULT.
Newly-Elected Master of the Fox Hounds of the Canadian Hunt.

WANTS VICS. OR MONTREAL.

The Winnipeg Telegram wants Vics. or Montreal to win the championship here. It expresses itself thus:—

"It has been the habit in the East, ever since the Shamrocks lost the Stanley Cup, to class that team among the broken white checks, and after the Montrealers had put it all over them a week ago this opinion was universal. Then came the change over things. The Shamrocks took a brace and on Saturday evening they went out and beat the champion Ottawas by a single tally. The good young people from Sawdustville were no doubt surprised, and, it is to be hoped, pained, but perhaps, after all, it is just as well. If the Shamrocks or the Vics. of Montreal win out the Eastern championship, there is a first-class chance that the team which does so will come West after the Stanley Cup. The Ottawa club is not desirous of being anything more than head of the Eastern League, and so it is just as well to keep the championship amongst the live ones.

Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine contains no opiates. Pure. It cures. 25c, 50c.—adv.

FIGHT WAS A FAKE PURE AND SIMPLE

Sharkey and Maher Put up Such a Poor Exhibition That Bout Was Stopped.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher, who were heralded to fight six rounds before the Industrial A. C. for the championship of Ireland, at the Industrial Hall, to-night, was stopped by Referee Rocap in the middle of the third round, in one of the poorest exhibitions ever given in this city. The men had been arrested early in the evening and bound over in $5,000 bail to keep the peace, and this dampened their vigor and reduced the steam of their blows.

There was not a blow struck which would have rocked a bantam head. When the bout had progressed for two and a bit rounds amid incessant cat-calls, hisses and yells of "Take them off," and "Fake," Referee Rocap stepped to the side of the ring and said that he had been engaged to referee a contest.

"This is no contest," he concluded, and the men took their corners and the contest was over.

Both Sharkey and the president of the club attempted to address the angry crowd, but neither was permitted to speak. The spectators were worked up to to such a pitch that they broke chairs and benches in their desire to "get even." It was little satisfaction for the 4,000 persons who had paid $2, $3 and $5 for seats.

A TIRESOME WAIT.

It was 9.15 before the first of the preliminaries began. There was just enough pugilism in the opening bouts to whet the appetites of the crowd for the big fellows. There was a tiresome wait of forty minutes. The fighters insisted on seeing their money before entering the ring. It was 11.40 when Sharkey made his appearance. He was followed a moment later by Maher. Both men were greeted with tremendous applause.

Seated close to the ring were Champion James J. Jeffries and former Champion Robert Fitzsimmons. Little time was wasted in formalities.

The men quickly donned the gloves, and at 11.45 the fight began. In Sharkey's corner were Dave Sullivan, Jim Buckley and Ali. King, while Tim Callahan, Peter Lowry and Mike Campbell were behind Maher.

SERIES OF TAME TAPS.

First round—The men sparred for a few seconds, Sharkey being the first to lead. Maher rushed to a clinch. It was evident the men intended to obey the mandates of the court, for they merely tapped each other. There were loud cries of "Take them off," and many of the spectators started to leave the building. There was not a blow in the first round hard enough to jar the teeth of a featherweight. When the men took their corners the hall rang with hisses and cries, "Take them off," and "Fake."

Round 2—After fiddling for a moment Maher led a light left on Sharkey's stomach, and they clinched. Sharkey slapped Maher on the face with the open glove, and the two men wrestled over the ring. Sharkey lead his right, and Maher ducked into a light left upper-cut. The men continued their love-taps, and the crowd hissed. Sharkey landed a light left, and Maher countered with a good stiff right over the heart. Sharkey landed his open glove on Maher's face, but the blow was not hard enough to shake Pete's head. The men were dancing about the ring when the gong sounded.

Round 3—Sharkey led for the wind but fell short, and Peter slapped him on the face. Peter landed a light right on Sharkey's ribs and received a gentle tap on the back of the neck as he ducked. Maher led for the head and the men clinched and wrestled. Sharkey tapped Maher on the head and got a light blow on the stomach in return.

In the middle of the round Referee Roccap walked to the side of the ring and said: "Gentlemen, I was asked to referee a contest; this is no contest."

The men took to their corners and Sharkey attempted to make a speech, but the crowd became so boisterous that his words were lost among the catcalls and hisses.

The contest was then abandoned.

Ziegler Won.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 17.—Owen Zeigler, formerly of New York, and Billy Leach, of Chicago, welter weights, met before the Savannah A. C. to-night for a 25-round contest. In the fourth round, after Leach had been knocked down three times, Referee Jenkins stopped the fight and gave the decision to Zeigler. Leach made an exceptionally plucky fight, but was outclassed by Zeigler to such an extent that he had absolutely no show to win. Announcement was made that Zeigler had been matched to fight Jack Bennett, of McKeesport, Pa., at an early date.

Ole Olsen, of Chicago, was given the decision in a fast twenty-round fight with Eddie Gardner, of Wheeling, W.Va.

STANLEY CUP TEAM.

Leaves To-Day, But Nobody Knows Who is Going as Yet.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—To-morrow afternoon a special car, which will convey the members of the Wellington Hockey Club, who will attempt to wrest the Stanley Cup from the holders, the Victorias, of Winnipeg, next week, will pull out attached to the Pacific express. The team that will play in the cup games has not yet even been selected, because it is not certain who will go. Captain George MacKay announced to-day nine players had been settled upon. They are: Morrison, Smart, Ardagh, Hill, McKay and Chadwick, of the regulars, and Worts, Lamont and McLaren, of the seconds. Jack Hynes, of the St. George's, was to have gone, but his injury last night, when he was struck below the eye by a stick, may result in him staying at home. In case he goes he will make up the tenth player, and will play on the wing in the cup games. Manager Wm. Lamont and Secretary Aleck Milne will accompany the team, as will a number of other club members and local hockey enthusiasts.

Caught in the Goal Nets.

On account of the senior match on Wednesday, all evening practices of that date are cancelled.

On Monday Montreal seniors practice at Shamrock's usual hour, 8 to 9, and on Tuesday Shamrock's take Montreal's usual hour, 8.30 to 9.30.

On Thursday night, 7.30 to 8.30, Montreal and Shamrock seniors have a joint practice.

On Monday night Victoria senior practice at junior hour, 10 to 11, and juniors on Tuesday take seniors' hour, 7.30 to 8.30.

The Cuttons and Crescents teams played at the St. Lawrence rink last night. The Crescents were in good luck and won by seven goals to one.

Special Notice.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM EXPLAINED.

Personal magnetism is becoming more and more valuable in all walks of life. Success, health and happiness are said to be within reach of all who properly understand the mysteries of personal magnetism. Hon. James R. Kenney, of Pennsylvania, announces elsewhere in this issue the publication of a new book entitled "Secrets of Personal Magnetism Laid Bare." He offers to send a copy free to any person addressing Jas. R. Kenney, Commercial Union Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Adv.

Curling

Three rinks from the Montreal Curling Club will go to Ottawa to-day to compete with the Rideaus for the Caledonia medal. Three rinks will come to Montreal at a later date to complete the series. The preliminary round of the matches for the Jubilee trophy and the Governor-General's cup, will take place Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Mr. E. Waldo and Mr. J. F. Shaw will be the Rideau skip for the matches.

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.—adv.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Jan. 18th, 1902.

JANUARY SALE

A Great Linen Sale!



Now is the best time to buy Linens—now, when prices for the most reliable of Linens have been reduced to such an extent as to make it profitable for you to lay in a year's supply. In the ordinary way The Big Store's Linens and Cottons are better value and cheaper by 10 to 15 per cent. than other stores, and then you have the advantage of the GREAT REDUCTIONS made on every piece of goods in this department during the GREAT JANUARY SALE.

Ladies, buy your Linens for Spring at Carsley's and save 10 to 15 per cent.

HAND LOOM LINENS.
5,000 Ends Hand Loom Linens, in 3¾ yard lengths, suitable for roller, dish or glass towelling. Regular value, 90c. Sale Price, piece 45C

HAND LOOM CRASH.
700 yards Hand Loom Russian Crash will go on sale To-morrow. In the regular way the price would be 12c. Sale Price 8½C

HAND LOOM TOWELS.
75 dozen Heavy Hand Loom Linen Towels, colored borders, size 22 by 45 inches. Worth 25c. Sale Price 19C

HAND LOOM CLOTHS.
An immense variety of Hand Loom Table Cloths, very heavy make, all sizes, newest patterns—
Size 2 by 2 yards. Special $1.04
Size 2 by 2½ yards. Special $1.26
Size 2 by 3 yards. Special $1.53
Size 2 by 3½ yards. Special $1.76

PILLOW CASES.
Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 20 by 36 in. Regular 40c. Sale Price .... 32C pair
Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 21 by 36 in. Regular 55c. Sale Price .... 40C pair



From 25 to 75 Per Cent. Off

Jackets and Coats

Remarkable in many ways and of the highest importance to careful buyers. Every garment is made of good material and includes the up-to-date Jackets and Coats. The prices are 25 to 75 per cent. lower than regular value.

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' BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, in drab, fitted back, double breasted fronts, lined best fancy silks, finished strapped seams and pearl buttons, $17.50. Now $4.35

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

The Fur Sale



Ladies should take advantage of this Great Fur Sale. Everything reduced for January.

NEW ELECTRIC SEAL NECKLETTE, top collar in choice dark natural Raccoon, lined with best French satin. The two long tabs finished with neat heads. New York model. Regular value, $21.00. Sale Price $11.75

NEW DARK NATURAL LABRADOR MINK RUFFS, with tails and muff to match. Regular value, $26.00. January Sale Price $18.50

MONDAY'S SPECIAL LIST

	Regular.	Sale.		Regular.	Sale.
Shredded Wheat Biscuits	15c	12½c	Cut Crystal Tumblers	5c	2½c
Grape Nuts Food	20c	15c	English Dinner Sets	$7.75	$5.95
Sardines in Oil	7c	4½c	Enamel Soap Dishes	13c	9c
Cake Icings, assorted	12½c	10c	Enamel Sugar Bowls	55c	35c
Club Coffee, "Special Blend"	45c	38c	Candle Sticks	30c	12½c
Plated Sugar Shells	8c	5c	Raisin Seeder	$1.00	49c
Plated Butter Knife	13c	9c	New Jelly Moulds	20c	7½c
Plated Pickle Fork	12c	9c	Parlor Lamps	$2.50	$1.95
English Dinner Knives	15c	10c	China Cuspidors	45c	29c

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

Hail to Men



It is pitiable to think of the vast number of young men who go on from day to day suffering mental and physical torture as a result of their weakness, while right at their doors other men are being cured of the same disease. One who has not known it himself cannot realize the feelings of a man in an advanced stage of Nervous Debility, nor does he hear it, for these men do not talk of their troubles. Even when they are fortunately led to use the remedy which is now so well known—Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt—and are cured by it, they do not mention it to their closest friends; hence the prevalence of this trouble, and the means of cure are appreciated only by those who have had experience. And yet I have thousands upon thousands of grateful patients who are willing to testify to their cures by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

and who would be glad to share their knowledge with others if written to. I send the names of these men to any one who requests them. There is not another remedy in the world to-day that has proven as effective. Its cure speaks volumes for the good work it has accomplished.

It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Losses, Impotency, Varicocele, Weak Stomach, and all those Physical and Vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands after every other known remedy has failed. The fact is, medicines cannot cure these complaints, as you well know if you have tried them. Electricity—which is nerve force—is the power that has been drained from the system, and to cure it must be replaced. This Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do. It is the crowning triumph in electrical science, and its cost is within the reach of every sufferer.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

PAY WHEN CURED That is my plan to all who suffer. I guarantee a cure in every case. I accept and ask no pay until you are cured if you will secure me.

CAUTION Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal, blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries, and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention; and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old style, blistering Belts, I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this, not that the old Belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

FREE BOOK Call at my office to-day and let me show you how perfectly it works. Let me prove to you how it makes men and women strong and healthy. If you can't call, write for my beautifully illustrated 80-page book. It is sent sealed, free. Call or write to-day.

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

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday, 10 to 1 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday Evenings till 9.

HISTORY OF LACROSSE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The London Sportsman gives the following history of lacrosse in Great Britain:

Having in view the visit of the Toronto Lacrosse Club team to England in April of this year, it will perhaps be of interest to glance back upon the previous visits we have received from our Canadian cousins and others. It is common knowledge that the game was inaugurated in Ireland and Scotland, as well as England, as the result of a visit from the Montreal Club, accompanied by a team of Canadian Indians, in 1876. A book entitled "Hockey and Lacrosse," published by Messrs. Routledge, tells us, however, that as early as 1867 a company of eighteen Iroquois Indians were brought over, and that matches were played at Richmond, Crystal Palace and elsewhere. Attempts to start the game here then were futile, for the simple reason that playable crosses were unobtainable. Prior also to 1876 some Canadian boys introduced the game into a school at Reading, and in the person of W. Tyndall Moore, one of the scholars, we have the oldest English player. He was for many years a prominent member of the London L.C. It was in 1875 that Dr. T. Archer introduced the game to the Thames Hare and Hounds, and a year later that, at his instigation, the visit of the Montreals, already mentioned, took place. Large crowds witnessed the game at Lord's, Hurlingham, etc., and Her Majesty Queen Victoria invited the players to Windsor. In Scotland the game lasted a season or two, and then suddenly died away. In Ireland it took a firm root, and the Irishmen were nearly always superior to England. The game has fallen away somewhat in the Belfast district of late years, but a steady revival is taking place. In the north of England Manchester and Sheffield were the strongholds, and the former remains to this day the game's most important centre. In the south it commenced with just one or two clubs. The ups and downs of the game in various districts has been curious, but steady, if slow, progress has always been made. All this was the outcome of the visit of 1876—the second paid to these shores. In 1883 a third trip was arranged by the joint efforts of Montreal and Toronto, accompanied, as before, by a team of Indians for opponents. This visit was indicative that some progress was being made among British players, for a United Kingdom team met Canada at the Oval. Two things stood out prominently in that match, one the remarkable goalkeeping of A. H. Dill, an Irishman, and the other the fact that the Britishers scored the first goal, their only point. Canada won by 12 goals to 1, but it was a fine game, productive of much excellent play. The Canadians afterwards expressed a wish to take Dill back with them. The main contest was followed by a match between the Indians and a sort of scratch English team, the two sides being very evenly balanced. When these Canadians afterwards visited Ireland, a purely Irish team was beaten by only 5 goals to 3—an eloquent testimony to the superiority of Irish over English players in those days.

In the following year (1884) an American team came over. A large number of matches were played, but the players exhibited an altogether different game, both as to spirit and method, to that taught us by the Canadians. It was rough and unscientific, and the visit did no good.

In 1888 the fifth visiting team arrived, and this time the Torontos came alone. The team was a fine one, every member of it being superior to any one man we could produce. Six matches were played, all of which the Torontos necessarily won, and as follows: v. London, 9-2; v. Liverpool, 12-2; v. Essex, 10-1; v. Cambridge University, 8-1; v. Manchester, 6-1; and v. Belfast, 9-3. The memories of this visit are the most pleasant of any, and the good done the game was great. The Torontos were a splendid lot of men in all respects, and they played a magnificent game. A further American invasion took place in 1897, but the tactics adopted by the Crescents were nearly as unpleasant as those of the American team of 1884. Generally speaking, English players held their own against these visitors.

A Hot Meal To-day For 15 Cents

FULL COURSE. EVERYTHING FINE

STILLWELL'S

Cor St. Alexander and Craig Streets.

IN SEARCH OF HIDDEN WEALTH

Romantic Stories of Treasure Hidden in the South Pacific.

London, Jan. 17.—The search for buried treasure is never without its tinge of romance, and when it is for the ill-gotten gains of some old pirate, hidden in mother earth on a lonely isle in the Southern Pacific, there is romance galore. If the full story connected with the treasures on Cocos Island, for which the Victoria treasure-hunting expedition is soon to start were told, the romantic tale of adventure and buried millions would make Stevenson's famous story of his "Treasure Island," pale like a tallow candle in the midday sun. There were adventures galore in connection with the burial of these millions. Various estimates give the total from £6,000,000 to £12,000,000, and several expeditions have turned up portions of the volcanic island in the effort to locate the hidden gold, silver, and precious stones.

H.M.S. Imperieuse has sought the treasure, also H.M.S. Amphion; expeditions have gone from San Francisco on the schooner Vine, from Stockton on the schooner Hayseed, from Victoria on the schooner Aurora, and from Australia, and now the Pacific Exploration and Development Company of Victoria is about to send an expedition in the brigantine Blakeley. In the first week in January (says our Victoria correspondent) the expedition will be despatched from this city by the Exploration and Development Company, which is a joint stock company formed at Victoria (B.C.) for the purpose of recovering the buried millions of Cocos Island. The shares of the company are finding a ready sale, and the secretary says it will not be long before all the capital will be paid up and the chances of would-be speculators gone.

A BRITISH PIRATE SHIP.

The facts of the deposit of the two treasures on Cocos Island, as briefly stated by the prospectus of the company, are as follows:

The first treasure was deposited there about the year 1821 by a British ship which had become a pirate vessel; history gathered from official sources shows capture, trial, execution of leaders, and imprisonment of men. The treasure was very carefully hidden by sinking in gravel and tunnelling in rock; and when some of the men were subsequently taken back in expeditions from San Francisco and Australia they failed to locate it. No data were in existence to show its location. Every clue which has been followed in endeavoring to find it has been evolved from the memory of these men, so far as can be ascertained. The nature of the ground and its changeableness from the operation of the elements make it a practical impossibility to ever locate the treasure without a vast amount of prospecting.

The second treasure was deposited on Cocos Island by the barquentine Mary Dier, also a British ship, in about the year 1835, which is said to have landed eleven boat loads of treasure on Cocos Island. This ship was captured by Peru, and all hands were executed except three men. These three men never had an opportunity to return to the island, the death of each being traced within the next decade. Finally, a man named Keaton, who is believed to be the only man ever told by any survivor of the pirates of the Mary Dier of the location of the treasure, succeeded in finding it, and carried away as much as he could conceal upon his person. He was preparing to return with an expedition to plant out the location, when he died. He stated previous to his death that the amount of treasure seen by him on the island was very great, there being a large number of boxes of money and piles of gold and jewels.

An expedition was afterwards sent to locate it by means of a drawing made by Keaton, but a landslide had obliterated the bearing upon which all depended, and as far as could be ascertained had apparently covered the place of deposit. Comparatively little search has been made since for this treasure, most of the attention being directed towards the other.

A TWELVE YEARS' SEARCH.

Searches for another treasure hidden by pirates have been numerous, and H. Gissler, a German, who had been searching for the Benita treasure for twelve years, has written to the local treasure hunters, who will soon start, threatening to have a Costa Rica man-of-war at the island to prevent their landing; but as the local expedition has secured the protection of the British Government and all necessary rights, they have no fear of the threats of Mr. Gissler; but, they say, his threats are but another evidence that the treasure is still on the island.

As Gissler tells the tale of the Benita pirate treasure hidden on the island, several tons of silver and 733 bars of gold, jewels and other treasure, were buried by the Benita pirates in 1820. In that year Captain Don Pedro Benita, commanding the brig Relampago, after burying some treasure gained by piracy in the West Indies, sailed to the Pacific Ocean through the Straits of Magellan. He left part of his crew in Valparaiso and sailed northward. He fell in with a Spanish galleon laden with treasures, and capturing the vessel he sailed for Cocos Island. After burying the treasure he sailed as far north as Acapulso, and captured two more Spanish vessels, killing both passengers and crew and transferring the booty to his own vessel, and sailed again for Cocos Island, where the treasure was buried.

In one excavation were buried 300,000 pounds of silver and silver dollars. In another cave were deposited 733 bars of gold. Another hiding place contains 273 gold-hilted and bejewelled swords, precious stones, and several kettles filled with gold. Marks were made describing the locations, but as the pirates fell out and nearly exterminated the entire party no one has been able to ascertain the exact location.

With a remnant of the crew Captain Benita sailed south again, capturing another treasure-laden Spanish ship. The treasure obtained from it was also buried on the island. Then it was proposed to return to the West Indies and have a general division. But the pirates were captured by the British man-of-war Magician, and eighty-one of them were hanged. The Magician afterwards visited Cocos Island, and recovered a part of the treasure. Other parties have also succeeded in finding part of it, but the bulk still lies buried.

STOLEN PERUVIAN TREASURE.

The other Cocos Island treasure—that buried by the barquentine Mary Dier—consists of the stolen gold and jewels of a proud Government, and for sixty years has lain buried on this rock-bound island of the Pacific. Away back in 1835, the story goes, the treasure was stolen by the crew of the Mary Dier from the Peruvian Government and buried upon Cocos Island.

In 1835 Thompson, upon whose information John Keaton found this treasure, took away as much as he could carry on his person, and shipped on board the barquentine Mary Dier, bound from Bristol to Valparaiso. After they discharged cargo at Valparaiso they proceeded up the coast of Peru and anchored off the font a few miles above Callao. At this time the Peruvian Government was engaged in a bitter struggle with Chili, and the fortunes of war were such that when the Mary Dier arrived at Callao that city momentarily expected an invasion from the besieging forces of Chili.

None of the warships of the former Government happened to be in the harbor at that time, and in order to save the funds of the national treasury and the wealth of many private individuals, the Peruvian Government sought the protection of the British flag, and the captain was importuned for a goodly consideration to hide the treasure on his ship until the crisis had passed.

This he consented to do, and the immense treasure, consisting of gold, silver and diamonds, was secretly taken on board the Mary Dier and stowed away. A guard was posted to keep watch over it. The temptation was, however, more than the men of the Mary Dier could stand, and during the silent watches of the night the guard was overpowered, the anchor-chain was slipped, and the anchor left behind.

The officers of the Peruvian ship, when they missed their prisoners, supposed that they had attempted to swim to the other ship and been drowned, and, besides, the whaler haivng disappeared, they did not know in what direction to search for them.

Thompson, in his confession given to Keaton, says: "After the treasure was on board the Mary Dier we were tempted by the glittering millions and formed the design of running away with the precious freight. The cable was cut and the sails were spread and the little craft stood out to sea. As soon as the Peruvians had made certain that we had taken flight, they immediately gave chase; but our vessel was a swift sailer, and soon after the pursuers were left far behind. We were now in undisputed possession of the treasure, with no fear of capture. In the hold of our little craft was wealth sufficient to supply us all with princely opulence; but how was it to be disposed of? After many plans had been proposed and rejected we decided to bury it on Cocos Island. Eleven boatloads were one after another conveyed to the beach and buried there. I do not know the exact amount in money, but it was said to be many millions, some of it in boxes and some of it in hides. After leaving the island we encountered a heavy storm, had our sails carried away, and were driven by the wind to the coast of Peru, where we were captured, taken to Callao, and sentenced to be shot. That sentence was carried into effect against eight of us, but I and two others were plared on board a Government ship, and promised that if we would show where the treasure was concealed, we should be pardoned."

Thompson died without getting any of the treasure, and bequeathed the secret to a man named Keaton, who did nothing for five years, and then associating himself with a Captain Bogue, they went together to the island and unearthed the treasure, but it was of so great magnitude that they could not carry it away on their persons. They therefore took out about £6,000 in gold each, which they carried in vests specially made for the purpose, and in their boots, etc. On the way to their ship with the first load of treasure, secreted on them they quarrelled, the boat capsized, Bogue was thrown into the water and sank like lead with his gold, but Keaton held to the boat and was rescued from the ship.

MANY FRUITLESS SEARCHES.

Keaton died without again visiting Cocos Island, as also did Captain George Hackett, to whom he told the whereabouts of the treasure.

Many attempts have been made to find the treasure, the most notable, because of the vessels and men engaged, being that of the flagship Imperieuse, and other vessels of the North Pacific Squadron, under Admiral Palliser. These latter were practically the outcome of the expedition, undertaken by George Hackett's brother, Captain Fred. M. Hackett, in the schooner Aurora, fitted out by prominent Victoria business men four years ago.

The men of the Aurora searched for several days, but did not find treasure. It was evident that the treasure, if in the locality pointed out, would be covered under a landslide, which had occurred all along the vicinity.

On the island the men of the Aurora found other treasure-hunters, for Captain Gissler, a German, who sailed from Stockton, California, about seven years ago, his wife and an American named Charles Hartford were pursuing the search.

After other attempts by Hartford and H.M.S. Imperieuse, all of which were unsuccessful from various causes, the business has culminated in the formation of the present company, which will conduct the search on scientific lines, aided by gold and silver "finding" instruments recently invented in the United States for locating precious metal.

ANDREW ANGUS,
Accountant, Auditor, Assignee.
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Everything for the Horse and Stable.
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The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited.
DIVIDEND No. 6
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for half year ending December 31st, 1901, upon the paid up capital stock of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, Limited, has been declared, and will be mailed on the first day of February next to shareholders of record December 31st, 1901.
Dividend on the stock, given in exchange for bonds, will be paid by coupon, as heretofore. By order,
ROBERT WHYTE, Sec'y-Treasurer

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The Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste.
Am't invested in Canada ... $3,300,000
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ORDNANCE LAND SALE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the office of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers, 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal, there will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, the undisposed of portion of the Government property at Longueuil, in the Province of Quebec, known as the "Longueuil Farm," comprising an area of one hundred and eighty-five (185) acres, more or less, situated on the St. Lawrence River, opposite the City of Montreal, and adjacent to the Town of Longueuil.
Plan may be seen at the Ordnance Lands Office Department of the Interior, Ottawa, also at the office of Messrs. Benning and Barsalou, Auctioneers, aforesaid. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.
Terms of Sale.
One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on any portion of the purchase money remaining at any time unpaid. Failure to carry out the conditions of sale will, at the option of the Government, annul sale and forfeit payments made.
By order,
PERLEY G. KEYES, Secretary.
Department of the Interior, Ottawa, January 4th, 1902.

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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 7.41 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.
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New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ⅛.
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NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Town of Westmount will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to amend, revise and consolidate its Charter, and the Acts amending the same; and to obtain Legislative provisions upon, amongst others, the following subjects; the erection of said Town of Westmount into a City; the granting of further powers respecting the constitution of the Council; and to change mode of electing the Mayor, Expropriations, Special Improvements, and Assessments therefor, Loans, Plans, Exemptions from Taxes, Collection of Taxes, Building Lines on streets and elsewhere in the Town, the imposition of penalties for the contravention of by-laws, and for other offences; the acquisition, maintenance and control of streets and other property; power to regulate the width of streets in the Town, and to confirm the opening of such at a less width than sixty-six feet in certain cases; the contestation of By-laws, Rolls and other Municipal acts; the appointment of Building and other Inspectors, Committees, Officials and Departments, and to define their powers; the regulation and inspection of buildings and Steam Boilers and Engines in the Town; to prohibit the erection of flats, tenements and apartment houses above the level of the Atlantic and Northwestern Railway Company line, and to control the erection of such and other classes of buildings there and in other sections of the Town; the abatement and suppression of nuisances; and to authorize the making of a Contract with any Street Railway Company, and to ratify such contract; and for other purposes.
DUNLOP, LYMAN & MACPHERSON, Solicitors for the Applicants.
Montreal, 7th January, 1902.

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 1497.
Duncan A. McCaskill, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant, Plaintiff, versus Romeo Prevost, of the City and District of Montreal, and William H. Gebhardt, of the Town of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, one of the United States of America, doing business in the City and District of Montreal, under the name and style of George J. Gebhardt & Co., Defendants.
The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.
EDMUND BARRY, Dep. Prothonotary.
Montreal, 17th January, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect January 9th, 1902.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †8.05 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., *6.10 p.m., †7.25 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., (J)1.30 p.m. †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 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., ‡8.05 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., †9.50 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
WEEK OF SPORTS AT QUEBEC
FEB. 3rd to 11th.
First Class Tickets will be sold as follows:
MONTREAL to QUEBEC and Return $4.75
GOING DATES—Feb. 3rd to 11th, inclusive.
RETURN LIMIT—From Quebec on or before Feb. 12th, 1902.
Proportionate rates from Toronto and stations East thereof in Canada.
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., arr. 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.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Week of Sports at Quebec.
FEB 3rd to 11th.
Round Trip Tickets will be sold as follows:
Montreal to Quebec AND RETURN $4.75
GOING DATES—Feb. 3 to 11, inclusive.
RETURN LIMIT — Tickets valid returning from Quebec on or before Feb. 12, 1902.
Proportionate rates from Toronto, Markham, Myrtle, Peterboro', and all intermediate stations, and from all stations East thereof in Canada.
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 St., or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Week of Sports at Quebec.
FEB. 3rd to 11th.
First Class Tickets will be sold as follows:
MONTREAL to QUEBEC and Return $4.75
GOING DATES—Feb. 3rd to 11th, inclusive.
RETURN LIMIT—From Quebec on or before Feb. 12th, 1902.
SHORT LINE TO QUEBEC
Leave Bonaventure Station †7.40 a.m., ‡12 noon, †11.45 p.m. Arrive Quebec, 1.20 p.m., 5.35 p.m., 7.20 a.m.
†Daily except Sunday.
‡Daily except Saturday.
The sleeping car attached to the 11.45 p.m. train is in position and open to receive passengers from 9.00 p.m. Passengers are permitted to remain in the car at Levis until 8.00 o'clock the following morning.
ENGLISH MAIL TRAINS
Leave Sundays at 12.00 Noon.
Passengers taking these trains make close connections at Halifax with steamers for Liverpool.
Best Route to Bermuda, West Indies and Demarara.
E. TIFFIN, Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. General Passenger Agent, Montreal.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—143 St. James St.

Department of Railways & Canals.
CHAMBLY CANAL.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Syphon culvert," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th January, 1902.
Plans and specifications can be seen on and after the 13th January, 1902, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained.
In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $750.00 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the parties tendering decline entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
ERNEST MARCEAU, Superintending Engr., Quebec Canals.
Superintending Engr's. Office, Montreal, 11th January, 1902.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

Burdock Blood Bitters Makes Permanent Cures
Of such severe diseases as scrofula, running sores, salt rheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas and cancer, as well as boils, blotches, pimples, constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels and blood.
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 [illegible]

Reliable Information Wins.
Through a friend employed in one of the largest brokerage firms in Wall Street, I get information on some stocks which always proves profitable. I will direct an account for you on percentage of profits, you to deposit an amount with reliable Montreal broker. I will advise you of the information I get and have you act on the same. Address Information, Box B One, Herald Office.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions of the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galett, mining broker, 15 St. Francis Xavier Street:

STOCKS.	Saturday. Bid.	To-day. Opening Bid.	Highest. Closing Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	25	25½	26	25½	8,000
War Eagle	8	6½	11	9¾	1,500
Republic	3¾	3½	4	3¾	1,300
North Star	24	21	24	24	4,500
Centre Star	30	33½	34	33½	2,000
Virtue	25	23	25	24½	3,000
Montreal-London	1⅞	1½	1¾	1¾	2,500
California	2½	2½	...	...	...
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	3	2½	4	4	1,000
Cariboo Hydraulic	...	...	...	...	...
Evening Star	2	2	4	4	500
Monte Christo	½	½	...	...	...
Noble Five	...	...	...	...	...
Novelty	½	½	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	60	65	...	...	...
Morrison	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Star	2	1	...	...	...
Winnipeg	4¾	4½	...	...	...
Deer Trail, Cons.	1½	1½	...	...	...
Montreal and Oregon	4	3	5	5	1,500
Unlisted Stocks—					
Decca	...	...	...	...	...
Dominion Cons.	3	3½	3¾	3½	4,000
Granby Con.	225	225	...	...	...
Majestic	2	2	...	...	...
Fairview	2	2	...	...	...
Giant	3	2	...	...	...
White Bear	...	...	...	...	...
Big Three	½	½	...	...	...
Golden Crown	4	4	4	4	1,500
Gold Hills Dev.	...	...	1¼	1¼	500
Montreal Gold Fields	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Bullion	...	...	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	1½	1¾	2	2	6,500

IN WALL STREET
In anticipation of a favorable bank statement to-day, and some further covering of short accounts, the rallies from low points Wednesday and Thursday should reach about 3 points. In Rails, advices received by us is to short the market at that rise for lower prices next week. The information we get is pretty good. Try it. Special attention to out-of-town orders. Our service good. Our settlements prompt.
T. T. McARTHUR & CO., Brokers in New York Stocks.
Ground Floor, Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. Phone Main 4523

INSOLVENT NOTICE
Bankrupt Stock for Sale by Public Auction.
In the matter of
HENRY GOODCHILD,
Montreal and St. Lambert, Que.
We have received instructions from the Trustee, Mr. John McD. Hains, to sell by Public Auction at our rooms, 69 St. James Street, Montreal, the following assets of the above Estate, in two lots, on
Friday, January 24, 1902,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.
Lot 1—Stock in trade at St. Lambert, consisting of a stock of Fancy and Dry Goods, amounting, as per inventory, to ... $1,840.60
Lot 2—Stock in trade at 2679 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, consisting of—

Books	$570.[illegible]
Stationery	692.22
Dry Goods	377.69
Crockery	110.66
Fancy Goods	781.60
Furniture and Fixtures	434.50
	$2,956.98

Terms—Cash.
The store will be open for inspection on January 21, 22, 23, and Inventory and Stock can be seen on application to Trustee.
JOHN McD. HAINS, Trustee,
43 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
Montreal, January 15th, 1901.

TOOKE'S DISCOUNT SALE!

Here are some of the articles you can buy at any of our Three Stores during the month of January at TWENTY PER CENT. less than the regular marked prices:—

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, Socks,
Braces, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets,
Bath Robes, Pyjamas, Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas, Rain Coats, Mufflers, etc.

R.J.Tooke

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine Street, West.
1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

REGIMENTAL CONCERT

Second Canadian Artillery Holds Pleasant Function at Drill Hall Quarters.

The Second Canadian Artillery gave a regimental concert last night in the sergeants' quarters at the drill hall. Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard, commanding officer, occupied the chair, but was obliged to relinquish it later to Captain Renaud. The programme included songs by Mrs. Reno it, Miss Franklin, Mr. Chas. A. Sanderson, Mr. Knowles (London, Eng.), and Sergt.-Major Fellowes; Mrs. Hibbard contributed piano solos, Mr. Hogan danced an Irish jig, and some excellent part singing was done by the Metropolitan male quartette, Messrs. W. N. Brown, John McConnel, P. T. Saunderson and B. E. Chadwick. Mrs. S. Chadwick accompanied. An enjoyable dance concluded the evening.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25 ¢
LONDON ENG. E.W.GILLETT. CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

METHODIST TEACHERS DINE

First Annual Dinner of Sabbath School Association and Friends a Great Success.

A novel institution that was inaugurated at St. James Methodist Church Hall last night is likely to flourish. It was the first annual banquet of the Montreal Methodist Sabbath School Association. Mr. James Allardice, president, occupied the chair. Among the toasts were: "The Methodist Ministerial Association," proposed by Mr. J. W. Knox, and responded to by Rev. Thos. Griffith, D.D., of the Douglas Methodist Church, followed by "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. Charles Morton, and responded to by Rev. J. T. L. Maggs, D.D., principal of the Methodist Theological College, and R. H. Buchanan, president of the Canadian Sunday School Union; "The Montreal Methodist Sabbath School Association" and "The Ladies."

The Sunday School orchestra contributed an enjoyable programme, assisted by Miss Laugton, of Douglas Methodist Church.

Eat What You Like.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame Street.—8.—adv.

ART ASSOCIATION CONCERTS.

The date of the first Art Association chamber concert has been fixed for February 26, and in view of the great interest taken in the concerts admission will be by special ticket, which members must apply for in advance. There will be two concerts this season, and the association intends to make them musically important by introducing a new quartette, equal to the best that Montreal has ever heard. The "afternoon tea" arrangements are also well under way. A few good pictures will be on show at each, and there will probably be brief readings on the artists exemplified.

Cures a cold in head in short order. Karinal Powder to snuff. 25c. All druggists. Adv.

WILL HAVE A REGISTRAR

McGill Governors Divide Duties of the Bursar.—Dr. Craik Appointed to the Board.

McGill University is to have a registrar, the office being separated from the bursarship, to keep the registers and the correspondence on educational matters. This was resolved at a governors' meeting yesterday, but no appointment was made. Dr. Craik was formally appointed a member of the board of governors, and also trustee of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.

Where Medical Science Fails.

to cure rheumatism, and all the time you suffer dreadfully, why don't you get a bottle of Polson's Nerviline and try that? Rub it into your stiff joints, sore arms, lame back, bent shoulders—wherever the pain is. Nerviline has cured plenty of people in this way, and that ought to be proof enough that it will cure you too. It is an unusually strong liniment that cures rheumatism in unusually quick time. Best household liniment known. 25 cents.—adv.

LUNATICS FROM AFAR.

Police Arrest Two Demented Persons, One from Boston and Another from Halifax.

There is no obvious reason why Montreal should be the Mecca of the insane, and yet the population is continually being increased by the advent of lunatics from afar. Two of them struck town this week. One, calling himself Walter Smith, was so anxious to get here that he walked all the way from Boston. So, at least, he told Constable Bagot, and as evidence of good faith he gave the name and address of his mother. She has been written to, and her son, who is apparently an idiot, is waiting in jail for the answer.

Angus D. Cameron, who believes he comes from Halifax, was apprehended by Constable Prescott, and any further information about him will be gratefully received at the Recorder's office. He also waits in jail. Both men are under the examination of Dr. Bouchard.

Not a dye, will not stain linen. Acanital restores gray hairs everywhere. 50c. Adv.

ALD. HART'S FAREWELL

Members of Fire Committee Congratulate Him on His Chairmanship During Term.

Ald. Hart, who has efficiently performed the duties of chairman of the Fire and Light Committee during the past two years, bade farewell to his fellow-members yesterday afternoon. Unavailing were the efforts of all the members to induce Ald. Hart to reconsider his determination in regard to retirement and again stand for election. Ald. Hart replied that he had already made arrangements to go with his family to the coast early in February. Ald. Lamarche, Tansey, Bumbray and Lavallee were a unit in declaring that Ald. Hart had proven himself the best chairman in the Council, but the latter pointed out that the results attained were as much due to the others as they were to him. Ald. Hart concluded by saying that he would always be a friend of the firemen, and if at any time they needed his assistance they would always find him ready and willing to assist. On behalf of the brigade, Chief Benoit also expressed his regret at the decision of Ald. Hart to leave the committee.

LAKE LUMBER CARRIERS.

Detroit, Jan. 18.—The Lumber Carriers' Association closed its sessions here yesterday, after being in executive session several hours. Handling charges were discussed, but referred to committees of loading and unloading. Early in March three conventions will be held at as many points on the Great Lakes, where the lumber carriers, dealers and longshoremen will arrange a schedule of charges. The carriers, shippers and longshoremen of Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior will meet at Sault Ste. Marie, and those of the Chicago district and Michigan cities will meet at Chicago. Those operating in the Detroit River and Lake Erie District will meet either in Detroit or Cleveland for the same purpose. No specific charge was fixed by the association to-day, as such action is contrary to the constitution.

TO ALL LADIES.

The attention of ladies generally is called to the splendid offer made in The Herald's columns to-day by the Electine Medicine Company. They offer a handsome silver sugar shell or a choice of many other articles as a premium for very little labor, and no cost. This is a bona fide offer by a reliable company, and is a splendid opportunity for ladies to secure valuable silverware without cost.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.—adv.

OFFICERS FOR CHAUTAUQUA.

Buffalo, Jan. 18.—The board of trustees of the Chautauqua Assembly have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: Chancellor, Bishop John H. Vincent, Zurich, Switzerland; superintendent of instruction, George H. Vincent, Chicago; chairman of executive board, J. C. Neville, Chicago; first vice-president, Wilson M. Day, Cleveland second vice-president, E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, N.Y.; third vice-president, Chester D. Massey, Toronto; treasurer, Warren F. Walworth, Cleveland; secretary, Ira M. Miller, Akron, O.

Special Notice.
CLEARANCE SALE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

We do not claim to sell instruments at half of what they cost to manufacture. Such statements are ridiculous, and bear the stamp of falsehood, but we do boast of being able to give much better value in pianos and organs than any other Montreal house.

See our new Cabinet Grand Pianos with third pedal and instrumental attachment. Price, $175. Worth double the money. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street. N.B.—Open evenings until the end of the month.—Adv.

Geo. G. ROBINSON & Co., Jewellers,
2397 St. Catherine St.

THIRD ANNUAL
JANUARY SALE
Discounts 10 p.c. to 50 p.c.
FOR CASH.

Clocks, Watches and Jewellery Neatly Repaired.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Great January Clearing Sale!

Discounts, 10, 15, 20, 25, 33⅓, 50, 75 p.c.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS!

While none of our Clearing Bargains will be withdrawn during the present month, many may be sold out. As a matter of course, the bigger the bargains, the quicker they go. Delay is, proverbially dangerous. Therefore, if you have set your mind on anything special, come at once!

30 BEAUTIFUL COLORED DRESS SKIRTS, worth $7.50 to $10.50, to be sold to first comers, at $1.95 each.

Another Lot of VERY HANDSOME DRESS SKIRTS. prices ranging from $10.75 to $15.50, to clear at $3.95.

Men's Furnishings.

WHITE GOODS

Men's Open Front White Dress Shirts, $1.25 ones, 79c each.
Men's Dressed White Shirts, open back, $1.00, for 69c each.
Men's Unlaundried White Shirts, reinforced back and front, endless facings back and sleeves, $1.00, for 69c.
Men's Silk Trimmed Night Shirts, 75c, for 47c.
Men's 4-ply Imported Collars, $1.75, for $1.35 dozen
Men's White Handkerchiefs, half doz, for 25c.
Men's White Pique, flowing end, Washing Ties, 25c, for 12½c.
Men's White Pique four-in-hand Ties, 20c, for 10c each.
Men's White Silk Handkerchiefs, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, less 33 1-3 off.
Men's White Wool Gloves, White Kid Gloves, etc., all reduced.

GLOVE DEPT.

Ladies' fine quality White Kid Gloves, $1.10 ones, for 86c.
Men's Lamb Lined Mitts, only 85c pair.
$1.50 Kid Gloves, for 75c pair,
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in brown, red, tan, etc., $1.50, for 75c.
BIG REDUCTION in lines of Winter Gloves.

UMBRELLAS

A lot of Ladies' Umbrellas, less 33 1-3 p.c. off. $2.50 ones, for $1.67; $3.00 ones, for $2.00; $4.50 ones, for $3.00.

GAITERS and LEGGINGS

For Ladies' and Children, less 10 p.c. and 20 per cent. off.

FANCY BASKETS

Fancy Baskets, lined or unlined, 50 p.c. off.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED

John Murphy & Co. 2341 & 2343 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Corner Metcalfe.



"ITS EQUAL IS UNKNOWN."

White Rock
LITHIA WATER

is the only table water containing oxygen gas which instantly relieves that feeling of distress caused by over-indulgence of the appetite, either eating, smoking, etc., etc. The more you drink the better you feel.

Can be procured at first-class Clubs, Restaurants and Hotels.

F. X. ST.CHARLES & CO.
Agents, Grocers, Wine Merchants,
257 St. Lawrence St. Tel. Bell 781-782 East.

EYE GLASSES ...THAT FIT

Are a source of comfort to those that have experienced the annoyances of an ill-fitting pair.

For comfortable and neat fitting glasses consult

FRANK C. FOX,
Refracting Optician.
2267 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
TEL. UP 1185.

COAL

WEIGHT, QUALITY and SERVICE GUARANTEED.

THE HARTT & ADAIR COAL CO.,
222 ST. JAMES STREET.

SPECIAL IN THE BASEMENT.

600 Three-quart Heavy Tin Dippers, regularly sold at 10c —our price only..... 4½c

DUPUIS FRERES

SPECIAL IN THE BASEMENT

800 boxes "Morning Dew" Soap, made of pure buttermilk and glycerine. Sold regularly at 10c a box. Our price only 6c

The Great January Sale of Muslin Underwear.

Underwear of the highest character. Underwear just as you'd make yourself if you wanted merely to keep your fingers flying. Save by making it? You could not, for steam drivers machines, large operations and methodical apportionment of work bring this good underwear to you for about what you'd pay for materials alone.

We have never before been so free to state that DUPUIS FRERES' prices are lowest in Montreal.

Corset Covers, made of fine cambric, muslin, lawn, etc., from..... .....12 1-2c to $2.25
Ladies' Drawers, made of English cotton, muslin and lawn, trimmed with embroidery or lace, from ....20c to $2.25
Ladies' Chemises, from ....25c to $2.25
Night Gowns, from ....50c to $6.00
Ladies' Underskirts, from .....35c to $6.00
Ladies' Dressing Jackets, from .....$1.15 to $3.00

LINENS.

High Grade Table Linens, suitable for housekeepers, hotels, etc., etc., in this great January sale.

Enormous purchases made months ago—the pick of the foreign market—at a great price-saving. Linens from Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France—besides some special reductions in our own great stock.

Bleached Damask Table Cloths, which were 75c to $2.90 a yard, are now reduced, per yard, to ....50c to $2.00

LINENS.

Unbleached Damask Table Cloths, which were 30c to $1.30 a yard, are now reduced, per yard, to ....20c to 90c

White and Colored Fringe Napkins, which were 5c to 40c, are now reduced to..... 2 1-2c to 25c

White Damask Napkins, hemstitched, which were 10c to 90c, are now reduced to ... 7c to 65c

Sensational Reductions in Good Furniture

January Specials That Ought to Create Immense Selling.

Our stock of Furniture for Spring, 1902, has no superior. A visit to our Furniture Department will convince you of the accuracy of this statement. We have complete and effective lines in the newest designs and latest styles. You will find here a splendid assortment of Parlor, Library and Reception Suites, and an endless variety of Odd and Fancy Chairs, in Mahogany and Gold, at prices unheard of before.

Dupuis Freres, The Big East End Departmental Store,
1571 to 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

"STARTING IN MUSIC."



Start your children upon a Prize Medal

MORRIS UPRIGHT PIANO

and you can then rest assured they will become better pianists in less time than they would with any other piano. Call and let us tell you the reasons why.

LEACH'S, 2440 ST. CATHERINE ST. Between Stanley & Drummond

Prices reduced during January.
N.B.—Open Evenings.

ANNUAL EXPROPRIATIONS OF 1899

Notice to Ratepayers

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the rolls of Special Assessment for the widening of the following streets:—

MOUNTAIN,
DORCHESTER,
AVENUE HOTEL DE VILLE,
TUPPER,
DULUTH AVENUE,
NOTRE DAME,
DE MONTIGNY,
ROUVILLE,
BEAUDRY,
MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE,
ST. LAWRENCE,
COMMISSIONERS,
FULLUM,
ST. DENIS,

are completed, and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any tax or assessment are required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from this date, without further notice.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, January 17th, 1902.

W. J. McGUIRE & CO.
MONTREAL and TORONTO

"International" Head



The Best.

THIS Company makes complete installations of either the Wet or Dry Systems of Automatic Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

Systems, Devices and workmanship fully approved by Insurance Companies and Bodies.

Systems in extensive use and have stood the test of time. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

40 to 70 Per Cent. of Insurance Saved.

THAT CHILL WIND

Makes one think of fur comfort. The way to have that is to wear our furs. They are stylish, comfortable and of the best quality. They are well made and of the very latest modes. Call and see them. They will please you.

A. E. CLEMENT,
323 St. Lawrence Street.

214 Centre Street,
Point St. Charles.

NOTICE

Wholesale Only.

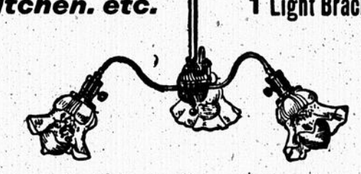
Finest Creamery in 1 lb. prints, boxes and tubs, 21c to 22c; Ordinary Finest, 19c to 20c; Finest Dairy, 16c; Ordinary Finest, 15c; Good, 13c, 1 lb. prints and tubs.

SAMPLES SENT
Out of town orders C.O.D.

Empire Dairy Co.,
P. O. Box 2321, Montreal

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

LOCATION		Regular price,	With Discount off
Parlor, Dining-room, Hall, Kitchen. etc.	3 Lights,	$4.00	$3.20
	2 Lights,	3.50	2.80
	1 Light,	2.75	2.20
	1 Light Bracket,	.40	.32

SOLID  BRASS.

You can see, by this small example, that a discount of 20 per cent. is worth saving.

The ROBERT MITCHELL CO.
(LIMITED.) 8 Bleury Street.

BEST IN THE CITY — ERIE

It is just possible you have used Coal so long with clinkers that you think no coal is free from clinkers. Try a load of clean

COAL

The Pennsylvania Coal Co.,
NO CLINKERS. 218 St. James Street.

WAX FLOWERS SHEET WAX

Moulds, Colors, Etc. A large stock always on hand. Homœopathic Medicines and Humphreys Specifics, all numbers. Richelieu, the Prince of Table Waters. J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame St. Country Orders promptly filled.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

95TH YEAR NO. 14 MONTREAL, SATURDAY JANUARY 18 1902 PRICE ONE CENT.

"GRAUSTARK," THE GREAT NOVEL, IS BEGUN IN THIS ISSUE. PAGE TWENTY.

"BE LOYAL IN CASTING YOUR BALLOTS"

Rev. C. E. Manning on the Duty of the Good Citizen.

SHOULD BE READY TO SAVE THE CITY

Stirring Interview With the Pastor of Dominion Square Methodist Church.

The Rev. C. E. Manning preached recently a sermon on "Patriotism," at the Dominion Square Methodist Church and in his discourse he expressed some admirable sentiments on the obligations of voting day; which are in an especial degree, appropriate to the Mayoralty and municipal contests which are in progress here at the present time.

When asked by a Herald representative for his views on the subject, Mr. Manning consented to give them.

"All true patriots," observed Mr. Manning, "fear God and honor the King, but they do more than that, they love their country, and I am sure that if Paul could declare himself 'a citizen of no mean city in speaking of Tarsus, we can all say with greater reason, 'we are citizens of no mean country."

"Thirty per cent. of British territory," continued Mr. Manning, "is within the bounds of the Dominion of Canada and this represents one-fifteenth part of the earth's surface. Our population is small compared with other countries, but our natural resources are unsurpassed and are a prophecy of teeming millions of fortune seekers and home seekers to our shores. Our form of government is the most democratic in the world and better than any other fulfils Abraham Lincoln's idea of government of the people, for the people by the people.

"If you dispute this statement compare our constitution with that of any known Republic and you will find that the president of such a form of government has greater power to exercise his authority over the people who recognize him as their head than has the King of England or his representatives in any of the colonies. We have the best laws and the most righteous administration of justice in the world. Our statutes compare favorably with those of any country in the prohibition of crime, while better than any known laws they safeguard the rights of the individual.

"The confidence the citizens of this land feel in the righteousness of the administration of justice is manifest in their patient waiting at all times for the courts to avenge crimes. We have no lynch law in Canada, for the simple reason that we do not need it. British justice is like the will of God, it grinds slowly but it grinds exceedingly small. Our institutions whether of a civil, religious or educational character occupy a first place and all evidences are misleading if British subjects and the people of Canada especially are not, on the whole, the most prosperous, the most contented and the happiest of all people on the earth. Surely we are citizens of no mean country and we have the right to love our country with the devotion of true patriots.

"Patriotism, or in othe words, love of country is a virtue not sufficiently cultivated in this land of ours. It may be ignored as a mere sentiment and regarded as of little account in national development. This is a grave mistake. It is stronger than battalions and more invincible than men of war. The best secretary of war is not the man who can secure the fullest information concerning the defences and military equipment, but the man who can properly estimate the invincibility of that force we call patriotism.

"When the war broke out in South Africa and for a long time after the British Government seemed to blunder badly, while reverse followed reverse in quick succession at the seat of war. The cause was partly due to the fact that the numerical strength of the enemy and the number and quality of his guns and the amount of his military stores had been underestimated. But that was not the chief factor in the disastrous defeats of British arms. The one thing that Britain did not reckon with when the war began was the love of country, the love of liberty in a word the patriotism of the Boers. It is in this spirit that makes a nation unconquerable and when associated with a true love of country insures national permenancy and strength.

"There are, of course, misguided patriots—men who love their country with an unselfish devotion, who seek its welfare by unwise means. John Brown was such a patriot. His body may lie mouldering in the grave but his soul goes marching on. The work which he attempted to do when he attacked Harper's Ferry and for which he was executed, was accomplished by a more bloody contest than ever he thought would be necessary. He was just a little ahead of time, but the means which he adopted for the abolition of slavery had at length to be adopted on a more gigantic scale.

There is a spurious kind of patriotism, sometime as difficult to distinguish from the real as a counterfeit piece of coin is from legitimate currency. It never seeks the overthrow of Governments or manifests a special grudge against the rich. It says lustily, 'God Save the King,' and 'The Maple Leaf Forever.' It is sometimes first in the procession on Dominion Day, but it reveals the traitor quietly concealed when personal interests are at stake and personal ends are served.

"Perhaps voting day tests more than any other our devotion to our country. The ballot box is often a great tester of moral courage and fidelity to conviction, and there was a time when more than now patriotism was manifest by a readiness to carry a gun and bleed and die on the battle field in defence of home and native land. In those days he was despised as a coward who shrank from fulfilling this duty of citizenship.

"But the questions that were then often settled by the sword are now settled as effectively by the ballot, and what shall we say to the man who fails to cast his ballot so as best to promote the welfare of his country. I have heard of men selling their votes on election day. They have as much right to sell their virtue to the highest bidder.

"Selling one's vote is tantamount to selling one's country for the destinies of the city and country are decided in the ballot box. It is said that members of Parliament and aldermen sometimes accept bribes, and dispose of large franchises to the men who pay them the largest sum for their votes and I suppose they would resent an imputation of disloyalty, or lack of patriotism. If I understand the meaning of patriotism, such men are traitors to their city and country and many of the inmates of the penitentiary, are, in my judgment, models in comparison. They never had the incentive to integrity and uprightness that responsibility brings.

"It is said that the citizens in a Western town, bitterly discouraged because of their failure to secure good civic government in sheer desperation nominated a common loafer as Mayor, with no thought that he would be elected. But the unexpected happened. To the great surprise of all he became a new man. He enforced the liquor laws, closed the gambling dens and proved himself the best mayor that the town ever had. Responsibility stimulated the man in time, but it has the opposite effect on some other men. It makes them selfish and opportunity tempts them towards the point at which resistance breaks down. It is said that great temptations confront public men. I admit it; but more than other men they have incentives to fidelity and honor. Manhood is at the vanishing point in any man who by the public trust and confidence which elects him to a position of responsibility is not inspired by a noble ambition to be true that more than balances all temptation to dishonesty. This is never the case with the true patriot. The patriot is the man who vows eternal enmity against all the forms of evil that oppress and enslave his fellow citizens, or fellow countrymen. He feels towards wrong as Lincoln did towards slavery—'If ever I get a chance to hit that thing I will hit it hard, by the eternal God.'"

"Let us be loyal when it comes to casting our ballot. Let us show the spirit of true patriots in our opposition to all forms of evil and by our readiness to save our city, without fee or reward in positions of responsibility and trust."

CHURCH TREASURER ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Fled From Galt to Buffalo, Where He Was Arrested Yesterday.

Buffalo, January 17.—Thomas McGivin, a church treasurer, who is alleged to have stolen $1,000 from the church of which he was a respected and long standing member, was arrested here to-day by detectives of the Buffalo force, on request of the chief of police of Galt, Ont.

The police here have but meagre information about the alleged crime, but they say, according to the information given them by the Canadian police, McGivin absconded about the first of the year from Galt. It was then found that he was $1,000 short in accounts as treasurer of the church.

He was taken to headquarters and locked up to await word from the Galt police.

PROMINENT IN GALT.

Galt, January 17.—Thomas McGivin, who was arrested in Buffalo to-day, charged with grand larceny, and is being held by the Buffalo authorities for extradition to Canada, was, until the latter part of last year, a highly respected resident of Galt. He is a married man, about 55 years of age, and came from Hamilton to Galt about 25 years ago. He was for several years a member of the town council, and has been prominently identified with the Methodist Chuch here as treasurer of its funds and superintendent of the Sabbath school. The discovery was made by the board of the church about three months ago, that McGivin was short in his accounts. Nothing could be elicited from him as to his true financial position, and an investigation was held, which disclosed a very bad state of affairs, involving a shortage of several thousand dollars. Monies received for the purpose of reducing mortgage indebtedness were not so applied, and the fact was concealed by means of forged vouchers. This had been going on for two or three years, until dishonored bank cheques became so numerous as to create suspicion, which led to the exposure.

When the report got out everybody was astonished, but out of consideration for his family the local press said very little, if anything about the matter. It was, however, quietly discussed as the commonest topic of conversation for some weeks after discovery. Mr. McGivin was a clerk of the third division court, and was also engaged in the fire insurance and real estate business. Considerable shortage in connection with fire insurance and real estate and money borrowed from private citizens came to light, simply amazing the townspeople. Opportunities for restitution were offered by representatives of the Methodist Church, but were not taken advantage of. Where the money went is a mystery. McGivin was a man of very steady habits, and did not live extravagantly. Towards the end of December last criminal proceedings were threatened, which apparently caused him to attempt suicide, as he was found in his office, about midnight, a day or so later, in an unconscious condition, from escaping gas, the pipe being severed. A week's medical treatment restored him. He quietly left town immediately afterward. A warrant was then issued for his arrest, at Hamilton, but he had gone on to the United States. Nothing more was heard of his whereabouts until to-day.

TWELVE GREAT PICTURES.

A charming entertainment was provided last night by the Emmanuel Church Literary Society for its members and friends The lecture hall was crowded to hear Rev. W. S. Barnes speak on "Twelve Great Pictures," and to listen to some delightful singing. Mr. J. B. Learmont presided. Mr. Barnes' lecture, illustrated with many beautiful pictures, was followed with sympathetic attention by the whole audience, who saw new meaning in familiar pictures when analyzed and studied by such an authority as the speaker. The best examples of the work of the fifteenth and sixteen th centuries were shown, including pictures by Leonardo, Murillo, Reubens, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Boticelli and other noted painters. "The Last Supper" was beautifully described and the hidden meanings brought to light. Miss Flora Stuatr Scott sang twice most delightfully, accompanied by Mr. Reyner, as did Mr. Temple Jamieson. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

On Friday, the 31st, there will be a David Copperfield evening, arranged by Miss Loring, followed by a Shakespeare evening. Among those present were Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Grafton, Miss Flora Stuart Scott (New York), Mrs. John Macintosh, Mrs. J. F. Stevenson, Mrs. B. Stevenson, Mrs. E. Cowles, Dr. M. Hansford, Mrs. G. Wait, Dr. Quackenbush (Ottawa), Mrs. E. Caldwell, Rev. Hugh Pedley, Rev. E. M. Hill, Mrs. W. de M. Marler, Mrs. A. Cochrane, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, Miss Bray, Mrs. D. Crawford, Mrs. W. L. Voigt, Mrs. J. M. M. Duff, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Mr. Carson, Mr. Anthony, Mr. H. Reyner, and a great many others.

MR. R. F. DRURY TO SPEAK.

Mr. Robt. F. Drury, B.A., of the University of Oxford, England, who is travelling around the world in the interests of the Scripture Union for Young People is now in Montreal. He has addressed several meetings and has awakened much interest in Bible study. Young people and especially college students will be pleased to hear this representative of the religious life of one of the most famous universities of the world, in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

CAMPAIGN IN ST. ANN'S WARD HAS COMMENCED IN EARNEST

With the nomination of the four candidates in St. Ann's Ward the municipal contest there will commence in real earnest. Ald. Gallery is to be opposed for Seat No. 1 by Mr. Thomas O'Connell, and Ald. Tansey is to have as his opponent Mr. M. J. Walsh. All these gentlemen are widely known in the district. Ald. Gallery and Mr. Walsh are the avowed candidates of the reform element in the Council. Ald. Tansey, who was elected on the reform ticket, is an out and out champion of the other section, while Mr. O'Connell, his running-mate, though avowedly an ally of the reform administration—is open to suspicion on account of the company he keeps.

Of Ald. Gallery and Ald. Tansey little need now be said; their voting records have been closely followed by the electors during the past two years. That of the former is known to be as unexceptional as that of the latter is objectionable. Ald. Gallery entered the Council without any avowed connection with the reform element; he had merely promised to do what he conceived to be right. Ald. Tansey, on the other hand, came out of the fight triumphant after having protested his loyalty to the principles advocated by the civic reformers. A year and a half later Ald. Tansey was found foremost among the advocates of one of the most atrocious deals ever consummated with the City Council, while Ald. Gallery, who had not proclaimed his virtues from the house tops, voted consistently to uphold the doctrine of the acceptance of the lowest tender.

LIGHTING CONTRACT.

If the streets of the city are to be lighted for five years at $60 per arc lamp, instead of at $96, that result is due to Ald. Gallery's attitude rather than to the one assumed by Ald. Tansey. When the tenders for the extension of the present agreement, under which each lamp costs $116, were opened, and the price of the Royal Company was found to be $96 as against the $74.75 offer of the St. Lawrence Company, Ald. Tansey immediately commenced, with the assistance of Ald. Lamarche and Lavallee, to manoeuvre for a favorable consideration of the existing contractor—the Royal. Finally, in deference to public opinion, the Royal was compelled to drop its figure to $60. Ald. Tansey's clique voted gladly to ignore the lowest tender. They plumed themselves on having done the city a vast service. Were they not getting light at $36 less than formerly? And were they not responsible for the reduction? The fight that Ald. Gallery had helped to put up, and which, assisted by public opinion, was responsible for the reduction, was wholly ignored.

STIFLING SPEECH.

One feature of the debate on the electric light issue must not be ignored. On July 10th, when the report of the fire committee on the subject was presented, Ald. Lamarche, seconded by Ald. Tansey, moved the previous question, which motion, if accepted, would have had the effect of shutting off all debate. A most remarkable scene was thus precipitated. Ald. Ames made a speech in which he denounced this attempt to stifle free speech—to preclude an untrammelled discussion of the whole question—and almost every sentence was punctuated with applause from the galleries, so greatly had public feeling been aroused over this latest attempt to raid the civic treasury. Recognizing that a mistake had been made, the motion was withdrawn. But Ald. Tansey is still remembered as the man who, at a critical point in civic history, joined with the reactionary forces in the Council to gag the mouths of the ratepayers' champions. And Ald. Tansey, it must not be forgotten, represents an Irish ward—a ward peopled by those whose ancestors have for centuries stood as the advocates of freespeech.



ALD. DANIEL GALLERY, M.P.,
Who is Seeking Re-Election for Seat No. 1, St. Ann's Ward.

MR. O'CONNELL.

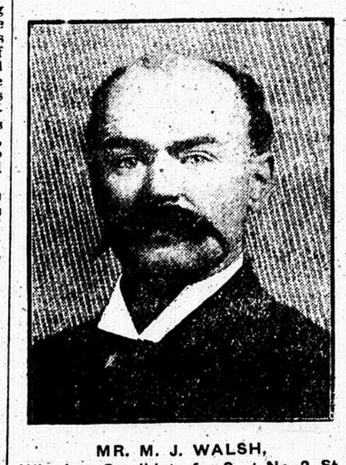
Mr. O'Connell's candidature affords one of the best understood aspects of the campaign in his ward. Ostensibly a reformer, he is opposing one who has given an unswerving allegiance to the reform administration. People throughout the ward are asking themselves why it is, if he is really in earnest, he did not choose to oppose Ald. Tansey, only three-fifths per cent. of whose votes have been cast with the reform party. Mr. O'Connell has given as one of his reasons for opposing Ald. Gallery that the latter has done nothing for the ward. But no one who is at all conversant with civic affairs will give a moment's credence to such a statement. Few aldermen have done more for their wards than has Ald. Gallery. For two years he attempted to have the moneys for the permanent works divided among the wards pro rata, according to the amount of work that was required. A few weeks ago this principle was recognized by the Council, with the result that St. Ann's ward will next year benefit more largely than any other ward in the Western division—$9,000 being appropriated for macadam and $5,000 for wooden sidewalks.

Ald. Gallery has the happy faculty of gaining employment for those out of work. He has got more men appointed to positions than any other man in the Council, with the possible exception of Ald. Quimet. Nor is Ald. Gallery disposed to discriminate too nicely in regard to those for whom he exerts his efforts—he exercises himself in their behalf without respect to creed, class or nationality.

Both Ald. Tansey and Mr. O'Connell in their canvas are trading too a considerable extent upon their association with the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. But neither Ald. Gallery or Mr. Walsh have lacked prominence in athletics in their time. Ald. Gallery was at one time an active lacrossist, being connected with the Shamrocks, though he never attained to the efficiency in stick handling that at one time characterized Ald. Tansey. As for Mr. Walsh he was well known in lacrosse and baseball circles. He was at one time a player on the old Emmet Lacrosse Club that supplied several players to the champion Shamrocks, and was second baseman of the Clipper Baseball Club, who were Provincial Champions for two years.

A CAPABLE CANDIDATE.

All those who come in contact with Mr. Walsh cannot but feel that he will make a capable alderman. In the prime of life—he is 43 years of age—Mr. Walsh was born and raised in St. Ann's Ward, and thus has a claim to preferment that possibly none of the other candidates possess in as great measure. He was educated in St. Ann's Christian Brothers' School, under the direction of the late Brother Servillian. Entering the service of the G.T.R. Stores Department at 15 years of age, he remained there until 22 years of age. Following that he was storekeeper in the C.P.R. for three years. At 25 years of age Mr. Walsh began business in merchant tailoring and was senior member of the well known firm of Messrs. Walsh and Bussiere for 16 years. A year ago he retired to enter the insurance line, in which he is now engaged. Mr. Walsh is one of the best known men connected with fraternal societies in the city, and in every one he has filled the highest offices. His upright and efficient manner of doing business as a merchant and officer in fraternal associations has been such as to satisfy those who know him best in St. Ann's that he is fitted to serve them in an acceptable manner.



MR. M. J. WALSH,
Who is a Candidate for Seat No. 2, St. Ann's Ward.



MR. T. C. O'CONNELL,
Who is a Candidate for Seat No. 1, St. Ann's Ward.

THE EARTH SHOOK; HUNDREDS KILLED

Disastrous Seismic Disturbance in a Southern Mexican Province.

Mexico City, Jan. 17.—One of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the State of Guerrero is reported to have occurred late yesterday afternoon, when an extremely violent earthquake shock was felt at Chilpancingo, causing a great loss of life and injuring many persons. Details from the stricken districts are very meagre, but scattering reports received here indicate that probably 300 persons were killed and as many more injured. It is known that the state capitol, the parish church, many business houses and residences are in ruins, and there is much suffering as a result of the awful seismic disturbance. One of the edifices that suffered most was the Federal telegraph office, which explains the paucity of news that has reached this city. The telegraph lines and apparatus were badly damaged, but the employes, all of whom were uninjured, quickly proceeded to erect an improvised telegraph office on the outskirts of the city.

The number of deaths was greater in the parish church than in any single place, as the crowd of worshippers was gathered there for the afternoon service. The solid masonry walled roof toppled down on the worshippers.

WORK OF RESCUE.

The War Department has ordered the troops in the neighborhood to co-operate in the work of rescue. Until this work is completed, it will be impossible to learn accurately the number of victims. It is believed, however, that this is one of the most destructive seismic phenomena that has ever occurred in Mexico. The greater part of the people of Chilpancingo are now camping out under trees around the town, which is five days' journey from the National Hospital.

SHOCK WAS GENERAL.

Earthquake shocks were felt in many other cities and towns.

In Mexico City the earthquake took place at 5.17 yesterday afternoon, and was of such violence as to shake the most substantial buildings. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time, and many of the delegates were greatly alarmed. The first movement was very sharp. It was followed by an easier oscillatory movement, north-northeast to south-southwest. The duration was 55 seconds. The damage in the city was slight.

The State of Guerrero has always been the focus of seismic disturbances. Reports received here to-night state that the shock was very severe at Chilapa. No casualties are so far reported from there.

In duration the Chilpancingo shock was less prolonged than that in Mexico City, having lasted 50 seconds, against 55 seconds at the capital.

The earthquake was also heavy at Iguadida, in the State of Guerrero, destroying the parish church and many other buildings in the city and neighborhood, and among the latter the sugar mill of General Frisbie, an American. The mill had just been completed and fitted up with American machinery at a cost of $200,000. The property loss is immense throughout the State of Guerrero.

FAUCONIER'S MASS AT GESU.

Fauconier's Mass, which was so successfully rendered at Christmas in the Jesuit Church, under the leadership of the Rev. Father L. Garceau, S.J., will be sung again on Sunday next, feast of the Holy Name of Jesus. The soprano of St. Mary's College will form part of the regular choir, which will be strengthened by a double quartette of string instruments. During the offertory the organist, Mr. Arthur Letondal, will play a selection prepared for the occasion.

DUTCH PREMIER SOUNDED ENGLAND

He Acted as Private Friend of Boer Delegates to Promote Peace.

London, Jan. 17.—Reuter's has received the following despatch from Amsterdam: "According to trustworthy information, Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Premier, recently intimated to the Boer delegates the desirability, in view of Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield, of their giving some intimation to the British Government of the basis upon which they would entertain peace negotiations. Dr. Kuyper pointed out the improbability of any of the great powers intervening in South Africa in the near future, and suggested that he be allowed informally to sound his friends in London, in the hope of a semi-official response. The Dutch Premier accordingly met Abraham Fischer, the leader of the Boer delegates, and others, at Brussels, where a long conference was held, after which Dr. Kuyper proceeded to London. The result of his visit, if any has been attained, is not yet known.

"It is understood that Dr. Kuyper distinctly assured the Boers that Holland, under no circumstances, would act as an intermediary.

"Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, is expected shortly at The Hague."

AUSTRALIA ALARMED.

London, Jan. 18.—According to the Daily Mail's Sydney (N.S.W.) correspondent, Australians are agitated over the threatened Germanization of the Ellico and Gilbert Islands, owing to a German company acquiring important trading rights. Pressure is being exerted on Mr. Barton, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, to induce him to protest vigorously to Great Britain. Mr. Barton says he realizes the gravity of the situation.

BOYCOTTING GERMANY.

Vienna, Jan. 18.—The evening papers announce that Russia is trying to organize a commercial alliance against the proposed German tariff. Austria, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Servia and Roumania are represented as being willing to co-operate in what would prove a virtual boycott of Germany.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

London, Jan. 18. — William Day, a noted London character, died Thursday. He always wore a high hat, inscribed in gold letters, "Prepare to meet thy God." He had special permission from Scotland Yard to wear this hat. He made a special point of promenading on the Strand when the theatre crowds were pouring out from the matinees.

Mr. J. H. Ormsby, who for some time has been the general manager for the Universal Talking Machine, with head office at 2410 St. Catherine street, has bought out the rights of this company for Canada, and will hereafter carry on the business under his own name. During the time Mr. Ormsby has been representing this company he has shown great energy and ability. Branches have been successfully carried on at Toronto and Winnipeg, so that the new proprietorship will just be a continuation of the original enterprise of which Mr. Ormsby was ostensibly the head from the beginning.

CABLE TO PHILIPPINES.

General Greeley Advocates Government Control of Proposed Line.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 18.—Government control of the proiected Pacific cable was advocated before the House Committee on Commerce yesterday by General Greeley, head of the United States Signal Service, who said an American cable to the Philippines would do much to Americanize the islands. He gave instances of current news appearing in the Philippines, via foreign cables, presenting the affairs of Germany and other countries, but not mentioning the most important developments in the United States.

Vice-President Clark, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said the plan presented by the Commercial Company contemplated exclusive arrangements with lines in the Far East and would debar the public and the Government from the advantages of competition. Calling attention to the prospective development of trade in the Orient, he emphasized that disadvantage would result to American commerce if private control were granted for the Pacific cable. It would place the Far Eastern links of the cable system entirely under foreign control.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FOGHORNS.

London, Jan. 18.—Lord Rayleigh, professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, and scientific adviser to Trinity House, in a lecture before the Royal Institution, described experiments he recently made with fog horns. He said he had found that elliptic cones were more advantageous than the circular ones hitherto used. He also found that sound spread best in a horizontal direction at the sea level when the longer axis of the ellipse was vertical, not, as was naturally assumable, when it was horizontal. Lord Rayleigh employed cones with their major axis four times as large as their minor axis.

THERE WILL BE A CONTEST IN THE WEST WARD

Messrs. C. B. Carter and Frank Nelson Are Nominated.

MINORITY WOULD NOT YIELD TO MAJORITY

Two Candidates Consequently Named for Alderman Smith's Seat.

The contest in West Ward for the seat vacated by Ald Charles F. Smith, will be one between Mr. Christopher B. Carter, K.C., and Mr. Fred. E. Nelson. At the meeting of the electors of that ward, held yesterday afternoon in the Long Room of the Mechanics Institute, with a view to selecting a candidate, both these gentlemen developed considerable strength, and, as the chairman, Mr. James Crathern remarked, the difficulty of making a choice between them was enhanced by the fact that either would make an excellent representative.

The main difficulty seemed to be that some of those present notably Messrs. S. J. Carter and D. L. Lockerby, were desirous that a business ward such as the West, should be represented by a business man, and they consequently stuck to their protege, Mr. Nelson, to the end, while another, and a larger, section thought that it was very desirable that the English delegates in the Council should be reinforced by an English-speaking lawyer, and these latter naturally stuck to Mr. Carter.

This phase of the question was broached by Mr. Crathern, who pointed out that at present there were several French-Canadian lawyers in the Council, all of whom were, for the most part, in the habit of voting against the projects brought forward by the reform element. He had been credibly informed that the lawyers were in the habit of raising technical objections of a legal kind in order to block the passage of measures with which they were not in sympathy, and that the reformers having no lawyer on their side, were incapable of meeting those tactics with an instantaneous counter-movement. Under the circumstances, therefore, he felt that it might be well to help their friends in the Council by electing a lawyer who would be beyond suspicion and who could be relied upon to do the right thing. Such a man was Mr. Carter. Speaking both languages fluently, as he did, he would be a very valuable accession to the membership of the Council.

Mr. D. L. Lockerby thought that a business man should represent a business ward. Mr. Nelson was known as a man of much ability, and would be in a position to help along all progressive measures.

Mr. S. J. Carter asserted that there was no one better to represent a business ward than a business man. There were too many lawyers in the Council now; indeed, the people had set themselves to drive the lawyers out. However, he had nothing in particular to say against the lawyers, but he could say a great deal in favor of a business man. Mr. Nelson had done business in the West Ward all his life, but was now retired, and consequently had lots of time to devote to the interests of the city. The speaker did not want to say anything that might be construed in derogation of Mr. Carter—no one could do that—but he did think that there should be no hesitation in accepting Mr. Nelson, the business men's candidate.

Mr. Edgar Judge observed that the great lack in the present Council was the absence of an English-speaking lawyer. The French-Canadian contingent had several lawyers in their ranks and these were all arrayed against reform. It was therefore highly desirable, that English coterie should have legal assistance in an emergency.

Mr. J. Jacobs arose to remark that all the electors had unbounded confidence in Ald. Ames, not only on account of what he had done for that ward, but for the city as a whole, and he felt that matters would be greatly simplified of Ald. Ames would only signify a selection.

Mr. A. D. Fraser retorted that he had great deference for Ald. Ames' opinion, but he really thought that the voters of West ward were capable of making their own choice.

A voice—Ald. Ames is a voter in the ward.

"Certainly he is," said Mr. Crathern.

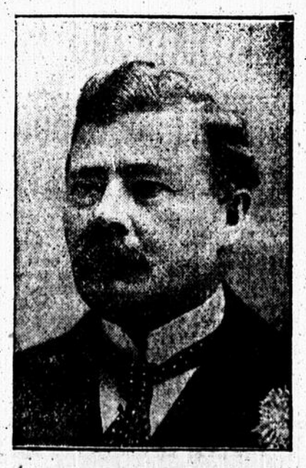
"Far be it from me," exclaimed Ald. Ames, "to assume the role of a dictator in West ward. That epithet has been applied to me so often of late, however, that I have become somewhat callous to it." As to the two candidates now brought prominently forward, I have no preference to express for either. Both are excellent men. Mr. Nelson has been a lifelong friend of mine; I know him to be the soul of honor. West ward would reflect credit upon itself in electing him. There is, however, a good deal of truth in the suggestion as to the necessity that exists for an English lawyer. On many occasions our work has been hampered by legal quibbles instituted by the legal opponents of our work which could have been promptly met by one equally versed in the work who was in sympathy with our cause. But such incidents have only meant delay; we succeeded in the end."

Mr. R. D. McGibbon observed that the reason the interests of the city had suffered so much in the past was owing to the absence of a competent lawyer to circumvent reactionary efforts. No hard and fast line could be drawn between a lawyer as such and a business man. No class of men were so conversant with business in all its complex phases as were lawyers, and a commercial lawyer of the class of Mr. Carter naturally possessed a much wider knowledge of business of all kinds than any business man in one line ofcom merce.

A vote was then taken, which resulted in 25 for Mr. Carter and 15 for Mr. Nelson. The sponsors for the latter, however, refused to withdraw his name, and nomination papers were made out for both.

Among those present were Messrs. Hugh Graham, James Crathern, William McGibbon, A. D. Fraser, Joseph Jacob, D. L. Lockerby, J. Richard, H. W. Raphael, Jas. Wright, A. McAllister, C. N. Armstrong, Geo. A. Green, C. S. J. Phillips, J. B. Learmont, John Fulton, S. J. Carter, H. E. McIntosh, James Davidson, A. L. Lockerby, Ald. Ames, H. D. Metcalf, D. Ross-Ross.

THE SIXTEEN FAITHFUL ALDERMEN OF MONTREAL

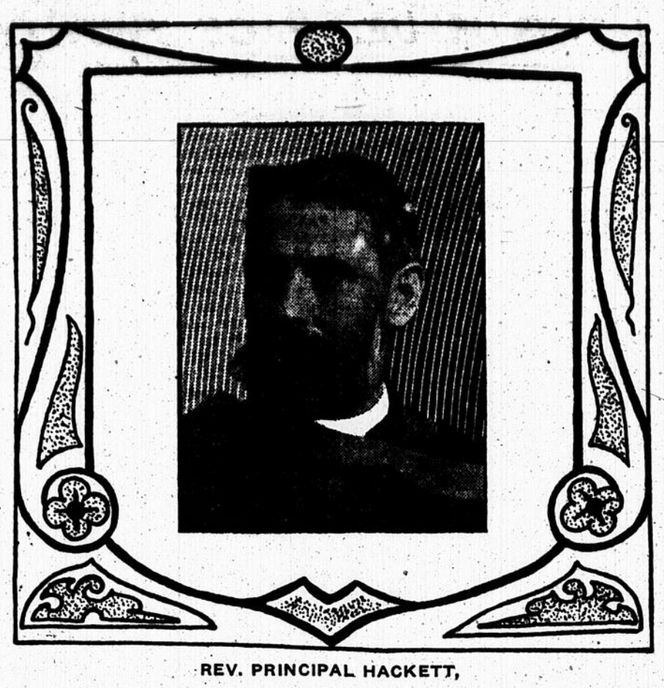


ALD. ROBERTSON.

Perhaps the most unassuming member of the City Council is Ald. F. Robertson, who sits for St. Antoine west. He says very little, either in Council or committee, but that little is always very much to the point. Better than any amount of oratorical ability, however, is the fact that no one would ever entertain even the most distant suspicion that Ald. Robertson would vote other than on the right side. He thus makes his influence felt in the proper manner—in a much to positive fashion to suit some of the city fathers. During the past two years Ald. Robertson has assisted materially in the work of the health, water and parks committees. Notably in the first mentioned did he do much to assist Ald. Ames in the none too pleasant occupation of securing reforms in the sanitary and hygienic management of the municipality in the face of an always hostile majority. No committee had a more unenviable reputation than the one which killed the scheme to establish a civic hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases, and no single man did more to keep it within the bounds of decency than Ald. Robertson. For this he deserves no small meed of praise.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Pen-Pictures of Montreal Preachers



REV. PRINCIPAL HACKETT,

The address to the congregation and young communicants' class at St. Stephen's Church on Sunday evening last, when His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal held a confirmation service, admirable as it undoubtedly was, could not, standing by itself, be regarded as a fair example of the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Hackett, the principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, who ranks among the foremost preachers in the city.

It naturally, as befitted the occasion, took the form of an exhortation to personal consecration to the service of God, and hints as to the way that a Christian life ought to be lived, but it contained nothing suggestive of the protagonist of a militant Anglicanism, who measured swords to considerable purpose with Father Younan, the celebrated Paulist who twice came here to conduct missions which aimed at converting Protestants and drawing them into the fold of the Church of Rome.

Fortunately, however, Principal Hackett has, during his residence here, preached so frequently—there are few Sundays in the year in which he is not to be seen in some pulpit or other—that there has been no lack of opportunity of testing the quality of his discourses.

The service on Sunday was beautiful and impressive. It was far from an ideal evening for church-going, for a furious snowstorm had been raging all day, and the flakes were still falling heavily as the people gathered, but the church was packed with an interested congregation. It is not a large building, and its body, pulpit, walls and roof are severely plain—so plain, in fact, that one wonders why something more has not been done from an artistic point of view to render it attractive. Art in church decoration undoubtedly gives pleasure in itself; and it is pleasant to look at harmonious colors as well as to listen to well-chosen words from the lips of the pastor. While one may tacitly agree with the elder world in its conception that the spirit of religion is more important than art, it cannot be denied that an aesthetic sense exists today to which the plain red walls do not appeal. Not that there need be any gorgeous spectacular effects—far from it—just enough of art to redeem the plainness and to stimulate agreeable contemplation. The chancel and altar were made pretty with flowers; but it was the service that impressed the worshippers, and especially the part which the venerable archbishop, the central figure in it all, took. Very vigorous he looked and spoke, notwithstanding his great age, and very touching was the confirmation rite—the laying on of hands—as performed by him upon the young people whom he prayed for and blessed.

The address on the occasion was, at the request of the Archbishop, delivered by Principal Hackett, in his capacity of chaplain to His Grace—an office to which he was appointed not long ago, and which requires him to assist in confirmation services. It was gracefully delivered—simple and appropriate to the occasion, which means, of course, that it did not enter into those questions of doctrine and theology in which the Principal is so thoroughly at home—questions such as he dealt with in his course of sermons on the religions of the world at St. George's Church during the Dean's absence in the summer, and in his trenchant arguments with Father Younan — questions which give a living interest to ancient controversies, and which he elevates from the noisy field of ecclesiastical polemics into the serener heights of spiritual and speculative thought.

A STRENUOUS ADVOCATE.

Few clergymen advocate more strenuously the claims of the Church of England to be the true catholic and apostolic church. "Authority!" he exclaimed once in the presence of the present writer during his first controversy with Father Younan, "I claim for the Church of England all the authority that the Church of Rome says she possesses—apostolic succession, continuity of the priesthood, everything that Rome claims except her errors. I claim it as her inalienable right and not derived through the Roman Church, but direct from the churches of the apostles." And so it is, and from that standpoint the Church's history is to be studied and interpreted. However obscure the early history of the British Isles may be, it affords overwhelming evidence of the existence of an organized church in Britain before the coming of the Roman mission. When Augustine landed he found Bishop Luidhart and his attendant priests teaching the doctrines of the Church as laid down by the apostles, and the account given of the interview between him and them is most interesting reading even to-day. Augustine claimed from seven British bishops their acknowledgment of himself as Archbishop of England by virtue of his appointment by the Pope, and their uncompromising reply was: "We know of no other obedience except that of love and perfect charity that is due to him whom ye style the Pope, nor that he had a claim and right to be father of the fathers." The origin of the Anglican Church is attributed not to the Roman Church, but directly to the Scotto-Irish Church which sprang from the Greek-Asiatic Church; and thus constituted it was auto-cephalous and managed its own affairs, and had no headship outside itself. This was the position in which the Church stood after the Reformation, and the position on which it stands to-day. The Reformation was the act of the ancient Church of England, lopping off with her own hand the errors of papacy which she had allowed in her helplessness in the hands of a race of foreign kings to grow there. Thus the continuity of the Church, as Dr. Hackett contends remains unbroken.

THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

Principal Hackett's course of sermons on the religions of the world attracted much attention, largely by reason of his intimate knowledge of the subjects he was treating—knowledge obtained first-hand during his residence in India. The systems he took up were Mahomedanism, Hindooism, Buddhism, and to these he added agnosticism and what he called "selfism." "Sparks of light and truth from the father of all light and truth" was the happy phrase he used in describing the ancient creeds. But in Christianity we had the full light as revealed by Christ. He found much to admire in the religions of India and in the sacred writings of the Vedas—the hymns and prayers made in various ages for different ritual purposes, the outcome of a creative, poetic and imaginative people—the Rigveda, the Samaveda, the Yajurveda, the Atharveda, the Brahmana, the Puranas, the Ramayana and other Sanskrit classics, all of which contain the "sparks of light and truth" aforementioned. This was followed by an exalted ideal of the Christian Church and of the Christian religion which is built into our own social organism and applied to the regulation of life, and teaching us God's true relation to man and man's relationship to God—guiding the conscience and satisfying the heart—as revealed to us in the Holy Scriptures.

This will indicate in a measure Principal Hackett's range in such a course of sermons as he recently preached, and now as to his method of preaching. It is extremely effective for the reason that he has thoroughly mastered the art of graceful delivery. He expresses himself easily and fluently and without a suspicion of effort on the one hand or slovenliness on the other. He neither reads his discourses, nor does he "commit" them, as the Scotch divines would say, to memory. It came about in this way. When a curate in early life he used to write his sermons conscientiously and laboriously, but through the sudden illness of his rector one Sunday, he was called upon to preach two sermons instead of one. The first he had prepared with great elaboration—a masterly production as he then conceived it—and the second he had only a few hours to think over. The one that he delivered without preparation and entirely extempore was talked about favorably by everybody, while the other which he had carefully prepared excited no comment whatever. Yet he was convinced the morning discourse was by far the best. But from that time he gave up writing sermons.

Principal Hackett, strange to say, has always derived more personal satisfaction from preaching in Hindostani than in his own language; and this he attributes to a certain fastidiousness of taste so far as the choice of words and phrases is concerned. In a foreign tongue, such as Hindostani, the field of choice is necessarily limited, for the vocabulary at the command of the student is not so large as to admit of great variety of expression, and he is seldom tormented with the irritating idea that he might have said a particular thing in a much better or more effective way. Dr. Hackett did not find it a very hard task to master Hindostani, nor did it take him very long, but he worked at it with great zeal. Earl Roberts tells in his "Forty-one Years in India" that by working practically night and day for two months he acquired such proficiency in the language that he was able to pass the examination necessary to qualify for the position of deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general in the artillery arm of the service. Principal Hackett says that few persons have achieved such a result so rapidly, but the mere fact of filling up an examination paper on the language requires much less knowledge than is necessary to enable a man to preach or to teach in it. He had, he says, to acquire a knowledge of two languages that are spoken in India; one was Hindee, the colloquial language of the masses, and of those who live in the country, and the other the Urdo, or Hindustani proper, the language of the courts and of commerce and generally of the better classes. Both have close affinity to Sanskrit, the language of the learned, but the Hindostani contains much that is clearly derived from Arabic and Semitic sources, and it came into use as the court or fashionable language in the days of the Emperor Akbar.

THE CONFIRMATION RITE.

But of all this erudition Principal Hackett made no display in his discourse on Sunday evening. The first part was addressed to the congregation as a whole, and the latter part to the young persons who were about to be confirmed. It was an exhortation to repentance and faith, to turn from sin to God. Very lucidly he explained the relation which the sacrament of baptism has to the rite of confirmation, and drew attention to the Scriptural authority for infant baptism, as, for instance, where the New Testament says St. Paul baptized a whole household. It was unreasonable to conceive that a whole household would be baptized without children being amongst them. It was a renunciation of sin and a promise to walk in God's commandments. Of course, infants could not of themselves do this, but their sponsors—their godfathers and godmothers—undertook to do it for them, to see that they were brought up with this view of life in front of them. Confirmation was the ratifying by the persons themselves and a renewal of the solemn vow and promise made in their name by their godfathers and godmothers when they were baptized. Having explained the full meaning of the questions they were required to answer in order to be confirmed, Dr. Hackett asked them to turn to the Prayer Book and read the collect of the day—the first Sunday after Epiphany—to learn that collect until it became a part of themselves and their daily life.

It is now three years and three months since Principal Hackett came to Montreal, and the Diocesan College has prospered well under his rule. He is a native of Bray, in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated with honors in mathematics and experimental science and divinity. He was ordained in the diocese of Down in Ireland—renowned as the diocese of Bishop Jeremy Taylor. After filling the position of curate for two years he went to India in the service of the Church Missionary Society, first at Benares and afterwards at Allahabad, where he worked in the Divinity College of Northern India. During his stay in India he went home on furlough on two occasions, and when in England he had charge of churches at Richmond and Hampstead, near London. The last appointment he had before coming to Montreal was that of secretary to the Church Missionary Society for the whole of Ireland.

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MORE MEMBERS FOR NEW ONTARIO

Speculation as to How Algoma and Nipissing Will be Divided.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The Liberal gain in West York on Wednesday has been followed by the old cry of Grit bribery and corruption. If the Conservatives look around them, however, they may find a political explanation of their defeat in lack of organization and neglect of new voters. Loud platform talk followed by loud hurrahs from the gallery do not win elections. Getting out the votes is what tells, and the West York contest proves the truth of that statement. The Liberals from one end of the riding to the other, from the day of the lamented N. Clarke Wallace's death to the close of the contest, looked after the votes. Large gains were made by the Liberals at the manhood suffrage registration sittings, whereas it is said that the Conservatives did not exercise very much vigilance in registering names which had been left off the voters' lists by the assessors. Such an oversight may almost be called indifference.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

The railway men of Ontario, particularly those who interest themselves in politics, will find it in order to thank John Lee, the new member for the Legislature from East Kent, for his determination to give to all railway men an opportunity to vote at elections. By a measure which he proposes to introduce into the Legislature employes of railroads are to be given the privilege of making a declaration before a returning officer or justice of the peace as to which candidate they wish to vote for, such declaration to count as one vote. A further good result anticipated from such a law would be the prevention of superintendents and other officials of railways from interfering with their employes by sending away on election day those of the wrong political persuasion.

Another reform aimed at in the Queen's Park pile is fathered by F. G. McDiarmid, of West Elgin. He considers that the present assessment of all wage-earners whose means is at least $700 is a hardship. In his opinion $1,000 is not more than a proper competence for men who have no other source of income than their salaries. He would therefore raise the $700 limit by $300. Mr. McDiarmid is also on the war-path against the poll-tax of one dollar on bachelors. This law, in his opinion, works injustice, brings no adequate returns, and should therefore be abolished.

NEW ONTARIO'S REPRESENTATION.

The rapid development of the newer portions of Ontario caused by the progressive policy of Premier Ross and his colleagues has brought additional burdens and worries to the Government. These will take form at the present session of the Legislature in strong demands for legislation permitting Algoma and Nipissing districts to send more members to the Assembly. A movement with that object in view has been in progress for a year or two, but only quietly until the Government census returns were published some time ago. Then it was noted that the increase of population in Ontario had nearly all taken place in those districts, hence additional members consequent on such increase should be elected in that part of the Province. In fact Nipissing makes the proud boast that in all Canada that district was the only one which doubled its population during the last decade. Rev. Father Paridis, of the Ontario Colonization Society, who resides in that district and is conversant with its affairs, says he has received assurance from those close to the Government that at this session Nipissing will be divided into two constituencies, east and west. He also states that some time ago an understanding had been arrived at by which the new representative of West Nipissing should be a French-Canadian.

PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES.

For this prospective riding the candidates are already being rounded up. The Conservative standard bearer is almost sure to be Mr. Aubin, an influential and wealthy merchant in Sturgeon Falls. The Liberals will have three men to select from, Messrs. Michaud and Majeau, of Sturgeon Falls, and Mr. Pigeon, of Bonfield. Mr. Young, manager for the Booth Company at Cache Bay, is also mentioned. Candidate rumors in the eastern part of the district are quiet as yet, pending the action of Mr. Longhrin, the present member for Nipissing, who it is thought will retire.

An onslaught on the Legislature from the northern districts of the Province will also be made for greater appropriations for colonization roads. It is contended the greater part of the Provincial revenues came from that part of the Province, and but a small proportion of it goes back for public improvements. The need of greater railway facilities, particularly in Nipissing, is also felt.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Private employment agencies, numerous in Ontario, and said to be in too many cases an evil, in that very frequently persons out of work pay 50 cents or $1 for registration, but very rarely get any employment. Intent on putting an end to these institutions a large and influential deputation waited on the Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, and asked that Ontario Bureau of Labor be extended to include the immediate opening and carrying on of a "Free Employment Bureau." This was necessary, it was urged, in the direct interests of the wage-earners of the Province, the farmers in large agricultural districts, and storekeepers and merchants in cities. The Minister in reply was in doubt whether such a movement belonged to the Provincial Government, municipal councils or organized charity. With the spirit of the addresses, however, he agreed, and promised to bring the matter before his colleagues at the earliest possible moment.

A. C. B.

MAGISTRATE AND CHIEF SQUABBLE

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

St. John, N.B., Jan. 18.—Every city has trouble at some time or other with its police department, and some have trouble all the time. Police affairs are now uppermost in the minds of St. John people, and it is not the chief or his officers, but the magistrate, who is coming in for the biggest share of the blame. The conditions here are unique. The magistrate and the chief are both appointees of the Provincial Government, but their salaries are paid by the city. The natural expectation would be that officers so appointed would work in harmony, but unfortunately for the city such is not the case. For some as yet unexplained reason the two men are not even on speaking terms. It will easily be seen that such a condition of affairs is anything but advantageous to the city, and it is certainly demoralizing to the police force. The magistrate, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, for merly a Solicitor-General of the province, has the whip handle; in fact, he has the whole whip, and seems to delight in snapping it. He is constantly lecturing the police officers, charging them sometimes with being too zealous and at other times with not being zealous enough. Of course the men cannot reply to these tirades from the Bench, nor can the chief protect them. The trouble culminated on Saturday last in an episode that has resulted in a demand from the Globe and Telegraph for a Local Government inquiry into the conditions prevailing in the police building. Briefly stated, the circumstance that gave rise to this was a complaint by Mr. D. Russell Jack that a club of young men who meet near his office annoyed him by their conduct at night. When the case was being tried the magistrate made a remark which the police sergeant on duty and reporters in attendance took as a positive order to have the presidents of all social clubs summoned to court. When the sergeant repeated the order to Chief Clark, the latter went personally to the magistrate for instructions, but, as the two are not on friendly terms, the magistrate would not or did not hold any converse with him. The chief then acted on the sergeant's report, and summoned the presidents of a number of clubs—social, athletic, etc.

CREATED A STORM.

This, of course, created a storm. The newspapers published articles on the episode, and for several days there was general discussion over the move. When the day of trial came the magistrate, who up to that time had been silent, amazed his large audience by telling them he had never issued such an order. He declared no sane or sober man could have so construed his remarks, and then violently upbraided a Globe reporter who had so construed them. When Police-Sergeant Hepwell, an officer of nearly fifty years' experience, rose to protest, he was commanded to sit down, and of course obeyed. The chief was refused permission to make any explanation, and the whole affair was wound up summarily.

The Globe and Telegraph then took up the case, and have pointed out that if harmony existed in the police department such a condition of affairs could not have arisen. They further pointed out that the magistrate had ample time to stop the police orders, and at least two days before the cases were called could have told the public that more was being done than he wished. This he did not do, but instead he took advantage of the large audience to deliver a characteristic lecture. An official investigation is demanded by each paper.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The troubles between the magistrate and the chief of police are long standing. Since the episode related above the magistrate has made another speech intimating that the real cause of the trouble is his complaint that altogether too many arrests are made of intoxicated persons, who instead, should be helped home. It is undoubtedly true that the St. John police are fond of making arrests. The feeling in the community is that the chief values his officers, to an extent at least, by the number of arrests they make. Another reason why arrests have been made is because of a system that allowed night men with prisoners to go home early so that they could be on hand in the morning to prosecute. The temptation to get home instead of having to patrol the streets all night has undoubtedly landed behind the bars many a man who did not deserve arrest. Chief of Police Clark and his friends declare that this is not the real cause of the trouble. They claim that the chief on many occasions has sought to discuss police affairs with the magistrate, and that he is the silent one. It is asserted by them that the trouble grew out of a dispute between the two as to which had the right to name an officer for duty at the City Hall. The officer on duty there, a retired sergeant, died, and then there was a conflict. The magistrate designated Sergeant Caples for the work. The chief challenged his right to make the appointment. There was considerable difficulty, in which it was charged that the magistrate selected Caples because he is a co-religionist and that the chief opposed the selection because Caples is a Catholic. The matter ended in a vindication of the chief's right to the appointment, but with a decision of the Council that an officer was not required. Ever since that time the chief's friends claim there has been discord in police circles.

While on the subject of the police magistrate, it may not be out of place to say that he was appointed by Hon. A. G. Blair at the time of the union of St. John and Portland. His selection in place of the late Hon. B. Lester Peters, the then magistrate of St. John, caused a political upheaval. Dr. A. A. Stockton and Dr. Silas Alward, leading Liberals, resigned from the Legislature and left the party. They were re-elected triumphantly on the Protestant cry. Later Hon. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary, and his ticket were downed, and still later the Liberal members at Ottawa, who had no hand in the transaction, were punished by the electors.

F.B.E.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS PROSPEROUS

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

St. John's, Nfld., January 18—The financial showing of the colony for the year just ended has been most gratifying. The revenue for each quarter exceeded that for the same period the preceding year, and the receipts for the quarter ending Dec. 31 were the largest, without exception, in the colony's history. It reached the splendid total of $520,100 as against $504,300 for the same period in 1900. This is justly regarded as a notable fiscal achievement, and especially is this so when it is considered that the year was not what could be regarded as a distinctly successful one. There was much ill-fortune in the prosecution of fishery pursuits. There was a hanging back as regards other undertakings. There was a lack of the fullest progress in certain directions, and a general feeling that the most could not be made of the year's opportunities, for various reasons. For the year now opening, however, the outlook is distinctly more favorable, and we anticipate a decided push forward when the spring opens. It is reported that mining, lumbering and pulp-making will be entered into on a large and varied scale, and that a substantial army of men will be employed in these pursuits, rendering certain the stoppage of the emigration of our young people, which is proving so ruinous.

A rather novel aspect has been imparted to our famous railway issue by the report that the amendments to the C.P.R. charter to be sought from Parliament at the coming session, is being obtained with a view to acquiring the Newfoundland Railway. It is, of course, impossible to say if there is the least basis in fact for this belief, but the phraseology of the C.P.R. notice certainly lends a colorable likeness to the idea. The chief proviso is that the C.P.R. may be enabled to acquire property outside the Dominion, and that it may have powers to deal with lands, mines, minerals, steamers and electric franchises, and other matters which seem identical with the group of properties held here by Mr. Reid.

MARCONI'S PLANS.

There is general regret here over the reports from Ottawa that Signor Marconi has decided to cease his experiments in Newfoundland, and is abandoning this colony altogether, in order to establish his station in Cape Breton. It is believed in many quarters, however, that he has not yet abandoned Newfoundland, and that he will locate his station near St. John's in spite of all reports to the contrary. The reasons for this belief are many and forceful, but the principal one is all-sufficient in itself. It is that until Marconi is able to signal from the mainland of America to Europe direct, a station on the east coast of Newfoundland is more convenient and economical than at any other place. From Cornwall to St. John's is 1,940 miles; from St. John's to New York is 1,520 miles. This is the most equal division that can be made, because it is the natural one. The same reasons which warranted the selection of Newfoundland as the home of the first Atlantic cable, also operates to influence Marconi in coming to Newfoundland for his cis-Atlantic base. That he will be able to get his plans in shape ere two years is doubtful, and by that time the Anglo-American monopoly will have expired and no obstacle exist to his locating here.

It is understood that the Colonial Legislature will meet about mid-February, and that a brief business session will be held. The settlement of the vexed railway dispute last summer removes from the political arena our most involved and contentious issue, and there remains but the purely domestic subjects which call for consideration from year to year. Should the House meet in February the session ought to close by the end of March, and April and May would be devoted to the series of Ministerial conferences necessary to launch the legislation into practical effect. Then the Premier, Sir Robert Bond, would start early in June, for London, to take part in the coronation festivities to which he has been already invited. The colony will probably be represented by a detachment of its naval reserves, and possibly by a squad of its semi-military police, a force formed on the same lines as the Royal Irish Constabulary. Of course it will be impossible for us to compete with Canada or Australia, but our reserves will have the distinction of being the only colonials in the parade garbed in naval uniform.

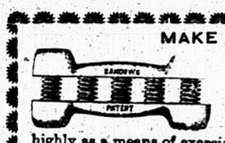
P. T. McC.

SUIT MAY NOW PROCEED.

The case of West vs. the Lachine Hydraulic and Land Company, in which the company is being sued for $182,000 damages in connection with the Bernier and West fire some time ago, came up in the Superior Court this morning, and an inscription-in-law was maintained on the part of Margaret E. West against the Lachine Hydraulic and Land Company, so that the suit may now be proceeded with.

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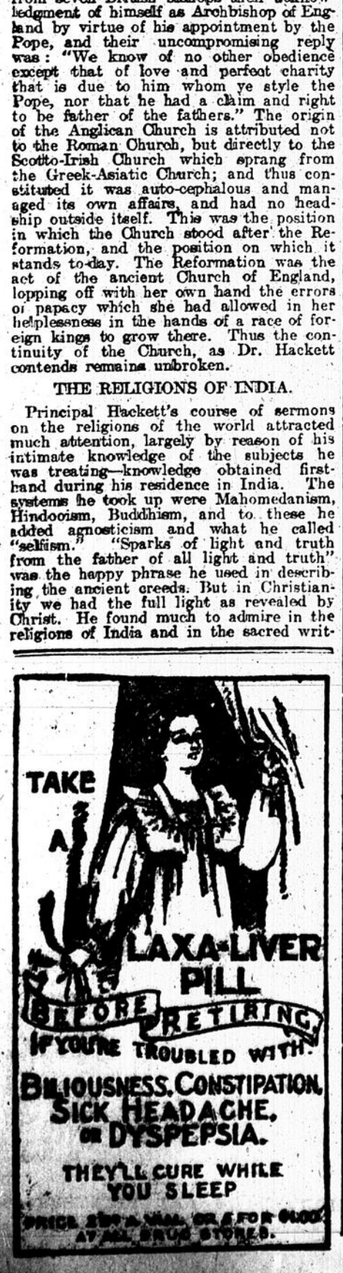
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Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It has been reported, says the Daily Mail, that the Prince of Wales would visit India towards the end of the year—probably in November—in order to be present at the proclamation of the King as Emperor of India, and that His Royal Highness would subsequently make a tour of the country.

As regards this statement, although there is a possibility that the Prince may pay a visit to India, it is understood that the proclamation of the King as Emperor will not take place during the present year. There is reason to believe that no ceremony will take place before January, 1903. The Times' India correspondent says such a visit is most desirable, and politically it would have an excellent effect.

The Prince will leave England for Germany on his visit to Berlin Friday, January 24. His Royal Highness will not be accompanied by any member of the Royal Family, but will be attended by his usual suite.

It was announced recently that the Prince and Princess will visit Bristol on March 5 in order to cut the first sod of the new dock for ocean liners, which is to be constructed at Avonmouth at a cost of nearly £2,000,000.

Their Royal Highnesses, however, will not drive through the streets of Bristol. The Prince has intimated that he feels that it is too soon after Queen Victoria's death for him to take part in a great demonstration in the city where her late Majesty performed one of the last public acts of her life—namely, the opening, two years ago, of the convalescent home erected as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

In view of the quickened competition in the shipping trade, the proposed legislation in regard to a fresh adjustment of subsidies in connection with the American mercantile marine deserves, says the Daily Graphic, the closest attention of shipowners and shipbuilders on this side. Under the old measure an allowance was made of 1½ cents per ton for every hundred knots sailed up to 1,500 knots, while for every hundred knots over the 1,500 limit the rate was 1 cent per ton. Steam vessels carrying mails were allowed further bounties. The new scheme proposes a rate of 1 cent per ton on all vessels, both steam and sail, for every hundred knots traversed in the foreign trade, and, with the object of attracting the ocean-going mail service into American hands, the new bill, besides providing for the extension of the time-limits of contracts from ten to fifteen years, proposes to grant a bonus of 2.7 cents per ton to all 20-knot steamers over 10,000 tons, and similarly, in a descending scale, to those of less tonnage and less speed. To supplement this scheme, it is further proposed to increase materially the "encouragements" already given to builders, to enable them to compete on better terms with British yards. In this connection it is interesting to note that two large steamers at present being built at Belfast for American owners will cost £202,000 each, while two identical ships, for the same owners, on the stocks of a New York yard will cost £380,000 each. Evidently there is a necessity for the building bounties referred to.

THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

After an interval of five years, during which the Winter Exhibitions at Burlington House have been, for one reason or another, of a more special kind, the Royal Academy has, remarks the art critic of the Times, gone back to its old system and has provided a miscellaneous exhibition of Old Masters. Last year we had British pictures of comparatively recent date; in the two previous winters we followed the example of Antwerp and Amsterdam, and enjoyed two wonderful gatherings of the works of Vandyck and Rembrandt; and before that the death in successive years of two great presidents of the Academy, Leighton and Millais, made it natural that the rooms should be given up to representative collections of their works. After this interval we go back to Italy, Spain, and Holland, as shown in the works of a multitude of masters, whether of the first or of the second order. The two special features of the exhibition are—first, the exclusion of all English pictures, and—secondly, the special honor paid to the memory of Claude. In regard to both these characteristics of the 1902 exhibition, the Academy was well-advised, for in the first place the public has been a little bit surfeited with British pictures of late, whether collected in Paris, in Glasgow, at the Guildhall, or in various galleries in Bond street; and, in the second, it was well worth while to draw upon the famous English collections which are so rich in the works of Claude, and thus to put to the test of educated opinion the question whether the neglect into which that great master has fallen is justified or not. The whole of the second room at Burlington House is given up to Claude; in Room III. we also have four or five important examples of him, and the little "black and white" room is filled with his drawings, lent by the King, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Heseltine, and other owners of famous collections. The Raphaels and the Claudes are the central points of the exhibition.

LORD ROSEBERY DETACHED.

A statement as to Lord Rosebery's position has appeared in the London correspondence of the Dundee Advertiser, and has given rise to much speculation. It states that Lord Rosebery has declined to associate himself with the Liberal party and has declared for an independent course. This assertion is believed to be true, but it requires some further elucidation. Lord Rosebery has throughout acted in a perfectly straightforward manner, and what little mystery attaches to that part of his Chesterfield speech which dealt with Liberalism may now be dispelled.

The key to Lord Rosebery's references to his position in the Liberal party is contained in the opening sentences of his speech, which were spoken with marked emphasis. They are as follows:

"Gentlemen," (said Lord Rosebery), "there is one other misunderstanding about this meeting, and to that, perhaps, I am a party. You and I have played at a case" (query game) "of cross-purposes, and crooked answers. You asked me to come and give you advice for the Liberal party, and my reply was that in a grave crisis of the country I would endeavor to add my ideas to the common stock. You will perceive, therefore, that there is some discrepancy between the invitation and the reply; but lest you should think I have come here under false pretences, I will offer some advice to the Liberal party." (Here there were cheers and interpolations.) "I will offer," continued Lord Rosebery, "some advice to the Liberal party which will, at any rate have the advantage of being dispassionate and impartial."

The meaning of this, says the London Daily News, is tolerably clear. "You asked me to Chesterfield as a Liberal leader to advise the Liberal party on the course it should pursue in a grave national crisis. I respond to the invitation not as a Liberal leader, but merely as a British citizen, anxious for my country's position. If I accede to your request to advise you as to your special affairs, you must clearly understand that I do so in the character of the impartial observer, entirely detached from your party interests." It was in this spirit that the counsels which followed were framed. It is enough to say that they showed Lord Rosebery to be completely dissatisfied with the present programme and mental attitude of Liberalism, and to desire a vital change in both these respects.

THE LONELY FURROW.

It was, contines the Daily News, open to argument that after the generally friendly reception of Lord Rosebery's criticisms on the question of the hour—the Government's policy in South Africa—a reception which was confined to no section, and was entirely shared by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, this position might be modified, and Lord Rosebery might be willing again to take suit and service in the Liberal cause. We are convinced that no opposition to such a course would have come from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. On the contrary, Lord Rosebery must by this time have been aware that personal questions would not stand in his way if he desired to resume the old association—that is, to say, if he wished to stand before the country as a Liberal.

It would not, we believe, be correct to say that anything in the nature of overture, still less of pressure, has occurred since the Chesterfield speech. But inquiries have been made and the interpretation of the Chesterfield speech to which we have referred has proved to be correct.

We have reason to believe that Lord Rosebery intends to pursue an entirely independent course. He has no intention of returning to the Liberal party. He does not regard its position or its prospects as encouraging, and in any case it may be assumed that the activity which he may develop will be on lines laid down by himself for himself. In particular, it is clear that the Chesterfield speech pointed to Lord Rosebery's intention to have nothing more to do with the policy of Home Rule. This attitude, we believe, covers something more than the abandonment of the measures of 1886 and 1893. It means that he is now disposed to support a settlement of the Irish problem on the lines of national self-government.

Nor we imagine, does Lord Rosebery propose to himself any general co operation with the Liberal party or the Liberal leaders. He will certainly appear in the House of Lords; for his interest in the South African controversy is keen, and it is probable that his voice will often be heard there. If so, he will say what he thinks, as he thinks. Still less, of course, is there any question of his resuming the leadership of the Liberal party in the Lords. In a word, he is detached.

There is nothing in the course we have outlined which will surprise those who have followed the workings of Lord Rosebery's mind since his resignation of the leadership. Every utterance since then has weakened his always loose association with party ties. For the future he may aim at attracting followers from either side—associate workers in the "lonely furrow." But there is no reason to suppose that he intends to join the Unionists.

A NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

We sincerely hope, says the Daily News, that Reuter's correspondent at Washington is correctly informed in his forecast of further negotiations between Lord Pauncefote and Mr. Hay to settle the remaining open questions between Great Britain and the United States. Our only comment is that after the final closing of the Nicaragua controversy the proposal of a new Anglo-American Commission is, for our purposes, a little after the fair. What have we left to bargain with? The United States were eager for the Isthmian Canal, and might have conceded us something to gain their point. But in all the other cases they are well content with the status quo. The modus vivendi on the Alaska boundary is very irksome to the vanity of Canada; but the United States are not likely to budge from their alternative—a joint arbitration board, with a South American umpire. As for the fisheries, there is no conceivable settlement which could be more convenient to the Americans than the present go-as-you-please arrangement. And as for the warships on the Great Lakes, there is no possible proposal which would not be worse for both nations than the present agreement to limit the warships to one gunboat each. It is the finest instance of mutual disarmament at present existing in the world.

We are not, then, very sanguine as to the results of a renewed Anglo-American Commission, for the simple reason that Great Britain goes to the bargain with empty hands. But we notice one very significant point in Reuter's forecast. Canada has shown of late years an increasing tendency to claim the right of independent negotiation with the United States—a right recognized to some extent in recent commissions. But now she claims that she shall be left entirely alone to deal with the question of reciprocity. "Canada," we are told, "desires to make it a subject for separate negotiation." Canada, in other words, claims a right which we entirely denied to the Transvaal under the convention of 1884. She wishes to deal with the United States as an "independent nation," on this as well as on other points. This is, indeed, only the logical corollary of allowing our colonies fiscal independence; and no Liberal can quarrel with the proposal. As a matter of fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has recently stated that the next overture must come from Washington. But from the point of view of the "predominant partner," it certainly seems a little hard. Reciprocity between the States and Canada is the one point on which the Empire has something to give, which the United States now, tardily, but surely, are beginning to recognize as a possible benefit to themselves. And yet the Canadians will be very angry if we cannot get them everything they want in regard to the fisheries and the Alaska boundary!

THE KING AND THE MICROBE.

It was, observes the Daily Graphic, well said by a sage of old Greece that "like perceives like"; that is to say, that natural affinities will assert themselves, whether for good or evil, and will combine for common action as though by magnetic attraction. That law has doubtless been at work to draw together, for the service of the people, the Sovereign who has displayed so earnest and enlightened an interest in the battle against tuberculosis and the subject who has been happily inspired to supply him with the sinews of war. An anonymous donor has placed at the disposal of the King the splendid sum of £200,000 to be expended under His Majesty's direction for charitable or utilitarian purposes. King Edward has decided that the gift shall be devoted to the erection of a sanatorium for tuberculous patients. By that decision His Majesty has once more affirmed the interest he manifested in the problem of the prevention and cure of consumption when Prince of Wales. By opening the International Congress of Hygiene ten years ago, by serving on the Royal Commission on the Dwellings of the Poor, and, above all, by promoting the foundation of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, the Prince of Wales proved his serious sense of the responsibilities of his position. Edward the Seventh continues the work of Albert Edward, and in this particular matter the happy combination of the wisdom of the Sovereign with the wealth of the subject should be fruitful of good results in the war which science has to wage against one of the most terrible scourges of suffering humanity.

THE BLOCKHOUSE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The history of the blockhouse as an engine of war is, says a London correspondent, interesting at the present juncture in South Africa. They seem to have been first extensively used by the Russians in their long war for the subjugation of Caucasia; and the teaching of that campaign seems to be that they are a sure but a very slow mode of conquest. The Russians began to build them to "wall in" Schamyl in 1849. It was not until 1859 had then to be constructed to wall in and caught. A fresh set of blockhouses had then to be constructed to wall in the tribes still in revolt. This took another five years, the final surrender not taking place until 1864. Over and over again the Circassians got in among the blockhouses and blew them up; and they repeatedly ambushed and cut up the mobile columns to which they served as a base. In one ambush in a forest 73,000 men were killed. In the end, however, the blockhouses triumphed, and the population was deported.



A DANGEROUS GAME.

METHODISTS AND BAPTISTS.

The English Methodists have practically completed the collection of the Wesleyan Methodist Twentieth Century Fund of 1,000,000 guineas, started three years ago for evangelistic, educational and philanthropic work. At the recent International Ecumenical Conference in London of the Methodists, reports of membership agreed that there were 25,000,000 adherents of the Methodist Church and that the estimated value of Methodist Church property throughout the world was £60,000,000 pounds or $300,000,000. There were 89,087 Methodist churches and 48,334 ministers.

There are now 25,000,000 Baptists and of this number there are 5,000,000 adult members, of whom 4,443,000 are residents in the United States, 239,000 in England, 106,000 in Wales, where Baptists have always been numerous, 2,600 in Ireland, 17,000 in Scotland, 28,000 in Germany, 4,000 in Denmark, 25,000 in Russia, 45,000 in Sweden and Norway, 110,000 in India, 8,000 in China, 1,500 in Japan, 1,000 in Ceylon, 20,000 in Australia, 105,000 in Canada, 6,000 in Africa, 1,600 in South America, and 41,000 in the West Indies, of which 33,000 are on the Island of Jamaica, in which there is a large Baptist colony, the adhesion to the Baptist Church of the colored population in all settlements in colonies or dependencies in which English is spoken being well known.

WAR MEDALS COMING.

The early months of 1902 should, says a correspondent of the Times, see a number of new war medals added to the many that the sailors and soldiers of the Empire have won during the last three-quarters of a century, and both services are keenly expecting the four new medals the issue of which is now so long overdue. Two of these have already been gazetted. The "South African Medal for Colonial Forces," is now ready. It follows our usual precedents, for the earliest services it commemorates were performed just 21 years ago. This does not, however, quite touch the record of the colonial medal which immediately preceded it, the "Canada General Service," granted in 1899 for services rendered in 1866. The obverse is the Queen's head, as in the South African medal; the reverse has the Cape Colony Arms surmounting a branch of Protea Mellifera (the honey-bearing sugar bush) above Cape of Good Hope. The clasps are dateless, and inscribed respectively Transkei, Basuto land, Bechuanaland.

The second medals which was authorized by Army Order 249 of December, 1901, commemorates the Ashanti Expedition of 1900, and is one of very special interest, for it is the first war medal that bears the effigy of King Edward VII. The only clasp with this medal is Kumassi, but it is probable that it will become the "West Africa General Service" medal of the future. Central Africa has given many medals to the British soldier and sailor, and more especially to the sailor. This medal was again issued in 1895, as the "Eastern and Central Africa," but, suspended from a new ribbon, was constituted a seperate decoration. Then came the Ashanti Star, designed by the Princess Beatrice, which commemorated the expedition of 1895-96. Finally, in 1899, a new "East and Central Africa" medal was issued, and this, generally known as the Uganda medal.

As regards the remaining two medals no official announcement has been made, but a China medal has been promised, and it is an open secret that a medal will be given to the Mediterranean garrisons during the war. This will probably be the South African medal, with, perhaps, some slight difference.

TWO HUNDRED RIFLE CLUBS.

Has anybody forgotten "Black December, 1899," asks the Daily News. Will the generation now living ever forget it? But if "Black December" sticks in the public memory, there is one result of it the extent and nature of which has not yet been generally realized. The Rifle Club movement dates from "Black December." Since that time two hundred rifle clubs have been founded. They are now affiliated with the National Rifle Association. These two hundred clubs have set up several ranges measuring from five hundred to a thousand yards. They are patriotic bodies these clubs, inasmuch as they do not dream of aggression, but consider national defence only, take precautions against "invasion," the possibility of which had been dwindling into nothingness since the end of the Napoleonic era, but which His Majesty's ministers are doing their best to render once more a subject of military and naval speculation. Every man neither physically nor mentally disqualified should be ready to defend his native land if attacked. But suppose England should ever be engaged in a foreign war which men of all parties among us would agree to regard as "just" (though a curse nevertheless), the national benefit arising from rifle clubs and associations would be as conspicuous as in the hypothetical case of an invasion. It would not be necessary to hurry of to "the theatre of war" mobs of plucky young yeomen unable to hit a house at a hundred yards.

HOW LONDONERS DENY THEMSELVES.

If the ranks of our English novelists and playwrights contained a single realist of close observation and genuine strength, he would do his country a great service by showing, in play or novel, how English men and women are ruining their health and discounting that of the generations to come by the reckless persistence with which they indulge in all sorts of promiscuous drugs and pick-me-ups. The prevalence of the habit is not denied by those who have made even the most casual observations; for an understanding of its pernicious and inevitable results little more thought is needed. Walking down Fleet Street in the company of a man who seemed in complete health, I was startled by his remark, as we passed a chemist's shop. "That's my chemist."

"Do you keep a tame chemist to supply you with perennial corn plasters and tooth brushes?" I asked.

"Of course not," he said, petulantly, as one whose serious malady is being treated flippantly: "I always go there for my pick-me-up in the morning."

"And why do you want pick-me-ups every morning?" I demanded. "There's nothing wrong with you, except that you smoke too much and drink more than you need."

"It isn't that," he said; "but one feels so beastly limp, you know, and this chap understands my constitution so well."

A little inquiry among our friends served to convince me that most of them, too, had their own particular chemist, on whom they relied to correct the indiscretions of the previous night and to restore them their matutinal glory. The thing began to assume more startling proportions; there was no reason to suppose that the men in my own immediate circle were peculiar. Did every one take drugs of one kind or another? From two or three chemists of large experience—one whose shop in the neighborhood of Piccadilly circus is almost a club, where you may meet half the habitues of St. James' and Pall-Mall at any hour of the day; and another who has his dwelling and connection in the East End—I gathered many singular and striking facts.

A friendly doctor or two were then laid under contribution, with results not less startling. All coincided in confirming the growth of the alarming habit of self-drugging.

"I believe that of all the distinguished men you could name in any profession," said one man, who plainly spoke of what he knew, "more than fifty per cent. are addicted to drugs of some kind. No, you needn't look incredulous; I'm talking of facts, not generalizing hastily. I could tell you tales that would make your hair stand on end."

ENGLAND'S AWAKENING.

The year 1901 may be known, says the Daily Mail, to future generations as the year of national industrial awakening. Our leaders of commerce received a severe shock early in the year by the great strides American manufactured goods made among us. The formation of the American Steel Trust, was rightly regarded as a direct challenge to our iron trade. The Americans followed in a lesser degree by the Germans, met us at the very headquarters of our trade. Foreign pig iron has been sold in Glasgow, in Lancashire, and around the Tyne at prices with which our home producers, acting on the old lines, could not hope to compete. This has led, in two or three instances, to the closing of English mills; in some other cases factories have been completely overhauled and reorganized under foreign engineers, while several captains of British industry have crossed the Atlantic to learn at first hand the methods of our rivals. All who have done so have returned profoundly impressed by the need of reorganization in our manufacturing methods. Sir Christopher Furness, who spent many weeks in the great trading centres of Canada and the United States, has since given repeated utterance to his views of the needs of home reform. Yet on the whole the condition of labor has been good. There has been no really serious labor struggle during the past twelve months. The long-continued fight at Penrhyn and the fierce struggle in the fishing industry at Grimsby only affected small localities, and, despite certain disputes in the Welsh coal-mining trade and among the North of England ship-builders, there seems no fear of any immediate strike of magnitude. The reduction of wages which must soon come through the diminution of work is bound to cause some friction, but the leaders of both master and men have for some time been displaying great prudence in minimising those differences which must sometimes arise.

If you drink Japan tea try a packet of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green which is fast displacing it.

Talking of Fish -

HAVE YOU BEEN IN ONE OF

Laing's Stores?

They have the finest lot of Fresh Salmon and Halibut in town, and at prices which are remarkably low.

Choice Salmon, - - 15c per lb.
Halibut, - - - - 12½c per lb.



MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE is a blend of the finest coffees grown; totally different from all others, so vastly superior. It is pure, creamy, delicious. Sold in 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins only, at 40c and 75c.

SULTANA The Queen of Stove Polishes---Does not stain the hands.

Furs ! Furs ! Furs !



Wholesale Importer and Exporter of Raw and Dressed Furs.
Manufacturer of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Furs, such as Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collars, Caps, Ruffs, etc., also Buck Mitts and Gloves.
The Highest Market Price paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, Beeswax and Ginseng Root.
First class Taxidermist work a specialty.
HIRAM JOHNSON,
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Unexcelled in FLAVOR and AROMA

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

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We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well known people.
From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.
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Out-of-date Methods

Are harmful now-a-days. The merchant who lets apathy run his business will soon find it will run him into the ditch. Some are too unconcerned to use a sensible letter-head and correct, high-grade, mercantile stationery. Others wisely let no opportunity pass to show they are in the right procession to do business by buying such papers as our famous "Regal," "Hercules" and "20th Century" Bond goods, with envelopes to match stationery that helps business by proclaiming its users to be financially successful. If your dealer cannot supply you with these papers, we will do so—lowest quotations for quantities.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited,
TORONTO. ONT.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.

New York, 40 Wall Street, December 21, 1901.

TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC :—

We are the owners of Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, No. 53,180, granted Aug. 7th, 1896, to A. W. Grant, for improvements in Rubber Tire Wheels. This patent covers our

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE

No person, firm, or corporation, other than The Toronto Rubber Co., Ltd., The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mf'g. Co., of Toronto, Ltd., and those whom it authorizes, has any right to make, fit, sell or use any of our Kelly-Springfield Tires within the Dominion of Canada (except British Columbia) unless the same are made by The Toronto Rubber Co., Ltd., or The Gutta Percha and Rubber Mf'g. Co., Ltd., and are purchased from the Toronto Rubber Co., Ltd., or its agents or vendees.

We call your attention to the opinion of Judge Wing, of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio, filed Nov. 22, 1901, again sustaining the validity of our United States grant, Patent No. 554,675, of February 18th, 1896 (which corresponds with our Canadian Patent, No. 53,180, and likewise covers the manufacture and sale of our Kelly-Springfield Tire), and holding the Goodyear tire to be an infringement of its claims, and ordering a decree for an injunction and accounting against the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, the defendants in that case.

Our United States Grant Patent was first sustained by Judge Thomas, of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in an opinion filed Dec. 27th, 1898, and wherein he ordered a decree for an injunction and accounting against the Columbia Pneumatic Wagon Wheel Co., and since then we have been engaged in the litigation with other infringers which has terminated in the referred-to opinion of Judge Wing. Our rights under our United States Grant Patent having been now fully established by the U.S. Courts against all known defences, we have notified the trade in the United States, and now beg to notify the Canadian Trade not to continue to deal in or use infringing tires, no difference of whose manufacture, and of the liability they will incur in so doing, as it is our intention to proceed most vigorously against all manufacturers, dealers in, and users of infringing tires. We remind you that as the claims of our Grant Patents, U.S. and Canadian, cover the article, dealers in and users of infringing tires are equally liable with the manufacturers for profits lost and damages suffered by us by reason of their respective infringements, and that the promises of infringing manufacturers will not protect them against injunctions and decrees for profits and damages. We give all manufacturers, dealers in and users of infringing tires a reasonable time to communicate with us before we proceed against them and apply to the Court for injunctions, for it is our purpose to in due season so proceed against all infringers, whether manufacturers, dealers or users, if it be necessary to the full enforcement of our legal rights.

Very Respectfully,
CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE COMPANY.

HOME WORK FOR EVERYBODY—DON'T BE IDLE

We want Men, Women and Children to Work for us at their own Homes, under the Direction of

THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED

(Authorized Capital, $180,000) To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned

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 when 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, endeavored to show you what our work is, we simply say as 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 set 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.

Address: THE PEOPLE'S KNITTING SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses. Head Office: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto.

HAD LAME BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS

THE TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF A NOVA SCOTIA GENTLEMAN, AND HOW HE WAS CURED.

After Such a Long Period of Suffering He is Entirely Restored to Good Health By Dodd's Kidney Pills.—He is Very Grateful.

Bridgewater, N.S., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—Mr. John S. Morgan, a prominent man of this place, has had a terrible time with his back for eight years, but now he is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his complete and satisfactory recovery.

To look at Mr. Morgan to-day one would never suspect that he had been the victim of so much torture, and for such a long time, and yet from his own statement the pain he has endured must have been something awful. He says:

"For eight years I have suffered the most severe pain in my back. I had gradually grown worse till at last I was completely crippled up.

"I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy for Lame Back, but as I had tried so many things without any benefit I was beginning to lose all faith in anything. However, I decided to try them, and I can truthfully say I am heartily glad I did so, for they cured me.

"I had run down in weight to about 140 pounds, but during the time I was using the Pills (I used in all about twenty boxes) I regained about 23 pounds.

"Of course I realized my danger, and when I found that Dodd's Kidney Pills were helping me I stuck right close to them after commencing till I was perfectly well again."

Everyone who knows Mr. Morgan knows that he means every word he says, and much interest has been aroused by the publication of his statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are well known to be a sure cure for all cases of Lame Back and Kidney Trouble.

NEARLY STARVED TO DEATH

A Nova Scotia Lady Has a Terrible Experience.—For Nine Long Years it Lasted.

Mrs. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N.S., relates a most interesting story of starvation and suffering which she has been called on to endure for the last nine years. She had Dyspepsia and was treated by all the best doctors within her reach, but without receiving any benefit, indeed without securing even the slightest relief from the pain and distress which tortured her.

Her only escape from the pain of Dyspepsia was found in a starvation system of dieting which reduced her bodily strength till she was as weak as a child. She says:—

"No tongue can tell what I have suffered. I cannot describe it. I had to starve myself, and had given up all hope of ever having anything to help me."

She saw an advertisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and commenced a treatment of this remedy with the result that she was relieved almost immediately. Encouraged by this she continued till she had used nearly six boxes. She is completely cured and says:

"I am thankful to be able to say that I am altogether cured. I can eat anything I fancy without the slightest fear of distress or pain afterwards, and can sleep comfortably, something I never expected to be able to do again in this world. It was a wonderful cure, and I advise all who suffer as I did to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for they are the best remedy ever discovered in the world. I wish I could tell every Dyspeptic sufferer what Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for me."

Brief Character Sketches of Well Known French-Canadians



HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier swept the Province of Quebec in the elections of 1900, two leaders of the Conservative forces stood their ground. They were Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P. for Jacques Cartier, and Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., M.P., for Montmorency.

Since that election the scattered forces of what was once the great Tory party in Quebec have mustered under the direction of these two gentlemen. Mr. Monk is the accepted leader, Mr. Casgrain is his advisor.

Mr. Casgrain is one of the striking figures among Canadian statesmen. He comes from a family of statesmen and literati. His father is Hon. Senator Charles E. Casgrain. He is the grandson of the late Hon. Charles E. Casgrain, former member of Parliament and Deputy Minister of Public Works. He is a nephew of the distinguished historian and brilliant polemic, Rev. Abbe Casgrain, and of Dr. P. B. Casgrain, ex-M.P., and also a cousin of Senator J. P. B. Casgrain. The family of T. Chase Casgrain has attained eminent recognition in politics, law, medicine, history and literature. He may therefore claim honorable mention in these brief character sketches of prominent French-Canadians.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain was born in Detroit, Mich, July 28, 1852. His primary studies were made in the Seminary of Quebec, where, at an early age, he displayed that intellectual versatility which in after years featured his public utterances. From the seminary, Mr. Casgrain stepped into the halls of the Laval University at Quebec. In choosing a profession he merely followed the natural tendencies of his disposition and walked in the groove which his ambitious mind had long before beaten down. In other words, he wanted to be a lawyer.

The love of study is the students' lever to success; and if anything could then have foretold Mr. Casgrain's future success, it was his love of books. He was never too tired to study, never so busy that he could not find time to hear a lecture. No one was surprised, therefore, at the close of the university course, in 1877, to find Mr. Casgrain graduating an LL.L., "avec grande distinction," and winning the silver medal offered by Lord Dufferin, Governor-General. The same year he was admitted to the bar.

AN EMINENT LAWYER.

Charm is scarcely the term to explain that magnetism which makes a man popular. It may be accepted here, however, for who has met Mr. T. Chase Casgrain and has not been charmed? But there is more than charm. Upon his face is seen the stamp of high intelligence. Possession of both, with practical ability, are factors in the struggle for success, and in Mr. Casgrain's case, have been most potent.

His debut in the legal profession was made in Quebec. After his admission to practice he entered into partnership with Colonel Amyot. Mr. Casgrain rose quickly to an enviable position at the bar. The reputation he had won in the university preceded his appearance before the courts. He was acknowledged a clever lawyer. He had had little opportunity, however, to display his talent for oratory.

The following year—1878—such an opportunity came to him when he took part in the electoral campaign against Sir Henri Joly in favor of Hon. A. R. Angers. His speeches revealed him as a forceful and graceful orator, a clever and quick debator, and brought him, later on, the distinction of being chosen by Sir John A. Macdonald as junior prosecutor in the case of the Government against Louis Riel, at Regina, N.W.T. The crown prosecutors, it will be remembered, were Christopher Robinson, B. B. Osler, Mr. Justice Burbidge, Mr. Ross, of Regina, and T. Chase Casgrain.

At that time Mr. Casgrain was a member of the firm of Langlois, Angers, Larue & Casgrain, in which he had replaced Hon. A. R. Angers, who had just then been appointed to the bench.

LAW AND POLITICS.

Mr Casgrain has a veritable cult for his profession. In his opinion it is paramount to politics, and the exercise of it, above the enjoyment of a peaceful judgeship. In 1883 he was offered the appointment as stipendiary magistrate in the Northwest Territories, but he declined. The same year he was made an LL.D. of Laval, and accepted, in the interests of education, the chair of criminal law at that institution.

Unlike most lawyers who have achieved success as politicians, Mr. Casgrain never allowed politics to clash with the interests of his profession. He kept it brilliantly aflame by constant attention, and seemed to enter a shadow when he turned to politics.

It was this devotion to his profession that moved him to refuse the leadership of the Conservative party in Quebec in 1900. He was the senior member, the rank and file looked to him; still he preferred the toga to the panoply of chief, and was the first to propose that the honor of leader be conferred upon his friend, Mr. Monk.

Mr. Casgrain is a conscientious student, a hard worker who devotes all his time to any case that is submitted to his consideration and advice. He came to Montreal in 1897, the year following his election to the House of Commons, and joined the well-known firm of McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan & Mitchell, whose offices are in the Canada Life building.

Although only five years in this city, he is at the very head of the Montreal bar, and has been engaged in most of the important cases where financial institutions, insurance companies or industrial corporations were interested

Besides his Montreal business, Mr. Casgrain is the head of the law firm of Casgrain, Lavery, Rivard & Chauveau, in Quebec.

MR. CASGRAIN A POLITICIAN.

Burke has said that the law is not likely to broaden the mind. Few are inclined to accept this. Intellects schooled in legal arcana are usually the brightest in Parliament or in the harness of a portfolio. Such was the case with Mr. Casgrain. His parliamentary career and his occupancy of the position of Provincial Attorney-General have been marked with great activity and usefulness.

His first efforts in the political arena showed dash and brilliancy. It was in 1886, when he defeated Hon. Pierre Garneau in Quebec county.

Hon. Mr. Garneau was a Conservative, a staunch Conservative, indeed, who had fought and won many battles for his party, but whose personal interests had clashed with the views of Sir Adolphe Caron. Mr. Garneau had looked forward to a reward for his many services. Sir Adolphe promised him a place in the Senate. In 1882 a senator from Quebec was appointed but it was not Mr. Garneau; it was Sir Adolphe's uncle, Mr. A. de Blois. What was the result? Friends became enemies, and Mr. Garneau declared himself bitterly against his leader, whom he fought upon all occasions.

Sir Adolphe did not remain quiescent. He retaliated. A merry war was waged. It was in this din and clash of controversy that Mr. Casgrain first appeared in politics. The opinions of Sir Adolphe Chapleau and of his friends and of Mr. Casgrain himself were that Mr. Garneau should not be opposed. But the moment Mr. Garneau declared himself a candidate for the election of 1886, Sir Adolphe Caron organized an opposition, and that opposition was led by Mr. Casgrain, who acted in the matter, through deference to his leader.

In 1886 the Province was vibrating under the emotion caused by the Riel affair. During the election the Riel question was the issue in many places. In Quebec county two Conservatives were candidates. No principle nor policy was involved. Interest was centred in a speculation as to whether the gentleman with the monocle would win. And he did.

But the victory had effects further reaching than Sir Adolphe Caron had anticipated. It was the indirect cause, though none the less the veritable cause, of the defeat of the Conservative party at the subsequent session.

When the session opened Mr. Garneau was not in the House, but his friends were there and on the first vote being taken, on a motion to appoint a Speaker, the Government was defeated. Subsequently Mr. Honore Mercier was called upon to form a cabinet.

Mr. Casgrain's first step in politics was therefore a mistake. But politics is replete with pitfalls and unwary feet frequently stumble. That it was a political error Mr. Casgrain himself recognizes, but in justice to him, can he be held responsible?

KEEPING A PROMISE.

Mr. Casgrain remained in the local House up to the general elections of 1890 when he retired voluntarily and returned to the practice of his profession. Mr. Mercier was returned triumphantly to power. The Opposition elected was weak. Strange things happened. It has been said the shadows of the sun are shortest when his beams are highest. Mr. Mercier was at the climax of his power. He maintained his eminence for a short time only, and soon entered into oblivion—what brought his downfall is well known. In December, 1891, on his return from Europe, he was dismissed by the Lieutenant-Governor, as a result of an investigation into the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. Mr. de Boucherville was summoned to Spencerwood and asked to form a ministry. It was then that Mr. Casgrain was requested to re-enter politics, and was offered the portfolio of Attorney-General, which he accepted. Mr. Casgrain was eminently fitted to honor the position and to fulfil its duties masterfully.

In the elections which followed, in 1892, Mr. Casgrain's opponent was Mr. Charles Langelier. It was a battle of giants. Both were strong men, with fine personalities, good speakers and popular. But Mr. Casgrain had arguments which bolted down into the pockets of the taxpayers. He bound himself, if elected, and if the Conservative party were elected, to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Mercier and others for their connection with the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. In this again Mr. Casgrain erred, but it was in the carrying out of his promise that he consummated the error.

According to Mr. Casgrain's closest friends in the Conservative party, the action taken against Mercier was a political blunder. It was looked at in this light, Mr. Mercier had been beaten, crushed, and besides, he was very ill.

It is always bad policy, in politics at least, to persecute a fallen adversary. But this argument did not convince the Attorney-General who held he was bound to carry out his pledge to the people and to Parliament that he would prosecute the parties implicated in the scandal. He felt himself bound to do so. The justice of his view is frequently debated. In business, punctilious adherence to a promise is essential. It is doubtful if it be always so in politics. What is a good principle in business may lead a statesman to ruin.

MR. CASGRAIN, ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

While Attorney-General Mr. Casgrain took the initiative in general progressive movements, and introduced a number of reforms in his department, the least of which was probably not the reduction in the annual expenditure of several thousands of dollars. Among other reforms was the reduction made in the number of grand jurors from 23 to 12, and the increase in the qualifications of grand and petit jurors, the effect of which was to provide a more equitable administration of the criminal law. An election law was also passed, based upon the English Act, whereby the legal expenses in each riding were limited to a fixed sum. The same law provided an increased punishment for bribery.

Mr. Casgrain also endeavored to reorganize the courts of the Province of Quebec by centralizing the Superior Court judges in Montreal, Quebec and Sherbrooke, and sending them out to the different outlying districts at tour de role. This would have reduced the number of judges considerably. Were such a system established, minor cases in rural sections of the Province would be adjudicated upon by resident judges whose jurisdiction would extend to all cases in which the amount involved did not exceed $400. Two bills favoring such a system were presented in the local Legislature, but they were defeated through the opposition raised by the rural bars.

REVISED CODE OF PROCEDURE.

In 1893 Mr. Casgrain appointed a commission composed of Mr. Justice Larue and Mr. Justice Davidson and himself as chairman to revise and consolidate 16 laws of procedure. Several attempts had already been made to carry out this revision but had failed. Mr. Casgrain and his colleagues worked for over three years and in September, 1897, the present code of civil procedure in the Province of Quebec was out, and has given general satisfaction to the Bench and Bar.

IN FEDERAL POLITICS.

Mr. Casgrain occupied the position of Attorney-General from December, 1891, to May, 1896. Mr. L. O. Taillon, who was the Premier of Quebec, resigned, in order to go to the assistance of Sir Charles Tupper. A new cabinet was to be organized and Mr. E. J. Flynn was summoned to do so by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Adolphe Chapleau. Mr. Casgrain was known to be or rather to have been antagonistic to Mr. Chapleau, and somehow he was not invited to form part of the new ministry. It would not be judicious to establish comparison of men, yet it is widely believed that had Mr. Casgrain been chosen Prime Minister, in 1896, to succeed Mr. L. O. Taillon, the Conservative party would not be where it is to-day. In his momentary withdrawal from public life Mr. Casgrain showed the staunchness of his loyalty to his party. Though left out of the cabinet he remained an active worker in the ranks, showing that personal differences have or should have no bearing upon political convictions.

Mr. Casgrain left the Provincial arena and entered federal politics. In the general elections of 1896 he ran in the county of Montmorency, and was returned. In 1900 he again presented himself in the same constituency and as stated above was among the few Conservatives who remained above water. Mr. Casgrain has contested four elections and has never been defeated.

MR. CASGRAIN AS A SPEAKER.

Listen to Mr. Casgrain speaking in French and you will probably enquire if you do not know the man, "Is Mr. Casgrain English?"

He speaks French with a slight English accent. The same has been remarked of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When unaffected, this, however, may not be a fault. Mr. Casgrain has long established his reputation as an orator. He speaks fluently in French and in English. His arguments are forceful, his phraseology strictly correct, his statements clear and sometimes embellished in a florid style. Both on the hustings and in court, where a more academic form of discourse prevails, Mr. Casgrain impresses one as a man of talent, erudition and strong convictions. He is not apt to make long speeches on any subject indiscriminately, but to him more than to the average man the words of Boileau are applicable:

"Ce qui se concoit bien s'enonce clairement,
Et les mots pour le dire nous arrivent aisement."

Physically Mr. Casgrain has a striking appearance. The impression comes from his personality, not from mannerisms, for he has none. He is tall and erect, with the carriage of a per fect gentleman, and is a notable figure in any assembly.

Mr. Casgrain is endowed with the gift of making himself liked. He is a welcome guest at all social events. He is of course connected with the elite of French and English society in Quebec and Ontario.

In 1878 he married Miss Marie Louise, daughter of the late Alexander Lemoine, of Quebec, and sister of Madame (Hon.) A. R. Angers. Mr. Casgrain has occupied many positions of importance and responsibility in the public service, where he always won the goodwill of his brothers at the Bar, and the gratitude of the Canadian people.

J. A. V.

SOME BOOKS OF THE WEEK

A CANADIAN "LIFE OF LORD ROBERTS."

Under the title of "Earl Roberts from Cadet to Commander-in-Chief," Mr. T. G. Marquis, B.A., of Brantford, has written a life of Lord Roberts, which, while by no means faultless in point of style, gives a complete and upon the whole satisfying account of the career of the illustrious soldier who now directs the affairs of the British army.

It is a large and handsome volume of some 500 pages, and it is illustrated by more than 100 half-tone engravings, but it is to be regretted that there are no maps and plans, which from a practical point of view, would have been of a great deal more service to the general reader, and particularly to our citizen soldiers, than many of the illustrations reproduced from the periodical press and other sources.

Mr. Marquis covers the early life of Lord Roberts, his training in India, his experiences in the mutiny, the Umbeyla expedition, the Abyssinian expedition, his doings in the land of the Lushars, the Afghan war, his celebrated march to Kandahar, his eminent services in the South African war, and his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the army. The closing chapter contains the personal reminiscences of Mr. Frederick Hamilton, the war correspondent of the Toronto Globe, who accompanied him from Belmont to Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

The work is largely based upon the well-known autobiography of Lord Roberts entitled "Forty-one Years in India," and the extracts from that work are very numerous—too numerous in fact for an author to preserve a high reputation for an original writer, but Mr. Marquis is perfectly honest in acknowledging his obligation to that and the other books from which he quotes. The book is not the less interesting on that account, but it would have been better had he assimilated his facts more and quoted less freely.

The author is rather too fond of using superlatives when speaking of his subject in many of the more ordinary phases of his brilliant career, and his style often betrays carelessness, not to say looseness of construction, and he has a tendency towards the elipsis of the "to" in the infinitive which is not tolerated now even in respectable journalism, to say nothing of a work that ought to be regarded as literature.

Like other writers, Mr. Marquis points out that Lord Roberts owed a good deal to heredity. The fact that his grandfather was a clergyman and that his father was a General—Sir Abraham Roberts—in the Indian army, who not only achieved great military distinction in the field, but won high honors as a diplomatist by the tact and skill with which he conducted the long and difficult negotiations with the crafty and suspicious ruler of Afghanistan was undoubtedly a formative influence in the character of Lord Roberts which united great courage, energy and tenacity of purpose with the tenderness of a woman in the presence of suffering.

Doubtless the fact that Abraham Roberts had been able to impress the Ameer not only with the power of Great Britain and the energy of her soldiers, but with the absolute honesty and sincerity of their professions caused that potentate to repress his tribesmen at the time of the mutiny and enabled the commander in the Punjab to organize a flying column which did much to stem the tide of the insurrection. But for this the mutiny might have had a very different termination.

Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore, in 1832, the year of the passing of the first Reform Act, and when a year and a half old he was taken to England. His residence was at Clifton, where he lived for six years and received the first rudiments of his education. He was a pale, delicate looking child, but buoyant of spirit, and scrupulously neat about his person. In due course he went to Eton, but beyond taking a prize in mathematics he did not distinguish himself, either in scholarships or sports. At fourteen he went to Sandhurst "to begin the studies that were to peculiarly fit him for his life's work." Here he worked industriously for a year and a half and then went to a preparatory military school at Wimbledon, and finially in 1850 a vacancy occurred at Addiscombe, where "John Company" trained cadets for service in the Indian army, and Roberts entered that institution to prepare for his future career and for forty-one years of residence in the land of his birth—the land where his father was winning renown.

At eighteen Lord Roberts was still small and delicate, and he some times suffered from alarming attacks of faintness, which caused misgiving amongst his relatives, who feared latent heart weakness which might have dangerous consequences, especially in a tropical climate. In 1851 when he was nineteen years of age, he passed with credit at Addiscombe, obtained his commission and sailed for India with a batch of other cadets. At this time the rifle was in its infancy, the breech-loader undreamt of. The biggest cannon could not throw a shot more than a mile, and the range of the most powerful field gun was only about 360 yards. Drill was a science that converted a soldier into a machine, and the army was governed by an iron discipline, and brutal and degrading punishments which Roberts did his best to abolish.

Roberts' first experience of life in India was not happy. He was disgusted with his enforced inactivity in barracks and fort at Calcutta—his father was in command at Peshawar—and so anxious either to be with his father in the north-west or to be off to Burmah—it was at the time of Lord Dalhousie's little Burmese war—that he could see nothing good in Calcutta. "Under these circumstances," he writes in his "Forty-one Years in India," I think it is hardly to be wondered at that I became terribly homesick and convinced that I could never be happy in India." The one incident that enlivened his experience was an exceedingly violent cyclone, which he describes in vivid style. Relief came after four months, when instructions reached him to join his father at Peshawar. There he received an excellent training under the immediate eye of his father.

It is impossible here to follow Roberts step by step in his upward career. The reader must peruse the volume itself, which will well reward his pains, especially the chapters on the mutiny, which are among the most graphic in the book. After the mutiny, Roberts, who had then served six years in India, went to England on a visit. He was already an experienced and distinguished officer. He joined his parents at Waterford, and at a ball promenade first met Miss Norah Bews, the daughter of a retired officer of the 73rd, to whom he was married the following year. His honeymoon was interrupted by a command from Her Majesty to present himself at Buckingham Palace to be personally invested with the Victoria Cross which he had gloriously won a year before.

Six weeks after his marriage he sailed for India, and there he was entrusted with the duty of making all arrangements for the large camp, with which Lord Canning, the Governor-General, intended to make a triumphal procession through Northern India. This was no light task, as it involved the transport and feeding of 180 elephants, 2,000 camels, 1,000 horses and 2,000 bullocks, with an enormous number of pack animals. There was also the provisioning of the troops, the staff and the native princes and nobility with their retinues. The Viceregal tour was in every sense a success.

Roberts was, however, eager for more active service. A highly interesting incident arose about this time, which he relates in his "Forty-one Years in India": "For some time I had been indulging a hope that I might be sent to China with my old general, Hope Grant, who had been nominated to the command of the expedition which, in co-operation with the French, was being prepared to wipe out the disgrace of the repulse experienced early in the year by the combined French and English naval squadrons in their attack on the Taku forts. My hope, however, was doomed to disappointment. Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell), decided to send Lumsden and Allgodo as A.Q.M. G.'s with the force, and I was feeling very low in consequence. A day or two afterwards we dined with the Cannings, and Lord Clyde took my wife in to dinner. His first remark to her was: 'I think I have earned your gratitude, if I have not managed to satisfy everyone by these Chinese appointments.' On my wife asking for what she was expected to be grateful, he said, 'Why, for not sending your husband with the expedition, of course. I suppose you would rather not be left in a foreign country alone a few months after your marriage? If Roberts had not been a newly-married man I would have sent him.' This was too much for my wife, who sympathized greatly with my disappointment, and she could not help retorting: 'I am afraid I cannot be very grateful to you for making my husband feel I am ruining his career by standing in the way of his being sent on service. You have done your best to make him regret his marriage.' The poor old chief was greatly astonished, and burst out in his not too refined way: 'Well, I'll be hanged if I can understand you women. I've done the very thing I thought you would like, and have only succeeded in making you angry. I will never try to help a woman again.' My wife saw that he had meant to be kind, and that it was, as he had said, only because he did not understand women that he had made the mistake. She was soon appeased, and in the end she and Lord Clyde became great friends."

But Roberts had no need to complain of lack of opportunity for his services. His first command as major-general was the column that marched to Peiwar Kotal—during the Afghan war in Lord Lytton's regime—a command which threw him absolutely on his own resources, and which in a single day was to raise him in the estimation of the Empire from a careful, methodical, brave and trustworthy officer to a brilliant and resourceful general. His daring and excellent generalship was further exemplified in his march to Cabul while the whole world rang with his praises for his still more celebrated march from Cabul to Kandahar. It is universally acknowledged to have been one of the greatest and most spectacular marching feats in modern warfare.

But time brought Lord Roberts a greater task than even the march to Kandahar. The story of the South African war, of which unfortunately we have not yet seen the end, is fresh in the mind of every newspaper reader. Everybody knows how the Empire, from London to its uttermost extremities, was moved by the long series of disasters. It was not until Lord Roberts took the command or the armies in South Africa that the dark clouds that enveloped British prestige cleared away. His advance to Pretoria is in conception and achievement truly described as the most brilliant thing in his brilliant career. It is three hundred miles from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and the commander-in-chief swept his vast army over that distance in but two days more than a month. The first great stage of the war closed at Bloemfontein and the second at Pretoria, but the last is not yet. It is feared that there is much arduous work to be done. Mr. Marquis, in a concise and interesting manner, brings before the reader all the noteworthy features of the struggle, and does full justice to the undaunted courage and resourcefulness of the Boer leaders. Mr. Hamilton's chapter of reminiscences of Lord Roberts is a valuable addition to a book which, despite the minor defects to which reference has been made, ought to find many readers. (Toronto: The Linscott Publishing Company; Brantford: The Bradley-Garretson Company, Ltd.).

"THE IDOL OF BRONZE."

This is a melancholy and tragic but exceedingly well written story, by Louise Palmer Heaven, of life in the haciendas of Southern Mexico, in which the thraldom of the people under the stern rule of the descendants of the great Spanish dons and their high-born duennas is described with a realism which appeals with irresistible force to the reader whose lot is cast in a land of freedom and liberty.

The wise and firm rule of President Porfirio Diaz has failed to produce ameliorating effects in these remote estates where the lords hold feudal sway. The country is infested with brigands, who descend from the mountains and live upon the plunder they can secure from those who are obliged to travel with insufficient escort.

Into this wild region the railway penetrates during the progress of the story, and it is by no means welcomed, either by gentle or simple, but gradually and reluctantly they venture to avail themselves of it. It is a land of curious superstitions and singular customs. The story is concerned mainly with two families—the Vladivias of Tlaltelzing and the Sanchez y Berganzas, of Santa Trinita. The later members of the Vladivias are inveterate gamblers, and their estates are greatly encumbered and under mortgage, or what amounts to that, to the lord of Berganza. The only apparent way by which the Vladivias can rid themselves of their obligations is to marry the beautiful daughter of the house—the Duenna Carmen—a cultured, highly-educated young lady, to Don Norberto Sanchez. But Carmen despises this latest Sanchez, who is a man of cowardly and brutal instincts, and gives her love to Cosme Rul, a low-born rancher, who is suspected of being one of the bandits who infest the district. He is, despite his despicable associations, surrounded with a sort of halo, for he is bold and resourceful, and has matchless skill with the pistol.

Carmen's family force the distasteful marriage upon her and are backed by the anathemas of the church should she refuse. The marriage day comes and while the wedding party are on the way to the church Cosme Rul rides up, and after shooting one of the dons, seizes the bride and rides off with her in triumph to the mountains. There the fugitives undergo terrible privations, for the dons are hunting them down, and they know the consequences should they be caught. At last they are discovered and Cosme Rul is shot, but not before his bullet has sped to the heart of Don Norberto. Carmen returns to the hacienda in a crazy state, and so she remains till to-day, the only survivor of a series of tragedies.

Despite its sombre setting there are some bright passages in the book. The duenna's experience in the convent in a Mexican city, where she was educated, and the account of the curious custom that prevails in courtship, are examples. The young Mexican, when he would attract the attention and favor of his chosen fair, stands for hours within sight of the window of his inamorata or paces the street like some distracted or abstracted lunatic, casting love-lorn glances, quite indifferent to the smiles and shrugs of the passers-by, while the lady peeps from behind the curtains of her window or stands upon her balcony, covertly smiling behind her fan, or with lithe fingers conveying in signs what the lips may not tell. The veriest stranger may venture thus publicly to manifest the flame kindled in his breast, and the highest as well as the lowly born gains lustre to her fame by discreet acknowledgment of the compliment paid her by the open recognition of her charms. If the admirer meets the approval of the lady and declares his passion, this does not open to him as one might reasonably suppose, the doors of her home. On the contrary, he is looked upon as of all beings the most dangerous and the lovers are seldom allowed to exchange a word, except in the presence of friends, before marriage.

There is a freshness about this book which will be welcomed by jaded readers of commonplace fiction. (Toronto: George N. Morang & Co., Ltd.)

"THROUGH STRESS AND STORM."

A prominent and able jurist, who resides in one of the Central States, and who writes under the nom de plume of Gregory Brooke, is the author of this book, which is carefully written, and displays a strong grasp of the facts of life, keen analytical power and not little skill in character-drawing. The story illustrates its title and the central figures are Grover Hart and Evelyn Atherly.

The novel has no avowed moral purpose but it shows how character is developed through "Stress and Storm." The part played by love in human life, the girl as sweetheart, the misunderstandings and entanglements, coincident with the passion and the unexpected denouement excite and sustain the interest of the reader throughout. It is a strong and wholesome production. (New York: The Abbey Press.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

It is good to learn that Edith Wharton is soon to be represented by a new novel; the Scribners announce that her "The Valley of Decision" is on their presses, and will be out early in the coming month. Her book of short stories, "Crucial Instances," was one of the literary treats of last year, although its title was never printed in any list of "six best-selling books" of any particular month, including that it which it was issued.

"The Giant's Gate," by Max Pemberton, will be brought out in February by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. The scenes of this novel are laid in modern France and England. The story of "The Giant's Gate" is hypothetical; for we see France advancing completely to conquer the British Empire.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing a pocket edition of George Meredith, consisting of fifteen volumes. Each volume is 6½ x 4½ inches in size, and bound in red cloth, gilt lettered on the back, gilt top, with Meredith's autograph on the side. The six volumes just out are "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Beauchamp's Career," "The Egotist," "Diana of the Crossways," "Evan Harrington" and "Sandra Belloni."

The ex-Empress Eugenie is said by the Paris Journal to be writing her memoirs—not for publication, however, but as a matter of record. After her death, this autobiography is to be deposited "in some public institution for the benefit of those who wish to consult them." This may be regarded as an eminently sane way of disposing of such a work. Of course, we are not compelled to read the memoirs of any one of the scores of more or less interesting persons who put their impressions and experiences on paper for the benefit of all posterity. As a rule, memoirs having to do with a time of political or national stress, such as the gentle Eugenie passed through in the destruction of the Empire, are of value only as dovetailing for another book of memoirs, written by a person or by persons holding opposite views and with interests diametrically opposed to those of the first autobiographer.

Mr. Henley's mistake, in writing as he has done of Stevenson, seems to awake more and more bitter hostility every day. The Saturday Review belabors him with its heaviest cudgel, and does not hesitate to characterize his article in the Pall Mall Magazine in words which would sting the hide of a rhinoceros. Punch, also, has joined in the fray, and cruelly burlesques Mr. Henley's unfortunate article. Sidney Colvin, who, although he declined to write the life of Stevenson, is busily engaged on what he calls a study of Stevenson, is, it is understood, preparing an answer to Mr. Henley. Meanwhile, those who know Mr. Henley assert that, in reply to the severe criticism which he has received, he is determined to write another and still severer article. It is to be hoped that this is a mistake. No possible good could be done by a renewed attack on the memory of Stevenson; and the only result would be to make Mr. Henley the most unpopular man in England.

"Temperaments," John Oliver Hobbe's new book, is coming out in the spring. It is to contain a short play and three stories.

Mr. George Meredith is at work upon his autobiography, and the book will appear next year. The author of "Diana of the Crossways" has given one particularly interesting chapter to a description of his journalistic career. John Morley, who is one of his oldest friends, is to revise the proofs of the work.

This beautiful sonnet, entitled "Nocturne," by J. B. Gillespie, appears in the Bookman:

Speak softly, sweet, and bid the lutes play low;
Let the low laughter live but in your eyes;
Dusk be the air and dim where, spiritwise,
Move we in noiseless passage to and fro.
One lies asleep beside the fountain's flow,
Lulled by the murmurous water's fall and rise;
Him may we not awake to other guise
Than this still shape that doth not hear or know.
Fair on the borders of a dream he lies,
Loath to let slip the ways by which he came,
Stilling each sense that seeks the world of men.
Hush, sweet!—no whisper,—nay, no speech of eyes—
Lest, roused at last by mention of his name,
Love shall awake that will not sleep again.

H. G. Wells, the ingenious English successor of Jules Verne, has written a volume of serious prognostications concerning the wonders of the future. His book, which he calls "Anticipations," will be published shortly by the Harpers. It covers not only a forecast of what civilized man may be expected to accomplish in the world of mechanical invention, but also in civic and domestic progress as well. The prophecies of Mr. Wells caused a good deal of discussion in England when they first appeared there last autumn. Mr. Wells, who is now the well-to-do occupant of an artistic home built for him by one of the cleverest of young English architects, has found literature a comfortable friend. He began life as a draper's assistant—that is to say, in Americanese, a dry goods clerk—and he often talks entertainingly about this episode in his career. He is still in the early thirties, this exceedingly successful novelist.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel, the title of which is not yet announced, will begin running serially in Harper's Magazine in the May number. Her "Eleanor" has been dramatized and will be presented in the spring at the St. James Theatre, London. The part of Lucy will be taken by Miss Eleanor Robson.

Coughed Seven Years.

CURED IN SEVEN DAYS BY INHALING CATARRHOZONE.



A CONVINCING DECLARATION.

"Seven years ago," writes Miss Counter, "I caught a heavy cold that settled on my lungs, and resisted all treatment. My friends told me it was a regular graveyard cough, that would end fatally if not checked. After I had tried specialists in Detroit, and local practitioners, without obtaining much benefit, I went to my druggist, Mr. D'Avignon, on Sandwich Street, and asked him for the best thing he knew of for a cold on the lungs. 'Catarrhozone,' was the answer, and Catarrhozone I used. It cured my cough in one week, and I have since been free from my old trouble.

"For coughs, colds and lung trouble, I am sure Catarrhozone is far ahead of all other remedies. It goes right to the sore spot, gives quick relief and a sure cure. I have great pleasure in recommending such a good preparation.

(Signed) "MISS M. COUNTER,
Windsor, Ont."

Catarrhozone is a most efficient remedy for coughs and colds. You see it is a healing medicated vapor that is inhaled to the very places that are sore and inflamed. It reaches the disease at its very root, and is bound to afford quick and grateful relief.

Catarrhozone is so pleasant and convenient that children delight in using it, who turn in disgust from cough mixtures and drugs. It is positively the only remedy that is safe for young people to use, and is warranted to be free from narcotics and other dangerous properties.

Doctors pronounce Catarrhozone one of the great discoveries of the age, and by its use the death rate from respiratory diseases has been lessened by more than thirty per cent. during the past year. It is not a common quack, but a high-class, scientific method of treatment for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh and Consumption that receives unlimited endorsement from thousands of our best citizens, who have proved its exceptional merit. Complete outfit, $1; small sizes, 25c, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

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OUR STOCK MUST BE CLEARED OUT AT ONCE, FOR WE ARE

Retiring From Business.

COLLARETTES, COATS, CAPS, BOAS, ETC.

Made in the most up-to-date manner in the very best of FURS, will be sold at ridiculously LOW PRICES.

American Hat and Fur Store,
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Second to none as the Housekeeper's aid. Keeps the Stove clean



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CREOLIN-PEARSON

Is the best ally medical science has in fighting Smallpox and similar infectious diseases. Creolin-Pearson will prevent the disease from spreading, by destroying the death bringing germs and cleansing their breeding places. It is dangerous only to germs, vermin and odours. At all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

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in less time than it takes to dictate a letter. New lines of heavy copper wire have just been completed, ensuring perfect service to all points in the United States within a radius of twelve hundred miles.

All conversations after 6 p.m. at HALF RATES.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

BUILDS UP STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

It Is a Boon to Men and Women Workers.

Paine's Celery Compound gives nerve force and true bodily strength to men and women workers, enabling them to swing through the toils and duties of each day with true pleasure.

Paine's Celery Compound quickly builds up a perfect physical well-being for the weak, run-down and languid of all ages, and brings to every sufferer a health and happiness as nothing else can do. Our best and ablest physicians recognize Paine's Celery Compound as a true nerve food and system-builder, and regularly prescribe it in some of the most serious cases of nervous prostration and failing strength. In purchasing, beware of substitutes and the many imitations and worthless celery preparations; get PAINE'S, the kind that "makes sick people well."

General Wm. W. Henry, American Consul, city of Quebec, says: "It gives me great pleasure to indorse Paine's Celery Compound, both on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several cases of mine of rheumatism in its worst form."

NECTAR

Is a Blend of the Choicest Black Teas. It requires only one trial to make of you a fast friend and constant user. It is rich, strong and fragrant. Sold in lead packets and sealed tins only, at 25c, 30c, 50c and 60c

At the Play and with the Players

BY A FIRST-NIGHTER

At the Academy of Music on Monday Mr. Reeves-Smith, supported by Miss Margaret Robinson and his excellent company, will present for the first time in Canada Haddon Chambers' famous comedy, entitled, "The Tyranny of Tears." The play is clean, sweet and wholesome, and of that refreshing order which we see so little of nowadays in comedies. Mr. Smith's impersonation of the character of Mr. Parbury is that of a husband whose daily pursuits are marred by the tears of his beloved wife, who, without the slightest provocation, is continually crying to such an extent that it is almost impossible for him to do the work required of him. In his employ there is a very pretty woman who occupies the position of his private secretary, and whenever he is dictating to her the wife invariably annoys him with suppressed agonies, due to the impression that the secretary has won the love of her husband. Her actions become unbearable, and her husband is called upon to discharge his secretary, as his wife cryingly intimates that she will not tolerate such conduct under roof. The secretary, having given no cause for dismissal, is retained by Mr. Parbury, but after a heated argument his wife concludes that the house will not hold the three of them, and immediately makes preparations to go back home to her father. After her departure it dawns on her husband that having the secretary remain will place her in a compromising position, and resolves to have his wife return if possible. The wife having had no desire to remain from her husband suddenly returns, and discovers her husband and the secretary in deep conversation. Mr. Haddon Chambers has worked out the ensuing situations very neatly.

The various members of Mr. Smith's company are artists high in the profession, and Mr. Reeves-Smith is well remembered by the people of Montreal for his excellent performance given at the Academy in September last, in that charming comedy, "A Brace of Partridges." Miss Margaret Robinson is a Canadian, and also a Montreal favorite, one whose reputation as an actress ranks with the best to-day on the American stage. The comedy will be presented with the same cast and scenic effects with which it has been given in the United States.

* * *

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"The Road to Ruin," one of the greatest and most sensational melodramas, dealing mainly with true incidents and happenings in the great metropolis, comes to the Theatre Francais next week for a week's run. The play is from the pen of Theo. Kremer, one of the greatest writers of criminal events in New York city, and is by far his best undertaking. He has chosen for his plot scenes from the famous Payne Moore badger game which startled us a short time back, and has succeeded in showing to the public to what extent such a game can be played. The interest of the audience is held throughout the play, and while the serious themes run through the piece, there is sufficient comedy interwoven to hold the goodwill of the audience in both directions. A strong feature of the performance is the various scenes shown, such as the New York Tombs prison, illustrating to the public how a prisoner can escape therefrom in broad daylight. Another scene is the underground railway showing the Broadway cable cars in full operation. One scene shows the badger game in full blast. This is positively one of the greatest and most realistic scenes ever attempted, and is really truthfully portrayed. The scenic, electrical and mechanical effects shown are of the most sensational character, and will doubtless win the applause of the audience. One of the strongest acting companies that could possibly be selected have been engaged and a great performance can be expected. The usual matinees will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.



MISS MARGET ROBINSON,
Leading Woman in "The Tyranny of Tears," at the Academy Next Week.

* * *

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

The permanent stock company that opened at Proctor's Theatre last week has made a favorable impression, and all indications point to a most successful run, as every member of the company has already won admirers who will want to see them in the various parts in which they are scheduled to appear for the rest of the season. The play chosen for the coming week is Madeline Lucette Ryley's dainty comedy, "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," which had a run for several weeks when it was produced in New York at the Lyceum Theatre a season or two ago. The characters are quaint, the situations are amusing, and the lines and business are of a sort calculated to banish the very worst case of blues. The full cast will be as follows:—Betty Fondacre, Miss Eleanor Browning; Allen Fondacre, Mr. B. B. Walker; Julia Fondacre, Miss Eugenie Hayden; Tom Pollinger, Mr. A. F. Buchanan; Samuel Tote, Mr. Hudson Liston; Louisa Tote, Mrs. Eva Vincent; Bonaparte, Miss Marion Longfellow; Chidkwell, Mr. Chas. Deland; John Hunter, Mr. Thomas Myers; waiter, Mr. Arthur Jarrett; Scroggins, Mr. Claude H. Cooper. "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" will be preceded by a curtain-raiser, called "The Fair-weather Claim," presented by James W. Castle, Beeton Radford and Helen Harrington. The vaudeville acts will be unusually diverting. First and foremost on the list is Peter F. Dailey, the effervescent comedian, formerly chief funmaker at Weber & Fields' Music Hall. For his vaudeville tour Mr. Dailey has prepared an exceedingly bright, snappy sketch, full of smart sayings, fresh jokes and tuneful songs. He has surrounded himself with a clever company made up of Mae Lowrey, Mollie Thompson, Frank Lane and Ed. Garvie. Besides Mr. Dailey there will be the famous semi-comic, Bonnie Thornton, who has an entirely new repertoire of popular topical songs, which she will rattle off in her own "cute" way. Lew Hawkins, a black face comedian, will make some wise and witty remarks. Ladies will be admitted in the afternoons except on Saturday for ten cents.

* * *

THE ROYAL.

Two of the best and greatest of novelties in the line of burlesques will be given at the Theatre Royal next week, commencing Monday, Jan. 20, with the usual matinees, by the Brigadiers, composed of twenty handsome and lovely young ladies, and prominent comedians, producing "The Vanishing Brigadiers" and "The Fete of the Gondoliers," with everything new in the way of costumes, songs, dances, marches, scenery and stage effects, under the direction of C. F. Cromwell. Among the members may be mentioned the following artists: Geo. and Laura Lewis, in "A Rube's Visit;" Miss Lida Dexter, "The Modern Diana," with appropriate scenery and capable company; Miss Edwina Mercer, who has no equal in singing coon songs and buck dancing; the McDonald Bros., the well known Irish jesters; Miss Carrie Thomas, the refined serio comic vocalist; Kelly and Reno, the greatest of all grotesque acrobats, and Percy Walling, in illustrated songs; Berol and Berol, the artist and rag picker; the performance to conclude with the burlesque "At Sulphur Springs, with a Hot Time Experience," in which every member of the company will appear.

* * *

FUTURE BILLS.

One of the prettiest and most successful pastoral plays known in the history of the drama is, "Lover's Lane," the new Clyde Fitch play shortly to be produced in this city by Wm. A. Brady. It is interesting and consistent in that it is permeated with congruous, sentimental comedy instead of the unskilled, patching together of crude buffonery and conventional melodrama that the phrase, "American Rural Play," so often suggests to the experienced theatre-goer.

* * *

On Monday, January 27th, the Academy of Music will present that great musical novelty, "San Toy," which has just finished a run of nearly three years at the Daly's Theatre in London, and played to the capacity of Daly's Theatre, New York, nearly all of last season. This charming musical piece is described as being one of the daintiest and brightest of the English importations, and it is picturesque to a degree, its scenes being laid in China, and its characters being Chinese. The musical numbers, many of which have already become popular here, embrace nearly a score among them being: "Rhoda Who Ran a Pagoda," "The Maid in the Moon," "The Chinese Soldier Man," "The Six Little Wives," "Love it Comes from Lotus Land," "I Will Introduce it Into China," "Kew Tow," "Catchy Coo," and "Love's Alphabet." The company which is strong in names well-known upon the light opera stage, includes Sam Collins, Geo. K. Fortescue, Melville Stewart, Jos. Canto, R. S. Pigott, Marie Celeste, Paula Edwards, Isabelle Hall, Elgie Bown and Julia Millard. The orchestra will be under the direction of John Braham, and there will be a chorus of seventy-five.

* * *

"The Little Minister" will be presented at the Theatre Francais in a few weeks when Charles Frohman's authorized version will be used. The play ran for exactly 300 nights in New York, to an unbroken succession of capacity audiences every time the curtain went up, the theatre being packed to its last inch of standing room. No prettier play has ever found its way to the footlights. The comedy exhales the same inviting atmosphere found in Mr. Barrie's book, and one readily imagines himself in the now famous village of Thrums, with its picturesque surroundings and its remarkably interesting people. Roguish "Lady Babbie" and the simple, smiling snares in which she caught the heart of Rev. Gavin Dishart are as fascinating on the stage as in the book, and presented as Charles Frohman's company of players will present it, the piece should win the same splendid attention and popularity here that it has everywhere it has been seen.

* * *

THE HOSPITAL CONCERTS.

At the General Hospital concerts to be held in February or the beginning of March, Maud Steel Muir's (Mrs. G. Ernest Muir) "Hymn of the Empire," written for these concerts will be heard for the first time. The work is dedicated by special permission to Lord Strathcona. The words which are stirring and appropriate, were written by Jeanie Munro, a British subject, living in the United States, and the musical setting carries out the spirit of the verses. Mr. Percival J. Illsley, organist and choir master of St. George's Church, says, "I have much pleasure in stating that Maud Steel Muir's patriotic part song to be a composition of considerable merit. It is extremely melodious, has a well marked rhythm, goes with a good swing, and should become very popular."

Letters containing strong praise for this work of a Canadian composer have been received by Mrs. Muir from Mr. John Norton, organist of Christ Church Cathedral; Mr. J. Herbert Lauer, organist at St. James the Apostle; Mr. F. H. Blair, organist of St. Andrew's Church of Scotland; Mr. J. H. Robinson, organist of St. Paul's Church; Miss Marie Blanche Hollinshead, and others.



HERR JAN KUBILEK,
The Famous Young Violinist Who Will Play in Windsor Hall February 6.

* * *

THE CREATION.

Bookings opened at Shaw's music store yesterday for the performances of the Creation on the 22nd and 23rd, and there was an immediate rush for the best places. Those who intend going should reserve seats without delay. Although the Wednesday performance is nominally a "full rehearsal" it will really be a public performance as complete as that of Thursday. Mrs. De Moss has a colorature soprano voice that is equal to the demand of the most florid embellishments. It is clear, penetrating, and true to pitch. She sings with fine conception and musical intelligence, and it would be difficult to secure a singer more suitable for the exacting demands of the soprano work in the Creation than this charming vocalist. Mr. George W. Jenkins is of Welsh parentage, at the present time he is soloist in Dr. Meredith's church in Brooklyn. He has a voice of remarkable power, sweetness and sympathy, which together with his fine presence and artistic temperaments and ability has brought him into prominence in concert and oratorio work. Mr. Herbert Weatherspoon is well known in Montreal. His splendid work in the Messiah last year will long be remembered.

* * *

BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

The Caledonian Society has been fortunate enough to secure the appearance of Miss Jessie McLachlan, the famous Scottish prima donna at the Burns' anniversary concert which is to be held in Windsor Hall, on Monday evening, 27th January. This will be Miss McLachlan's last appearance in Montreal this season. Rev. Dr. Barclay has kindly consented to deliver an address and some of the leading local talent will assist on the programme.

* * *

GEORGE GROSSMITH'S RETURN.

The announcement that George Grossmith is to return to this country for another extended tour during the coming winter and spring months takes great prominence in the entertainment plans of the coming season. Manager L. H. Mudgett, of Symphony Hall, Boston, will direct the tour of Mr. Grossmith which will fill the months of February, March and April, 1902. Mr. Grossmith is preparing a number of new sketches for his coming American and Canadian tour. He will be at Windsor Hall in February.

* * *

KUBELIK'S DATE.

Young Jan. Kubelik, the famous Bohemian violinist, invaded the West last week, as could easily have been foretold, and scored enormous triumphs in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago. The verdicts of New York and Boston, following those of Europe and London, That Montreal will be no exception to the universal rule of crowding the hall where this wonderful boy appears, seems already well assured, judging by enquiries that the local management report are being constantly made as to his coming. Kubelik's Montreal date will be at the Windsor Hall on Thursday evening, February 6.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Miss Hollinshead's concert on the 21st, under vice-regal patronage, promises to be the fashionable event of the season. Tickets are being secured by the musical elite of Montreal. Miss Hollinshead has prepared a fine programme. Every seat should be filled on the evening of her concert.

* * *

There will be a children's matinee by pupils of the Montreal Conservatory of Music this afternoon at 2.30, in the lecture hall of the Y.M.C.A. A number of interesting ensemble pieces are on the programme, and several recitations will lend variety.

* * *

WITH THE PLAYWRIGHTS.

Anthony Hope's charming story, "The Heart of the Princess Osra," has been dramatized by Edward E. Rose, the indefatigable and energetic playmaker, and may soon be produced by Miss Percy Haswell and her company at the Lyceum Theatre, Baltimore. Mr. Rose is said to have made a picturesque and thrilling romantic drama. The character of the Princess Osra is one of the most delightful in the realm of fiction, and should fit Miss Haswell perfectly.



MR. REEVES SMITH,
Who Comes to the Academy Next Week in "The Tyranny of Tears."

Mildred Holland, who made such a triumphant success in Theodore Kremer's romantic drama "The Power Behind the Throne," has a new play written by Carina Jordan entitled "The Lily and the Prince," which will be produced at the magnificent Teck Theatre, Buffalo, this coming spring. The locale of the new play is laid in Florence, in sunny Italy, the land of brightness and romance. Rome and the Fortress of Monte Rossa are also pictured in the play. It is a historical romance of about the time when Romeo told of his love for sweet Juliet.

* * *

MRS. CAMPBELL BREAKS A RECORD.

All the records of receipts at the Chicago Grand Opera House were broken by Mrs. Patrick Campbell. She played to $42,000 in two weeks. This exceeds the receipts for any two weeks of the Irving-Terry engagement, and is more than $5,000 greater than the Weber & Fields engagement. Mrs. Campbell played two matinees a week, and seats in the parquet and orchestra were $2.00.

The most prosperous engagements heretofore were those of Weber & Fields last season, the year before of Mrs. Fiske, and of Mr. Mansfield last season. The average of Wober & Fields's company was $2,500 a night, and the highest receipts of one single night were $2,700. The average for the Mansfield and Fiske engagements was between $2,200 and $2,300.

* * *

A RIVAL FOR BAYREUTH.

The new Prenz-Regenten Theatre at Munich is making a strong effort to advertise itself into terms of equality or superiority to Bayreuth. A very handsome pamphlet is being circulated throughout America (where most of the Bayreuthers come from) drawing attention to the new Wagner theatre and the projected festival.

The auditorium is a remarkable structure of one floor, rising rapidly from front to back, and set absolutely solid with chairs. There are no aisles. Entrance to each row of seats is had at the side of the auditorium. It would hardly suit anybody but an advanced Wagnerite audience, for those in the middle cannot possibly get in or out during the performance without disturbing some forty people. "Of course if you don't get there before the curtain rises you are not allowed to get in; but what happens if you are overcome by your emotions of the heat and want to get out, it is hard to tell. A very extensive programme is announced for a "Festival" in August, seats $5 a performance, with a cast which is certainly admirable (indeed Munich would not put up with anything that wasn't); but as a Wagner Festival it suffers from the fact that it cannot play the Ring and Parsifal. Bayreuth hangs on to the copyrights.

* * *

JOTTINGS.

Kingston has a new opera house, after putting up with the old one for 23 years. The first performance given in Kingston's old opera house was on Monday night, January 6th, 1879, when E. A. McDowell's celebrated Shaughran company played an engagement of four nights and a matinee. The first play was "Rosedaye," Lester Wallack's great military drama.

* * *

Frank Keenan in "The Hon. John Grigsby," has been selected as the attraction to follow Mrs. Fiske at the Manhattan Theatre, New York. Mr. Keenan has been generally conceded throughout the country to be the legitimate successor of Sol Smith Russell, whom he followed in "A Poor Relation," "Peaceful Valley" and his present play, which was the last in which Mr. Russell appeared; but this will be his first stellar engagement in the Metropolis, and also the first New York production of "The Hon. John Grigsby." Preparatory to opening at the Manhattan on January 27, Mr. Keenan is reorganizing his company, and preparing a special scenic and costume production of the play.

* * *

The last step in the completion of the contract between Signora Eleanora Duse and Liebler & Co., for her coming American tour, has been taken, and it is now definitely settled that the great Italian actress will come to America early in the fall of 1902, probably in the month of October, for a season of ten weeks, it being stipulated in the contract that she shall not be called upon to give more than five performances each week. She will bring her entire company with her, and in her support will be some of the best talent obtainable in Italy. It is too early yet to say whether Gustavo Salvini will accompany the Signora to America or not, but it is within the possibilities. The programme for her American tour contemplates fifty performances altogether, ten to be given in New York, ten in Philadelphia, ten in Boston, ten in Chicago and the remaining ten to be divided up among other cities not yet definitely concluded upon. Madame Duse's retinue will be of a most regal character, and all the scenery, costumes and accessories of every sort used in the initial production at Rome will accompany her to America. This will be the case with all other plays in her repertoire, everything used in each and every production being brought from Italy.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE

Wu Ting Fang Gives Reasons Why Law Should Be Repealed.

Passaic, N.J., Jan. 18.—The arguments of Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to this country, against the exclusion of the Chinese from the United States, were given in the following letter read before the Waverly Debating Club:—

"The following are some of the points against the law:

"1. It is unjust because it singles out the Chinese alone for exclusion. It discriminates against a particular race.

"2. It is unnecessary for the protection of American labor, because Chinese labor cannot be said to compete with American labor.

"3. The Chinese laborer has done much in the way of breaking ground for the American laborer, such as the building of the transcontinental railroads, the reclamation of waste lands, &c.

"4. It is unnecessary because there has never been any danger of this country being swamped with China's surplus population. The Chinese are averse to leaving their native land. All Chinese in this country are from a single province whose aggregate population does not come to 5,000,000.

"5. It is unnecessary, as there is no such extraordinary inducement for Chinese laborers to come here now as twenty-five years ago.

"6. It is a constant source of irritation that disturbs the friendly relations between the two countries.

"7. It reacts harmfully upon American interests in China.

"8. It is contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

"9. It is contrary to the spirit of the age, which tends to break down all natural barriers between countries and make the brotherhood of man a reality.

"10. It is an inconsistent policy to demand the 'open door' in China and on the other hand close the door in this country against the Chinese.

"Yours truly, WU TING-FANG."

MONSOON

ADVICE TO BACHELORS

Failing to get the girl you want, you may as well be wedded to MONSOON CEYLON TEA. It can't refuse you, and may be had at all grocers. Lead packets.

TURKEY BONE IN THROAT

Remarkable Case Near Ottawa.—Boy Lives in Spite of Obstacle.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—With a section of a turkey bone two inches long fast in his broncial tube, Fred. Mullins, the eight-year-old son of James Mullins, Osgoode, lives and suffers no inconvenience. The case is the talk of the country side. The lad owes his life to the peculiar structure of the bone, which is hollow. Every effort made by the physicians and the lad's parents to dislodge it has proved unsuccessful. As a last measure the application of the X-rays was considered, but as the Ottawa specialists did not deem such a move of avail, it was not adopted.

The medical men look on the lad's case with a great deal of interest. He suffers no pain, and by some it is believed he will escape serious complications from the presence of the bone. A warning should be taken by parents and guardians of children from the lad's strange accident. He was in the habit of carrying the bone in his mouth, and while playing in the barn stumbled and swallowed it. Fortunately it was smooth at both ends and did not lacerate the lining of the throat. The lad was suffering from whooping cough, and it was thought he would succeed in coughing up the bone, but it only took a firmer hold. His parents are considering the advisability of bringing him to an Ottawa hospital for treatment.

Surprising Results.

A Simple Internal Remedy Makes Remarkable Cures of Catarrh.

People who have used sprays, inhalers, salves and washes for catarrh and have found how useless and inconvenient they are, will be agreeably surprised at results following the use of a pleasant, internal remedy in tablet form; druggists everywhere admit that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets,



which they sell at 50 cents for full sized treatment is the safest, most effective and popular of all catarrh remedies.

Nearly all cheap cough mixtures and throat lozenges contain opiates; these cheap medicines give a temporary relief, especially with little children by destroying nerve sensation; the irritation in throat which causes coughing is temporarily removed, not by removing the cause but by deadening the nerves of feeling the irritation is not felt although it is still there and will promptly return.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is the best remedy to remove catarrh secretion, whether in the nose, throat or stomach, because they are composed of wholesome antiseptics like Red Gum, Blood Root, etc., when you use these tablets you know what you are putting into your system and not taking chances with cocaine, opiates or similar poisons found in so many catarrh cures and cough medicines.

Dr. Ramsdell in commenting on catarrh cures says: "I can heartily recommend Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, because they contain no cocaine nor other dangerous drug found in so many advertised catarrh cures. I have known of many cases of long standing catarrh of the head and throat completely cured by the daily use of these tablets for several weeks. One case in particular, which I could not reach with an inhaler or spray and where the catarrh caused daily headaches and a noticeable loss of hearing was entirely cured by this harmless but effective remedy."

Dr. Wainwright says: "I never hesitate to prescribe Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for catarrhal headaches and catarrhal deafness because I know them to be perfectly safe for child or adult, and have seen many remarkable cures resulting from their regular daily use; because they are advertised and sold in drug stores is no reason why any good physician should not use them because we should seize upon the means of cure wherever found."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially valuable for catarrhal colds in children, because they are pleasant to the taste and may be used freely to break up severe colds and croup at the very beginning.

All druggists sell the remedy at fifty cents for full sized package.

A little book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Binders.

A large stock of BLANK BOOKS, INKS and General Office Requisites always on hand.

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Beware of Bread sweetened with sugar to imitate our NEW PROCESS BREAD. What you need is bread with the gluten fully developed in it. This you cannot have by the old process. We have not had a sour loaf this summer.

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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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—AGENTS—

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, and all kinds of merchandise.

BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS, VISITING and AT HOME CARDS. Latest Styles. Moderate Prices.

19 BLEURY STREET, Montreal.



HARRY WALTERS,
In "The Road to Ruin" at the Francais Next Week.

SECRETS OF PERSONAL MAGNETISM LAID BARE

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Books on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism to be Given Away By a Noted Philadelphia College.

Hon. James R. Kenney of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Distribution.

Everyone May Now Learn All the Secrets of These Mysterious Sciences at His Own Home.



Hon. JAMES KENN EY, of Pennsylvania.
Ex-Mayor of Reading, Pa., noted orator, author and scientist.

"I can honestly and conscientiously say from my long experience in dealing with people and from my personal acquaintance with many of the most prominent men in this country, there is no other thing which will help one so much in life as a thorough knowledge of Personal Magnetism," says Hon. James R. Kenney, "and for this reason I accepted the chairmanship of the committee on distribution of works on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism for the American College of Sciences of Philadelphia.

"The real secrets of Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism have always been jealously guarded by the few who knew them and kept from the masses of the people. One who understands these sciences has an inestimable advantage in the race of life. I want to put this information in the hands of every ambitious man and woman in this country.

"The American College of Sciences has just appropriated $10,000 to be used in printing books for free distribution, and if this does not supply the demand it will appropriate $10,000 more. The books are absolutely free. They do not cost you a single cent.

"Tell me what kind of work you are engaged in; or, if sick, the disease from which you suffer, and I will send you the book which will put you on the road to success, health and strength. It matters not how successful you are. I will guarantee to help you achieve greater success. The work which I will send you is from the pens of the most eminent specialists of the country; it is richly illustrated with the finest half-tone engravings, and is intensely interesting from start to finish. It has been the means of changing the whole current in the lives of hundreds of persons who were ready to give up in despair. You can learn at home in a few days and use personal magnetism in your daily work without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. You can use it to influence others; you can use it to keep others from influencing you. You can positively cure the most obstinate chronic diseases and banish all bad habits.

"If you have not met with the business or social success which you desire; if you are not successful in winning and holding friends; if you are sick, and tired of taking drugs that do not cure; if you care to develop your memory or any other mental faculty to a higher state of perfection; or, lastly, if you wish to possess that subtle, invisible, intangible power that sways and rules the minds of men, you should write me to-day and let me send you a free copy of our new book. It will prove a revelation to you." Address JAMES R. KENNEY, 286 P., Commercial Union Building, Philadelphia, Pa.





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For the Next 15 Days Only

We Will Allow a Cash Discount of

20 Per Cent.

In order to make room for our Spring Importations.

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From Chapman's Bookstore,

And How to Obtain It

With anatomical chart. Revised Authorized Edition, 148 p., 90c by mail, 5c extra

2407 St. Catherine St. Montreal.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

No Recruits for Hussars.

The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars are in the happy position of not wanting any recruits. At the time of the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York, they recruited over strength and are still above establishment. Each year a number leave the corps, and these will just about equalize matters, so that, without taking in any more men, the squadron will be just about the proper strength.

The squadron will begin shooting at the end of the month.

Battery Boys Resting.

The 3rd Field Battery doesn't begin its work as a rule till about March, so that at present things are quiet at their quarters. Tuesday and Friday are recreation nights, and the Armory is then lively enough. Euchre and checkers, and an occasional "talk" by an officer on battery work, keep these evenings pretty full.

2nd R.C.A. Sergeants' Mess.

The annual meeting of the sergeants' mess of the 2nd R.C.A. was held last Monday evening. The secretary's and treasurer's reports showed a good year socially and financially. C. S. M. Ward was re-elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

2nd R.C.A. Dance.

On the 31st inst. the sergeants' mess of the 2nd R.C.A. will hold a dance in their quarters at the Drill Hall. These dances have proven so popular in the past that it is not necessary to mention more than the date to get a crowd. The committee in charge are C.Q.M. Sergeant Moore, H. Sergeant Barnwell, Sergeant McMullen.

Fusiliers' Armory Upset.

The 1st P.W.F. Armory is in a topsy-turvey condition at present. The work of repairing is temporarily stopped, and so the old cupboards have been put back and the Armory is practically the same as before. So that shooting has been out of the question.

The work of the regiment opens next month, when the N.C.O. class will begin, and also the recruit class. So far no instructor has been engaged. One will be named shortly, however, as application has been made to have one from the school at St. Johns.

Vics'. Regimental Smoker.

The Victoria Rifles will hold a regimental smoking concert on January 30, in their Armory, on Cathcart Street. The idea is to make this entirely different from the usual smoker. There will be a few songs, but the features will be an awkward squad in costume on guard, parade, etc., Billy Ellis' drum and bugle band in any old costume, and a number of other innovations, among which is a wrestling match between Corporal Gus Hawkins and an unknown, is said to rival the Terrible Turk.

Captain W. C. Hagar is acting on the committee for the officers, and Sergeant-Major Halcombe, Col.-Sergeant Bown, Sergeant Moore. The color-sergeants and Sergeant Rivet are looking after it from the sergeants' end.

Admission will be by ticket only. Members of the regiment will receive their tickets from their color-sergeants.

New Clothing for Scots.

The 5th Royal Scots are getting a new issue of clothing from the Government stores this year. It is supposed to be on hand now, but will probably not be in stores for six weeks yet. The Government issue consists of doublets, trews and forage caps. The kilts, sporans and bonnets belong to the regiment. These latter are in good shape and will not have to be replaced. With the new Government issue, this crack corps should make a fine appearance when they turn out in the spring.

Owing to the Armory having been upset for alterations, little has been going on of late. But as the work is pretty well finished now, shooting will start almost immediately.

The Scots have two new officers—Messrs. J. M. C. Muir and R. O. King. Mr. Muir becomes quartermaster in place of Major Blaiklock, R.O. He is an old Victoria Rifleman.

65th Mount Royals.

The non-commissioned officers' class of the 65th Mount Royal Rifles is going on as usual on Friday evening, and has been ever since early in December. It is in charge of Sergeant-Major Scott.

The recruit class will begin early next month.

Lieutenant-Colonel Labelle's tenure of command will be up in March next, when Major Mackay will take command of the regiment.

Bearer Co. Won at Euchre.

No. 3 Bearer Company has been making things hum of late. Between giving the eight men who went to South Africa a send-off and playing euchre with other corps, the boys have been having a good time, while not neglecting their work. On Tuesday they had as guests No. 2 Company of the Vics., and defeated them 28 to 21. This was the return match. A month before No. 2 entertained the Medicos and were defeated that time by 34 to 24.

Fired at Random.

The Ottawa Infantry will begin work in the Drill Hall next week, and will take up the extended order work, and movements of such a character paying also more attention to the men's knowledge of the rifle, the proper adjustment of the sights and other matters dealing with the knowledge of the arm they are using.

The Ottawa Field Battery have wheeled into position, and from this out will continue the weekly class on Wednesday nights. Gun drill and lectures on various subjects will be the features of the parades.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards will commence work at the Drill Hall on February 1, or in that week.

It is rumored that Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgins, R.O., will replace Colonel Cotton as D.O.C. at Ottawa. Colonel Cotton'se duties as quartermaster-general take up all his time.

Lord Roberts completed 50 years of military service last month. His Lordship obtained his first commission in the Bengal Artillery, December 12, 1851.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelletier, D.O.C. at Quebec is enthusiastic for a military parade on snowshoes during the week of sports in this city, but it is feared that his efforts will not meet with much success, at least as far as the volunteer force is concerned.

A week ago No. 2 Company, 3rd V. R.C., held its first regular shoot, a sighter and five on score at 500 yards. Corporal E. W. Lachance won first prize.

Sergeant A. J. Coull, of the 3rd V.R. C. is leaving Montreal to go to Sherbrooke, where he will engage in business. Corporal Gus Hawkins is next in order for the cross-belt.

Sergeant-Major Flawn, 1st P.W.F., who has been ill with typhoid fever is now on the road to recovery.

The Victoria Rifles Armory Association is purchasing two revolvers for the members to practice with on the shooting gallery.

A shooting match is being arranged between No. 3 Company, 5th R.S.C., and No. 2 Company, 3rd V.R.C. ... ...

Highland Cadet Tombola.

The undermentioned tickets (winning numbers) have not yet been claimed:—

38, 52, 70, 84, 88, 108, 205, 222, 309, 411, 434, 442, 454, 458, 472, 524, 534, 656, 883, 931, 966, 999, 1036, 1071, 1074, 1080, 1145, 1149, 1175, 1183, 1193, 1247, 1256, 1368, 1377, 1410, 1437, 1510, 1572, 2201, 2540, 2581.

Holders of these tickets are requested to call at the Armory Monday, Wednesday or Saturday nights.

Zion Cadets Recruiting.

A special meeting is called for No. 1 Company, which will be held at the Armory, 7 St. Elizabeth Street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp.

Important business will be transacted, and every member must be present.

Young men wishing to join the company can do so by giving their names to the captain, who will be there at this meeting to receive and to give them all information.

Over 10 Per Cent. Decorated.

According to the last militia list issued from headquarters, there are on the establishment of the militia, including the permanent corps, no less than 3,178 commissioned officers of all ranks. This includes every branch of the service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, medical corps, army service corps, engineers and mounted rifles. It will be somewhat of a surprise to many to learn that of this large number of officers more than 12 per cent., namely, 381, have seen active service and are wearing medals and other decorations bestowed upon them in recognition of their services. Of the 86 officers on the staff and the permanent corps, no less than 62 wore decorations. In the cavalry (not of the permanent corps), 12 officers have medals, no less than eight of these being in one regiment, the Governor-General's Body Guard. In two branches of the artillery there are 22 officers who have been on active service, and in the infantry 168. In the "reserve of officers" and on the "unattached list" there are 93, and in the other branches of the militia are found 24. These medals are for the Fenian Raids, 1866-70, the Abyssinian campaigns, the war in the Soudan, the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, the Zulu war and the South African war. Three militia officers wear the Victoria Cross, and several the badge of the Distinguished Service Order. In addition to this there are also probably a hundred permanently retired officers who have also seen actual warfare and have their medals.

Permanent Force Rations.

The military authorities in Quebec, in accordance with instructions from Ottawa, says L'Evenement, are consulting with the principal military authorities in the district regarding certain changes which it is proposed to make in soldier's rations. For instance, among other articles one and a half pounds of bread per day is at present allowed to a soldier. Now it is proposed to reduce the daily ration of bread to one pound, and to make up the difference in oatmeal and syrup. It appears the department waits the opinion of the officers on the subject.

No More Khaki.

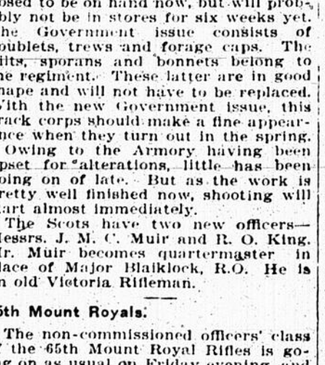
The British War Office moves slowly, and its latest decision is that after the present war is over, khaki will not be used, but a working dress will be made of a peculiar drab nature, which is said to be of a more neutral color than khaki serge, so that the present campaign will doubtless be handed down to posterity as the khaki war.

THE LATE JOHN SNETSINGER.

Cornwall, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Cornwall lost one of its oldest citizens in John Matthias Snetsinger, whose sudden death was recorded on Wednesday. The late Mr. Snetsinger was born on Barnhart's Island, on May 6, 1819, when the island was in Canadian territory. He was a carpenter by trade, and was a man of great vigor and energy up to the day of his death, one might say. He had travelled extensively and went to the Pacific Coast in his early days. He took quite an interest in military affairs and was one of the few survivors of Wood's Cavalry Corps, which flourished over half a century ago.



His wife died several years ago, and latterly he has lived with his daughter, Mrs. George Shaver, Third Street, who, with her two brothers, Roland, of Cornwall, and Albert, of Oakland, Cal., and her sister, Mrs. Richard Shaver, Ishpening, Mich., survive him. Mrs. W. Gallinger, Fifth Street, is a sister of the deceased. The funeral took place this afternoon, at 2.30, from the residence of Mrs. Shaver, to Trinity Church, and thence to Woodlawn Cemetery.



Praises Pyramid Pile Cure.

Mrs. Aaron Medron, of Savannah, Ga., writes:—"I had piles and rectal trouble for years until it was unbearable any longer. As I had often seen Pyramid Pile cure advertised I determined to try it and for two years have never ceased to congratulate myself that I did so, for I have been entirely cured of rectal troubles and two packages of the Pyramid did it."

The Pyramid Pile Cure contains no cocaine, opium, nor any injurious drug whatever, and is absolutely safe, painless and never fails to cure piles in any form.

Druggists sell full sized treatment of this remedy for 50 cents.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

All children in every home in the country need at some time or other a medicine such as Baby's Own Tablets, and this famous remedy has cured many a serious illness and saved many a little life.

Mothers insist upon having it because it contains no opiate or harmful drugs. It is purely vegetable, sweet and pleasant to take and prompt in its effect.

For Simple Fevers,

colic, constipation, disordered stomach, diarrhœa, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth and indigestion Baby's Own Tablets are a certain cure. In fact, in almost any disorder common to children these tablets should be given at once and relief may be promptly looked for.



Never give the babies so-called soothing medicines which simply put them into an unnatural sleep.

These tablets are small, sweet, pleasant to take and prompt in action. Dissolved in water, they will be taken readily by the smallest infant.

They cost 25 cents a box.

You can find them at your druggist's, or, if you do not, forward the money direct to us and we will send the tablets prepaid.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

OBITUARY

KINGSTON, ONT.—Samuel Lambert, bridge inspector of the G. T. R., died today, aged 70.

PETERBORO.—Joseph McDonough, of this city, died in Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, aged 30.

Mrs. Archibold Fraser died suddenly at Hastings on the 9th inst., aged 58.

GALT, ONT.—The remains of the late James Keachie, were buried to-day. A week or so ago he was perfectly well, but while removing the stopper from a bottle of insect powder a particle of the poison lodged in a cold sore on his lip. Gangrene of the lip and septic poisoning of the lungs developed, and he died on Monday afternoon.

Hamilton, Jan. 16.—William Young, of Carman, died here, aged 24.

Brantford, January 16.—Mr. William S. Cole fell dead from apoplexy yesterday, aged 64.

Moncton, Man., June 16.—J. D. McIntosh, ex-M.L.A. for Moncton, is dead, aged 52.

Owen Sound, Jan. 16.—William Brown, assessor for Owen Sound, died suddenly this morning, aged 57.

New York, Jan. 16.—J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, died at his residence in this city to-day.

Kingston, Jan. 16.—Mr. James Farrell, brother of the late Bishop Farrell, of Hamilton, died here on Wednesday, aged 78 years. A daughter resides in Montreal.

Ogdensburg, January 16.—Luke Usher, late president of the Potsdam National Bank and Pierrefield Paper and Mining Company, and a very prominent man, dropped dead in his attorney's office here this morning.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—John Matthews, a well known newspaper man, was found dead in bed this morning. It is thought that epilepsy was the cause.

Kingston, January 16.—Rev. Samuel Houston, M.A., formerly of Tailstone, Que., and this city, died in Belfast, Ireland, General Hospital, on January 3rd. He was over 60 years of age and in recent years was an immigration agent for the Canadian Government.

A MEDICINE FOR THE MINER'S PACK—Prospectors and others going into the mining regions where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, relieve sprains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.—adv.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT DIED.

Cincinnati, Jan. 18.—Dr. C. H. Thurmin hurried up four flights of stairs to attend Mrs. Edmund Buenus, who had been taken suddenly ill with heart trouble. As the doctor entered both he and his patient expired. He, too, had heart disease.

BARON WANTS A WIFE.

New York, Jan. 18.—French nobleman (Baron), decorated, forty-two years old, desires marriage with a lady. Address Baron de Taillac, No. 234 Seventh Avenue, New York.

"I have been in America three months looking for a wife, but can find none to suit me," said Baron de Taillac to-day when asked about the above advertisement by a reporter. The Baron advertised for a wife the day after he landed in New York.

"When I got into the house that night," he said to-day, "I found a basket of letters and many photographs, and not one handsome woman was in the lot. The lady must have money and be good looking."

DANES ARE INDIGNANT.

Copenhagen, Jan. 18.—German Anglophobist views in the swooping away the Danish spy-glow for the Kaiser. A wave of indignation against Germany is now spreading over the country. The newspapers refer to the German insults to King Edward and Lieutenant Christian and the Danish royal family.

ADMIRAL DOUGLAS COMING.

Halifax, Jan. 18.—A cable received at the Admiralty office from England says that Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford will be succeeded shortly in the command of the North American station by Vice-Admiral A. K. Douglas. The new commander-in-chief is expected to arrive on the Ontario on the 28th inst.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 17.—Chief Justice Burford has ordered that in case a negro child of school age in a school district asks for admission, the trustees must provide a separate school house and teacher. This order takes effect in the entire territory.

THE POTTER PALMER PINK.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Chicago has added a new pink which is to be the Mrs. Potter-Palmer carnation. The new flower is large and a brilliant scarlet in color.

Whooping Cough

We mean the whooping-cough. Have your children had it? Better keep them from it, for it's a tedious and dangerous disease. Let us tell you how to manage. Buy a Vapo-Cresolene outfit. It's very simple, for you just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the room. Not a single germ of whooping-cough can live in this vapor.

As it is perfectly safe, let the children sleep in the room and breathe-in this vapor; then any germs that may be in their throat will be destroyed, and thus they will escape the disease. If the children already have the whooping-cough, you should know that the vapor of Cresolene is the only known specific. For all throat and bronchial trouble it brings immediate relief.

Vapo-Cresolene
CURES WHILE YOU SLEEP



O. C. TARBOX, M.D., of Princeton, Minn., in the *Daily Lancet*, February 2nd, 1897:—"Last winter my six year old daughter was taken with whooping-cough, which was epidemic in our town. I tried faithfully the old and recognized treatments in succession but with no success. The paroxysms increased, and finally after three weeks' sickness, with no relief, the little patient's condition was indeed precarious, and I was at my wits' end to know what to do. By chance I was urged to try Vapo-Cresolene.

"Within twelve hours after we first used it, my child breathed easier, the paroxysms abated in length and severity, and in two days she was out of danger and her recovery was rapid and complete.

"Only those of you that have children of your own, and have passed through similar experiences, know how I felt as we saw the little life that was fast slipping away from us coming back. In ten years of hospital and private practice, I have never seen anything like it. In this case and in every case in which I have used Vapo-Cresolene, have I cured my patient, and the cases have been numerous. I do not write this as anything especially new in the treatment of whooping-cough, but in the hope that it may catch the eye of some brother practitioner who may be helped by my experience.

"It is especially valuable in the treatment of infants under six months, who have not the strength to withstand the paroxysms, and whose age precludes much medication. 'It cures while the patient sleeps.'"

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.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 15 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

"What a beautiful house," said one woman to another at a tea. It was newly-decorated, newly-furnished. It was, in fact, almost a new house, for, as one of the guests truly said, the hostess had only to wish and the most expensive of toys for grown-up's houses came to be played with. "And yet," said the woman who spoke first, "it's a pity it's all new so often. She doesn't have her things long enough to grow fond of them. I love my pictures and curtains and chairs and it would hurt me to have them all ousted because they didn't belong to the same period as the new table or the tapestry on the walls." There's something in it worth thinking about. The woman who has the blessing of the fairies on her wishes is not always the happiest of women. She misses the personal interest which a woman of limited means has in her home. Long years of association give to even chairs or tables, something which novelty cannot supply. It is, perhaps, gratifying in one way to be able to sweep the old furnishings out, for power is very sweet while it is new and until its limits have been reached. But, after all, in the great search for happiness it is likely that the woman who touches caressingly the table under which she used to hide more years ago than she cares to tell, gets from her scrutiny of the dear old-fashioned thing, with its memories, more true pleasure than comes from the handsome hall furnishings with the smell of varnish still fresh upon them.

How impatient we are with other people's whims, in spite of that old proverb about glass houses and stone-throwing. No matter what our special fad is we are ready to dandle it at any time, but we are just as ready to point the scornful finger at any other body's little rag dolly. Our doctor, our health-food, our summer resort, our plum pudding and our way of cooking beefsteaks are perfection, we say, and when a friend does a little trumpeting we shake our heads and say, "Poor soul, she's grown quite faddy." How different in size motes and beams do seem to be.

"Dear me," says the country girl in for a visit, "what a good time you do have. It's so jolly to be asked out so much, and to have such lovely rinks and theatres to go to. The shops are so elegant, and it's such fun to be always in a crowd. What a lot of people you know, too. Why, your head bobs continually whenever we go out together. Everything is just at the other end of the telephone and you ought to be the happiest girl alive. The city girl looks at her wearily and smiles, because she's glad the other is having a good time, and, besides, it's always pleasant to have the rest of the world appreciate your good fortune even if you cannot see it that way. When the country girl entertains the city girl the conversation runs something like this: "How fresh the air is here. I could eat it—it smells so good. How quiet and restful it is, to look across the fields and see nothing but them and the sky above! Your house is so quiet, too, with no telephone jingling all the time, and not continual opening and closing of doors. How jolly it is to settle yourself with a book and know that you can go to sleep if you want to. We try to do so much in the city that we must live by the clock, and it's as bad as catching trains all day long." The city visitor will exclaim, too, at the freshness of vegetables, the delightful home made preserves, and cake and bread and butter. She will decide that ham and and chicken are far nicer than beefsteak or sweetbreads, and that fresh eggs, that are fresh eggs, are different from those which are only said to be. The country girl will marvel at her visitor's bad taste, but she, too, will begin to see at least that there are two ways of looking at life in the country.

Once upon a time, there was a woman who was ill in mind, more than in body, though the body suffered too as bodies must from the effect of a restless mind. The woman was rich and that was against her. Had she been poor, she would have grown stronger fighting the wolf at the door. Doctors and nurses and friends and relatives clustered about her. They tried one medicine after another to give her sleep, and when once she did sleep, sweetened water, taken at bed-time, sent her off into pleasant dreams. They massaged her, and dieted her, rested, starved and exercised her. She was pitied and humored, and it was no wonder that she grew a little selfish, that she allowed her likes and dislikes to become matters of paramount importance; that she forgot to consider others. Then one day something went wrong with the man of the house. He had been so quiet and uncomplaining and so devoted to his wife, that no one dreamed of his being ill. "Don't tell my wife," was his one plea to the doctor, but the doctor grunted a little and said: "It won't injure her." It didn't. She stirred out of her selfishness and found she wasn't ill, and hadn't been for some time, but that she had scarcely enough to occupy her mind and busy her fingers, and that it was easy work sliding down into invalidism. She dropped all her little invalid ways, wore a blouse and skirt, instead of a fussy tea gown, made beef broths in place of taking them, and grew better to look at every day. Not many women are so placed that they can be spared from active life without some one bearing more than a full share of care and work. There are always the real sufferers and our hearts are very tender towards them. The ones who are shamming, often without realizing it, are missing from their lives the sweetest of life's pleasures, and are robbing themselves of the peace which comes from a day's work done, and a sense of having been useful to somebody.

I wonder why so many housekeepers play with keys. Of course there's something grandly important in going about jingling the housekeeping keys and feeling that you're of some use in the world, because there couldn't be any dinner unless you were there to open the pantry and the sideboard. It must be an inherited fondness, for, come to think of it, a child may be ever so pleased with a doll's trunk, but she's twice as happy when she discovers it has a really key and will lock.

I'm inclined to think that many housekeepers overdo the key arrangement. It's far better to buy with judgment than to deal out stingily the food for each day. If you have a pack of irresponsibles in the house, it may be necessary to lock the tea and sugar and jam, but if you have honest people about you, a closed door is just as strong as a lock. The housekeeper with her neat store-room, her emergency shelf, her bottles of pickles and of jam, her jars of jelly, her boxes of tea and bags of coffee beans, her barrel of sugar and all the corn-starch and cocoa she needs for a year may choose to lock her store-room door just for neatness' sake. The mean little housekeeper is the one who runs out directly a meal is over and turns the key on the sugar basin and what is left of the pot of jelly. The effect of such surveillance is not good for the people who are watched, and it is not good for the one who does the watching. One day a lady was in her drawing-room entertaining a visitor. She had asked for tea to be brought, and presently a child came in crying, "Mary wants the cake." The mother fumbled in her pocket for the keys, and the child ran off with them. "I would never have a piece of cake in the house if I didn't lock the cake box," she said. "Who would take it?" enquired the visitor. "Oh, the children and the maid," was the careless answer. Whose fault was it, I wonder, that the little boys and girls were taught to steal? Wouldn't it have been better for both their moral and physical natures that they should be taught to restrain themselves in the presence of an unlocked cake-box? One naturally locks away private papers and letters because they concern others as well as ourselves. Some women who have expensive jewellery lock it away and reason the matter out with themselves. The housekeeper with the keys is a sort of ogre. She doesn't want to be. She may even think she isn't, but the undignified scrutiny of the number of pieces of pie and ribs of beef, the counting of cookies and the mental measuring of spoonsful of jam are not the work of a true home-maker. There is something degrading in it. It even seems as if a false value were being put upon food. If mother sets her children an example of temperance in food, if she treats her stomach as a thing with rights, her body as a temple which she is careful not to defile, surely those of her household will be neither gluttons nor thieves in the matter of food. The mother who tells of her children's thieving habits with a laugh is not the truest mother. There are certain foods which may be eaten at the discretion of hungry childhood. There are other foods which are not nourishing enough, and which are too rich to be eaten freely. These should be portioned out by some one with a knowledge of their values as food. Surely a well taught child will wait for a rich cake quite as patiently outside an unlocked cake box, as outside the one which flaunts its padlock and shrieks "You are not to be trusted" in the little one's ears.

"Do you know," said the little widow who traded mournful black garments into the room, "I never loved colors so well as I do now." "Why not wear them?" asked the friend who doesn't believe in mourning garb. "What would people say?" queried the little woman pitifully. There is no answer to that. What would they not say might be easier to report verbatim. But what a pity it is—the black depresses her. It casts the shadow of her sorrow wherever she goes. Her grief is no easier to bear because she has shut herself away from life's merrymaking. True, she had no heart for it at the beginning, but I can't help thinking that if she had worn the dresses her husband liked, if she had taken up the old life just where it was dropped for those dreadful three or four days, it would have been a braver life, with more of real strength and usefulness in it. What a loneliness there is in the shutting of oneself up with sorrow. It is hard enough to bear the wrench that death gives a happy home, but it is harder that one should look out from the prison of mourning customs upon a world of flowers and colors and music, and feel the longing of a sane mind to be where one belongs—out in the sunshine and as near happiness as one can get.

Does she forget her dead—the woman who longs to creep out of the shadows? Oh, dear heart, no! She is living for other people with all the strength of her body and mind. She would have more of both, if the world were a kinder and a less foolish one. It's cruel to push the helpless ones into darkened houses and black clothes and say: "Now, stay there and cry your eyes out, and don't dare to wear colors or show yourself among your kind until we think you have cried long enough."

There are worse sorrows than death ever brought, yet the wives and the mothers and sisters, the husbands and brothers, and the grief-stricken old father are not commanded to wear black. They do not invite criticism when they join their friends and revel in the colors which are only imitations of the glorious tints of sunsets, skies, grass, trees and the far-off shadows of cloud above or hill below. Swing open the blinds of the closed houses, let in God's sunshine, and the rich colors of the flowers, and let sweet music soothe those who suffer. Dress them in colors which are not badges of grief. Teach them to live above bereavement, not to hug it to their hearts. It is hard to bear; only those who have wept out their losses know how hard, but the grave is for the dead only; the living, against their will sometimes, must tread out the winepress alone. It is not the lot of all to suffer, but all can help those who do by fighting the old-time prejudices and curbing the tendency to criticism which we so often exhibit when some mourner decides not to set herself apart from the world she must go on living in, and not to attempt to mark the depth of her grief by the sombreness of her dress.

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.

Willow.—I cannot imagine what I should have guessed at. No one can reveal the future; but then you know that quite as well as I do. 2.—You are energetic, prudent, sensitive, sympathetic and very persistent. 3. The matter of the acrostic is good. Some of the rhymes are a little false, and in one or two places the measure halts.

Old Friend.—Many thanks for the good wishes and the rest. You are practical, genial, hopeful, sympathetic and merciful rather than strictly just.

Sirs.—Do you know the head-wagging exercises for the head and neck? Move the head slowly back and forth and from side to side. Poke the chin out. Roll the head by combining the side to side and back and forward movements into one. Hold your chest up and rub into the neck every night for a month a good cold cream. Do not stretch the skin in applying it, but rather rotate the finger tips and press and roll the flesh beneath them. Cocoa butter is recommended as the best oil for fattening, but many skin specialists do not permit their customers to use it upon the face. 2. You are neat, merry, persistent, generous, practical and fairly hopeful.

M. F. G.—Strict mourning customs say all black for one year, but nowadays so many people prefer to wear black and white, or even to ignore mourning customs with regard to dress, that I hope you will not shut yourself away from the beautiful colors and the beautiful world. 2. You are intuitive, ambitious, sensitive, determined, hopeful and affectionate.

Twentieth Century.—Holidaying does upset one, and it requires, as you say, some "energizing" to get oneself to work. Having had wings we dislike to walk again. Isn't that it? Thank you so much for your good wishes. 2. You are methodical, practical, industrious, independent, resolute and merry-hearted.

Ellen.—I'll have another look for the song. 2. I haven't read "Tristram of Brent." Perhaps some reader will tell you whether in her opinion it is a perfectly good, harmless book to place in the hands of young people." 3. If she knew him before it would be quite correct to renew the acquaintance with a handshake. 4. The box coat is perfectly loose, and is not as good style as the one you enclose a cut of. 5. I'm afraid the disinclination towards married life is not altogether on the part of young men. Once upon a time there were married women and old maids. Now there are women who marry and women who choose "careers." If any woman thinks she will be happier in any career in the world than as wife and mother in a good man's home, she makes a great mistake, and finds it out too late. It costs a good deal to keep up an establishment nowadays and being a woman I can say to a woman that we seem to need a great many things which our mothers and grandmothers would have thought quite unnecessary. 6. I think the best is the nicest. Couldn't you arrange for it, and save the money on ice cream and matinee tickets. That's the way I do. 7. You're a nice girl to let me off the delineation.

Blue Bell.—I'm very glad to have your letter. You should be able to wear light blue, dark green, brown, gray, tan shades, and old rose. I'm glad you love Montreal. In fact I do not see how you could do otherwise. Your good wishes are very welcome indeed. 2. The dark neck may be whitened by an application of almond meal and lemon juice made into a paste. Use it twice a week, rubbing into your neck as if it were soap and you were sure your neck was very dirty. You may fatten it with cocoa butter, rubbing at night. After washing each day, bathe with a lotion of alcohol 2 oz., water 2 oz., and benzoin 15 drops. This is all recommended by a skin specialist, but don't call me names if you don't look like another girl inside a month. 3. You are sympathetic, ardent, decisive, intuitive, very methodical, affectionate and self-controlled.

Annifred.—I'm glad you think more of other people and whether the sauciness will hurt or not. 2. You seem very practical and perhaps just a little more just than merciful even yet. No. 1, affectionate, fairly resolute, fairly industrious, independent, self-reliant, and hopeful. No. 2, Executive, independent, self-willed, ambitious, resolute, fairly generous and very enduring.

Betty.—I wish you would tuck away in your little head the fact that I'm glad to get letters, glad to answer them, and glad you care to write. You don't please me a bit when you say you won't bother me for a long time. Bother me some more, soon, that's a dear girl. 2. I daresay he was lonely, and as there were the two of you, it was probably quite correct. It would have been nicer to have had a married friend or your mother with you.

Pauline.—I do not recollect your letter, but are you sure you didn't miss your answer. Many thanks for all the good wishes. 2. I wouldn't make the gift to the man friend if I were you. 2. No. 3. You did all that was necessary. Don't bother about it any more. I'm so sorry you needed to write twice, but don't ever run away with the idea that I'm offended.

Phracia.—Yes, it's the old story and the new one, and the sweetest one. You are a lucky girl, I think, but why, oh why, do you give way to forebodings and unpleasant thoughts of various kinds? There's only one way to make a life worth while and that is to make every day worth while. Don't wait for all your happiness from the by-and-bye. Take it as you go along. Are you just a little inclined to worry and fidget over little cares and troubles. Don't. Use oil and smoothing irons on every day's life. Don't ever ruffle even your own feelings. Things will curl up at the edges and ravel out and pucker up just out of sheer contrarity. Don't assist them. Outwit them. Subdue them, and hold your nerves well in check. I'm glad to have had your letter, and won't it be lovely if there are the bluest kind of skies over the days just around the corner?

J. M. B.—Ambitious, methodical, persistent, and self-controlled.

Elith.—Charity, mirth, a little carelessness, fair hope and self-control.

C. N.—Practical, resolute, generous, systematic and persistent.

C. H. D.—Hopeful, ardent, fairly sincere, a little whimsical and resolute.

M. S. M.—Sensitive, methodical, a little imperious, mirthful and courageous.

S. C. C.—Hopeful, affectionate, generous, methodical and self-reliant.

W. E. C.—Executive, ambitious, merry, sincere and fairly sensitive.

W. A. S.—Sensitive, hopeful, merry, executive, sincere and adaptable.

Geraldine J.—Persistent, merry, hopeful, candid, sympathetic and a little self-willed.

Sharon.—What a nice kind reader you are to send so many good wishes. 2. Executive, sensitive, hopeful, affectionate, persistent and happy-hearted.

Bessie L.—Hopeful, practical, methodical and intuitive.

P. R. M.—Neat, sensitive, intuitive, impulsive and very generous.

Carrie.—Resolute, affectionate, hopeful, persistent and very ambitious.

Eddie.—Independent, intuitive, very generous, courageous and self-controlled.

M. L. S.—Ambitious, affectionate, resolute, enduring and sensitive.

Peter.—Decisive, ambitious, industrious, fairly candid, merry and hopeful.

J. C.—Daring, decisive, methodical, and fairly generous.

Martin.—Loquacious, vivacious, persistent and just a little vain.

Reba.—Daring, candid, original and very determined.

Lascar.—Impetuous, mirthful, hopeful and sincere.

Doughboy.—Candid, generous, fairly industrious, sympathetic and hopeful.

Jennie.—Impulsive, diligent, self-reliant, affectionate and persevering.

Dolly Gray.—Prudent, resolute, self-willed, persistent, very neat and very reticent.

Allie.—Courageous, determined, diligent, a little suspicious and very warm-hearted.

Aunt John.—Got your aunties and uncles mixed up a little haven't you? You are ambitious, enduring, unselfish, hopeful, and as "extravagant as they make 'em."

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.

JUGGED HARE.

Jugged hare is a favorite dish with the housekeeper of delicate tastes. Materials—A hare, some good stock (about three pints), a small onion stuck with cloves, some lemon peel, pepper and salt, some forcemeat balls, juice of one lemon, some butter or dripping. Skin and dress the hare and roast from half an hour to an hour according to size of hare. Baste often. Then cut it up into small pieces, put these into an earthen jar with a cover, pouring sufficient stock over them to cover them, then add the onion, lemon peel, pepper, salt, etc. Put the jar into a slow oven and allow the contents to simmer for three hours. When done take out the pieces of hare and pour the gravy into a clean saucepan, adding more stock and lemon juice. When the gravy is just about to boil pour it over the pieces of hare and send to the table very hot.

MOCK PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Select a large calf's liver and lard it thickly over the top. Put it in a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped onion, one bay leaf, six cloves, one dozen peppercorns, a blade of mace, one saltspoonful of salt, one lump of loaf sugar and one pint of good stock. Cover closely and braise in a moderate oven for three hours. When done cut the meat in thin slices, put it in a bowl and strain over it the broth. Let stand over night then pound to a paste, adding one teaspoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of paprika, and a teaspoon of Worcester sauce. Pack in jars and turn out when cold.

Milk and cream are not often served with afternoon tea, but as many persons do not enjoy the tea without one or the other, it will seem more hospitable to provide them. Do not omit the small bowl, which will be so handy for the tea bags, or any portion which may be left, if a second cup is desired. Small hemstitched napkins of the finest linen, or, if your means will not permit this, the dainty paper napkins, will give your guest a measure of enjoyment far in excess of your labor in providing them.

Matches must not be forgotten; then, with all these articles in readiness, when some friend comes in unexpectedly, and especially if she be from a distance and cannot remain to your evening meal, you may leave the room for a moment and bring in a plate of wafers, the sliced lemon, a tiny pitcher of cream and a pitcher of fresh water, with a tumbler. Do not ask her if she will have tea before you begin making it, because she will probably decline. Simply go on with your part as if it were your daily custom.

ORANGE CHEESE CAKES.

Peel the yellow rind from two oranges and boil in a saucepan of water until tender. Drain, and when cold pound to a paste with one-quarter of a pound each of powdered sugar and butter. When smooth add gradually the beaten yolk of eight eggs, and one tablespoonful each of brandy and sherry. Line some patty pans with puff paste, fill with the mixture, and bake in a quick oven.

NOTES.

Sometimes a chicken or turkey will brown too fast durig roasting. Cover with a buttered paper during the last hour in the oven, tucking the paper in carefully about the fowl.

When stuffing is to be served cold always add an egg, which improves the taste.

If your family is small, or a turkey is large, do not carve more than one side of the bird. It leaves the remainder in more sightly condition for a second appearance at table.

Always scrub a goose inside and out with hot strong soap suds; it is the only method which will effectually remove the oily substance which exudes from the skin. After this treatment wash well in cold water, holding under the faucet, and dry with a towel.

Tough ducks or fowls ought to be steamed for an hour, then roasted. They will be much improved for this tendering process.

The secret of a good brown sauce is to brown the butter, not burn it, before adding the flour; then brown both together. After pouring in the stock, if it is not dark enough, add a spoonful of caramel or kitchen bouquet. Always allow a larger amount of flour for brown sauce than for white; the browning of the flour takes away from its thickening properties.

If a sauce has to be set away, put a little butter on top to melt, while still hot. It will prevent a crust forming on top of the sauce as it cools.

The knowledge of making sauces is most important to the good cook, and it is a very simple knowledge to acquire. White, brown, Hollandaise and drawn butter sauce are the base of nearly all others, and from these with slight variations may be evolved soubise, shrimp, caper, egg, espagnole, mushroom, piquante, olive, champagne, celery, lobster, Bentnaise, Trianon, Figaro, Creole, port wine and currant jelly sauces; nearly all the additions requisite to any meat dish found in every day use.

If any fat has splattered the stove while frying or broiling, wipe it off immediately with a newspaper.

Never add wine or flavoring extracts to a dish till it is cold. If put in while hot much of the flavor passes off in the steam.

All canned vegetables should be opened and set aside, if possible out of doors, for some time, perhaps half an hour, before using. Thus the oxygen, removed in the process of canning, is restored to them, and with it much of the fresh taste.

YOUR FAITH will be as strong as ours if you try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

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.

Karl's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

PITTER-PATTER

The host calls first for the chaperon before going for the young woman, unless it is arranged that they are to meet at her house. At a supper after the theatre he seats the chaperon first, and treats her as the guest of honor.

An entertainment at his bachelor apartments, at the annex of his club, or at a restaurant of reputation, may be enjoyed by young girls properly chaperoned. One of his own married kinswomen would give much dignity to the gaiety.

When a lady is invited to be chaperon for a special occasion, a carriage is always sent to take her to the place appointed, if the host does not call for her, and it returns to take her home.

A chaperon should endeavor to make herself so agreeable that her society will not be more of a penance to the young man who falls to her lot then she can help. She need not "talk down" to him, and in her conversation she should remember that the young do not enjoy grave subjects when merriment has been the object of their meeting. Neither should she try to place herself on his level and assume airs of juvenility.

Some stupid person made the statement that there were thousands of superfluous women in the world, and the statement was carried home to them with a force and frequency that became distinctly unpleasant.

Had there been real truth in the matter, it would not have been stupid in the least. It would have been appalling, inasmuch as it meant no husbands for thousands of women who would make ideal wives. As a matter of fact, the surplus of women is limited to a few localities, and the real excess is masculine and more than 15,000,000 strong.

It was a wise move on the part of women who had lived where men were scarce and consequently independent to map out a life wherein men were not necessary. It is not pleasant to be kept from concert, theater or lecture because some man has not had the good taste and kindness to invite one, or to forego pleasant meals in public places for the same exasperating reason.

But it is worse than unpleasant to be obliged to accept attentions from uncongenial men in order to secure a part of the world's merrymaking, so it seems particularly wise to evolve a condition where both unpleasant features could be eliminated. The bachelor girl has had a very pleasant time in life since the world took her seriously. She had to fight her way through ridicule and scorn, but she quietly prepared her home and mapped out her course and incidentally brought dismay to the other sex. She turned aside unwelcome attention and refused undesirable husbands.

We have grown so accustomed to the bouquet de corsage with outdoor attire that knots and choux of velvet or crepe are a feature of our winter bodices. Pearls and clusters of white flowers have been a boon this year with so much black, and a chou of ribbon with a few white flowers is now considered permissible with black dresses.

We never know how good we were going to be until the opportunity is past.

Don't waste your pity on the man who starts out to get something for nothing; he is more than apt to get his just desserts.

People wouldn't take half so many risks if there were no one besides themselves to fasten the blame upon in case of failure.

Presentiment is a quality we frequently discover ourselves to have possessed—when the thing has happened.

There are two great classes of miserable people in the world—those who worry because they have no money and those who worry because they have to worry over the money they have.

It is sadder to lose a friend than a fortune. Most any man will tell you this—who has never had a fortune to lose.

Every man has to pay his own tuition in the school of life—and some pretty heavy mortgages besides.

Those people who are always tired of doing nothing are generally without the energy to do something.

The first rule of economy is to stop spending what you haven't, then you will soon have something upon which to economize.

It is often a more difficult matter to reconcile ourselves to other people's successes than to our own defeats.

Somebody who recently interviewed Stoddart said: He sat me in a basket chair and took a seat opposite, leaning forward and looking at me with his wide, gray eyes, half amused and serious.

"I made lots of money," he said rather ruefully, "lots of it! But I speculated, and I dabbled in apartment houses, and—I lost it. So I must go on working for a couple of years, until my lawyer son has quite established himself. When I retire, my dear sir, I shan't do it quietly. You'll know it—ah!—you'll know it."

He laughed at his words. The present seemed more interesting than the past. "When I get ready to say good-bye," he went on, "I shall do it properly. Joe Jefferson told me that at my farewell appearance we would play together, and it would be an interesting occasion, and Stoddart would disappear in a blaze of glory. He's a wonderful man, is Jefferson. In all my long career I've never seen another instance of an actor who, year in and year out, could present one play, and crowd the theatre at all times. It is unique in the history of the stage. I suppose people go to see 'Rip' because they're afraid they won't get another chance, and want to go on record as having seen it. I have to learn new parts all the time, and I've reached an aged when it is hard—hard—to do so."

"I'm dreadfully nervous," said Mr. Stoddart, "every time I play a new part. It is an awful wrench. Think of all the stuff that I've crowded into my head for half a century! It isn't so easy now. These young fellows who play long parts in new plays astonish me. I see them telling funny stories in the wings and then bounding on the stage to their cues. And I say to myself, 'How do they do it? It is beyond me.' Would you ever have thought I was nervous?"

He asked it rather eagerly, and I was bound to answer in the negative. He said "Ah!" again—one of his Stoddart-y "Ahs!"

Lady Malmesbury says: "The great curse of our day is that we are all gorged with amusements, so that those who give themselves up to this pursuit are shortly assailed by a desolating cloud of boredom, which is only another name for surfeit." This boredom, this weariness, this most fatiguing of pursuits, seems reason sufficient to many people to account for women flying to narcotics, and is probably also the cause of girls losing more than they can afford at the bridge-table.

"Are the children of the present dressed to death?" is a question just now greatly agitating the minds of certain mothers who do not disdain to revolve their opinions on common sense axles. Americans touring through Scotland used to be horrified by seeing so many children of the better classes running about barefooted. It is, however, one of the few ideas that has been imported successfully. Not over-rich but refined parents have come to recognize the fact that children's feet grow so rapidly that keeping them properly shod is a matter not alone of expenditure, but extreme care. A child's arms may outgrow his shirt sleeves, his legs lengthening almost miraculously, leave his knickerbockers absurdly short. Appearances and efforts there are only shoddiness to spoil by so. That is not the case with the boots and shoes of the growing child. If these be too tight or short, they are not only extremely painful at the time, but a cause of permanent injury in future years. If the interests of parents are too much engrossed otherwise to give particular attention to the growth of their children's feet, and the contraction of their shoes caused by wetting and drying, then infinitely preferable is the barefooted alternative. This prevailed in not a few of the fashionable suburban resorts; neighboring and elsewhere, last summer. It should be added that this barefooted condition originated in a prescription among our foremost medical men who aver that "during the summer months children may safely and healthfully go unshod." This verdict is certainly humane, in view of the coarse, clumsy, ill-shaped shoes constantly in evidence on tender little feet during the summer outing. What about gloves for the little ones? Nature has proven herself the most faultless moulder, therefore we can place the precious dimpled hands in her trustworthy grasp, knowing they will be turned out symmetrical as possible. Children should never wear gloves, only as the cold and frosts of winter demand them as protection. A much-commented-upon feature of a recent fashionable wedding was a barefooted child-bridesmaid, her almost faultless feet and ankles gleaming like ivory beneath sheer skirts of white chiffon. In complimenting the mother upon the odd innovation, her reply was that she "never lost a favorable opportunity to let the little girl go barefooted." Whatever may be the opinion for occasions of ceremony, children certainly enjoy and profit by the liberty within proper limit.

Madge Merton

A good cook knows the advantages of

Bovril



It is always prepared. Makes delicious broth in two minutes. It is so simple to use, so very pure and nourishing. Makes a score of recherché dishes and improves as many more. BOVRIL is the vital essence of the best lean beef.

CHANGE OF LIFE

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer,

President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop for good, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.



MRS. E. SAILER.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering,—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since,—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 736½ Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

When one stops to think about the good Mrs. Sailer derived from Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine, it seems almost beyond belief yet it is all true as stated in her letter published above at her own request.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

As a matter of positive fact Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of letters from women who have been safely carried through that danger period "Change of Life." Mrs. Sailer's cure is not an unusual one for Mrs. Pinkham's medicine to accomplish.

No other person can give such helping advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for none have had such a great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

$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 letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

How to Play Ping-Pong

By the Champion Of All England . .

Constant practice of new strokes, thought out during spare moments, is the secret of success at ping-pong, writes Mr. F. Parker, the champion of All England.

Every day before playing at the recent tournament I thought of something new, and when playing, sacrificed games for the sake of the stroke until success was assured.

First of all I will describe the most important strokes, without any reference to what may be called the strategy of the game.

To perform these strokes it is necessary for the racquet to be held as short as possible. I should recommend every one to try to play with the thumb and first finger on opposite sides of the framework of the racquet, the other fingers holding the handle, which should not project beyond the palm of the hand. The racquet should be made of vellum of good quality.

PING-PONG DICTIONARY.

BACKHAND PLAY.—The bat is grasped with the knuckles outward. Useful for half-volleying.
BREAK.—See screw.
COURTS.—The ping-pong table, nine feet long by five wide, divided in the middle by the net.
CROUCH SMASH.—An invention of the champion. It is an overhand stroke made at the edge of the table, the player being in a crouching position.
DEAD BALL.—The ball is dead after the second bounce from the time it leaves the player's racquet, and cannot then be hit.
DIAGONAL PLAY.—From corner to corner diagonally. It usually means brief rallies.
DRIVE.—A hard, straight stroke with no screw.
FOREHAND PLAY.—The racquet is held with the palm of the hand facing the ball. Good for drives.
HALF-VOLLEY.—Purely defensive. The ball is taken at the moment of bouncing, and rebounds almost by its own impetus.
LET.—If, in serving, the ball touches the net, and then lands in the right court, it is a "let" and counts to no one. In returns, a net ball counts as as usual.
PING-PONG.—"The murmur of the racquets," from which the science derives its name.
RALLY.—A long succession of returns.
RETURN.—The reply to service.
SCREW.—The spin on a ball imparted by a drawing motion of the racquet. Causes the ball to curve in mid-air and break at an angle.
SERVICE.—The first stroke in each point. Players serve alternately.
SHOOT.—By giving top-spin (q. v.) to a ball it will shoot instead of rising after a bounce.
SMASH.—Impossible to take. The force of the body is put into a downward stroke. It is somewhat dangerous to attempt this stroke, as the ball may miss the table altogether.
TOP-SPIN. — Given by an upward movement of the racquet during the instant that the ball touches the vellum, keeps the ball low, and causes it to shoot violently like a cricket-ball on a wet pitch.
UNDER-CUT.—The reverse of "top-spin." If severe, will cause the ball to bounce back again over the net. Checks the speed of the ball and may cause your opponent to miscalculate its whereabouts at the critical moment.

The service claims attention first. I hold the ball a little below the level of the table, and stand about a yard and a half back. Throwing the ball up a little, I hit it straight towards the spot where I wish it to fall. Directly the racquet touches the ball it must be drawn upwards sharply, the spin thus imparted causing it to fall rapidly and "shoot." If the racquet be drawn sideways, the ball can be made to break in either direction. For a slow service hold the racquet so that its surface is parallel to the floor, and cut the ball as quickly as possible. It will rise very slowly and break almost at right angles.

The strokes apart from the service can be divided into two main classes—(a) the half-volley, (b) all other strokes.

A half-volley is a ball taken immediately after striking the table. You hit where you think the ball will be, not at the ball itself. It is, therefore, almost impossible to actually hit in half-volleying; it is the ball which hits your racquet and bounces off.

This is purely defensive play. To attack, the ball must be struck after it has reached the top of the bounce or even later, for then only have you complete command over the ball.

I will first talk of the forehand stroke. By a forehand stroke I mean that the palm of the hand faces the ball.

First comes the drive, when the ball falls on the right-hand side of the table.

Swing the racquet freely at the ball so that the handle is further away from your body than the bottom. Directly you feel the racquet touch the ball give a sharp pull upwards. This will help greatly to keep the ball within the court by the spin imparted.

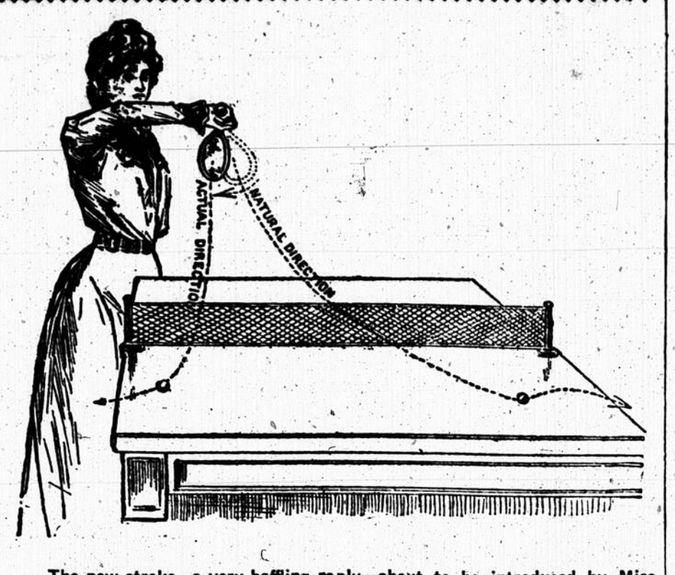
Next suppose that the ball drops on the left-hand court.

Step sharply across, and swinging the racquet from right to left parallel to the table, as if you were driving to the left, let the hand bend back so that the ball is actually sent short down the right-hand side with a screw that makes it almost impossible to take.

When the ball bounces rather high it can be smashed straight on to the table, but if your opponent gets back so as to take the return, turn your wrist so that the ball is gently hit at right angles to the flight or even somewhat underneath; it will drop close to the net and come straight up or even bounce back over the net.

A very effective stroke in reply to a hard drive is that shown in the illustration, which I may call the "crouch smash." As the ball comes towards you, crouch down and hit the ball with the racquet above the wrist just as it passes the edge of the table. This is a good return for a hard service, but is most difficult to accomplish. All these strokes can be done easier, as owing to the wrist having more play in the proper direction a greater twist can be imparted to the ball.

In addition, a ball falling on the right-hand side of the court can be driven with the back of the hand in any desired direction. I only use this stroke in case I am pressed by a hard ball.

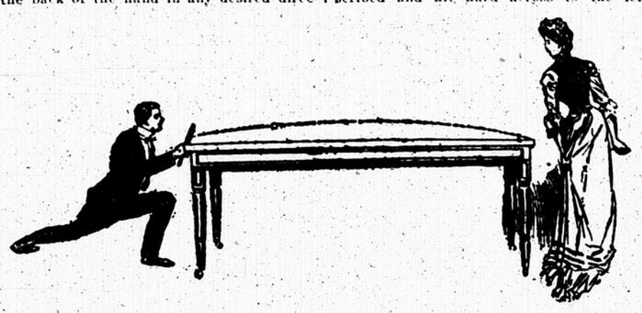


The new stroke—a very baffling reply—about to be introduced by Miss Bantock, the lady champion of all England. By a quick turn of the wrist at the moment of striking, the ball takes a course which appears to be entirely opposed to the natural law.

Now for the, to my mind, most interesting part of the game—namely, its strategy or science, as apart from the "moves," so to speak.

It will be gathered from the strokes described above that I play both back and fore hand. This gives many more opportunities for deceiving an opponent. Variety is the secret of success; never let your opponent anticipate your intentions.

Playing in the tournament the other day, I had some amusing experiences. I drove three or four balls from right to left, and then hit the ball straight down the side line by turning my wrist back. My opponent at the moment the ball hit the table on one side was holding his racquet to take it the other. Again, I had driven the ball hard from left to right backhand. It was returned weakly to the same place. Instead of driving back-hand, I stepped across as described above and hit the ball forehand to the same spot. My opponent seeing me step to the left dashed across, thinking I should drive to the vacant space. He was disappointed. The next time a similar thing occurred, only he, learning by experience, stayed where he was. What could I do but use the first stroke described and hit hard across to the left.



THE "CROUCH SMASH."

A sensational coup invented by the Ping-Pong champion. His opponent generally finds that this is practically unplayable.

Again, I say, vary your strokes as much as possible. After playing a hard hitting game so as to keep your adversary well away from the table, start a series of short cross shots, so that he has to lean well over the table. When he has got quite used to it and begins to feel happy and quiet, a hard drive will usually be effective.

One of the most annoying things that can happen is for the ball to hit the top of the net and literally crawl over. But that is nothing to a ball hitting the post hard, then dropping on the net and finally on the edge of the table. Playing against the boy who got third prize at the Queen's Hall, I have once or twice turned away from the table thinking the stroke was won, and found that he had taken it about a foot from the ground with his back to the table.

When driven to swing round a great deal to take a hard drive, after hitting the ball do not stop and turn back, but continue the swing the same way so as to make a complete circle; you get square with the table much quicker by doing this. I have chiefly spoken of drives falling near the side lines. These are usually more difficult to take than a ball straight down the centre. But used occasionally so as to cause surprise, it is most effective. The spin imparted by practically all the strokes mentioned not only makes the ball break off the table, but curve very considerably in the air. So much so, that a player who meets them for the first time frequently misses the ball altogether.

Now to describe a game as played at Hendon for four players. Fix a tape down the middle of the table, dividing it into four oblongs. I take the right half of one side and my partner the left. In the first game I serve and play every ball into my opponent's left-hand court; it must be returned to my partner's half, and he must send it to our other opponent, who has to return to me. Any ball returned to the wrong court counts as if it did not touch the table. Vary the rotation every game, so that every one plays diagonally and straight.

I must add a little advice to beginners. Don't get disheartened if you find that for the first few games the ball never touches your racquet. It will come in time. Try at first simply to hit the ball with the middle of the racquet. The rest will come. Then commence to develop the strokes described above. When fairly accurate take another, and so on until you begin to get ideas of your own, then develop them.

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Send us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you *free of any charge* this SOLID OREGON SILVER SUGAR SHELL. You don't have to buy anything. The gift is unconditional. It is a bid for your everlasting friendship and good will, and if you do not read this advertisement through and answer it at once, it will be a loss to yourself and a disappointment to us.



With the Sugar Shell we will send you 6 packages of Standard Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money, and we will give you *absolutely free* a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as your Sugar Shell, and also a Set of 6 Full-Size Solid Oregon Silver Teaspoons. If you fail to sell our Medicines, return them to us and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift, it being *free* in any event. Our Solid Oregon Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They always look as well, and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. There is nothing else like them except Sterling Silver, and nothing "just as good." Now, please don't throw this paper down and say to yourself, "I'll write to those Electine people to-morrow." This is not an opportunity to put off and forget. Just sign and return the attached request *to-day*, that is all you have to do. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, postpaid. Remember, even if you fail to sell our Goods, you at least have *an Elegant Sugar Shell, worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort.*

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Ship immediately, by mail, 1 Solid Oregon Silver Sugar Shell and Six 25-cent Packages of Electine Remedies. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as Sugar Shell, and also Six Full-Size Solid Oregon Silver Teaspoons. If I fail to sell the Medicine, I will return it to you within 30 days, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift from you.

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When Woman Conspires

A sudden awaking to voices and laughter in the great gilded drawing room betokened the advent of the men. Lady Arbuth, in the shadowy embrasure of the window, watched the white-fronted members of the community group themselves as seemed best to them. A moment later young Carrington responded to her inviting smile.

"Oh, I say, Lady Arbuth," he began as he seated himself beside her, "we smoked half a dozen cigars to one all-absorbing topic to-night—the diamonds you wore at Lady Carte's dinner! Your husband was telling us that they are an heirloom!"

Lady Arbuth smiled, well pleased.

She was a pretty, dainty woman—a charming picture in her setting of shimmering, shell-pink satin and rare old lace, and Carrington gazed at her with ill-concealed admiration. Just now she was the centre of attraction among Lady Daring's Christmas house party, and unanimously declared to be "thrown away" upon Sir John Arbuth—an opinion in which the lady in question doubtless acquiesced with all her heart. If Arbuth had gone a-wooing without that diamond heirloom in the background, his chance had been infinitesimal.

"He fired the enthusiasm of our millionaire and diamond expert, Van Meyer, and he promised, upon your behalf, to submit the necklace for his inspection in the smoke-room to-night——"

Carrington paused, somewhat awkwardly. It was evident, even to his limited comprehension, that his words were unwelcome.

Her face had paled to ash color, save for the patches of pink in either cheek, and she beat her foot nervously upon the floor.

Carrington was beginning to stammer an apology, when Sir John's great figure loomed before them and extricated him from the situation.

"Van Meyer wants a closer inspection of your diamonds, Lulu," he said.

"You see, you need not suspect us of any felonious intent," put in Carrington, perpetrating his small joke with restored equanimity. "Your husband will be present."

Lady Arbuth smiled a sickly smile.

By a supreme effort she mastered her agitation and skilfully diverted the conversation into smoother channels. She clung to the faint hope that in a couple of hours her husband and Mr. Van Meyer would have forgotten her diamonds. To Lady Arbuth, tottering upon the brink of a precipice which her mind shrank from contemplating, the evening dragged to an interminable length. When discussion and argument ran rife upon the all-important topic of game shooting she breathed more freely, but she shivered beneath the meditative gaze of Van Meyer's lazy eyes. He was a stout, over-dressed, self-important individual, for whom she had conceived an intuitive dislike. And then the blow fell. Her husband approached her once more.

"What about the diamonds, Lulu?" Can your maid give them to me?"

"I shall see," she said, hastily, and made her escape. A few moments later an imperative peal of the electric bell summoned the French maid Manette to her mistress's presence. Lady Arbuth was standing helplessly before the cheval mirror in her bedroom, the glittering necklace dangling from her hand.

"Manette, there is a gentleman here interested in diamonds—an expert, a connoisseur—and he wishes to inspect my diamonds!"

The Frenchwoman threw up her hands and eyes to the ceiling. Her fertile brain had instantly grasped the situation. "The gentleman will discover that the diamonds are but paste, a sham, and Sir John will be told the trick that my lady played upon him!" she cried.

"Oh, hush!" whispered Lady Arbuth.

She wrung her hands in despair. Her husband's eyes had been opened to a certain extent to her vanity and folly; but she shrank from the consequences of his righteous wrath if he should learn that she had disposed of the family diamonds to satisfy the demands of her dressmaker.

"For some time they confronted each other in mute despair, their joint guilt forging an equalizing link between mistress and maid. Manette had been the discreet go-between in the matter of the diamonds, and it had seemed to Lady Arbuth but a trifling risk to run for the possession of some thousands of pounds and a sham necklace, which to her eyes made as brave a show as the priceless old heirloom. The exposure now imminent made her shudder in anticipation. All her pretty penitence and blandishments would not weigh one whit with John against his lofty intolerance of deceit. And Mr. Van Meyer would whisper—nasty little rumors of the worthlessness of the famous diamonds would get afloat—she would never be able to show her face in a London draying-room again!

She was not a clever woman, and she relied with a last throb of hope, upon the maid's ready wit.

"They must not appear—they have been stolen! Yes, there is nothing easier. My lady gone to fetch the diamonds, but they are gone! The burglar has been before her!"

Manette's sallow skin was flushed; she gloried in intrigue. Lady Arbuth caught eagerly at the suggestion. Without a pause a "tangled web" she thrust the necklace into Manette's hand and fled downstairs.

The party assembled in the drawing-room were startled by the appearance in the doorway of a wild-eyed, incoherent apparition.

"My diamonds are gone! John, the necklace has been stolen!" Lady Arbuth panted.

For a few moments confusion prevailed. Lady Daring subsided into a chair almost in hysterics, and the host, Sir Roland, was hardly less distressed. Lady Arbuth wished, from her soul, that she had left this dramatic disclosure to the subtle Manette. However, she adhered to her original story with creditable coolness. She had opened her jewel-case in the presence of her maid Manette—and the diamonds were missing!

"I am deeply distressed that this should have happened beneath my roof, Arbuth," Sir Roland was reiterating. "But the case lies in a nutshell. It is among the servants, of course, and everybody must be searched."

Lady Arbuth's face grew still more ghastly.

There was a malicious little feminine whisper with regard to her faded and aged appearance.

If this theory were started, of course suspicion would immediately fall upon Manette, and the diamonds would be discovered in her possession!

"Have I not said that I saw the burglar?" she cried.

"He just escaped through the window of the dressing-room as I entered—an insignificant-looking man, with fair hair, but a fiendish cast of countenance. I flew for my necklace, but it was gone!"

She was beginning to feel quite proud of her histrionic talent. There was a simultaneous volley of exclamations. A couple of young men slipped from the room to investigate the scene, and, if possible, capture the thief redhanded. Meanwhile, sympathy and condolences were heaped upon the heroine of the hour.

"It is most unfortunate, but I predict that your jewels will be in your own possession again within twenty-four hours, Lady Arbuth," declared Sir Roland. "I shall telephone to the police station here, and through them communicate with Scotland Yard. Should you know the burglar again?"

"Certainly." Lady Arbuth answered, mendaciously. "I shall never forget the expression of his glaring, dark eyes——" She shuddered.

"I though you said he was fair!" somebody remarked.

The heroine flushed and cast an almost frightened glance at the speaker. She met the mocking eye of the millionaire. Mr. Van Meyer. Sir John drew nearer to his wife's side and laid his hand protectingly upon her shoulder.

"You were over-wrought, dear, and it is no wonder," he said tenderly. "This has been a terrible experience for you."

"But he had dark eyes!" Lady Arbuth persisted hysterically. She clung gratefully to her husband's arm. "I noticed what a curious contrast his eyes and hair were, and I should know him anywhere.

"That is very important," Sir Roland put in. Until far into the night chaos reigned supreme in the orderly establishment at The Towers. The domestics were collected, in a fluttering, excited body, and solemnly denied having noticed anything amiss. An under-housemaid was sharply reprimanded for leaving the window in question open, which happened to be easy of access from without, and tearfully proclaimed that she had made it secure that evening. However, it had been found open—owing to the prompt action of Manette—and the girl's protest was looked upon as a frightened fib. After due search had been made, it was found that other property was intact. The burglar had been content with his great prize, and Lady Arbuth was the sole sufferer. She had been, perforce, obliged to interview the fussy and important village constable, who had duly entered her statement in his note-book, and there matters rested—for the present.

Lady Arbuth sanguinely congratulated herself and Manette in the privacy of her bed-room.

"It is superb! My lady has missed her vocation on the stage!" muttered the admiring conspirator. "I made bold to follow my lady unobserved, and listen to her statement, and then—it was but the work of a moment to slip away and throw open the window, while those stupids considered the proper step to take!"

The following morning after breakfast Sir John Arbuth mysteriously drew his wife aside.

"The constable, Briggs, thinks he has got hold of your burglar, my dear," he whispered. "Sir Roland, who is a magistrate, is interviewing them in his study, and you are required to identify the man!"

Lady Arbuth paled and shrank away peevishly. Was she never to be done with this miserable farce?

"I don't want to punish any man, John, and I cannot see him again. It would make me ill!" she faltered.

But Arbuth was adamant.

"Nonsense, Lulu! In consideration for our host and hostess this affair must be cleared up at once."

Sir Roland, seated at his writing table, had assumed a most magisterial air, and glowered upon the cringing, villainous type of tramp who had fallen into the clutches of the ferocious Briggs. Lady Arbuth noticed, with a twinge of misgiving, that Van Meyer was also present.

"Ah, thank you, Lady Arbuth—a form that cannot be dispensed with, you see!" said Sir Roland.

Briggs stepped eagerly into the foreground.

Thanks to Lady Arbuth's lucid description he had no doubts with regard to the identity of the prisoner.

Fair hair, dark eyes, criminal type of feature. Prisoner professed to be a pedlar, and his pack had been searched, though the constable was bound to admit nothing of a more incriminating nature had been discovered than sundryy reels of cotton, packets of needles and such-like cheap ware.

"But he is not the man! He bears no resemblance to the burglar!" Lady Arbuth broke in impatiently.

Briggs drew back and sulked.

"Is the lady quite sure?" he asked. "The description—"Lady Arbuth winced.

"Yes," she cried quickly, "but this man's nose turns up, and—and—the other's was hooked; I noticed it particularly!"

"You have made a mistake, Briggs," remarked Sir Roland disappointedly. Briggs scowled. It was hard to be baulked of his prey by such a trivial freak of nature as the shape of a nose.

"So Lady Arbuth must be resigned to the loss of her jewels for a little longer!" said Mr. Van Meyer pleasantly.

Lady Arbuth's neighbor at the dinner-table that night chuckled softly to himself. Her distaste of his society was very evident, and he rather relished it than otherwise. He held this haughty, dainty woman, this brilliant social star, in the hollow of his hand.

Now, she had turned her back upon him, as it were, and her face to the young man upon her other hand, who happened to be Carrington. Mr. Van Meyer bore this state of things during several courses, but at length he ventured a remark.

"You have no clue, then, to your loss?" he said, tentatively.

Lady Arbuth shrugged her pretty shoulders. "I must refer you to my husband, Mr. Van Meyer," she replied, coldly. "I cannot embark upon the tiresome subject again."

"Indeed!" drawled Mr. Van Meyer, meditatively. "But I have gleaned a few little scraps of information that I shall be happy to impart to you—or do you refer me to your husband?"

Lady Arbuth's trembling hand attempted to lift her champagne glass to her lips—and failed.

"What do you know?" she whispered hoarsely.

"I shall tell you what I know later on, if you will deign to spare me a moment," he answered, quietly.

How she endured the remainder of that dinner and the trivial small talk around her Lady Arbuth never knew.

Nemesis, in the dread shape of Mr. Van Meyer, had overtaken her. She and Manette had deemed themselves clever, and had indeed been gifted with sufficient wit to deceive the credulous, easy-going Englishmen, to whom a lady's word was law. But Mr. Van Meyer had seen through their elaborate subterfuges, and laughed in his sleeve the while. Yes, she was in his power, and she had no reason to hope that he would be merciful. Her reign had come to an untimely end; to-morrow all these people who worshipped her shrine would look askance at her—evince a tendency to avoid her. And John? John, who had patiently condoned her little follies and extravagances—who was proud of his beautiful wife! The scandal would ruin his life! When Van Meyer entered the drawing-room some time later, his victim received him with a stony fortitude.

"Just one moment, Lady Arbuth," he said, briskly, and in silence she stepped into the dark conservatory.

Lady Arbuth knew that the moment had come. Mr. Van Meyer was evidently content to leave the first move to her. With a gesture of impatience she drew nearer to him:

"You said you would tell me—what you know?"

"You said you would tell me—what you know?"

"I think I can say with truth that I know all!" he answered briefly. "You never cared to inquire into whose hands your diamond necklace passed, Lady Arbuth? I am happy to say it is in my own possession at present."

"Yes, I bought the Arbuth diamonds from a jeweller to whom you had sold them, and I was not a little surprised to see you wearing the exact duplicate of the necklace. Of course, my trained eye soon perceived that your diamonds were sham, and a little judicious questioning speedily elicited the fact that your husband knew nothing of it. He was proud of the heirloom, and assented eagerly to my having a closer inspection. And it was here that you made your first false step, Lady Arbuth. If you had trusted me, I should have merely satisfied my own curiosity and not betrayed you, and your secret would have been safe. But I rather inclined to the belief that you would never let your necklace into my hands, and I was right. Your plan of escape startled me, I confess, but I let you have your own way. I saw, too, various discrepancies in your story which don't seem to have struck any of the worthy folk here. For instance, it had been a wet day, and the ground beneath the window was moist and soft—yet there was no imprint of a footstep to be seen! And then how was it the maid, who was present when you discovered your loss, saw no trace of the burglar? You rather floundered in your description of him, though I should think you are pretty perfect in your part by this time! Of course, you must have had the connivance of your French maid."

"You are right in every detail," said Lady Arbuth, brokenly. "I have been wicked and, oh, so foolish, but having begun, I was obliged to go on. I sold the diamonds to pay a debt which I dare not disclose to my husband, and the thought that he would discover, through you, my deception, nearly drove me wild! I would gladly have undone it all a thousand times, but now I am punished. What are you going to do?"

Van Meyer smiled whimsically.

"I don't quite know yet," he said. "I think the first thing to be done is to ease the minds of Sir Roland and Lady Daring, who have suffered a good deal upon your behalf, and I propose that you do away with the burglar theory and find the diamonds yourself to-night. The intruder had been startled by your appearance before he had time to help himself to anything, you know, and the necklace, in some unaccountable fashion, had slipped away into a drawer or was concealed among your frocks; would that do? And then I shall be glad to oblige Sir John Arduth and give him my opinion upon the jewels at last!" he finished coolly. And with this concession Lady Arbuth was forced to be content. John would learn her miserable secret, but at least no one need know that her burglar was a myth.

"I thank you," she said humbly.

The man was silent, but his fingers closed, with a reassuring little grip, over the little hand.

There was great rejoicing at The Towers when Lady Arbuth's diamonds were discovered, safe and in her own keeping after all. The necklace had slipped into a table drawer, probably through the carelessness of the maid, and lain there for days.

"Now we can gratify your desire for a closer inspection, Van Meyer," laughed Sir John Arbuth.

"Just in time, then," responded the millionaire, imperturbably, "as I am compelled to leave you all by the first train in the morning."

It would be impossible to depict Lady Arbuth's feelings while the conclave over her diamonds was being held in the smoke-room. She had dismissed the voluble Manette—much puzzled over the present state of affairs—and had not yet removed her dinner-dress. The ivory satin train rustled, as she paced her bedroom, with tearless eyes and locked hands. It seemed to her that she saw her conduct in its true light for the first time.

If it were only possible to tear the leaf from the book of fate, and start afresh, John would find her a model wife! she mused sadly, with a bitter realization of the futility of regrets. Now Mr. Van Meyer had drawn John aside and made his disclosure—now her deceit had been brought home to her husband—and his footstep was upon the stairs—retribution was at hand.

"Here is your precious necklace, Lulu!" Sir John Arbuth said cheerily, as his tall form appeared in the doorway.

"It is a pity you were not there to hear Van Meyer's ecstasies—he charged me to deliver it to you at once!"

He laid the strong morocco case in her hands, and swung off again, for a last cigar.

What did it mean? John knew nothing, and had Mr. Van Meyer spared her after all?

"It will be at once apparent, even to your inexperienced eye, that I have sent you back the real thing," Van Meyer had written. "Please accept the diamonds as a Christmas gift.

"Philanthropy is rather a hobby of mine, and you see I am sufficiently wealthy to indulge therein to the tune of some thousands. I reserve the right of keeping the sham article as a souvenir. I believe in giving humanity another chance, and so you have a fair start with the Arbuth diamonds once more in your possession. Your husband is a good fellow, and any ugly revelations with regard to you would break his sturdy British heart. I should think the moral to be derived from your experience is obvious—don't do it again!

"VAN MEYER."

A bad cold



Indicates a congestion of the membranes—not only of the head, throat and lungs, but of the body. If there's a weak spot it attacks there—just as a prize fighter goes for the solar plexus of his adversary.

A bad cold caused an affection of Matthew Clarks' lungs. He tells how Powley's Liquified Ozone cured him and relieved the chest pains:

"I had a severe cold in my head and pain in my chest, for which I tried several remedies, but could get no relief. I was at your warehouse delivering goods, and complained of my condition. I procured a bottle of Ozone from you, and I am pleased to state I am now entirely free from both pain in the chest and cold in the head.

"A number of my friends are using Ozone, and they think it is the best remedy they ever tried." (Signed)

"MATTHEW CLARK, 148 Peter St., Toronto."

This is the time of year when you have to be most careful of the affections of the throat and lungs. You may neglect a cold, and it will develop into consumption. Take it in time with Ozone; make the tissues healthy, feed the blood with oxygen, and you will have none of the ills so common and so fatal at this season. The next time you have a cold take Ozone two or three times in hot water before retiring; it will cure your cold like magic. You can prevent or cure bronchitis, pneumonia, lung trouble and consumption by its use.

50c. & $1 at all Druggists. The Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto & Chicago

D. WATSON & CO., Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

POSITIVELY THE VERY BEST OF ALL TEAS . .

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas—Black, Mixed or Green.

--25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c per Pound—

Japan Tea Drinkers Should Certainly Use "SALADA" Uncolored Green.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

THE RAGING TIBOON.

The hunters go forth to the lair
Of the tiger with crimps in his hair,
And good old Scotch snuff
Is the terrible stuff
That they shoot at the blundering bear.

For lo! when they happen to spy
Some bears that are wandering by,
They shoot off their gun,
And although the bears run,
They sneeze off their heads and then die.

But they never go hunting this way
For the Tiboon that lives in the bay.
When he sneezes, for miles
The folks of the isles
Are deaf for a year and a day.
And the King's grenadiers
With wool in their ears,
Fan hard to keep dust from the bay.

The king goes forth daily at noon
To parade with the Knights of the Moon;
He is grandly arrayed
In clothes that are made
From the skin of the raging Tiboon—
A roaring and ramping Tiboon.

There was only one man in the isles
Who was wily enough with his wiles
To capture this beast,
So that people could feast,
And the King could keep up with the styles.

He stealthily crept to the bay,
Where the little Tiboons were at play,
While their parents were drowsing
Or dreamily browsing—
They can't rage the whole of the day.

The man waded quietly near
To the biggest Tiboon from the rear,
And he tied a tin pail
To the end of his tail;
Oh! he swam till he perished from fear.

LITTLE THINGS YOU CAN'T DO.

A man cannot rise from a chair without bending forward, or putting his feet under the chair or outside of it. Many a man will back himself to give another a start of fifty yards in a race of one hundred, provided the man having the start hops all the way. But no runner, however swift, can give that amount of start to an ordinary man. For the first five yards they go at practically the same pace.

Therefore the runner, to go ninety-five yards while the "hopper" goes forty-five, would have to run more than twice as fast, and it would be a weak man who could not hop forty-five yards at a pace equal to twenty-seconds for one hundred yards, and that would mean that the runner, in order to win, would have to beat all previous records.

If a man boasts that his penknife is particularly sharp, ask him to cut with one stroke of the blade one of those yellow ribbons, mostly of silk, which are around bundles of cigars. In 999 cases out of 1,000 the knife is not sharp enough to do this. It will cut through all the ribbon except the last strand, and that will pull out long, and the more he tries to cut it the longer it will pull out.

No one except a blind man can stand without support of any kind for five minutes at a stretch, if he is thoroughly blindfolded, without moving his feet. If he does not move his feet he is pretty sure to topple over in about a minute.

ABOUT MONKEYS.

Chimpanzees are fond of human society, and often show great intelligence. In Africa they go about as much at home as any resident. They follow people like pet dogs and cry for them like spoiled babies. They also sulk and scream like naughty children. They often die of consumption when brought to cold countries. In the Dresden Zoological Garden one put her arms around the director's neck when he came to visit her, looked at him placidly, kissed him three times, stretched out her hand to him and died.

In Regents Park a chimpanzee called "Sally" was taught to count and to distinguish white from other colors.

Nona monkeys, from West Africa, are adroit pickpockets; they can turn a key, untie knots and search pockets so delicately that they are rarely found out.

Age sobers monkeys as well as men. They give up play as children do with advancing years.

Lady Burton says, in her life of her husband, that he collected forty monkeys of all kinds of ages, races, species, and he lived with them and used to call them by different names. He used regularly to talk to them and pronounce their sounds afterward till he and the monkeys at last got quite to understand each other. He obtained as many as sixty words, and he wrote them down and formed a vocabulary, meaning to pursue his studies some future time.

The Japanese monkey, with long, soft, brownish fur and reddish face, is remarkable for living farther north than any other monkey. The Japanese showmen tame this monkey and train it to walk the tight rope and to take part in acrobatic performances.

HOW THE FOX REGAINED FREEDOM.

A sly old gray fox lived very comfortably in a den that he had dug for himself under a big pile of rocks near the edge of a dense wood. He was a lazy old fellow and was accustomed to spending the greater part of the day sleeping in his bed of oak leaves, but at night he would saunter out in search of something to eat.

About a mile from Mr. Fox's den there dwelt an old farmer by the name of Rickett, who had been bothered for some time by missing poultry from his barnyard. The farmer suspected that a fox was stealing his chickens and geese, but though he often watched for him he could never catch sight of his bushy-tailed visitor.

By and by the fox grew bolder and began to steal things from the very door of Farmer Rickett's dwelling house. Old Dame Rickett, the farmer's wife, used to hang a muslin bag, containing clabber, to a pear tree just outside her kitchen door, so that the wifer could drain out of it and she could have nice curd for her husband's breakfast.

The fox, finding this out, had stolen the bag of curd several nights in succession. At first the farmer's wife thought it had been taken by some bad boys who lived nearby, but one morning, very early, just as she was getting up, she looked out of the window and saw the fox trotting across the field carrying the bag of curd in his mouth. She told her husband what she had seen, and he at once set to work to make a trap to catch Mr. Fox.

He placed a large barrel right under the tree where his wife hung the bag of curd, and he fixed the lid of the barrel so that when the fox stood on it to get at the bag the lid would turn and the fox would drop down into the barrel while the lid came back in place and held him prisoner.

On the very first morning after the farmer had set the trap he went out to look, and, sure enough, there was the fox in the barrel. He begged Farmer Rickett to let him off this time, promising never to come back to his house again. Now, the farmer knew the fox would not keep his promise, and the prisoner was almost worried to death when he heard Farmer Rickett say to his wife that his soft gray fur would make such a pretty muff for their little girl.

The poor fox stayed in the barrel all that day without a thing to eat. In the morning he heard Dame Rickett tell her husband to catch her a lot of turkeys, as she wanted to send them to market. They had a beautiful flock of white turkeys, but they were very wild and used to wander all over the farm. As soon as the fox heard this he begged the farmer to let him go along to help catch the turkeys, promising not to hurt them and not to try to escape. The farmer thought a while and finally concluded to let the fox help him. So he picked up his shotgun, and telling the fox if he tried to run away he would shoot him, he opened the barrel and out jumped the fox.

The fox trotted along by the farmer's side until presently they came across the turkeys. When he saw them the fox ran forward quickly and caught a turkey by the wing, holding it until the farmer came up. The farmer grasped the bird by the feet while the fox went after another.

Now, all this time the fox was thinking of some plan to make the farmer put down his gun. So he asked him why he did not tie the turkeys' feet together so they could not run away. The farmer, forgetting for a moment what a sly customer he had to deal with, leaned his shotgun against a tree, and, reaching into his pocket, pulled out a piece of string and began to tie the turkeys' feet together. As soon as the fox saw the farmer bending over to tie the knot he started to run for the woods as fast as his nimble legs would carry him.

When the man looked up expecting to see his bushy-tailed friend coming back with another turkey for him to tie, he was astonished to find Mr. Fox nowhere in sight.

So the farmer not only lost the sly old codger that had been stealing his curd, but received a severe scolding from his wife for having been such a dunce as to let the old fox fool him.

AT SUNSET.

I sat alone on the garden wall,
Waiting for Kittie to come;
As the sun that set in the western sky
Showed that the day was done.

The crest of the hill was steeped in gold
As the sun set flaming red,
Brilliantly bathing with its tints
All the soft clouds o'erhead.

When Kittie appeared on the top of the hill,
The last ray kissed her hair,
And shone on her face with loving touch,
As if it would linger there.

And when she reached my side at last,
We watched the bright ray die;
It glimmered a moment, then sank from sight,
Down in the western sky.

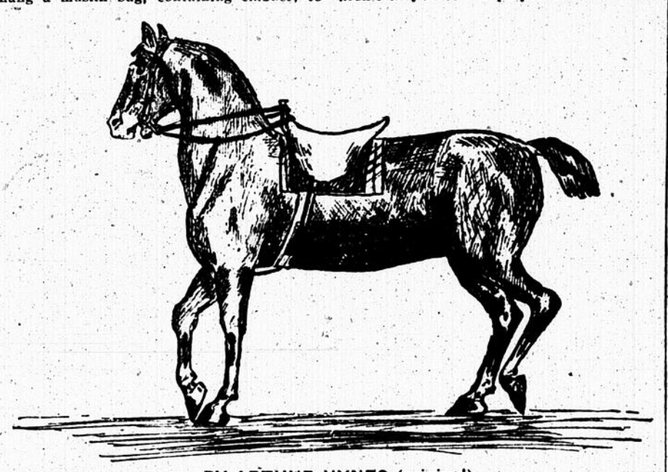
Then twilight folded the weary earth,
Safe in her arms of love;
While one by one the stars peeped forth
To light the sky above.

—Georgie Turner, Dixie, Que.

THE SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

This society is friendly. It means doing all the nice things you can for other people whenever you can. It is for the interchange of kindly greetings, and the passing on of good cheer. All sorts of things help to make Sunshine—writing letters to invalids, sending flowers from the country to the city, sending books and magazines to those who find them difficult to get, calling upon the old and sick to brighten them up. All these things are easy to do, aren't they? So I hope you will look about and try to brighten some one else's life. Books and magazines for young people are always welcomed heartily by the Aberdeen Association, and sent by them to the far-off prairies, where the settlers' children are delighted to have them. Send all you can to the Aberdeen Association, over Bank of Montreal, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs Streets.

Do you know that we had a letter from a girl of seventeen in Nova Scotia, who has been ill in bed for three years? Think of that. Now, some of you bigger girls might write to her once in a while and give her an idea of what goes on in other places. The address is Laura Macdonald, West Gore, Hants County, N.S. Say that you are Sunshine members.



BY ARTHUR HYNES (original).
Renfrew, Ont., Aged 15.

Please enter my name as a member of The Herald Circle's Branch of the International Sunshine Society.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

AGE.....

ATTRACTION.



You may talk of the power to attract,
Of divining rods, magnets and things,
But I wish you could see
The attractive power we
Possess when one of us sings.



Once, when singing three part serenades,
Brother Thomas, Maria and I,
We drew an old shoe,
A stray bullet or two,
Four bricks and a cooking school pit!

—HARVEY PEAKE.

Young Contributors

Read this. You and all the other girls and boys interested in this page are invited to send sketches, studies, verses, etc., to this column. Write on one side of the paper only, and don't make your contribution too long. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal.

THE WONDER RUBY.

Under a small hill there was a kingdom of little elves no bigger than your smallest finger. They dug up gold and precious stones and fashioned them into jewellery.

The elf-king had a magnificent blood-red ruby which had been in his family for centuries. A fairy told him if it were stolen or lost, within a month the hill would fall to pieces. When the king rubbed it, it would tell him anything he wished to know. He named his one little daughter Ruby, because of her flaming red-gold hair.

She was usually a good little elf-princess, but she had freaks of naughtiness like every child. Often she played with young Count Coral, who was as old as she. In the winter, dressed in moleskins, they slid on the little brook outside the hill.

On the day before Christmas once, when she was ten, Ruby came running out to meet her friend with something bright in her hand.

"Look, Coral," she said, "I brought the Wonder Ruby here to see it in the sunshine."

Indeed it was beautiful! It sparkled and shone like a red sun, or like a drop of crystal blood. The children turned it round and round to catch the light.

"Princess," said Coral, "did the king know you took it?"

"No, I found it in the silver box in his room. I know where he keeps the key."

"Some one might steal the stone, princess; 'twould be safer in the box."

"There's no one here to steal it but you," said she. "Catch it if you can." She ran away laughing with the stone held over her head; but the laugh changed to a scream. Coral looked up and saw a great black bird fly away with the red stone in its beak. He ran to help the elf-princess, who lay sobbing in the snow. "I can never tell my father," she wailed, "and the hill will fall and crush us. It's all my fault." Suddenly she stopped her sobs. "Coral," she cried, "my father has given me a ring which will make any creature I touch obey me. The bird flew northward. We must follow on another, and there is one now."

A white bird had settled near, and Ruby crept softly to it, touched it with her ring, and climbed upon its back. Coral climbed beside her, and the bird sailed away and away and away. The clouds were all around them. The sun was sinking in the west, looking, as the princess said, like the Wonder Ruby, carried away by the black bird, Night.

The night fell quickly, and as it grew colder and colder the children cuddled closer under the bird's warm feathers and went to sleep.

The black bird still flew northward, and still the other followed.

Day broke at last and the elf-children woke, surprised to find they were in a little round room made of ice, upon a pile of fur, and that a little fat man stood looking at them.

"Merry Christmas," said he, smiling; "I am Santa Claus, and this is your present." He held the Wonder Ruby in his hand. They both exclaimed with delight:

"Oh, thank you! How did you find it?"

Santa Claus answered: "The white bird brought you in the night and told me all that happened yesterday, and that the black bird was asleep upon my roof, so I climbed up and took away the ruby. Now, as the elves must all be anxious, I will wish you home again. Good-bye."

"Good-bye, and thank you very much," they answered. They were home before they could finish the sentence, and Ruby was soon perched on her father's lap, telling all the story.

"And I will never, never touch the Wonder Ruby again without permission, dear father," she ended as she gave him the stone.—Lorna Ingalls, age 15, Laprairie, Que.

The Post Bag.

Daisy Elf.—Is it really you, Daisy? I thought you had left for parts unknown, and that we would never hear from you again. Indeed, I am sorry to think that you have been ill, and sincerely hope you will soon be as bright and smart as ever. Both those girls are nice, but then we have a lot of nice girls and boys, too, for that matter. No, those two girls are not related. It is too bad about the skating, but you must do all the doctor tells you, in order to get well as fast as possible.

Kittie.—I got "a sight" of presents at Christmas, thank you. Yes, I think our artist is a promising youth. No, dear, I didn't get the card. That's the second that was lost, I believe.

Donalda.—I certainly think you are too young to make a final decision, but if you have set your heart on that career never lose an opportunity to learn something. Watch people, so that in delineating character you may be true to life, and not fall into the many inconsistencies which amuse the observant. Perfect health is a sine qua non, good looks, self-control, good taste, perseverance, singleness of purpose, self-confidence. Health is a great thing for few women can stand the strain, with, often, travelling thrown in. Don't go in for it with any delusions, or you'll be a disappointed girl. I haven't time to criticize the story this week, little girl, but I will later. Whisper—she is a girl! P.S.—I like J., too.

Bertie C.—Yes, I know. All young people have those feelings. Wait till I describe them. Everything is tragic and blank. There is nothing to hope for. Nobody loves you, and on second thoughts you aren't sure that you love anyone. Friendship is a sham. There is nothing interesting in your life. The future holds nothing worth having. Everyone else is better off, and so on, ad lib. That is when we are between 14 and, say, 20. After that, my dear Bertie, we associate these thoughts with bad attacks of indigestion, and realize that the trouble is more physical than mental.

QUESTIONS OF THE AGE.

These questions proved decidedly popular. A good many sent in answers, but all were not right. However, the answers were most creditable as the questions were hard. The following were the correct answers:

Answers.	Answers.
1Courage.	11 Parsonage.
2 Dotage.	12 Message.
3 Marriage.	13 Baggage—Mileage
4 Forage.	14 Rummage.
5 Passage.	15 Pillage.
6 Image.	16 Manage.
7 Average.	17 Advantage.
8 Mucilage.	18 Bondage.
9 Damage.	19 Sausage.
10 Anchorage.	20 Cabbage.

I want to say that although some of the answers were not quite correct, they exhibited much ingenuity, and really were as applicable as the correct answers. In some cases this was not so, because you didn't stop to think of the sense of the questions and your answers. Still on the whole the answers were good. Andrew Hamilton, Stuart Williams, Sadie Phillips, William Flanagan, Dorothy Bushell, Mabel Burns, Harold Jones, Aileen Jones, Henry Kearley, Alfred Barber (Farnham), Bessie Durant (Winchester), Charlie Jones (Woodstock, N.B.), J. Stanley Hyman, K. A. Turner (Dixie, P.Q.), Muriel Shee, G. Clare, Willie Page, Katie Crossley.

Here is a new one on the page and answers should be sent by Wednesday afternoon:

"THE ENGLISH POETS LAUREATE."

Here is another game with which to amuse your friends:

In every paragraph is hidden the name of one of the poets. The paragraphs may be written on each card as a whole and given to the guests, or a simple sentence on each, thus giving only one name to be found by each player. Again partners are chosen, two persons uniting to find all the hidden names on their particular card. The prize given is usually a book of poems by some one of the poets on the list.

Paragraphs:

1 "He immediately wrote with furious pen serious charges against his villifier.
2 "The chair in which I rode was called a sedan. I elbowed my way through the crowd after leaving it."
3 "In the castle's donjon son, father and grandfather were found chained together."
4 "The prisoner made sundry denials of any complicity in the crime."
5 "Prizes were awarded to four of the best pupils: Dave, Nan, Tom and Nell."
6 "She brought to the table a superb shad well browned and seasoned."
7 "During the evening a famous poet at each request gave pleasing recitations."
8 "The unfortunate debtor owed much more than he was able to pay."
9 "A charitable woman gave us donations for the poor."
10 "The man complained of receiving only one franc. I. B. Beresford, his employer, thought that was enough for the work."
11 "In the garden were cabbages with the largest, finest, white heads I ever saw."
12 "There are alarming rumors of war to-night."
13 "The wounded man managed to raise himself up, yet his weakness prevented his standing."
14 "Overstudy having put the student's eyes out, he yearned for the pleasures reading had once given him."
15 "What made his words worthless was the unbalanced condition of his mind."
16 "Often nys on the pages of Spenser confuses the reader as to his meaning."
17 "A most striking character is that of Faust in Goethe's poem of that name."

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.
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

Give! as the morning that flows out of heaven;
Give! as the waves when the channel is riven;
Give! as the free air and sunshine is given;
Not the waste drops of the cup overflowing;
Not the faint sparks of thy hearth ever glowing;
Not a pale bud from the June rose blowing.
Give as He gave thee, who gave thee to live.

—Mrs. M. A. Woods, Dresden, N.Y.

"No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for any one else."—Our Mutual Friend.

GIVE FREELY.

There doth not live
Any so poor but he may give,
Any so rich but may receive.

Withhold the very meagrest dole
We can bestow, in part or whole,
And we may stint a starving soul.

—Margaret J. Preston.

THE VALUE OF A SMILE.

Like the sunshine, it is hard to estimate the value of a smile, for though it costs the giver nothing, it very likely means all the difference to the recipient between blank despair and cheerfulness and hope. A kind smile is beyond price to the erring, but relenting, and cheers them to struggle back to the paths of right and duty, from which they have diverged in pursuit of pleasure and folly, while to the sorrowful, the desolate and the forsaken, it has the happiest effect, only comparable with that of the sun in dissipating the thick clouds and fog which sometimes entirely obscure the fair landscape. A smile is a token of warmth within: it shows the kind heart of the friend, the affectionate brother, the loving child, or the happy husband. It adds a charm to the plainest face; it enhances the beauty of the most well-favored, and it will make the gentle, gracious woman appear a veritable angel in the eyes of him who loves her.

A SUNSHINE SUGGESTION.

A package arrived at the New York Sunshine headquarters the other day and when opened was found a complete set of dainty covered volumes composed of finished articles and stories, cut from current magazines. They were each fastened down the back with three bows of ribbon of varied colors and bore on the outside cover a lovely view to show what the article or story was about. Why not copy this suggestion for the benefit of some shutins or dwellers in out-of-the-way places? Such a book might be sent to one invalid or someone away from shops, with a list of others inside. As soon as the first has read the stories she passes on the next, who does likewise, and so the stories go around. I would suggest making the book and pages of cotton or holland, so that they will not fear. Also that verses grave or gay might be put in, as well as stories.

Miss Grace Brown, vice-president Montreal branch, is so unfortunate as to be confined to the house with a broken arm, the result of a fall on a slippery sidewalk. Miss Brown acknowledges with thanks a parcel of bound books from Mrs. Abernathy, Abbott Avenue.

The Westmount branch is planning to have an "At Home" on February 13th in Victoria Hall, when the virtues of the home-lover as opposed to the the club woman will be discussed. Three very clever lawyers will speak for the club woman, so her cause is in good hands. The subject is: Which can spread the most sunshine? The club woman or the stay-at-home woman?

Donations of literature should be addressed, Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount.

The following donations are acknowledged with thanks: Westmount police force sent a very nice donation of illustrated Christmas numbers, including "Army and Navy," "Sphere," "Empiress," Calcutta paper, "World of Worlds." These are more suitable magazines for lumbermen than the Ladies' Home Journal. C. and J. Stuart, Granton, Ont., also sent papers, as "King's Own," "Munsey's," "Strand," "Idlers." "Snapshot," no name. Mr. C. B. Powter, Westmount, and Miss L. Houghton, Morse, Ont., sent donations. "Weekly Welcome," no name. "British Workman," no name. C. B. Cawler, magazine. Miss Eva Simpson, 122 St. Hypolite Street, magazines. Miss Strachan, a number of magazines. Mrs. A. E. McKee, magazines. Mrs. Brush, "Review of Reviews." A number of other magazines were received without any names.

All news of branches and enquiries as to the formation of branches should be addressed to the editor of this department, who is very pleased to hear of the spread of the Sunshine idea, and glad to give information.

SUNSHINE IN BUFFALO.

In Buffalo there are nearly 10,000 members; 600 of the school-teachers belong, and one school has a branch numbering almost 1,300 pupils. At its day at the Pan-American several hundred of the Buffalo schoolchildren joined in singing the Society song. The Sunshiners in that city connected with the Central High School are maintaining a Sunshine day nursery.

An interesting and largely attended meeting of the Westmount branch of the Sunshine Society was held on Tuesday at the residence of the president, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine Street. A number of new members joined the society. Solos were given by Miss Maud MacKay and Mrs. Hutchinson, and refreshments were served.

In future meetings will be held in Victoria Hall, Westmount, the next to be on Tuesday, February 4th. Will members please keep track of the date as no notice will be given, except through the Sunshine columns.

A request for literature has been received from Loring, Parry Sound, for magazines for the miners.

Different members of the Westmount Sunshine Society are going to the Protestant Infants' Home in the morning to assist in teaching the older children.

Communications have come from Stratford, Oshawa, Windsor, Ont., Bulgersville, Rosser, Manitoba, Montreal West, which goes to show how much interest is being taken in Sunshine.

Remember that books and magazines not suitable for the mining and lumber camps are always heartily welcomed by the Aberdeen Association and sent by them to the settlers' families in the Northwest. The address is over Bank of Montreal, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets, Montreal. Women's and children's magazines and books are most useful.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubucular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. —adv.

A WISE WOMAN

would not endure superfluous hair on her face when it can be easily removed and permanently cured without injury to the skin. We smoothen wrinkles, culture the skin, restore beauty. The newest scientific treatment.

ELECTROLYSIS

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

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Lady Attendants. Handsome Parlors.
Consultation by appointment only.

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DANDRUFF CURE

A TONIC FOR THE HAIR

Pure, Clean and Effective.

It stops all irritation of the scalp, arrests falling hair, and positively

Cures Dandruff

PRICE, 50 CENTS AND $1.00.
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LADIES—Ask for Coke treatment at the Dermatological Institute, 2303 St. Catherine Street.

LACE HOUSE
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New Goods	75c to $2.75
Cambric Night Gowns	$1.00 to $4.00
Cambric Skirts	85c to $3.00
Cambric Drawers	50c to $3.00

Corset Covers, etc.

Special attention paid to orders in these different lines made on the premises.

E. M. SKIDDY, Prop.

DRY WATER: A TRICK

Here is one more trick which is just the thing for amusing and entertaining a party of young people. It is very simple, indeed, and still it can be made very effective by giving a little speech of introduction.

All that is required for this trick is a large tumbler of clear water, a penny and a little lycopodium, which you can get at any drug store. Place the glass on a small table in full view of every one, drop the penny in it, but hold the lycopodium in your hand so that none of the rest can see it.

Now is the time to arouse the interest of your audience. Ask them if they have ever heard how it happened that ducks could go in the water without getting wet. You know that water runs off a duck's back and feathers without even dampening them. Your little friends will, of course, say that they do not know how it happened, and then you will tell them this:

Miss Duck once started to a Sunday school picnic wearing a crushed strawberry silk dress, and she was just sure that she was going to look finer than any one else there. As she was strutting down the road, picking out the best places to walk, Mr. Fox came along. As soon as he saw Miss Duck, Mr. Fox made a great leap at her, intending to have her for dinner, but she crawled through the fence, and was just about to jump into a little pond by the roadside, when she remembered that she had her best dress on. Then she did not know what to do. She knew that Mr. Fox would be over that fence in a minute, and that if she did not dive into that pond she would be caught and eaten, but then if she did jump in the water she would ruin her crushed strawberry silk dress, for it would be soaking wet, just as you would be if you could jump into this glass tumbler. (Here you should have several of your friends put their fingers into the glass to prove that you would get wet. Then go on with your story.)

Mr. Fox was almost over the fence, and Miss Duck did not know what to do, when a little, thin voice spoke right at her feet. It was Mr. Turtle, who had been lying so still that Miss Duck had thought he was a stone. "If you will promise not to eat any more turtles I will tell you how you can get in the water without getting wet," he said.

"I promise," cried Miss Duck. "Do, please hurry, Mr. Turtle."

"Say 'Quack, Quack, Quack,' and rub your feet together three times," said Mr. Turtle. Miss Duck did so and then jumped into the pond just as Mr. Fox was about to grab her. She swam clear across without getting wet a single bit, and then she went to the party with her dress as nice as ever.

When you say "Quack, Quack, Quack," you must rub your hands together above the glass and sprinkle the lycopodium on the surface of the water. Of course, your audience will say that they do not believe that your story is true, but to prove that it is so you must now put your fingers in the water and bring up the penny which lay at the bottom of the glass. The penny will be wet, but your fingers which were immersed in the water will be perfectly dry.

You can conclude by saying that all ducks learned that trick and they did it so much that at last the water got quite used to not wetting them, and although they do not bother to say "Quack, Quack, Quack" and rub their feet together now, still they never get wet at all.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Positively cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness, Soreness, and all Bodily Aches. It kills pain instantly. It acts like magic.

CONQUERS PAIN.

Price 25c and 50c.

Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, broken down, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
For Pale People

are the natural, logical and sure cure for feeble girls. They are not purgative pills, but a tonic—blood-building, nerve-strengthening and possessing qualities which act directly upon the organs responsible for the trouble.

If they are given to young girls who are not thoroughly healthy and normal, you will see the effect at once in a brightening of spirits, in an increase of weight and in a disappearance of all the symptoms of premature feminine weakness. These pills are the best thing in the world for women's trouble of all kinds. They are the best for young and old.

Miss Edna Packer, Everton, Ont., writes:—"About a year ago I was troubled with headaches. As time wore on my condition grew worse. I became so weak that the least exertion would exhaust me, and my heart would give me great trouble. If I stooped to pick anything up I would become so dizzy that I could only walk with difficulty. I always felt tired and worn out. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me any, and after being in this condition for some months I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I felt some relief, and after using the pills for about a month I was as well as ever I had been. While sick I lost twenty-four pounds in weight, but under the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gained it again. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always recommend them."

These pills are the only pills of the kind, and you must be sure to get the genuine. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears on every box. If you don't find them at your dealer's write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent prepaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.



DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

Read these Opening Chapters of the Most Interesting Novel of the Year.

"CRAUSTARK"

Published by arrangement with McLeod & Allen, Publishers, Toronto.

I.

MR. GRENFALL LORRY SEEKS ADVENTURE.

Mr. Grenfall Lorry boarded the eastbound express at Denver with all the air of a martyr. He had travelled pretty much all over the world, and he was not without resources, but the prospect of a twenty-five hundred mile journey alone filled him with dismay. The country he knew, the scenery had long since lost its attractions for him; countless newsboys failed to tempt him with the literature they thrust in his face, and as for his fellow-passengers—well, he preferred to be alone. And so it was that he gloomily motioned the porter to his boxes and mounted the steps with weariness.

As it happened, Mr. Grenfall Lorry did not have a dull moment after the train started. He stumbled on a figure that leaned toward the window in the dark passageway. With reluctant civility he apologized; a lady stood up to let him pass, and for an instant in the half light their eyes met, and that is why the miles rushed by with incredible speed.

Mr. Lorry had been dawdling away the months in Mexico and California. For years he had felt, together with many other people, that a sea-voyage was the essential beginning of every journey; he had started round the world soon after leaving Cambridge; he had fished through Norway and hunted in India, and shot everything from grouse on the Scottish moors to the rapids above Assouan. He had run in and out of countless towns and countries on the coast of South America; he had done Russia and the Rhone valley and Brittany and Damascus; he had seen them all—but not until then did it occur to him that there might be something of interest nearer home. True he had thought of joining some Englishmen on a hunting tour in the Rockies, but that had fallen through. When the idea of Mexico did occur to him he gave orders to pack his things, purchased interminable green tickets, dined unusually well at his club and was off in no time to the unknown West.

There was a theory in his family that it would have been a decenter thing for him to stop running about and settle down to work. But his thoughtful father had given him a wealthy mother, and as earning a living was not a necessity, he failed to see why it was a duty. "Work is becoming to some men," he once declared, "like whiskers or red ties, but it does not follow that all men can stand it." After that the family found him "hopeless," and the argument dropped.

He was just under thirty years, as good-looking as most men, with no one dependent upon him and an income that had withstood both the Maison Doree and a dahabeah on the Nile. He never tired of seeing things and peoples and places. "There's game to be found anywhere," he said. "only it's sometimes out of season. If I had my way—and millions—I should run a newspaper. Then all the excitements would come to me. As it is—I'm poor, and so I have to go all over the world after them."

This agreeable theory of life had worked well; he was a little bored at times—not because he had seen too much, but because there were not more things left to see. He had managed somehow to keep his enthusiasms through everything—and they made life worth living. He felt too a certain elation—like a spirited horse—at turning toward home, but Washington had not much to offer him, and the thrill did not last. His bag and his hat-box pasted over with foolish labels from continental hotels—were piled in the corner of his compartment, and he settled back in his seat with a pleasurable sense of expectancy. The presence in the next room of a very smart appearing young woman was prominent in his consciousness. It gave him an uneasiness which was the beginning of delight. He had seen her only a second in the passageway, but that second had made him hold himself a little straighter. "Why is it," he wondered, "that some girls make you stand like a footman the moment you see them?" Grenfall had been in love too many times to think of marriage; his habit of mind was still general, and he classified women broadly. At the same time he had a feeling that in this case generalities did not apply well; there was something about the girl that made him hesitate at labelling her "Class A, or B or Z." What it was he did not know, but—unaccountably—she filled him with an affected formality. He felt like bowing to her with a grand air and much dignity. And yet he realized that his successes had come from confidence.

At luncheon he saw her in the dining car. Her companions were elderly persons—presumably her parents. They talked mostly in French—occasionally using a German word or phrase. The old gentleman was stately and austere—with an air of deference to the young woman which Grenfall did not understand. His appearance was very striking; his face pale and heavily lined; moustache and imperial gray; the eyebrows large and bushy, and the jaw and chin square and firm. The white-haired lady carried her head high with unmistakable gentility. They were all dressed in travelling suits which suggested something foreign, but not Vienna nor Paris; smart, but far from American tastes.

Lorry watched the trio with great interest. Twice during luncheon the young woman glanced toward him carelessly and left an annoying impression that she had not seen him. As they left the table and passed into the observation car, he stared at her with some defiance. But she was smiling, and her dimples showed, and Grenfall was ashamed. For some moments he sat gazing from the car window—forgetting his luncheon—dreaming.

When he got back to his compartment he rang vigorously for the porter. A coin was carelessly displayed in his fingers. "Do you suppose you could find out who has the next compartment, porter?"

"I don't know their name, suh, but they's goin' to New York jis as fas' as they can git thuh. I ain' ax 'um no questions, 'cause thuh's somethin' 'bout um makes me feel's if I ain' got no right to look at um even."

The porter thought a moment.

"I don't believe it'll do yuh any good, suh, to try to shine up to tha' young lady. She ain' the sawt, I can tell yuh that. I done see too many guhls in fa time——"

"What are you talking about? I'm not trying to shine up to her. I only want to know who she is—just out of curiosity." Grenfall's face was a trifle red.

"Beg pahdon, suh; but I kind o' thought you was like oth' gent'men when they see a han'some woman. Allus wants to fin' out somethin' 'bout huh, suh, yuh know. 'Souse me foh misjedgin' yuh, suh. Th' ady in question is a foh'ner—she lives across th' ocean, 's fuh as I can fin' out. They's in a hurry to git home foh some reason, 'cause they ain' goin' to stop this side o' New York, 'cept to change cahs."

"Where do they change cars?"

"St. Louis—goin' by way of Cincinnati an' Washin'ton."

Grenfall's ticket carried him by way of Chicago. He caught himself wondering if he could exchange his ticket in St. Louis.

"Travelling with her father and mother, I suppose?"

"No, suh; they's huh uncle and aunt. I heah huh call 'em uncle an' aunt. Th' ole gent'man is Uncle Caspar. I don't know what they talk 'bout. It's mostly some foh'en language. Th' young lady allus speaks Amehican to me, but th' old folks cain't talk it ver' well. They all been to Frisco, an' the hired he'p they's got with 'em say they been to Mexico, too. Th' young lady's got good American dollahs, don' care wha' she's been. She allus smiles when she ask me to do anythin', an' I wouldn' care if she nevah tipped me, 's long as she smiles that away."

"Servants with them, you say?"

"Yas, suh; man an' woman, nex' section t'other side the ole folks. Cain't say mor'n fifteen words in Amehican. Th' woman is huh maid, an' the man he's th' gen'ral hustler fer th' hull pahty."

"And you don't know her name?"

"No, suh, an' I cain't ver' well fin' out."

"In what part of Europe does she live?"

"Australia, I think, suh."

"You mean Austria."

"Do I? 'Scuse ma ig'nance. I was jis' guessin' at it anyhow; one place's as good as 'nother ovah thuh, I reckon."

"Have you one of those dollars she gave you?"

"Yes, suh. Heh's a coin that ain' Amehican, but she says it's wuth seventy cents in our money. It's a foh'en piece. She tell me to keep it till I went ovah to huh country; then I could have a high time with it—that's what she says—'a high time'—an' smiled kind o' knowin' like."

"Let me see that coin," said Lorry, eagerly taking the silver piece from the porter's hand. "I never saw one like it before. Greek, it looks to me, but I can't make a thing out of these letters. She gave it to you?"

"Yas, suh—las' evenin'. A high time on seventy cents! That's reediculous, ain't it?" demanded the porter scornfully.

"I'll give you a dollar for it. You can have a higher time on that."

The odd little coin changed owners immediately, and the new possessor dropped it into his pocket with the inward conviction that he was the silliest fool in existence. After the porter's departure he took the coin from his pocket, and, with his back to the door, his face to the window, studied its lettering.

During the afternoon he strolled about the train, his hand constantly jingling the coins. He passed her compartment several times, yet refrained from looking in. But he wondered if she saw him pass.

At one little station a group of Indian bear hunters created considerable interest among the passengers. Grenfall was down at the station platform at once, looking over a great stack of game. As he left the car he met Uncle Caspar, who was hurrying toward his niece's section. A few moments later she came down the steps, followed by the dignified old gentleman. Grenfall tingled with a strange delight as she moved quite close to his side in her desire to see. Once he glanced at her face; there was a pretty look of fear in her eyes as she surveyed the massive bears and the stark, stiff antelopes. But she laughed as she turned away with her uncle.

Grenfall was smoking his cigarette and vigorously jingling the coins in his pocket when the train pulled out. Then he swung on the car steps and found himself at her feet. She was standing at the top, where she had lingered a moment. There was an expression of anxiety in her eyes as he looked up into them, followed instantly by one of relief. Then she passed into the car. She had seen him swing upon the moving steps and had feared for his safety—had shown in her glorious face that she was glad he did not fall beneath the wheels. Doubtless she would have been as solicitous had he been the porter or the brakeman, he reasoned, but that she had noticed him at all pleased him.

At Abilene he bought the Kansas City newspapers. After breakfast he found a seat in the observation car and settled himself to read. Presently some one took a seat behind him. He did not look back, but unconcernedly cast his eyes upon the broad mirror in the opposite car wall. Instantly he forgot his paper. She was sitting within five feet of him, a book in her lap, her gaze bent briefly on the flitting buildings outside. He studied the reflection furtively until she took up the book and began to read. Up to this time he had wondered why some nonsensical idiot had wasted looking-glasses on the walls of a railway coach; now he was thinking of him as a far-sighted man.

The first page of his paper was fairly alive with fresh and important despatches, chiefly foreign. At length, after allowing himself to become really interested in a Paris despatch of some international consequence, he turned his eyes again to the mirror. She was leaning slightly forward, holding the open book in her lap, but reading, with straining eyes, an article in the paper he held.

He calmly turned to the next page and looked leisurely over it. Another glance, quickly taken, showed him a disappointed frown on the pretty face and a reluctant resumption of novel reading. A few moments later he turned back to the first page, holding the paper in such a position that she could not see, and, full of curiosity, read every line of the foreign news, wondering what had interested her.

Under ordinary circumstances Lorry would have offered her the paper, and thought nothing more of it. With her, however, there was an air that made him hesitate. He felt strangely awkward and inexperienced beside her; precedents did not seem to count. He arose, tossed the paper over the back of the chair as if casting it aside forever, and strolled to the opposite window and looked out for a few moments, jingling his coins carelessly. The jingle of the pieces suggested something else to him. His paper still hung invitingly, upside down, as he had left it, on the chair, and the lady was poring over her novel. As he passed her he drew his right hand from his pocket and a piece of money dropped to the floor at her feet. Then began an embarrassed search for the coin—in the wrong direction, of course. He knew precisely where it had rolled, but purposely looked under the seats on the other side of the car. She drew her skirts aside and assisted in the search. Four different times he saw the little piece of money, but did not pick it up. Finally, laughing awkwardly, he began to search on her side of the car. Whereupon she rose and gave him more room. She became interested in the search and bent over to scan the dark corners with eager eyes. Their heads were very close together more than once. At last she uttered an exclamation, and her hand went to the floor in triumph. They arose together, flushed and smiling. She had the coin in her hand.

"I have it," she said, gaily, a delicious foreign tinge to the words.

"I thank you——" he began, holding out his hand as if in a dream of ecstacy, but her eyes had fallen momentarily on the object of their search.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, the prettiest surprise in the world coming into her face. It was a coin from her faraway homeland, and she was betrayed into the involuntary exclamation. Instantly, however, she regained her composure and dropped the piece into his outstretched hand, a proud flush mounting to her cheek, a look of cold reserve to her eyes. He had hoped she would offer some comment on what she must have considered a strange coincidence, but he was disappointed. He wondered if she even heard him say:

"I am sorry to have troubled you."

She had resumed her seat, and, to him, there seemed a thousand miles between them. Feeling decidedly uncomfortable and not a little abashed, he left her and strode to the door. Again a mirror gave him a thrill. This time it was the glass in the car's end. He had taken but a half dozen steps when the brown head was turned slyly and a pair of interested eyes looked after him. She did not know that he could see her, so he had the satisfaction of observing that pretty, puzzled face plainly until he passed through the door.

Grenfall had formed many chance acquaintances during his travels, sometimes taking risks and liberties that were refreshingly bold. He had seldom been repulsed, strange to say, and as he went to his section dizzily, he thought of the good fortune that had been his in other attempts, and asked himself why it had not occurred to him to make the same advances in the present instance. Somehow she was different. There was that strange dignity, that pure beauty, that imperial manner, all combining to forbid the faintest thought of familiarity.

He was more than ashamed at himself for having tricked her a few moments before into a perfectly natural departure from indifference. She had been so reserved and so natural that he looked back and asked himself what had happened to flatter his vanity except a passing show of interest. With this, he smiled and recalled similar opportunities in days gone by, all of which had been turned to advantage and had resulted in amusing pastimes. And here was a pretty girl with an air of mystery about her, worthy of his best efforts, but toward whom he had not dared to turn a frivolous eye.

He took out the coin and leaned back in his chair, wondering where it came from. "In any case," he thought, "it'll make a good pocket-piece and some day I'll find some idiot who knows more about geography than I do." Mr. Lorry's own ideas of geography were jumbled and vague—as if he had got them by studying the labels on his hat-box. He knew the places he had been to, and he recognized a new country by the annoyances of the customs house, but beyond this his ignorance was complete. The coin, so far as he knew, might have come from any one of a hundred small principalities scattered about the continent. Yet it bothered him a little that he could not tell which one. He was more than curious about a very beautiful young woman—in fact, he was undeniably interested in her. He pleasantly called himself an "ass" to have his head turned by a pretty face, a foreign accent and an insignificant coin, and yet he was fascinated.

Before the train reached St. Louis he made up his mind to change cars there and go to Washington with her. It also occurred to him that he might go on to New York if the spell lasted. During the day he telegraphed ahead for accommodations; and when the flyer arrived in St. Louis that evening he hurriedly attended to the transferring and rechecking of his baggage, bought a new ticket, and dined. At eight he was in the station, and at 8.15 he passed her in the aisle. She was standing in her stateroom door, directing her maid. He saw a look of surprise flit across her face as he passed. He slept soundly that night, and dreamed that he was crossing the ocean with her.

At breakfast he saw her, but if she saw him it was when he was not looking at her. Once he caught Uncle Caspar staring at him through his monocle, which dropped instantly from his eye in the manner that is always self-explanatory. She had evidently called the uncle's attention to him, but was herself looking sedately from the window when Lorry unfortunately spoiled the scrutiny. His spirits took a furious bound with the realization that she had deigned to honor him by recognition, if only to call attention to him because he possessed a certain coin.

Once the old gentleman asked him the time of day and set his watch accoiding to the reply. In Ohio the man-sevant scowled at him because he involuntarily stared after his mistress as she paced the platform while the train waited at a station. Again, in Ohio, they met in the vestibule, and he was compelled to step aside to allow her to pass. He did not find particularly jubilant over this meeting she did not even glance at him.

Lorry realized that his opportunities were fast disappearing, and that he did not seem to be any nearer meeting her than when they started. He had hoped to get Uncle Caspar into a conversation and then use him, but Uncle Caspar was as distant as any iceberg. "If there should be a wreck," Grenfall caught himself thinking, "Then my chance would come; but I don't see how Providence is going to help me in any other way."

Near the close of the day, after they left St. Louis, the train began to wind through the foothills of the Alleghenies. Bellaire, Grafton and other towns were left behind, and they were soon whirling up the steep mountain, higher and higher, through tunnel after tunnel, nearer and nearer to Washington every minute. As they were pulling out of a little mining town built on the mountain side, a sudden jar stopped the train. There was some little excitement and a scramble for information. Some part of the engine was disabled and it would be necessary to replace it before the "run" could proceed.

Lorry strolled up to the crowd of passengers who were watching the engineer and fireman at work. A clear, musical voice, almost in his ear, startled him, for he knew to whom it belonged. She addressed the conductor, who, impatient and annoyed, stood immediately behind him.

"How long are we to be delayed?" she asked. Just two minutes before this same conductor had responded most ungraciously to a simple question Lorry had asked and had gone so far as to instruct another imperative traveller to go to a warmer climate because he persisted in asking for information which could not be given except by a clairvoyant. But now he answered in most affable tones:

"We'll be here for thirty minutes, at least, Miss—perhaps longer."

She walked away, after thanking him, and Grenfall looked at his watch.

Off the main street of the town ran little lanes leading to the mines below. They all ended at the edge of a steep declivity. There was a drop of almost four hundred feet straight into the valley below. Along the sides of this valley were the entrances to the mines. Above on the ledge, was the machinery for lifting the ore to the high ground on which stood the town and railroad yards.

Down one of these streets walked the young lady, curiously interested in all about her. She seemed glad to escape from the train and its people, and she hurried along, the fresh spring wind blowing her hair from beneath her cap, the ends of her long coat fluttering.

Lorry stood on the platform watching her; then he lighted a cigarette and followed. He had a vague feeling that she ought not to be alone with all the workmen. She started to come back before he reached her, however, and he turned again toward the station. Then he heard a sudden whistle, and a minute later from the end of the street he saw the train pulling out. Lorry had rather distinguished himself in college as a runner and, instinctively he dashed up the street, reaching the tracks just in time to catch the railing of the last coach. But there he stopped and stood with thumping heart while the coaches slid smoothly up the track, leaving him behind. He remembered he was not the only one left, and he panted and smiled. It occurred to him—when it was too late—that he might have got on the train and pulled the rope or called the conductor, but that was out of the question now. After all, it might not be such a merry game to stay in that filthy little town; it did not follow that she would prove friendly.

A few moments later she appeared—wholly unconscious of what had happened. A glance down the track and her face was the picture of despair.

Then she saw him coming toward her with long strides, flushed and excited. Regardless of appearances, conditions or consequences, she hurried to meet him.

"Where is the train?" she gasped, as the distance between them grew short, her blue eyes seeking his beseechingly, her hands clasped.

"It has gone."

"Gone? And we—we are left?"

He nodded, delighted by the word "we."

"The conductor said thirty minutes; it has been but twenty," she cried, half tearfully, half angrily, looking at her watch. "Oh, what shall I do?" she went on, distractedly. He had enjoyed the sweet, despairing tones, but this last wail called for manly and instant action.

"Can we catch the train? We must! I will give one thousand dollars. I must catch it." She had placed her gloved hand against a telegraph pole to steady her trembling, but her face was resolute, imperious, commanding. She was ordering him to obey as she would have commanded a slave. In her voice there was authority, in her eye there was fear. She could control the one but not the other.

"We cannot catch the flyer. I want to catch it as much as you and"—here he straightened himself—"I would add a thousand to yours." He hesitated a moment—thinking. "There is but one way, and no time to lose."

With this he turned and ran rapidly toward the little depot and telegraph office."

II.

TWO STRANGERS IN A COACH.

Lorry wasted very little time. He dashed into the depot and up to the operator's window.

"What's the nearest station east of here?"

"P——," leisurely answered the agent, in some surprise.

"How far is it?"

"Four miles."

"Telegraph ahead and hold the train that just left here."

"The train don't stop there."

"It's got to stop there—or there'll be more trouble than this road has had since it began business. The conductor pulled out and left two of his passengers—gave out wrong information, and he'll have to hold his train there or bring her back here. If you don't send that order I'll report you as well as the conductor." Grenfall's manner was commanding. The agent's impression was that he was important—that he had a right to give orders. But he hesitated.

"There's no way for you but to get to P—— anyway," he said, while turning the matter over in his mind.

"You stop that train! I'll be there inside of twenty minutes. Now, be quick! Wire them to hold her—or there'll be an order from headquarters for some ninety-day lay-offs." The agent stared at him; then turned to his instrument, and the message went forward. Lorry rushed out. On the platform he nearly ran over the hurrying figure in the tan coat.

"Pardon me. I'll explain things in a minute," he gasped, and dashed away. Her troubled eyes blinked with astonishment.

At the end of the platform stood a mountain coach, along the sides of which was printed in yellow letters: "Happy Springs." The driver was climbing up to his seat and the cumbersome trap was empty.

"Want to make ten dollars?" cried Grenfall.

"What say?" demanded the driver, half falling to the ground.

"Get me to P—— inside of twenty minutes, and I'll give you ten dollars. Hurry up! Answer!"

"Yes, but, you see, I'm hired to——"

"Oh, that's all right! You'll never make money easier. Can you get us there in twenty minutes?"

"It's four mile, pardner, and not very good road, either. Pile in, and we'll make it er kill old Hip and Jim. Miss the train?"

"Get yourself ready for a race with an express train and don't ask questions. Kill 'em both if you have to do. I'll be back in a second!"

Back to the station he tore. She was standing near the door, looking up the track miserably. Already night was falling. Men were lighting the switch lantern and the mountains were turning into great dark shadows.

"Come quickly; I have a waggon out here."

Resistlessly she was hurried along and fairly shoved through the open door of the odd-looking coach. He was beside her on the seat in an instant, and her bewildered ears heard him say:

"Drive like the very deuce!" Then the door slammed, the driver clattered up to his seat, and the horses went off with a rush.

"Where are we going?" she demanded, sitting very straight and defiant.

"After that train. I'll tell you all about it, when I get my breath. This is to be the quickest escape from a dilemma on record—providing it is an escape." By this time they were bumping along the flinty road at a lively rate, jolting about on the seat in a most disconcerting manner. After a few long, deep breaths he told her how the ride in the Springs hack had been conceived and of the arrangement he had made with the despatcher. He furthermore acquainted her with the cause of his being left when he might have caught the train.

"Just as I reached the track, out of breath but rejoicing, I remembered having seen you on that side street, and knew that you would be left. It would have been heartless to leave you here without protection, so I felt it my duty to let the train go and help you out of a very ugly predicament."

"How can I ever repay you?" she murmured. "It was so good and so thoughtful of you. Oh, I should have died had I been left here alone. Do you not think my uncle will miss me and have the train sent back?" she went on, sagely.

"That's so!" he exclaimed, somewhat disconcerted. "But I don't know, either. He may not miss you for a long time, thinking you are in some other car, you know. That could easily happen," triumphantly.

"Can this man get us to the next station in time?" she questioned, looking at the black mountains and the dense foliage. It was now quite dark.

"If he doesn't bump us to death before we get half way there. He's driving like the wind."

"You must let me pay half this bill," she said, decidedly, from the dark corner in which she was huddling.

He could find no response to this peremptory request.

"The road is growing rougher. If you will allow me to make a suggestion, I think you will see its wisdom. You can escape a great deal of ugly jostling if you will take hold of my arm and cling to it tightly. I will brace myself with this strap. I am sure it will save you many hard bumps."

Without a word she moved to his side and wound her strong little arm about his big one.

"I had thought of that," she said, simply. "Thank you." Then, after a moment, while his heart thumped madly: "Had it occurred to you that after you ran so hard you might have climeb aboard the train and ordered the conductor to stop for me?"

"I—I never thought of that!" he cried confusedly.

"Please do not think me ungrateful. You have been very good to me, a stranger. One often thinks afterwasd of things one might have done, don't you know? You did the noblest when you inconvenienced yourself for me. What trouble I have made for you." She said this so prettily that he came gaily from the despondency into which her shrewdness, bordering on criticism, had thrown him. He knew perfectly well that she was questioning his judgment and presence of mind, and, the more he thought of it, the more transparent became the absurdity of his action.

"It has been no trouble," he floundered. "An adventure like this is worth no end of—er—inconvenience, as you call it. I'm sure I must have lost my head completely, and I am ashamed of myself. How much anxiety I could have saved you had I been possessed of an ounce of brains!"

"Hush! I will not allow you to say that. You would have me appear ungrateful when I certainly am not. Aoh, how he is driving! Do you think it dangerous?" she cried, as the hack gave two or three wild lurches, throwing him into the corner, and the girl half upon him.

"Not in the least," he gasped, the breath knocked out of his body. Just the same, he was very much alarmed. It was as dark as pitch outside and in, and he could not help wondering how near the edge of the mountain side they were running. A false move of the flying horses and they might go rolling to the bottom of the ravine, hundreds of feet below. Still, he must not let her see his apprehension. "This fellow is considered the best driver in the mountains," he prevaricated. Just then he remembered having detected liquor on the man's brath as he closed the door behind him. Perhaps he was intoxicated!

"Do you know him?" questioned the clear voice, her lips close to his ear, her warm body pressing against his.

"Perfectly. He is no other than Lighthorse Jerry, the king of stage drivers." In the darkness he smiled to himself maliciously.

"Oh, then we need feel no harm," she said, reassured, not knowing that Jerry existed only in the yellow-backed novel her informant had read when a boy.

There was such a roaring and clattering that conversation became almost impossible. When either spoke it was with the mouth close to the ear of the other. At such times Grenfall could feel her breath on his cheek. Her sweet voice went tingling to his toes with every word she uttered. He was in a daze, out of which sung the mad wish the he might clasp her in his arms, kiss her, and then go tumbling down the mountain. She trembled in the next fierce lurches, but gave forth no complaint. He knew that she was in terror but too brave to murmur.

Unable to resist, he released the strap to which he had clung so grimly, and placed his strong, firm hand encouragingly over the little one that gripped his arm with the clutch of death. It was very dark and very lonely, too!

"Oh!" she cried, as his hands clasped hers. "You must hold to the strap."

"It is broken!" he lied gladly. There is no danger. See! My hand does not tremble, does it? Be calm! It cannot be much farther."

"Will it not be dreadful if the conductor refuses to stop?" she cried, her hand resting calmly beneath its protector. He detected a tone of security in her voice.

"But he will stop! Your uncle will see to that, even if the operator fails."

"My uncle will kill him if he does not stop or come back for me," she said, complacently.

"I was not wrong," thought Grenfall; "he looks like a duellist. Who the devil are they, anyhow?" Then aloud: "At this rate we'd be able to beat the train to Washington in a straight-away race. Isn't it a delightfully wild ride?"

"I have acquired a great deal of knowledge in America, but this is the first time I have heard your definition of delight. I agree that it is wild."

For some moments there was silence in the noisy conveyance. Outside, the crack of the driver's whip, his hoarse cries, and the nerve-destroying crash of the wheels produced impressions of a mighty storm rather than of peace and pleasure.

"I am curious to know where you obtained the coin you lost in the car yesterday," she said at last, as if relieving her mind of a question that had been long subdued.

"The one you so kindly found for me?" he asked, procrastinatingly.

"Yes. They are certainly rare in this country."

"I never saw a coin like it until after I had seen you," he confessed. He felt her arm press a little tighter, and there was a quick movement of her head which told him, dark as it was, that she was trying to see his face and that her blue eyes were wide with something more than terror.

"I do not understand," she exclaimed. "I obtained the coin from a sleeping-car porter who said some one gave it to him and told him to have a 'high time with it,'" he explained in her ear.

"He evidently did not care for the 'high time,'" she said, after a moment. He would have given a fortune for one glimpse of her face at that instant.

"I think he said it would be necessary to go to Europe in order to follow the injunction of the donor. As I am more likely to go to Europe than he, I relieved him of the necessity and bought his right to a 'high time.'"

There was a long pause, during which she attempted to withdraw herself from this side, her little fingers struggling timidly beneath the big ones.

"Are you a collector of coins?" she asked at length, a perceptible coldness in her voice.

"No. I am considered a dispenser of coins. Still, I rather like the idea of possessing this queer bit of money as a pocket-piece. I intend to keep it forever, and let it descend as an heirloom to the generations that follow me," he said, laughingly. "Why are you so curious about it?"

"Because it comes from the city and country in which I live," she responded. "If you were in a land far from your own would you not be interested in anything—even a coin—that reminded you of home?"

"Especially if I had not seen one of its kind since leaving home," he replied insinuatingly.

"Oh, but I have seen many like it. In my purse there are several at this minute."

"Isn't it strange that this particular coin should have reminded you of home?"

"You have no right to question me, sir," she said, coldly, drawing away, only to be lurched back again. In spite of herself she laughed audibly.

"I beg your pardon," he said, tantalizingly.

"When did he give it you?"

"Who?"

"The porter, sir."

"You have no right to question me," he said.

"Oh!" she gasped. "I did not mean to be inquisitive."

"But I grant the right. He gave it me inside of two hours after I first entered the car."

"At Denver?"

"How do you know I got on at Denver?"

"Why, you passed me in the aisle with your luggage. Don't you remember?"

Did he remember! His heart almost turned over with the joy of knowing that she had really noticed and remembered him. Involuntarily his glad fingers closed down upon the gloved hand that lay beneath them.

"I believe I do remember, now that you speak of it," he said in a stifled voice. "You were standing at a window?"

"Yes; and I saw you kissing those ladies goodby, too. Was one of them your wife, or were they all your sisters? I have wondered."

"They—they were—cousins," he informed her, confusedly, recalling an incident that had been forgotten. He had kissed Mary Lyons and Edna Burrage—but their brothers were present. "A foolish habit, isn't it?"

"I do not know. I have no grown cousins," she replied, demurely. "You Americans have such funny customs, though. Where I live, no gentleman would think of pressing a lady's hand until it pained her. Is it necessary?" In the question there was a quiet dignity, half submerged in scorn, so pointed, so unmistakable that he flushed, turned cold with mortification, and hastily removed the amorous fingers.

"I crave your pardon. It is such a strain to hold myself and you against the rolling of this waggon that I unconsciously gripped your hand harder than I knew. You—you will not misunderstand my motive?" he begged, fearful lest he had offended her by his ruthlessness.

"I could not misunderstand something that does not exist," she said, simply, proudly.

"By Jove, she's beyond comparison!" he thought.

"You have explained, and I am sorry I spoke as I did. I shall not again forget how much I owe you."

"Your indebtedness, if there be one, does not deprive you of the liberty to speak to me as you will. You could not say anything unjust without asking my forgiveness, and when you do that you more than pay the debt. It is worth a great deal to me to hear you say that you owe something to me, for I am only too glad to be your creditor. If there is a debt, you shall never pay it; it is too pleasant an account to be settled with 'you're welcome.' If you insist that you owe much to me, I shall refuse to cancel the debt, and allow it to draw interest forever."

"What a financier!" she cried. "That jest was worthy of a courtier's deepest flattery. Let me say that I am proud to owe my gratitude to you. You will not permit it to grow less."

"That was either irony or the prettiest speech a woman ever uttered," he said warmly. "I also am curious about something. You were reading over my shoulder in the observation car——"

"I was not!" she exclaimed, indignantly. "How did you know that?" she inconsistently went on.

"You forget the mirror in the opposite side of the car."

"Ach, now I am offended."

"With a poor old mirror? For shame! Yet, in the name of our American glass industry, I ask your forgiveness. It shall not happen again. You will admit that you were trying to read over my shoulder. Thanks for that immitable nod. Well, I am curious to know what you were so eager to read."

"Since you presume to believe the mirror instead of me, I will tell you. There was a despatch on the first page that interested me deeply."

"I believe I thought as much at the time. Oh, confound this road!" For half a mile or more the road had been fairly level, but, as the ejaculation indicates, a rough place had been reached. He was flung back in the corner violently, his head coming in contact with a sharp projection of some kind. The pain was almost unbearable, but it was eased by the fact that she had involuntarily thrown her arm across his chest, her hand grasping his shoulder spasmodically.

"Oh, we shall be killed!" she half shrieked. "Can you not stop him? This is madness—madness!"

"Pray be calm! I was to blame, for I had become careless. He is earning his money, that's all. It was not stipulated in the contract that he was to consider the comfort of his passengers." Grenfall could feel himself turn pale as something warm began to trickle down his neck. "Now tell me when despatch it was. I read all of them."

"You did? Of what interest could they have been?"

"Curiosity does not recognize reason."

"You read every one of them?"

"Assuredly."

"Then I shall grant you the right to guess which interested me the most. You Americans delight in puzzles, I am told."

"Now, that is unfair."

"So it is. Did you read the despatch from Constantinople?" Her arm fell to her side suddenly as if she had just realized its position.

"The one that told of the French ambassador's visit to the Sultan?"

"Concerning the small matter of a loan of some millions—yes. Well, that was of interest to me inasmuch as the loan, if made, will affect my country."

"Will you tell me what country you are from?"

"I am from Graustark."

"Is it possible that you American schools do not teach geography? Ours tells us where the United States are located."

"I confess ignorance," he admitted.

"Then I shall insist that you study a map. Graustark is small, but I am as proud of it as you are of this great broad country that reaches from ocean to ocean. I can scarcely wait until I again see our dear crags and valleys, our rivers and ever blue skies, our plains and our towns. I wonder if you worship your country as I love mine."

"From the tenor of your remarks, I judge that you have been away from home for a long time," he volunteered.

"We have seen something of Asia, Australia, Mexico and the United States since we left Edelweiss, six months ago. Now we are going home—home!" She uttered the word so lovingly, so longingly, so tenderly, that he envied the homeland.

There was a long break in the conversation, both evidently wrapped in thought which could not be disturbed by the whirl of the coach. He was wondering how he could give her up, now that she had been tossed into his keeping so strangely. She was asking herself over and over again how so thrilling an adventure would end.

They were sore and fatigued with the strain on nerve and flesh. It was an experience never to be forgotten, this romantic race over the wild mountain road, the result still in doubt. Ten minutes ago—strangers; now—friends at least, neither knowing the other. She was admiring him for his generalship, his wonderful energy; he was blessing the fate that had come to his rescue when hope was almost dead. He could scarcely realize that he was awake. Could it be anything but a vivid fancy from which he was to awaken and find himself alone in his berth, the buzzing, clacking car wheels piercing his ears with sounds so unlike those that had been whispered into them by a voice, sweet and maddening, from out the darkness of a dreamland cab?

Surely we must be almost at the end of this awful ride," she moaned, yielding completely to the long suppressed alarm. "Every bone in my body aches. What shall we do if they have not held the train?"

"Send for an undertaker," he replied grimly, seeing policy in jest. They were now ascending an incline, bumping over boulders, hurtling through treacherous ruts and water-washed holes, rolling, swinging, jerking, crashing. "You have been brave all along; don't give up now. It is almost over. You'll soon be with your friends."

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