TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

FIRST SECTION.

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CONTRACTORS BADLY BEATEN IN COUNCIL.

Aldermen Bow to Public Opinion and Vote Down the Motion to Give the Scavenging Out to Contractors.

THE VOTE WAS SIXTEEN TO NINE.

Ald. Dufresne's Vote Decided the Day, and Ald. Gallery, Lareau and Rainville Followed Him—Strong Speeches by Ald. Roy, Ames and Others, Against the Contract System.

For Contract.	Against Contract.
Paquette	Roy
Ekers	Dufresne
Archambault	Gagnon
Dupre	Clearihue
Beausoleil	Gallery
Prenoveau	Larue
Kinsella	Martineau
Marsolais	Ouimet
Brunet	Wilson
	Sadler
	Laporte
	Turner
	McBride
	Ames
	Stevenson
	Rainville
—9	—16

That is how the vote stood. But it does not tell the story of the battle. The contractors who have been exerting all their powers for weeks past to get hold of the contract for the removal of the city's garbage were given the worst whipping in Council yesterday, all things considered, than any contractors have received at the hands of the saving element in the Council in a long time.

To Ald. Dufresne belongs the credit of finally saving the situation for the city. Upon his vote depended the issue. He voted right, and Ald. Gallery, Lareau and Rainville followed.

Ald. Jacques was in bed with la grippe, but sent a protest against the contract through Ald. Turner, his colleague. With one vacant seat in the circle, it looked like a vote of 13 to 12, the majority depending upon the vote of Ald. Dufresne, the other twenty-four members divided as follows :—

For Contract.	Against Contract.
Paquette.	Roy.
Ekers.	Gagnon.
Gallery.	Clearihue.
Lareau.	Martineau.
Archambault.	Ouimet.
Dupre.	Wilson.
Beausoleil.	Sadler.
Prenoveau.	Laporte.
Kinsella.	Turner.
Marsolais.	McBride.
Brunet.	Ames.
Rainville.	Stevenson.
—12	—12

The contractors have realized for the past three days that their fate depended largely upon the vote of Ald. Dufresne, as Ald Gallery, for some strange reason, has fallen into the habit of voting at critical moments "whichever way Dufresne votes." Unable to reach a decision himself between voting for his friend Mr. Depatie and voting according to the wishes of his constituents, Ald. Gallery came to the Council meeting yesterday prepared to vote "whichever way Dufresne votes."

Ald. Dufresne thought the matter out for himself some days ago, and made up his mind to vote to leave matters as they are. None of the arguments used by the canvassing contractors since the fight began were strong enough to move him from his position. It was stated before Council met yesterday that he would vote for the contractors. This give rise to some uncertainty that was not dispelled until the vote was called and he answered a very emphatic "No" to Ald. Ekers' amendment which meant giving the contract to Mr. Depatie.

Ald. Gallery followed suit, and when they saw how the game was going, Ald. Lareau and Rainville, who had both spoken in favor of the contract, turned to the other side, and will now be able to tell their constituents that their votes were on the right side on the scavenging question. Altogether it was a lively meeting, and the interest was enhanced by the uncertainty that existed at the last moment. Mr. Depatie was not present while the debate was in progress.

It was agreed before Council met that no other business would be transacted. As soon as Acting-Mayor Ames called the Council to order, the report of the Finance Committee recommending the acceptance of Mr. Depatie's tender was read.

Ald. Beausoleil and Prenoveau moved the adoption of the report. Then the forensic battle began. Ald. Ames, in the meantime, had been relieved from the duties of Mayor by His Worship Mayor Prefontaine. Ald. Roy was the first to take the floor.

Ald. Roy Strongly Against Contract.

Ald. Roy said that those who were in favor of doing the scavenging work by contract were not working in the best interests of the city. It was working to take away the city's rights and give them to a private individual. When the tender for the scavenging had been opened, he said, Mr. Depatie's was found to be the lowest, but that gentleman had not followed the specifications set by the Health Committee. It had been said that to give the incinerator work by contract was impossible; such, at least, had been the statement made by Ald. Ames. Well, if contract work was not good for the West End it was not good for the East End, where so many dumps were situated. Mr. Dore, the sanitary engineer, had said that the work done by contract would be a saving of $3,000 on the year's appropriations for that work by the Health Committee. He contended that it was unjust to the city to do away with the city's property, purchased at a sacrifice, to effect a temporary saving of $3,000. Supposing that the contract system proved a failure, the city five years hence would be obliged to purchase a new apparatus and then where would be the advantage?

The city, he said, had been kept in a better condition during the past five years when the scavenging had been done by the city than during the ten years previous, when the work had been done by contractors. The aldermen had been misinformed when they had been told that by giving the work to contractors they would save $20,000. What should be done, he said, was to allow the city to do the work during another year, and see what the result would be. Expenses of all kinds were being cut down, and now the Health Committee was sure of being able to carry on the work without an overdraft on its appropriations, and yet it was at this inopportune moment that a motion to take the work away from the committee and give it to outsiders was placed before the Council. It was an injustice, and surely the Council would not consent to do itself and the city such injustice.

Ald. Ames' Effective Arguments.

Ald. Ames said that while at first he was in favor of giving the work out by contract, he had since changed his opinion for the simple reason that the circumstances of the case had been changed. He could safely say that as the circumstances were to-day, a scavenging contract was not in the best interests of the city. From the very beginning he had urged that it was absolutely necessary to separate the two contracts, but that the incineration should not pass out of the hands of the city. Dr. Laberge had stated that it would not be in the interest of public health to allow such a thing to be done, but that the incineration should remain with the city in the interest of the public welfare. The only question, therefore, was whether the scavenging should be done by contract or by the city as heretofore. Ald. Roy had just told them that of the three tenders which were made to Council only two of them were in accord with the specifications. More than that, he would go still further back, and he would say that the specifications were not in accordance with the resolutions and the desire of the majority of the members of the Health Committee. When the matter of drawing up the specifications was considered in the Health Committee, he had said that they must dispose of their horses on the basis of what it would cost to replace them—that is, of what it would cost to replace them, for instance, if they were destroyed by fire; that they should get enough for them so that at the end of five years they would have received a sufficient sum of money to replace that rolling stock if the city desires to carry out the work itself. Now, the rolling stock originally cost $17,080, and the plant that was then taken over was in a most pitiable condition. During Mr. Morin's term of office as superintendent some $15,000 of expenditure was added, and since then they had spent from three to five thousand dollars a year, and to-day that plant was worth, to his mind, at least $25,000. He had insisted that the sum of $20,000 be placed in the specifications as the value of the plant, and four members of the committee left the meeting under the impression that that would be done. But pressure had been brought to bear upon one member of the committee, and the specifications had been tampered with in a way, and this no one had a right to do.

Contract Not According to Specifications.

He had claimed at the outset that they should not accept those specifications, but if they did accept them, then they certainly had a right to demand that the tenderers should conform to them. They had no right, therefore, to consider a tender which did not conform to the specifications at all. They had put in the specifications an item of $3,000 for rent, but the lowest tenderer put the rent at $1,000. They had stipulated that the insurance should be paid by the contractor, but Mr. Depatie refused to pay that. They had stipulated in the specifications that at the Amos and Gregory farms there should be an inspector, paid by the contractor and controlled by and under the direct surveillance of the city, but Mr. Depatie refused to pay for these inspectors, while both of the other tenderers were willing to pay $1,280, enough to reimburse the city for these appointed guardians. They had no right to do that. If they put advertisements in the papers declaring what the specifications were to be, and then a tenderer refused to conform to the most important part of the specifications, his tender should be entirely ignored.

Causes of Last Year's Overdraft.

It must be remembered that when the new Health Committee was formed the Health Committee was in disgrace. Four new aldermen were on the committee, and if some mistakes were made the fact could be appreciated on account of that. However, when the new committee took over the work, the expenditure in January was very heavy, and part of the appropriation had already been drawn upon. They had taken the $52,000 allowed for scavenging and divided it up according to the needs of the various departments of the work, and the City Comptroller was ordered to pay one-fifty-secondth per week, so that there would be 52 weeks of scavenging in 1899 and the service in the last week in December would be as good as at any time. The wages in January last year were: January 5, $759; January 12, $7 5; January 19, $763; January 24, $766; February 1, $776; and February 8, $782, running from $750 to $780 per week. What was the change? On January 11 this year the wages were $832, the next three weeks $753, $757, $611 respectively, and last week $589, and for this $589 they were giving a perfectly good service, making a difference of $200 per week in one item alone. And then they were in perfect accord with their employes. They had reduced the wages of their employes, but they had said to them that, having $15,000 for the items in which some saving might be effected, if they could do anything in this direction, they pledged themselves that just so soon as they came within their income they would raise their wages to what they were before, and as early as possible.

Contract Unfair to Employes.

They had entered into that arrangement with their employes, and now after those employes had been working in good faith, were they going to throw them over to the tender mercies of a contractor who would immediately reduce their wages to much less even than they were to-day?

He then drew a comparison between what the scavenging would cost even if this irregular lowest tender were accepted, and what they were paying to-day. Adding to the $49,000, the amount of that tender, the $1,280 for the guardians and $1,000 for depreciation of rolling stock, the total would be some $51,250, and they were paying $52,000 at the outside to-day. Was it worth while, for a saving of $250, to go back to the contract system, and run the risk of having it carried on as it was in the old days? A few years ago, almost without exception, the newspapers of the day were crying out for relief in the matter. It was argued by those supporting the contract system that, having asked for tenders, and having accepted the deposits accompanying those tenders, they were in duty bound to award a contract. Well, the advertisements read that "the lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted."

It was true that they had had $30,000 in their hands for five weeks, but the city could well afford to pay the four per cent. interest—say $125 or $150—for the information they had got. In conclusion, Ald. Ames thought that the amount saved was so small, even considering the irregular lowest tender, the good faith that bound them to their employes was so powerful an argument, the Council, in justice to itself, could not go back to the old system under the circumstances.

Looking for Excuses.

Ald. Prenoveau said that the idea of giving the work out by contract had received the approbation of the City Attorney.

Ald. Marsolais said that if he could be assured that the men to be employed by the contractors would receive the same salary as when employed by the city he would vote in favor of the motion. That, Ald. Prenoveau assured him, would be so.

Ald. Marsolais said that he had already made up his mind and was not prepared to change it. He did not see why aldermen who had been in favor of the contract system at first could now be against it. If the contract system was good then, it was good now.

Ald. Paquette said that by the contract system the scavenging work would cost $5,000 less than what had been appropriated for that purpose for 1899, and $11,000 less than last year's expenses in that connection. That this year the city would do the work within its appropriation there was no assurance. He, for one, would always vote for the lowest tenderer.

Ald. Rainville gave expression to the opinion that the question on which the Council was called upon to vote was not as to whether the work should be given out by contract or not, but to whom among the tenderers should the contract be given? He asked if the Council could do otherwise than give the contract to the lowest tenderer? The Council had at a previous meeting adopted a motion that it was better and in the city's interest to give the scavenging work out by contract. There had not been introduced, at any time since, a motion of reconsideration. The Council had sanctioned the principle of the contract system by asking the Finance Committee what amount of money it would vote for that work. He had not come to any decision, but would vote on the right side.

Ald. Beausoleil said the Finance Committee had not run after the Health Committee to have the work given out by contract. Their decision had been based on the action of the Health Committee, approved by a two-thirds vote of the Council. Was the Finance Committee justified in recommending the contract system? It had no alternative, in view of the actions of the Health Committee and the Council.

Ald. Sadler Against Contract Principle.

Ald. Sadler said that as he had given his arguments against the contract system when the question was before the Finance Committee, he would not go over them again at any length. He was opposed to the principle of the contract system, and would fight it anywhere and everywhere. He was astonished that such a proposal as the one before the Council had received a favorable vote in the Finance Committee. He had hoped that the scheme was dead when the Health Committee decided to report unfavorably. Experience had taught the people of Montreal that the scavenger work should not be in the hands of the contractors, and that was why the citizens were in arms against the contract being given to Mr. Depatie. He did not believe that it was the duty of an alderman to support every scheme endorsed by a certain section of the people, but when the citizens were unanimous, as they were on the scavenger contract, then aldermen should pay some heed to them. He saw no reason, if it were a good thing to give the scavenging out to contractors, why the water supply should not be given out in the same way, or the fire brigade rented to somebody, or the police service farmed out to private detective agencies.

Ald. Ekers' Amendment.

Ald. Ekers spoke briefly in favor of giving out the contract, and introduced an amendment giving the contract to Mr. Depatie, with a condition added requiring him to cover his vehicles so as to prevent the garbage from falling off in transit.

Ald. Laporte said that no matter what difference there would be between the tenders of contractors and the appropriation asked by the Health Committee he would vote against the contract system. Why? Because no contractor would undertake such a work unless he saw his way clear to make money. Now, if a private contractor could do a work for a certain sum and make money, the city could do the same. If it could not at present the Health Committee needed reorganization. That was not necessary, however. All Montreal was against the contract system and the Council should act according to the dictates of the people.

Ald. Lareau said he was of the same opinion as Ald. Rainville regarding the legality of the vote on the giving of the contract. He chided Ald. Ames for having changed his opinion on the question. According to Ald. Rainville, he said, the contract with Mr. Depatie was so constructed that it could be annulled, why not try it for one year. If money was saved, good, if not we could return to the present system.

The Voting.

Ald. Ouimet spoke briefly against the contract, and tht vote was then called.

The vote on Ald. Ekers' amendment was as follows:

Yes—Paquette, Ekers, Archambault, Dupre, Beausoleil, Prenoveau, Kinsella, Marsolais, Brunet—9.

No—Roy, Dufresne, Gagnon, Clearihue, Gallery, Lareau, Martineau, Ouimet, Wilson, Sadler, Laporte, Turner, McBride, Ames, Stevenson, Rainville—16

The vote on the main motion, which was also to give the contract to Mr. Depatie, was defeated by 17 to 8, Ald. Dupre deserting from the minority and voting with the majority.

QUELCH'S CLOSE CALL.

Slipped in Front of an Electric Car and Rolled Over by Fender.

At 6 o'clock last evening Mr. James Quelch, a C.P.R. telegraph operator, was crossing Notre Dame street at the corner of St. Francois Xavier, on his way to work, and calculated that an electric car that was approaching would stop before it did. As he was between the rails of the track he slipped, and before he could recover himself he was struck by the fender of the car and rolled over. According to those who saw the occurrence, it was the rolling over that saved him, as by it he escaped coming under the moving wheels.

The car was brought to a standstill on the jump, and Quelch was assisted into the Hoffman cafe. As no bones appeared to be broken, though his right leg had evidently been injured, probably from getting twisted under the fender of the car, he was driven to his home.

Meeting To-morrow.

To-morrow afternoon at 3.30 there will be a meeting in the Diocesan College, organized by the four theological colleges in affiliation with McGill and the McGill Y.M.C.A. His Lordship Bishop Bond will preside. Dr. Peterson will read the scripture lessons and Dr. Johnson, LL.D., and Professor Clark Murray, LL.D., will speak. The collection will be in aid of the McGill Y.M.C.A.

UNCLE TORY TO THE STAR

Well, I read your editorial on the horse
of Cumberland,
And I will gladly grant you, sir, it showed
the master's hand;
For even yet I sort of feel the strange
magnetic thrill
Of reading that first product from the
great New Movement's mill.

Yes, I read that editorial with wonder
and amaze;
I found you had been hypnotized by Tupper's magic ways,
I found you had forsaken all your gods of
former days,
Your easy, plastic policy, your free, uncertain ways.

So you think the magnetic power will
thrill us through and through,
And arouse disheartened Tories into deeds
of derringdo,
Make all the party's planets gladly gravitate around
This nucleus of the universe which you
have lately found.

In other days you claimed to shine with
independent light,
Shine with your own bright brilliancy, the
whitest of the white;
But now, if I'm not color-blind, I think
you're shining blue—
A color which I reckon you have long
been partial to.

You say that dear Miss Canada is in a
woeful fret,
That since she mittened Tupper she's indulging in regret;
But still I think the Liberal lights are
shining very bright,
And that, beside them, Tupper seems a
very small rush-light.

Tupper kept her by herself—said she
hadn't come of age,
But Laurier proudly led her out upon the
world's great stage;
And, judging from the happy smile upon
her beauteous face,
She is very much delighted with her larger
grip on space.

But this 'ere great New Movement, this
new comet in the sky,
Is it not a dreadful portent that the
party's 'bout to die?
Anyway, I've heard it said that when a
great man dies,
The comets or the stars play strange antics
in the skies.

PRINCE ALBERT LAID TO REST

The Remains Were Placed in the Vaults of the Friedstein Church at Gotha.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Route of the Procession Lined With Local Guilds and School Children.

THE SERVICES WERE BRIEF.

Gotha, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The body of Prince Alfred, only son and heir of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who died at Menan, in the Austrian Tyrol, on February 6th, was placed in the vaults of the Friedstein Church this morning. It was brought by special train from Coburg.

Twelve non-commissioned officers bore the coffin on their shoulders from the train to the hearse. The procession to the church was then formed, headed by a battalion of troops.

A footman led Prince Alfred's horse behind the hearse, beside which walked 24 non-commissioned officers and four chamberlains. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with his sons-in-law Ferdinand Roumania, Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, and Prince Ernest, Prince Heriditary of Hohenlohe Langenburg, followed the hearse, and then came the representatives of the foreign courts. The route of the procession was lined with local guilds and school children. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the ladies of the Princely and Royal families met the procession at the church, where brief services were held.

CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME.

Great Britain Has Not Yet Accepted the Proposal to Take Part in the Conference.

London, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, denied that the Government had received any communication from the United States Government proposing exemption of private property at sea from capture in time of war.

In response to a question whether the Government had committed itself in any way on the question of accepting the invitation of the Czar of Russia to take part in the proposed international disarmament scheme, Mr. Brodrick said that the suggestions made in a second circular on the subject were under consideration by the Government. No reply has as yet been sent to Russia, and no statement in regard to the matter could be made at present.

Mr. Balfour said in reply to a question that no arrangement had been made in reference to Cecil Rhodes' proposal that the Government guaranteed the project of constructing a line of railway from Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

THE POONAH OUTRAGES.

The Son of Chapekar Endeavors to Murder the Superintendent of Police—Was Head of a Conspiracy.

Bombay, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Chapekar, son of Damadyar Chapekar, who was hanged for participating in the murder of Lieut. Averst and Plague Commissioner Rand, at Poonah, at the time of the Jubilee fetes, in 1897, has been arrested. His arrest has created a great sensation, particularly in view of the circumstances attending it.

He entered the room where the police authorities were preparing evidence to be used in the trial of other natives implicated in the murders, and without warning, drew a revolver and fired at the superintendent of police.

Fortunately he missed his mark and was seized before he could fire a second shot. He has confessed that he was the ringleader of the assassination of the two native brothers who were shot on Wednesday evening in order to prevent them from appearing as witnesses in the trial of the remaining Jubilee murderers.

INDIAN OUTLAWS.

A Second Expedition Sent After—Had a Fight and Destroyed a Town.

Calcutta, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—A second expedition, which was sent out yesterday from the garrison at Edwardesabad against the outlaws at Goomatti, who were engaged in a fight with the British troops a few days ago, has taken possession of the place and destroyed it. When the troops arrived at Goomatti, they found that the outlaws had fled from the town, which they occupied, and disappeared.

Another International Match.

London, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Mr. John Henniker Heaton, M.P., is arranging another international chess match, to be played by cable, between teams from the House of Commons and the United States House of Representatives.

DO YOU WISH
TO RENT A HOUSE?

A HERALD advertisement will assist you.
The Cost is slight—the Benefit almost certain.

HARBOR SCHEME BEFORE EXPERTS.

The Points Which Will Come Up for Consideration at the Engineering Conference Which Will Be Held on Monday.

The meeting of the engineers and experts representing the Dominion Government Public Works Department, the Harbor Board, the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies, which was to have been held yesterday for the purpose of considering the questions of elevators and other terminal facilities at the port of Montreal, has been postponed until Monday next. In the meantime, engineers are busily at work preparing plans upon a large scale, which will be considered and discussed on Monday. At the conference on Monday there will be present Mr. Robert Mackay, president of the Harbor Board; Mr. Thos. Tait, manager of the C.P.R. lines east of Fort William, and an engineer of the company; Mr. William Wainwright, general assistant manager of the Grand Trunk, and a Grand Trunk engineer; Hon. J. I. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, and an engineer of the department; Mr. John Kennedy, chief harbor engineer; Mr. P. W. St. George, the city surveyor, and probably Mayor Prefontaine.

Touching the elevator question, it is practically certain, from the tenor of the discussion at the conference on Thursday, that the experts will decisively declare that an elevator on one of the three piers provided for in plan 12 A 2 or anywhere in the centre of the present harbor will be regarded as impracticable. Expansion eastward, so far as the central part of the harbor is concerned, is out of the question, for Victoria pier is a barrier against further harbor works in that direction. Expansion westward is out of the question by reason of the canal. Hence it is that no room can be found for an elevator anywhere about the centre of the city. There will, of course, be double lines of tracks to give the railway companies free access to all the piers, and it is not improbable that the Grand Trunk will get tracking and other privileges which it is anxious to obtain on the guard pier which stretches out from Windmill Point. The Grand Trunk will find easy means of access to this pier from Point St. Charles, but not so the Canadian Pacific, who would be glad to obtain terminal facilities at the East End, provided, of course, that sufficient accommodation is provided for the loading and discharge of ocean steamers east of St. Mary's current. So far as the railway terminals and shunting accommodation at the three new piers is concerned, some general understanding will have to be arrived at between the two companies as to their use. The tracks will, of course, be laid so that freight cars may run alongside the ships on the wharves. Should the companies fail to come to an understanding as to use of the tracks and other facilities, it is hinted that a terminal company may be established, which will handle the cars of each railway company with impartiality. This company would have, of course, to make a profit, and as this would come out of the pockets of the railroad companies, it is pretty certain that the companies will, for reasons of economy, do the shunting and other work themselves. These various matters will be under consideration at Monday's conference and the result of the deliberations of the engineers and experts will be reviewed at a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners convened for that purpose.

NOMINATION DAY DOWN IN N. B.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—This is nomination day for the provincial elections. Both parties are working hard, but there is little doubt that the Liberal Government will win at the polls next week. Below is a complete list of candidates :—

Constituency.	Gov't.	Opp.
Albert	Emmerson,	Tr tes,
"	Osman,	Peck,
Carleton	McCain,	Dibblee,
"	Smith,	Fleming,
"	Carvell,	Hay,
Charlotte (4)	Hill,	Chipman,
"	Todd,	Grimmer,
"	O'Brien	Clarke,
"	Russell,	Hartt,
Gloucester	Venlot,	
"	Poirier,	
"	Burns,	
Kent	Barnes,	Buckerfield,
"	Johnson,	B. Johnson,
"	Legere,	Goguen,
Kings	White,	Fowler,
"	Pugsley,	Morrison,
"	Scovil,	Campbell,
Madawaska	Bertrand,	Laforest (1),
"	Martin,	Gagnon,
Northumb'land.	Bertrand,	Morrisey,
"	Burchill,	Stewart,
"	O'Brien,	Watt,
"	Fish,	Allain,
Queens	Farris,	Woods,
"	Carpenter,	Hetherington
Restigouche	Labillois,	Barbarie,
"	Mott,	Cull gan,
Sunbury	Morrow,	Glazier,
"	Harrison,	Hazen,
St. John City.	Robertson,	Stockton,
" "	McKeown,	Alward,
" "	Purdy,	Shaw,
" "	Reynolds,	Lockhart.
St. John Co.	Dunn,	Carson.
"	McLeod,	Dean,
Victoria (2)	Porter.	Carter,
"	Beveridge,	Tweeddale,
"	Lawson,	
Westmorland.	Richard,	Sumner,
"	Wells,	Melanson,
"	Robinson,	Black,
"	Copp,	Humphrey,
York	Gibson, jr,	Black,
"	Campbell,	Pinder,
"	Thompson,	Howe,
"	Whitehead,	Pitts.

THE ANTI-RITUALISTS

National Protestant Union Forwards a Memorial to the Queen Setting Forth Their Views.

London, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The English National Protestant Union has forwarded to the Queen a memorial setting forth the views of the anti-ritualists, and praying Her Majesty to adopt measures to preserve the nation from a reimposition of the sacerdotal yoke which was cast aside in the sixteenth century. The memorial is signed by nearly 4,000 influential Churchmen, including 31 peers, 50 members of Parliament, 2,000 magistrates and 1,300 clergymen.

Springlike in London.

London, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The weather was phenomenally springlike; the temperature is like that of a day in May, and a warm southwesterly breeze is blowing. The sun shines brightly and in the suburbs up the Thames the birds are singing in the trees. The maximum temperature here to-day was 64.8, the warmest February in fifty years. The temperature was fifteen degrees higher than the average.

An Incompetent Pasha.

Athens, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The Legislative Assembly of Salos has sent a telegram to the Sultan of Turkey asking him to depose Musurus Pasha, Prince of Samoa, on the ground of incompetency, and his restriction of the privileges of the privileges of the islanders.

Robbed Von Caprivi Tomb.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Thieves have stolen the golden braids that were on the wreaths that Emperor William and the King of Saxony caused to be placed on the tomb of ex-Chancellor Von Caprivi.

To Fight Consumption.

London, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The Prince of Wales has consented to act as president of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption.

Bombay Plague Record.

Bombay, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—There have been 1,600 deaths from the plague in the city this week.

Mixed Up on a Liquor Case.

A peculiar case was tried before Judge Desnoyers yesterday afternoon which made the judge remark that none like it had come before him in twenty-five years. Mrs. S. Carruthers, who keeps a restaurant at 48 Craig street, was accused of selling liquor on Sunday. But one witness appeared for the prosecution, a revenue officer, who swore that on a certain Sunday night, he counted twelve men in the barroom. The proprietor swore, just as positively, that on Saturday night he left the place and did not come back till Monday morning, and that he took the bar-room key with him. The bartender corroborated this, and in the face of such direct contradiction the court was in a quandary concerning which to believe, and the case was adjourned until next Friday.

Star a Little Late.

The Star is waking up and taking an interest in municipal affairs. On January 25th The Herald told the public that over $11,000 worth of outstanding accounts had been unearthed on the previous day in the Water Department. The Star discovered the same fact yesterday, and duly chronicled it, under large headlines, in last night's issue. It was nearly three weeks behind The Herald, but "better late than never," even in the matter of news.

The King's Daughters' "At Home."

St. James the Apostle parochial hall was en fete Friday afternoon when the King's Daughters held a reception in honor of their Dominion president, Mrs. Tilley, who is visiting her helpers in Montreal. The hall, under the guidance of Mrs. R. M. Sidwell, was most artistically decorated, and one finds hung on these walls the excellent portrait of Rev. Canon Ellegood, which was painted in honor of his jubilee last June. The president of the Circle, Miss Reddy, had charge of the affair, and was assisted by Mrs. Macdermid, Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Marling, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Ibbotson, Miss Saxe, Miss Tyre, Miss Judah and many others. At half after four Mrs. Tilley gave an address, and later on tea was served.

The Toronto Markets.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 11.—Flour, Ontario patents, in bags, $3.60 to $3.80; straight rollers, $3.25 to $3.35; Hungarian patents, $4 to $4.20; Manitoba bakers', $3.70 to $3.80. Wheat, Ontario red and white, 68c north and west; goose, 69c to 69 1-2c; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 81c to 82c at Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 78c 1-2c. Oats, white oats quoted at 29c to 29 1-2c west. Rye quoted at 34c. Barley quoted at 45c to 47c west. Buckwheat, firm, 48c north, and 50c east. Bran, city mills sell bran at $14, and shorts at $16 in car lots f.o.b. Toronto. Corn, Canadian, 36c west, and American 41 1-2c to 42c on track here. Peas, firm, at 64c to 65c north and west in car lots. Oatmeal, car lots of rolled oats, bags, on track in Toronto, $3.60; in barrels, $3.70.

The Boys Were Quite Safe.

Simcoe, Ont., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Asa and Lyle Cook, aged 17 and 13 years, respectively, who have caused so much anxiety as to their whereabouts for the past few days, have turned up safe and sound. The boys, whose uncle, Shelly Cook, weeps the lighthouse at the lower end of Long Point, took a fancy to skate to him from Port Ryerse, a distance of about 26 miles, and arrived there all right, where they remained to spend a few days without giving a thought to the pain and worry they have caused their parents.

B.C. Mining Notes.

Rossland, B.C., Feb. 11.—(Special.)JThe new electric compressor plant on the Iron Mask was tested to-day and proved highly satisfactory in every way. The power is generated at Bennington Falls. The showing on Silver Bell continues to improve. The Iron Mask-Centre Star case will be decided on April 10. Stocks continue to improve, Evening Star is now 11 1-2; Victory Triumph advancing, 6 1-2 freely bid, but none offered. Virginia still firm.

THIS EVENING.

Academy—Mrs. Fiske, in "Tess of The d'Urbervilles." (Excellent.)
Queen's—"Don Caesar de Bazan."
Francais—"The Idler." (Fair.) Vaudeville not bad.
Royal—May Howard's Burlesquers. (Very ordinary.)
Veterinary Surgeons dine at the Windsor hotel.
Arena—Victorias vs. Ottawa, senior hockey, 8.15 p.m.
Arena—4 p.m., Crescents vs. Queens II., intermediate hockey.
St. George's Snowshoe Club—Annual dinner.
M. A. A. A. Rink—Snowshoe and skating races.

THE MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

A Couple of Encouraging Measures Adopted in the Legislature Yesterday—The G.T.R. Site Bill Read a Third Time.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—The Legislative Assembly had a brief sitting yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Dechene's amendments to the Quebec election law were adopted in committee.

The hon. gentleman also moved two important measures, the object of which is to further aid the good roads movement, which has already made such satisfactory progress under the present administration. One of these bills provides that any agricultural society may enter into arrangements with the county municipality with which it is comprised, so as to apply the whole or part of the subscriptions of its members or public grant which it receives, or of both, to the payment of a part of the cost of acquiring or working machines, stone crushers and rollers to improve and maintain by-roads or local or county roads. Authority is given the commissioners of agriculture to exempt any society from holding exhibitions or competitions which has entered into an arrangement with the county municipality within which it is comprised for the purpose of applying the whole or part of the subscriptions of its members and public grants which it receives, or of both, to the payment of part of the cost of acquiring or working machines, stone crushers or rollers to improve and maintain by-roads or call or county roads.

The other bill provides that any municipality may conclude with any agricultural society within the limits of the county, arrangements in view of which the society shall apply, in whole or in part, the subscriptions of its members, or the public grants which it receives, or both, to the part payment of the cost of purchasing or operating road-making machines.

Both bills were unanimously adopted.

Grand Trunk Site.

The Hon. Mr. Atwater's bill ratifying the donating by the City of Montreal of a site to the Grand Trunk for its general offices, was read a third time and passed, upon the Hon. Mr. Marchand gracefully informing the member for St. Lawrence division that the Crown consented to waive all rights which might interfere with the conclusion of the arrangement, and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Hackett's bill to ratify the arrangement made between the town of Magog and the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, respecting certain tax exemptions, taken into consideration in committee of the whole, and report without amendment. The bill, which was then read a third time, was unanimously adopted.

The Government's resolutions respecting fishing and fisheries passed their first reading and the House adjourned.

Montreal S. R. Bill.

It is stated that the Montreal Street Railway people intend, when their bill comes for consideration before the Private Bills Committee, to endeavor to obtain an amendment to still further extend the territory over which it seeks authority to operate. The opposition is likely to be keen.

HE KISSED AN INSIDE LEAF.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Evidence unfavorable to the druggists was given in the Legislation Committee this morning during consideration of the pharmacy bill. Prof. McIntyre, of Morrin College, rebutted the pretention that druggists should alone sell patent medicines, as they could always by analysis of the same detect the presence of any noxious ingredient therein. Prof. McIntyre said that druggists had neither the apparatus, the ability nor the time to analyze the goods they sold. The examination paper by which candidates for diplomas in pharmacy were usually tested was too vague, and was what might be called a very easy paper. His experience was that druggists did not take any more care about selling patent medicines than grocers would. He had himself gone into drug stores, where he was absolutely unknown, and had purchased most dangerous poisons and no questions had been asked. Moreover, he had purchased drugs in drug stores and found them, on analysis, impure, although warranted "C.P.," or chemically pure. On the other hand, he had purchased these drugs at an establishment not kept by a certified druggist and found them pure and cheaper. Some patent medicines were poisonous in over-doses, yet Mr. McIntyre had frequently purchased such medicines from druggists and never received a word of caution. Such medicines should be labe'led poison, and then anyone could sell them. Mr. McIntyre at the outset demurred against kissing the Bible, from fear of microbes, and ultimately consented to kiss an inside leaf.

Dr. J. B. Morin, a proprietor of patent medicines, did not see any danger in grocers selling the same. Patent medicine packages and bottles always bore full directions on the outside. Dr. Morin said he was not like some people, who sold goods to grocers, and then spoke against the grocers being allowed to deal in them.

Mr. Dixon, of Montreal, argued that it was in the public interest to allow grocers to sell patent medicines and non-poisonous articles. Such goods sold by grocers were cheaper than by the druggists, and poor people having weekly accounts at their grocers would find it very convenient to be able to purchase medicines there also.

The Legislation Committee passed the architects' bill this morning with an amendment accepted by the promoter.

THE LATE ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

Archibald Lampman, of Ottawa, whose death was announced in yesterday's Herald, occupied a first place in Canadian literature, and by a critic like W. D. Howells was ranked with the strongest of American singers. His forebears were U. E. Loyalists of German extraction, on both sides, and he was born, the son of the Rev. Archibald Lampman, at Morpeth, Kent County, Ontario, on November 17, 1861. He was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and Trinity University, Toronto, graduating B.A. with honors and Wellington scholar in 1882. At first he turned his attention to teaching, but the work was not congenial, and at the beginning of 1883 he entered the Civil Service. In his leisure moments he continued his literary pursuits, and the writing of verse, which he had begun in his college days, but it was not until 1887 that his work began to appear in Scribner's, Harper's, and the Century, which have since then published some of the choicest of his verse. In 1888 he published his first volume, "Among the Millet, and other poems," and in 1896 his second book, "Lyrics on Earth." The volume, which must now be posthumous, will, therefore, be the third within ten years. The highest praise has been bestowed upon Mr. Lampman by the New York Independent, the London Saturday Review, the London Spectator and the London Academy. The latter high authority pronounces his verse as "sensuous in sentiment, rich in color and delicate in harmony." For a couple of years Mr. Lampman, in conjunction with his brother poets, D. C. Scott and W. W. Campbell, conducted a column entitled "At the Mermaid Inn," in the Toronto Globe. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1895. In 1887 Mr. Lampman married Miss Maud Playter, daughter of Dr. Edward Playter, Ottawa.

QUARTZ MINING.

Minister of the Interior Given Power to Grant Locations—Companies Seek Incorporation.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—An amendment to the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims provides that "the Minister of the Interior may grant locations for the mining of copper in the Yukon district, each location to consist of an area not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in a square block. The boundary lines of each location shall be due north and south and due east and west, and not more than one area shall be granted to any one person within a district of ten miles. The grant of such location for the mining of copper shall not give to the grantee any rights to any other minerals except minerals that are combined or mixed with copper or copper ore, and in no case shall include free milling gold or silver."

The fee to be paid to the gold commissioners or a mining recorder for an entry for a copper mining location of 160 acres shall be $20, and the same fee shall be charged for each renewal of an entry.

Robert Mackay, merchant; John Beattie, merchant; Hugh Paton, forwarder; Donald MacMaster, Montreal, and Saml. Bell Mackenzie, superintendent, Toronto, are applying for incorporation as "The Shedden Forwarding Company," with chief place of business in Montreal.

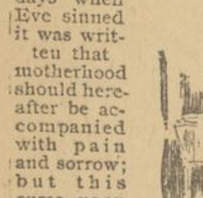
The Welland Power and Supply Company will apply next session for power to change its name and extend the time for commencement of work.

Application will be made to Parliament next session for an act incorporating a company having power to construct, acquire, and navigate steam and other vessels for conveyance of passengers, goods, or merchandise between ports of Canada to and from any ports of Canada to any port of any other country, and between the ports of any other country or other countries; and to carry such persons to their destinations and to deliver such goods or merchandise to their respective consignees.

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba railway will apply next session for an extension of time for competing its undertaking.

Auguste Dupuis, who has taken an interest in horticulture and forestry in the Province of Quebec, has been appointed secretary to the Board of Commissioners to the Paris exhibition.

The Song of the Cradle.



Bye, bye! Hope rises high:
There's a sweet little cradle hung up in the sky;
A dear little life that is coming to bless;
Two soft chubby hands that will pat and caress;
A pure little soul winging down from above;
A darling to care for, a baby to love.

In the days when Eve sinned it was written that motherhood should hereafter be accompanied with pain and sorrow; but this curse upon our fore-parents has been lightened more and more as mankind have learned to rise superior to many of their sins and mistakes.

One of the grandest agencies which enlightened Science has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood; renders the prospective mother strong and cheerful and makes the coming of baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain. The delighted gratitude of Mrs. Pearl Walton, of Alvo, Cass Co., Neb., will find an echo in the heart of every expectant mother:

"Previous to the birth of my child," writes Mrs. Walton, "I had no appetite, was sick at my stomach, had headache, could not rest at night, was completely worn out in every way. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and began to improve right away. I used two bottles of this great medicine and felt like a new person. At the time of confinement I was in labor but a little while and I owe it all to that great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

COUNTESS IN TROUBLE.

Charged With an Attempt to Defraud the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Toronto.

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 10.—Frau Webenau, the Austrian Countess, appeared before Magistrate MacKie this afternoon to answer to a charge of conspiracy by deceit and falsehood to defraud the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto, in which company she had an insurance of $2,000 on her household personal effects. The house in which she lived was mysteriously destroyed by fire a week ago.

In filing her claim after the fire, several articles entered as having been burned were found in some dozen odd cases and trunks, which had been taken to Waterloo and from there were to be shipped to Buffalo. Mr. E. P. Clement appeared for the Crown; Mr. E. C. Coatsworth, of Toronto, for the insurance company, and Mr. C. Bitzer, of Berlin, looked after the interests of defendants.

Mr. Bowman, insurance agent, who took the risk, was sworn, and said he visited the house and noticed several boxes unpacked which defendant wished insured as well as household furniture. He took a risk for $2,000 on statement of value given by plaintiff, in the Merchants' Insurance Company. He identified some of the cases seized at Waterloo as being part of those insured and which were in the house at the time. Defendants set up plea that these boxes were not in the risk. Damaging evidence was then submitted by several witnesses, and Magistrate MacKie ruled that sufficient evidence was submitted and the prisoners were committed for trial. Herman Von Bolderhausen, the Countess' nephew, was included as an accomplice, the risk being made out in his name.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The chief vaudeville attraction at the Theatre Francais next week will be Master Joe O'Hare, the famous Westminster chorister, who is to appear in Canada for the first time. Much has been said of his ability, and it is altogether likely that a rich treat is in store. McKee Rankin's pretty play, "The Runaway Wife," is looked upon as this author's very best effort. A week of very careful rehearsing will warrant an excellent programme.

For three nights and Saturday matinee W. F. Frame and his superb company will be at the Academy of Music next week, commencing Thursday, February 16th. An extract from the Ottawa Journal, December 1st, 1898, says: "Frame was a decided success. Every minute of the time he was before the audience he was worth hearing, and he was brimful of fun. He is one of the best comedians and character artists that has visited Ottawa, and his jokes and witticisms were excellent. His company is a strong one, and every member was heartily applauded and encored. The singing, dancing and instrumental music were excellent."

The Queen's Theatre will have for its next week's attraction one of the few really high-class straight vaudeville shows now on the road, in a programme put together in such a way that it should appeal to all lovers of amusement here, as it has done elsewhere, for the Roeber and Crane Company is said to be one of the big money winners of the present year. The olio portion of the bill enlists the services of Alf. Grant, one of the cleverest comedians on the contemporaneous stage. West and Williams, kings of parody and wit; DeVeaux and DeVeaux, musical artists of high merit; Marjorie Maxwell, comedienne and descriptive vocalist; Rosalie, the beautiful acrobatic dancer, and others.

Pretty girls, funny comedians, handsome scenery, new and novel electrical effects, form a combination that will be seen the coming week at the Theatre Royal. It will be the "Merry Maidens Burlesquers," who are headed by Nellie Hanly.

Sailors' Club Euchre Party.

A very successful event was the euchre party and social given on Wednesday evening in St. Ann's hall, in aid of the Catholic Sailor's Club, under the energetic management of Mrs. Rogers and Miss Cullinan. Among the guests were Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J., chaplain of the club; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, who never fail to patronize a good work; Mrs. P. McGovern, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Asselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. P. McDermot, jr., Mr. and Mrs. D. Gallery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Power, the Misses Power, Mrs. J. D. Quinn, the Misses Quinn, Mrs. P. Mallette, Mrs. F. Payette, Miss Sutherland, Miss Colfer, Misses Drew, Gillis, Byrne, O'Brien, Holt, Wheeler, Daly and many others. The prizes, of which there were six, were won: The ladies', first by Miss Lulul Cox; second, Miss Lizzie Daly; consolation, Mrs. P. McGovern; gentlemen's, first, Mr. J. Doheny; second, Mr. P. J. O'Brien; consolation, Mr. McLean.

During the evening Rev. Father Kavanagh made a few remarks explaining the object of and the good work done by the club.

Mrs. Rogers takes this opportunity to thank all those kind friends who, by their generosity helped to make the affair a success. Particular thanks are due Mr. Wilder, who kindly loaned tables, also Messrs. Alexander and Rough for their generous donations; also the young ladies who assisted in the hall on the evening of entertainment, and to Mr. P. J. O'Brien for his able management.

The Somerville Course.

The Somerville course of lectures in connection with the Natural History Society has always been a feature of the useful work done by the society which has been looked forward to with pleasure. These lectures are generally on subjects of public interest, and may be followed with great profit.

For the present season a good series of lectures has been prepared, as follows:

Thursday, February 16th.—"Hydraulic Mining." By Prof. J. Bonsall Porter, E. M.Am., Ph.D.

Thursday, February 23rd.—"Wireless Telegraph." By Prof. E. Rutherford, M.A., B.Cc.

Thursday, March 2nd.—"Creatures of Other Days." By Prof. Frank D. Adams, M.A.Sc., Ph.D., president of the Natural History Society.

Thursday, March 9th.—"The Canals of Canada." By Prof. J. G. G. Kerry, M.A., F.A.M.

Thursday, March 16th.—"New Gases of the Atmosphere." By Prof. J. Wallace Walker, M.A., Ph.D.

Thursday, March 23rd.—"Water Power Development." By Prof. R. B. Owens, E. E., vice-president American Society of Engineers.

Thursday, March 30th.—"The Food of Fishes." By Prof. E. W. MacBride, M.A., B.Sc.

"Canadian Sports."

The Young People's Guild of Zion Church have enjoyed their annual concert, which was largely attended. Mr. T. Costen was chairman. The subject for the evening was "Canadian winter sports." Those who took part were as follows: Essay, "Canadian winter sports," Mr. A. Bryce; essay, "Snowshoeing," Mr. Jones; piano duet, Misses Watson and Owens; essay, "How snowshoes are made," Mr. Arthur Costen; essay, "Tobogganing," Mr. J. E. Cribb; address on curling, Mr. Alex. Craig; essay "Hockey," Mrs. Cronz; reading, M. J. Smart; essay and reading "Skating," Mr. J. Richards; reading, Mr. O'Hara; reading, Mr. F. M. Smith; essay, "Winnipeg sports," Mr. Hambly. The serving of refreshments brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

The Grocers' Dinner.

The Wholesale Grocers Clerks' Association held their annual dinner and ball at the Bout de l'Ile hotel Thursday evening, special cars having been secured on the Bout de l'Ile electric line. Some four hundred people were present. Ald. Laporte presided at the dinner.

The Editor's Story

Of Special Interest to Our Readers Who Suffer From Catarrh—City Editor of "La Minerve" Cured by Dr. Chase.

Probably no persons are more careful about what they endorse than the army of editors who mould the thought of the public. Knowing that people respect and value their opinions, they are very particular to only give recommendation when they believe it to be in the interests of the people.

Mr. Edmond Montet, city editor of "La Minerve," Montreal, was a sufferer from catarrh, and found out by experience that Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is the only preparation which is quick and certain as a cure for catarrh. In recommending this treatment to the public, Mr. Montet makes the following statement:

"I hereby certify that I have been cured of nasal catarrh by the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure."

It is such plain, unvarnished statements by responsible parties that people appreciate. You can begin the use of this great discovery of Dr. Chase with fullest assurance that what has cured Mr. Montet and scores of thousands of others will not fail in your case. 25 cents, blower free, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC NEWS.

COWANSVILLE.

(See also page sixteen.)

Mr. W. F. Vilus, whose factory here for the manufacture of agricultural implements and school desks is the principal industry of Cowansville, makes the announcement that he will shortly open up in Montreal a branch warehouse for the more convenient display and shipping of his goods. He has leased the premises at 66 McGill street for that purpose, and they have been remodeled to suit the requirements of Mr. Vilus' business. Mr. Vilus will also keep on hand at Montreal a full supply of the manufactures of the Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, and will represent that firm in the province of Quebec. Mr. J. E. O'Hal'eran, of Cowansville, will be the manager of the Montreal office. He has been with Mr. Vilas for a number of years, and is in every way well qualified for the new position. Mr. Vilas was in Montreal this week completing the arrangements with representatives of the Deering Company.

The Victoria hockey team suffered its first defeat of the season at the hands of the Crystals, of Knowlton, at Knowlton, on Saturday night. The score was 3 to 2. On the same night and by the same score Granby defeated Waterloo at the latter place, and in a game between Granby and Knowlton at Waterloo on Tuesday evening Knowlton was again victorious. The score of this game was also 3 to 2. Granby and Knowlton teams are now equal in the league series and are pushing Cowansville hard for first place. In consequence of the closeness of the contest great interest is being manifested in the match between Granby and Cowansville, to be played here on Saturday night. The Granby brass band is coming over to help make an interesting time for the spectators. Our match with Waterloo, which was to have been played on Wednesday, was postponed for a week. An interesting watch between two junior local teams was played on the Victoria rink on Wednesday night, the result being a win for the Stars by a score of 3 to 0.

La grippe is still having things pretty much its own way, and the doctors report that they are very busy. Mr. A. Brewer and Mr. Jas. McQuillen have been down this week. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson will be greatly pleased to hear that the aged couple are recovering, though slowly, their ages, 80 and 79 respectively, being a drawback to their rapid advancement. Mrs. Cowie is also on the mend, and so is Councillor Stanehour and Councillor Taber.

The illness of Mr. Stevenson, who is secretary-treasurer of the municipality, and the two above mentioned councillors, and the absence of Councillor Cotton and Mayor Mackinnon made it impossible to hold the council meeting on Monday night. Accordingly, Councillors Jno. McQuillen and W. F. Vilus met and adjourned to the 20th instant.

Hon. J. C. McCorkill, M.L.C., was here on Friday and Saturday, last week, and returned to Quebec on Saturday evening. Dr. Cotton, M.L.A., arrived here Saturday morning and remained until Monday evening.

School Inspector Taylor, of Knowlton, was here on Wednesday.

Rev. H. Gomery, travelling representative of the S. P. C. R., preached at Trinity church on Sunday evening. The Ladies' Guild was held this week at the residence of Mrs. Brewer on Thursday. On Friday evening the Girls' Friendly Society gave a charming social in the church hall, which was well attended. On Monday evening a concert will be given in the church hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild and the programme promises a very pleasant entertainment, and something out of the ordinary line. Some gentlemen from Montreal will participate.

The dancing class was held on Wednesday evening this week. The series is now nearly ended. Miss Scott, the instructor, who is from Prof. Norman's Montreal, has given the highest satisfaction, and the people generally are grateful to her for having established the class here. It has been a pleasant and profitable diversion during the winter, and the large increase it has made to the number of accomplished dancers will be greatly appreciated in future society events.

ARNPRIOR.

Mr. George Chapman is putting in a steam laundry in the building which he formerly used as a furniture shop.

Miss Francis Howe has returned to Almonte after paying her sister, Mrs. Whitlaw, a visit.

Mr. John A. McDonald, formerly manager of the Diamond Park Mineral Water Co., has been apointed inspector of agencies for the Canada Railway Accident Insurance Co.

Ald. Grace narrowly escaped a sudden death by being run over by a street car while attending the races in Hull.

Mr. A. J. Jeffrey has retired from the proprietorship of the Chronicle and turned the business over to his two sons, Arthur J. and A. J.

A number of Arnpriorites attended the carnival at Galetta.

One of our oldest and best known citizens passed away on Thursday evening in the person of Mr. Baldwin. Although he had lived four-score years, his death was unexpected by the majority of his acquaintances, who will lose a useful and honored friend.

The men's social in the Methodist Church was a success from all standpoints. The programme was a good one, the most important item being the address by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Beofre the commencement of the programme Mayor Graham, on behalf of the Corporation, presented him with an address, which expressed the honor the people felt in having Mr. Fisher present at their entertainment. Mr. Fisher took for the subject of his address, "Our Native Country," and spoke in glowing terms on the future of this Canada of ours. After the programme refreshments were served in the Sunday school rooms.

Mr. Morrow, Principal of High School, is ill with la grippe, and during his absence from school Miss Kate McLean will take his place.

Quite a number of young people took in the Braeside carnival Thursday night.

Many townspeople took in the Russell Theatre in Ottawa Wednesday night.

SHERBROOKE.

Mrs. Garruthers entertained a number of her young lady friends last night at the Merchants' Bank residence. The gentle, amiable manners of the hostess, together with the gay spirit that prevailed, made the evening very successful, and the time passed cheerfully by. A charming little supper was served before the regretful "good-night" was said, and the party separated.

Mr. Joseph Marchand, teller of the Merchants' Bank branch here, has been transferred to St. Johns, Que., to fill a similar position.

Mr. Nap. Beulott has been chosen mayor of Ditchfield, and Mr. A. Parsons mayor of St. Agnes.

The junior hockey championship was decided last night at Lennoxville, when the Lennoxvilles defeated the Cookshires by 4 goals to 1.

BEDFORD.

The farmers and business men of this vicinity are rejoicing over the six inches of snow which fell here on Wednesday. Up till then there had been no sleighing of any account, and the wheels were almost exclusively in use. The farmers were unable to draw in their wood and do other work which they leave for winter. Business generally was more or less stagnant, but already a change for the better can be noticed.

The ice harvest has been unusually good this year; the ice is of good thickness, and of excellent quality, most of it being as clear as crystal, its transparence being caused, of course, by there being no snow frozen with the water.

An epidemic of grippe has been prevalent since the commencement of the year, and scarcely a family in the town or surrounding country has escaped its attack.

This winter has also been a hard one on aged people, a number of the old residents having passed away since the fall.

The burglar has been improving "each shining hour," or rather the hours when it doesn't shine, rather promiscuously throughout the Eastern Townships, and has not neglected this particular locality. At least a dozen small burglaries have taken place in this vicinity within the last two or three months.

COOKSHIRE.

Ayton Cromwell has assumed control of the sawmill, lately held by the Cookshire Mill Company.

Mr. E. S. Orr, county registrar, has been ill all week; pneumonia is threatening him.

A local syndicate has been formed to control the Buckham mine in Kettle district, B.C.

Mr. L. J. D. Gauthier has been elected mayor of Cookshire.

Miss Ives, of McLeod, N.W.T., who was the guest of Mrs. R. H. Pope, has returned west.

Cookshire hockey team played a team of specially imported players at Lennoxville on Wednesday evening.

Local amateurs gave an amusing comedy in Victoria hall Thursday evening on behalf of Sherbrooke hospital.

East Angus has applied for incorporation as a village. The census taken previous to applying showed a population of 2,500.

The contract for the new Methodist church at Sawyerville has been let to C. Hervey, of that town.

H. Taylor and R. Bartholomew have purchased the Bennett mill at East Clifton.

BULLET-PROOF CUIRASS.

Experiments With a New Means of Protection Prove Very Successful.

Paris, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Remarkable experiments with a new cuirass, constructed by a French inventor named Threand, were made at Asnieres, four miles from Paris, on Tuesday. The essential portion of the cuirass is a sheet of metal, the composition of which is a secret. The plate is fitted with an inner and an outer lining, the nature of which is also a secret. The manner in which the linings are fixed are said to add to their impenetrability. The weight of the cuirass is about seven pounds fourteen ounces. A Mauser rifle of six mill metres calibre was employed in the test, at a distance of 70 yards. The shot struck the cuirass in the centre. The front of the cuirass was found to be torn, but the indentation of the metal plate was very slight, while the back lining was intact. "In a word," the report of the experiment says, "the impenetrability of the cuirass was proved to be perfect."

Ottawa People Improving.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Crime is on the decrease in Ottawa. This is the state of affairs reported in Chief of Police Powell's annual report presented at this morning's meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners. According to the chief's report, the number of arrests made during 1898 was 686, being 34 less than the year previous. The total expenditure for the year was $32,571.26, the appropriation for the department being $32,300. The amount of collections made in fines and fees was $2,469.98, and in licenses $4,997.25, making a total of $7,467.23. There was a large decrease in the cases of "petty larceny." The value of stolen property recovered was $2,677.15.

Died Suddenly.

Mr. Robert Lauder died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 94 Grand Trunk street. Mr. Lauder was born in Dundee, Scotland, in 1834, came to Montreal in 1852, and has been foreman moulder in the G. T. R. shops for the past fifteen years. He has three brothers and one sister in this city, and leaves a widow and three daughters by a former marriage to mourn their loss—Mrs. William Ferguson, Mrs. Robert Caldwell, of St. Lambert, and Miss Lauder.

La Grippe Carried Her Off.

Niagara, Ont., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Henry Paffard, an old and much respected resident of this place, died to-day, at an advanced age, from la grippe and complications. The deceased was the wife of ex-Mayor Henry Paffard, and besides a husband leaves a grown-up family of one son and three daughters.

Church Regulations Altered.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—On account of sickness which has prevailed during the winter, it has been decided to alter the regulations relative to fasting and abstinence. Instead of every day of the week being a fast day, as in previous years, only Wednesdays and Fridays, the Saturday of Ember day and Holy Saturday will be observed during the ensuing season, and on these days the faithful will refrain from the eating of flesh meat.

HE CLAIMS TO BE A BONAPARTE

Isaac Bastian, Who Was Born in Montreal in 1801, Says He is a Son of Emperor's Brother,

HIS STORY OF HIS LIFE,

As Recounted by the North Yakima (Wash.) Herald Who Received it at First Hand.

WAS ADOPTED BY FARMER BASTIAN

(North Yakima (Wash.) Herald.)

There is living in North Yakima, Washington, an old man verging on one hundred years, whose life history is a strange and an eventful one.

Isaac Bastian was born in Montreal, Canada, March 1st, 1801. His father was Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of the then first consul of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte. In the year 1793 Napoleon, his mother, brothers and sisters were banished from Corsica; Napoleon and Lucien, his brother, went to Paris, while the other brothers drifted apart, Joseph and Jerome coming to America. Jerome met his fate in the person of Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. Joseph hied himself to Montreal, where he fell in love with a French Canadian girl, and Isaac Bastian was the offspring of the alliance, so it is claimed.

The coup d'etat of Napoleon, aided by his brother, Lucien, president of the Directory, on the eighteenth Brumaire, the 9th day of November, 1799, placed Napoleon as the imperial head of France. Then followed those swift and matchless campaigns that changed the map of Europe.

Napoleon frequently deplored, while First Consul, the democratic tendencies of his brothers in their plebeian marriages, but Josephine prevailed upon the dictator to recall his brothers to share his fame and fortune. Joseph conducted the treaty of friendship between France and the United States and returned to Paris. He concluded the treaty at Luneville in February, 1801. Subsequently he negotiated with Cornwallis the treaty of Amiens in March, 1802, and later on became King of Naples and of Spain. It was during his recall, in 1801, that his son was born.

This offspring of Joseph Bonaparte lived with his mother in Montreal until his fourth year, and it was then that he became cognizant of his parentage. He was adopted by Isaac Bastian, a French-Canadian with a large family, and who lived to the advanced age of 130 years. He was only then cut off by an accident in a snow-slide from the roof of his saw-mill. His adopted son was named for him. The restless spirit of the Bonapartes was in the youth, and at the age of ten years he ran away from his adopted home, and since that time has roamed all over the world. Though he cannot read or write, he claims to speak twenty-five different languages or dialects.

In the course of his travels, when he was about twelve or thirteen years of age, he spent seven months in Paris, just as the sun of Napoleon's glory was going to eclipse. He then saw Napoleon and witnessed the scenes enacted during his abdication, before his confinement at Elba and his final downfall at Waterloo. Subsequently the lad joined the Hudson Bay Company, and found himself in the wilderness.

"Where rolled the Oregon,
And heard no sound have his own dashing."

Arriving at man's estate, he in turn, like his father before him, fell in love with a maid. Miss Rosa McLean was the daughter, by a native woman, of Captain McLean, a Columbia river boatman, who forbade the banns and the consequence was an elopement.

This love adventure, the old man says, happened over sixty years ago. After a service of twenty years with the Hudson Bay Company, he drifted about the Columbia river and Sound countries and finally served in the Indian war, where he was wounded five times and had part of his ear cut off by a wagon wheel in a runaway. He has smoked tobacco nigh onto ninety years, and has been a constant, though moderate drinker of alcoholic beverages. A devout Catholic, he never misses a service at the cathedral in North Yakima, being regular in his attendance at five o'clock mass. He bears his age extremely well. His eyes are bright and his teeth fairly well preserved. His unfailing good humor is characteristic, and he laughs with a quiet chuckle as he details his adventures. His height is about five and a half feet, and his weight now about 120 pounds.

The scarred old veteran has been married five times, has had twelve children, and he thinks about a hundred great-grand-children. He is very proud of the sole picture he possesses. This is an old-fashioned photograph showing a handsome lad of fourteen in the attitude of playing a violin. This son, Simeon, he says, died about forty years ago in San Francisco. He states he has also a living son, Charles, and a daughter, Rosa, married and residing in San Francisco, though he has not heard from them for many years. The old man lives at the Lillie House, where he is kindly provided for by direction of the proprietor, Al Lillie. A prominent local physician, Dr. Greene, who knew him in the Indian war, and Attorney H. J. Snivley, are endeavoring to get him a pension, Bastian says.

Altogether, this scion of the Bonapartes, the son of a king and nephew of an emperor, is a unique character, and as "Old Father Time" or "Dad," as he is styled by his familiars, he bids fair to live to the age he claims he will, 130 years.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

Some Interesting Questions Discussed at Annual Meeting and the Result of the Election of Officers Announced.

The general annual meeting of the Chambre de Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, with Hon. Alphonse Desjardins in the chair.

The annual report of the secretary shows a very satisfactory state of things. The membership has increased a great deal, being now about 500 strong, and the treasurer's accounts show a surplus of $1,225.41.

The result of the annual elections was officially given as follows: President, Hon. A. Desjardins; first vice-president, L. E. Geoffrion; second vice-president, D. Masson; secretary, S. Cote; councillors, Hon. T. Berthiaume, Hon. J. D. Rolland, Messrs. Real Angers, Jos. Archambault, G. Boivin, O. P. Chagnon, C. H. Catelli, J. L. Coutlee, Joseph Fortier, J. L. Tarte, Joseph Lambert, jr., L. J. A. Surveyer, J. A. Vaillancourt, H. A. A. Brault, D. C. Brosseau, L. A. Dufresne, Joseph Haynes, Art. Gagnon, A. Lalonde, Jos. Paquette and L. N. St. Arnaud.

The president informed the meeting that Mr. L. E. Morin, sr., had donated to the Chambre twenty-six volumes of the Moniteur du Commerce. This statement was greeted with cheers, and a vote of thanks was adopted for Mr. Morin.

Hon. Mr. Desjardins, in presenting his annual report, paid a compliment to his colleagues for their energy and activity. They had, he said, prepared creditable reports on important public questions. The syndicate of the wine and liquor dealers especially had been very active.

Many important matters had been discussed by the Chambre in the last year. The question of the commercial training of young men had received due attention. It was an admitted fact that the young French-Canadians were not inclined towards industrial education, but means should be taken to change this state of things; and the Chambre had decided to organize different expeditions and excursions for that purpose. Certificates had been issued by the Chambre for competent students in commercial matters, and had given the best results, five out of six graduates having easily secured, on the strength of their diplomas, good positions which they filled very creditably.

Steps had also been taken towards changing that section of the Civil Code which permits that the curator's guarantee may be optional. It was the general wish that such a guarantee should be compulsory, and a bill to that effect was being presented to the Legislature.

They had also dealt with the question of railway communications and that of making Montreal the great national port of the country. He felt that all the large cities of Canada were with Montreal on this question. Mr. Kemp, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, had told him that the Queen City sympathized with us in this matter. (Cheers.) The Parry Sound Railway, which had transported over 10,000,000 bushels of grain last year, would probably be used, before long in connection with Montreal.

Certain parties were now broader-minded with regard to this question, and it was generally admitted to-day that the harbor should be improved in its eastern as well as western portion. Such important constructions as elevators and general landing places could hardly be constructed in the centre of the city. Space was needed for them. The dry dock scheme was of secondary importance.

Other speeches were also delivered by Messrs. L. E. Geoffrion, D. Masson, J. X. Perreault, and D. Parizeau.

Mr. Geoffrion said he was in receipt of a circular from a German trans-atlantic line promising to transport to Montreal cargoes taken at the harbors of France, on conditions as easy as may be set forth by any other company.

Mr. J. Contant said a few words with regard to harbor matters.

Mr. J. X. Perrault suggested that the Chambre should publish a monthly journal, and on motion of Mr. Contant, it was decided to refer the matter to a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. L. E. Geoffrion, L. E. Morin, Jos. Lambert, J. Haynes and the mover.

Thanks were voted to the scrutineers who had charge of the elections and to the press in general for the publication of reports of the Chambre's meetings.

The following gentlemen were admitted members: Messrs. J. L. Lafleur, George H. Couvrette, A. Gysers, H. Moreau, Jos. Cousins, S. Gosselin, V. Trudeau, J. A. Gariepy, J. B. Jodoin, P. Menard, G. Menard, Dr. A. Brodeur and Arthur Lamarche, advocate.

MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

Her Head Ached So Terribly, She Thought It Would Split Open, and She Was a Constant Sufferer—She Gives the Story of Her Recovery.

Who can describe the awful suffering endured by girls and women from headache? Who can truthfully tell of their fainting spells, dizziness and backache? No one lives who can put together the right words to describe the endless torture of female weaknesses.

Women need not suffer any longer. They need not go on being pale and weak. There is a cure for them—a *certain* medicine. They may shake their heads when they read this, but it is true just the same. They may have lost hope because other remedies have failed, but this medicine does not fail. One who has been rescued from the terrible grasp of female weakness writes as follows:—

"For six years I was a constant sufferer from female weakness. My head ached nearly all the time. At times I thought it would split open. I had fainting spells, a terrible pain under the heart, bearing-down pains, and my sides ached very much. Often I could not walk because my back ached so. I was constipated, weak, run-down and discouraged. I doctored with several physicians. I tried many remedies, but all without success. While visiting my aunt, at Albany, N. Y., Mrs. William Morris, who had been cured by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, she strongly recommended them to me. I took them and they cured me of all my pains. I do not suffer now. I am much stronger. I do my work with good spirits. I eat and sleep well, and always feel rested in the morning. I have gained in flesh." (Signed.)

MISS JESSIE MORRIS,
278 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

All the notices you see in the newspapers about *Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women* are genuine. Every notice has the picture, the name and the address of some woman who has been cured. No other medicine ever had such success. The medical profession never before saw such wonderful cures. Other medicines fail because they do not reach the roots of female weakness. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills *do* reach them. They get at the starting point of nervousness, weakness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, headache, falling of the womb and leucorrhœa. They build up, strengthen and vitalize. They bring back the ruddy glow of health to the cheeks. They round out the figure. They create true womanly health and happiness.

Most weak and pale women and girls need reliable medical advice. This can be had free by writing us a letter about their sickness. Our celebrated specialists give valuable advice without cost by mail to all who ask for it. Personal consultation can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

There are plenty of imitations of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Beware of them. They are either dangerous or worthless. Never buy red pills by the dozen, the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. The genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in 50-cent boxes, containing fifty pills, or six boxes for $2.50. A 50-cent box lasts longer than liquid medicines costing $1. They are easier to carry and to take, *and they cure*. Get the genuine at reliable druggists, or send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order, to us. We mail them all over the world. No duty for you to pay.

A valuable book which tells all about he diseases of girls and women is called *"Pale and Weak Women."* This book is worth many dollars to sufferers from any womanly disorder or weakness. It will be sent absolutely free to you if you will send your name and address to us. Send now before the books are all gone. Address all letters for the book, for advice or for medicine to **The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.**

Tete-a-Tete.

Mr. J. R. Cowans, of Springhill, Nova Scotia, is among the well-known men who arrived in town this week. Mr. Cowan is staying with his father, Mr. Robert Cowan, on Dorchester street.

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Mrs. William Oliver, of Halifax, N.S., who has been in Montreal for some days, left on Friday night for Toronto, where she will be the guest of her father and mother, Sir Thomas and Lady Galt, Pembroke street. Mrs. Oliver was accompanied by Miss Craske, an English lady, who has only been in Canada for a very short time, but has already made many friends by her sweet manner and pleasing appearance.

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Among the teas given on Thursday afternoon was a delightful one at Mrs. Burnett's handsome house on Ontario avenue. Mrs. Burnett is a charming hostess, and her house, with its many lovely things and wealth of flowers and palms, is always a pleasant place to be. There were many guests present, who spent a very agreeable time indeed. Mrs. Burnett was assisted in receiving her guests by her daughters, the Misses Burnett.

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Miss Dean, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Macdougall, in her pretty new house on Upper Peel street.

* * *

Mrs. A. F. Riddell, Sherbrooke street, was among the hostesses on Thursday afternoon, when her pretty drawing-rooms were thronged with a brilliant succession of smartly gowned women. The tea-table with its dainty flowers looked very effective. Mrs. Riddell received her guests in a very handsome dress, and was assisted by her popular daughter, Miss Marjorie Riddell. A very pleasant time was spent by all present.

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The Misses Web, of Quebec, are once again in town, and are established at the Turkish Baths, St. Monique street, for the winter.

* * *

Mrs. W. Wallace Watson, Redpath street, entertained a few friends at a jolly dinner on Friday evening. The table decorations were very dainty, and were immensely admired by all present. Mrs. Watson received her guests with her usual genial welcome.

* * *

Mrs. W. Dunbar Sutherland, Sherbrooke street, has invitations out for a children's fancy dress ball, to be given shortly in Drummond hall. On dit, that many dainty frocks are being prepared for the little tots to be present. Mrs Sutherland is so charming as a hostess that the success of the party is already an assured fact, and the little ones will enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

* * *

Mrs. J. Thomas Dawson will entertain her friends at five o'clock tea on Monday afternoon next, in her pretty house she has taken for the winter, on Crescent street.

* * *

Miss Laura Boswell, of Quebec, is in town, and on a visit to Mrs. James Ferrier, 144 Metcalfe street. Miss Alice Ferrier has just returned from Quebec, where she has been visiting Miss Boswell and her sisters.

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Mrs. W. Wallace Watson gave a pleasant tea on Thursday afternoon at her handsome residence on Redpath street. The day was exceedingly cold, and it was very delightful to go into the pretty rooms and get refreshed with hot coffee and cakes. Mrs. Watson, who was very well dressed, had a kindly greeting for all her guests, who were many in number, and a most enjoyable time was spent by all who were present. The table looked very pretty with its wealth of lovely flowers and dainty silver, while the candles shed a warm glow on all the dainty confections around. Thursday seemed to be a favorite day for teas this week, as there were so many.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Brock Buchanan, St. Famille street, who have been spending the last few weeks at Murray Bay, at their cosy cottage there, have returned to town again.

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A wedding of great interest to Montrealers will take place in April, when Miss Lily Buchanan, daughter of Mr. A. Brock Buchanan, will be married to Mr. R. Buchanan, of Nelson, B.C.

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Mrs. Frederick Beardmore gave a charming tea in his apartments the other afternoon to a few of his friends. The entertainment was very jolly, and was much appreciated by all who were present. Mr. Beardmore makes a very good host indeed.

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Mrs. G. Campbell Macdougall, McTavish street, gave a most enjoyable euchre party on Thursday afternoon. It was one of the meetings of the Afternoon Club, and was an unfeigned success. Mrs. Macdougall is absolutely charming as a hostess, and has the happy knack of making all her guests feel at home directly. The tea table was very daintily decorated with roses, and looked extremely pretty. The prizes were both handsome and useful, and were keenly contested for. Miss Grace Paterson was the fortunate winner of the head prize. Among those present were Madame Langlois, Miss Langlois, Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Mrs. Sergeant Prentiss Stearns, Mrs. Geo. H. Smithers, the Misses Cook, Mrs. Papineau, Mrs. Roswell C. Fisher, Mrs. Wheeler, the Misses Wheeler, Mrs. Shaughnessy, Mrs. Charles Tyler, Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, and others. The guests left feeling that a most delightful afternoon had been spent in a very pleasant way.

* * *

Miss Gooderham, of Toronto, is staying with her sister-in law, Mrs. F. Wilson Fairman, at her pretty house in Elm avenue, Westmount. Miss Gooderham has many friends in Montreal, who are pleased to see her once more among them.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Campbell, whose wedding to Mr. William Clouston takes place shortly, has been the guest of honor at many smart entertainments lately.

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The ball given last night by Mrs. George Washington Stephens at her handsome residence on Dorchester street was in every way an unfeigned success. It was undoubtedly one of the ultra fashionable functions of this season, and was tremendously enjoyed by all the guests. As it drew near to nine o'clock many sleighs might have been seen driving up to the door and depositing their fair freight and hurrying away again. Inside the scene was beautiful. Flowers were everywhere in great abundance, and lent their fragrance and beauty to the surroundings. The large verandah to the left of the house as one enters was covered in, and the walls hung with Turkish and Persian rugs. Chinese lanterns were suspended from the ceiling, and incense was burning there, and the gallery was converted for the nonse into a most exquisite sitting-out room. Here there was a dim, religious light, and many chairs and sofas scattered round, and here were very many sweet nothings given utterance to. Dancing took place in the large drawing rooms, hall and magnificent dining room. The orchestra was stationed at the end of the drawing room, and discoursed the most fascinating music, waltzes, two-steps and lancers, which were much enjoyed by the many dancers. The house was exquisitely decoratd. All the fire places and mantel pieces were banked with the most beautiful flowers in pots and otherwise, jonquils, hyacinths and others, and smilax tastefully festooned, and the effect may be imagined. It was indeed bewitching. Mrs. Stephens, who looked extremely handsome, received her guests in the library, and had a genial welcome and kindly greeting for all. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Miss May Stephens, and Miss Stone, from New York, who is at present their guest. Mrs. Stephens was attired in a magnificent black satin gown, veiled in black chiffon, which was heavily jetted. The gown was also trimmed with beautiful lace, and was very becoming to the fair wearer, who also wore a magnificent diamond necklace, and many other diamonds. Enough cannot be said about Mrs. Stephens' charms as a hostess. Miss May Stephens looked extremely well in a beautiful pink satin dress trimmed with white net and sequins. A net frill round the bottom of the skirt, and panels let in made a very pretty and becoming effect. Miss Stone had on a handsome white satin gown, veiled in sequined net, which was very pretty indeed. She carried a huge bouquet of white roses, tied with white satin ribbons. Mention must be made of the floor which for dancing was absolutely perfect, and what more could be desired, than a perfect floor, perfect music, and a good partner. Really one would be indeed hard to please who would not be content. Shortly after midnight supper was served upstairs in the billiard room, and was, it goes without saying, as everything else, the best of its kind. All the dainty dishes, and the more substantial ones too, were greatly appreciated by the dancers. Small tables were laid for the supper in the large upstairs and in the study. It was a most delightful arrangement in every way. After supper was over, dancing was resumed again with great vigor, and kept up with much zest till very late, or rather, one should say, very early in the morning. As each guest bid good-bye to the kind hostess, he or she, as the case may be, felt that one of the most delightful balls ever given in Montreal, was now a thing of the past, but would long remain in their memory, as a pleasant recollection. The supper table looked most beautiful with its lovely flowers and glittering silver, and was much admired. To mention the names of the guests would be to mention Montreal's smart set, or as they are now called, Montreal's four hundred. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, the Misses Stephens, the Misses MacCallum, the Misses Bond, Miss Black, Miss Lily Graham, the Misses Rawlings, the Misses Angus, Miss Katie Reford, Miss Buchanan, the Misses Judah, Miss Beatrice Taylor, the Misses Ramsay, Miss Sumner, Miss Winnifred Savage, Miss Katie Mitchell, Miss Adelaide Van Horne, Miss Emma Wonham, Miss Mabel Pangman, Miss Henrietta Casault, of Quebec; the Misses Clay, Miss Mabel Molson, Miss Pentland, of Quebec; Miss Duhamels, Miss Muriel Greenshields, the Misses Sullivan, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Miss Muriel Coristine, Miss Dora Macdougall, Miss Adelaide Cook, Miss Elsie Scott, the Misses Dunlop, Miss Ida Branchaud, Miss Frechette, Miss Louisa Archibald, Miss Lacoste, Miss E. Arnton, Miss Beatrice Allan, Miss Belle Oswald, Miss Evelyn Marler, Miss Alice Blackwell, Miss Ivy Langlois, the Misses Fontaine Brown, Miss Polly Burnett, the Misses Cassils, Miss Annie Galt, the Misses Britton of Kingston, Miss Hampson, Miss Violet Harwell, Miss Estelle Holland, Miss Dorothy Lyman, Miss Macrae, Miss Meighen, Miss Gabrielle Roy, Miss Marjorie Riddell, Mr. Archie Russell, Mr. Clarence Bogert, Mr. E. Laframbois, Mr. Randall Davidson, Mr. C. R. Christie, Mr. Andrew Reford, Mr. Frank Meighen, Lieut. W. H. N. Cantlie Mr. Lacoste, Mr. Charles Raynes, Mr. B. E. Humble, Mr. Alister Mitchell, Mr. Dudley Oliver, Mr. Robert Ross, Mr. Joseph Roy, Mr. William Angus, Mr. Claude Buchanan, Mr. Percy Bellhouse, Dr. Wolfe, Dr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Stuart Wotherspoon, Mr. William J. Learmont, the Messrs. Bond, the Messrs. Budden, Mr. Brainerd, Mr. Gerald Pangman, Mr. Jack Taylor, Mr. J. Dunlop, Dr. Campbell Davidson, Mr. William E. Desbarats, Mr. Arthur Browning, Mr. Graham Drinkwater, Mr. Harold Eadie, Mr. Selkirk Cross Mr. Arnold Finley, Mr. Henry Gault, Mr. William Turner, Mr. Walter Jamieson, Mr. Herbert Molson, Mr. Grant Macintosh and many others too numerous to be mentioned. Some of the dresses worn were very handsome, and the fair sex looked very well. Miss Angus had on white satin, with lace insertions in the skirt, chiffon trimmings and roses; Miss Elsie Scott, white satin, trimmed with lace; Miss Arnton, blue silk, white lace; Miss Amy Judah, black moire, with blue satin, blue bow in hair; Miss Sallie Judah looked well in green, with white lace; Miss Winnie Savage was in pink satin; Miss Sullivan, also, pink satin; Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, black satin, with silver sequins; Miss Black, white satin, Honiton lace, corsage bouquet of violets, white bow in hair; Miss Martin, white silk, red trimmings; Miss Martha Martin, pink silk; Miss Bond, yellow brocade satin, pink trimmings; Miss Muriel Bond, blue satin; Miss Minda Buchanan, white satin, passementerie trimmings; Miss Jarvis, of Toronto, yellow satin, pink chiffon bodice; Miss Margaret Angus, pink satin; Miss Emma Wonham, white silk, trimmed with turquoise blue velvet and lace; Miss Estelle Holland white satin; Miss N. Ramsay, cerise satin; Miss Gertrude Hampson, pink satin; Miss Lily Graham, red satin, pompadour bodice; Miss MacCallum, white chiffon over satin, black trimmings, orange belt; Miss Victoria MacCallum, blue silk with white net overdress; Miss Marjorie Riddell, white silk; Miss Ivy Langlois, brocaded gown; Miss Frechette, grey silk, white lace; Miss Gabrielle Roy, yellow satin; Miss Ida Branchaud, green silk, white over-dress, lace trimmed; Miss Beatrice Allan, white and chiffon; Miss Evelyn Marler, green silk; Miss Belle Oswald, white satin; Miss Alice Blackwell, pink silk, lace trimmed; Miss Casault, of Quebec, was in green; Miss Mabel Pangman, yellow satin; Miss Brown, white silk; Miss Britton, of Kingston, blue silk, white nett; Miss Annie Galt, blue satin, chiffon trimmings; Miss Polly Burnett, handsome gown of white satin, with sequins; Miss Edith Rawlings, blue silk; Miss Beatrice Rawlings, black satin, red trimmings, lace; Miss Sallie Stephens, blue silk; Miss Katie Reford, white silk; Miss Dora Macdougall, pink moire, with fur, and lace; Miss Adelaide Van Horne, green satin; Miss A. Cook, green satin; Miss Macrae, yellow silk; Miss Coristine, white silk, lace trimmings, and chiffon; Miss Clay, white silk; Miss Amy Cassils, blue satin; Miss Edith Cassils, white silk, with sequins; Miss Violet Haswell, pink satin; Miss Dorithy Lyman, pink satin, trimmed with lace; Miss Meighan, white silk.

* * *

Mrs. R. O. Faucher gave a magnificent ball at her handsome residence on Dorchester street last night. Flowers filled the rooms, and the elite of French society graced the assembly. Everything was done for the comfort of the guests, and an awning was stretched from the door to the curb to protect them from the bitter wind. Dancing was kept up with much spirit till a late hour to the strains of excellent music, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

* * *

Mrs. St. George's euchre party on Thursday last was a brilliant success. The party was given in honor of Miss Shouck, of New York, who is Mrs. St. George's guest. There were thirteen tables for the players, and the prizes were extremely handsome. After supper dancing followed and was kept up till a late hour. Mrs. Kinghorn assisted her mother in receiving the guests.

* * *

QUEBEC.

Does it ever occur to the good people of Montreal, to wonder how we, dwellers in this old ice-bound city of the north, manage to pass the time during the long, cold winter months? Well, we skate, slide, and curl by day, and take tea with our friends in the evening, with an occasional concert or euchre to vary the monotony. Balls are few and far between, for, alas! there are no men; and our girls are far too pretty to be asked to "faire la tapesserie."

The Le Bouthillier concert in Tara Hall would have been good had it not been for the excessive cold. The gas was frozen as well as the audience, and could hardly see each other's faces, much less those of the performers, who were obliged to have a lamp to read their music.

The Dufresne concert in the Academy went off extremely well, all the French society going "en masse," with here and there a sprinkling of the ultra-musical English set. Miss Dufresne, in cream satin and chiffon, wore a large bunch of crimson roses on her bodice, and received some lovely bouquets. Miss Moore, lately returned from New York, to her winter quarters at the Frontenac, wore deep rose color, with a remarkably high comb in her hair, and a pink velvet gown, with white bugle passementerie on the bodice, looked warm and bright. Miss Languedoc, in pink silk and pretty Miss Ryland, in blue, were both much admired.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, accompanied by Lady de Lotbiniere, paid Quebec a flying visit for the purpose of attending the funeral of his brother-in-law, Mr. Edmund Gowen. He was, however, obliged to return to Ottawa on Tuesday, so we did not see much of him.

Many teas have taken place lately, both large and small. Of the latter kind, Mrs A. H. Cook had a very enjoyable one, when she treated her friends to some excellent music. Miss Talbot played beautifully, and Miss Griffith's lovely voice was heard to unusual advantage. Mrs. Gregor, too, has had several pleasant little gatherings, when her guests had the opportunity of admiring some fine water colors done by Mr. Gregor, who is an amateur of no mean talent.

Mr. and Mrs. Vesey Boswell left on Wednesday to take passage on the Fuerst Bismarck for Genoa, where they will spend some months, returning in May. Their beautiful house on Des Carrieres street, recently purchased from Mr. Ernest Pacaud, will be closed for the winter.

At a euchre party given last week by Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott the falling of a coal oil lamp nearly set fire to the house; the flames rose three feet, covering a considable area, and caused something of a panic in the company. I hear that a gentleman well known in the Local House greatly distinguished himself on the occasion, and Mr. Arthur Scott got his hands badly burnt trying to catch the lamp.

Mrs. Charles Fitzpatrick had a large euchre party of forty-three tables on Tuesday, and Miss Boswell, of Laporte street, had one on Friday in honor of her guest, Miss Alice Ferrier, of Montreal.

Mrs. Russell Hale has gone to Toronto to stay with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert, during her husband's absence in Italy.

Mrs. Hunter Dunn had a ladies' lunch at Bishopsthorpe on Tuesday, "to meet Mrs. Crow Baker, of Victoria, B.C.," who is spending a short time with her mother, Mrs. Clapham.

The appointment of Mr. Dumoulin, of the Quebec Bank, to the Montreal branch, has been cancelled, and rumor says he will remain here in charge of Molsons Bank. In the meantime, however, he had disposed of his handsome house on d'Auteuil street, the property of the late Mr. J. J. Foote, to the Hon. Senator Paquet.

Miss Cook has arrived from Montreal on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Andrew Thomson, of Bijou, and we hope her stay among us will be a long one.

Miss Margaret Clapham goes to Montreal as the guest of Mrs. W. McLennan, and she will take charge of the house during that lady's absence in the South with her husband.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

PIANOS

These are instruments recognized everywhere as the best in their class. To purchase one is to have assured satisfaction.

Prices are not more than other dealers ask for less desirable pianos.

Terms as low as $8.00 monthly, if you wish. Old pianos exchanged at liberal allowance.

Call on, or write,

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Steinway
Nordheimer
Heintzman
Howard
Williams

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON—REYNOLDS—On Feb. 1, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. Hugh Cameron, of the Beaver, Dundee, to Miss Nettie Reynolds, daughter of Mr. Noel Reynolds, of the Beaver, Dundee, Que.

LAVERY—FRASER—On Feb. 8, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. McDonald, Mr. James Lavery, of Hinchinbrooke, to Miss Wilhelmina Fraser, daughter of Mr. Donald J. Fraser, of Dundee, Que.

MACDOUGALL—DAVISON—On Feb. 8, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, 318 St. Urbain street, by the Rev. Dr. James Barclay, D.D., John Macdonald, of Amherst, N.S., to Maud Calvert Davison, second daughter of J. Duncan Davison, Esq., of Montreal.

ROSS—LOCKE—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 6, 1899, Laura Henrietta, daughter of W. M. Locke, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Norman, son of W. R. Ross, Esq., of Montreal.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—At Georgetown, Que., on Feb. 2, 1899, John Anderson, son of Robert Anderson, jr., aged two months and fourteen days.

BISHOP—At Quebec, on Feb. 7, 1899, Cyril Arthur, aged 22 years and 7 months, only son of E. A. Bishop.

BEDBROOK—At Montreal West, on Feb. 9, 1899, Lillian Florence, only daughter of E. J. Bedbrook, aged 15 years and 11 months.

CAMPBELL—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 7, 1899, at Chandler, Michigan, of pneumonia, Neil Campbell, formerly of Beauharnois, Que., in the 53rd year of his age.

CRANE—On Jan. 25, 1899, at No. 12 Kensington Court Gardens, W. London, Hon. S. Leonard Crane, M.D., C.M.G.

DORAN—At Crysler, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1899, Joseph Doran, beloved youngest son of Robert Doran.

HENDERSON—Suddenly, of heart failure, on Jan. 28, Eliza H., beloved wife of Wm. Henderson, Richmond, aged 51 years.

LAUDER—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, 1899, Robt. Lauder, foreman G. T. R., in his 65th year.

PARKER—Suddenly, at Peterborough, on Feb. 7, 1899, Clarissa Jane, wife of William Davidson Parker, of the Ontario Bank.

PRITCHARD—On Jan. 20, 1899, in Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii, Maggie Smith Morrison, beloved wife of Joseph Pritchard, formerly of Glengyle, Que.

ADAMS—At Athelstan, on the 9th February, Jane Johnston, relict of the late Archibald Adams, aged 84 years.

BRODIE—At 239 Mountain street, on Friday, the 10th instant, Hugh Brodie, notary public, in his 57th year.

COWAN—At Hinchinbrook, on Feb. 8th, Sarah Cox, relict of the late James Cowan, aged 76 years.

PARKER—Suddenly at Peterborough, on the 7th inst., Clarissa Jane, wife of William

BRODIE—At 239 Mountain street, on Friday, the 10th inst., Hugh Brodie, notary public, in his 57th year. Funeral Monday, 13th, from his late residence at 2.30 p.m.

Police Court Sentences

those who steal charlotte gelatine to be punished.

Death of Mr. Brodie, Notary.

Mr. Hugh Brodie, the well-known notary, died yesterday afternoon at 2.30, after a lingering illness of six weeks. Mr. Brodie would have been fifty-seven years old, had he lived until April 21st next. He was born in Montreal of Scottish parents, and after a liberal education was admitted to the Bar in 1864. For many years he was a prominent member of the Board of Notaries. He was a Masonic past master and also took an interest in other fraternal societies. He will be greatly missed by the Hochelaga Agricultural Society, of which he was secretary. By his untiring energy he did much to bring about the success of this important body.

The deceased gentleman leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons. His youngest son died about three months ago.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2.30 from the residence, 239 Mountain street. Rev. Mr. McKay, of Crescent street Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, will conduct the service.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
FAST EXPRESS TRAINS
TORONTO AND WEST.

	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Montreal	9.00 a.m.	*10.25 p.m
Arr. Toronto	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m
Arr. Hamilton	6.55 p.m.	8.45 a.m
Arr. Niagara Falls	8.40 p.m.	10.55 a.m
Arr. Buffalo	10.00 p.m.	12.00noon
Arr. London	3.10 a.m.	11.30 a.m
Arr. Detroit	6.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m
Arr. Chicago	2.00 p.m.	9.10 p.m

*On Sunday leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

WEEKLY ONE WAY EXCURSIONS
—TO—
Los Angeles, San Francisco,
AND OTHER PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

For the accommodation of passengers holding second-class tickets,

PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CARS leave Montreal every Thursday night at 10.25 for the Pacific Coast. For accommodation in these sleepers a small charge is made for berths, which can be reserved in advance.

CITY TICKET OFFICES 137 ST. JAMES STREET AND BONAVENTURE STATION

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of MANTHA LEFEBVRE AND LAPERRIERE, Manufacturers, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 69 St. James street, Montreal, on FRIDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1899, At 11 o'clock A.M.

Book-debts, notes and mortgages amounting as per list to $8,697.30.

The list can be examined at the Curator's office.

Conditions—Cash.

For further information, apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
1598 Notre Dame street,
Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NO. 3.

In the matter of Paul Neven, trader, and Louis Gustave Gadepy, clerk, both of the town of Lachine, in the district of Montreal, and there carrying on business in co-partnership as grocers, under the name and style of "Paul Neven and Co.," insolvents.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the court-room No. 31 in the Court House, at Montreal, on the Seventeenth day of February instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

Montreal, 9th February, 1899.
H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT—NO. 8.

In the matter of Albert St. Martin, of the city and district of Montreal, and carrying on business alone, as boot and shoe manufacturer, under the name of "Le Fevre Frers," insolvent.

The creditors of said insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the court-room No. 31 in the Court House, at Montreal, on the Seventeenth day of February instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said insolvent.

Montreal, 10th February, 1899.
L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.

TENEMENTS and FLATS TO RENT

No.	Street.	Rooms.	Rent.
114	Atwater	3	$6.00
9	Alexander	8	14.00
43	Congregation	6	8.00
78	Conway	4	7.00
104	Chenneville	6	16.00
318	Delorimier	5	7.00
1257—5	Dorchester	8	14.00
680	Lagauchetiere	6	12.00
256	St. Denis	8	18.00
174	Versailles	8	14.00

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame street.

Properties for Sale.

$3600—42-52 Congregation street, six brick tenements, on good stone foundation. Rent $432 per annum.

$3[illegible]00—1093-1099 St. Andre, four brick enc. tenements, on stone foundation. Annual rent returns 9 per cent.

$2200—1 and 3 Riverside street, five neat brick encased cottages, on stone foundation, lot 33 x 90.

Also a number of properties for sale in all parts of the city.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO.
1763 Notre Dame street.

THE
BONTOR
COLLECTION
—OF—
Turkish Rugs, Carpets, Palace Strips, Portieres and Embroideries,

is now on view, and will be sold by AUCTION at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame St.,

THURSDAY & FRIDAY NEXT,
FEBRUARY 16th and 17th, at 2.30 o'clock each day.

Catalogues mailed on application.

M. HICKS & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Extensive Trade Sale
—BY—
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,
Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street,
On Wednesday, the 15th, and
Thursday, the 16th February,
At TEN o'clock a.m. Each Day,
On (Three Months' Credit)

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Mitts, Braces, Jackets, Capes and Shawls Curtains, Portieres and Rugs, Hosiery and Underwear, Ribbons, and Notions,
—ALSO—
For Account of Manufacturers and Importers:—
23 Cases FREIZES.
18 Cases SERGES.
15 Cases ITALIAN CLOTHS, LININGS, CANVASES.
12 Cases DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES.
10 Cases WHITE and GREY COTTONS.
13 Cases HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.
5 Cases LINED KID GLOVES and MITTS
Also 200 lots READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Also 100 cases Assorted Boots and Shoes.
And a variety of other goods.

IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Important to Capitalists, Manufacturers, Contractors and Real Estate Buyers.

The "Glendinneng" Property

on Inspector and William streets, and a new street AS NOW SUB-DIVIDED INTO LOTS as per plan, will be sold

BY AUCTION
By order of the
Trust & Loan Co. of Canada
—ON—
Tuesday, 21st of February,

at our real estate rooms, 92 St. James street. The sale includes the manufacturing premises forming the corner No. 2 and 4 Inspector street, and 153 and 155 William street, opposite the James Robertson Company lead works, and adjoining the Troy Steam Laundry; 10 lots on William street and lots in rear, all well suited for private houses, tenements, flats or factories. Opposite the newly built pressed brick blocks on D'Amour Court, Ann and Shannon streets, and on each side of a new street with wide lanes, side and rear entrances. The division of this property into lots of economical sizes gives dimensions, suitable for all purposes without one foot of waste land. A part of the property extends to Messrs. Dow and Company's brewery. Being in the very heart of a busy manufacturing district, good rentals and permanent tenants can always be depended upon.

Perfect title, no encumbrances, liberal terms. Plans are being prepared.

Sale at eleven o'clock.

POTTER AND MORIN,
Real Estate Experts and Auctioneers.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Laprairie Pressed Brick Terra Cotta Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Montreal, in the Mechanics' Institute Building, 204 St. James street, on the Twenty-third day of February at (2.30) half-past two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration and authorizing, if deemed advisable, the issue of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000.00) of bonds upon the property of said company, for the purpose of—First, redeeming the present issue of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000.00), and, second, of authorizing the directors to deal with the balance of such issue as may be deemed best in the interests of the shareholders.

J. W. R. BRUNET, Vice-President.
Montreal, 11th February, 1899.

LOST—Last evening a diamond ring; finder will be rewarded on leaving it at office of Windsor hotel. 35

WANTED—Sewing machine adjuster, in a shirt and collar factory; only those need apply competent to care for 250 sewing machines, mostly Wheeler-Wilson. Apply for one week. The Williams, Greene and Rome Company, of Berlin, Limited. 35

The Early Closing Movement
At the Big Store.

The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during February. The public will encourage this movement by making their purchases early.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 11th, 1899.

International Show of Spring Novelties.

From Paris and London come the styles for spring. Paris sets the fashions for ladies. West End, London, fixes the styles for men. This showing of New Goods is not forcing the season—it's simply the bringing in of the new things instead of crowding out old ones. NEW DRESS GOODS from the most famous looms of the world.

SILKS come to us from Japan, China and Lyons, and the organization of The Big Store with its representatives all over Europe are to be depended upon to get new things here first, frequently an entire season ahead of general introduction—sometimes a year ahead. News of spring are printed day by day. The reason explains itself. A very substantial economy in prices rules here just now.

Ladies' Capes

These values are bound to attract hundreds to this Great Sale of Ladies' Cloth Capes.

Ladies' Boucle Cloth Capes, cut full circular style, high storm collar and lined through with fancy checked tweed. Regular value $6.25. Sale price, $3.15.

Ladies' Box Beaver Cloth Capes, finished rows of stitching, inlaid velvet collar and lined fancy silk, worth $15; special sale price......$8.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Dress Skirts.

This tells of an important purchase of Ladies' Stylish Dress Skirts. They are splendid value at a half more than they're marked.

Ladies' New Dress Skirts, shot grounds, with small raised figures, cut full, 4 yards wide, lined and bound, worth $3.25; special price, $1.67.

Ladies' Dress Skirts in black lace effects, with large scroll designs, cut latest style and perfect draping, worth $3.75; special $1.95

Ladies' Heavy All-Wool Scotch Tweed Dress Skirts, lined linenette, cut 4 1-2 yards wide and velvet bound; worth $5.25; special price..$2.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

HOUSEKEEPERS' LINEN SALE.

A constant change of interest in this Linen Store for careful Housekeepers—New and special values appear daily—Linens for hard work-a-day service; others rich and handsome that only appear on state occasions. To-day's Linen items hint of the Stout and Sturdy kind.

Loom Table Cloths

Hand Loom Linens are preferred above all others for their good wearing qualities.

Size about 1 1-2 yards square........	52c
Size about 1 3-4 yards square........	68c
Size about 2 yards square........	95c
Size 2 by 2 1-2 yards........	$1.17
Size 2 by 3 yards........	$1.30

Linen Table Napkins

These excellent Table Napkins are priced much below their real worth.

Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size (doz)..	53c
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size (doz)..	63c
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size (doz)..	81c
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size (doz)..	90c
Linen Table Napkins, 5-8 size (doz)..	$1.30

Those Ends of Linen Damasks.

Thirty-three and one-third per cent. off Staple Linen Goods is a remarkably liberal discount; still that's exactly what The Big Store is taking off the prices of a large lot of ENDS of LINEN DAMASK just received; they're seconds, but that in no way detracts from their usefulness or appearance; in exquisite patterns, from 2 to 5 yards in length. Here's an idea of what 33 1-3 per cent. off means. A Damask Cloth at its regular price say of 2.50 with 33 1-3 per cent. off is only

$1.65.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

EARLY CLOSING—During the month of February this store closes every Saturday at One O'Clock.

HAMILTON'S
Special Monday Hour Sale.

The lines we've selected for Monday's Special Sale are bound to stimulate activity and make business as brisk and interesting for February as a month hence.

The values we offer are away ahead of anything you've ever seen or purchased before. Not a clearance of unworthy, unsaleable goods, but goods that are desirable in every way, offered you for the hour at prices that will be a revelation to you—a loss to us. We limit the time, not quantities.

FROM 8 TO 9 A. M. YOU CAN BUY

A Seamless Block Tin Wash Basin, the kind usually sold at 10c, for 3c
A 3-quart Dipper, in heavy tin, riveted handles, such as others sell at 8c, for... 3c

FROM 9 TO 10 A. M. YOU CAN BUY

27-inch wide Scotch Lawns, in all the new spring designs, regular 10c, for 4 1-2c
30-inch Fancy White Muslins, Lawns and Nainsooks, worth up to 25c, for 9 1-2c

FROM 10 TO 11 A.M. YOU CAN BUY

Ladies' Drawers, made of Heavy Striped Flannelette, full size, regular 25c, for 12 1-2c
Not more than 2 to a customer.
Children's Dresses, made of Heavy Scotch Plaids, trimmed velvet and cashmere to match, all lined, $1.75 and $2.00 values for 59c

FROM 11 TO 12 A. M. YOU CAN BUY

Roger & Gallets Veloute de Lis Complexion Powder, in pink and white, worth 50c, for, per box 29c
Ladies' Heavy Weight Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, seamless feet, our regular 25c line, for 10c

FROM 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK YOU CAN BUY.

CHRISTIE'S SODA BISCUITS in 3 lb. boxes, sold everywhere at 25c, for 20c
BENSON'S CORN STARCH in packages, the regular value of which is 10c, for 6c
PATTERSON'S SAUCE, the regular 10c bottle, during this hour 4 bottles for 25c
HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA, regular 12½c for pint bottles, during this hour will be sold at.......... 7½c

FROM 1 TO 2 P.M. YOU CAN BUY

Wings, Quills and Feather Mounts, in all shades, values up to 40c, for.......... 2½c
Large Bunches of Violets with Foliage, worth 10c, for 4c

FROM 2 TO 3 P.M. YOU CAN BUY

Wide Carpet Fringes, in all colors, worth anywhere else 15c, for.......... 5c
150 Curtain Ends, in white and cream, worth up to a $1, for.......... 25c

FROM 3 TO 4 P.M. YOU CAN BUY

36 inch wide Lonsdale Cambric, the kind other stores sell at 10c, for.......... 6¾c
72 inch Gray Sheetings that will cost you elsewhere 15c, for 11½c

FROM 4 TO 5 P.M. YOU CAN BUY

Men's Irish Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size, regular 10c, for 5c
Men's Heavy Wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, for 25c

Next Week's Great Remnant Sale.

Thousands of Remnants of Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets, Linings, Cottons, Linens, Flannels, Flannelettes, Prints, etc., all good, useful lengths, put out on special tables, and offering at prices to effect an immediate clearance. Don't miss seeing them.

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

The Herald.

FOUNDED, 1808.

141 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

DAILY EDITION,
Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION,
Seventy-five Cents per Year.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL No 176

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

FALLING TAXATION.

The revenues of the Dominion Treasury for the seven months ending January 31st last amounted to $25,665,481. This is $4,219,000 increase over the revenues during the corresponding period a year ago. The Star and other Conservative papers will call this increased taxation. They will play upon the word "taxation" until they get their readers into a maze of perplexities. A few plain statements are sufficient to show the true bearing of the increase. Following is a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure on consolidated fund account for the seven months of 1897 and 1898 :—

	Total to 31st Jan., 1898.	Total to 31st Jan., 1899.
Customs	$11,747,875	$14,189,010
Excise	4,162,089	5,618,455
Post office	2,133,451	1,934,075
Public works, railways, etc...	2,333,303	2,585,576
Miscellaneous	1,069,313	1,335,365
Total	$21,446,123	$25,665,481

Of these amounts two only are raised by taxation. They are :—

Customs	$11,747,875	$14,189,010
Excise	4,162,089	5,618,455
Total	$15,909,964	$19,807,465

Here is an increase in the total of these collections amounting to $3,897,501. With regard to this sum, it is in one sense only "increased taxation," and if we consider the important fact in taxation—its rate—the increased collections, as a matter of act, represent a decisive decrease.

Unfortunately we have not yet the import returnse for the past seven months by which we would be able to ascertain the percentage of customs duties during that period. But we do know that for the year ending 30th June, 1898, the rate of duty was 16.70 per cent. We also know, from the blue books, that for the preceding year, during which the late Government's tariff was in effect, the average rate was 18.28 per cent. So that during the year ending 30th June last there was a reduction in the rate of customs taxation of 1 1-2 per cent. That the rate was still lower during the past seven months we know further because the second reduction of 12 1-2 per cent. on British goods came into effect on the 1st of August.

Consequently, the increase in the amount of collections during the seven months has followed a substantial reduction of the rate of taxation.

To say under these circumstances that the people of the country have had their taxation increased is the same as to say that a man who owns $10,000 of city property and pays taxes at the rate of 1 1-4 per cent. upon it, and who, having bought another property worth $5,000, has suffered increased taxation if, on the $15,000 assessment, he pays $150. In the first place he paid $125, or 1 1-4 per cent.; in the second he paid $150, or 1 per cent. Using the language of ordinary business men, therefore, he would speak of failing taxation, and not of increasing.

The case is perfectly analagous to the country's customs receipts. Mr. Fielding has reduced the rate of taxation. If, notwithstanding this, the people have paid more money, it is because they have done more business. To hold him responsible for the increased customs collections is to credit him with the prosperous business which alone has brought them about.

THE SESSION AND THE COMMISSION.

Growls are coming from the Conservative press because the session is delayed. The Washington negotiations are certainly consuming more time than was anticipated, but the vastness of the interests involved has been quite sufficient warranty for the delay in calling Parliament together. It requires very little consideration of the subject to bring home to a Canadian a realization of the paramount importance to this country of a mutually satisfactory and permanent removal of all the existing causes of friction between the two countries. Because in one section of the Dominion the operations of the irritating Alien Labor Act are not observable; because in another section the sealing dispute has no personal interest for the people; because in still another section the Alaskan boundary question evokes little comment—this does not disprove the fact that each of these subjects, and others like unto them, is of very great importance to large numbers of Canadians, and that so long as they remain open questions just so long is the good feeling of the two countries toward each other in jeopardy.

There is much force and truth in the saying that there are few services that Canada can render to the Mother Land of greater importance than that of promoting and cementing the friendship of Great Britain and the States for each other. Such is the task on which the British Commissioners in Washington are now engaged. Ostensibly they are settling the differences of Canada and the States, but back of the Dominion looms the figure of Great Britain. The Mother Land stands to benefit by the removal of each obstacle that is in the way of a better understanding between the Dominion and the Republic, and to suffer by any failure to remove any of such obstacles. The Canadian Commissioners are engaged on a truly Imperial mission, and success will be cheaply bought if it can be secured by the delay of a few weeks in calling together the Dominion Parliament.

Are our good Conservative friends, who in times past have had such a monopoly of loyalty, not content to wait a few weeks for Parliament to sit when the interests of the Old Flag are involved? But perhaps "The New Movement" does not consider "the Old Flag" good policy.

THE SCAVENGING PROJECT DEFEATED.

The defeat of the well-organized attempt to hand over the city's scavenging service to contractors is creditable to the City Council. Although public opinion was unanimously opposed to farming out this important branch of the civic service there was reason to fear that the contractors would get a majority vote in their favor. This was due, perhaps, to general dissatisfaction with the work of the Health Committee last year, and to the personal popularity of the lowest tenderer, Mr. Arcade Depatie, a popularity that won for him the support of one or two aldermen who are usually found upon the right side of questions coming before the council.

Now that the battle is over, and the public mind has been relieved, it is time to look at a few of the lessons of the contest: The Health Committee have been taught a lesson that, we hope, will cause them to keep their hands off Engineer Dore during the present year. Interference by aldermen with Mr. Dore, in the discharge of his duties as administrator of the department, was responsible for the beginning of the contract agitation. The committee have started the year well by giving Mr. Dore carte blanche, and he is demonstrating his competency and ability by giving a good service and at the same time running from $50 to $100 under his appropriation every week. With a free hand Mr. Dore can be looked to to administer his department in such a manner, during this year, that another motion for a contract service will not find a seconder, if introduced in council a year hence.

That the contractors are losing their hold around the City Hall was pretty clearly shown by the vote. If any man could have secured that contract he was Mr. Depatie. Personally very popular, a strong politician, a shrewd canvasser, and a man with a business reputation that would inspire confidence, he would have won if there had been any chance of winning. But the best he could do was to get nine votes in a council of twenty-six. When other contractors think of coming before council asking for that which the public says the council should not give, yesterday's vote will give them pause. Public opinion is becoming more and more a potent factor that must be reckoned with in these contests.

THE NEW DRAMA.

It was not surprising that a keen interest was shown, by those who regard the drama as the most adequate vehicle for interpreting the highest forms of literature, in the first performance, instead of waiting for its appearance in New York, a circumstance which must be accepted as sufficient indication of the high place the actress has won for herself after many undeserved disappointments.

The basis of the new drama, as it is given to us by its prophets, Ibsen, Sudermann and Maeterlinck, was partly disclosed by the announcement in the bill of the play for "Magda," that all four of the acts required but one scene, the living room of a retired German colonel and his family. Here was the first hint of the motive of which so much is made by these analytical playwrights, a tacit declaration that the trials and tragedies of life are not to be found under exceptional circumstances, but that every human being, in his ordinary environment, is subjected to the pressure of all those forces by which the world is moved, although he seldom realizes the fact and scarcely ever comprehends the nature of the forces themselves. It is not on the battlefield that the extinguisher of destiny is to snuff out the existence of the brave old colonel; it is beside his own table that his strong soul is to be revealed in weakness, it is in his own chair that his pride is to go down before a rush of blood to the head, and that physical collapse for which during two-thirds of his life his very pride and vigor had prepared the way. That very pride, transmitted to his daughter and joined to an even more abnormal spirit of self reliance than his own, proved the means of his undoing. Maeterlinck, the Flemish dramatist, has carried this idea of the essential feebleness of man and the domination of exterior forces to even greater lengths. He says himself that to him the sublimest of tragic figures is the old man sitting at his own fireside, unconscious of what is being done in the world about, unable to forestall or control the happenings of a day or an hour, and yet fated to be made glad or to suffer through their agency, perhaps in some swift catastrophe.

Another feature of these new plays, one which marks them out for distinction, and which demands for their adequate interpretation the very highest qualifications, is that in which the principal figure, while clearly visible to the mind's eye of the auditor, is not present on the stage, and yet is able to dominate the scene and cast into the background the players by whose agency the effect is produced. The best example of this in "Magda" is the scene where the sister and the gossiping aunt, the one at the window and the other in a state of intensely human bewilderment, describe the movements of the carriage in which the erring daughter returns. How faithfully the dramatist had interpreted that something in the human mind which is above and beyond the vision of the eye, and how artistically the illusion was carried through by the two minor and probably unnoticed members of the company, was shown by the spontaneous outburst which greeted the star as she entered in all calmness. Eagerness and expectancy had been transmitted to the audience in a way and to an extent of which it probably had no conception. There are other such scenes, though of lesser intensity. Their phychological basis is undoubtedly in the fact that man fears not so much what he can see as what he cannot see. General Sherman used to tell his intimates that he thought he knew more about war and the needs of an army than Grant, that he had greater fertility of resources and greater technical knowledge, but he gave Grant the palm because that general never bothered about what the enemy was doing, and "it worries me like h—l." With so great and resolute a man thus affected, it is not to be wondered that these modern dramatists assume a pervading terror of the unseen and the unknown as, on occasion, dominating any aggregation of humanity such as might be gathered within the walls of a theatre. Maeterlinck carries this to such extremes that only the highest genius in writer and player can save the resulting dialogue from being ridiculous. Mrs. Fiske is one of the few who have been able to catch and give full expression to the mysticism of such plays. It may be hoped that on her next visit to Montreal she will essay one of the creations of the Belgian dramatist, for it would not be surprising if in such plays she would attain to that high level of dramatic art of which she has so long given promise, and to which she steadily approaches more nearly.

DID CLEVELAND PREVENT WAR?

Neither Canadians nor Englishmen have pleasant recollections of what is known as the Venezuelan incident. What they remember of it is that on a sudden, as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky, came a declaration from President Cleveland that if Great Britain did not pursue a certain course regarding her relations with Venezuela the United States would assist Venezuela with force, if necessary. They remember, also, the universal acclaim with which this startling and most unfriendly declaration was received throughout the Union, enforcing the most unpalatable fact that England's enemies in the Republic were not only leather-lunged—that was known of all men—but were most conspicuously omnipresent.

Among the many conclusions which the people of the British Isles drew from the incident, there was none more general than that Grover Cleveland had proven himself a demagogue. Up to the time of his Venezuelan message he had been regarded by the British people as one of the safest and most conservative of Presidents, but it stamped him in their minds as a man capable of embroiling two kindred peoples in war in order to secure a little cheap popularity in his own country.

Now, however, comes one who says that Mr. Cleveland was moved by considerations of the highest statecraft when he wrote that message—that he was bent on averting war, not on inviting it, and took the surest way of accomplishing his purpose. Julian Ralph, writing on "Anglo-Saxon Affinities" in Harper's for February says :

"Henry M. Stanley told me, months before the Venezuela message that we were in a state of readiness for a war with England. Then came the message and the great surprise of the English, who have yet to learn that as a device for warding off war, by rescuing a delicate situation from the hands of self-seeking politicians, that message is worthy to rank with any recent triumph of tact in the annals of European diplomacy. The English fancy they had been deceived as to the statesmanlike qualities of Grover Cleveland. And so they had, though not as they imagined, for the deception was in ascribing his action in that case to any motives except the highest that could further the cause of peace and progress."

That Mr. Cleveland was moved by the praiseworthy motives that Mr. Ralph attributes to him all Englishmen will not be prepared to acknowledge, but if we may judge by the action of Congress immediately preceding the Spanish war the President saved a very dangerous situation from developing into actual hostilities. Spain offered but a poor target for the rhetorical sharp-shooters of Congress compared to what England would have presented had the question of war or peace between the States and Great Britain been thrown into that arena. Yet sufficient sentiment in favor of war was created to precipitate a conflict over the Cuban question. Had Cleveland done less than he did, the tail-twisters in Congress might have proven as irrepressible as they were in dealing with the Cuban question; so perhaps both the States and Great Britain have reason to be grateful to him for taking upon himself to play the role of greatest tail-twister of them all.

FRUIT-GROWING IN CANADA.

The recent meeting of the Quebec fruit-growers in Montreal attracted some little attention to the present situation of that very important branch of the farming industry. Neither orchards nor plantations of small fruits can be successfully managed without the exercise of a great deal of skill. In the case of the small fruits, especially, there is also need of the application of much more labor to the acre than is the case with ordinary standing crops, and it is more doubtful whether any other branch of farming affords opportunity for the exercise of so high a degree of intelligence. Nor does the rule that intelligent direction of production pays better than mere manual labor fail in this case, for while the farms in sections capable of peach-raising bring the highest prices in the whole Dominion, not infrequently the sale price of a single crop will suffice to repay the purchase money. Excellent returns were also made in former years by such farmers as grew strawberries, raspberries and the like, and the natural result has been what is commonly called "over-production." The result has been that farms, once considered worth nine or ten thousand dollars because of their special capacity for fruit-growing, have sold in the last few years for six and seven thousand or even less, and there is now a decided tendency to abandon fruit-growing, or, at the very least, to abate the interest formerly shown.

Such a result, coming at a time when, through the agency of farmers' institutes and experimental farms, the opportunities for making substantial progress are better than ever before, can only be regarded as unfortunate, and it is highly desirable that a way out of the difficulty should be found. Naturally, no doubt, the supply would adjust itself to the demand by a decrease of the area devoted to such crops, but it must be plain to any observer that this is not the most desirable solution when the fruit from certain sections of Canada was awarded the highest certificates for quality and flavor at the Chicago World's Fair six years ago. To say that too much of this grade of fruit can be produced is to offend against the most elementary conception of the bounty of nature. What may be said with more justice, however, is that the facilities for the best distribution of the product are not what they might be. Strawberries, for example, are rushed into the cities within an hour or two of being plucked from the vines, and as the population of a city is a fixed quantity, and the daily receipts are variable, with a tendency during most of the short season to be too large for the demand, the prices are seldom such as to give the fruit-growers a very large profit. Of late, however, there has been a tendency to reserve part of this supply for conversion into jam at the point of production, the consequence being a stiffening in the price for the whole crop in the neighborhood of the canning factory. But even with this expedient in full operation, and only the home market to be considered, the supply will very quickly overtake the demand, as has already been the case with tinned vegetables, the makers of which get together every year to set a price and to limit the supply. For a time this may suit the heads of the canning business very well, but it is plain that it cannot be satisfactory to the farmers who are able and willing to duplicate the present quantities as many times over as may be called for, or to the merchants and manufacturers who look to such production as the basis of their own trade and prosperity.

The only way out would seem to be to experiment with the English market, for there alone is there a large and well-paid industrial population depending for such luxuries, as for all else that they require to sustain life, upon outside supplies. There is a very general impression that the sugar duties stand in the way of cultivating such a trade, but it is doubtful if the abundance and cheapness of the fruit and the low cost of transportation do not obviate this difficulty. In any event, while an increasing annual expenditure leaves little hope of an absolute repeal of the sugar duties, it is quite possible that they could be adjusted on a lower scale if it could be demonstrated that a preserving industry would keep the revenue at the present level by the importation of larger supplies at a somewhat lower rate. Fruit-growers owe it to themselves to make the experiment and to communicate the result to those in whose hands rests the raising and lowering of tariff duties. There is obviously something wrong when farms that have been made valuable by labor and intelligence become less valuable on a sudden, just as there is something very wrong about the rotting of thousands of barrels of apples for want of an economical method of distributing them for human use. But there ought to be enough of energy in the country to grapple with the difficulty and to restore conditions to a right basis.

A CANADIAN SINGER GONE.

Archibald Lampman's all too early death makes a serious break in that group of young Canadian singers who have come to be known as "the Lake Poets," and whose work is perhaps better known in the United States than it is by their own countrymen. It has been a rare thing, during late years, for a month to pass without one or other of the higher class magazines published across the border giving to the reading public a new poem by Lampman, or Campbell, or Scott, by Carman or Roberts. And again and again have these Canadian poets been credited to the Republic by the press of England and the States. Of the work that each of them has done in assisting to give Canada a native literature we may well be proud. It has, without exception, been marked by lucidity of form, purity of thought, and by profound love of nature. This group of Canadian singers has gone to the lakes, the rivers, the fields, the forests and the mountains for its themes, and has left to the bards of older lands the task of wrestling with the passions of men and of solving the problems of society and of theology. Our Canadian poets bring us close to Nature's heart; bring us back to the sweet old earth; take us from shop and office, and lead us where the spirit is refreshed by rustling leaves and falling waters.

Of these Archibald Lampman stood near the head. Perhaps none of them equalled him in the skill with which he could picture the milder moods of Nature—a skill that finds its highest exemplification in his poem entitled "Heat," which is worthy to become a classic of the language. The charm and directness of Mr. Lampman's literary style, the truthfulness of the note he struck, the absence of all meretricious ornaments to his work, constituted him, if not a great poet, a writer whose work will long keep his memory green with all his fellow-countrymen who love the calm scenes of Canadian pastoral life and the quietd ignity of the forest and the river.

THE GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND.

The fact that the Grand Trunk directors found themselves in a position to pay 3 per cent. on the first preference stock this year is significant of more things than one. The prosperity of the road is due in principal part to the marked increase in the volume of the country's business. That the company's business was also better than for many years past is evident from the fact that the dividend on the preferential shares—there is a 4 per cent. guaranteed stock—was the first in ten years. The issue of this stock amounts to £3,420,000, while there is £5,219,793 of the guaranteed stock. It means a great deal for the road to pay a substantial dividend on these amounts, and the fact that the directors are able to do it, just at the close almost of a protracted rate war, is gratifying not alone to the shareholders, but to those who have the interests of the country and its leading enterprises at heart and are anxious to see progress and success. Good crops, a large production of dairy produce, and fair prices have been factors that have helped to expand the business of the road, and these, with economical management, have combined to "do the trick."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The New Movement is astronomical in its character.

Very cold days these, even for contract scavengers.

Sir Charles Tupper's new coat-of-arms is a horse rampant on a star argent.

Sir Charles may have been born under a lucky star. He seems destined to die under one of another kind.

What do the old movement Conservatives who met the Star and Mr. Dalby in Stanstead in 1895 think of the "new movement ?"

The Star still runs into its articles references to independent papers, but even its great hardihood does not allow it to claim any longer independence for itself.

The Star and Organizer Dalby showed what they could do when, a year or two ago, they went down into Stanstead. The Stanstead Boy then snowed them under.

"The Prince of Political Cracksmen—(vide Toronto Mail)—has secured as his pal the Prince of Journalistic Tricksters. The political conscience of the country should now lock its safe at night and keep its hands in its pockets when it goes out walking.

In giving a forecast of the vote on the scavenging contract in Tuesday's Herald, we classed Ald. Gallery, Wilson, Brunet and Jacques as "doubtful." By this we intended no reflection upon these gentlemen. The meaning intended was that we had not been able to ascertain how they would vote, and we were therefore doubtful as to which side they would be found upon when the division came.

Ald. Gallery voted in accordance with the wishes of his constituents yesterday, but it would have been more creditable to him if his decision had not been dependent upon "whichever way Ald. Dufresne votes." St. Ann's ward has no reason to be ashamed of Ald. Dufresne as a representative, but it would be ever so much better if Ald. Gallery would also show a little independence in thought and action.

"At the present moment many Liberals of long-standing are in the same mental attitude as that occupied by the disgusted Conservatives of 1895."—The Star.

Since the elections of 1896 there have been contests in thirty-two constituencies. In twenty-nine of them the Government's candidates have won. In nine constituencies the electors have turned out the Conservatives elected in 1896 and elected Government supporters in their stead. The Star is as ridiculous as a party organ as it was as an independent.

The Star asperses the judiciary of the country when it says that while still remaining upon the bench to await the result of the elections of 1896, certain judges were pledged to Sir Charles Tupper to join his cabinet if he succeeded in establishing an administration. It is one of the most shameless calumnies upon the judges that any newspaper in Canada ever aimed at a body of men to whose honor it has been said that while occupying their high positions they are independent of both political parties.

The Star says that the fact that certain judges were going to join the Tupper Government in the event of its success in the 1896 elections "gave to the prospects of the Conservative party a very bright promise." If this was the case, the names of these judges must have been made known. Else how could their intentions have influenced public opinion? Therefore there can be no objection to the Star publishing their names, if, sobeit, the statement is not simply a clumsy slander whose full effect the Star did not appreciate.

The Star should relieve the remaining judges from the calumny which is involved in its statement that "judges promised in the event of success at the polls to join his (Sir Charles Tupper's) Government." Who were these judges? If the Star sees nothing detestable in this bargaining between politicians and judges who still remain upon the bench while their political plans are being perfected, it should not hesitate to name them. By so doing it will remove the cloud which its statement has cast upon the independence of the whole judicial body.

Mr. Chauret's proposal that cinder paths for bicyclists be built alongside the highways is not one which should be adopted by the Legislature. Good roads are just as necessary for the men who drive horses as for those who pedal bicycles, and the sound policy is to improve the whole of the road allowance so that it may be used with equal advantage by bicyclists and horsemen. The wheelman needs a good road, but the road that is good enough for him is none too good for the man who rides in a carriage or drives a team of horses to market.

Hon. W. B. Ives is in Ottawa. It is understood that he, as a representative of the Eastern Townships, is inclined to resent the inclusion of that important section of the province within the purview of the promoters of "The New Movement" especially as it is only a few years since the recruiting sergeant for "The New Movement" was down in Stanstead fighting Mr. Hackett. The Eastern Townships Conservatives should swallow their feelings. The Montreal old-timers are swallowing theirs, although they are making some very wry faces over the dose.

"It would seem that a long lease of power by any group of men degrades them."—The Star.

The Star should not call its new patron, Sir Charles Tupper, degraded, neither should it apply such a term to Mr. Foster, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. John Haggart, Sir Frank Smith, Hon. C. C. Colby, Hon. John Costigan, or Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Most of these men are quite respectable. They will most of them enter the Government which the Star will try to have formed. Of course having all held office much longer than any member of the present Government, the Star must believe them more degraded—such a harsh word, too—than the men it is seeking to displace.

If the city is employing men to remove snow from the streets simply in order to find them employment, well and good. But if there is no necessity to turn the Road Committee into a charity bazaar then there is no excuse for the shameless waste of city funds that has been allowed under the guise of cleaning the streets. It is said that about $15,000 have already been expended on this work. A great part of this has been thrown away, men having been employed to perform utterly useless work. The Roads Committee and the City Engineer should explain.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

AMONG THE SHIPS.

MARTELLO'S ROUGH TRIP.

Hull, England, Feb. 10.—The British steamer Martello, Captain Rippeth, from New York on January 22nd for Hull, arrived here after touching at Portland on Wednesday last, where she reported having sustained a good deal of damage during the passage across the Atlantic. The Martello also reported that her chief officer and boatswain were killed, that a quartermaster and a seaman were drowned, and that her commander and second officer were injured. Details regarding the passage of the Martello show that she encountered fearful weather. Her upper works were badly wrecked. She lay-to in a hurricane on January 30th, and a huge wave fell on her deck, killing the chief officer and boatswain, washing the quartermaster overboard and carrying away the crow's-nest with the seaman who was on the lookout inside of it. Another sea hurled the second officer against the steam winch and broke his leg. The captain was smashed against the side of the bridge and stunned. He would have been swept overboard had he not been rescued by the man at the wheel. As it was, the captain was confined to his cabin for three days, during which the third officer navigated the vessel.

THE PAVONIA DISABLED.

Fayal, Azores Islands, Feb. 10.—The British steamer Colorado, Captain Whitton, of the Wilson Line, from New York on January 28th for Hull has arrived here and reports having passed the British steamer Pavonia, Captain Atkins, of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool on January 24th, via Queenstown on January 25th, for Boston, in a disabled condition about three hundred miles from here.

ACADIAN A TOTAL LOSS.

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The steamer Acadian ashore off Louisburg, C.B., has been completely broken up by the heavy weather prevailing since yesterday.

SEDGEMORE IN A STORM.

London, Feb. 10.—The British steamer Sedgemore, Captain West from Boston, January 24th, for this port, has arrived at Gravesend, and has lost a boat and thirty-eight horses, washed overboard; had cattle fittings damaged, and suffered other injuries.

The Allan Line steamship Austrian, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon.

Queen City News.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—It is a somewhat singular circumstance that at present four of the leading churches of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist bodies in Toronto should all be without chief pastors. It is also somewhat strange that in three of the four vacancies the pastors have been removed by death, all within a very brief period of each other. They are: St. James' Cathedral, St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedral, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, and McCaul Street Methodist.

Another of the suits arising out of the Murray Hill disaster, has been settled out of court, the action brought by the executors of the estate of Andrew Carey, who was killed. The Grand Trunk has agreed to pay his four children $6,000, and $500 to the executors for costs incurred in the suit. Justice Street confirmed the settlement to-day. The money will be paid into court. It is given to the children in equal shares.

Twin City and Crow's Nest Pass coal were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange to-day.

The many friends of Mr. H. W. Lumb will be pleased to hear he has been gazetted a justice of the peace.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee & Manager.
WEEK OF FEBRUARY 6th.
"THE IDLER,"
and a great vaudeville bill, headed by
Duffy, Sawtelle and Duffy,
Irish Specialists.
Prices—10, 20 and 25c.
Box office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
For reserved seats phone E. 316.
Performances start at 2 and 8 p.m.

Art Association...
PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries open daily 9 a.m. to dusk.
ADMISSION 25c.
Saturday free.
Reading Room open to members till 6 p.m.

Office Supplies...
No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—
MRS. FISKE
This afternoon—"Love Finds the Way"
Tonight—"Tess of the d'Urbervilles."
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Coming—Feb. 16, 17, 18—W. S. FRAME.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—ALL THIS WEEK—The Popular Favorite's Return. PAUL CAZENEUVE
Monday, Tuesday (Mat. and Ev.) Wednesday Ev. "The Three Guardsmen." Thursday Matinee (only) "DAVID GARRICK," Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Matinee and Eve., "DON CAESAR DE BAZAN." Next—Roeber & Crane Co.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, FEB. 6.
MAY HOWARD BURLESQUE COMPANY
Sparkling Dialogue, Entrancing Music and Gorgeous Costumes.
Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week.—THE MERRY MAIDENS BURLESQUERS.

Watch Repairs.
Robert Pollock, for many years with the late W. S. Walker, has charge of the watch department. His well known reputation is a guarantee that all work entrusted to his care will receive prompt and skilful attention.
Special discounts all this and next month.
JOHN WATSON
2174 St. Catherine Street,
Art Ass'n Bldg, opp. Bible House.

ARENA
To-Night
CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY,
OTTAWA vs. VICTORIA (Champions)
Reserved seats, 50 and 35c; boxes, $5; admission, 25c. Seats on sale at Club Shoe Store, 2417 St. Catherine Street; Canadian-Foreign Music Company, 213 St. James Street, and Arena.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR STANLEY CUP SERIES FEBRUARY 15, 18 and 21.
INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP,
OTTAWA II. vs. CRESCENTS, "Quebec."
4 P.M. TO-DAY.

CRYSTAL RINK
ONCE MORE ON TOP.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
TUESDAY EVEN'G
[MARDI GRAS]
SKIDMORE GUARDS and BLACK JACKS play burlesque Baseball after the carnival. Band of Sixteen Pieces. Admission in fancy Costume, 15c. Spectators, 25.

You Want Some of These Delicious Biscuits.
PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH BISCUITS.
Every variety just received. Prices as low as ordinary biscuits.
Telephone—"Up 1078," for a sample order.
Mail orders receive prompt attention
W. ROURKE, Queen's Hall Block.

The St. John Ambulance Ass'n.
MONTREAL DISTRICT CENTRE.
Ladies or gentlemen desirous of attending the course of five lectures on
"First Aid to the Injured."
are invited to at once send their names to Alfred Griffin, Assistant Secretary, 32 University Street (Natural History Society Rooms), from whom full particulars may be obtained, or to the undersigned.
H. B. YATES, M.D.
Hon. Local Secretary.

The Society of Arts of Canada.
1666 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
Drawing every Wednesday.
Paintings valued from $2 to $1800.
10 cts a ticket.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,
Department and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1435.
GEO. F. BEAMAN.

Art Union of London.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1846.
PRESIDENT:
The MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, K.T.
Every subscriber of One Guinea for the current year is entitled to an etching after BRITON RIVIERE, R.A.'s powerful picture,
"IN MANUS TUAS, DOMINE."
(or the choice of any other engraving in stock), and has one chance in the Annual Drawing for Prizes. Prospectus sent on application to the Secretary,
112 STRAND, LONDON, ENG

HEALTH SOAP.—Doctors endorse it.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM!
NO MORE PAIN!
After an application of
Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure.
A new vegetable specific; CURE assured in 24 HOURS; prepared at Dr. Rouby's Laboratory, Lyons, France.
ROBAID the testamonial of well-known gentlemen of Montreal:—
Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1898.
To whom it may concern:
I am glad to certify that I have used in my family Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure, for a severe case of acute articulary rheumatism in the hip, and that the cure was immediate. I can cheerfully recommend Dr Rouby's Rheumatic Cure to any one who wants to be cured at once.
JAMES BAXTER,
Banker.
157 St. James street,
Montreal.
Agents of Dr. Rouby's Rheumatic Cure for Canada and United States—
A. DECARY, Druggist,
Corner St. Denis and St. Catherine.

RAILWAY MATTERS AND RAILWAY MEN.

Some Points of Grand Trunk Policy and the Results Obtained—The Late Situation—Car-building Industry in America.

It must have been highly gratifying to the directors of the Grand Trunk to learn from the lips of Mr. C. M. Hays, the general manager, when he landed in England the other day, the secret of his success. For the first time in a whole decade a substantial dividend has been declared on the company's preference stock. It is the first triumph of the new management—the complete vindication of the methods by which the system is now directed and controlled. It was, of course, well known that the year which has closed has been a prosperous one. There seems every probability that the Grand Trunk has entered upon better days and that its somewhat chequered career will run on smoother lines than in the past.

It is pretty well known that it is from the American traffic—from the freight that is handled from Chicago eastwards that the Grand Trunk draws a large part of its revenue; but great enterprise is shown in every direction. The company have just closed an extensive contract in connection with the Lehigh Valley to carry Swift's and Armour's provisions to the seaboard. This contract is said to be for about 7,000 carloads, which is equal to about 182,000,000 pounds. The company, by securing this business, has made another great scoop on its American competitors. The manner in which this splendid coup was effected was explained to The Herald by Mr. George B. Reeve, the general traffic manager, the other day. The American companies have their version of the story, which is to the effect that several weeks ago the American lines decided to increase the minimum carload weight from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds, to take effect February 1st. At the last moment, before the old scale expired, the Grand Trunk announced that it would establish a minimum weight of 26,000 pounds a car. It gained a considerable amount of business by this move, as the other roads were required to give ten days' notice of the change, as it practically amounted to an advance on the rates. Mr. Reeve, however, says he discovered that it was a certain American line which resorted to its old trick of secret cutting by reducing the minimum weight of a carload of provisions to 26,000. The Grand Trunk at once came forward with an open declaration that it would accept a minimum of 26,000 pounds.

* * *

At a meeting of western freight men held in Chicago this week, the entire rate situation was thoroughly discussed. After a careful canvass of the position the unanimous conclusion was arrived at that charges are upon a perfectly firm basis. Some railway men here are surprised that this should be so, for it was freely predicted in more than one influential quarter that rates would not be maintained more than three or four weeks from the first of the year. The present healthy condition is attributed largely to the firmness of eastern freight charges. The interstate commerce commission's warning to the eastern men evidently has had good effect, and this has been reflected to the western situation. It is the present belief of western freight men that rates will remain firm at least until the opening of navigation. The members of the Western Freight Association have every confidence in the present condition of affairs.

* * *

The Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways have given notice that they will not join the present Western Passenger Association and would refuse to give the organization their support or sympathy. This is in line with the policy of the other trans-Missouri roads to have nothing to do with an association governed east of the river.

* * *

Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific, makes an announcement of some interest to the grain trade. Heretofore the arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for stopping Manitoba grain at North Bay for orders was that demurrage of $2 per car was charged when the cars were detained over twenty four hours waiting for orders. A new arrangement is now made effective at once, by which the time is extended to forty-eight hours, and when this has expired demurrage at the rate of $1 per car will be charged, instead of $2.

* * *

The extension of the Niagara Central Railway is now engaging the attention of the directors of the road. It is proposed to extend the road from St. Catharines to Port Dalhousie, a distance of four miles. It will connect there with a line of steamers to Toronto. The steamer Empress of India, which for a number of years past has run between Toronto and Port Dalhousie, will be taken off this year and placed on some other route. The steamer Lakeside, however, will be still on the route, and with another steamer will make connections with the Niagara Central Railway.

* * *

The Railroad Car Journal gives some interesting particulars with respect to the American car building industry in the year 1898. It appears that in January 11,252 freight cars were ordered, but in February the orders fell off to 7,114, and in March rose again to 12,253 cars. The breaking out of hostilities in April caused a great dropping off of orders, and this unsatisfactory condition remained until July, when 19,017 cars were ordered. There was another relapse through August, September and October, but in November, which proved to be the banner month, 24,973 freight cars were ordered. The year closed with orders placed for 14,641 cars in December. The grand total for the year was 132,425 cars ordered for all kinds of freight service, as against a total of 61,000 in 1897. The estimate is that it will require about 80,000 new cars per year to maintain the present equipment of the country in good condition. The Car Journal prephesies that from 100,000 to 110,000 cars will be ordered during 1899. A significant fact is the large percentage of the cars ordered being of 80,000 lbs. and above capacity. More than 5,000 of the cars ordered were of 100 000 lbs. capacity. For passenger service there was a total of 1,046 cars of all kinds ordered during 1898.

THE SECOND FIGHT AT MANILA

How the Insurgents Were Driven Away from Caloocan—Peace Treaty Signed at Washington.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 10.—The following despatch from Gen. Otis has been received at the War Department:

"Adjutant-General:

"Insurgents collected considerable force between Manila and Caloocan, where Aguinaldo reported to be, and threatened attack, and uprising in city. This afternoon swung left of McArthur's division, which is north of Pasig river, into Caloocan, driving enemy easy. Our left now at Caloocan. Our loss slight; that of insurgents considerable. Attack preceded by half hour's firing from two of Admiral Dewey's vessels."

Manila, Feb. 10, 7.40 p.m.—The American forces, at 4.50 this afternoon, made a combined attack upon Caloocan, and reduced it in short order. At a signal from the tower of the Delalome church, the United States double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire from the bay with the big guns of her forward turret, on the earthworks with great effect. Soon afterwards, the Utah battery bombarded the place from the land side. The rebels reserved their fire until the bombardment ceased, when they fired volleys of musketry, as the Montana regiment advanced on the jungle. The Kansas regiment, on the extreme left, with the Third Artillery deploying to the right, charged across the open and carried the earthworks, charging under a heavy fire, supported by the artillery at the church, the troops advanced further, driving the enemy, fighting every foot, right into the town line. They penetrated to the presidencia, and lowered the Filipino flag at 5.30 p.m.

The sharpshooters, in the jungle on the right, fired at long range on the Pennsylvania regiment, but the rebels were soon silenced by the sharpnel shots, and the Pennsylvanians regained the trenches.

As the Americans advanced they burned the native huts. The rebels were mowed down like grass, but the American loss was slight.

In anticipation of a native uprising in this city, unusual precautions were taken here last night by the American military authorities. Fortunately, the precaution proved unnecessary. The Filipinos evidently are convinced that an uprising would prove suicidal to them.

The Visayan commissioners, arrested on board the Uranus, sailed for Iloilo yesterday, with the Tennessee regiment, on board the United States transport St. Paul.

No vessels have cleared from Manila for Philippine ports since Saturday, consequently no news has yet reached outside points. Even the guard of the Pennsylvania regiment, stationed at the convalescent hospital on Corregidor Island, knew nothing about the hostilities until the supply boat notified them yesterday.

The Uranus cleared for Iloilo on Saturday, but she was detained by the American authorities.

Peace Treaty Signed.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The treaty of peace was signed by the President at 2.35 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 10.—With respect to the instructions of General Otis, Secretary Alger said this afternoon that he had not sent any instructions since the beginning of hostilities, and would send none. He fully expects that General Otis will make no terms with Aguinaldo while the latter is armed, and that a condition precedent to dealing with him at all is the return of the insurgents to their homes and the surrender of their arms. Certainly General Otis is not expected to take any action that will amount to a recognition of the insurgents as a foe to be treated with on the basis of an independent nation. There was also an absence of news from Iloilo, and there is reason to believe that it will be several days before anything is heard from that point of interest.

Another Filipino Deputation.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—On the steamer from Yokohama came "General" T. Riego de Dios and Senor M. Rivera, who are Aguinaldo's commissioners to Washington. They were very much disturbed when told of the latest developments in the Philippines.

Will Prosecute Cervera.

Madrid, Feb. 10.—The Supreme Military Court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3rd last, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Submarine Boats Unsatisfactory.

London, Feb. 11.—The glowing reports received here concerning the new French submarine boat, the Gustave Zede, are read with interest, but treated with scant consideration by those who have any claim to authority on the subject. Submarine boats, they say, are ordinarily the resort of sea powers that feel their weakness. Such steamers have been designed again and again during the last fifty years, even Ericsson trying his hand at them. The navy yards of many powers, England among the rest, have types of these vessels lying idle and useless, and it is thought not at all improbable that the Gustave Zede will sooner or later grace a French yard in the same way. The Gustave Zede, according to the reports, can cover fifty miles at the rate of six miles an hour below water. A fleet in motion will be inaccessible, and a steam launch in collision with the submarine boat, or a charge of gun cotton burst beneath the water, even at a considerable distance, would work destruction. Therefore, say British experts, if the six boats of the type which are to be built at a cost of $900,000 for the French navy are to be of any practical service, they will have to be very different from the Toulon vessel. The Gustave Zede is constructed on much the same principle as that employed by Mr. Nordenfeldt some years ago, having just sufficient buoyancy to keep her afloat. Lying at rest, only a few inches of the hull, plus a lookout station, is seen above the water. When it is desirable to submerge the Gustave Zede it is done by means of a dirigible plane or helm laid crosswise. In Mr. Nordenfeldt's boat a vertical screw propeller was employed to pull the vessel down to the desired depth. But thus far no boat has been constructed which can find its bearings under water, and until this giving sight to the blind, as it were, is accomplished, no submarine boat can be of much service. Even putting aside this grave deficiency much else remains before the Gustave Zede can be put to the uses for which she is intended. Range of power, increase of speed, escape from detection by the microphone or by a swarm of small craft on the lookout remain to be dealt with.

Gun-metal Watches...

Our Gentlemen's Black Steel Lever Watch at $4.50 is a good timekeeper.

It is the product of modern machinery in the hands of skilled Swiss watchmakers—a combination of forces of comparatively recent date.

We believe it is the most satisfactory watch that can be produced for the price.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

FOR A PACIFIC CABLE.

President McKinley Says the Time Has Come for One as Far as Manila at Least.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The President's message on the Pacific cable, transmitted to Congress to-day, is as follows:

"As a consequence of the ratification of the treaty of Paris by the Senate of the United States, and its expected ratification by the Spanish Government, the United States will come into possession of the Philippine Islands on the farther shores of the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands and Guam being United States territory, and forming convenient stopping places on the way across the sea, the necessity for speedy cable communication between the United States and all these Pacific islands has become imperative. Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by cables which pass through many foreign countries, and the Hawaiian Islands and Guam can only be communicated with by steamers involving delays, in each instance, of at least a week. The present conditions should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The time has now arrived when a cable in the Pacific must extend as far as Manila, touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Guam on the way. Two methods of establishing this cable communication at once suggest themselves. First, construction and maintenance of such a cable at the expense of the United States Government, and second, construction and maintenance of such a cable by a private United States corporation, under such safeguards as Congress shall impose.

"I do not make any recommendation to Congress as to which of these methods would be the more desirable. A cable of the length of that proposed requires so much time for construction and laying that at least two years must elapse after giving the order for the cable before the entire system could be successfully laid and put in operation. Further, deep sea soundings must be taken west of the Hawaiian Islands before the best route for the cable can be selected. Under these circumstances it becomes a paramount necessity that measures should be taken before the close of Congress to provide such means as may seem suitable for the establishment of a cable system.

MIDLAND OFFERS $50,000

To a Company in Which Montrealers Are Interested, to Erect a Smelter in That Town.

Midland, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Town Hall was crowded last night to hear the proposition of the Canada Iron Smelting Works here with a daily output of sixty tons of pig iron per day, and a motion was carried for the granting of a bonus of $50,000. The necessary legislation will be asked for at the present session of the Ontario Legislature, and a by-law submitted to the electors at the earliest possible day.

The smelting works will employ seventy men throughout the year, together with over 100 men necessary to handle 40,000 cords of wood per annum, which will be the amount of fuel consumed annually in the production of the necessary charcoal. This company has the highest financial standing, the board of directors being composed of R. H. Griffin, president of the City Bank, Buffalo; Hon. T. G. Smith, Buffalo; George Gudewill, New York; A. F. Gault, George E. Drummond, Thomas J. Drummond and James T. McColl, of Montreal. Mr. George Drummond will be managing director and treasurer of the company here. With Midland's magnificent harbor, and the proximity of raw material for the purpose of the industry, no better site could have been chosen for the establishment of this iron concern.

THE AGED AND ORPHAN.

Society for Their Protection Took Tangible Form at the Meeting Last Night.

The Society for the Protection of Aged People and Orphans met in the hall at 122 St. Denis street last night, provisional president, Jas. Hoolahan, in the chair. The report of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution was adopted. Mr. L. J. Tarte, of the Patrie, addressed the meeting, and promised the assistance of his paper in every possible way. Mr. G. Clearmont, chief of police for St. Henri, spoke of the necessity of such a society, and promised his financial and moral support. Mr. Ethier, of 81 St. Denis st., also expressed his sympathy with the aims and objects of the society.

A special committee composed of Alderman Dufresne, ex-Ald. Renault, M. Ethier, L. J. Tarte, A. Clermont, J. Beaugrand and G. Boivin was appointed to draw up by-laws for the society.

As stated in The Herald two weeks ago, the objects of the society is to establish a farm and industrial colony for the aged and poor. It has not yet been decided where they will locate their institution. In March the regular officers will be elected, and application will then be made for incorporation. The plans for the building which the society intends to build have already been prepared.

MAY BE ANDREE.

Siberians Find the Remnants of a Balloon and the Bodies of Three Men.

Krasnovarsk, Siberia, Feb. 10.—A gold mine owner here named Monastyrschin has received a letter saying that a tribe of Tungusos inhabiting the Timur Peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian police chief of the district that on January 7th last, between Komo and Pit, in the Province of Yeniseisk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to a balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the uses of which were not understood by the Tungusos. The police chief has started for the spot to investigate, as it is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut, Herr Andre, and his companions.

At the Congregational College.

The "At Home" given by the students of the Congregational College last evening was a very enjoyable affair; and the large attendance showed the interest taken in the students and the college by the citizens of Montreal. Music added much to the pleasure of the gathering.

A Coming Concert.

Branch 54 (St. Mary's) will give a grand concert in St. Mary's Hall, corner Panet and Craig streets, on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. Some of the best talent in the city has been engaged, and Rev. Father Heffernan, will deliver a lecture.

Rev. Dr. Ker, of Grace Church, left by the G.T.R. for the West last night. He expects to return early next week. His pulpit will be occupied to-morrow by Rev. Mr. Eastman and Rev. Principal Lariviere morning and evening respectively.

CHARITY AND ITS PARASITES.

New York Promoters and Ticket-Sellers Have a Regularly Organized Industry.

TAKE THE LION'S SHARE.

How the Scheme is Worked by These Parties Upon a Gullible Public.

THE LADY CANVASSER AT WORK.

While it is unquestionable that there are many undertakings organized with worthy, charitable motives in New York, whether it be an entertainment gotten up in aid of a laudable and self-sacrificing institution, or whether it be a refuge or something of that nature for the relief of the distressed and homeless, there are not wanting instances, the Sun thinks, where attempts have been made and where these attempts have even succeeded to promote, as a sort of business industry, the welfare of these istitutions. Year after year the promoter of charity entertainments lays his plans and makes his pile on his knowledge of the good nature or the gullibility of the average business man. Year after year that average business man is warned against the promoter and either disregards or forgets the warnings. Once in a while the people who run these schemes go a step too far and get themselves into prison, but that is the exception. Usually they keep well within the law, and that they are able to do so and make money is the fault of the charities, worthy and legitimate ones most of them, which, ignorantly and rather stupidly, permit these sharp folk to take four-fifths of the amounts contributed, leaving the remaining one-fifth to the charity itself. This is the time of year when the promoter flourishes, because now the various charities are trying to raise money, and also because this is the season of social diversion, and these affairs have usually a society flavor. Because of the return of good times the promoting business is flourishing even more luxuriantly than usual this year, and the number of schemes on hand is legion. These entertainments are ostensibly for the benefit of charitable objects, but are in reality for their private benefit. They usually undertake to furninsh the entertainment and to pay over only so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to obtain the name of some well known and usually worthy charity for advertising purposes. Not infrequently the name of the charity is used without any authority whatever, or upon the consent or acquiesence of some subordinate official, and without action on the part of the managers.

How the Scheme is Worked.

The methods of the various promoters are almost identical, though some do a much larger and more complicated business than otherse. One man is known to have had no less than thirteen charity entertainments on his hands at the same time and to have conducted every one of them with profit to himself, despite the ominous presage of the unlucky number. Suppose his name to be Smith, which would be as good a name as any other for him to business under. Mr. Smith then, learns of a certain charity, which includes in its listed patrons a number of families of position and which wishes to raise some money; the Night School for Business Girls, for instance. To the President of the Governing Board of that worthy charity goes Smith, and probably finds that office held by a woman. A great majority of the charities in this city are run by women, which is a good thing for the promoter, because women are not likely to be very sharp at this sort of business. Smith sends in his card to Mrs. Brown-Jones and informs the presiding lady that he wishes to submit a plan to make some money for the Night School for Eskimo Girls. Mrs. Brown-Jones, who has already drawn on her friends to the limit of endurance for subscriptions to the cause, is skeptical of the possibility of getting any more money, but Smith is calmly confident.

"Let me give an entertainment," says he, "and I will guarantee you $100."

"And will you pay the expenses of the entertainment?" asks Mrs. Brown-Jones incredulously.

"Certainly," says the obliging Smith. "Everything; hall rent, talent, printing and everything."

It seems to good to be true and very likely the President expresses some such sentiment. Smith is ready to meet doubts. He produces a bunch of testimonials and recommendations that couldn't be read through in an hour. It is the easiest matter in the world to get signatures to testimonials; only less easy to forge them. Mrs. Brown-Jones looks over one or two and makes a compact with Smith.

"What am I to do about it?" she asks.

"Not a thing, madam," says that gentleman. "If you will give me a list of your officers and committees and tell me what date you wish to have the entertainment given on, you need be at no further trouble in the matter."

A Plausible Scheme.

One hundred dollars coming so very easily seems to Mrs. Brown-Jones the height of good fortune for her pet charity. Smith gets his list and probably another testimonial to add to his collection if he chooses to ask for it, and proceeds to business. In his stock in trade he has an intimate knowledge of the various business offices and stores from the standpoint of the possible sale of tickets, and a thorough understanding of the best way to approach every man on a long list of "easy givers;" also a staff of young women who act as his agents and whom he has accumulated by speciously worded advertisements of $9 a week guaranteed to young ladies who are willing to do work involving light exercise in walking, from 9 to 5. In some cases it is specified in the advertisement that these young ladies should be "attractive," in all cases no others need apply with any hope of employment. Smith has usually a dozen of these young women whom he employs regularly, and in a rush of business he can easily get more. Many of them are women of respectable character, but they are specifically instructed not to be ungraciously prim with those to whom they wish to sell tickets. "Don't be prudish," is the way Smith puts it.

In the Night School for these enquiring girls, Smith sees a chance for a fine profit, because of the social prominence of its patronesses. He has tickets run off—$1 each, and cases have occurred where the tickets were as high as $2 each—with the notice of the entertainment, and the names of some of the more prominent women who are supposably backing it. These he gives to one of his best agents, Miss Robinson, and tells her that she can have two weeks to make her rounds. By a settled arrangement, between the promoter and all his "regulars" the agent gets 25 per cent. of the proceeds of her sales. Few promoters pay less than this, and one has been known to pay 40 per cent. of each day's sales provided that not less than ten tickets are sold that day; nothing if less than ten be sold. Equipped with her tickets, Miss Robinson maps out her tour and sets out. Being an old hand, she knows pretty well how to approach each man whom she must see, and what she lacks in knowledge Smith's riper experience can supply.

How the Lady Canvasser Proceeds.

The course of Miss Robinson is along the line of several of the big stores, and thence down into the wholesale district and on to the brokers. With this merchant she is gay and festive, with that one appearing, with Banker So-and-So, short and businesslike, with Broker Whatsisname coyly argumentative, with Lawyer Thingumbob openly flirtatious, according to the character of each as she has it down in her little book or her large memory. And the number that buy tickets of her is a matter to surprise one. Occasionally she is involved in embarrassment by working over the same ground with different charities at too short intervals.

"Society for Indigent Pastry Cooks?" says old Grouch with a growl of suspicion in his throat. "Why, you're the same pretty girl that came in here not two weeks ago to sell me tickets for some kind of a hospital entertainment."

"Oh, but you see, I'm very much in demand," explains the sprightly Miss Robinson blithely. "I have ever so many charities on my hands."

If old Grouch still growls she departs and crosses him off her list, as a worked-out lode. If not, she sells him more tickets and makes a note opposite his name. Not seldom does it happen that the charitable business man, willing to contribute to the charity (which he fondly supposes he is aiding) hands out the price of two or three tickets, saying:

"Here's the money, but you can keep the tickets. I couldn't use 'em anyway, but I'm willing to help along a worthy work."

Miss is the worthy work in this case, for the money gets into her pocket naturally enough, and Promoter sees not the color thereof.

That gentleman, meantime, has hired a hall and employed professionals or wheedled amateurs, through the influence of Mrs. Jones and others, for the performance. It is duly given and is usually worth the price of the tickets to stay away from. Even then Mrs. Jones and company often have trouble in getting from ——— the promised $100, for he alleges as long as it is a tenable position that his sale of tickets didn't reach that sum and that he is out of pocket. This is rarely is ever the fact. Some promoters give these entertainments on a 50 percent. basis, taking half of the proceeds and giving theother half to the charity; then falsify the sales and make big profits. Several cases are known in which the young women agents have become promoters themselves and in this way multiply the favored chances of deceiving the merchant, broker, or professional man into giving therequired assistance for the charitable object mentioned, little dreaming that his generosity never benefits to even a cent the institution for which he is led to believe it is intended.

A Flagrant Case in New York.

Only the other day Miss May Brown, otherwise Mrs. Wm. J. Brown, jr., was proved to have been a most successful operator. Having been employed for some time by a well-known promoter, she learned the business and started out on the basis of the Trinity Day Nursery, at 105 Monroe street, with a specified list of officers. The Trinity Day Nursery was a castle in the air, and the board of officers, except for herself as Treasurer, a figment of the imagination. As the first step she issued the following appeal in printed leaflets:

"Trinity Day Nursery,
"105 Monroe street, N.Y. City,
"Officers:

"Mrs. Geo. W. Ricardo, jr., Pres.
"Mrs. Thos. Martindale, Vice-Pres.
"Mrs. Wm. J. Brown, jr., Treas.
"Mrs. Edwin Hague, Secy.

"Our work has grown wonderfully, owing to the liberal help and generosity of our many interested friends, and herein we have much to be thankful for; without financial aid we could not exist. The children of the nursery are of the very poor, hard-working classes, who would not be able to earn an honest living if their children were not cared for. The proceeds of the entertainment are devoted exclusively to this work. We therefore invite you to aid us by your patronage in the delightful entertainment to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Please make all checks payable to Mrs. Wm. J. Brown, Jr."

Checks and money orders came in fast. Miss Brown walked into the society in Brooklyn coresponding with the N.Y. Charity Organization Society, introduced herself as an agent of the New York organization and said she wished to write some notes. In this way she got a quantity of the society's writing paper, on which she wrote her appeals. These brought more money but they also brought discovery and Miss Brown fled to Philadelphia, where she was subsequently arrested. Her former employer, the promoter, tells with frank enjoyment of an error of hers when in his employ, which lost her a good customer. She was peddling tickets to two charitable entertainments; one for the benefit of a training school for boys, and the other for a disinfecting laundry. The merchant looked at the training school ticket which she handed him:

"Humph!" he said. "Boys, eh? What you going to do with 'em?"

"Well, first," said the young lady with her mind on the laundry, "We boil them until all possibility of life is extinct, and then——"

The exclamation of horror and amazement from the merchant stopped her. She glanced at the ticket he held, then turned and fled, leaving it in his possession.

She Used the Reliable Diamond Dyes.

Results Were Satisfactory and Pleasing.

For Carpet and Rug Makers Diamond Dyes Mean Success and Profit.

Having a Carpet to make and a good deal of coloring to do, I thought I would give the Diamond Dyes a trial. I used them, and they produced most beautiful colors, and I was pleased with the effects in the Carpet. I am a farmer's wife, and after this will use only Diamond Dyes.

MRS. NELSON WOOD,
Campbellford, Ont.

Mr. R. A. Waite, architect of the new Grand Trunk general offices, has executed an excellent water color drawing of the same for presentation to the board of directors in London.

Mr. Samuel M. Baylis, of the Mechanics' Building, has been proposed for membership on the Board of Trade by Mr. Charles T. Baird; Mr. P. Rafferty, timber merchant, 174 Notre Dame street, has been proposed by Mr. James McShane, and Mr. Albert G. Higginson, 30 St. Francois Xavier street, has been proposed by Mr. E. Tongas.

Stock-taking Bargains..

Special Lines to Clear to Make Way for New Goods.

Colored Trimmed Millinery.

$7.00 Hat.....for $3.50.
$8.00 Hat.....for $4.50.
$10.00 Hat.....for $5.00.

Hosiery.

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, Double Heels and Toes, Double Knees, small sizes only 4½, 5½, worth 35c and 40c for 25c a pair.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Stockings worth 45c for 35c.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Embroidered Black Cashmere Stockings worth 60c for 45c.

Special Lines in Winter Jackets.

$6.25.....$2.99.
$7.50.....$3.25.
$9.00.....$3.65.

Opera Capes.

$20.00 line.....for $10.00.
$27.50 line.....for $10.00.

Underwear.

Men's all-Wool Cashmere Drawers, Grey and Flesh Colors $1.75 for 99c a pair.

Children's Heavy White Merino-Finish Combinations, worth $1.75 for 75c.

REAL SCOTCH WOOL VESTS

Unshrinkable, Small Sizes only, High Neck and Short Sleeve, $1.35 for 85c.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

OGILVY'S,

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

Don't Wash Everything...

...VICTORINE...

Washes Clothes,

All Grocers - - 2 Cakes for 5c.

Will wash four boilers of clothes.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Windsor Station as follows:

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

8.55 a.m.—For St. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, Smith's Falls, Peterboro, Buffalo.
9.00 a.m.—For Newport, etc., St. Johns, Farnham, Boston, Manchester and Sherbrooke.
9.45 a.m.—For Ottawa.
1.30 p.m.—For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortune (Saturday only).
11.00 a.m.—For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria.
4.15 p.m.—For St. Anne's and Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Ottawa.
4.30 p.m.—For St. Johns, Farnham, Sherbrooke.
5.15 p.m.—For St. Anne's Vaudreuil, Perth, Brockville, etc.
6.15 p.m.—For Hudson, St. Anne's, Point Fortune (except Sat. and Sun.).
7.30 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Lake Megantic, St. John, Halifax (except Sat.).
*8.20 p.m.—For St. John's, Farnham, Boston and Manchester (daily).
*9.00 p.m.—For Chicago, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, St. Anne's and Vaudreuil (daily).
*10.00 p.m.—For Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis (daily).

Trains Leave Place Viger Station:

8.25 a.m.—For St. Rose, St. Jerome (St. Agathe Wednesdays), Ste. Therese, Ottawa.
8.40 a.m.—For Joliette, St. Gabriel, Quebec.
9.15 a.m.—Sundays, for St. Jerome.
3.30 p.m.—(Daily) for Quebec.
4.10 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese, except Sat. and Sun. (1.40 p.m. Sat.).
5.45 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese, Ottawa.
5.10 p.m.—For St. Lin, St. Eustache, St. Therese, St. Jerome, St. Agathe.
6.35 p.m.—For St. Jerome, St. Rose, St. Therese.
*11.00 p.m.—For Quebec, Campbellton, N.S., and I.C.R. points (daily).

Trains Arrive at Windsor Station:

7.47 a.m.—From Boston, St. Johns.
7.50 a.m.—From Toronto and West, Farnham, Newport, etc.
8.05 a.m.—From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Ottawa, etc.
8.45 a.m.—From Point Fortune, etc.
9.00 a.m.—From Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, etc. (except Monday).
11.30 a.m.—From Ottawa, etc.
11.45 a.m.—From Brockville, Perth, etc.
12.00 noon—From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Sherbrooke.
6.25 p.m.—From Winnipeg, Vancouver.
6.40 p.m.—From Ottawa.
7.00 p.m.—From Toronto and West.
8.35 p.m.—From Boston, St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Sherbrooke.

Trains Arrive at Place Viger Station.

6.30 a.m.—From Quebec, Three Rivers.
8.40 a.m.—From St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache.
8.50 a.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel.
9.50 a.m.—From Labelle, St. Agathe, St. Jerome, etc.
10.50 a.m.—From St. Therese, etc.
12.50 p.m.—From Ottawa and Lachute.
6.35 p.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, Quebec, Three Rivers.
9.45 p.m.—From St. Jerome, St. Tacrese, etc. (Sundays only).
9.55 p.m.—From Ottawa and Lachute.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

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

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.25 p.m.—(Sat. only)—St. Lambert and St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Arthabaska.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.

MISS THOMPSON
Specialist for the Hair and Scalp
(Graduate of M. & E. Taylor-Kaler of New York),
169 Peel St., Montreal. Tooke's Build'g.

4.45 p.m. — St. Johns and Rouses Point, Waterloo and intermediate stations via Chambly.
*4.55 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. (Valleyfield daily except Sun.)
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—Except Sat. and Sun.)—St. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points and Sorel.
*6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
*7.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
*8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.R.
*8.30 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland (Quebec daily except Sunday.)
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland and Quebec daily (except Monday from Quebec).
*7.20 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.
*7.25 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
7.15 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
8.40 a.m.—Fort Covington and St. Cesaire C.V.R. points.
8.50 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sorel via St. Lambert.
9.08 a.m.—Rouses Point.
9.50 a.m.—Brockville.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield (arrives from Valleyfield daily except Sunday).
11.30 a.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke, etc.
4.40 p.m.—Massena Springs.
6.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
6.25 p.m.—Toronto and intermediate points.
7.00 p.m.—Portland, Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Sorel via St. Lambert, U. C. Ry. points.
8.20 p.m.—Boston via C.V.R.
8.45 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
10.15 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
10.15 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

7.05 p.m.—(Saturdays excepted) St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Riviere du Loup, Truro, Halifax.
7.40 a.m.—Local express (Sunday excepted), St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Riviere du Loup.

Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Station:

4.20 p.m.—(Monday excepted) Maritime express (Sunday excepted)—Quebec Express.
10.50 p.m.—Moncton express.

Suburban Trains.

LACHINE—7.30, *9.00 a.m., *12.10 p.m. (ex.Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 daily, 3.50, 4.55 (Sun. only) 5.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m. daily, 11.25.
LACHINE WHARF—5.20 a.m., 6.35 a.m., 8.00 a.m., *12.10 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m.
ST. LAMBERT—5.45 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon (except Sat. and Sun.), 12.10 p.m., 1.25 (Sat. only). 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, *7.00, *8.25, *8.30, 11.15.
LONGUEUIL—8.00 a.m., 5.30, 6.30.
COTE ST. PAUL—6 a.m., 6.55 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.21 p.m.
ST. ANNE'S and VAUDREUIL — 7.30 a.m., *9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.30 p.m. (Saturday), 4.55 p.m., 5.15, 6.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.), 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
DORVAL—7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m., 3.50 p.m., *4.55 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.

Mr. George B. Reeve, general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, who was recently laid up with la grippe, but returned to duty about a week ago, has sustained a severe relapse. The attack left him with serious inflammatory trouble in the lower limbs, and he can only move about his room with the greatest difficulty.

Mr. G. E. E. Ussher, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, is confined to his residence, suffering from a severe cold.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.

A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea

TELEPHONE -UP, 1274.

MACKERROW WILL NOT PLAY AGAIN.

He Got a Hard Rap on Wednesday, Which Put His Knee Out of Shape for Playing.

THE STANLEY CUP HISTORY

How It Originated, and the Contests Which Have Taken Place for Its Possession.

THE HOCKEY MATCH TO-NIGHT.

Clarie Mackerrow will play no more this season. That is certain. On Wednesday night he got a bad rap on the knee, and now he has water on the knee, and is confined to the house. It will be weeks before he is fully recovered and, of course, he will not be able to play again this season.

A FRIENDLY GAME.

A friendly game of hockey was played on Wednesday night on the Central rink between the Lachine H. and Mintos, which resulted in a victory for the Mintos by a score of 4 goals to nil. The teams lined up as follows:

Lachine H.		Mintos.
Morris	Goal	Garoneau
Strathy	Point	Henderson
———	Cover-point	Lawrence (captain)
Geoffrey	Forwards	Pow
Low	"	Rice
Davidson (capt.)	"	Harris
———	"	Fraser

Referee—G. Fruitier.

After the match the Lachine boys were entertained by the Mintos at the residence of one of the committee, R. Rice. After songs and speeches the visiting team left to catch the 11.25 train, well pleased with their reception.

THE INDEPENDENT LEAGUE.

The Cedars and Hawthornes met at the Arena on Thursday, for honors in the Independent Junior League. The game was fast from the start, and when half-time was called the score stood 1—0 in favor of the Cedars. In the second half the Cedars played all around their opponents, and when time was called the score stood 3—1 in favor of the Cedars. Carson, Macaldowie and Bain scored for the Cedars, while Irwin, with a nice lift, scored the Hawthornes only game. The teams lined up as follows:—

Cedars.		Hawthornes.
W. Green	Goal	Melroy
D. McGillis	Point	Sullivan
L. Nash	Cover-point	Irwin
J. Bain	Forwards	Lunan
A. Shaw	"	McKeown
C. Macilldowie	"	Hagar
W. Carson	"	Hyman

Referee—Mr. Lockerby, of the Victoria Hockey Club.

A WHITEWASH.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Minto rink between the Stars and the Tigers, which resulted in a win for the Stars by 5 goals to nil. The first half was very fast and exciting, and ended with both teams not scoring.

In the second half the Stars rushed matters, and in twenty-five minutes had five games to their credit. In the few minutes left to play neither team scored. S. Ewing and C. Ollendorf played a good game for the Tigers, while MacKenzie, Chouinard and Blachford kept the Tigers hustling. W. Davison, in goal for the Stars, stopped shot after shot, none passing him.

The teams lined up as follows:

Stars.		Tigers.
W. Davidson	goal	C. Ollendorf
R. Egan	point	J. Walsh
G. Ewing	cover point	S. Ewing
V. Chouinard	forwards	S. Hart
S. MacKenzie	"	R. Walsh
G. Blachford	"	F. Marriotti
G. Burnett	"	R. Power

Referee—R. Wynne.

A CLOSE GAME.

Teams repesenting the firms of Thos. Robertson & Co. and Frothingham & Workman met for the championship of the Hardware League in Le Montagnard rink last evening, and, after a stubbornly contested match, Robertson's team was victorious by the narrow margin of 1 to 0. The teams were as follows:—

T. R. & Co.		F. & W.
Beaty	Goal	Mighans
Irving	Point	Morris
Vallance	Cover point	Carmichael
McGinnis	Forward	Warren
Pow	"	McMahon
McKenzie	"	Cummings
Orsali	"	Lowthacte

Referee—Mr. DeWitt.

TO-NIGHT'S GAMES.

To-night will see the Vics and Ottawas and the Shamrocks and Quebec hard at it, struggling for the championship. The Shamrocks are running an excursion to Quebec.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The Crescent-Ottawa match this afternoon promises to be a good one. Both are out to win.

INSURANCE MATCH.

The Liverpool, London & Globe and Phoenix of Hartford team was defeated last evening for the championship of the Insurance Hockey League in the Arena rink by the British, Foreign Marine and Phoenix of London team by 4 goals to 2.

ROD AND REEL.

ST. MAURICE CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club was held at the Windsor hotel on Wednesday, the 8th, the president, Dr. Drummond, occupying the chair. Among those present were Messrs. C. R. G. Johnson, Dr. F. A. L. Lockhart, J. P. Bamford, J. Reid-Taylor, R. A. Allan, W. D. Evans, W. H. Parker, John Allen, H. W. De Courtenay, F. F. Duncan, Hugh Watson, Richard Wilton and others. After the usual routine business and reading of secretary-treasurer's report, which was a very favorable one, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Drummond, Montreal; vice-president, J. Reid-Taylor, Montreal; secretary treasurer, Richard Wilton, Montreal; directors, Waldo K. Chase, Cambridge, Mass.; W. H. Parker, Montreal; C. R. G. Johnson, Montreal; W. H. Evans, Montreal; H. M. Brigham, New York; Dr. George S. Huntingdon, New York; house committee, Dr. Drummond, W. H. Parker and J. Reid-Taylor.

ATHLETICS.

POLICE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Police Association on Monday, the 13th inst., at the Central Station, at 11 a. m., a delegate will be selected to represent the club at the meeting of the A.A.A. of C., which will take place at Toronto on the 20th inst. This honor will probably be between Lieut. Holland, Lieut. Trempe, Constables Gallegher and Belanger.

CURLING.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.—The Ottawa Curling Club won the Governor-General's prize to-day from the Quebeckers on the Rideau Hall ice, administering a severe defeat to the men of the Ancient Capital, who were snowed under by a score of 61 to 24. This adds another brilliant performance to a magnificent string of victories which have been won by the Ottawa curlers. The game to-day was played on keen ice. The locals were in grand form, and had the game well in hand from start to finish. The rinks and the scores were as follows:

Rink No. 1.

Quebec.	Ottawa.
H. S. Thompson,	G. C. Anderson,
C. W. Tofield,	J. D. Wallis,
D. J. Rattray,	Chas. Holbrooke,
W. S. Champion, (skip)—11	Dr. G. Hutchison, (skip)—32

Rink No. 2.

J. Holiday,	J. C. Saunders,
W. Tofield,	W. L. Blair,
P. Johnson,	W. Stuart,
G. Smith, (skip)—13	C. S. Scott, (skip)—29
Total.....24	Total 61

POOL.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

The second game between M. Landry and M. Knight was played before a large number of spectators. The score was:

										T'tl.
Landry.	8	10	5	2	12	11	9	6	6	10	1—80
Knight.	7	5	10	13	3	4	6	9	9	5	0—71

Referee—E. Minault.

The next game will take place on Monday between H. Lavigne and Joseph Levasseur, at 8 p.m.

THE GUN.

THE ST. HUBERT TEAM.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The St. Hubert's Gun Club team, to meet the Montreal Club on Saturday, for the championship of Canada, is as follows: George White, A. W. Throop, E. G. White, W.J. Johnston and T. N. Declaurier.

SKATING.

AT PRINCE ARTHUR RINK.

The third fancy dress carnival at the Prince Arthur rink will be held on Tuesday evening next. A first-class band will be in attendance.

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

A Good Concert That Was Not Very Well Attended.

Just Possible That the Cold Weather Was Responsible for Many Empty Chairs.

Weather conditions appear to play quite an important part in connection with the attendance at the Symphony concerts, and the intensely cold weather yesterday afternoon was no doubt responsible for a great many empty chairs in Windsor Hall.

The attendance, however, was no worse than it has been on several former occasions, and those that did go were repaid by hearing a very pleasing concert.

One or two numbers, it was true, were scarcely up to the usual standard set by the orchestra, but taken as a whole, the performance was good.

The overture, Herold's "Zampa," was rendered with considerable excellence. It is an exceedingly tuneful piece, and when given as the orchestra gave it yesterday, leaves the hearers with a high sense of satisfaction. Haydn's "Paukenwirbel" symphony was well rendered, too, but met with comparatively slight response from the generally cold audience. In fact, the only selection on the programme which really created any enthusiasm at all was the prelude of "Cavalleria Rusticana," a beautiful piece of music, rendered surprisingly well. The solo number was given by Prof. Goulet, with piano accompaniment of Mrs. Ives. It was an artistic performance, and merited greater recognition from the audience than the audience gave it. The programme follows:

1. Herold—"Zampa" ....(Overture)
2. Haydn—"Paukenwirbel"" .(Symphony)
   (a) Adagio Allegro Con Spirito
   (b) Menuetto
   (c) Allegro finale
3. Sjrogren, E—"Sonata No. 2 ... ...(Piano and violin)
   (a) Allegro Moderato
   (b) Andante Sostenuto
   (c) Con fuoco
   Mrs. Ives and Prof. J. J. Goulet.
4. De Greef A—"Ballade" ... ...
   (First time in Canada.)
5. Mascagni—"Cavalleria Rusticana" .. ..(Prelude)
6. Gounod—"La Reine de Saba" ....(Grand March)

MINERALS IN RIVERS.

New Regulations in Reference to Dredging Leases Issued by the Department at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The regulations for the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, established July 21st, 1897, provided that a lessee should place a dredge on each five miles leased, and pay an annual rental of $50 for each dredge.

Application has been made by persons who acquired lease holds on the North Saskatchewan and Peace River, and who have also acquired leaseholds adjoining their own, that they be allowed the same privileges as are accorded to persons who hold leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the Yukon territory, namely, to be permitted to place one dredge on every fifteen miles of leasehold, and that placer miners be not allowed to build wing dams in a river so as to interfere with the operations of a dredge.

To comply with this request the regulations have been amended to read as follows: The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the five miles of river leased to him, within one season from the date of his lease, and if during one season when operations can be carried on he fails to efficiently work the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior, the lease shall become null and void, unless the Minister of the Interior shall otherwise decide. Provided that when a company or individual has obtained more than one lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles, or portion thereof, shall be held in compliance with this sregulation.

"The lessee shall pay a rental of $10 per annum for each mile of river leased to him, such rental to be paid in advance, and to commence to accrue on the date upon which the lease is issued.

"Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to construct a wing dam within one thousand feet from the place where any dredging is being operated, nor to obstruct or interfere in any way with the operation of any dredge.

"The foregoing provisions shall apply to all leases which have been issued anterior to, or which may issued subsequent to the date hereof."

Ill-Dressed Men

pay as much for their clothes as well-dressed men. It is the poor fitting that is the fault. We guarantee the fit of our garments in every case, therefore leave us your order and be well-dressed. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

Love's Tragedy.

He does not linger long—but then
His reason I divine:
For papa banks the furnace when
The clock strikes nine.

The New Hotel Carsake is the largest and best European House in Canada. Adjoining both Grand Trunk and C.P.R. Depots. Rooms from $1.00 upwards. Electric light. Cuisine and service unsurpassed by any hotel on the American continent. All meals a la carte. Dining room open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

THE BASEBALL SCHEDULE OUT.

The First Montreal Game Will Be Played on Saturday, the 13th of May.

HOLLY CLUB "AT HOME."

The Governor-General's Prize Competition Resulted in a Win for Ottawa.

THE L. A. W. CONVENTION

New York, Feb. 10.—The schedule of the Eastern League was given out to-day, as follows:

Toronto at Home.

With Montreal, June 10, 12, 13, July 24, 25, 26, September 4, 4.
With Rochester—June 2, 3, 5, August 4, 5, 7, September 5, 6.
With Syracuse—June 6, 7, 8, July 1, 1, August 1, 2, 3.
With Hartford—May 17, 18, 19, July 13, 14, 15, September 1, 2.
With Springfield—May, 20, 22, 23, July 17, 18, 19, August 30, 31.
With Worcester—May 13, 15, 16, July 10, 11, 12, August 25, 26.
With Providence—May 24, 24, 25, July 6, 7, 8, August 28, 29.

Montreal at Home.

With Toronto—May 26, 27, 29, July 27, 28, 29, September 8, 9.
With Rochester—June 6, 7, 8, July 1, 1, August, 1, 2, 3.
With Syracuse—June 2, 3, 5, August 4, 5, 7, September 5, 6.
With Hartford—May 13, 15, 16, July 17, 18, 19, August 30, 31.
With Springfield—May 24, 24, 25, July 13, 14, 15, September 1, 2.
With Worcester—May 17, 18, 19, July 6, 7, 8, August 28, 29.
With Providence—May 20, 22, 23, July 10, 11, 12, August 25, 26.

Rochester at Home.

With Toronto—June 14, 15, 16, July 3, 4, 4, August 8, 9.
With Montreal—May 30, 30, 31, July 20, 21, 22, August 10, 11.
With Syracuse—June 10, 12, 13, July 25, 28, 29, September 4, a.m., 7.
With Hartford—May 20, 22, 23, July 10, 11, 12, August 28, 29.
With Springfield—May 17, 18, 19, July 6, 7, 8, August 25, 26.
With Worcester—May 24, 25, 26, July 13, 14, 15, September 1, 2.
With Providence—May 13, 15, 16, July 17, 18, 19, August 30, 31.

Syracuse at Home.

With Toronto—May 30, 30, 31; July 20, 21, 22; August 10, 11.
With Montreal—June 14, 15, 16; July 3 4, 4; August 8, 9.
With Rochester—May 27, 29; July 24, 25, 26; September 4, a.m., 8, 9.
With Hartford—May 24, 25, 26; July 6, 7, 8; August 25, 26.
With Springfield—May 13, 15, 16; July 10, 11, 12; August 28, 29.
With Worcester—May 20, 22, 23; July 17, 18, 19; August 30, 31.
With Providence—May 17, 18, 19; July 13, 14, 15; September 1, 2.

Hartford at Home.

With Toronto—April 29; May 1, 2; June 28, 29; August 17, 18, 19.
With Montreal—May 10, 11, 12; June 24, 26, 27; August 22, 23.
With Rochester—May 3, 4, 5; June 21, 22, 23; August 12, 14.
With Syracuse—May 6, 8, 9; June 17, 19, 20; August 15, 16.
With Springfield—May 30, 31; June 1; July 1, 4, a.m., 5; August 8, 9.
With Worcester—June 14, 15, 16; July 27, 28, 29; August 10, 11.
With Providence—June 10, 12, 13; July 24, 25, 26; September 7, 9.

Springfield at Home.

With Toronto—May 3, 4, 5; June 24, 26, 27; August 22, 23.
With Montreal—May 6, 8, 9; June 28, 29; August 17, 18, 19.
With Rochester—April 29; May 1, 2, June 17, 19, 20; August 15, 16.
With Syracuse—May 10, 11, 12; June 21, 22, 23; August 12, 14.
With Hartford—May 27, 29, 30, a.m.; July 4, p.m., 5; August 4, 5, 7.
With Worcester—June 10, 12, 13; July 24, 25, 26; September 4, p.m., 7.
With Providence—June 14, 15, 16, July 27, 28, 29, September 6, 8.

Worcester at Home.

With Toronto—May 10, 11, 12, June 17, 19, 20, August 15, 16.
With Montreal—April 29, May 1, 2, June 21, 22, 23, August 12, 14.
With Rochester—May 6, 8, 9, June 24, 26, 27, August 22, 23.
With Syracuse—May 3, 4, 5, June 28, 29, August 17, 18, 19.
With Hartford—June 6, 7, 8, July 20, 21, 22, September 5, 6.
With Springfield—June 2, 3, 5, July 31, August 1, 2, 6, a.m., 9.
With Providence—May 29, 30, a.m., 31, July 4, p.m., 5, August 4, 5, 7.

Providence at Home.

With Toronto—May 6, 8, 9, June 21, 22, 23, August 12, 14.
With Montreal—May 3, 4, 5, June 17, 19, 20, August 15, 16.
With Rochester—May 10, 11, 12, June 28 29, August 17, 18, 19.
With Syracuse—April 29, May 1, 2, June 24, 26, 27, August 22, 23.
With Hartford—June 2, 3, 5, July 31, August 1, 2, September 4, 4.
With Springfield—June 6, 7, 8, July 21, 22, August 10, 11, September 5.
With Worcester—May 30, p.m., 31, June 1, July 1, 3, 4, a.m., August 8, 9.

THE WHEEL.

THE L. A. W. MEETING.

Providence, R.I., Feb. 10.—With all the minor matters disposed of, the National Wheelmen started to-day to settle the long-talked of question whether the league in future shall control bicycle racing.

Those who opposed the new amendments and still believed in league racing expressed great confidence that no change whatever would be made. Neither side attempted much electioneering last night. Soon after 10 o'clock President Keenan called the last day's session of the assembly to order.

When the racing question was taken up Mr. Stirling Elliott, in support of his proposed amendments to the league constitution, said he now wished to see racing out of the league, and he believed that the great majority of the league members were of that opinion.

Judge Sims, of New York, argued that neither professional nor track men wanted the league to control racing.

C. W. Samms, of Maryland, however, believed that the trackmen and professionals both desired the league to continue in control. The measure was lost, 69 to 161.

Mr. Samms offered an amendment, which was adopted without division, permitting professional racing men a representative on the National Assembly.

President Keenan later announced that he had no hesitation in saying that the professional racing men would have a representative on the National Racing Board.

The amendment offered by Mr. Walter Sherwood, of Indiana, striking out the word "amateur" in the constitution wherever it occurred then came up for action and was lost, 144 to 105, lacking the necessary two-thirds vote.

The afternoon session began with President Keenan's announcement that Boston had been selected for the next meat of 1899.

The chairman of the racing board submitted a long list of men recommended for reinstatement. It was adopted.

A strong appeal was made for the reinstatement of ex-Champion Earl W. Peabody, of Chicago, who was thrown into the professional class for riding a loaned wheel. Two members of the racing board opposed the reinstatement. The resolution recommending that the racing board make the reinstatement was, however, adopted, but not being unanimous Mr. Peabody cannot be taken back for one year.

Through an amendment offered by Mr. Samms, all amateur racing men will be compelled to register hereafter the same as professionals. If they are members of the league it will only cost 50 cents, but if they are not they must pay $2 annually.

The Assembly then adjourned.

SNOWSHOEING.

THE HOLLY DANCE.

Last night in Windsor Hall the Holly Snowshoe Club held its annual at home, and it was a great success. There was a very large attendance of club members and their friends, and the hall has seldom been the scene of a jollier party.

HISTORY OF THE STANLEY CUP.

The Stanley Cup, for which the Victorias of Winnipeg and the Victorias of Montreal, holders of the trophy, will battle on the 15th, was donated by Lord Stanley when he was Governor-General of Canada six years ago. The matter was first broached at a banquet to the Ottawa Hockey Club in the Russell House in Ottawa, when Lord Kilcoursie, who represented His Excellency, read a letter in which he said "I have for some time been thinking that it would be a good thing if there were a challenge cup, which should be held from year to year by the champion hockey team of the Dominion. There does not appear to be any such outward or visible sign of the championship at present, and considering the interest the matches now elicit and the importance of having the games fairly played under rules generally recognized, I am willing to give a cup which shall be held from year to year by the winning club." It was not until some time later that the present trophy was placed in the hands of Sheriff Sweetland and Mr. P. D. Ross, both of Ottawa, who were appointed trustees.

The trophy was first won by the Victorias of Montreal. They won the championship of the A. H. A. in 1894, and held the cup until 1895, when the Victorias of Winnipeg came eastward and carried it off to the West. The Vics of Montreal were again the winners of the League series in 1896, and determined to make an effort to bring back the cup to Montreal. It took a long time to make arrangements, but finally everything was complete, and Weldy Young, of the Ottawas, was agreed upon as referee. The match was keenly contested and resulted in a win for the Montreal boys by a score of 6 goals to 5. In the season of 1897 there was but one challenge for the trophy, and that came from the Capitals of Ottawa. The latter were defeated by a score of 15 goals to 2. The old rivals of the holders of the trophy, the Victorias of Winnipeg, are now coming east to try and recover it. It will be their second trip east. Last time they were successful. This time——.

ROSEBERY SAID HE WOULD FIGHT.

Hon. Cecil Rhodes Gives a Bit of Unwritten History Concerning Uganda.

HOW FRANCE WAS WARNED

Gladstone Consented to Hold Uganda Because Rosebery Insisted on His Doing So.

AN AUTHORIZED INTERVIEW.

(London Outlook.)

Cape Town, Dec. 26.—The place was Grootschur, and the time was just the other day. Now life at Grootschur may be vulgarly described as a go-as-you-please competition. The place is free to all Cape Colonists. They are welcome to come and picnic on the mountain and in the glen. The master of the house has even erected a summer-house like a Greek temple on a coign of the mountain for people to picnic in if the day is wet. There is a wonderful view to be had from the top of this building. Does not all the Cape peninsula lie at the foot? "What I say," says the master of the house in resolute tones, "what I say is this: it probably does people good to be here, it doesn't do me any harm." And once when a visitor who was being personally conducted over the slopes proposed to go into the summer-house, "No!" says the master of the house, getting rather red, as he does of a sudden, "there are a lot of poor colored people in there. If I go in, they'll feel uncomfortable and probably bolt. We can come another time."

You cannot say that such privileges are not abused. One day a friend of mine was sitting with Mr. Rhodes' secretary in the verandah at tea. Down from the glen came a lady and a man. They sat down at the far end of the verandah; they arose and picked flowers; they very kindly chose some other flowers for Mr. Rhodes, and arranged them neatly in a vase for him; and then their converse assumed so confidential a note that the modest Dutchman and my friend politely withdrew. When they returned after a discreet interval, they found that this pleasant pair had ordered and partaken of tea. The civil, informal servants had not thought of disobeying. Yet the secretary opined that the people were strangers, so free and friendly are colonial matters. "I don't mind," says the master of the house. "Why shouldn't they be happy? Only," he adds in a moment, "I can't have them spooning. When they do that I send J—— [his secretary], and he says, 'Oh! I think you'll find the glen a very pleasant place. There are seats in the glen.'"

And for the master's own circle Grootschur is a happy hunting-ground. If you know the redoubtable leader, and he tolerates you—for he neither likes nor dislikes—that is enough. The things of friends are common, and you are a friend. You may come and go, as you please, ride his horses—it is true, obtaining leave first—pluck his strawberries, and amicably join him at breakfast, luncheon and dinner. Only one thing you may not do. You may not thank him. If he finds you reading in the famed library of red-bound books, with every classic translated and typewritten, or writing at his table, he only thinks you a bore if you get up and are apologetic. For that is the man. Once accepted, your views don't matter; you may approve him or disapprove him, but in either case you are welcome. There are no limitations. It is taken for granted that you are not like Mr. ——, a naturalist of sorts. Does the British public remember Mr. ——? This was a gentleman who tramped up from Salisbury to N'yanga last year, introduced himself to Mr. Rhodes, and was well entertained; presently he departed, and, going home, proceeded to belittle Mr. Rhodes' work in the newspapers, to describe his menage and the state of his health. "Wasn't it awful?" asked Mr. Rhodes, recounting the incident one day last spring. Like jesting Pilate, he "did not wait for an answer," since answer there was none.

Mr. Rhodes, then, is no admirer of professional interviews and "personal paragraphs." None the less, I am able to send you an account of an authentic conversation with him, and even to send it with his own permission. A few evenings since I slipped out of the house where I was staying, turned into the Grootschur avenue, and was on the front steep of Grootschur. It was a perfect night—the night of the South African midsummer. The black rampart of the mountain blotted a great patch of purple sky; but on its very edge the southern stars sparkled. There was the usual incessant rattle of frogs in the valley—it's not in the least like brek-ek-ek-ex—but the lions in their cage slept on the slopes, and the night was still.

We are in the billiard-room. "Oh, you're the man," says Mr. Rhodes, and he produces the latest number of an English review. And he proceeded to read from it. "Now," says Mr. Rhodes, "we can be fair to Lord Rosebery. What you see here is a reference to a speech of mine some weeks ago—but you shall have the whole thing." And the whole thing follows, in his own words, as I remember them:—

"People at home are much delighted about Omdurman, and well they may be. But they don't seem to realise that they owe it all to Lord Rosebery. Before Mr. Gladstone came to office in '93 he was for giving up Egypt. Lord Rosebery stopped that. He would only take office on condition Egypt was retained. But now I will tell you what I saw myself.

"Shortly after Lord Rosebery took office under Mr. Gladstone I came home. When was that? Oh! after Parliament had risen. Well, I was at home, and Mr. Gladstone did me the honor to ask me to call on him. Mr. Gladstone told me he was dead against it. 'Those dreadful missionaries, Mr. Rhodes,' he said, 'those dreadful missionaries are dragging us into all sorts of new complications, and these complications I don't like. I don't find fault with you; you give us no trouble, but to this extension in Uganda I am opposed.'

"Just then in came Lord Rosebery, and in his nice way he took up Mr. Gladstone. I saw he could manage Mr. Gladstone, although Mr. Gladstone was opposed to Uganda. It was vital to us, because Uganda was my high road to Cairo. But I knew I was all right. Mr. Gladstone was a very great leader. If he had a man in his Cabinet, and a good man, with any one decided conviction, Mr. Gladstone would try to give in to that conviction rather than lose him. That was Lord R.'s case; he would have left the Cabinet over Uganda, but Mr. Gladstone preferred not to lose him.

"To Lord Rosebery, then, we owe Uganda. The rest was in his hands. We could not get all that Belgian strip which I wanted, but we got what we needed. We can build a railway there; and that, too, we owe to Lord Rosebery.

"Now about Fashoda. I said then to Lord Rosebery, 'You'll have the French coming up from Central Africa and laying a hand on the Nile; they'll interfere with your advance on Khartoum.' As soon as you get there you'll find a French expedition waiting.' Well, he didn't think so, or he professed not to think so. We got down the map, and I was able to show him how it would be: it's exactly what Marchand has actually done. 'Well,' Lord Rosebery said, 'if the French do that, I should be prepared to fight them.' So I came away. Next day or so Baron de Courcel sent me a message to come and see him. I went, and I told him, in my opinion, there was only one menace to the peace of Africa—the possibility of the French coming up from the centre and making an outpost on the Nile. 'Now, if they do that, I can tell you there will be trouble with us.' Baron de Courcel looked put out, and he asked me 'Why?' 'Oh!' said I, 'Lord Rosebery tells me that, if you do try anything of the kind, he will be prepared to fight. Now, Lord Rosebery is a Liberal, and there you have his view. But if the Conservatives come in they will be a great deal worse. There will be war, and now you know what you'll get.'

"I went straight to Lord Rosebery and said, 'I've been repeating to Baron Courcel what you told me. He didn't like it. 'But hear me,' I said; and I told him every word of my interview with Baron Courcel. At length Lord Rosebery said, 'I am glad you told him. It was well that he should hear it from an unofficial source.' And he next proceeded to warn the French, I think through Sir Edward Grey, that any encroachment of this kind would be resented.

"That is the whole story. It's a little thing enough. But I should be glad if you put it all in a letter, for it's a mere act of justice. When I have more time I will give you chapter and verse. Meanwhile I tell you this: if we have Egypt, Uganda, and the way to Cairo, we owe it to Lord Rosebery. He is so loyal and honorable a man that he has never cared to let people know the extent of our country's debt to him. So send this off, and come to me for any confirmation. Lord R. may not be pleased, but it's fair to him that I should say that I know. And now keep me out of it. (I may parenthetically state that remarkable instances of Mr. Rhodes' activity in these matters are now suppressed.) What I want you to do is to give my testimony when it is fair and necessary to offer it."

"And Mr. Gladstone?" I asked. "How did he impress you?" "Oh, Mr. Gladstone? I must tell you another time." "Mr. Gladstone," mused Mr. Rhodes. "He was a very, very great gentleman."

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In planning a layette for a little "just-come" baby the power puff and powder box are among the first dainties purchased. But the utter uselessness of these very pretty trifles is soon found and better means of applying powder devised. A bag of soft linen filled with the finest unperfumed talcum powder is the best possible arrangement. This can be rubbed into the little creases of baby's fat arms and legs without the loss of powder that is sure to accompany the use of the puff, which sends more of its fluffy burden into the air than unto little son or daughter. More than this, the little soft bag will let only the finest and softest, particles dust through. Never use corn-starch. The old fashioned mother insists upon this, but we now have so much better powders that this is not worth while considering. It will absorb mosture readily, and in the absorption gather in tiny pieces or chunks certainly most distressing to baby's soft, sensitive skin.

If the child is properly powdered there will be no chafing or reddening under the arms or knees, in the soft folds of the little neck or between baby's fat little thighs. Oils should never be used as a remedy for chafing, vaseline being especially bad. Merely keep the small body dry. That is all that is necessary even in the hottest weather, when chafing is most likely to keep baby fretful and cross.

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At best, it is the face of a hunting woman, who rides after the hounds five days a week, and shares the wooden, horsey expression. This may be sacrificed as it is fashionable now.

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NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

The Montreal Women's Alliance will still be pleased to receive literature from members and friends of the congregation of the Church of the Messiah. Sermons for free distribution will be found in the vestibule of the church. They may also be obtained from, and literature sent to, the corresponding secretary, 84 Crescent street.

At the West End Methodist Church to-morrow Rev. J. A. Edwards will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sacrament will be administered at the close of the evening service.

Rev. William Sparling preaches at both services in St. James' Methodist Church to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Williams, senior pastor, is still in the Maritime Provinces, where he is meeting with encouraging success in his work on behalf of the debt fund.

At the Protestant House of Industry and Homes at Longue Pointe on Sunday, February 12 at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D.

Rev. Principal Hackett will preach at the Ash Wednesday service at St. Matthias' Church.

The pulpit of Zion Congregational Church will be occupied to-morrow by Rev. Robert Hopkin at 11 a.m., and in the evening by Mr. A. E. Harding.

Rev. Prof. Warriner will preach at Bethlehem Congregational church to-morrow morning. The pastor will preach in the evening on "The Skeptic."

At the Advent Christian Congregation, Conservatory Hall, 2209 St. Catherine street, service will be conducted to-morrow at 7 p.m. by Elder William W. Robertson.

The offertory at all the services in the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow will be for diocesan missions. Rev. Canon Elsegood will be the preacher at the morning service, and Rev. C. G. Rollitt at the evening service.

The Rev. Faather E. Mignan, of Paris, France, who has been selected as the special Lenten preacher at the Church of Notre Dame this year, arrived in the city yesterday. Father Mignan is one of the most distinguished pupil orators in France. He is known as the "Preacher of Orleans," and his work chiefly consists in conducting and preaching at retreats, etc. During Advent last he was the special preacher at Notre Dame Cathedral Paris. The reverend gentleman will preach his first sermon in Montreal at High Mass in Notre Dame on Sunday morning.

Rev. Dean Carmichael will preach the Ash Wednesday sermon at St. George's. The Dean will also officiate at the morning service to-morrow. The assistant rector, Rev. O. W. Howard, will preach at the evening service.

During Lent a special Lenten service will be held every Wednesday at 8 p.m., and every Friday at 5 p.m.

During Lent services will be held in Christ Church Cathedral daily (except Saturdays) at 5 p.m., when addresses will be given by the city clergy. On Ash Wednesday services will be held at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Ven. Archdeacon Mills preaches in the Cathedral to-morow morning and Rev. Canon Norton in the evening.

The choir of Emmanuel Congregational Church have prepared special musical services for to-morrow. Rev. Principal George will be the preacher at both services.

Owing to an exchange of pulpits which has been arranged among the city ministers, Rev. T. J. Mansell will be heard at Sherbrooke street Methodist Church to-morrow morning, and Rev. W. A. Hamilton, from the same pulpit, in the evening.

At St. Stephen's Chapel to-morrow the preachers will be the Ven. Archdeacon Evans at 11 a.m., and Rev. F. H. Graham, B.A., at 7 p.m. The Ash Wednesday service will be held at 8 p.m.

Rev. Canon Dixon and Ven. Archdeacon Mills preach in All Saints' Church at 11 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. respectively to-morrow

Ven. Archdeacon Evans will preach to the congregation of Trinity Church, St. Denis and Viger square, to-morrow evening. The rector will officiate in the morning.

Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, in charge of the Sailors' Institute in this city, has been engaged to conduct a series of meetings in the Madison Square Church Mission House, No. 384 Third avenue, New York. These meetings will last three weeks.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has sent the Rev. Dr. R. N. Adams, synodical missionary in Minnesota, and the Rev. M. E. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, to Porto Rico to investigate the opportunities for missionary work on the island.

A magnificent altar of white marble, which has just been erected, is the latest addition to the architectural beauty of St Patrick's Church. It is the generous donation of Mrs. Edward Murphy, and will be known as the altar of St. Ann.

Rev. Dr. Warden has issued this statement of the Presbyterian Church funds from April 1st to February 1st, 1898 and 1899:

Schemes.	1898.	1899.
Home Missions	$40,822 00	$34,261 69
Augmentation	8,353 48	9,964 06
Foreign Missions ..	48,931 76	50,528 81
French evangelization	8,727 97 (a)	15,732 76
Point-aux-Trembles..	3,758 86	4,563 15
Widows and Orphans.	2,174 57	3,004 52
Aged and infirm ministers	2,766 85	4,137 09
Assembly fund	2,641 94	2,962 31
Knox College	2,872 92 (b)	3,547 00
Queen's College	1,386 45	1,022 67
Montreal College ...	528 33	1,091 50
Manitoba College ..	1,828 88	1,540 67

(a) This includes $5,538 of legacies.
(b) This includes a legacy of $1,000.

The five principal bodies of Methodists in England, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, and a contingent of the Presbyterians, are represented by eminent men in the body which framed the new catechism given in this issue. In no sense an official utterance, it is put forth over the names of some of the most eminent Non-Conformists in the world, both lay and ministerial. There are fifty-two questions and answers—one for each week in the year. In drafting answers difficulty was often met with in finding statements which all denominations could accept. This was the case in the questions concerning baptism, and the difficulty was solved, not by cutting through it, but by the employment of words that go around and above it. To the question, "What is the visible sign in the sacrament of baptism?" Baptists and Methodists could come no nearer than to say, "Water; wherein the person is baptized into the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost." Many times it seemed that answers could not be found satisfactory to all, but, by patient search for synonyms and the formulation of scores of trial answers, unanimous approval was secured for every answer given. Singularly, the nearest approach to positive rupture came in finding an answer to a question which everybody supposed would present no difficulties: "What hope have we in the prospect of death?" The most definite answer, concerning the resurrection and its material form, was: "We are well assured that all who fall asleep in Christ are with Him in rest and peace; and that even as He arose from the dead, so shall we also arise and be clothed with glorified bodies."

"There are some Congregationalists," says the Congregationalist of Boston, "who advocate church unity. We do not presume to speak for them. We only remark that the unity they advocate would destroy Congregationalism. For it is the genius of Congregationalism that each local church is sufficient in itself. It administers its own government, forms and adopts its own statement of belief, elects its own officers. It cannot acknowledge the right of any person or organization outside of itself to dictate its faith or its administration. It is essentially a democracy. But Congregationalists welcome fellowship with all bodies of believers in Christ calling themselves churches. They have presented as a basis of unity the acceptance of the Scriptures as revealing God's will, discipleship of Jesus Christ, the divine Saviour, membership in his church, and liberty of conscience in interpreting the Scriptures and administering the church. They desire 'some form of federation which shall express to the world their common purpose and confession of faith in Jesus Christ, which shall have for its object to make visible their fellowship, to remove misunderstandings, and to aid their consultations in establishing the kingdom of God.' This is the attitude of Congregationalists towards the unity of believers, as expressed by the National Council of 1895."

The United States Senate has before it, by grace of Senator John Humphrey, a bill to give the late Frances E. Willard a monument and a niche in Statuary Hall, in the capitol at Washington, as a citizen of Illinois meriting immortality. The bill carries with it an appropriation of $9,000.

The International Young Men's Christian Association committee has decided to secure at once at both Havana and Santiago buildings sufficiently large to accommodate gymnasium and educational classes. The latter are to be opened at the earliest possible moment. Industrial educational classes are also contemplated. It will be tried in these places, and if successful will be put in operation elsewhere. Many soldiers in the Cuban army are joining the association now in temporary quarters at Havana and Santiago.

Owing to the increase in the population of the north-eastern portion of St. Denis Ward, His Grace the Archbishop recently created the new parish of St. Denis, to meet the requirements of his spiritual flock. Pending the construction of a new church by special permission a temporary chapel is situated in the upper part of the old municipal hall.

It is very significant that since the Presbyterians began to make a special effort to induce their Christian Endeavor societies to adopt and support individual foreign missionaries the sum given has steadily increased year by year. The following are the figures:—1891. $5,264.70; 1892, $14,227.52; 1893, $24,808.48; 1894, $29,243.54; 1895, $33,160.53; 1896, $35,629.75; 1897, $42,650.35.

Japanese Tea Traders.

Messrs. T. Farnya, of Tokio, and H. Komada, of Kobe, Japan, have had an interview with Mr. Patterson. They represent the Japan Tea Traders' Association of Tokio, and had a talk with the Minister of Customs in respect to tea standards. They wanted to ascertain accurately the requirements of the law and the methods to be pursued in respect to tea entering the country. This was all explained to them, and they were thoroughly satisfied. Another point they brought to the attention of the Minister was the unconfirmed report that duty is to be placed on tea. They pointed out that the Japan tariff was about 15 per cent., and if 40 per cent. was to be placed on tea as reported, this would be discriminating against Japan. They also showed that a tax on tea would decrease its consumption and increase coffee drinking if it were left untaxed. This would be injurious to those in the tea trade. The answer of Mr. Patterson in respect to these different matters was satisfactory. Referring to tea inspection, the delegation suggested a slight change, although it did not affect themselves. In the meantime black tea worth 10c a pound and under and all other teas 12c and under have to come for inspection. This they thought should be equalized, although their teas were all over 12 cents, and therefore it would not affect them. It should, in their opinion, be either 10c or 12c all round. The distinguished visitors had a very pleasant talk with the Minister.

TALKS LIKE A FOOL.

Benjamin Parrott, of Hamilton, Ont., who Murdered His Mother, Shows Evidences of Insanity.

Hamilton, Feb. 10.—The lawyer, J. H. Long, has been engaged to defend Benjamin Parrott, jr., charged with the murder of his mother on Wednesday afternoon last. The prisoner is very unconcerned about the affair, sleeps soundly, and says he would just as soon be hanged as anything else. He eats heartily, and in discussing the murder says it served his mother right. His plea will be insanity and self-defence, as he claims he picked up the axe to defend himself from his mother, who attacked him with her fists. The Crown Attorney says there is a strong case against Parrott, but inasmuch as it is known he is of unsound mind, and there being insanity in the family, it is probable his life will not be forfeited for his terrible deed.

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Public Opinion Is Growing Against Expansion.

The South Is Opposed to Admission of Any More Blacks—The Labor Question Enters Also.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto Globe, who is in Washington, writes a letter to his paper dealing with the "expansion." We extract the following:

As a result of the war with Spain this country is embarking on a great policy of expansion. It is at last revealed that the American people share with their British brethren and inherit from their British ancestors the imperial passion of the Anglo-Saxon. It is plain that the colonies that have passed from the dominion of decrepit and ruined Spain will remain under the rule of this republic, that this country is on the verge of vast new problems, that the statesmen at Washington are undertaking to absorb and civilize new and heterogeneous populations and carry on a great and complex system of colonial government. A new war power is rising in the world. The United States will create great fortified ports and establish great war fleets and a great standing army. The new and momentous step will not be taken with the unanimous consent of the people. Far from it. There is a protest wide, deep and strenuous, that one who remembers the eager, and perhaps indecent, haste with which the country plunged into the war with Spain would not have expected. Strange to say, many of the journals that were the most eager and clamorous in driving the Administration on to the war are the most savage opponents of the policy of expansion. They watered the ground and sowed the seed, but reject the fruits. Against expansion also are ranged many of the best representatives of that school of social and economic thinkers who believe that the welfare of the individual is the crowning fact in the economy of civilization, who believe that this continent had no need for fleets and armies, who feel that all this growing machinery of war must be supported in the main by the workers in field and factory, and are unwilling to degrade, as they believe, the average of comfort and civilization in the United States in order to carry a great burden of empire and level up the civilization of Cuba and the Philippine archipelago.

Feeling in the South.

Then there is the south. From the southern States of the Union hardly a voice is raised for expansion, and the real reasons for this unanimity of southern sentiment are not quite frankly expressed on the floor of Congress. The south classes the Asiatic with the negro, and is strenuously hostile to any increase in that element of American citizenship. The south would deny political equality to the black at home rather than extend American citizenship to the black abroad.

Then there are such men as Hoar of Massachusettse, a fine type of the old school of American statesmen, who abide in the faith of the fathers, who would keep the United States out of all foreign entanglements, who have no taste for the rhetoric of imperialism, the trophies of conquest or the glories of empire, and would maintain the United States as a compact, peace-loving and peace-doing nation. There is also Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire manufacturer, a preacher of the gospel of peace and a maker of the guns of war, who favors expansion to the northward and opposes expansion to the southward; and also Mr. Bryan, perhaps the most influential personality in the Democratic party, who combines with skill and tongue undoubted capacity for leadership, and is manifestly convinced that the masses can be persuaded that imperialism puts bread into no poor man's mouth, and that the trusts and corporations against which he battles so stoutly will reap the advantages and the plain people pay the price of expansion.

The Struggle in Congress.

One often hears it said that if a plebiscite of the people could be had to-day the Philippines would be cast out and the whole movement for expansion defeated. This may be so. There is no doubt that the Administration is determined to hold the Philippines, and just as determined to give no definite pledge that the privileges and powers of Statehood will be granted to her archipelago. This is both wise and prudent from the standpoint of the advocates of expansion. It cannot be seriously argued that the Filipinos are equal to the tasks of self-government, and probably for many years to come even the Cubans will have to be held in practical subjection. If it were understood that the Filipinos were to be given the full status of citizenship and therefore privileged to come into the old States of the Union, exercise the franchise, subject only to a residential qualification, and compete on equal terms with American workmen, for whom, according to the casuistry of Republican politicians, the glorious American system of protection is perpetuated, a mightily effective weapon would be put into the hands of the anti-imperialists. But the spokesmen of the Administration in Congress cannot be persuaded or trapped into any positive declarations as to the policy of the future, and this is pretty conclusive evidence of their conviction that the archipelago must be held as a dependency and governed under military authority or by civil officers appointed from Washington.

There is no doubt that the debate in Congress on the peace treaty has seriously affected public opinion. The discussion, upon the whole, has not been unworthy of the best days and the best traditions of the American Senate. Only a few weeks ago it looked as though the policy of expansion would go with a rush, but as the days go on the Democrats grow more confident and aggressive in their fight for the independence of the Philippine archipelago, or at least for its exclusion from the United States, and the Republicans more wary in their lines of defence and more cautious in their forecasts of future policy. No doubt there is a good percentage of expansionists among the trading and moneyed element of the Democratic party, but the Democratic party in the country is much better united against expansion than is the Republican party for expansion, and as the debate goes on the uneasiness in the Republican party increases, and harmony and confidence increase within the Democratic party.

Making for Expansion.

Probably the logic of events will make for expansion, but this is owing to the situation created by the war rather than to sheer love for colonial extension in Asia. In this country, where already is a problem of the unemployed, a great negro population and heavy taxation both for trusts and for government, there can be no eager desire to absorb eight or ten millions of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and negroes, and the warnings of the fathers against the costs and dangers of a standing army are not wholly forgotten. But notwithstanding all this, the conditions of the problem make for the success of the movement for expansion. The United States has driven Spain out of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and cannot leave these islands to insurrection and anarchy. The opponents of expansion declare that people who are not fit for self-government are not fit for citizens of the United States, and yet argue as strongly against a protectorate for the Philippines as against positive and summary annexation. But as they cannot leave the archipelago to anarchy, so they will not hand it over to Germany or Great Britain. They might "haul down the flag" if a stable Philippine Government could be established; they will not haul down the Stars and Stripes in order that the flag of Britain or of Germany may be substituted. In fact, they have created a situation from which they have no means of escape, save by governing with or without the consent of the governed, and it was beyond doubt the realization of this condition, when all the factors in the problem had received full consideration, which determined the action of the Peace Commission and of the Washington Administration. There is nothing for it but expansion. With the ratification of the peace treaty the government of the Philippines is practically and substantially assumed by the United States, and it depends upon the measure of success which shall attend the attempts of the Republican politicians to carry on a system of colonial government over ignorant, semi-barbaric and turbulent Asiatics, and over territory where European and American interests may easily clash, whether the Republican party shall reap loss or gain from this great departure from the traditional policy of the United States. It is not necessary to emphasize the extraordinary unfitness of the American system of government for the delicate work of diplomacy and the making and observance of treaties with other nations. The American constitution seems to have been designed to meet the conditions of an isolated community. Under that constitution every member of the Senate is a "treaty-maker. The politicians of Congress may thwart, obstruct, punish a treaty-making Administration for any party or even personal motive that may be uppermost for the moment, may expose and destroy all alliances with foreign governments, and create dangers, difficulties and embarrassments that will make negotiation with foreign Governments well-nigh impossible. The presence of the United States in the field of world-affairs as an active and interested participant must lead either to amendment of the American constitution or to reform, if that be the word, of the whole system of international diplomacy. Whatever may be the merits of the American Senate, it is a rude, rash, unstable diplomat, and there is no other one feature of American government so capricious and unsatisfactory as its foreign policy.

THE WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Cold Weather from Canada to Florida Interfered With the Distribution of Goods—Fewer Failures.

New York, Feb. 10.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review will say to-morrow: In wheat Americans are getting profits, even though prices are lower than they were some months ago. After some yielding the price rose to 79.87 cents and the May option rose 1-4c during the week, with Atlantic exports of 3,926,692 bushels, flour included, against 2,174,921 last year, and total exports including the Pacific 4,647,405, against 2,965,000 last year. Western receipts have been 3,056,406 bushels, against 2,957,770 for the week last year, while corn exports for the week were also 3,102,609 bushels, against 3,365,976 last year. At higher or lower prices, foreigners are constantly taking more wheat and corn from us than in any previous year.

The cotton market is in slightly stronger position, because foreign buying continues beyond precedent, while home indications now point to a smaller crop than was expected.

What wool is worth in view of the great stocks yet unconsumed few are able to judge and that fact hinders adjustment of prices for goods. Sales have been small, only 6,475,400 pounds at three chief markets for the week, against 5,3.3,2?0 last year, and 9,157,900 in the same week of 1897. But this year and in 1897 the buying has by no means represented consumption only.

The iron industry is so exploited by consolidations and attempts of that nature that it is wonderful prices have not reflected distrust. Instead there have been general advances in pig because the demand has been large, for bessemer at Pittsburg to 11.40 and grey forge to $10.75, and in finished products, because nearly all are in demand beyond the capacity of the works for some time to come. Rails have advanced $2 per ton and bars $1, because of urgent demand, especially at Philadelphia and Chicago for several thousand cars, and plate mills are everywhere overcrowded. At the same time the many negotiations for consolidation of interests both arrest trade in some quarters and disturbance in others, causing unusual irregularity in prices. The pipe consolidation appears to be stopped for the moment by opposition of one company, but the activity is greater than ever before. About 20,000 rails have been sold at New York, half for a Nova Scotia road. The demand for black sheets is beyond the capacity of rails.

Failures for the week have been 217 in the United States, against 295 last year and 35 in Canada, against 43 last year.

Bradstreet's Report.

New York, Feb. 10.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

From the Canadian border to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, except California, reports come of severe or stormy weather, exercising an appreciable effect on distributive trade, and particularly upon the growing business in spring goods. That some favorable effects are likely to flow from the atmospheric changes of the week is evidenced by reports of improved distribution at retail of heavy winter goods, while the effect on spring trade appears to be chiefly regarded as one of retardation rather than of positive injury. In leading staples the strength of prices is still a feature, all the gains made in January being sustained, if not further improved. Some reflection of the cold wave is found in the advance in wheat, showing an inclination to concede some damage to the winter wheat crop. The strength of cotton, while to some extent based on smaller receipts and a reduction of the usual "winter crop," appears mainly due to the cheerful tone of the cotton goods market and the strength of demand and price manifested by those staples both at home and abroad.

In aggressive strength, alike of demand and price, however, iron and steel are easily first this week, and the list of advances reported this week is almost a roll call of that industry's products. Among the advances noted might be mentioned barbed wire, steel rails, Southern, Eastern and Bessemer, pig iron, nails and wire and plates, the most strength being exhibited at Western markets. Weather conditions have not favored the lumber trade, but reports, particularly from the hardwood branch, are still very favorable, and prices exhibit all their old strength. A fair trade is doing in wool. Anthracite coal, favored by weather, is acative.

Failures number in the United States 193 this week, against 207 last week. 278 in this week a year ago, 301 in 1897, 381 in 1896, and 296 in 1895.

OUR BANKING AND GOLD.

(Resident Correspondent of the Herald.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—It is commented on as an evidence of Canada's prosperity by United States Consul Brush, of Clifton, writing to the Department of State, that the total bank clearings for the different cities of the Dominion were very large during the year 1898. He says:—

"The clearings in all Canada for the year reached the total of $1,390,019,344, against $1,1 4,710,245 in 1897, an increase of $215,000,000—by far the largest in the history of the country.

"The total clearings for the last twelve months are given in detail as follows:

	1898	1897.
Montreal.	$731,264,677	$601,185,000
Toronto..	439,489,336	361,756,953
Winnipeg	90,754,276	84,435,832
Halifax..	62,523,827	63,513,838
Hamilton	35,637,964	33,350,542
St. John, N.B..	30,349,264	30,468,180
Total...	$1,390,019,344	$1,174,710,345

"The gains in Montreal and Toronto are especially noticeable. The cities of Vancouver and Victoria are not included, because comparisons for last year are incomplete."

The same consul has this to say about Canada as a gold producing country:—

"The output of gold from the Klondike and British Columbia has raised Canada to the fifth place in the list of gold-producing countries. While the United States shows an increased output for 1898, it is still second to the Transvaal. The five leading gold-producing countries for 1898, according to figures recently published, are:

Transvaal..	$73,476,600
United States..	64,309,000
Australia...	61,480,763
Russia..	25,136,994
Canada..	14,190,000

MISSIONARIES BARRED.

England's Policy as Illustrated by Lord Kitchener's Order.

Ruling Eastern Nations in Accordance With Their Own Religious and Social Ideas.

General Lord Kitchener has begun his term of office as dictator of the Soudan by closing that vast dependency of Great Britain and of Egypt to missionary enterprises for some time to come. Both the Roman Catholic and the Protestant missionary societies had made preparations to resume without delay their operations in that portion of Central Africa, which they were forced to abandon some fifteen years ago by the Dervish insurrection. But Lord Kitchener has now announced that he cannot for the present permit any missionary work in the Soudan, and that he is determined to have time to organize the administration of his vast satrapy upon a solid basis before allowing missionaries to re-enter the country.

Not only has his action in the matter received the full approval of the British Government, but the latter has likewise, through the agency of Lord Cromer, its plenipotentiary in Egypt, assured the native chiefs and sheiks at Omdurman, at Berber and at other important cities on the Upper Nile that there will be no interference by the English with their Mahometan faith and religious customs, which will be strictly respected. Lord Cromer even went so far as to promise the people of the Soudan that these pledges, which he was making to them in the name of Queen Victoria, whom he justly described as ruling over a larger number of Moslem subjects than any other monarch in the world, comprised the application of Mahometan sacred law, and as a guarantee of England's good faith in the matter informed them that the money which the British people, from the Queen downward, had contributed toward the foundation and endowment of the great college which is to constitute the most appropriate and worthy memorial of General Gordon at Khartoum had been subscribed on the express understanding that it would be devoted exclusively to the technical education of the natives, and that there should be nothing in the course of the instruction that might be calculated to wean them from the faith of their fathers. In one word, England having undertaken the gigantic task of evolving law, order and prosperity out of the chaos and anarchy that have devastated the Soudan for the last fifteen years, has resolved to set up in that portion of Central Africa which is watered by the Nile not a Christian form of government, but a Mahometan one, as being best suited to meet the requirements of the situation and to restore peace and happiness to that great territory which has been so rightly described as "The Sad Soudan."

This may be said to indicate an entirely new departure in the policy of Great Britain. It is the inevitable outcome and result of nearly three centuries of experience on the part of England in dealing with the Asiatic and African races, and, inasmuch as John Bull is admittedly pre-eminent and a past master in the most difficult art of governing non-Christian countries, since of all the Oriental and African colonies of the other European Powers his alone are prosperous, flourishing and contented, it is a step which must commend itself with particular interest to the people of the United States at the moment when they are about to undertake the task of administering the government of the Philippine Islands, inhabited for the greater part by some of the most fanatical of Moslems.

Two Ways of Governing.

Broadly speaking, there are two methods of dealing with dependencies, either colonial or vassal, that are populated by Asiatic or African races. The one is by means of the imposition of the purely Western laws of the imperial power, which have as their basis Occidental civilization and the Christian faith, and that involve the more or less compulsory conversion of the natives to Christianity; the alternative is to endeavor to rule the people by means of their own laws, ecclesiastical as well as civil, manifesting respect and consideration for their religious beliefs and prejudices, carefully avoiding all attempts to impair their regard either for their own laws or for their own faith, and trusting to time and to association with the white races ultimately to bring about the necessary degree of enlightenment to enable them to distinguish between the respective merits of Christianity and the faith in which they may have happened to have been reared, be it Buddhist, Mahometan, Shintoist, Brahmin or Confucian.

It is the first of these two methods that has constituted for the last four hundred years the keynote of the colonial policy of the Latin races. They endeavor to force upon the Asiatic and African races that populated their transpontine dependencies Christianity, as well as laws and customs which were entirely foreign to the traditions of the people, and that showed no consideration either for the principles in which they had been reared or even for climatic conditions. The result is that to-day Spain has lost every vestige of her once immense colonial empire, while the colonies of Portugal, of France, of Germany and of Italy are a source of expense instead of revenue to the mother country, and are of no possible benefit to the latter's industry or trade.

England's ways and means are the outcome of long experience, though, curiously enough, it is only lately that the British people themselves have had their eyes opened to the methods employed by their countrymen in India, in the Straits Settlements and in other Asiatic and African dependencies. This is due to the fact that the authorities both at home and abroad have been to a certain extent terrorized by what was known in English Government circles as "Exeter Hall," which used to be the headquarters of the extreme evangelical element, that element which preaches the eternal damnation of all those who do not belong to the Christian faith, and who are convinced that it is an imperative duty to proselytize the heathen, if not by persuasion, then by compulsion. I can remember how some fifteen or twenty years ago a very ingenious, and to the Mahometans perfectly satisfactory, scheme was presented to the English Cabinet Ministers of the day for exercising a species of control and supervision of the harems in India and Egypt, which are now to all intents and purposes beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities, and in consequence thereof the scene of many an unpunished crime. It was submitted among others to both Sir Charles Dilke and to Mr. Chamberlain, who were then in office. "An excellent scheme," they exclaimed, "and thoroughly practicable. But what would Exeter Hall say thereto? It could never be carried in the face of their opposition."

Things Not Widely Known in England.

It is due to this influence, now apparently at an end, that the English authorities in India and in other Oriental dependencies of Great Britain have observed a considerable amount of discretion in permitting the people at home to become aware of the extent to which they not only tolerated but actually fostered and encouraged those diverse faiths which are regarded by Exeter Hall as heathen, and yet which have in their origin the same object as Christianity, namely, the imposition of moral restrictions to the evil passions of mankind and the amelioration of the human race. Few save those who have been in the Orient are aware of the fact that English Christian soldiers take part in religious processions that have for their object the glorification of a Mahometan saint, that British redcoats are often called upon to do sentry duty at the stable door of the holy cows of the Brahmins, and that the most severe penalties are inflicted by the English authorities in the Oriental dependencies upon any white man, be he civilian or soldier, who fails to show proper regard for native beliefs and prejudices, or who offends the latter by, for instance, entering a Moslem mosque without removing his boots, or by forcing his way into some Buddhist shrine, or by bringing some high-class Brahmin into contact with a dog or an other animal which is regarded as unclean.

It was not, however, until Lord Kitchener won his victory at Omdurman and returned to England environed with all the glory and popularity of the conqueror of the Soudan and the avenger of Gordon, that the British Government plucked up courage to make the public, through him, understand what has already been its policy in dealing with Oriental races ever since the Great Mutiny in India, namely, the broad-minded regard, consideration and respect for creeds, customs and forms of civilization that are different from those of the Occident, and yet which in their way are far better adapted to the people who have been reared thereto than are Western forms of civilization and religion. Of course, this policy on the part of England does not imply the toleration of customs and religious practices that are opposed to the laws of humanity. Thus she has abolished in her Indian possessions the practice of burning the widow alive on the funeral pile of the dead husband. She has likewise done away with the open slave market, and punishes severely those mutilations which are among the most odious forms of Oriental slavery. But she tolerates the plurality of wives as well as domestic slavery in her Oriental dependencies; she respects the sanctity of the harem, which English authorities did not invade even when they had reasons to believe that English women and children, captured and sold into bondage at the time of the Great Mutiny, were behind its walls. In Egypt English soldiers and officers present arms to the sacred camel with the holy carpet on its back each year on its return from Mecca, while the Prince of Wales and the dignitaries of his suite manifested as much veneration and respect when the holy tooth of Buddha at Kandy, in Ceylon, was shown them as they would have shown when visiting the holy places of the Christian faith of Jerusalem.

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WEEKLY ONE WAY EXCURSIONS —TO— Los Angeles, San Francisco,

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CHEAP EXCURSION, Montreal TO Quebec And Return, $3.00.

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Trains arrive and depart from Bonaventure Depot.

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J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST OFFICE.

A Meeting of the Bond Holders of the Montreal Turnpike Trust will be held at the office of the Trust, No. 180 St. James Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of electing three trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec 58 Vic., Cap. XLIV.

L. HY. SENECAL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 28th January, 1899.

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No hideous red Rubber Gums: no black joints, with Dixon's natural looking and "Continuous Gums."

Particular attention given to the restoration of facial expression and the removal of lines caused by extraction and the continued use of imperfectly constructed artificial teeth.

Diamonds Successfully Set in Teeth

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inserted on Gold, Platinum, Silver, Aluminum, Coe-Plastic Metal, English and American, Black Ebony Vulcanites, with an artistic excellence that defies detection.

RESTORATIONS.—Made in Porcelain, Gold, Artificial Dentine, and upon all the most modern and approved methods.

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The teeth were given for a purpose, and form one of the most important adjuncts towards long life, so therefore should always be in good condition, otherwise the digestive organs will be forced to do their work, and under the unnatural strain must needs give way. Sequence—constitutional breaking down, decline, death. No matter how skilled a dentist may be, or how deftly he plies his art, it is but art. Artificial will not take the place of natural. SO PRESERVE THE NATURAL TEETH.

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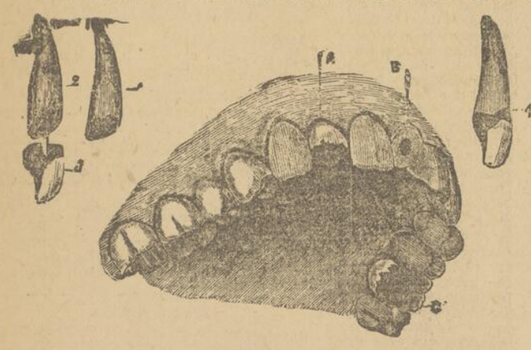

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N.B.—The Failures of Others Particularly Solicited.

Temperance Work.

The executive of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance had a meeting yesterday. The secretary reported regarding the final judgment recorded in the Bach license case, by the Court of Appeal. The unanimous judgment of the court maintained the position taken by the Alliance, from the beginning of the case, viz., the absolute right of a municipal council to refuse any application for the liquor license when it so desired.

The executive expressed satisfaction at the defeat of the Guy street saloon application, and any new attempt to seacure a license for this place will be strongly opposed

The meeting decided to hold the annual meeting in this city, on Thursday, March 2. This will be a very important meeting, as the future line of action for the Alliance work in this province will be then determined.

St. James Church Fund.

The following additional subscriptions to St. James' church have been received:

Epworth League public meeting, Halifax	$105 09
Robert Fraser, Halifax	50 00
Rev. Wm. Dobson, Halifax	25 00
Rev. D. Rogers, Bluevaale, Ont	2 00
John Brown, Medina	1 00
Rev. J. W. Morgan, Malton	10 00
A. Neelands, Inverary	5 00
Centenary church, Montreal	855 22
Lachine Methodist church	51 40
West End Methodist church	16 75
Little Metis Methodist church	29 00
From Charlottetown	466 72

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The Record for This Winter Compares Favorably With Last,

Montreal Should Have a Technical School—The Agitation for Weekly Payments Continues.

Mr. Urban Lafontaine, manager of the Municipal Labor Bureau, has just prepared his report for the two months past. It shows that there are few people out of employment in comparison with preceding winters. During the past month of January there were 230 applications for work; 94 situations were offered; and 68 people placed in positions. In January, 1898, there were 551 applications for work; 133 situations offered; 78 positions filled. In December, 1897, there were 550 applications for work; in December, 1898, only 355. It frequently happens that more situations are offered than can be filled, though the applications for work always exceeds the demand. This arises from the fact that many situations are offered which require a measure of skill, and which are therefore hard to supply. There is always a larger demand for servant girls, women cooks, carpenters, agents, and a few other callings than can be supplied. As for laborers, there is a surplus of them the year round. The reason that there are comparatively few people seeking work in Montreal this winter is attributed to the fact that so many men have gone out west to work on the Crow's Nest pass and other places.

In the last year, 1898, the Bureau had 4,280 applications for work, received 2,163 offers for employment, and succeeded in placing 1,716 people. The services rendered to the public by the Bureau are absolutely free to all.

For a Technical School.

"What has the Labor movement brought us? I reply, first of all, it has been one of the chief causes which have brought us a public school system which has already accomplished invaluable good, and promises greater benefits in future. All over the world labor organizations are supporting and bearing forward every popular educational movement."—Prof. Ely.

The Labor unions of Montreal have recently called the attention of the Government to the desirability of establishing technical schools in this city and other places in the province of Quebec. In England, Germany and other European countries technical schools, where youth may be trained to almost any trade, now form an important part of the public school system. In the United States technical schools have been introduced in many cities and towns. In Toronto, too, a technical school has been in operation for a number of years.

Technical schools are said to be more beneficial in their effects than the common schools, such as we have in Montreal. While they train the mind they also train the hands. They give a new dignity to manual labor. By accustoming children to work with their hands, they eradicate those ideas which make young people look upon hand-work as involving some disgrace, and which induces young men who might be earning good wages as mechanics to struggle along in the so-called learned professions.

For Weekly Payments.

The agitation for weekly payments, inaugurated by the iron moulders, has been taken up by a large number of other unions. The monthly pay system is satisfactory to no class, except the employers, and probably a few saloon-keepers. A change in the pay system which obtains, on the railway companies and the corporations, would not only benefit the workers, but the community at large. In Point St. Charles there is much dissatisfaction with the G. T. R. pay system. The company issues cheques to the men payable on the city banks. If the men can't spare the time to come to the city to get their cheques cashed they have to get their grocers to cash them. The grocers often find it inconvenient to do so, but they try to oblige their customers. The representative grocers of the Point have told me that it would please them to see the monthly cheque system abolished, and a system of weekly payments in cash substituted in its place. Sometimes the men go to the saloons to get their cheques cashed, and of course they have to set 'em up all round, and thus get clear of $2 or $3 at once.

Then men who are only getting 90c. or $1 a day, as many do, are often compelled to borrow money to meet unexpected needs before their month's wages are due. Some sharks make a business of advancing money to these poor fellows, charging exorbitant interest rates.

The monthly pay system is undoubtedly beneficial to the employers. It enables them to obtain interest on the wages of their employes.

Architect Mara Dead.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—After a long illness from a complication of diseases, Edward A. Mara, late architect in the Public Works Department, passed away yesterday afternoon, at his residence, 260 Slater street. Deceased was 53 years of age, and was well and favorably known throughout the city. He had been in failing health for several months.

Do You Like Candy?

If so drop in and buy a pound of our candy. Every variety, and all guaranteed pure and fresh. If we sell you once we sell you always, for the goods are all right. Try it once. D. H. Welsh, 1875 and 2103 St. Catherine street, and 135 St. Peter street.

A Petite Cote Presentation.

A very pleasant social was held in the Petite Cote Sunday school Thursday evening, the occasion being the presentation of a purse to the Rev. Mr. Morrison, who has been taking charge of the services this winter. Mr. J. G. Higgins, who presented the purse, spoke in a very feeling manner of the way in which Mr. Morrison had endeared himself, both to the older and younger members of the congregation. He trusted Mr. Morrison would accept the gift as a slight token of the high esteem in which the congregation held him. After Mr Morrison had responded to the address, a very enjoyable programme followed, participated in by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. N. Drummond, Miss Annie Drummond, Miss Jeffrey, Master Harry Nesbitt, Master Douglas Jeffrey, Mr. McNab, Mr. John Nesbitt, Mrs. S. Nesbitt, Mr. D. McLachlan and Mr. Higgins. Miss Higgins capably filled the position of accompanist.

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Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

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Makes countless thousands mourn.
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Since the beginning of this month we have been conducting a Dissolution of Partnership Sale, wherein we are disposing of our entire stock of the Choicest Gentlemen's Furnishings to be found in Canada, at cost —and in many instances below cost. If you miss this opportunity you miss a good thing—better than was ever offered you before—But remember—the stock goes for CASH ONLY. We have some magnificent goods on hand and you need some of them.

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If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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SATURDAY—Half Holiday.

This Establishment will Close at ONE p.m. on Saturday, February 18th and 25th.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS are in progress for the approaching SPRING TRADE of which full particulars will be duly announced.

Stock-taking

Is now in progress. In going through the SHOE STOCK all Odd pairs will be placed on the tables for the next few days.

Irregular Sizes. | Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Misses, Shoes for Children, Shoes for Infants.

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HATS and BONNETS, Summer and Winter.

Only a limited number left which will NOT be taken into stock, but will be offered for the next few days at Desperate Prices. The same applies to odds and ends in Ladies' Corsets, Boys' Caps, Children's Dresses, Print Blouses and French Flowers.

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West of England Trouserings.

AS RECENTLY ADVERTISED.

These goods have sold freely, the quantity was large and THERE IS STILL A GOOD ASSORTMENT LEFT, at the FOLLOWING REMARKABLE PRICES.

TROUSERS made to measure, usually sold at $7.00 to $8.00. For.... **$5.00**

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NEW DESIGNS AT POPULAR PRICES.

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PORTLAND WHIST MARKER, $1.00 per set.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Balm for an Injured Ear.

Judge Lynch rendered judgment yesterday morning in a case heard before him two days ago, and in which a large number of the members of the Italian colony appeared as witnesses. The plaintiff, E. Grantillo, claimed $299 damages from one of his compatriots named G. Caporici. Both men were employed as laborers at Westmount, when a scuffle took place between them, and Grantillo alleged that in the course of the fight Caporici bit his ear by defendant's finger nails. However, the damage could not amount to more than $25, and judgment was rendered in favor of Grantillo for that amount.

An Organist Appointed.

Mr. Edward A. Broome, choirmaster and organist of Douglas Methodist church, has been appointed to a similar position

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Manufacturers and Exporters of high-class, medium and low price furniture, Chairs, Bedding and Woven Wire Spring Beds.

Great facilities for filling large orders.

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—AGENTS—

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Missed a train, did you, because your watch was not keeping correct time? And probably you have never heard of our repair department. We repair all kinds of watches and charge a very small price, and return your watch promptly.

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SECOND SECTION.

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NAVIGATION IN THE ALBERTA DISTRICT.

Mr. E. T. Galt Tells the Story of an Irrigation Settlement in the Northwest—Great Results Predicted.

A most interesting enterprise, which at the present moment may be regarded in the light of a highly promising improvement, is being made in the Northwest Territories by the Alberta Irrigation Company. This is the irrigation of a tract of country embracing an area of 500,000 acres, by the inauguration of a canal system which seems destined to transform the face of the country and cause the desert prairie to rejoice and blossom like the rose. A capital of $500,000 is to be expended by the proprietary company in the construction of a main canal and its lateral branches, to bring water from St. Mary's River to the company's lands, which are situated between Cardston and Lethbridge, in the territory of Alberta, near the United States boundary line, and improve and otherwise render this large estate available for settlement. The main canal, which is some sixty miles in length, is now in course of construction, and will probably be finished next year. The lateral canals, which intersect the country, will probably be completed the year after. It was no easy task that the company undertook, as may be realized from the fact that the lands which it is proposed to irrigate are 300 feet above the level of the river. The question of getting the water up had first to be solved, and it was done by regulating the flow. They had to go many miles up stream to get a sufficient fall. The canal only descends two feet per mile from the point of intake, about six miles from the United States boundary, to Stirling, the place of distribution, while the fall of the river itself in that district is eight feet per mile. The company propose to cut up their estate into farms of 80 acres each, and in a very short time they expect to have 750 families settled on the soil. There is no danger of the supply of water ever becoming exhausted, for the river is always running, even in the driest season, and the main canal, which will feed the network of branches, is 40 feet wide at the top and 25 feet at the bottom, while the water is of a uniform depth of five feet. It is not proposed to utilize the canal for navigation purposes, but when the population gets settled on the soil the water will be used to supply electrical power to operate the grist mills and whatever factories it may be deemed advisable to establish, as time goes on. The experiment is being watched with great interest by the Department of Agriculture, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher has personally manifested a very keen and sympathetic interest in it. The scheme is worthy of attention, by reason of the fact that it will probably demonstrate the feasibility of reclaiming millions of acres of land in the Northwest which would otherwise be absolutely valueless.

A representative of The Herald had a chat the other day, regarding the project, with Mr. E. T. Galt, the president of the Alberta Irrigation Company, who is at present in Montreal, staying at the residence of his mother, Lady Galt, Mountain street. Mr. Galt remarked that for many years past the proprietors of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company had given earnest attention to a number of irrigation schemes, which had been submitted to them for the reclamation of their lands, which are situate between Cardston and Lethbridge. The negotiations, which started hopefully, came to nothing, however, owing to the inability of the persons concerned to demonstrate where markets would be found for the products of land under irrigation. When the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway was decided upon, it appeared to the Railway and Coal Company that the time had arrived to take the matter in hand. With the completion of that railway large and growing markets for all kinds of agricultural produce would be opened up in the mining districts of British Columbia.

For financial and other reasons the Alberta Railway and Coal Company found that it was impracticable for them to extend their field of oprations, and it was not without considerable difficulty that responsible people could be found to prosecute the work, which has now been undertaken, under the charter of the Alberta Irrigation Company.

Mr. George G. Anderson, of Denver, Colorado, one of the best known and most successful irrigation engineers in the United States, and who was for some years chairman of the Government Irrigation Board of that country, has been engaged as consulting engineer to superintend the location and construction of the canal system, and since the middle of July last he has had a large survey party in the field. It is the intention of the company to expend $500,000 in canal construction, and in the purchase of lands tributary to it.

The intake of the canal will be at a point on the St. Mary's river, nine miles above Cardston, and six miles north of the international boundary line, and its course will be as nearly direct as possible to Stirling, a distance of 60 miles, a point 20 miles from Lethbridge, on the line of railroad between Lethbridge and Great Falls. Stirling will be the objective point for the main canal in the initial operations of the company, but there will also be 20 miles of lateral canals constructed from various points along the main canal, so as to secure the reclamation of as much land as possible.

A telephone line is to be constructed along the main canal and its laterals. In carrying out these irrigation works the company have adopted an ingenious plan, by which they interest the setlers in the success of the enterprise. They have decided to employ settlers who will bring their families into the country and live upon the lands, which will fall into their possession as a result of their work. Their labor will be paid for partly in cash and partly in land, which should induce immigration of a satisfactory character. In the same connection, it has been arranged to bring in during this winter and the spring 100 families who have been accustomed to methods of irrigation, and who, by their operations, will demonstrate to other settlers the practical use of irrigated lands and the advantages thereof. There are at presnt 45 teams employed on the canal construction, and the number will be increased to 200 early in the spring.

Those who know this country are aware that both climate and soil are fully equal to, if not better than, that which is found in the states to the south, where irrigation has been successfuly practised on a large scale for many years, and as the supply of water is ample for the purposes intended, it does not seem unreasonable to believe that it may be possible to successfully establish a large and prosperous agricultural community in this Southern Alberta, for there is no reason why all kinds of grains, root crops and grasses should not be raised in larger quantities per acre than in other agricultural districts in the Northwest. Such has been the experience elsewhere, when lands under irrigation have come into competition with lands which derive their moisture from the ordinary rainfall. In Utah, for example, they raise from four to five tons of hay to the acre on the irrigated land, while the prairie will not yield more than one ton to three acres. In Colorado and California, as well as Utah, bountiful crops are raised upon irrigated lands. Some of the finest fruit lands in California have been reclaimed by irrigation.

This district, being naturally adapted for the raising of live stock, it would seem that setlers who take advantage of the facilities offered, will be placed in a most favorable position to winter live stock, for the production of grasses will be very cheap, and it will thus be practicable to havethe stock in prime condition for market in the spring, at which time the ordinary range stock is in moderately poor condition.

The cultivation of fruit will not be tried at first in the new setlement; but wheat barley and root crops will be grown. It is a treeless country, but when once the water is introduced there will be trees everywhere. The virgin soil is naturally rich. All it wants is water. If the venture is successful—and there is no reason why it should not be—the example of the Alberta company will be followed by others and in a short space of time the population of the Northwest will be multiplied many times. The capital invested in the enterprise has been obtained in London, England, some of it from men of very high financial standing.

It is intended that the selling price for land at the outset will be $5 per acre, with water rights attached, upon easy terms of payment, and $1 per acre per annum will be charged for the maintenance of the canal system. When it is considered that the saleable value of irrigated land in Montana, Utah and Colorado, is $49, $84 and $67 respectively, per acre, it will be seen that it is proposed to deal with incoming immigrants in a very liberal manner, and every effort made to assist them in making prosperous homes for themselves, and by so doing the Irrigation Company will not only sell their lands, but also place upon them people who will provide business for the railway and the coal mines.

The settlement of the lands being of primary importance, it is not intended to sell more than a small holding to any one family, and in no case to sell large areas to speculators. A staff of engineers will be employed in the offices of the company this winter preparing plans, etc., for next year's work. Mr. C. A. Magrath has been appointed superintendent and land commissioner of the company.

Large areas of mining lands in Southern Alberta are owned by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company—a purely Canadian venture. The company now produce from their mines 900 tons of coal per day, and as the supply is practically inexhaustible the new settlers in the irrigation area will be able to get an ample supply of coal at a cheap rate. The mines are situated close to Lethbridge, a thriving little town of 2,700 inhabitants. These mines supply the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with all the coal they use in their system between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, and also nearly all the towns in the State of Montana. The coal is semi-bituminous, similar to that obtained from the Intercolonial mines. The company will naturally look after their own settlers, however, before supplying people outside. The district is well provided with facilities for the transport of products. There is the Canadian Pacific Railway traversing the district from east to west, and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company connects Lethbridge with the Great Northern at Great Falls, Montana.

Notes of Interest.

"Coppage, you always come in when I'm busy." "No, you always get busy when you see me come in."—Chicago Record.

An enterprising South London undertaker displays in his window this notice: "Why walk about in misery when you can be decently buried for 30s?"—Tit-Bits.

Candidly Explained.—"I suppose you laid the foundation for your success by taking time by the forelock?" "No," answered the politician. "It was by taking the Legislature by the deadlock."—Washington Star.

Strong Enough.—Miss Chitterly—"Have you heard the terrible scandal about Miss Goldcutter? I don't know that I ought to repeat it." Miss Pumiceton—"Don't; just give me your own version."—Life.

Her Impression.—"Who is Aguinaldo?" asked Maud. "Why, don't you know?" responded Mamie. "He's a Malay." "Oh, yes! How stupid of me. One of those people who come from Malaria."—Washington Star.

Impressive.—"Of course," said the caller, "parrots do not realize the meaning of their words, otherwise they would not be so profane." "I suppose they don't," answered Miss Cayenne. "But it is certainly marvellous to hear them ask for crackers and then stand up and discuss their rations like army officers."—Washington Star.

Blank's wife is one of the women who occasionally take the platform to advocate some reform movement. Blank was accosted by a fellow-citizen the other night, who said: "I heard your wife lecture. Her power of diction is wonderful." "Yes, fair. But its nothing compared to her power of contradiction."—Detroit Free Press.

"The simplest efforts last the longest," said the gifted lecturer. "Look at Mary's lamb—for ever embalmed in deathless verse." At this moment a tall stranger in the adience suddenly arose, and in a voice choked with hot emotion fiercely cried: "You're a liar! Then he dramatically stalked from the room. "Who was that man?" enquired the startled lecturer. "Oh," said the chairman of the lecture committee, "you mustn't mind him. He belongs to the Commissary Department!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ALD. BRUNET AND ALLEGED BRIBERS.

He Handled the Envelope Containing the Notes, but Says That He Knew Nothing as to Its Contents—Dr. Leduc Contradicts Him.

At the close of the meeting of the Road Committee yesterday the chairman, Ald. Brunet, announced that he had received a letter from Mayor Prefontaine stating that he had a duty to perform regarding the accusations made by Ald. Roy with reference to the alleged attempt to bribe him in connection with the milk inspectorship. He had suspended Mr. Auguste Bousquet, and referred the matter to the Road Committee for further consideration.

Ald. Brunet asked for a postponement, as it was too late in the day (being 12.20 o'clock) to go into an effective enquiry.

Ald. Gallery—Give him a chance. If he is innocent, reinstate him; if guilty, discharge him.

Ald. Brunet—Exactly. By referring the matter to another meeting it will give the man a chance to fully explain it.

The matter was referred sine die.

Mr. Auguste Bousquet was in waiting at the meeting prepared to give the fullest explanation of his connection with the matter. He stated to The Herald reporter: "I arrived at Ald. Brunet's office, St. James Street, on Thursday morning, January 26th, at 9.30 in the morning, when he asked me where I was going that morning in connection with my duties as street inspector. Upon my informing him, he said:

"'Can you take a letter to Ald. Roy at his house?' I consented to do so, upon which he handed me a letter. When I looked at it, however, and saw that it bore no address, I remarked: 'Why don't you put his name on it?'

"Ald. Brunet replied, 'It was given to me that way.' I took the letter and went to Ald. Roy's house, on Mount Royal avenue, but he was not in. I went again the next day, but he was not in. On the third day, however, (Saturday, January 30th), he was at home. There were three other persons there talking to him at the time. I gave Ald. Roy the letter and he called his son downstairs to read it to him. I said that there was no hurry, but he called his son down, and upon the letter being opened he told me that it contained a two months' note for $50, payable to his own order at the Hochelaga Bank. Ald. Roy at once said to me:

"'Bousquet, what does this mean?' to which I replied, 'How do I know what it means.' And I asked him what name was on the note, and he replied, 'Leduc. Do you know him?' I said that I did not know him. There were twelve of these $50 notes altogether.

"Ald Roy then said, 'Well Mr. Brunet must have made a mistake,' to which I replied, 'How can I know if he made a mistake; if he did it must be that he gave me another letter other than the one intended for you.'

"Finally, Mr. Roy said, 'Well, I will see Mr. Brunet about it.' So he did. And that is all I knew about it until Ald. Roy made his declaration on Monday."

It has leaked ou that Ald. Roy at first intended to give Ald. Brunet's name to the public in his letter to the Mayor, which was read in council on Monday. He had fully made up his mind to do so, but a number of Ald. Brunet's friends spent Monday forenoon with him and persuaded him not to do so.

Ald. Brunet's Explanation.

Ald. Brunet was seen last evening by a Herald representative and asked if Mr. Bousquet's story as given above was true. He replied that it was, and gave the following explanation of his connection with the affair:—

"Sometime ago Dr. Leduc handed me an envelope and asked me to hand it to Ald. Roy. I put the envelope in my coat pocket, and as I forgot all about it, it stayed there four days. After I found it I thought I would send it to Ald. Roy by Mr. Bousquet, who was going up that way. I handed the envelope to him and told him to take it to Ald. Roy. I didn't hear anything more about it until Ald. Roy spoke of it in Council. The morning that Dr. Leduc gave me the envelope I was so busy around the office I did not take time to ask him what was in it."

"Then you did not know anything about the notes in the envelope?"

"No," replied Ald. Brunet. "I knew nothing about the notes, neither did Bousquet."

Dr. Leduc Contradicts Both.

Dr. Leduc's story as told to the Herald is to the effect that Ald. Brunet did not see the envelope, and was not spoken to in connection with the affair.

"I gave the envelope to Bousquet myself," said the doctor, "and Ald. Brunet had nothing at all to do with it. I was introduced to Bousquet one day in the corridors of the City Hall. That is how I came to know him."

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS ASKED.

Some of the Advocates of the Extension of the Street Railway to Verdun Submitted to a Cross-Examination Yesterday.

Practically all the forenoon the Private Bills Committee was occupied with the consideration of the contract between the corporation of Verdun, and the Montreal Street Railway Company, of which ratification by the Legislature is sought. The severe conditions which this contract imposes upon the municipality were the subject of much vaporous criticism, the principal opponents to the ratification being Messrs. G. W. Stephens, P. E. Leblanc and W. A. Weir. As already stated, the contract gives the Street Railway Company an exclusive franchise for thirty years, and also binds the municipality to furnish right-of-way, perform the necessary grading and construct all bridges and culverts, as well as provide protection against floods and washouts.

The contract, severe as its conditions are, has the approval of the overwhelming majority of the Verdun taxpayers, who, Mr. Rielle, the corporation's attorney, points out, want railway communication with Montreal at any cost. The opposition to the contract was based on the ground that, whatever might be the wishes of the present ratepayers, it was the duty of the Legislature to protect future property-owners in the municipality, the population of which will probably largely increase within the next few years by the influx of members of the working classes, who will be tempted to invest their savings in cheap building lots, only to find out afterwards that their burdens will be excessive. Among those present this morning were Mr. Hadley, Mayor of Verdun, Mr. John Crawford, and Mr. S. S. Bain. Mr. Norman T. Rielle appeared with Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., on behalf of the municipality, and Senator Ferget, president of the Montreal Street Railway Company, was also present with the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., as counsel.

At the outset Mr. Weir raised a question of order, objecting to proceeding with the bill as certain information required by the rules of the House did not accompany the bill. Mr. Chairman Aug. Tessier ruled out the point of order.

Mr. Stephens thereupon announced that following the rules of procedure as recently interpreted, he would appeal to the Speaker of the House. Meantime he demanded that proceedings on the bill be suspended. It was decided that consideration of the bill could go on pending the Speaker's decision.

Dr. Guerin presented a motion which he thought would meet the main objection to the contract. His motion provided that nothing in the bill should affect exisiting contracts or acquired rights, and that on the annexation of Verdun to Montreal the contract between the city of Montreal and the Street Railway Company should govern.

The Hon. Mr. Leblanc then delivered a long speech against the contract. So lengthy was he in his observations that some hon. members hinted that he was speaking against time, but everyone who knows the ex-Speaker is aware that he would be the last to resort to such tactics. However, owing to the length of his remarks and the fact that a number of members were going to their homes by the noon train, no actual progress was made with the bill before adjournment. When the committee meets again to discuss the matter Mr. Leblanc will have something more to say, and Mr. Stephens will also probably be prepared to shed any needed light on the matter.

Mr. John Crawford, at the request of Dr. de Grosbois, explained to the committee that the contract was the best that could be made. He admitted that the conditions were severe.

Mr. Weir—Are you not a large shareholder in the Street Railway Company?

Mr. Crawford—I am a shareholder; not a large one.

Mr. Hadley, Mayor of Verdun, said that the contract, such as it was, had the formal approval of the bulk of the property-owners of Verdun, practically of all; and this did not comprise large proprietors only. On the contrary, owners of two hundred dollar lots were in the overwhelming majority.

Mr. Weir—You are interested yourself in selling small lots in Verdun?

Mr. Hadley—Yes.

Mr. Gouin—That is a crime.

Dr. Guerin—There ought to be a law to stop it.

Mr. Rielle to Mr. Hadley—Are you personally interested in the property you are trying to sell?

Mr. Hadley—No; only as executor of an estate.

Mr. Rielle—You own property yourself? Are you trying to sell any of that?

Mr. Hadley—No.

The committee adjourned at noon, with nothing done.

Patent Office Statistics.

Commissioner of Patents Duell furnishes the following statement relative to the business of the patent office for the year 1898, and the condition of the work at its close:

During the year there were received 33,915 applications for patents, 1,843 applications for designs, 84 applications for reissues, 1,659 caveats, 1,796 applications for registration of trade marks, 316 applications for registration of labels, and 50 applications for registration of prints.

There were 22,207 patents granted, including designs, 60 patents reissued, 1,238 trade marks registered, and 200 labels and 35 prints. The number of patents that expired was 15,548. The number of applications forfeited for non-payment of the final fee was 4,363. The number of allowed applications awaiting payment of the final fee was 6,824. The total receipts were $1,137,734.48, while the total expenditures were $1,136,196.20.

(Communication from Messrs. Marion and Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal.)

C. P. R Sues the City.

The city is being sued for the cost of the Lacroix street portion of the bridge across the Place Viger depot yeards on the line of Notre Dame street. This morning an action was entered by Lafleur & MacDougall, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for $38,345.09, which is claimed as the aggregate of the sums advanced for the work. The point at issue is as to whether the city shall pay for the portion of the bridge between the lines of Lacroix street or not. The city claims that the viaduct was to be construced to the west side of Lacroix street, but the railway claims that the plans show that it was to be continued across to the east side of the street. An action for about $7,000 was entered some months ago, but withdrawn pending pour-parlers which were going on. As these came to nothing the present action has been entered.

AT THE REEFING OF THE TOPSAILS--A STORY OF THE DEEP-SEA LAW.

As Immutable and Harsh as the Mosaic Law, Held to Be Necessary to the Good Government of Ships.

IN the palmy days of sailing ships, Nova Scotia and State of Maine wind-jammer and a deep-sea law peculiar unto themselves. Other ships had their laws, but verily, they were in comparison a lawless breed. In ships, hailing from this side of the herring pond, the deep-sea law was as comprehensive, immutable, harsh and cruel as the Mosaic law. It was evolved out of the exigencies of sea life, and was held to be necessary to the good governent of ships.

As the conditions of sea life have changed, certain clauses of the law have been modified or repealed outright. The stately, square-rigged clippers, with their modern apliances, are now officered and manned by philistines, who, observe not the rigor of the time-honored deep-sea law. The fire-hearted steamer, threshing her way through the crumbling seas, knows little or nothing of the law that governed the stout old sailing ships.

Many Nova Scotia sailing ships, however, still have mates who know how to uphold the deep-sea law. But the old Viking-hearted sailormen are disappearing from the seas. The Nova Scotia mate who loves honor more than life or limb (of himself or anybody else), is not looked upon by sailors with the old-time reverence and love. In many parts of the world the mention of a Nova Scotia ship or mate will generally start some soft-souled sailorman repeating the responses to the Litany.

The Nova Scotia ship K— C— was, when I knew her, run according to the N. S. deep-sea law. A chapter from her history—an occurrence which was the outcome of the operation of the law regulating the reefing of topsails—may interest some of you.

In the first chapter of the law regulating the reefing of topsails, and in the third verse, it is writ, in the red blood of many broken heads:

"When the topsail has been lowered away, ready for reefing, the first mate, placing himself near the weather rigging, belaying pin in hand, shall give the word, 'Away aloft,' and he, for the honor of the ships, shall smite with all his might the last man to leave the deck."

In the fifth verse, of the same chapter, it is writ, in the black and blue blood of many bruises due to the second mate's fists.

"When reefing topsails the second mate shall take the weather-earing."

These laws are simple, and to the point, and do not admit of several different interpretations, like the laws of the land. Even the captain, who in many ways is ruler absolute, would not dare to override these laws.

As you will see, the law laying down the second mate's duty in reefing topsails, implies that the second mate must be the smartest man on board the ship. When the mate gives the word, the second is supposed to get to the ratlines first. If he doesn't, then he must fight for his rights—he must pull down, or knock down, the men who have struck the rigging before him. For he must get to the weather-earing first—that is the law. If another man gets there before him, then the second mate is eternally disgraced and must give up his job. As the mate is bound to belabor the last man to leave the deck, there is always a wild rush for the rigging, and invariably the second has to fight his way aloft. Of course when all hands are on deck again, the second must square up accounts with the men with whom he interfered in forcing his way to the yard-arm. As a rule when he cleans out the first man, two or three more pitch into him. Then he gets the worst of it, and the mate accordingly starts in, with a belaying pin to help him out. Thereupon all hands naturally get mixed up in a general row. Indeed it is written in the law that there shall be a free fight after the topsail has been reefed, and before the halyards are manned. This law is not binding when the ship is badly iced up or when the men are worn out with much work, but for the honor of the ship it should not be broken more than two or three times during a voyage.

In these rows the mate is accorded the blessed privilege of using his wand of office to his heart's content, but a sailor, so it is written, shall not use anything except his hands and feet. If a sailor so far forgets the law as to start to argue his rights with a knife or anything else, it is the duty of his shipmates to turn upon him, and kick about a week's life out of him. When in these wrangling sea-courts the various sea-lawyers take too long in arguing out their respective cases, or when the mates are not getting justice, it is provided, that the captain may constitute himself a Supreme Court and settle the dispute with a capstan bar!

Now the ships of the law are generally better ships to sail in than the ships of the Gentiles. In ships which observe not the law, an officer who strikes a sailor has his wages docked and often has to spend a year or so in jail; and a sailor who strikes an officer gets a double share of both doses. In the ships of the law, however, sailors and officers may fight to their heart's content without fear of after consequences. If the crew of a lawless ship have a grievance against their captain or mates, and express it, they generaly get their allowance of grub shortened, or badly cooked, or get an extra amount of holy-stoning and frigging around to do. But if the crew of a ship of the law have a grievance, the captain and mates take off their coats and give the men all the satisfaction they want, and afterwards the men find that the cause of their grievance is gone.

The Story of the K— C—

The K— C— wasn't a half-bad ship, though it was slaughter from the word go aboard of her. The captain and mate, like nearly all Nova Scotia captains and mates, had got to their positions more through their capacity for hard fighting than anything else. The second mate was also a good fighter and smart as a steel trap. He was over six feet in height, and was as strong and lithe as a panther. He had a fist like a sledge hammer, and a hand-grip like a vise, as we who sometimes got in his way when he was making for the weather-earing would willingly testify on a stack of Bibles as high as Mount Royal.

One night in November we were pounding along to the westward some hundred miles east of Newfoundland. It was blowing half a gale from the nor' east, and the ship was receiving visitors in the shape of heavy seas every now and then. In the middle of the first watch all hands were called to reef topsails. When everything was ready for reefing the foretopsail, the mate sang out, "Lay aloft you — — lubbers!" In the rush for the rigging, a young Prince Edward Island fellow, by some chance, got the lead. Up the rigging he went, with the second mate at his heels. When about half way out on the yard, the second mate caught him. A tussle ensued, and the young fellow slipped and fell. As the topsail-yard had been braced up sharper than the foreyard, he struck the belly of the course, bounced off and fell to the deck. That was all we who were in the rigging could know at the time. Men are not suposed to indulge idle curiosity at sea. The topsail had to be reefed, and we went to work and reefed it. Then we descended to the deck.

The mate was standing over a shapeless mass of humanity, swearing softly. "Get a light one of you fellows," he said.

Some one brought a light. Then we saw a horrible sight. The boy's head had struck a corner of the hatch combings, and had been smashed like an eggshell. It seemed, too, that his body was smashed into pulp. Blood trickled along the deck.

(The captain came forward.

"Good heavens! how did this happen?" he asked.

No one answered him.

"Where did he fall from? How? Why? Don't any of you know?

The second mate answered sullenly.

"It was his own d— fault. He was going out on the foot ropes ahead of me, and he slipped and fell."

"Humph! What business had he out on the yard before you?"

The captian being aft had not seen the short tussle between second and the boy, the mate being busy wit hhis belaying pin, had not seen it, the majority of the sailors being busy getting up the ratlines had not seen it. Only two or three of us who were close on the second had seen it. And while we thought things, we couldn't say that the second had knocked the boy off the yard. It had been over in a wink or two. Anyway the second was only acting according to the law. The young fellow should have looked out for himself.

"Who is it, anyway?" asked the old man.

"Griffin."

"Ah! he was a smart young fellow. Too bad! too bad! Well, it can't be helped now. Sew him up in a piece of canvas, the best way you can, and put him over the side."

"Ay, ay, sir." answered the mate. "Now, you fellows, what are you standing there for? Mast head that topsail."

The crew manned the halyards, and some careless cusses started a chantey. When the yard was up, the men went aft to the braces. As they started to trim the yard a big sea tumbled in over the bows, and swept along to the waist, knocking the men off their feet and half drowning them. When the ship shook herself clear of the tons of water, the mate, who had been forward, was sprawling on the poop, and swearing as usual. The body of the boy was gone—not even a blood stain was left.

The maintopsail had to be reefed and the mizzen stowed before we, who had the off watch, could get below. When we did so, there was little comment on the loss of the young fellow.

"Bill will feel bad." said one. "He had a great liking for the lad."

"Where was Bill?"

"At the wheel. He don't know anything about it yet, if the captain or mate hasn't told him—which ain't likely."

"How did the young lubber come to fall, I'd like to know?" asked another.

"Guess the second knocked him off."

"Naw," exclaimed half a-dozen men in a breath.

"Naw!—The second is a holy terror, alright, alright, but he wouldn't do anything like that. 'Leastwise he wouldn't do it on purpose."

"Well, it can't be helped now, and talking won't do any good. Let's go to sleep. It may be my turn or yourn next."

At eight bells midnight Bill was told the yarn; also he was told that some of the hands insinuated that it was the second's fault. He didn't say anything.

Bill was a short chunk of a man, but he had shoulders like a grizzly bear. He was grey-headed, and old for a seafaring man, but he was wiry, active and strong. For some reason he had taken a great liking to the young Prince Edward Island lad, and had acted as a sort of sea godfather to him. It was a good thing for the the lad, for it saved him many a kick. Bill was quiet and easy-going in his ways, but no one cared to rouse him.

After that night the second mate was a changed man. He kept the men working like slaves for an hour or so, and then, he would apparently forget all about them. He swore, not continually as formerly, but in spurts, not in his former easy, good-natured way, but with fiendish ferocity. He used his fists little; he did not give us the gentle love taps that we had come to consider as our right—that used to make us turn double somersaults across the decks. In the night time he would wander about the decks like a lost soul, forgetting to keep the sails trimmed, and getting hail columbia from the captain when that individual came on deck and found the sails were not drawing well.

The third night after the incident of the topsail yard, the second mate had the watch from 8 to 12. It was my trick at the wheel from 10 to midnight. The ship was going along easily under full sail. About 11, the second, who had been leaning over the lea-taff rail, looking down at the bubbling water under the counter, came to the binnacle, looked at the compass, and, turning to me, asked:

"Where would I go to if I were to jump over the rail?"

In the long night watches under the stars the second would frequently yarn with the man at the wheel. As he had a strange, uncivilized way of turning on fellows with unexpected questions, I thought nothing of this one, and simply remarked, "To the bottom, I should say."

"Where would you expect to go, if you were to take the jump?" he asked.

"To H—"

"Which H—?"

"Oh, the devil's H—, I guess."

"Then if you would go to hell, where would I go? I, who knocked that poor fellow off the yard, I, a murderer?"

"Naw, nobody believes you knocked him off the yard, leastwise not on purpose. Simmons says you wouldn't kill a cat, although you've half knocked the life out of him a dozen times. He says he seen you down in Ponce jump off the rail and land both feet into a shark which was making for the captain's dog, which had tumbled overboard and was swimming by the side of the ship. Simmons says, a fellow who would risk his life like that for a blooming dog, wouldn't knock no fellow off a yard."

"But I did. If I hadn't tried to pass him on the yard, the poor fellow would have been here yet. God help me! It's killing me. I can't sleep—I can't do anything. I wish I was dead."

The second was wringing his hands. It was a revelation to me. I never thought a Nova Scotia mate could have any feelings. Why he talked like that to me, I could not tell. He had to unburden his heart to some one, though, I suppose.

"Well, you didn't do it on purpose?"

"No, no. But I did it."

"Well, well, you shouldn't take it so to heart.. It was the boy's fault. If he hadn't been so foolish as to try to get where he'd no business to be, he would have been alright."

"Yes, yes, but excuses can't undo this thing. What will she say?—when she knows—knows that I'm a murderer."

"Say, Mr. Mate, I think you're a fool.. You're not a murderer. It was only an unfortunate accident. It was the boy's fault more'n yours. Don't bother your head about it. She, whoever you mean, can't say anything. Don't think about it."

"I can't help thinking. I wish I could. I wish I had died before I seen this accursed ship. I'm going mad. I feel it."

The second mate started to pace the quarter deck fiercely. In his wandering, restless eyes was unutterable despair. When he had told the captain in sullen unfeelingness that it was the boy's fault, I thought he was only a careless pirate-hearted mate, but now—now when this dramatic exhibition of feeling was over—I—I pitied him. Why he should take it so to heart I could not see. So I concluded, that under all his roughness and brutality— attributes which according to the law are necessary in a mate—there was a fine-grained something which a fellow like me couldn't understand.

At six bells the next afternoon all hands were called to reef the fore topsail. A strong wind had kicked up a heavy cross-sea. and the ship was pitching and rolling crazily. It was evident, too, that there was going to be a big blow.

In the rush aloft, Bill, the old, grey-headed sailor, led us all, and managed to get at the weather-earing—the 2nd mate's place. The second, who was next along the yard, looked sick with the chagrin of the thing, as he tied his reefpoints.

When we came down on deck the mate turned on the second, with a look of disgust.

"You're a pretty fellow," he said, contemptuously.

A clean blow, straight from the second's shoulder, caught the mate between the eyes, and stretched him along the deck. It was a knock-out blow. The mate got up, dazed, and started to rush the second, but he stumbled and fell to the deck. The strength had been knocked out of him for the time being. Getting up again, he staggered to the hatch, and, sitting down, gazed with something of admiration at the second's splendid physique.

"Ay, you're a pretty fellow to let an old man like me do your work," snarled Bill.

The second turned upon him. But Bill was ready. Well, it was a beautiful fight. The two men danced about the uncertain deck, slugging one another with mighty blows. At first the second had the best of it. But he was weak with loss of sleep, and fretting over the death of the boy; his spirit was broken with the chagrin of the thing. Soon the breath came in gasps. His blows fell light.

"Stop that d— row," yelled the captain, who had come forward to the break of the poop.

The combatants paid no heed. They would fight it out to the end, according to the law. At length Bill caught the second a smashing blow under the chin. The second reeled, and fell, striking his forehead against a ring-bolt in the deck. When he got up, the blood was streaming from an awful gash in his brow.

"Ha, now you're branded like Cain," sneered Bill.

"Branded like Cain," repeated the second in a dazed, uncertain way.

"Yes, you may tell your sweetheart that it is the brand I gave you, for knocking the boy off the yard. She will admire it."

The second's eyes flashed fire. In every vein in his body the blood sang out against the insult. He was as strong and fierce as a lion now. He rushed at his tormentor, and, seizing him like you would a child, threw him a dozen feet.

Bill landed on his head; he lay like a log. As he showed no signs of getting up, the mate, who had now recovered somewhat from the effects of his blow, went over to him.

The second, with horror in his eyes, watched him.

At length the mate spoke.

"You—you've killed him," he said.

The second threw up his hands in pitiable despair.

"Murderer—murderer again," he cried.

Then, before we could think, he had leaped the rail, and plunged headlong into the sea. He must have gone to the bottom, or to H—, for he was never seen any more.

In a week Bill was alright.

The captain entered in his log:

"The second mate, in a fit of insanity, jumped overboard and was drowned."

A captain's word always goes.

C. McKAY.

OF THINGS MILITARY

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

THE monthly Morris tube shooting competition for No. 4 Company's Fifth Royal Scots for January, has just closed. The contests are divided into three classes.

No. 1 class, for those who have won prizes in the company before.

No. 2 class, for those who have won the first prize in No. 3 class.

No. 3, for those who have never won a prize in the competition in the Scots.

The results are :—

1st class—Private W. Kent 1st, Private J. Kent 2nd, Corporal T. Byrnes 3rd. Privates Lyttle and R. Stewart tied in fourth place.

2nd class—Color-Sergt. W. Gilmour won the prize.

3rd class—Sergt. W. Macklair 1st, Private W. E. Birtles 2nd, Sergt. G. Foley 3rd.

The competitions will be continued monthly.

(This was sent in for last week, but arrived too late for insertion. I am always pleased to receive these reports.—Corporal Trim.)

◈

'A" Battery on the Ice.

"A" Battery, Kingston, paraded a week ago with winter rig. The guns and limbers were on runners, and went out on the ice on the lake and had target practice at infantry targets. The gunners found the range on the third shot at 2,400 yards, using cordite. The recoil sends back the runners about 20 feet, and the break for preventing or minimizing this was found a failure.

◈

A Colored Battalion.

"Professor" Frank Campbell, a young colored man of Woodstock, Ont., enthusiastic in many matters, the other day wrote to the Minister of Militia with a view of organizing a colored battalion in Woodstock. The following is Hon. Dr. Borden's reply :

Dear sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. I am quite in sympathy with the spirit of your letter, but it seems that there is some difficulty in carrying out what you suggest, in view of the fact that the people to whom you refer do not live together in large communities, but are scattered throughout the country. At any rate, that is the case in my own province. If, however, there is any part of the Dominion where there is a sufficient number of colored people living together to enable them to organize a small battalion, I shall be glad to call the attention of the general officer commanding to your suggestion. Perhaps you will kindly let me know with regard to this at an early date.

◈

School of Instruction.

The following are the officers attending the School of Instruction, which is being held at the Drill Hall, Quebec, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Wilson :—2nd Lieut. (pro.) Gordon C. Renfrew, 8th Battalion Royal Rifles. Lieut. D. Gendron, 2nd Lieuts. (pro.) Gus. G. Belleau, A. Bouchard, 9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec. Capt. Jos. E. Beaudet and 2nd Lieut. (pro.) Jos. O. Drouin, 22rd Battalion. Captain Emory Massicotte, Lieut. E. F. Massicotte, Lieuts. Eug. St. Arnaud, O. Veillet, L. Trudel, 2nd Lieut. (pro.) J. B. Trudel, and Lieut. Jos. Massicotte, 70th Battalion. Capt. P. L. Frenette, 2nd Lieut. Simard and Lieut. J. M. Dagneau, of the 81st Battalion, 2nd Lieut. Gde. S. La Terrier, Lieuts. J. F. T. Rinfret, and Chas. H. E. Deblois, of the 87th Battalion. Capt. P. A. R. Dessaint and Major G. E. Tache, of the 88th Battalion. 2nd Lieuts. (pro.) L. R. Rioux, A. J. Chauveau, A. Tessier, Captain and Quartermaster G. O. Dugal and 2nd Lieut. Guay, of the 89th Battalion. 2nd Lieuts. A. Lamontagne and L. H. Goulet, of the 17th Battalion. Lieut. J. W. M. Wallace, 23rd Battalion. Captain Duplessis is adjutant of the school, and the instructors are Sergeant-Major Rainbault, R.C.A., and Corporal Hagans, R.R.C.I.

◈

From the Other Side.

"Major-General Hutton, C.B., seems to have got well under way in his scheme to reorganize the Canadian militia. Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Drury, R.C.A., has been appointed to perform the duties of assistant-inspector of field artillery in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. It is notified that arrangements are in progress, with the concurrence of the lieutenant-general commanding at Halifax, to place the Canadian artillery and Canadian infantry allotted to the defence of that fortress, for instructional purposes, under officers of the Imperial force selected for that purpose."—Army and Navy Gazette.

◈

Co'onel Percy Lake.

Major P. H. N. Lake, East Lancashire Regiment, on vacating the appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Canadian local forces, has been specially promoted to a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Lieut.-Colonel Lake is forty-three years of age. He joined the army August 9, 1873; became major July 1, 1891; and has held local rank as lieutenant-colonel in Canada since September 11, 1893. He is a Staff College graduate; was on the staff of the Intelligence Department, 1887-90; and D.A.A.G., Dublin District, 1892-93. He acted as secretary to Lord Wantage's Committee on Army Recruiting, and has lately been sitting on the committee which has been considering the question of Canadian defence. He served in the Afghan war, 1878-79, as Assistant Field Engineer with the Southern Afghan Fiel Force (medal), and was D.A.A.G. Intelligence Department with the Suakin expedition, 1885, including actions of Hasheen and Tofrek, and advance on Tamai (medal with clasp and bronze star.)

◈

Canada's Offer Favored.

"The Toronto branch of the Navy League has put forward certain suggestions designed to overcome the objection of the colonists against contributing to the maintenance of the Imperial Navy. Mr. H. J. Wickham, the secretary, who has published the proposals, believes that the "taxation without representation" difficulty will be solved by his scheme. Canada is invited to embody a considerable force of naval reserve men, this force to be trained on board ships of war specially provided by the British Admiralty. The force would be governed by regulations as already framed at Whitehall, and each man would cost the Canadian Government about $50 per annum. Here Mr. Wickham seems to ignore the views of Mr. Goschen, who stated quite clearly last year that the Admiralty were not prepared to provide training ships for the proposed Canadian reserve. Possibly the Admiralty may be willing to modify their views on this point, for, as it seems to us, the addition of a strong Canadian force of trained reserve men should be well worth the cost of providing one or two training cruisers on the station.

"The second portion of Mr. Wickham's scheme is evidently framed with an eye to Canadian interests. He urges the establishment of ocean steamship service between Great Britain and Canada, composed of vessels specially adapted to the requirements of Canadian trade. These would be built under admiralty rules on such lines as to render them readily convertible into armed cruisers. These ships, he adds, should be liberally subsidized by both Governments, and be manned exclusively by the proposed Canadian reserve. How far these proposals may meet with favor in the colony we cannot judge, but the admiralty will scarcely be willing to pay a heavy subsidy for armed merchant cruisers, whilst the subsidization of mail steamers in time of peace is a principle that meets with little favor in this country. Still we need the reserve men, and Canada would be glad of the proposed line of ships."—Army and Navy Gazette.

◈

Sigsbee Makes a Distinction.

Capt. Sigsbee has a funny way of justifying certain wars. In the Century Magazine he says: "We have heard much of the motto, 'Remember the Maine.' If we are satisfied that the Maine was blown up from the outside we have a right to remember her with indignation; but without more conclusive evidence than we now have we are not right if we charge criminality to persons. Therefore, I conceive that the motto, 'Remember the Maine,' used as a war cry, would not have been justifiable. I should like to make the point here, as I have made it elsewhere, that this great and free country, with its education, good intention, and universal moral influence, may go to war to punish but not to revenge. Improperly applied, the motto, 'Remember the Maine,' savors too much of revenge, too much of evil for evil; but it may be used in an entirely worthy sense."

◈

The Rifle Difficulty.

Lieut.-Col. Busteed is sending a report to the department in regard to the difficulty found with the rifles in the recent manoeuvres on the mountain. As previously stated, the rifles did not in all cases discharge the blank ammunition. Col. Busteed is to be commended for laying the matter before the department. Only when the commanding officers take this interest in such matters can the militia corps of Canada be brought to a proper state of efficiency as regards equipment.

◈

Officers' Annual Meetings.

The adjourned annual meeting of the officers of the 1st P. of W. Fusiliers will be held on Wednesday evening. The new standing orders of the regiment will be adopted at this meeting.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Royal Scots will be held next week, either Monday or Wednesday.

◈

Royal Scots' Drills.

The regular company drill of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada will probably begin the week after next. At present the officers' class is going on as usual on Tuesdays, and the N.C.O. class on Wednesdays. The recruit classes are going on as usual.

◈

Prince of Wales Fusiliers:

The regular company drills of the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers will not begin till next month, owing to changes in the officers. Until these are gazetted, the drills will not begin. At present the regular officers and N.C.O. class are going on. The officers' drill on Tuesdays, and the N.C.O. Mondays and Wednesdays.

◈

Yukon Paymastership.

It is rumored that Major Frenette, of this city, is about to be appointed paymaster of the forces, in place of Major Talbot, resigned. There is little credence placed in the rumor, for the reason that it is the opinion of a number of those high up in the service that a paymaster is not needed for so small a force. It is probable that no one will succeed Major Talbot, his duties being performed by one of the present officers.

◈

Vics' Company Parades.

Battalion orders of the 3rd Victoria Rifles have been issued calling such company to parade once each week, beginning next week, until March 30. This makes seven company parades. After this date there will be battalion drills. Drills this week are as follows :

Companies 1 and 4—Monday.
Companies 2 and 3—Wednesday.
Companies 5 and 6—Thursday.

◈

Yesterday's General Orders.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Militia general orders issued to-day says Major-General commanding has perused with much interest inspection reports of the cavalry regiments of the Dominion submitted by inspector of cavalry, and regrets to note that there has been no dismounted service practiced.

Medical officers of permanent units, who have charge of district field medical equipment, will see that parts of this equipment, to be issued on loan to city corps for instructional purposes, in accordance with special general order of 25th January, ulto., are made complete before issue. Medical officers of corps receiving these articles will be responsible that they are returned to store in similar condition.

Temporary formation of band in garrison division, Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec, has been approved.

◈

Vics' Company Rifles Matches.

The results of the inter-company Morris Tube contest in the Vics so far are as follows :—

	200	500.	Total.
No. 4—			
Sgt. Jackson	20	18	38
Corp. Jordan	20	22	42
Private Mills	21	24	45
Private Veary	14	2	16
Private Smythe	14	17	31
			172
No. 2—			
Sgt. Nutter	22	17	39
Private McLeod	21	19	40
Private Holly	11	14	25
Private Maguire	18	10	28
Private Whiteside	19	16	35
			167
No. 5—			
Sgt. King	17	18	35
Sgt. Houston	13	19	32
Sgt. Macartney	16	17	33
Sgt. Naylor	9	2	11
Sgt. Maguire	20	21	41
			152

◈

The General and Shooting.

"The general officer commanding the Canadian militia recently addressed to the president of the Dominion Rifle Association, and through him the officers of the militia in general, a lengthy communication inviting the careful consideration of the council and soliciting its co-operation towards securing a permanent improvement in rifle shooting among the different Canadian corps. Major-General Hutton has given the matter a very careful study of the subjects to which he has called attention, were briefly outlined in the speech made by him at the opening of the Rockcliffe range last autumn, General Hutton thinks that in the development of rifle shooting the D. R. A. exercises a most important function and has a great responsibility. He seeks with its co-operation to place the rifle practice and musketry generally of the Canadian militia upon a higher basis. The following points have been recommended to the consideration of military authorities:

"1. The reduction in the size of th bull's-eye used at the D.R.A. matches and an increase in the ranges fired at.

"2. The encouragement of mass and individual firing exercises, the former being regarded as preliminary to the latter, which for battle purposes is all essential.

"3. Firing at moving objects is considered as a most essential practice in which all European armies are now being carefully instructed.

"4. Disappearing objects. The great point to be ensured with troops upon active service when required to act individually is that they shall be able to take aim and fire in the most rapid possible manner at an object which will only present itself as a target for a limited space of time. In other words, all riflemen should be trained as sporting shots.

Lt.-Col. Gibson, president of the D. R. A., has replied, expressing pleasure and willingness to co-operate with the G.O.C. in the accomplishment of the above suggestions. He fully agrees with the reforms outlined, and is strongly in favor of increasing the ranges, and thinks much better work can be done at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards than is now done at five and six hundred. It is probable that the suggestions of the Major-General will be incorporated in the regulations governing next year's O.R.A. matches."—Ottawa Journal.

◈

Fired at Random.

F Company, Royal Scots, gave a very successful and enjoyable dance last night in Beaman's Hall.

The non-coms.' exams. in the Royal Scots are going on just now. Last Wednesday half the class took their arm drill exam. On Monday the others come up for examination.

Major MacDougall has been appointed regimental adjutant of the R.R.C.I. This is the first time that such an appointment has been made.

Major Talbot, paymaster of the Yukon contingent, has resigned his appointment. It is not likely that a successor will be appointed.

The military and naval tattoo, recently held at Melbourne, New South Wales, realized about £1,000.

The permanent force is now being equipped with the Oliver equipment. Later in the season the city corps will receive it, followed by the rural corps.

The G.G.F.G., Ottawa, have issued a circular letter to all officers commanding corps inviting their earnest consideration and active co-operation for a request to the Government to fix on a Monday within three days of the full moon in the month of October each year as Thanksgiving Day.

Captain E. H. Gamble and the officers of the Talbot gave a ball on Boxing Night to the elite of Barbados, which was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor.

Captain the Hon. H. R. C. Ward, R.A., has been appointed Staff-Captain Royal Artillery at Halifax, N.S., vice Captain G. S. Duffus, whose three years have expired.

The results of the non-com. events of the Victoria Rifles will be posted to-night at 8 o'clock in the Armory.

The 9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Quebec commenced their annual drill on Monday.

A Maxim gun class commenced on Monday at the Drill Hall, Quebec, under the instruction of Sergt. Lafleur, R.C.A.

The 8th Royal Rifles will commence annual drill this week.

Major-General Hutton will arrange for tables for eating purposes at the military camps this year. This will be a decided improvement over eating on the ground, as heretofore.

Hospital Sergeant O'Hagan, of Kingston, Hospital Sergeant Lennox, of the Toronto Infantry School, and Hospital Sergeant Adair, R.C.A., are taking a three months' course of training at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

On Monday night last, at the regular monthly meeting of the mess, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson and a deputation of the officers presentted the mess with a fine photographic group of officers of the regiment, a copy of the picture presented by the officers to the city of Portland. Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson also presented the mess with a card cabinet which he had received from Mr. Charles C. Newton, of The Hollies, Addlestone, England, formerly a captain in the Royal Scots, to be presented to the sergeants' mess of his old regiment. It is a magnificent gift.

MRS. JOS. WOODWORTH, OHIO, N. S.,

Troubled with Sick Headaches, for over a year—Laxa-Liver Pills have cured her.

Those terrible sick headaches.

How they take out every bit of life and ambition.

Bring on depression—and often end in complete mental and physical prostration.

But how to get rid of them? that's the question.

Here's the way.

Take a Laxa-Liver Pill at night before retiring.

'Twill work while you sleep without gripe or pain.

Make you feel better in the morning. Head will be clear, and that heavy feeling about the eyes will be gone.

Mrs. Joseph Woodworth, Ohio, N.S., endorses what we say:

This is her statement:

"I have been troubled with sick headache for over a year. Lately I commenced to take Laxa-Liver Pills and find they do me more good than any other medicine. They are an excellent pill, causing no pain or griping and leaving no bad after-effects."

Every Laxa-Liver Pill is guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects, or your money back. Price 25c., all druggists. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

OZONE Cures Grip.

The OZONE treatment of the GRIP is radical and telling. It cures the disease itself and the diseases it engenders.

FOR SALE—ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our Store Closes at 1 p.m. on Saturday during the Month of February.

After Stock-taking ...Sepcials!

Dress Goods Department.

100 pieces Colored Dress Goods, All Wool Cheviots, all Fancy Tweeds, Fancy Boucle, Broche and Covert Suiting. Regular value, from 50c to $2.00 per yard. During Stocktaking Sale, choice for Half Price, or 25c to $1.00 per yard.

50 Choicest Imported Dress Patterns, All Wool and Silk and Wool. Worth from $40.00 to $25.00 per pattern. Choice for Half Price, $5.00 to $12.50 per pattern.

300 yards assorted Black Fancy Dress Goods. Worth from $1.25 to $1.60 per yard. Choice of the lot for $1.00 per yard.

Silk Department.

200 yards Black Broche Silk, all Pure Silk. Cheap at $1.00. For this Sale only, 75c per yard.

2,000 yards Fancy Checked and Striped Silks, all Pure Silk, all colors. Price, only 50c per yard.

100 pieces Fancy Silks, all colors and new patterns. Worth from $1.25 to $3.00. Choice for 25 per cent. discount, for this Sale only.

Great Sale of Stocktaking Remnants, all colors, all qualities, all lengths. All marked at prices that must make them sell.

Flannel Department.

500 yards Fine Fancy All Wool French Opera Flannels, choice of colors and designs. Worth 50c. For this Sale, Half Price, 25c per yard.

2,000 yards Fancy Striped Flannelettes, all colors to select from. Stocktaking Sale Price, 12½c per yard.

500 yards Fancy Wrapper Flannelettes, best of colors, choice patterns. Choice of lot for Half Price.

Linen Department.

75 pieces Finest Irish Table Damask, all choice new designs. Worth from 1.00 to $3.00 per yard. Prices for Stocktaking Sale, from 75c to $2.25.

200 dozen Bleached Linen Damask Table Napkins, all sizes to select from. Special Stocktaking Discount of 25 per cent. off this lot.

500 Remnants of Linens of all kinds, Remnants Table Linen, Remnants Towelling, Remnants Glass Linen, Remnants Apron Linen, all Remnants of Linens from Stocktaking, marked at prices to sell them during this Sale.

Mantle Department.

50 Children's Reefers, in Navy Blue and Nap Cloth and Drab Beaver, at Half Prices. Reduced Price, from $1.93.

40 Maids' Jackets, in Navy, Black and Brown, Fancy Nap Cloth, at Half Price. Fine Jackets at $3.85. Reduced Price, $1.93.

50 Ladies' Black Jackets. Regular price, $5.50. To be cleared at $1.93.

75 Ladies' Colored Jackets, assorted colors and sizes, at Half Price.

Best Quality Fine Drab Beaver Tailor-made Jackets, lined throughout best Silk, at the following reductions: $19.50 for $14.00, $24.00 for $17.50, $9.50 for $22.50

75 Ladies' Heavy Reversible Tweed Golf Capes, marked $8.50, to be cleared at $4.25.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, cor. Metcalfe

TERMS CASH. Telephone—Up 933

COAL OIL.

"Crown Acme"

Brand is a Water-White Oil, made expressly for Family use. It is entirely free from Sulphur and gives a bright white flame without smoke or smell. Sold at a lower price than American oil.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Quotations and samples furnished to the Trade on application to

The Imperial Oil Co, Limited.

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

Telephones 532 and 899. Main. Merchants 926.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The English HOSPITAL NURSE'S RECIPE.

The Great Lung Tonic, discovered by an English Hospital Nurse, and endorsed by the British public for 10 years, now offered to Canada as a cure for CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Lung Troubles, Night Sweats, Poorness of Blood.

All Druggists, 50c and $1.00. Address—HOSPITAL NURSE REMEDY Co., Toronto.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED.

Will be sold, MONDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, (1899) at ten o'clock a.m., in the office of the undersigned notary, at No. 58 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, the immovables hereinafter described, belonging par indivis to the children, or their representatives, born of the marriage of M. Louis Joseph Alphonse Comte, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, gentleman, with Dame Marie Marguerite Sophie Hereault dit Dominique, his widow, viz.:

1.—An emplacement fronting on St. Catherine street, corner St. Urbain street, containing 54 x 60 in one line, 58.6 in the other line, with the buildings Nos. 190 and 192 St. Urbain street and 1982, 1984 and 1986 St. Catherine street, known and designated as lot number three hundred and seventy-five (375) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Lawrence Ward of the City of Montreal.

2.—An emplacement fronting on St. Philippe street, containing 43.3 x 122, with buildings Nos. 37½, 39, and 39½, being the south-east half of the lot of land known and designated under number three hundred and ninety-five (395) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Lawrence Ward, in the City of Montreal; said south half of said lot, bounded in front by said St. Philippe street; in depth, by lots numbers three hundred and eighty-one, and three hundred and eighty-two, on said plan; on one side, by lot number three hundred and ninety-four, and part of lot number three hundred and eighty-three, and on the other side by the north-west half of said lot three hundred and ninety-five.

3.—An emplacement fronting on St. Urbain street, containing 32.6 x 65, with the buildings Nos. 150 and 152, known and designated as lot number three hundred and eighty-five (385) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Lawrence Ward of the City of Montreal.

4.—An emplacement fronting on St. Urbain street, containing 21.3 x 68 to 70, with buildings Nos. 160, 162, 162a, known and designated as lot number three hundred and eighty-one (381) on the official plan and in the book of reference of the St. Lawrence Ward of the City of Montreal.

5.—An emplacement situated at the Town of Outremont, 40 x 80, known and designated as lot number fifty-six, sub-division five (56-5) in the official plan and in the book of reference of the Village of Cote des Neiges, in the County of Hochelaga.

For particulars apply to the undersigned notary.

L. BELANGER, Notary.

Montreal, 20th January, 1899.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor. Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially Grateful and comforting to the nervous and Dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd, Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Lands Office, Regina," will be received at this office until Friday, March 3rd, 1899, for the erection of a Dominion Lands Office at Regina, N.W.T.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department, at the office of Mr. D. Smith, Clerk of Works, Winnipeg, and on application to the Caretaker at the Court House, Regina.

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

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

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

By order,

E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, February 6th, 1899.

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

BINDER TWINE FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Twine," and addressed "Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," will be received until Wednesday, the 15th of February, inclusive, for the prospective output of the twine factory at the Kingston Penitentiary for the current year. The lot consists, approximately, of five hundred (500) tons of "Pure Manilla," "Mixed" and "Pure Sisal" twine, and includes the twine on hand and manufactured since the 1st of August last, as well as that which may be manufactured before the 1st of August next. The twine will be delivered f.o.b. cars Kingston, in quantities to suit the purchaser. The Penitentiary warehouse to be cleared of all twine on the 1st of August next, at which date the contract will terminate.

Terms, cash on delivery.

The quality of the twine may be ascertained by inspection at the Penitentiary warehouse.

Tenders should state the price per pound for each grade, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for two thousand dollars, payable to the Minister of Justice, which, in the event of the tender being accepted, will be retained by the Department as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the contract, and accounted for in final settlement.

DOUGLAS STEWART, Inspectotr of Penitentiaries.

Ottawa, January 12th, 1899.

Drunkenness CURED BY THE BOSTON DRUG

Can be DISSOLVED and GIVEN in TEA, COFFEE, WATER, or any kind of FOOD without the PATIENT'S knowledge; after taking one or two boxes it is impossible for the patient to use any alcoholic liquors; it destroys the diseased habit for stimulants and restores to the patient his power of resistance to temptation.

Mr. H. M. Whitney, President of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, says: "He UNHESITATINGLY endorses Boston Drug from his own observations."

The United States Health Report says: "We feel it a DUTY to add that the treatment of the Boston Drug Co. is the GREATEST CURATIVE AGENCY incident to the use of liquor that has ever come under our observation."

Boston Drug is used in nearly all the dispensaries and infirmaries in this country for restoring drunkards to their normal condition. From $2.00 to $5.00 will accomplish what it requires from $50.00 to $75.00 by using any other remedy. Cure guaranteed. Sold in drug stores. Send $1.00 for box by mail. Sample free. Boston Drug Co., 232 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Thousands drink Blue Ribbon Tea every day - Ask any of them what they think of it.

Fellow-Beings with Catarrh

Hearken unto my voice, which is no small and uncertain sound. What I say, I say with sincerity

USE ONLY

Indian Catarrh Cure

For Catarrh, Catarrhal Colds or LaGrippe.

It Has Cured Me. It Has Cured My Friends. It Will Cure You.

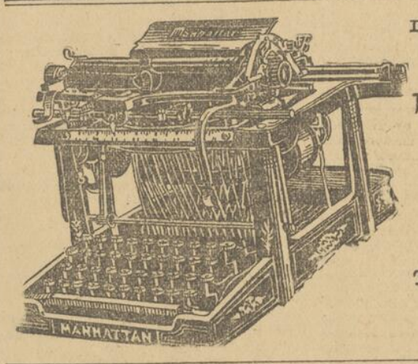
Yours truly W. JONES, Montreal.

No Poisonous Narcotics. For Internal or External Use. For Children or Adults

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT OR SEND DIRECT TO

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE CO., 146 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

PRICE—50c and $1.00 a Box.



Don't Buy a Typewriter Before Seeing

The "Manhattan"

JAMES FERRES,

Typewriter Exchange

21 BLEURY STREET.

SPRING...

New Goods are now arriving every day and the more sombre colors of Fall and Winter are now giving place to the brighter and more brilliant hues of Spring Fabrics. Amongst the newest arrivals may be seen

Organdies in pretty stripes and flowered designs, very suitable for dainty party dresses for the wee girlies, 25c and 33c.

English Prints in tasty stripes and patterns, 32 inches wide, fast colors, with all the real English wearing qualities, for blouses and dresses, 14c yard.

Tweeds. See our west St. Catherine Street window for these Genuine Home-Spun Goods, 54 inches wide, specially adapted for Bicycling and Street wear, 85c yard.

Suitings. Ripley's Mixture Suitings in 6 different colorings, splendid wearing qualities, 75c yard.

Covert Suitings. In 5 New Spring Colors, very chic and fashionable, 95c yard.

Lustres in Rich Opera Shades, Cream, Sky, Salmon, Heliotrope and Nile, for frilled petticoats or fine dress linings, 40 inches wide, 39c yard.

Blk Figured Mohairs. A fine assortment of designs at 27c, 53c & 75c yard.

Plain Black Mohairs. A good selection to choose from at 25c, 27c, 39c, 45c, 50c and 75c per yard.

Priestley's Blk Fabrics Just received as follows:

Crepoline Cords. New fashionable Goods in 2 patterns, at $1.25 yard.

Mohair Mercatelle One of the newest productions for Spring wear, 3 qualities and designs, $1.00, $1.35 and $1.50.

Self Colored Taffeta Silks 13 different colors, including Turquoise, Sky, Scarlet, Mauve, Purple and new Pink, 75c yard.

Striped Taffetas 4 colorings, at 75c yard.

Bayadere Silks New patterns and popular shades, 85c yard.

OUR LEADER IN

Black Taffetas 22 inches wide, 75c yard—is again in stock

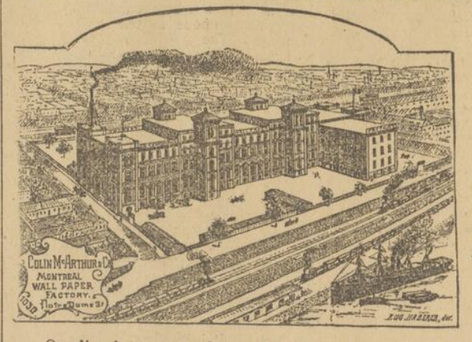
Mail Orders a Specialty. Send for Mail Order Catalogue.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2401-5 St. Catherine Street, and 166-8 Peel Street.

NEW DESIGNS OF

WALL PAPERS



For 1899.

Our line is now complete and embraces everything necessary to fill all requirements. Samples sent to the trade on application.

Orders for Spring can now be shipped on receipt.

Colin McArthur & Co., Manufacturers,

1030 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten, lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90/100 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal.

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR.)

THE past two weeks have been interesting to Montreal inasmuch as we have enjoyed the famous Cyrano de Bergerac and a return visit of Mrs. Fiske. La grippe was responsible for the non-appearance of my letter last week, and therefore a lengthy review of Cyrano, which I had intended, was not written. There is little necessity to deal further with Mr. Lee's excellent production. It was all that was claimed for it and more. The newspapers here did it full justice, and we have now to await the coming of Mansfield. Whether or not his Montreal engagement will be declared off remains to be seen.

Mrs. Fiske has given us one of the treats of the season, or, rather, four of the treats of the season. There is no American actress to-day who is the equal of this talented lady in the particular class of work she has chosen for herself. In the selections of characters Mrs. Fiske has shown greater care than any artiste that I can at present recall. And herein lies much of her power. Mrs. Fiske's "Tess" is by all odds the most brilliant performance of the week.

In connection with the engagement, Mrs. Fiske's husband, Harrison Grey Fiske, proprietor and editor of The Dramatic Mirror, has been in town since Tuesday. The Mirror is by all odds the most complete and widely read dramatic paper in the world and its editor a man of the highest repute.

* * *

We are soon to see Miss Margaret Anglin, the accomplished Toronto actress, who has met with so brilliant a success as Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac." She is to be seen in Sydney Grundy's version of "The Musketeers," now presented by H. Beerbohm Tree at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and which will be produced by the Liebler company in Montreal on March 6. James O'Neill will close his tour on March 4 to play D'Artagnan, and the cast will include Wilton Lackaye as Athos, Edmund Collier as Porthos, S. Miller Kent as Aramis, Francis Carlyle as King Louis, Harry Saint Maur as Richelieu, A. S. Lipman as the Captain, Augustus Cook as Bonancieux, Hallett Thompson as the Duke, Edmund Breese as Rochefort, Judith Berolde as the Queen, and Margaret Angun as Constance. Miss Anglin was educated at Ville Marie Convent, and has hosts of friends in this city.

* * *

Robert Taber, the husband of Miss Julia Marlowe, is very ill in London. He was to have played the part of Sydney Carton in the forthcoming production of "A Tale of Two Cities," but it is feared that his illness is of so serious a nature that this will be impossible. If Taber cannot play the part it is not improbable that the Canadian actor, Franklin McLeay, may be given the part.

McLeay has had a serious quarrel with Beerbohm Tree. It seems that Tree recently gave souvenirs at a performance of his "Three Musketeers," consisting of photographs of the principal players of his company. Either by accident or purposely, the face of McLeay was conspicuous by reason of its absence, and he was greatly incensed. He has threatened to leave the company, and has already been asked to play Sydney Carton if Taber is unable to do so.

Taber has been offered a part in Sir Henry Irving's coming production of "Robespierre," and will accept if his health permits.

* * *

News of the death of Alice Atherton yesterday was a genuine shock to those who became aware of it. Her demise is sincerely regretted for the double reason that she was a charming artist and a woman of the most endearing personality and characteristics. She was not, as many people suppose, of English birth, but was reared in Louisville, where she is still remembered as sweet and demure little Alice Hogan. Years ago she married Willie Edouin, then a grotesque comedian in the Lydia Thompson troupe.

Edouin started out in management on his own account in England, and for a time made a great deal of money. But adversity overtook him, and his wife determined to go back to the stage and see what she could do toward maintaining herself. Edward E. Rice, under whose direction Mr and Mrs. Edouin played years ago, took charge of her affairs, and succeeded in keeping her employed almost constantly at a large salary up to the time of her fatal illness.

* * *

Judging by some of the lines in "The Merchant Prince," written by a gentleman named Gross, of Chicago, I should not think that M. Rostand has any need to fear the charge of plagiarism. However, a commission was named by the United States District Court recently to take the testimony of M. Rostand in Paris, but it was believed by many, in view of the French author's previous statements, that he would refuse to make any statement and leave Mr. Mansfield to carry on the legal fight alone. It seems, however, that a cable message has been received from the secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society in Paris, conveying the assurance that, while Rostand declines to consider the claim of the Chicago author seriously, he will make a deposition out of regard for Mr. Mansfield and in order to secure him against loss.

Mr. Gross, it may be stated in this connection, does not base his suit on any similarity between his play and M. Rostand's regarded from the standpoint of literature. Certainly no one who has seen "Cyrano de Bergerac" will recall anything like the following stanza from one of the most important scenes in "The Merchant Prince":

Alas, alas; green grew the grass,
The duckies, hunting garden sass,
Fell in the trap, alas, alas!
Keeping the ducks from market, O!

Mr Gross' claim is that the copyright on the dramatic action of his play has been infringed.

* * *

Mr. M. Herrman, of Omaha, Neb., is at the Windsor hotel. Mr. Herrman represents the Orpheum Circuit of Theatres. This is distinctly a western syndicate, taking in such places as Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, etc. Its entertainments consist entirely of high class vaudeville, which is very popular in the west.

The syndicate proposes to come farther east, and Montreal is being considered as a likely city to place on the circuit. I do not think, however, that, as far as this city is concerned, the extension east will ever go into effect. In the first place, the syndicate is not likely to build a new theatre—it would rather secure one of those now in existence. It certainly could not get Her Majesty's and the Academy is equally out of the market. The Queen's will soon be a thing of the past, and as far as the present Theatre Francais building is concerned it would not be wanted. The Royal is in safe hands, so I see no theatre for Mr. Herrman; and, besides, Montreal doesn't want an exclusively high class vaudeville show. We are getting our share as it is.

* * *

The management of Her Majesty's theatre is making a much needed alteration in the foyer, or entrance. It has already been pointed out that the entrance hall was altogether too small, even though the crowds be not very large. The wall to the left as you enter is being torn down and the room used as a smoking room turned into the entrance. I don't know where the smokers will be put, but that is a secondary consideration. Anyway, cigarette smokers shouldn't be given a chance to smoke, and the men of cigars and pipes haven't time between acts.

* * *

I am in receipt of the menu card of the annual supper of the employes, including stock company, of the Theatre Franca's. The drive was to Peloquins, Back River, on Saturday week. If the affair was in keeping with the menu card it was first class. These pretty lines (forming an acrostic, Theatre Francais) were written by Mr. Walton Townsend and printed on the card:

Then fill your glasses again this year,
"Here's to ourselves" once more;
"Eat, drink and be merry," and full of
good cheer,
And stand ready to shout "Encore."
To-night "eutre-nous" let's try to forget
Rehearsals and "sets" with their
worry and fret;
Escape for a time the cares which beset,
(We employes of the old "Francais.")
For we're here to-day and there to-
morrow,
Racing through life with its joy and
sorrow;
And so we'll be happy and enjoy this
good "spread,"
Not forgetting, of course, the thanks
we owe "Ned."
Come, gather around and respond to this
toast,
And don't let's "knock" and don't
let's "roast,"
In the years to come, but hope they'll
bring
"Success to us all," and thatos—"every-
thing."

* * *

It is practically settled now that the New Orleans opera company will come to Her Majesty's, where they will perform for several weeks. In the meantime the company will tour for several weeks in the United States. If they come to Montreal, and it is altogether probable they will, the company will be in charge of Mr. Arthur Durieu, formerly of the Theatre Francais opera company, with whom Mr. Charley, the director of the New Orleans troupe, has made complete arrangements.

The company is billed to appear in St. Louis, Missouri, about the 25th inst., and will come northward, playing in many of the principal cities. Montrealers have a treat in store.

* * *

So we are going to have "The Turtle" on the 27th of this month. At last we shall have an opportunity of witnessing this much talked of production with its risque disrobing scene. Of course everyone will wan to go, even if it is just to be in a position to warn others. A friend of mine who saw it in New York says it isn't nearly as suggestive as "A Bit of Old Chelsea." Well! it wou'dn't need to be any more so. That was quite near enough for me. Sadie Martinot and the original cast is coming.

* * *

Dear Paul Pry,—If it is permissible to criticize a critic allow me to say that your theatrical columns contain too much of the doings on the stage of the United States and Europe and not enough about our local affairs. Let us have some causeries about our playhouses and players here, especially the stock comapny, who by the members permanent residence here will be considered our town's folk, in contrast to the wandering troops who only come here to rake in the shekels to be spent somewhere else. Further, the theatre-goers would be interested in peeps behind our local scenes and a little gossip about the players' private life, without touching sore points or exposing possible skeletons. Now, don't publish this letter if you consider it a piece of impertinence. I merely throw out a friendly suggestion, for although I am old enough to be your father, I am quite aware of the fact that you probaply have forgotten more about theatrical affairs than I ever knew, or will know.

H. Nasmusser.

Merci beaucoup. Suggestions are always welcome. You shouldn't admit that you are forty years old.

* * *

Notes.

Olga Nethersall will soon produce Max O'Rell's "The Prince of Wealth."

Kingston, Ont., is building a fine theatre to replace the one burned a few months ago.

Another "Cyrano de Bergerac" company is to start out. Willard Newell is to play the title role.

Theodore Kreamer is writing a new play for Paul Gilmore, entitled An Actor's Romance. The role to be played by Mr. Gilmore is that of an actor.

Little Marguerite Ferguson, who made such a hit at the Francais a few weeks ago has been engaged by Geo. W. Lederer for a tour of Australia.

This is Bobby Henders birthday. "Here's to you and your friends and may you live long and prosper," and may you see another 43 years.

While Julia Arthur was in Boston a wild rumor came from New York to the effect that she and her husband, B. P. Cheney, had differed in regard to retaining a repertoire of standard plays. It was promptly denied. "A Lady of Quality" did by far the biggest business of the engagement.

Harrington Reynolds, who is a great Montreal favorite, is to play Lord Nevelle with Henry Miller in "Heartsease."

Apropos of Ola Nethersole's departure in dressing Camille in the costumes of the period when the play was written, it is interesting to recall that the idea is not original. Sarah Bernhardt did the piece in this manner at the Renaissance, in Paris, on Sept. 30, 1896.

Joseph Jefferson will rejoin his company on April 2 for a tour of five weeks.

Reginald DeKoven will compose three musical numbers for "The Man in the Moon," which will reopen the Olympia Music Hall, New York, on April 3.

Charles Coghlan will present his new Drama of the French Revolution at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, on April 10.

Ada Gray, of East Lynne fame, and Charles F. Tingay, her husband, have returned from England, after a two years' tour of Great Britain.

The Henry Lee company, of Syracuse, N.Y., was incorporated last week at Albany, and capitalized at $4,000, to produce Cyrano de Bergerac, with Mr. Lee in the title role.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Teddy—(1) They are not related; (2) Photos are not for sale; (3)They were not married.

Veda T.—He is not married. A Protestant. The second named gentleman will not be back.

"A writer in a paper.—The lady and gentleman referred to are not man and wife. The other two gentlemen are not married.

Dorothy C.—She is not a professional actress. Mr. McGrane is not a widower. I don't know anything about Mr. Corrigan. Mr. McGrane is not an orangeman.

"Billl."—Address Miss Hope, care Dramatic Mirror, New York. The matter you refer to is not decided upon.

Old Reader.—Cyrano's explanation of a kiss was as follows:

A kiss, when all is said, what is it?
An oath sworn nearer by; a promise made
With greater certainty; a vow which
seeks
To make itself more binding; a rosy dot
Placed on the "i" in loving; 'tis a secret
Told to the mouth instead of to the ear;
A moment of the infinite, which makes
A sound like the humming of bees' wings;
A greeting like the sweet breath of a
flower;
A way to feel the heart beat for a space,
And taste the soul a moment on the lips.

Jeff.—"The Great Song of the Nations" is Mr. Smith's title of the song in "The Three Dragoons" to which you refer.

Tommy.—The Monument National could not be secured for that purpose.

L. Padre.—Smoking will be permitted, but as the entertainment is in opposition to a by-law, I do not see that the theatre you refer to will be allowed to remain open very long.

Paul Pry.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A Correspondent who Believes There Should Be a Commission to Inquire Into Civil Service Reforms.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Your correspondent "King or no King" makes a good suggestion—that there should be a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the whole condition of the civil service. The Bourinot incident and other circumstnaces furnish abundant proof that we have at Ottawa a legion of public servants drawing large salaries who have little or nothing to do. Clerk Bourinot draws no less than $3,400 for not more than four months' work. The rest of the year he is running about the country airing his opinions upon matters with which he has no concern. I am assured that were a commission appointed, which would perform its duties without fear, favor or affection, it could effect economies reaching up to a very high figure. There should be a weeding out of all the incapable and unnecessary members of the staff. They are only in the way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed the spirit with which he is animated when, at the commencement of the present Parliament, he lopped off the members' boxes of stationery, thereby effecting a saving, it is said, of $10,000. He has now a chance of accomplishing greater and more far-reaching reforms, and the people who have placed him where he is, and who have confidence in him, look to him to do his duty.

Duncan MacGregor.

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1899.

Distribution of Sample Cereals.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—For the past ten years systematic efforts have been made to increase the average returns and to improve the quality of the cereals and other important farm crops grown in Canada by an annual distribution from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa of samples of seed of the best and most promising sorts. These varieties have been first tested at the Experimental Farms, and only those which have proven to be the very best have been chosen for this distribution. The samples sent out have contained three pounds each, and every precaution has been taken to have the seed in every instance thoroughly clean and true to name, and the packages have been sent free through the mails. Those who have received such samples and grown them with care have usually had at the end of the second year enough seed to sow a large area, and in this manner careful farmers all over the Dominion have been gradually replacing any inferior and less productive sorts which they have been growing in the past with superior varieties, possessing greater vigor.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, another such distribution is being made this season, consisting of samples of oats, barley, spring wheat, field peas, Indian corn and potatoes. These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally. Lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered, and only one sample in all can be sent to each applicant. Applications should be addressed to the director of Experimental Farms, and may be sent any time before the 15th of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will kindly mention the sort of variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the sort asked for be exhausted, some other good variety will be sent in its place.

Wm. Saunders,
Director.

Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Feb. 9th, 1889.

SIX WEEKS IN PAIN DUNGEON.

A Confirmed Invalid From Acute Rheumatism—South American Rheumatic Cure Gives Him His Liberty.

Geo. England, of Chatham, N.B., is a carpenter and ship-builder by trade. Through exposure to all kinds of weather he contracted a most acute form of rheumatism. His joints swelled and stiffened and he was laid up in his bed for six weeks. After doctors had failed to relieve him he tried South American Rheumatic Cure, and to use his own words, "In 24 hours after I had commenced taking the remedy the pain all left me, the swelling subsided and to-day I am a cured man." Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild's Will.

By the will of the late Baron Rothschild he bequeaths £100,000 to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, founded in memory of his lamented wife.

The deceased Baron has also bequeathed £5,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £1,000 to the St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, and £1,000 to the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton Road.

Baron Ferdinand directs that his yacht "Rona" is to be sold, and of the proceeds £2,000 are to be given to the National Lifeboat Institution, and the balance to be distributed among the following charitable institutions: Shipwrecked Mariner's Society, Royal Alfred Belvedere Institution, Home for Friendless and Aged Seamen, Dreadnought Hospital for the Sick of all Nations, Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Sailor's Orphan Girls' Home, Southampton Seamen's Orphanage for Boys, Merchant Seamen's Orphanage Asylum, and Sailor's Home, Southampton. The nine seamen's charities will, it is anticipated, jointly benefit to the extent of upwards of £20,000.

Sculpture.

"I think I could have been a sculptor," remarked Whinger, in the bosom of his family.

"Do you, now? Just think of that," exclaimed Mrs. Whinger admiringly.

"Yes," continued the great man musingly, "all it needs, you see, is a big hunk of stone, and then you just knock off what you don't want, and that's all!"—Judy.

The blood is made pure and the system kept clear of impurities by the daily use of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt,

an English preparation. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

ABOUT THE MORMON COLONY IN CANADA

There Is No Polygamy—An Irrigation Colony Which Is Prospering in Southern Alberta—The Mormon Creed.

Cardston, Southern Alberta, Jan. 24.—(Correspondence of Toronto Globe.)—This is the Mormon settlement, but it may be well to say, before the reader has time to grow indignant, that the Mormonism which flourishes here is Mormonism minus polygamy. Polgamy—plurality the Mormons call it—was no part of the deposit of Mormonism originally delivered by Joseph Smith; it was not established until near the close of Smith's career, and was abandoned in Utah and elsewhere in the United States, so, at least, one is assured, when the Supreme Court at Washington pronounced it illegal. Here in Canada it has never been established at all.

The first amendment to the United States constitution provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." When Joseph Smith introduced polygamy—as said, it was not one of the original articles of faith, though the Book of Mormon permitted and expressed approval of it—the Mormons held that it was protected as an integral part of their religion by this section. The alleged advantages of polygamy were that it provided homes for the preponderating number of young women who flocked to the Mormon standard; did away with the social evil, the damnosa hereditas of Christian communities; and furnished population for their Promised Land, then a wilderness, just as it had been found useful for the same purpose in the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, when the earth was young. The Mormon leaders fought for years for what they regarded as their constitutional right to practice polygamy, but finally gave up the institution when the Supreme Court went against them. The agitation for the expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts from Congress, not for being a Mormon, but for being a polygamist, makes it clear that Americans do not believe polygamy has been abandoned to this day. However that may be, it is not practiced among the Mormons of southern Alberta. I cannot even find evidence for the assertion, freely made by the Gentiles of Lethbridge and Pincher Creek, that some of the richer Cardston Mormons have one wife here, and a second, third or fourth in Utah or Wyoming.

Sketch of Mormonism.

The Mormons hereabouts hail principally from Utah, Missouri and Wyoming, with a sprinkling of recruits form eastern Canada and the United Kingdom, and number 2,000 souls. Next year 1,000 more are coming. They hope to found a "nation of righteousness unto the Lord," that shall occupy the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains from the international boundary as far north as Calgary, and eastward to the Cypress Valley, and without doubt they are making a promising start.

The book of Morman is their Bible. Away back in Old Testament times one Nephi built a ship and sailed across the Atlantic to America, which he peopled. Some time afterwards a portion of the people, the Lamanites or dark-skins, rose against the Nephites proper. After the Resurrection in Palestine, Jesus appeared to the Nephites and taught them many things. Ultimately the Lamanites overcame the Nephites and exterminated them, but not before the Nephite prophet, Mormon, had written his Book on plates of gold and buried it, about A. D., 420, along with divination or interpretation crystals, Urim and Thummin, in the Hill of Cumorah, neaer Rochester, where it was miraculously found by Joseph Smith and given to the world in English dress in 1830.

The book is supposed to be a supplement to the Old and New Testaments, and treats, in a somewhat dreary way, of faith, original sin, the work of Christ, marriage, the dead eternal life, the organization of the Church of Latter Day Saints and so on. It teaches that God reveals Himself to-day, as in days of old, through the mouth of prophets, through sacred ordinances, the promptings of conscience and the works of nature; all the dead, whether they die in the Lord or not, have a chance of eternal happiness, and there is a living communion of saints, which seems to include a belief in spiritualism and communication with the dead. Such, in a few words, is the Mormon creed—that is to say what they are expected and supposed to believe.

A Practical Creed.

But I fancy their practical religion, the thing which keeps them Mormons, is conviction that the Mormon Church is a first-rate agency for enabling a man to get on in this world. The practical side of the faith, in short, is the inculcation of sobriety, industry and thrift, with the help which the organization extends to those who join it. A Welsh miner, earning a pound a week most of it spent in the beer-house, joins the Mormons, is transplanted to Southern Alberta and placed on a farm, encouraged to work, save money and abstain from drink, supplied with funds to give him a start, given the benefit of co-operative buying on a large scale of the commodities he needs and of the experience of others in selling to the best advantage, as well as in turning his land to the best account—this man soon becomes rich by comparison with his former squalor, and is prepared to assert in the face of all mankind that Mormonism is divine; at any rate it has done for him what, under the conditions of Gentile life in England or Wales, would have been simply impossible. The inference is that the Christian churches might possibly get a firmer hold of the people if it were in their power to take the mechanic poor from cities and transform them into farmers. Only it is essential to the success of the experiment that those who undertake it should be, not mere faddists and dreamers but, like the Mormon leaders, shrewd, hard-headed, practical men who understand their business, and know no such word as fail.

No religion is wholly lacking in good—

Which has not taught weak wills how
much they can?
Which has not fallen on the dry heart
like rain?
Which has not cried to sunk, self-weary
man,
"Thou must be born again!"

Without entering further upon the religious aspect of Mormonism, it is enough to say that, judged by its material fruits, it must be a tolerably good religion. Of course, that is a low standard whereby to judge of any religion, since all have for their end, not the material but the spiritual well-being of men. At all events the Mormons are among the very best settlers in the North-West. This will not be disputed by anyone who has been at Cardston and seen the high average of comfort that already prevails and the bright promise for the future.

Scientific Irrigation.

They are farmers who do not want rain, who regard rain along with thunder and lightning, as something to be dreaded. They farm by irrigation. The drier the season the better, since their calculations of the quantity of water requisite for producing a good crop of hay or coarse grains are not interfered with. Rain may easily spoil a crop, as well as burst their ditches, whereas if there is no rain they can regulate growth to a nicety. In Utah they have reduced irrigation to a science, and the experience acquired there stands them in good stead in this part of Canada, where the rainfall is light, but rivers and streams plentiful.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, better known as the Galt Company, has sold 100,000 acres of land to the Alberta Irrigation Company with the right to purchase 150,000 acres more, and the latter has commenced operations, the main task being the construction of a canal sixty miles in length, running from a point near Lethbridge into the Cardston or Lee's Creek settlements, which is to be the feeder of innumerable ditches traversing the prairie on each side. Mr. Sifton has given the enterprise a lift, not by bonusing it, but by cancelling the cost of surveys, amounting to a considerable sum, which the Galt Company owed the Government. The Irrigation Company gets the land for that much less than the ordinary price. The Mormons who are coming in the spring will find employment at navvying and teaming, and will ultimately settle along the canal; in fact, Mormons will occupy the entire region before long. There is a good deal of Mormon money in the canal project. The leaders are well-to-do and able to draw on Utah when necessary. All hands, leaders as well as followers, pay so much of their earnings into a common fund, which is used for the common benefit. It is alleged by Gentiles that they pay tribute to the church in Utah, which means that a lot of money is lost to Canada. This, I am assured, is an error. No money is sent to Utah, except to repay loans advanced to the Canadian colony.

Co-operative Industry.

When they reached Great Salt Lake in 1847, the Mormons, in the words of Orson Pratt, saint and apostle, found there could be "no agriculture without irrigation and no irrigation without combination." A stream was dammed by the joint exercitions of a number of families, each of which had its portion of the land thus irrigated, and the cattle were tended in a common herd. A somewhat similar system exists in all their colonies, in Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming, Missouri, Southern Alberta. But they are not Socialists or Communists; the results of each man's industry constitute his individual property. They have no hotels or saloons; they do not drink intoxicants, and when they go on a journey carry provisions with them, and camp on the prairie. They are organizing public schools under the education act of the Territories, and have obtained a municipal charter for Cardston, the civic government being vested largely in an official known as the overseer. They are great believers in drainage, clean streets and clean houses; when they can afford it they are going to erect public baths. They also believe in dancing as an amusement; the Cardston paper, a robust weekly, frequently describes the prowess of Bishop This and Elder So-and-So in tripping it till daylight. An hour ago a number of young people driving to a ball made night ring with the old Salt Lake hymn:

Let the chorus still be sung,
Long live Brother Brigham Young,
And blessed be the Vale of Deseret—ret
—ret,
And blessed be the Vale of Deseret!

The British Columbia Market.

The Mormons raise hay, oats, horses, cattle, sheep, butter, cheese and eggs. The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway gave some of them work as teamsters, and furnished all a market for their produce. The fact should not be lost sight of that the settlement of Southern Alberta has been rendered possible by the building of this road and the opening of the markets of British Columbia to the farmers and ranch-men. The British market is too far off ever to be a lucrative market for the bulky products, hay and butter, second-grade cattle and sheep grown here. The United States market is close by, but the United States tariff excludes the Canadian settler. The Galt Railway carries coal from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana, but the farmers cannot surmount the barricade of the Dingley duties—on hay four dollars a ton, potatoes twenty-five cents a bushel, eggs five cents a dozen, butter six cents a pound, cheese six cents a pound, cattle of first quality 27 1-2 per cent. ad val., oats 15 cents a bushel, etc. Between the distant British market and the barred American market, the settler is between the devil and the deep sea. The only market he has is that of southern British Columbia, with which he is now connected by rail.

"I am a free trader," said a leading Mormon to me yesterday, "but facts are ugly things. Take sheep. Montana shipped 515,000 sheep in 1898, that is, exported them beyond her boundaries. We cannot raise sheep for the wool in Alberta. The only market for the wool is the United States market, but the duty is 11 and 12 cents per pound, according to class, which is prohibitory. We cannot send live sheep to England, or even dead mutton; the distance is too great. If we send them to the States, the sheep as lambs have to pay 75 cents and as yearlings $1.50 per head in duty, whilst as dead mutton they have to pay two cents a pound. We can raise sheep with considerable profit, however, as mutton for the British Columbia market. But if that market is to be relegated to the farmers of Idaho and Washington, what is to become of us? You may say, What about the British Columbia miner; isn't he to be allowed to buy in the cheapest market? But please remember this is a question which Americans never ask themselves. If you were to put it to them that they are wronging the miners of Butte by maintaining such crushing duties on Canadian mutton and other commodities, they would set you down as a dangerous type of cosmopolitan. They rigorously shut us out of their markets, and if we are not to be permitted to enjoy the Canadian market, small as it is, we shall have to return, I fear, to our old homes in the United States, and Southern Alberta will remain a desert."

I am offering no opinion of my own, one way or the other, but merely recording public opinion as I find it here at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton.

Are Good Settlers.

The Mormons, like all other Northwest settlers, speak highly of the Department of the Interior under the management of Mr. Sifton and his deputy, Mr. Smart. Their letters receive prompt attention and their wants are understood; himself a Northwest man, the Minister is in full sympathy with the settler, simply because he knows all about life and the trials of pioneering on the plains.

Some persons fear that the Mormons will become and remain an exclusive community in Canada, just as they have done in Utah. There does not appear to be much danger of that. The exclusiveness in Utah arose from the practice of polygamy, which formed a great gulf between them and their Gentile neighbors, and led to fears of fighting and lynching, or, as a Mormon would say, of persecution and martyrdom. Joseph Smith was lynched. Here, where polygamy does not exist, there is no dividing wall, none at least sufficiently powerful to resist the forces that make for homogeneousness in every society of men. The establishment of the Public School system among the Mormons is a hopeful sign. The Public School is the hopper into which the foreign elements in the United States pass, and a good American emerges. It will be so, no doubt, with the Mormons here. They will be good Canadians before long. Meanwhile, as said before, they are already among the very best settlers in the Northwest.

AN OPEN LETER

Addrssed to Mr. Marchand, Premier of Quebec, to His Ministry and to Hon. Members of Both Houses of the Legislature.

Sirs,—It is painful but true that municipal government in Montreal has been a failure. All feel certain that with an honest administration the revenue would suffice.

The columns of the Herald and other journals day by day disclose scandal after scandal, and no pretence is made at denying them by the aldermen. They are the hourly subject of conversation at the street corners, and all wonder if the Legislature does not read of them.

We appeal to you to save us. The real remedy is three commissioners, not aldermen, with a high property qualification and a guarantee bond. They should have their salaries at stake, and could be more easily watched than ten times their number of aldermen.

A board of control of aldermen is next best, but far inferior.

If we could get the aldermen to be what they were intended to be, judicial and advisory, and not the personal distributors of patronage, the leaks would at once stop, and a superior class of men be induced to enter the council.

There is a vast amount of humbug about this new charter. It, in a large measure, was created to draw attention from these leaks. There is precious little of new in it.

We have never lacked laws. What we have lacked is common honesty and common sense.

A short amendment limiting and controlling the borrowing power, by putting it in the hands of the majority in number and value of property owners, as in the country parts to-day, and giving us three commissioners as above is all the new charter unfortunate Montreal wants.

I trust the French papers will kindly copy this, as on French-Canadian votes in the Legislature depends our salvation.

Yours, etc.,
"One who has watched the corporation for very many years."

Peace

(By Ella Walton, Ottawa.)

Out of the shadows, born of the night,
Out of the mist-clouds that steal the
light,
Came in one mellow, golden bar,
The gleam from a hidden far-off star.

Tossed on a sea of wild waves that beat
Serpent forms of growth around my feet,
I gathered one tangled, green-gold strand,
That anchored me safely to the land.

Bought with the refuse of dust and soil,
With nights of unrest and days of toil,
Come the soothing thoughts that bring
me peace,
That bid the clamorous turmoil cease.
—National Magazine.

"Take up the white man's burden,"
Thou faint suburban soul;
Oh, yes, load up the scuttle
And carry in the coal.
—Chicago Record.

THE MONEY SAVED ON POSTAGE

Is now being placed to good advantage by many mercantile houses in procuring a higher grade of correspondence stationery. A thorough business man sees the advantage of purchasing stationery that harmonizes, knowing that

THE ENVELOPE PROCLAIMS THE FIRM.

If it is made of colored paper and encloses a letter written upon white paper, strangers form a poor impression of the concern it represents. Ask your stationer to show you our many grades of White Smooth Finished Writings with Envelopes to match. If he does not handle our unequalled goods, write for samples.

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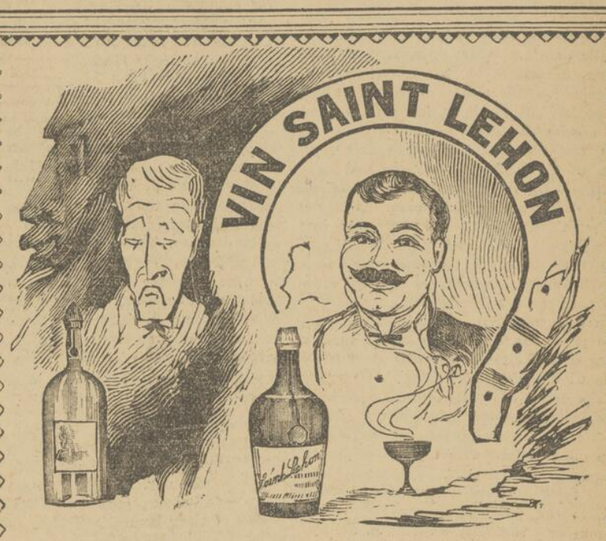

Is a Natural Tonic and Nutrient Wine, recommended by the Foremost Medical Men for anaemia, Paleness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Influenza, Grippe, Consumption. On account of its tissue-building properties it is invaluable to convalescents and invalids.

Sold by all Druggists.

O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt

The best cannot be too good, especially if you are sick.

Leading doctors all over Canada pronounce O'Keefe's the best Liquid Extract of Malt made. If you are run down and need a tonic, try a few bottles, it will surely do you good.

Price 25c. per bottle; 30c. per dozen allowed for the empty bottles when returned.

Refuse all substitutes said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent. TORONTO

RINGING THE KNELL OF BILIOUSNESS.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Are an Absolute Cure.

They Remove the Cause of the Complaint—Regulate the Action of the Liver and the Secretions of Bile, and Thus Prevent and Cure the Disease.

The Bilious person is easily known. Biliousness places its mark on its victim as soon as it attacks him.

The sallow, sickly complexion, the yellowish tint of the eyeballs, and the haggard, almost consumptive appearance mark the sufferer from too much bile.

It is strange that so many thousands suffer from this complaint, when a cure can be so easily obtained.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Biliousness in a remarkably short time. Their effect on the liver is instantaneous. The very first dose taken has an appreciable effect.

The effect of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets on the Liver is to restrain its action to natural bounds, and thus cause the secretion of just as much bile as is needed for the perfect working of the digestive system.

When the Liver works too rapidly, too much bile is secreted. The surplus quantity overflows into the blood, and this condition is known as Biliousness.

It will be seen that, by curtailing and regulating the formation of bile, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets positively and absolutely prevent, and cure this distressing complaint.

The cure is permanent, too. It is not necessary to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for ever, nor for a year, to get rid of Biliousness permanently. A short treatment will cure it for all time.

The use of a single box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will prove the truth of these claims.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or are sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

Quebec under a blue sky and a summer sun, may be more beautiful than Quebec in February, but the snow and ice and frost, the scudding snow-clouds and the great gray sky with the yellow sun gleaming out now and again has a distinct and fascinating loveliness. The terrace walk has something of martyrdom in it, but the view of the city huddled beneath the cliff, the snowy wastes, the dark river with the ice-cakes rocking on it and the gray and white of Levis opposite, pay for the nipping of Jack Frost and the unwelcome attentions of an energetic wind.

At every turn monuments and inscriptions lead you back to the glorious, the sorrowful or the merely curious past. Quebec glories in its past and finds much delight in exhibiting the remnants of it to the tourists who make of it in summer their happy hunting ground. Its present has probably been hampered, as its future is, by the very greatness of its past. The old that should be swept away is preserved by the same sentiment which keeps intact the old that is really worth the keeping. A Quebec lady told me rather sorrowfully that the picturesqueness was being destroyed by the electric cars. However, as a car pulled us up a terrible hill, it was in my heart to disagree with her.

Driving out to Wolfe's Cove and in by Sillery, through Spencerwood and along Grand Allee sounds very cold, especially with a powdery snowstorm and the same energetic wind. But it was not cold, except for the noses and eyes, which were left out for breathing purposes and to admire the scenery. Such odd houses we saw—old, old ones, all snuggled up against the cliff for protection and some propped up to keep them from falling face downward in the road. Slipping through the wood, it was very quiet, just the jingle of bells and the shuddering of those ghosts of the summer, the faded beech leaves. The fir trees held the snow on their branches. Even the maple and elm had powdered ridges of white, and the pine trees looked a little hoary, but sang all the winter songs they knew while the wind accompanied them.

The driver showed us where Montgomery fell, where the landslide was, where Wolfe led his men up the cliff, and where the pillar topped with helmet and sword stands to his memory. Perhaps it is a good thing, perhaps it is sacrilege, but it strikes the now-comer as rather incongruous that they play baseball on the historic Plains of Abraham.

—

In an old second-hand shop where we went to enquire for brass candlesticks, snuffers or tray, the greasy proprietor took one look at us, heard "brass," and hurried off to look up the brass knockers for which the American tourists search the city in summer. Later on, when he would stand still long enough to be talked to he changed his tactics, laid aside the quaint old knockers and brought to light some old battered trash which one member of the party was delighted with, and at which the man thereof promptly scoffed.

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Early in the morning, before Quebec lie-abed friends who had not been pushed towards an early breakfast by an inconsiderate sleeper, were visible, we found the Basilica, a fempting bit of long ago. From the ceiling hung the late Cardinal's hat, and the little bit of red swinging so high above the heads of the worshippers gave an eerie feeling. It was a ghostly reminder of the littleness of all greatness, and the evanescence of both good and ill.

The church was very proud of its Cardinal, for one of the worshippers came to explain the red hat to us, and then to invite us to inspect the church thoroughly, and to look well at the paintings. The Van Dyck seemed the treasure of the collection, but of equal interest were the verger's treasures beyond. He showed the priceless priestly robes presented to the church by Louis XIV. Its brocade is a little worn, the lustre of its gold is a little dimmed, but enough of the grandeur remains to make one look very reverently at it. The vestments are so carefully guarded and there are so many of them that one wonders how they can ever be remembered, and reflects on the serious consequences of a fire.

Another treasure was a chalice, given by a pope, I forget how many years ago. It had a golden bowl and was set in a marvellously beautiful stand of beaten silver. Two hundred years more the little children and the middle aged and the old have come and gone, and always the church doors were open for them, except when fire compelled alterations and rebuilding.

The English cathedral's chief beauty is its memorial windows, and its chief interest, apart from its age, the fact that the Duke of Richmond is buried at the foot of the chancel. The old pews, the worn floor, the dingy furnishings are all forgotten once the eyes are raised to the splendid stained glass. It is the warmth and the benediction of the building.

Notre Dame des Victoires has its own attraction—the eminent one of having passed through troublous times and inscriptions tell of its many dangers and misfortunes.

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To the stranger, the Battery, the citadel and the city wall, with its gateways, are very attractice. They sound a drum-beat over the picturesqueness of everything else. The guns look remarkably dangerous, but are, after all, only Quebec's play things, for Quebec is a child of war and must have her accustomed toys about her.

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"This is a hill," said my friend the Quebecker, who had heard me say that Montreal streets had bumps and hollows in them. And it was a hill. Montreal must retire in the matter of break-neck hills and steps. We speculated as we watched a poor horse straining up with a load of ice, as to what he would think if he were suddenly transplanted to nice level Toronto streets, where horses have smooth going and the roads to themselves, because pedestrians can walk on the foot pavements instead of in the streets. We decided he would believe in a horse's heaven.

—

We came up Sous le Cap and down Champlain and looked along Little Champlain streets, and found that the snowy winter day, though it might keep the people indoors, gave us the sizes and shapes of their houses, and even the traditional washing flopping on a line across the street. Some of the wee houses look very rickety, and in one case a prop was doing double duty—preventing one house from falling forward and the other from falling back.

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At the Legislature there was a great deal of good humor, and discussion, and apparently, very little accomplished. The young sergeant-at-arms was kept very busy putting the mace to bed on its crimson couch, and waking it up again, as the Speaker moved in or out of his chair. The Speaker's gallery in the House is on the floor, and the ladies who attend the sittings have continuous chattings with their friends from the benches. Far up in the gallery was a grey-haired, gray-whiskered old man. He was paying much attention to the affairs of the House, and most of us below were paying attention to him. "Rip Van Winkle," suggested some one, and the name fitted him well. After a little he donned a white fur coat and drifted towards the door, the most picturesque being we had seen in picturesque Quebec. The Assembly was very gorgeous, and a little garish, with its red hangings and furnishings. It was all in quietness, too, for the Upper House was not sitting.

The Chateau Frontenac, with its quaint courtyard, arched entrance, and Keystone old and oddly-shaped, with the mystic Maltese cross inlaid, with its tapestried walls, its specially woven brocades and specially constructed furniture, is a marvellous presentation of old times come again. The dining-room floor and fireplace were almost as interesting as the dining-room tables. The first is in a zig-zag pattern of oak, the second a delightful combination of wood, brass and iron.

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"Are you seeing Quebec?" the kind friends asked.

"No, only peeping at it. Six months with hard labor would be required to really see it."

And that is the truest thing that can be said. In fact, it might be made a year; for surely the varying seasons must make it a changing city—as they capture it in turn. For the very first peep it was good to see it in winter, with its fur-wrapped population, its queer odd sleighs and the carioles, which we call by another name.

Under the snow the city is mysterious, vague, promising much for those who visit it in warmer weather, when the northern spring has wakened it, the northern summer warmed it, or the northern autumn nipped its woods and fields into the tawny and ro shades which we revel in each year.

There were no hills in the snow-storm, but we felt with our eyes for them, and perhaps they were even grander, more mysterious and more beautifully tinted with rare blue shades, to the mental vision, than they could have been to the physical eyes.

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And now to return to Montreal: What a jumble of furs people are wearing this year, and what a blessing it is to the woman with odd pieces of different kinds. She trims her coat with one, sticks another kind in her hat, wears a muff or a pair of gauntlets of another description, and feels fairly well provided for, and not a bit the crazy-patchwork she looks to those who live up to the one-woman-one-fur idea. They told me in a Quebec fur-shop that coon and sealskins were both advancing in price, by the way, and this fact should be made much of, to husbands and the purse-bearing relatives. A wolf-skin coat sounds odd, but it is, after all, quite presentable, and has merits of novelty. However, it need not be mentioned to the p. b. relatives, for its cost is only twenty-five dollars. The happy possessor of white fox and red fox and blue fox muffs and neck-gear are very stylish, quite in company with the chinchilla maidens but the mink and Krimmer and Alaska sable folks comfort themselves about their comfortable but less stylish garments by snuggling into the warmth and saying contentedly, "they're warm anyway."

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"Dear me," a New York bride said, "how lovely your snow is, and it's all so new to us. We've been sleighing all the time. And people say," she continued, laughingly, "that it's such a pity we cannot see the city in summer;" but the snow is just what we want," and she trotted away with her chilblained feet for another of these novelties—sleigh-rides.

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The candor of some people is only in connection with the affairs and shortcomings of other people.

Some folks are so afraid of being impulsive, or enthusiastic, that they cultivate an absent-mindedness which borders on stupidity.

You could never make the woman in the shabby dress believe she looks well. The tout ensemble is beyond the one who knows where the shortcomings and the darns and the dowdiness are.

Now is the time for the woman who can do nothing in summer because it is too hot to tell you with an unvaried whine that it is "too cold."

Isn't it odd thatthe week that was to have been the busiest is the one Dame Fortune always selects to send you on a flying journey.

When you meet someone who declares the world has abused them, you can be sure you are talking to a lazy, a shiftless or a selfish person. But don't grumble at them, for some of us even in this climate live in glass houses.

A woman who lives in a flat says the day her washing is hung out is the day the people above decide to either get in coal or scrub the gallery over her clothes-line. Result: Difficulty with Bridget.

Chats With Correspondents.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. 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 carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

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D.M.P.—Ardent, daring, self-willed, fairly methodical and curious.

Phoenix.—Courageous, affectionate, with good executive ability, clear judgment and sincerity.

Sunflower.—Decisive, energetic, unassuming, orderly and ambitious.

Jumbo.—Somewhat indecisive, thoughtful, cheerful, dignified and self-controlled.

Bridget.—Independent, ardent, merry, original and fairly self-controlled.

Mabel.—Sincerity, self-reliance, industry, affection and vivacity are shown in this writing.

Lottie R.—This indicates some carelessness, candor, self-consciousness and prudence.

Rachel S.—Your writing shows punctuality, fervid imagination, decision, energy, industry and self-control.

Burt.—Ambition, sensitiveness, sympathy, ardent nature and originality.

Stenographer.—1. The door should make no difference. 2. I would not, if I were you, skate with anyone whose identity I was not positive. 3. He should not pay her car-fare. 4. The prettiest costumes, in my opinion, are national ones. Greek peasant, Normandy peasant, Italian and Austrian are dainty, and the Spanish dress lends itself very coquettishly to carnival-time. You are probably very vivacious, energetic, faithful in friendship, cheerful, ambitious, sincere and a little self-willed. You could not be called a flirt.

Marjorie M. S.—Would like to know the author of the lines:

"Alas, how easily things go wrong,
A sigh too deep or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again."

Your writing shows resolution, some suspicion, intuition, affection, impatience, courage and method.

Reader XXX.—Some pride, persistence, an impulsive nature, order, energy and self-control.

Bibba.—You are very ambitious, very systematic, generous, sensitive, pleasure-loving, emphatic and sincere.

K.A.S.—A girl is of age when she is twenty-one. Your writing shows firmness, self-reliance, order, some jealousy and a little vanity.

Sadie.—Your writing shows an active mentality, a fairly generous disposition, decision, energy, self-control and persistence.

Vina.—You are very neat, very energetic, somewhat impatient, candid, persistent and affectionate.

Birthday Social.—Someone sent me a very kind invitation to a birthday social at Knox Church. My only grievance is that it was not opened till this minute, the evening of February 7, and my nice little sack should have gone with as many cents as my many years on February 3. If my unknown friend will let me knew where to send the contribution I will be glad to count out as many coppers as I have had birthdays.

Solace.—You are vivacious, distinctly original, persistent, lavish with your belongings, very dignified, very self-reliant, decisive and self-willed.

Egyptian.—This writing shows energy, adaptability, sensitiveness, self-control and some impatience.

String.—A little indecision, some prudence, perseverance, dignity and sympathy are shown here.

Faith.—Justice, energy, method, industry, resolution and self-control are indicated by this writing.

Spider.—Loquacious, careless, unselfish, a little impatient and very candid.

Jen and Daisy.—All the greens and reds and blues look well with chestnut hair. It will depend upon your complexion whether you should choose the warm or the cold shades. If you are pale, choose shades that warm the tone of your face, if you are rosy, the colder shades will prove admirable backgrounds for the roses. Unless the woman is older, or of much importance in some particular, you should not rise. You shake hands only upon special occasions, unless you are the hostess. Your writing shows energy, industry, some vanity, self-reliance, self-control, impatience and sensitiveness.

Manita.—Prudent, unassuming, decisive orderly, practical and undemonstrative.

Flirty.—Impudent letters are never answered.

Jim.—Ingenious, original, decisive, candid and persevering.

Queenie.—You are a little impatient, a little careless, very sensitive, very ambitious, scarcely attentive to details, generous and very talkative.

J.F.H.—Dignity, a spirit of fairness, dislike of ostentation or parade, self-control, decision and persistence. Your worst quality is probably inability to see things from more than one point of view.

Guesser.—You are very industrious, gifted with endurance and the power to hope and work after things have begun to look their blackest, very self-esteeming, very resolute and scarcely amenable to reason when once you have decided upon your own course.

Hugh.—Girls who do not like a man who has not money to spend upon their pleasure are scarcely the best and nicest kind of girls. You take my sage advice and let the other men do the spending.

Mof.—Prudent, sensitive, ambitious, firm, self-willed and decisive.

Kimber.—Your writing shows reserve, suspicion, some selfishness, determination, lack of candor and self-esteem.

Bandy L.—You are fortunate to have so good a mother. Don't try her too far. Most mothers will go quite a way from facts in believing their sons and daughters angels, but it is very uncomfortable to have them awakened from so agreeable a delusion. You are sensitive, a little selfish, prompt, prudent, just, scarcely candid and very fond of your mother's eldest son.

I.L.—Keep the book by all means, and write him a friendly little note to thank him for it. The letter requires no answer, and the writer deserves none. Your writing shows vivacity, affection, ambition, pudence, energy and self-control.

Ned.—You are very generous, a little indecisive, very fond of this world's goods, daring, impetuous, ingenious, and not likely to receive a medal for industry.

Flavia.—In the main you are correct, but why it should interest you to know what I look like I cannot understand. You'd feel so dreadful if you discovered, that I shall endeavor to keep you in the dark. I'm so glad the delineations and the omlette were both so successful. A German dainty which I have not yet had time to try is called Hozenblazen and is made so: You beat up one egg and into it beat flour to form a light and soft dough. Turn it out on your moulding board, roll, cut into strips or fancy shapes and fry in deep fat. They puff out and look as delicious as they taste after you have dusted them with powdered sugar.

Enid.—You are very resolute, very prudent, a trifle too serious and dignified, ambitious, self-controlled and determind.

S.P.—Vivacity, ardent temperament, energy and self-esteem.

Prudence.—All the prudence you have is, I am afraid, in your name. You are daring, frivolous, candid, tempestuous, persistent—everything but prudent.

Anna Bell.—You are suspicious, inclined to be avaricious, a little irritable, very determined and over-just.

Harry.—Your sweetheart is in the right. A man's relatives should can upon his nuancee.

Ellis.—You are a little captious, very determined, very enthusiastic, an ardent lover of outdoor sports and exercise, sensitive, fairly candid, and, I should judge a very successful prize-winner.

B.C.—Your writing indicates refinement, delicacy of body, industry, persistence, affection, unselfishness and self-reliance.

Useful.—Take your old gown and care fully deposit it in the furnace or the ash barrel. One moth-eaten garment will corrupt the good manners of a whole clothes-press full of clothes. You must clear out your clothes-presses very frequently from the first of May till the first of August, if you wish to keep your furs and woollens whole. Dust and darkness are the moth's two greatest friends. I have found that woollens which were hung in strong cotton bags were untouched by moths, while those in boxes always needed attention and sometimes darning. Don't trust any evil-smelling things. Shake and dust and sun and air your garments and do not keep any soiled or dusty pieces about. Many thanks for your kind letter.

Bess.—You are acute in all your senses, very persistent, very resolute, indecisive, energetic, daring and self-controlled.

Em.—"Find a way or make it," and "The night is long that never finds the day," are my favorite mottoes, and ice cream and violets are my chief extravagances. Now please excuse me from answering those other rather personal questions. In the first place, I don't want to tell you, and in the next place, I'm going to Quebec to-night, and must rush off now and got myself ready to go.

Madge Merton

Dress and Its Belongings.

For the Spring.

Spring fashions began to appear last month, when importing dry goods dealers made their first displays of cotton dress goods for the spring and summer of 1899. They will continue to appear from now till summer, and only time can tell just which of all the multiplicity of modes will become popular and which will have but a limited following. The woman who wishes to be well dressed, however, must ever remember that the mark of distinction in dress nowadays is not to wear what "everybody else is wearing," but to wear something a little different. If she is careful to select something that exactly suits her figure and complexion and something that will hold its own well, looking nice to the last, she is much more apt to appear stylish than if she selects something merely for its vogue, regardless of whether it is her style or not.

Cotton Gowns.

The ginghams under various fanciful names make the prettiest serviceable dresses. They require no lining, and only wash embroideries or merely ruffles of the goods themselves for trimming, to look neat and attractive Duck, linen and pique require a tailor style of handling, and in skirts and coats with pretty blouses make stylish morning toilets for the summer resorts when accompanied by round hats, glace gloves and silk sunshades. They are, however, distinctly for morning occasions. For afternoon affairs, like garden parties, the picturesque organdies and other muslins which are airy-fairy like, and match picture hats, lace or tulle sunshades, and suede gloves, are most appropriate.

Mme. Rejane's Gown.

Fashion news from abroad tells of a marvellous gown made for Mme. Rejane—a street gown of broadtail. The skirt has a panel of black cloth set into the front. The remainder is of broadtail closely fitted and lengthened into a demitrain. Straight down both sides of the open front of the broadtail are rows of green gimp run through with a silver thread. Rows of the same gimp are serpentined in decided waves clear around the bottom of the skirt, the cloth panel only being left untrimmed. A little bolero of broadtail comes just to the waist at the sides and back. It is left open well in front, having waved lines trimmed with green and silver gimp, stopping at the side of the belt under two emerald and silver buttons. Under the open bolero is a cross-draped vest of green panne velvet. This is decollete, showing beneath it a large lace bow, tied through the centre with a narrow Louis XVI. bow of black velvet. A note of color is added to the fronts of the bolero by having them faced with cerise velvet. The long tight sleeves are of black cloth, with a few strands of cut jet looped across the extreme height of the arm, after the manner of epaulets.

Fancies.

For theatre wear and other demi-dress occasions the white waist is the swell thing, providing it is stylishly made and simply trimmed. Elaborate decoration of any sort ruins the style. The neck may be finished with lace with a jabot down the front, but anything more, except tucks or cords, is superfluous. White tulle for the neck in a scarf bow and a plaiting down the front is a pretty finish when it is becoming. Plain satin is used for the white waists, but only the softest, most pliable kinds. It is rumored that pure white for waists, gowns and all the necessaries of dress is to supplant the use of cream and ecru tints, which have been favored so long.

New ribbons are added each week to those already shown, and now we have embroidered ribbons; white ribbon with bright red, green stemmed cherries scattered all over it; ribbons scalloped on one edge with a brocaded feather design outlining the scallops in a two-inch band; ribbons with plumed gauze edges, and narrow striped ribbons of all kinds and colors gathered into little frills for trimming summer gowns.

Chiffonette, which resembles thin liberty satin in texture and gloss, is one of the pretty dress materials which tempt the shopper. It is figured in two or three colors or quite plain, in pretty, light shades, relieved only by the fine cords which stripe them up and down.

A stunning muff to carry with your black cloth gown is made of black chiffon, shirred into tucks and white Persian lamb. The chiffon forms the wide band around the centre, and the fur is the lining which extends over the edge in two white bands at the ends.

Round waists and Eton jackets of fur are worn with cloth skirts.

For evening dresses of light texture, such as tulle or lace over a silk ground, a very pretty effect is obtained by placing between the two skirts a third of tulle spangled all over.

The most popular modern laces are Brussels, Alencon, Valenciennes, Duchesse, Applique, Mechlin, Honiton and Chantilly, and the light Oriental nets produced by the lace factories of France and Switzerland.

Everyone knows Valenciennes lace. It has been so successfully reproduced by machinery there is scarcely a home so humble that a sample of it might not there be found upon some child's garment. In the richer patterns an eight-inch width of Valenciennes might cost $225 a yard, and still that would not be an exorbitant price considering the skill and labor necessary to produce it.

Real Valenciennes may be had, however, from twenty-five cents a yard up to $6 in pretty though simple designs.

In costumes for day wear the tunic continues to be in favor, and also the redingote. A pretty design of this kind is made of brown cloth, with the corsage forming a bolero, trimmed with three bands of the cloth, worn beneath a cloth collar edged with fur. This garment, which is very long, is open down the front and trimmed round the edge with three thicknesses of the cloth. It fastens in front by means of two buttons beneath the lapels.

Those Three Meals a Day.

In the tenth century two meals a day was the rule with all classes. Then gradually the supper was added. A cook book issued in the year 1500 has a menu for a dinner of three courses, doubtless the largest number for a dinner at that time, and two courses were generally adopted. Dinner was the principal meal, of course, at which the English ate a great deal, resting occasionally, then at it again till surfeited.

Four Cornmeal Recipes.

Hoe Cakes.

Sift a quart of meal, add a teaspoonful of salt, and hot (not boiling) water to make a stiff dough, cool with sweet milk, spread on a greased griddle and bake until brown on both sides.

Corn Muffins.

Break three eggs in a bowl, add a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard, a pint of buttermilk, a small spoonful of soda, and cornmeal to make a stiff batter. Beat well, and bake in well-greased molds.

Corn Gems.

Into one pint of sweet milk sift one quart of yellow cornmeal, add a teaspoonful of salt. Let stand over night. When ready to bake, add one beaten egg, half-fill little gem pans with the mixture, and bake in a quick oven.

Corn Batter Cakes.

Beat two eggs in a bowl with a quart of sour milk, add a teaspoonful each of soda and salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and three cupfuls of sifted cornmeal. Drop in large spoonfuls on a very hot, greased griddle, bake brown, and serve with maple syrup.

Parsnip Fritters.

Four parsnips, boiled and mash fine; add three well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, butter the size of an egg, one teacupful of milk, and salt to taste. Upon a hot buttered griddle drop the mixture, and bake after the style of flannel-cakes. Serve quite hot.

Spiced Salmon.

Boil a salmon and after wiping it dry set it to cool. Take of the water in which it was boiled and good vinegar, equal parts, enough to cover the salmon; add one dozen cloves, as many small blades of mace, a small piece of nutmeg, one teaspoon of whole pepper, and the same of allspice; make it boiling hot, skim it clear, add a small piece of butter (size of an egg), and pour it over the fish. Set it in a cool place. When cool it is fit for use and will keep a long time, covered close. A fresh cod is very nice prepared in the same way.

Stuffed Eggs.

Six hard boiled eggs cut in two, take out the yelks and mash fine; then add two teaspoonfuls of butter, one of cream, two or three drops of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Mix all thoroughly, and fill the eggs with the mixture; put them together. Then there will be a little of the filling left, to which add one well-beaten egg. Cover the eggs with this mixture, and then roll in cracker crumbs. Fry a light brown in boiling fat.

Liver Fried as Cutlets.

One eggs to one pound of liver; have the liver cut thin; scald; wipe dry with a towl; beat up the egg; dip the liver in the egg, then into powdered cracker; fry brown. This is very nice; serve with tomatoes, if preferred.

Hasty Pudding.

"The old, old wonder of the lengthening days
Is with us once again; the winter's sun,
Slow sinking to the west when day is done,
Each eve a little longer with us stays,
And cheers the snowy landscape with his rays;
Nor do we notice what he has begun
Until a month or more of days have run.

—

Condiment bottles in late presentations are very rich and ornamental. The bottle in cut glass is mounted with lips and bands of silver, and rests in a footed rim of the same metal, which raises it slightly from the damask. This style indicates the speedy revival of the old-time castor as table appointment. Naturally the one bottle will develop for convenience sake into trio, quartette or even greater number set in a single rim. Then from top shelves will come down the magnificent pyramid castors which were the pride of housewives in days gone by.

—

"You don't think you will make anyone think you are younger by dyeing your beard, do you?"

"No; but they will realize how old I am and treat me with a little more consideration."—Indianapolis Journal.

—

The ladies of Mexico are great lovers of chocolate. They are ready to take it at all times and in all places. When they go to church they have it brought to them and drink it during the service.

—

The common saying that children who are carefully tended often succumb to disease, while children who receive little or no care thrive, is but one of many fallacies. Doubtless some children are coddled too much, but the well-cared-for children who die die in spite of good care, not because of it, and doubtless would have died long before, but for excellent treatment. The children who are "cut in all weathers" and "eat everything," who nevertheless are rugged, are so in spite of their poor care and not because of it, and for every badly-housed, badly-fed, badly-clad child, who, by dint of tough constitution, manages to live, a great many die. The generalizing onlooker sees only those who live. The death-rate among children in ill-kept homes is appallingly large.

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It was against the strict etiquette of the Dutch court for the young Queen Wilhelmina to be allowed to play with any other little boys and girls, and so she grew up practically alone.

Wilhelmina was only about six or seven years of age when she was one day overheard playing with her dolls. One wax baby misconducted itself in some way, and the small mother, holding up a warning finger, said sternly:—

"If you are so naughty I shall make you into a princess and then you won't have any other children to play with, and you'll always have to throw kisses with your hands whenever you go out driving."

—

Indianapolis Journal: "I met a man," said the medical student boarder, "who claimed he could tell a man's character by his shoes."

"I suppose," said the cheerful idiot, "that after you have graduated you will be known by your heals."

Stones and sticks are thrown only at fruit-bearing trees."—Prussian Proverb.

"Love is sunshine; hate is shadow."

"We often do right things in the wrong way."

—

A new raison d'etre for marriage was given to the world the other day by an old man who got summoned for non-payment of rent. Asked why he had married again—only a month after widowhood—if he could not afford to keep a wife, he replied: "I wanted someone to look after me and wash my shirt." Asked further whether the wife could not earn money, "Not now," said he, "she's got to look after me." A very exacting old gentleman! He evidently knew what he wanted, and had laid to his heart the saying: "A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his wife." I wonder if he ever read of the three things which a wife should and should not resemble? The passage is not new, yet I hope I may be allowed to quote it in case any modern maid should fail to know what is expected of her. Need I add that it was penned by a man? "A good wife should be like a town clock—keep time and regularity. She should not, however, like a town clock, speak so loudly that all the town may hear her. She should be like a snail—prudent to keep within her own house. She should not be like a snail, and carry all she has upon her back. She should be like an echo—speak when spoken to. But she should not, like an echo, be determined always to have the last word." What does the new woman think of that?

—

In making bags or cases for silverware, an unbleached material should be employed. Sulphur is generally used in the bleaching processes and it tends to blacken and tarnish silver. Rubber in any form is another thing that should never be kept near silverware. Silver is best wrapped in blue, white or pink soft tissue paper and unbleached cotton or flannel bags.

—

Green mosses gathered in the woods for winter use have a way of losing their color and turning brown as they become dry. If the moss is first well cleansed in clear water and then soaked a short time in water made almost black with blueing, it will brighten in color when dried. Spread the wet moss upon papers or an old tray and let it dry in the air, but not where the sun will strike it.

—

"I think one reason why the married life so often has too little romance in it is because the engaged life has had nothing else," writes Helen Watterson Moody in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "I know of no preservative of romance in married life so sure as good housekeeping, and I know of no profession so serious, so absorbing, so demanding preparation and skill as the profession of the housewife."

—

"I always," said the French professor, "take an apartment on the top floor, whether in Paris or in New York, and for several reasons. On the upper floor I have more light, more air, have no one over me and it is less expensive.

"'But, professor,' my pupils say to me, 'there is no elevator, and there are all those stairs to climb.'

"'Very well,' I answer, 'it is so much the better. You are learning not only the language of Paris, but the stairs, which you of necessity have to climb there, for you will not find elevators there as in this country. You are having two lessons in one.'"

—

If the woman could only bring herself to wear electric lights instead of diamonds, she would find it a great saving. There might be the difficulty, as electric lights are at present, that when the woman was arrayed in her strongest power illuminators, something would go wrong with the current, and she would find herself in darkness. But undoubtedly that would be overcome in time. Women have worn electric lights in their hair for fancy dress purposes, but the practice has not become universal. It would not be so difficult with the hair worn as it is now, for the battery could be easily concealed in the pompadour, and a tiara or any other form of electric lights could be worn back of it, and sapphires, rubies or pure diamonds could be affected as the little globes were either red, white or blue. The result would be extremely effective. It is just as well, however, to say a word of warning, in case a woman should think of adopting this inexpensive and simple method of adornment, that it would be advisable not to use too much blue glass in the lighting, for that color is apt to throw a ghastly shade. Red would be extremely becoming in most cases.

Still, electricity is somewhat brilliant for a woman who has not a perfect skin, free from lines of care and age, and an elaborate illumination would not be in good taste for very young women, any more than a great number of jewels, so electricity must be adopted with discretion. It may be adopted first by men. There are scarf pins already on the market, and a good-sized one with a circle of different stones has a a little eletric lamp in the centre. A diamond the actual size of that burner would cost, if it were a good stone, some $5 0, and the whole scarf pin, with the little battery, like a bottle, four or five inches high, to be carried in the pocket, costs only 98 cents.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve constipation and headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.
John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.
B. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.
W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.
Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.
A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.
A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.
R. W. Webb, druggist, 2263 St. Catherine street.
Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.
E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.
A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.
W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

Jim Bowker.

Jim Bowker, he said ef he'd had a fair show,
And a big enough town for his talents to grow,
An' the least bit of assistance in hoein' his row,
Jim Bowker, he said,
He'd fill the world full of the sound of his name,
An' climb the top round in the ladder of fame.
It may have been so;
I dunno;
Jest so it might been;
Then ag'n——

But he had tarnal luck; everythin' went ag'n him,
The arrears of fortune they allus 'ud pin him;
So he didn't get a chance to show what was in him;
Jim Bowker, he said,
Ef he'd had a fair show you couldn't tell where he'd come,
An' the feats he'd 'a' done, an' the

Pre-empted.

He toiled to win a brilliant name,
And left his door ajar for Fame;—
But, as he waited in the gloom,
Lo, love crept in—and claimed the room.

Suburban Doubts.

"Harry, please don't whistle "The Girl I Left Behind Me.'"

"Why not, Clara?"

"You know we haven't an idea whether Bridget will be there when we get back home or not."

Found a Name for It.

"Clarissa is getting up another new club."
"For what object?"
"Psychical research."
"What does she call it?"
"The Wool-Gatherers."

A Beautiful Monthly Magazine FREE! TO Herald Readers.

THIS MAGAZINE IS

"The Designer"

Than Which
NOTHING MORE ATTRACTIVE.
NOTHING MORE ARTISTIC.
NOTHING OF GREATER INTEREST

To Lady Readers is published in this country to-day.

This is Our Proposition:

Cut 10 Coupons out of separate issues of The Herald and present them at any one of the following places and you will receive The Designer ABSOLUTELY FREE.

These Coupons will appear THREE TIMES each week.

DESIGNER COUPON.

This coupon, with nine others of different dates, cut from The Montreal Herald, within one month, entitles the holder to one "Designer" of last issue.

Present Coupons at one of the following Depots, and receive "Designer" FREE.

Herald Office, 141 St. James St.
H. Beaudry, 273 Craig.
P. Morrison, 965a Main.
Mr. McNair, 293 Bleury.
Miss McColl, Westmount P.O.
Miss Curran, 2587 St. Catherine.
J. L. King, 213 St. Antoine.
M. Laurier, 1505 St. James.
Mrs. Monteith, 157 Congregation.
Mr. Shoove, 745 Wellington.
Mrs. Crutchlow, 230 Hibernia.
Jos. Lebeau, 1882 Ontario.
Aug. Depatie, 1403 St. Catherine.
A. Gravel & Co., 1638 St. Catherine.
Mrs. Milloy, 2117 St. Catherine.
Mr. Redmond, 2036 Notre Dame.
M. Boulanger, 3679 Notre Dame (St. Henri.)
Librairie Nationale, 2588 Notre Dame.

(If to be sent by mail, five cents must be enclosed.)

MONTREAL, FEB. 11, 1899.

GEN. AGUINALDO, THE FILIPINO.

In Features, Face and Skull He Is More Like a European Than a Malay.

A CHECKERED CAREER.

He Served in the Chinese Army and With the Crew of a Chinese Warship.

HIS COUNTRY AND HIS PEOPLE.

With the present trouble in the Philippines and with the presence of the three Filipinos in the city for some days, anything concerning Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurgent leader, is of interest. In his features, face and skull Aguinaldo looks more like a European than a Malay. He is what would be called a handsome man, and might be compared with many young men in the province of Andalusia, Spain. If there be truth in phrenology he is a man above the common. The zone of the skull, which indicates mentality, is well developed for a European—abnormally large for a Malay. Like all great men he has had a very checkered career. He claims to have been born in the province of Cavite, and at any rate it was in this province that he was first known as a little boy. His friends say that he was the son of a Spanish general; his enemies in Manila that he was the offspring of a dissolute but learned Jesuit. At the age of four he was a house-boy in the home of a Jesuit priest in Cavite. A house-boy in the Philippines, as in China, plays the part of a house-dog rather than that of a domestic servant. Aguinaldo's master was a very kind man and took a deep interest in the welfare of his little protege. He dressed him well, so much so as to excite the notice and even the wrath of some neighbors. More important still, he gave the boy an education.

Aguinaldo was an Apt Scholar.

He was precocious like the Malay, ambitious like the Caucasian, and he had a memory like that of the Chinaman—the greatest memory possessed by man. At the age of seven he was the equal of most half-breed boys of twelve, and at ten he was mentally the superior of most of the Tagals and half-breeds of the district.

When he was fourteen or fifteen he was enrolled in the medical department of the Pontificial University of Manila. Shortly after this time he committed what is an unpardonable sin, both secular and religious, in the Philippines by joining the Masonic Order. Masonry was a prohibited thing in the Philippines under Spanish rule, and any man joining the organization might under an ancient law be tortured and executed. About this time (in 1888) he had some trouble with the authorities and went to Hong Kong, where there was a fair-sized colony of Philippine exiles and also of Filipinos who had crossed the China Sea in business enterprises. Here he obtained his first knowledge of the great world outside of the narrow Spanish civilization in which he had been brought up. He attended the drills and parades of the British garrisons, frequented the gun shops on Queen's Road, purchased firearms for his own use, and in every way tried to increase his fund of practical knowledge. According to report he crossed over into Kowloon and served a short time in the Chinese army, and there finding that nothing more could be learned from the corrupt mandarins who officered the troops, but never drilled them, he obtained his discharge and joined the crew of a Chinese warship which had some European instructors. During his stay in Hong Kong and that neighborhood he gained a wide knowledge of warfare, both military and naval, and read many works upon strategy and the campaigns of Bonaparte, Wellington, Von Moltke and Grant. During the past year he has surprised many new acquaintances with his knowledge and accurate opinions upon the famous battles and generals of Europe and America during the present century. Nor was his learning confined to the science of war; either at Hong Kong or in Luzon he picked up at least a smattering of Latin, French, English, Chinese. At the breaking out of the great insurrection in 1896 Aguinaldo appears to have been holding some political position under a native politician in a provincial town. He was very popular in his own jurisdiction and treated his troops and the people of his district with great tact and consideration. He enjoyed the esteem of his superiors, and was on good terms with the Spanish officials and with the Jesuits, who served as schoolmasters and doctors. He was not on good terms with the Franciscans or Dominicans. One of the former order laid an information against him for being a Mason, and a member of the latter threatened to have him removed as being opposed to the interest of the Church in that part of the province. Here again Dame Rumor steps in (and with plausibility) with a story that Aguinaldo blocked both proceedings by the judicious payment of money to the officials at the capital.

With the outbreak of the revolution, which was intensified by the infamous murder of Dr. Jose Rizal at Manila, Aguinaldo leaped into prominence. The position which he took at the first and the rapid progress he made show strongly that he must have been an active worker in the conspiracy of which the revolution was the result. He was either a colonel or a general at the very start; and to him as to a superior the chiefs reported from other districts.

He Forms Governments.

Early in June he organized a quasi-government, selecting officers from his own military staff, his relatives and intimate friends. On June 23, 1898, this body met and confirmed him as generalissimo of the Philippines and president of the revolutionary government. The man's shrewdness is seen in the fact that although he had the power, he did not have himself appointed president or dictator of either the islands, the people, or Luzon itself. He was simply the president of the revolutionary government, and the revolutionary government consisted of the commanding officers of the revolutionary army. Practically he gave his army a civil and political phase and called it the government. On December 29 he formed his second Cabinet, which displayed an advance upon the first so far as the functions of government are concerned. He has not yet disclosed his programme for the future. That he has given it careful study has been shown repeatedly. That he is opposed to military rule or to government by any foreign nation is obvious from every one of his speeches. That he realizes his own power and popularity is evident from the slightest study of the man's career. He knows his country and his people and the enormous difficulty of formulating any system which will rest evenly upon all classes of the community. The people of his type do not number 100,000. Below them are the half-breeds of the white, yellow, and brown races. They are intelligent, but uneducated; active, but not over industrious. They love excitement, military display, and the bustle and the pomp of government. They may number 500,000. Below these are the millions who are hewers of wood and drawers of water who care little or nothing for what form of government may be imposed upon them. All that they desire is the liberty to till their fields, to tend to their flocks and perform the simple duties of village and country life. They will rise when overtaxed; they will revolt when treated with harsh injustice. They may be led into insurrection by their love and worship of those whom they regard as their natural leaders.

A SORE THROAT CURED IN NIGHT.

Mr. J. Woodward, 138 Shaw Street, writes: "My daughter was troubled with sore throat, which was much swollen, Griffiths' Menthol Liniment was applied at night, and in the morning all soreness and swelling had disappeared. We have found it a splendid household remedy, and would not be without it."

HOUSES TO LET

—by—

R. A. Mainwaring,

147 ST. JAMES ST.

Tel—Main 2433.

2777 St. Catherine st., self-contained.
2685 St. Catherine st., self-contained.
302 Atwater ave., flats.
308 Atwater ave., flats.
312 Atwater ave., flats.
51 St. Mark st., self-contained.
7 Bishop st., self-contained.
123 Bayle st., flats.
120 Bayle st., flats.
484 Elm ave., Westmount, self-contained.
315 Elm ave., Westmount, self-contained.
369 Elm ave., Westmount, self-contained.
351 Montrose ave., self-contained.
355 Montrose ave., self-contained.
359 Montrose ave., self-contained.
126 Mansfield st., city, self-contained.
92 Mackay st., self-contained.
119 Mackay st., self-contained.
188 Sherbrooke st., flats.
192 Sherbrooke st., flats.
200 Sherbrooke st., flats.
17 St. Luke st., self-contained.
58 Tupper st., self-contained.

R. A. MAINWARING,
147 St. James Street.

Tel. Main 2433.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

—by—

R. A. Mainwaring,

147 ST. JAMES ST.

Tel—Main 2433,

FOR SALE—2685 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 53x213; good house at a bargain for quick sale.

FOR SALE—2683 ST. CATHERINE STREET, extra well finished house, lot 50x108; a bargain; easy terms.

FOR SALE — 279 UNIVERSITY STREET, stone front house, corner of Prince Arthur st.; a great bargain.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF HOUSES AND stores on Prince Arthur st., near St. Lawrence (corner), lot 75x100; 3 stores and 5 houses, almost new; will pay 12 to 14 per cent. on investment; easy terms of payment.

FOR SALE—BEAVER HALL HILL, 25x100, good stone house; can be converted into a store; will pay 10 to 15 per cent.

FOR SALE—91 UNION AVENUE, FIRST-class stone front house; must be sold at once

FOR SALE—2777 ST. CATHERINE STREET, cor. Chomedy st., lot 26x92; fine stone house, suitable for a physician.

FOR SALE—A STONE FRONT HOUSE ON Bishop st., near Dorchester st., 6 bedrooms; very cheap; terms to suit.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA AVENUE, WESTmount, stone front house, 25x65x92, built for present owner; a great bargain.

FOR SALE—268 BISHOP ST., A BROWN stone front house; owner leaving city; will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF HOUSES AND flats on Bayle st., three houses and six flats; will pay 10 to 15 per cent. on investment.

OFFICES TO LET.

That fine SUITE OF OFFICES occupied for the last twenty years by the well-known legal firm of Bisaillon, Brosseau, Lajoie and Lacoste, comprising eight spacious rooms, fireproof vaults, lavatory, etc., etc., all on first floor, and facing on three streets. Electric elevator and hot water heating. Four rooms now ready for occupation. For particulars apply to Estate Wilson.

JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager,
on the premises, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Room No. 23.

Rondel.

With the quickness of thought Dolly hid
when I sought her,
Not knowing the worth of the gift I had
brought;
But, a trice and, behold! in my arms I had
caught her
With the quickness of thought.

She pouted and blushed—I own it—she
fought,
For, I fear in my haste I somewhat over-
wrought her,
And then what a change!—she behaved as
she ought.
For, with smile and cares that the graces
had taught her
She clutched at the box of bon-bons I had
brought,
And lisped: "Daddie, dear, I's oor lovingis'
daughter!"
With the quickness of thought.

Mr. Tarte Goes to N.B.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Tarte left for Montreal to-day. He will attend a citizens' banquet in St. John, N.B., on Saturday night. Dr. Borden and General Hutton will also attend. Mr. Tarte will go to West Huron next week.

Training of Animals.

Where will the training of animals stop? If some limit is not soon set to it, we humans will soon find ourselves ousted from our seats by our four-footed rivals. At the Palace Theatre just now three elephants play nightly at skittles in an astonishing and vastly entertaining fashion. One sets up the pieces, one bowls at them, and the third chalks up the score on a blackboard. We have rarely seen anything so exquisitely funny as the long, long aim taken by the bowler, before he finally hurls the ball. Like a golfer "addressing the ball" he swings and swings and hesitates, and finally cocks up one hind leg in the squirming fashion of the amateur billiard player, while the nervous elephant behind the pieces bobs up and down in uncontrollable anxiety. It is a most entertaining and original spectacle.—London Daily Chronicle.

Woman's Looks.

Dear, if your eyes were stars aglow,
I'd know no more than now I know;
With their soft rad'ance dazzling me,
What bosh would seem astronomy!

By Night.

There are men so perversely wicked that they are sometimes fast asleep.—London Judy.

"I tell you, Halket, my sweetheart's a peach," exclaimed young Mr. Homewood, enthusiastically.

"Yesterday you said she was the apple of your eye," replied Halket. "Now, which is she, a peach or an apple?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"As the statement of an abstract scientific truth," soliloquized the physician, "it is strictly correct to say that cold contracts. But there are exceptions."

It was the height of the influenza season, and he was looking at his bank account.—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. H. M. Simpson's Real Estate List

COTE DES NEIGES.

Cote St. Catherine Road.

The very fine property of Mr. Joseph Broughton, consisting of commodious house, stables, coach house and harness room, and about 6 acres of land, divided into lawns, orchards and gardens. Suitable for subdivision. For photograph and plans, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Telephone—Up 1333.

FOR SALE

200 University St.

That exceptionally well built, handsome stone front house, with up-to-date plumbing and heating, adjoining McGill College Grounds, surrounded by fine trees. Will be sold at a bargain.

Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Telephone—Up 1333.

WANTED.

There is a great demand for houses for sale or to let, and it is desirable to have them listed early.

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Telephone—Up 1333.

TO LET

1645 Notre Dame St.

Suitable for factory, warehouse or stores. A very suitable place for restaurant or large grocery. For full particulars, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Telephone—Up 1333.

FOR SALE

Cor. St. Catherine and Dufresne Sts.

Well rented. One of the best corners in this rapidly growing portion of the city. A good investment. Land east of this property has been sold on St. Catherine Street at $1.40 per foot recently. There is an immense traffic in the East End, which will increase when the new dry dock is built. For full particulars, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Telephone—Up 1333.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

59 BLEURY STREET.

That very desirable Corner Store, suitable for a provision or tea store, or for manufacturing purposes, at present and for many years occupied by Mr. G. Elliott, grocer. The whole block can be bought very reasonably for less than the value of the land.

For full particulars, apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Tel.—Up 1333.
Or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET.

73 Drummond Street—Lower flat.
79 Hutchison Street—Upper tenement.
2714 St. Catherine Street — Heated upper tenement.
434 St. Antoine Street—Upper tenement.
628 Cadieux Street—Lower tenement.
1516 Ontario Street—Flat.
72a St. Famille Street—Good lower tenement.
14 University Street—Lower tenement.
121 Irvine Avenue—Flat, 6 rooms.

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Tel.—Up 1333.
Or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

886 Sherbrooke Street—Three stories and basement, with extension.
9??a Sherbrooke Street—Handsome three storey house.
98 Crescent Street—Three storeys and extension kitchen.
82 Durocher Street — Small double house, three storeys and basement.
48 Durocher Street—Cottage, with extension kitchen; new.
1159 Dorchester Street—Three storeys and basement.
2812 St. Catherine Street—Two storeys and a basement.
25 McGill College Avenue—Three storeys and a basement.
35 Tupper Street—Two storeys and a basement.
27, 29 Mackay Street—Two storeys and a basement.
31 Mackay Street—Two storeys and a basement.
501 Claremont Avenue, Westmount—Detached, two storeys with extension kitchen.
41 Staynor Avenue, Westmount—Cottage, extension kitchen.
478 Athol Avenue, Westmount—Cottage, extension kitchen.
471, 479, 481 Argyle Avenue, Westmount—Cottages, extension kitchens.
39 St. Famille Street—Three storeys and basement.
29 St. Famille Street—Three storeys, basement.
204 Mance Street—Two storeys, basement.
344 Prince Arthur Street—Three storeys, basement.
276 Prince Arthur Street—Three storeys, kitchen on first floor.
153 Hutchison Street—Three storeys, 2 bathrooms, kitchen on first floor.
157 Hutchison Street—Cottage, with basement.
121 Shuter Street—Three storeys, extension kitchen.
72 McGill College Avenue—Three storeys, extension and basement.
110 Union Avenue—Three storeys, 8 bedrooms, basement.
53 Tupper Street—Cottage, with basement.
76 Tupper Street—Cottage, extension kitchen.
456 Guy Street—Cottage, with basement.
46 Fort Street—Cottage, extension; well built.
2073 St. Catherine Street — Two storeys, basement.
2812 St. Catherine Street—Two storeys, with basement.
2814 St. Catherine Street—Two storeys, with basement.
5 Wrexham Avenue—Cottage, extension kitchen.
1 MacCulloch Avenue, Outremont—Detached cottage, extension kitchen.

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison Street.

Tel.—Up 1333.
Or 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

FOR SALE by J. M. M. DUFF

Well Built Cut Stone Front Dwelling House, No. 398 ST. ANTOINE STREET. All modern improvements.

Also Two Blocks of Dwellings on COURSOL Street. One Block of Dwellings on FARM STREET. One Block of Dwellings on ST. DOMINIQUE STREET. One Block of Dwellings on ST. ANTOINE STREET. One Block of Dwellings on CHATHAM STREET.

Two Well Built Stone Front Dwellings, 470 and 472 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, and—

FINE CORNER PROPERTY ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, west of Bleury Street, built; can be sold under $4.00 per foot.

Prices very low, and easy terms of payment.

J. M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street.

TO LET by J. M. M. DUFF.

UPPER DWELLINGS, COURSOL STREET, $8.00 per month.

UPPER DWELLINGS, COURSOL STREET, $10.00 per month.

LOWER DWELLINGS, COURSOL STREET, $7.00 per month.

364 ST. ANTOINE STREET, 6 rooms, bath and w.c. Only $12.00 per month. Very warm house.

472 LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, 13 rooms, bath, w.c., and large yard. $18.00 per month.

FINE SHOP, Cor. ST. CATHERINE AND ST. ALEXANDER.

Several other Shops and Dwellings. Rents low, and thorough renovation made for desirable tenants.

J. M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street.

TO LET

Furnished or Unfurnished House

At 76 TUPPER STREET.

Low Rent. Apply to J. A. Douglas, Royal Electric Co., Queen St., City. tf

"THE HERALD" WANTS YOUR WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED and Situations Vacant FREE. Other notices HALF A CENT A WORD. SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Boy from 14 to 17 years of age, a good writer, and to work around a house. Address W. S., Herald. 35*

WANTED — A society correspondent for a western paper. Must be experienced. Need not interfere with present engagement. Address, in confidence, Proprietors, Room 224 Board of Trade, Montreal. 34*

WANTED—A kitchen girl, one that can do plain cooking. Apply 537½ Craig st., upstairs. 34

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; highest wages paid to right person. 107 Belmont Place, Westmount. 34

WANTED — Respectable yong girl to mind children and assist in light work. Apply 20 Annie st., St. Henry. 34

WANTED—At once, a young girl, about 15, for light housework. Apply 192 Elgin st. 35

WANTED—A genral servant, with good city references. Apply 177 Drummond st. 35

WANTED—A young girl to assist with light housework. Apply to 874 Cadieux st. 35

WANTED—A small boy for an office, one who can write a good hand. Apply 26 St. Sacrament st. 36

WANTED—General servant, must be good cook and have good references. Apply 352 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 36

WANTED—House and tablemaid; must have good references. Apply in the evening, 1004 Sherbrooke st. 36

WANTED — Good strong boys to help in press room. Apply The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., 457 St. Paul st., city. 36

WANTED—Relief stampers and press feeders; none but experienced hands need apply. Apply to the Bishop Engraving and Printing Co., 288 St. James st. 36

WANTED — General servant to go to the country, must be neat, strong, and good plain cook. Call at 127 Bishop st., between 12 and 1 or 5 and 6. 36

WANTED—A general servant. 79 Crescent st. 36

WANTED — Smart girl to assist in light housework; good wages; no cooking. Apply at once, 156 City Hall ave. 36

WANTED—An experienced house and tablemaid; must have references; good wages. Apply before 10 a.m. or after 8 p.m. at 1018 Sherbrooke st. 36

WANTED — By Montreal's leading market, first-class man for the fish department; also strong willing boy, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply after 6 p.m., Brown Bros., St. Catherine st. 36

WANTED—A general servant in a small family; refernces required. Apply 215 Prince Arthur st. 35

WANTED—A smart dining room girl. Apply 460 Ontario st., Stock Yard Hotel. 35

WANTED—An experienced general servant; must be a good cook; no washing or ironing; references required. Apply in the morning or between 6 and 8 in the evening, at 62 Simpson st. 35

WANTED—A competent nurse girl to take charge of a little boy, two years old. Apply at once to No. 7 St. Mark st. 35

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced coachman for Major-General Hutton. Apply by letter only, stating references, age, and other particulars, to Captain Bell, A.D.C., Earnscliffe, Ottawa. 35

WANTED—A young girl to assist with kitchen work; no washing. Apply 84 Park ave. 35

WANTED—Good experienced men for concealed wiring in old houses. Apply at 84 Temple Building, between ten and eleven o'clock. 35

WANTED—A first-class starch ironer, and also a good message boy. Apply at once, No. 66 Cathcart st. 35

WANTED — Chamber and tablemaid. 907 Sherbrooke st. 35

WANTED — Laborers, immediately. Apply Sub-Station, corner McCord and Seminary sts. 35

WANTED—Young girl as housemaid, three in family. Apply, with references, 65 Shuter st., morning or evening. 35

WANTED—Good general servant who can do plain cooking. Apply, with references, 13 Shuter st. 35

PERSONALS.

Advertising under this heading 2 cents per word.

PERSONAL—Information wanted of John Molony, native of Dundalk, Ireland; last heard of from a hospital in San Francisco, March, 1893; supposed to be in Mexico. Any information will be gratefully received by his sister, Margaret Molony, 81 West 126th st., New York, or his brother, Daniel Molony, Dundalk, Ireland. 34

PERSONAL—If any niece of Miss Rebecca Granger, late of No. 105 Onslow sq., Kensington, be now living, she should communicate with Messrs. Crawley, Arnold & Co., of No. 20 Whitehall Place, Westminster, London, Eng., Solicitors, when she may hear of something to her advantage. 34

PERSONAL—Moran. Wanted to know the whereabouts of William Moran, who, when last heard of 13 years ago, was with his uncle, Edmond Moran, Staten Island, New York, U.S. Enquirer, his widowed mother, Mrs. Moran, 7 Philip st., Waterford, Ireland. 34

PERSONAL—Jane McOwen, born at Poplar, England, seeks her family; names McOwen (?), Bryce, Trapp, Taylor, Lewis, by former and previous marriage; uncle James L. and his sister Sarah left Ireland for Canada over 40 years ago. Jane McOwen, Poplar Union, High st., Poplar, London, England. 34

PERSONAL—Information wanted of Harry Quinn, who wrote to Lawrence last July, concerning the death of one John Burns, who was suffocated by gas. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Miss Kate Golden, 22 Methuen st., Lawrence, Mass. 35

PERSONAL—Information wanted of James Watson; last heard of three years ago as fireman in a paper mill in Chicago. Communicate with his father, John Watson, Arnbog, Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland. 35

PERSONAL—James Sinclair; last heard of five years ago at Bruce P.O., Alberta, N.W.T. Address his aunt, Mrs. James Duncan, Craigo, Montrose, Scotland. 35

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate. 309*

DENTAL.

PERSONAL—Information desired of Donald MacLean; last heard of seven years ago, then in the employ of Elling & Hindman, millers, Sheridan, Montana. Address his mother, Mrs. A. MacLean, 20 Grove st., Winnipeg, Man. Western papers please copy. 27

W. B McGOWAN, L.D.S.

DENTIST.

Modern dentistry, in all branches, and at prices lower than any other first-class dental establishment in the city. Office—152 PEEL STREET, one door below St. Catherine, Montreal.

STORES TO LET.

That large and well-known dry goods store, 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame Street, known as "AU BON MARCHE," at present occupied by A. VALIQUETTE & CO.

Also that large wholesale and retail store, No. 444 St. James Street, lately occupied by Messrs. John Fisher & Son.

And store and dwelling, corner of Inspector and St. Antoine Streets.

Alterations made to suit tenants.

J. Cradock Simpson & Co,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

LOST.

LOST—Strayed from No. 23 Essex ave., on Saturday afternoon, 4th February, a small white and brown spaniel, with leather collar. Any one returning to above address will be suitably rewarded. 34

LOST—On Bleury st., near St. Catherine, leather satchel, containing money order and other articles. The finder will be rewarded by returning to 57 Church st. 34

LOST—Between High School and St. Matthew st., via St. Catherine, a lady's silver watch. A liberal reward will be given. 84 St. Matthew st. 34

LOST—February 8, bull terrier dog, white and brindle. Any one detaining him after this date prosecuted. Reward 360 Richmond st. 35

LOST—A gold watch, between Latour st. and Queen's Theatre, via St. Genevieve and University sts. Owner's name on face. Reward at 137 St. James st. 36

LOST—Thursday night, green purse, containing about $10, between Peel and Mountain sts. Reward at 291 Mountain st. 36

LOST—Near Post Office, on Thursday night, left hand squirrel lined reindeer glove. Reward at 318 St. Paul st. 36

LOST—Sable and white rough-coated collie bitch, dark shadings on face and tail; answers to Bess. Return to Walter Ainslie, 102 Congregation st., and receive reward. 36

LOST—A box containing silver teaspoons, between Summerhill ave. and St. Catherine st. Reward at Robinson & Co., 2653 St. Catherine st. 35

LOST—Monday, either on Metcalfe st., Murphy's, St. Catherine st. cars, or St. Matthew st., lady's silver watch. Liberal reward at 84 St. Matthew st. 35

EDUCATIONAL

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND—Teacher of piano, guitar, mandolin and banjo. 60a City Councillors street 37

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors. t.f.

STORE TO LET.

NO. 1753 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Nearly opposite the new Bell Telephone building. Four storeys with cemented cellar, h. w. heating, rear light and entrance. For particulars, apply to

Estate Wilson.
JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager.
No. 17 Place d Armes Hill. Room No. 23.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS—Comfortable double room, gentlemen preferred. 124 Mountain. 33*

ROOMS—Well heated, with good board, $15 month, also table board, $2.50 per week. 30 Victoria st. 35

ROOMS—Nicely furnished room to let, on bathroom flat, gas, hot water, etc. 3 McGill College ave. 35

ROOMS—840 Dorchester st. (opp. St. James' Club), warm, cheerful, clean and healthy, choicest board and cooking, Auer light, telephone. 35

ROOMS—Parlor and bedroom, en suite, also other rooms for refined people, with good English cooking. 39 McGill College ave. 35

ROOMS—Very warm and very clean, to gentlemen only; quiet house; no students; no children; French family. 55 Victoria st. 33

ROOMS—Large and small rooms, bathroom flat. 22 McGill College ave. 35

ROOMS — Warm, well furnished, in quiet home; modern conveniences; central; no children; transients received. 266 Bleury st. 36*

WANTED—March 1st, unfurnished room on ground floor, suitable for an office, between Union ave. and Drummond, on or above St. Catherine st. Address, stating terms, etc., to B., Herald Office. 35*

ROOMS—Well furnished, double and single, with good board. 32 Victoria st. 35

ROOM—Comfortably furnished room, with all modern conveniences. 108 Union avenue; private family. 35

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office 429 St. Lawrence.

WANTED — MACHINE SHOP, GROUND floor, 2,000 to 3,000 feet, with or without power. Apply D 6, Herald. 37*

WANTED TO BORROW—For one year, two hundred and fifty dollars, on household furniture worth one thousand. Address C 12, Herald Office, stating terms. 32*

WANTED — All ladies interested in fancy work, send your address, and we will forward you, on receipt of 25c, a handsome watch pocket or trinket bag. Send and procure one for your own use, or sample for taking orders. These articles sell at sight and are truly genuine. Address Fancy Pattern Co., B.B., Post Office, St. Jean Batiste, Montreal. 24*

LANDLORDS and TENANTS

This is the Column in Which to Advertise Your WANTS. If you wish to Rent a House Try a HERALD Advertisement —Half a cent a word—SIX insertions for the price of FOUR.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—Lower flat and basement of three rooms, in good condition, cooking stove; also room on bathroom flat, furnished or unfurnished. 159 Lusignan st. 33*

TO LET—A STORE, 146 ST. LAWRENCE Street, 20x105 feet and basement; asphalt flooring. A. Brunet, 58 St. James st. 37*

TO LET—Stone Front Cottage, 5 Essex Ave., 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to D. Miller, 35 Bleury st. 42*

TO LET—$15 per month, self-contained house No. 1 Winning st., off Plateau; just thoroughly renovated; possession at once if desired. Key at No. 11 Plateau st. 32

TO LET—HOUSE, 36 ARCADE STREET—Six rooms, large yard, bath, w.c. Immediate possession. Apply 9 St. Sulpice st. 35*

TO LET—Lower tenement, No. 51½ Prince Arthur st.; seven rooms, bathroom and pantry; Daisy furnace, hot and cold water; rent $15 per month; also upper tenement, No. 49½; rent $16 per month. Apply to R. Egan, 72 Aylmer st. 32

TO LET—One good house, 5 rooms, $10; another, three rooms, $7; all private passage; w.c.; newly painted, repaired; immediate possession. 366 Richmond st. 32

TO LET—Upper and lower part of house, four rooms each, on Rozel st.; rent, $5.50 and $7.00. Apply 218 Greene ave. 34

TO LET—146a Peel st., upper tenement, 8 rooms, opposite Dominion sq., near C.P.R. Station and Windsor Hotel; house in good order; choice locality. F. Huston, 204 St. James st. 34

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES, SITUATED on DeBresoles st.; repairs and alterations to suit tenants. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Building. 37*

TO LET—THE BEST BUSINESS STAND IN the city. Occupied for the last eight years by Messrs. Saxe & Sons, corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Main sts. Apply to L. J. A. Surveyer, 6 St. Lawrence Main st. 38*

TO LET — TWO DWELLING HOUSES, about three minutes from the wharf station, suitable for summer and winter occupation. Apply to Dawes & Co., 521 St. James st., or Lachine office. 36

TO LET — FLATS, CORNER GLADSTONE ave. and Dorchester st., Westmount; rent low, 6 rooms. Apply 3 St. Peter st. Telephone Main 416 or Mount 36. 36

TO LET—House, 110 Union ave., 8 bedrooms, hot water furnace. Also lower tenement, 14 University st. D. S. Leach, Temple Building. 34

TO LET—A centre flat, 23 Hutchison st., in perfect order and very desirable in every respect. Apply to 21 Hutchison st. 34

TO LET—Immediate possession, comfortable, well heated flat of 7 rooms. The Salisbury, corner of Guy st. and St. Antoine. Apply to the janitor. 34

TO LET—Nos. 4 and 6 Conway st., lovely flats, 6 rooms, bath and closet; reduced rents; also flats Nos. 8 and 12, $7 per month. Apply Mr. Murphy, grocer, Brittannia st., or No. 47a Durocher st. 34

TO LET—301 and 303 Prince Arthur st., corner Durocher; the brightest and most modern flats in Montreal. Apply Mrs. Styles, 47a Durocher st. 34

TO LET — On Laval ave., 4 roomed flats, with w.c.; free till May 1st; very low. Apply 196 Bleury. 34

TO LET—Residential flats, modern improvements; exposed plumbing, hot water heated (included in rent); no dark rooms. 55 Metcalfe st. 34

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—Residence. Rental not to exceed $700. Must be modern and in city limits, and west of Mansfield st. Write full particulars to L., Post Office Box 677. 34

WANTED—In good locality, modern flat or small house, two or three bedrooms, May 1st. State rent. Miss Russell Janes, 96 Bellevue ave., Toronto. 34

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—China kiln, No. 4, in use short time, new firing pot, cheap for cash. Miss Cowen, 251 Carlton st., Toronto. 29

FOR SALE—Safes and vault doors, fire and burglar proof, new and second-hand, from $15.00 up. Repairs and removing. Arthur Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 325 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE—Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 37*

FOR SALE—Two Board of Trade certificates. Apply to P. S. Ross & Sons, 1766 Notre Dame st. 30

FOR SALE—One full blooded St. Bernard dog, 18 months old, weighs over 100 lbs. Can be registered if required. Apply at once to W. R. Minkler, Fort Covington, N.Y. 32

HOUSE FOR SALE — Mountain Street, between Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets; desirable property, in a desirable locality. Apply Box D 7, Herald Office. 37*

FOR SALE—From 500 to 20,000 tons of ice, at 75c per ton. Apply O. L. Henault, 34 Napoleon Road, Ste. Cunegonde. 32

FOR SALE—Old and rare Canadian coins. Adress to Dr. Courteau, St. Jacques, Co. Montcalm, P.Q. Correspondence solicited. 34

FOR SALE—First-class organ for $25; needy circumstances cause of selling. Address 24 St. Bernard st. 32

FOR SALE—Stamps. Have you any used Canadian postage and bill stamps? Send us 200 and receive free by return mail our collector's album, together with price list of stamps. Canada Stamp Company, 592 John st., Quebec. 36*

FOR SALE—Large number of shoe lasts, also some sewing machines and other shoe machinery, cheap. R. White & Co., 94 Beaudry st. 34

FOR SALE—10 h.p. boiler, with belts and pulleys, for sale cheap. Apply H. Shorey & Co., Notre Dame st., city. 34

FOR SALE—Gas radiator, nearly new, suitable for room or small office, cheap. 2637 St. Catherine st. 34

FOR SALE—Soda fountain generator and three cylinders, in perfect order, cheap for cash. 2637 St. Catherine st. 34

FOR SALE—Two typewriters (Remington and Caligraph), in perfect order, cheap for cash; must be sold at once. Apply Room 13, Temple Building. 34

FOR SALE—7 octaves modern upright piano, American make, $55 cash; also furniture, party leaving city. No. 291 Dorchester st. 34

GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE FOR SALE—4 horse power, horizontal, perfect power for small factory. Can be seen running. Apply Engine, Herald. 39*

FOR SALE—Fine mirror, 5 feet by 6 feet; also two tables suitable for tailor's shop. James Ferres, 21 Bleury st. 32*

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Vacant lot, 50 by 100 feet, on St. James st. west. Will erect warehouse or factory to suit purchaser or tenant taking long lease. Wm. Hood & Son, 10 Richmond sq. 34

FOR SALE—In western part of city, good locality, property suitable for baker, ginger ale manufacturer, contractor, undertaker, or any one wanting a property, comprising a good house, shop, office, yard and stables. For particulars, address P.O. Box 502.

FOR SALE—A well built brick cottage; two tenements; suitable for a carter; 10 stall stable; at No. 120 and 122 Murray st. Appy 224a William st. 34

FOR SALE—An artistic nine roomed cottage on the river side; built for summer and winter occupation; verandahs, lawn tennis ground, garden, boating and fishing; 35 minutes by train west. Homer Taylor, 185 St. James st. Telephone Main 1583. P.O. Box 1133. 34

FOR SALE—Niagara vapor bath. Cures la grippe, rheumatism, colds, skin diseases, and beautifies the complexion. Recommended by physicians and users. Circulars mailed free. 59 St. Famille st. 35

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By young man, situation of any kind, just arrived from England; good references. Address M. Lowit, 27 Brunswick st. 32

WANTED—By respectable man, any kind of work in hotel; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 2142 St. Catherine st., Up Town Bureau. 32*

WANTED — Situation by first-class bread baker; club or city bakery. Address D 3, Herald Office. 32*

WANTED—By respectable man, any kind of work in hotel; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply 2142 St. Catherine st., Up Town Bureau. 31*

WANTED—By respectable young Englishman, position as coachman, butler, or handy man round house; understands care of horses and cows; good references. D 8, Herald. 36*

WANTED—By young man, position as indoor servant; no objection to leave city. Apply Uptown Bureau, St. Catherine st. 26*

WANTED — Position as manager, steward, bookkeeper or clerk, in first-class hotel or club, by experienced and competent hotel man; age 28; both languages; A1 references, and bonds if required. Address Waldorf, Herald Office. 27*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, housecleaning, offices or stores. 12a Vitre, Justin ave. 32*

WANTED—By an experienced dressmaker, sewing by the day; moderate price. Address 509½ St. Lawrence st. 32*

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, either fine or heavy work; willing to alter and repair dresses, either at customers' houses or at her own home. Address D 5, Herald Office. 33*

WANTED—Hats and bonnets to trim at home; children's hats a specialty. 76 St. Mark, above St. Catherine st. 32

WANTED — By first-class tailoress, gents' overcoats to turn like new; new suits made up; boys' clothes made over; also ladies' jackets, capes and dresses made up in first-class style; work and fit guaranteed. 49 Berthelet st., off Bleury st., above St. Catherine st. 35*

WANTED—Sewing by the day by an experienced dressmaker, cut and fit tailor's system, also boys' clothing. 264 St. Hubert st. 32

WANTED—By lady, Scotch, Protestant, position as housekeeper; can produce the best of references. Apply to 1120a St. Catherine st. 32

WANTED—By young girl, situation to assist with light housework; prefer to sleep at home. Apply 75 Alexander st. 32

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, housecleaning, offices or stores. Apply 12a Vitre st. 32

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, sewing by the day; terms moderate. Address 509½ St. Lawrence st. 32

WANTED—By respectable German woman, situation as working housekeeper; good references. 296 Visitation st., top flat. 33

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage Life insurance, agents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

MONEY TO LOAN

On First Mortgage, at Low Rates. Several vacancies for good agents. Apply to

J. MACDONALD OXLEY,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
1766 Notre Dame Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—The entire stock and fixtures of a clothing house in Kingston. Parties controlling $10,000 and over will find it to their advantage to investigate. Address Box D 4, Herald. 32*

FOR SALE—American patent, of the best electric arc lamp on the market; costs $5 to manufacture; English patent No. 27483 of 1897; price required, $2,500; first deposit secures it. Address Byrne & Co., Company Promoters, 95 Holborn, London, England; cable address, Warwickite, London. 32

TO LET—Mystic Iron Works, situated in County Missisquoi, Quebec, consisting of foundry, machine shop, wood shop, pattern room, store room; works run mostly by water; tools in first-class order; yard joining C.P.R. yard. Illustrated catalogue sent. 34

WANTED—A partner in an established manufacturing concern, to act as manager, either in Montreal or at works. $6,000 will secure one-third interest. For particulars, apply to R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st., Montreal. 37*

FOR SALE—$5,000. One paper bag factory, output between two to three hundred thousand a day; $25 profit a day. Apply 8 St. Gabriel.

WANTED—A good opportunity for investment in a paying business in Vancouver, is offered. Full particulars will be furnished by applying to Post Office Box 1075, city. 34

FOR SALE—Good hotel business for sale. Apply at once to Box 174, Brockville. Good reasons for selling. 35

FOR SALE—Hat bleachery, with good will of business, all fixtures and 3 Wilcox & Gibbs straw sewing machines, cheap for cash. Address G. King, 86 St. Maurice st. 35

TO LET—In Quebec, a well-known boarding house, furnished, with all modern conveniences; full of boarders, as it stands. Apply Box 1040, Quebec. 35

BOARD AND LODGING

WANTED—Room and board, by married couple, about the first of March. Terms must be reasonable and locality good. References exchanged. J. M. K., Herald Office.

WANTED—Gentleman wants board and room at once. Must be first class, at moderate price in good locality. References. C.P., Herald Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTS BOARD AND LODGing, in private family only; state terms. Apply to Box A 21, Herald Office. *

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE ROOMS AND board; state terms. Apply to Box X 14, Herald Office. *

TO LET

That modern built house, No. 467 SHERBROOKE STREET, 12 rooms, with extension kitchen and every convenience. Fine retired situation. For particulars and permit to view, apply to JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, No. 17 Place d Armes Hill.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE.

OUR SHORT STORY.

TWO LITTLE SOLDIERS.

Teddy had a drum and Jack had a trumpet, and both wore soldier caps. Teddy's was a three-cornered one made of paper. A red chalk mark down his trousers legs and a small flag stuck in the tarnished gilt band of his cap, marked Jack as captain of this little company of two. They wished they could have had guns, even wooden ones, but, as they hadn't, two old broomsticks had been mustered into service.

A covered basket completed the outfit. This basket had caused the boys much anxiety for several days. Parts of luncheons and stray bits from the dinner table had found their way into it from time to time, and yet its contents were not entirely satisfactory.

"Only six cookies," said Teddy, lifting the cover. "Mamma didn't give me one to-day—'cause—'cause I threw a stone at Towser. I wish I hadn't!"

"Never mind," replied his brother, sturdily. "Soldiers must be brave; and I've got a piece of pie and three apples and some crackers," beginning to empty his pockets.

"Oh, look, Jack! the pie—"

But Jack had already discovered it, and he wished he had put it anywhere but in his pocket.

"Where's yours?" he asked, holding the dripping piece of pie in his hand and gazing ruefully at the dark stain slowly creeping down his trouser's leg.

Teddy hung his head.

"Oh, you greedy! What'll you do when we're marching and can't get the pie?"

"That's what I thought," replied Teddy, brightening, "so I ate it, and anyway—I haven't got juice all over my new pants," he added triumphantly.

"Won't they be glad to see us coming!" Teddy burst forth when they were halfway across the orchard.

"Yes," answered Jack, "and they'll be awful hungry too. Sh'd think you'd wish you hadn't eaten your pie."

"Tired?"

"Yes—kinder."

"Here! you take my trumpet and gun and I'll take the basket," said Jack.

After the exchange had been made both boys trudged on for awhile in silence. The afternoon was hot. The orchard stretched a long way ahead.

There was a stone wall to scale; when this fortification was passed, the little company hoped to move in safety.

"I'm awful tired and sleepy, too, Jack," faltered Teddy. And the chubby hand let fall the trumpet, the two broomsticks toppled over, and Teddy's lip quivered, as the tired little soldier eyed the stone wall ahead.

Jack set the basket down upon the grass and began to reason.

"S'posing we're taken for spies!"

"I—don't c—care!" sobbed Teddy, the tears chasing each other down his little flushed face.

Nothing but sobs from the little curled-up heap under the apple tree.

Teddy was almost asleep, his head resting upon his dimpled hand.

Jack eyed him anxiously.

"I 'most knew he'd back out," he said, at last. "P'raps he's too young to march so far," he mused, with the wisdom of eight years shining in his brown eyes. Then he suddenly remembered that when Teddy took his nap mamma always put a soft pillow beneath his head.

So, throwing himself upon the grass beside him, Jack lifted Teddy's curly head to his lap.

An occasional bird-call from the tree above them alone broke the stillness of the summer afternoon.

Jack began to grow hungry. He thought of the cookies, but to reach the basket he must disturb Teddy; so he bore his hunger heroically, as a soldier should, and began counting the buttercups in the grass near him.

By and bye the buttercups seemed to run together into one yellow patch, the twittering of the birds grew far off. Jack's head drooped slowly, until it rested upon Teddy's yellow curls. And there mamma found her soldier boys two hours after, both fast asleep.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

If you read the news columns of The Herald, and I hope you all do, you will have been interested in the touching account of the landing of the Doukhobors in our country. Not only that, but you must have felt proud and grateful that these people, who have been pitifully wronged and mercilessly treated for years in Russia, in looking for a home where no tyrant's laws would crush them, and where they could live their own simple honest lives in peace, should turn their eyes toward the dear old flag of England for protection and to England's greatest colony for a home. You wonder why they were so cruelly treated in Russia. Were they wicked, cruel, dishonest or rebellious? Quite the reverse. They were moral, kind, honest, frugal people. Like the Quakers in our own country, they were opposed to all forms of violence, and refused to render military service. In Russia such refusal is a crime, and for this crime the poor Doukhobors were whipped, fined and imprisoned. Their storehouses were plundered, their money taken away. They were driven from place to place. Others were forbidden to give them work, so starvation followed, and thousands of them died. Then they made a petition to the Government. And what was it? Simply to be allowed to leave Russia. Think of that, and imagine if you can, ten thousand of our best citizens begging to be allowed to leave our country forever. The permission was granted, and arrangements were made to come to Canada, and thousands have arrived. What better people could we have than those strong, sturdy, honest men and women whose first act on reaching our shores was to sing a song of praise to God for bringing them to an asylum of saftey, a land of broad liberty and a place where their best energies can be devoted to making homes for themselves and building up our country. In years to come Canada will have reason to remember with pleasure the generous welcome extended to these oppressed but noble people. They are going to our great Northwest to settle and I am sure the boys and girls wish them all prosperity and happiness.

OUR STAMP CLUB.

From all directions come pleasant letters with stamps for valuation, stamp news, stamp notes, and stamp enquiries. A great many exchanges have been arranged and the club keeps on growing. Any boy or girl who reads the Herald may join by simply making a request to do so and giving age and address. The address is not published as our club is for members and not for stamp agents and speculators. Members may send in a list of not more than 20 stamps at any time. This will be published and any wishing the names of other members can get them by writing and enclosing a 2-cent stamp for reply, when desired addresses will be sent. We offered a prize of Scott's International Stamp Album, value $1.75, to the member sending us the best list of Canadian stamps, one stamp only of each kind to be named and the greatest aggregate value of these individual stamps to win the prize. In listing them give value, color, and date or design. Do not send in these stamps but simply a list of them. Several lists have already been received. Newfoundland is included.

STAMPS AND COIN.

Feb. 5, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I would very much like to join your stamp club. I have stamps to exchange:—1 5c (v s) brown, 1 10c French black; 1 4c Newfoundland, pale green, date 1897; 1 1c Rep. of Honduras, dark blue; 1 12c Tol Ore Fermarke, blue, date 1863. I have also an old coin to exchange or sell, George III. of England; it has a small hole in it. Would you kindly tell me the value of it. I remain, yours,

Thomas Ockenden.

Mexican and Others.

Dear Orth,—I wish to be a member of your stamp club. I wish to arrange an exchange with Paul Jeusse, whose list appeared in Saturday's Herald. Kindly send me address. My age is fourteen years. I have the following stamps for exchange: Mexican 1874, 25c, blue; 1882, 2c, red; 1884, 1c, 5c, 6c, green; 5c blue; 1886-88, 1c green, 2c red, 5c blue, 3 and 10c scarlet; 1895, 1c green, 2c carmine, 3c brown, 5c blue; also some of many other countries.

Arthur Gael.

Dear Orth,—I wish to be a member of the Stamp Club, and I wish to arrange an exchange with Geo. James and Paul Jeusse, whose lists of stamps have already appeared. Kindly send me addresses. My age is ten years. I see you offer a prize for best list of Canadian stamps, so I enclose list of those I have for exchange. I enclose stamped envelope for reply.

S. Norris Oughtred.

Valleyfield, Feb. 5th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I see by The Herald of Saturday last a short piece regarding your Stamp Club, and as I am interested in stamp collecting I would like to join your club if you would send some particulars as to how to go to work. I have a number of stamps I would like to exchange with some of your members. Any information you can give wil be thankfully received.

Yours truly,

Samuel Goodwin.

We will be glad to have you join our club if you make your application, giving your age. The object of the club is to enable members to make exchanges, to improve their collections, and to develop an interest in stamp collecting. You will be furnished with the addresses of any member with whom you may wish to correspond. What stamps have you?

* * *

George James has a great variety of South American stamps which he wishes to exchange for Jubiees.

* * *

Edwin Elder wants to get Confederate stamps in exchange for European.

* * *

Arthur Dell wants to exchange a camera for a good collection of stamps. Camera cost $35.

* * *

One competition list of stamps received without signature. The last sentence is, "I do not know the date of the Newfoundlands, and I only know the date of a few in Canada." Who is the writer? Kindly send in name.

* * *

S. N. Oughtred has sent in a very neatly arranged list of Canadian and Newfoundland stamps. His 20 stamps catalogue at $77.50.

* * *

Continuation of price list of Canadian stamps:

1868-1869 W'm'kd large letters.

	Unused.	Used.
1-2c black	.....	....
1c brown red	$10.00	$2.00
1c yellow	.....	....
2c green	10.00	2.50
3c red	10.00	1.50
6c brown	15.00	7.00
12 1-2c blue	15.00	3.00
15c lilac	25.00	8.00

From these prices there would be a discount of from 50 to 75 per cent. Next week's price list will be for stamps 1870 on laid paper, for 1869 on wove paper, and for 1869-72.

Who has any of the stamps of these dates? Let me know this week, as good exchanges can be made for them.

PUZZLEDOM.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JAN. 28.

No. 4.

C D
P A P E R
R I B
R O G U E
L T

This solution is by Annie McRae, of Perth.

Another Solution.

B D
W A T E R
R I B
B O N U S
N T

By Harold Armstrong, 98 Mackay Street.

L B
P A P E R
B I G
T O Q U E
R N

By Lillian Andrews, 500 Somerset Street, Ottawa.

No. 7.

What a long-winded and many-worded puzzle this was, and after all it was only another way of saying:

Old Mother Hubard went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone,
And when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog got none.

No. 8.

The best solution of No. 8 was received from Lizzie G. Hayes, 357 Somerset Street, and this one I give you.

The puzzle was to fill in blanks with the name of some animal.

No. 8.—"Oh deer!" exclaimed Bessie to her ant Mary, one day, "I can't bear to have brother Tom go back to school!" Then in a horse voice, "It will bee so lonely without him!"

Before hera nt had time to answer, a merry whistle was heard in the hall and Bessie's big brother entered the room. No wonder Bessie's hart was made to quail at the thought of his leaving home and returning to his school for he was certainly a fine young man, and such a jolly face and laughing, dancing blue eyes. Seeing the sober look on Bessie's face and guessing the causeof it, the exclaimed, "Why, you little goose, any one would think I was going to Buffalo instead of a few miles away. Come perch on my shoulder, and I'll give you a ride. I'll just make you fly around this room. Look at the mussel of this arm! And if you will promise not to look as if a policeman were going to bat you just because I must go away, I will give you a dog!"

Bessie could not withstand Tom's good humor, and in a few seconds she was enjoying a good romp with him, not even stopping when she had torn her new alpaca dress. "If it were warmer," she said to Tom, "we could have a roe on the lake."

"Yes," answered Tom, "and I would duck you good, too," giving her hare a little pull.

Then they both went out to the kitchen to se how supper was coming on. They saw the cook put some doe into a hot spider on the stove, and Tom said, "Ah! flapjacks!" That's what I like. It won't take me long to swallow that."

After supper Tom had to go to his train, and Bessie, putting on her hat, coat, and new fur mink accompanied him, thinking what a boar life would be after his departure. But she made up her mind to ape happiness even if she didn't feel it.

No. 10 will be answered next week. I should have read anuary 1st, 1900, instead of July 1st, 1900. Try again.

No. 11.—"I" and "Boatman" make Manitoba.

* * *

A great many correct answers have been received, the following having sent in the greatest number of correct solutions up to this time. The names are not given in the order of merit, as that will be done when prize is awarded:

Harold Armstrong, 98 Mackay street, Montreal.

Annie McRae, Perth, Ont.

Lizzie G. Hayes, Ottawa, Ont.

Lillian Andrews, 500 Somerset street, Ottawa.

Bruce Miller, Drummondville, Que.

Ivan Miller, Drummondville, Que.

Michael Hartford, 816 St. Dominique street, Montreal.

S. P. Gannon, 469 Laval avenue, Montreal.

Florence Gannon, 469 Laval avenue, Montreal.

Ella Hartford, 816 St. Dominique street, Montreal.

Willie A. Scott, 1739 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Bessie V. Gotto, 74 Rivard street, Montreal.

Willis Miller, 28 Seigneurs avenue, Montreal.

Kitsy Kyle, Merrickville, Ont.

Other names will be added when last answers have been examined.

G. McNamee, Montreal.—Have you not sent in answers intended for some other circle? They do not apply to any puzzles given in our page. Probably you have sent ours elsewhere.

PUZZLES FOR NEXT TWO WEEKS.

17.—Transposition.

I am a word of five letters and needed by all. Behead me and you will have fashion. Behead me again and you will have to use up. Behead again and you will have a proposition. Again behead and you have a consonant. Transpose and curtail once and you have to make sharp. Transpose again and curtail once more and you have a pronoun. Again transpose and curtail twice and you have what we all wear.

18.—Square Word of Seven Letters.

1. The arm between elbow and wrist.
2. From beyond sea.
3. Meals.
4. Instruments for rubbing out.
5. A weapon of warfare.
6. To follow back again.
7. More weighty.

19.—Charade.

My first is in stay, but not in go.
My second is in lay, but not in low.
My third is in night, but not in day.
My fourth is in light, but not in May.
My fifth is in marble, but not in stone.
My sixth is in clock, but not in bone.
My seventh is in lock, but not in Ned.
My eighth is in rat, but not in bed.
My ninth is in us, but not in me.
My tenth is in so, but not in he.
My whole is one we would all like to see.

20.—Enigma.

My 5, 6, 7, 3, 6, 7, 8, miserable.
My 1, 3, 2, 8, Scottish tribe.
My 5, 10, 9, 7, public sale.
My 8, 4, 3, nothing.
Whole is the name of a Western state.

W. R.

21.—Hour Glass Puzzle.

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1. To disbelieve. 2. A doorkeeper. 3. A bird. 4. An article. 5. A consonant. 6. A color. 7. A spy. 8. To thrash. 9. A convent. The centrals read downward, spell something we all should be.

PRIZE DRAWING.

Walter McRae, of Perth, Ont., won the first, and J. J. Murphy, 110 Scollard street, Toronto, won the second prize in our drawing contest. Both drawings were shown in last week's paper, and both were good. Books will be forwarded at once. In the flag drawing Walter McRae was again the winner. A new drawing contest is announced to-day, and I want at least 100 competitors. Send them in at once, and they will be reproduced if they have merit.

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

Dearer even than the old school house is the old farmhouse to the memory of many of our readers. All our boys and girls are familiar with the old homestead, and from scores of our members I would like to receive drawings. There will be three prizes—all books. Make drawings of pen and ink if you wish them reproduced in our page. Make drawings about 4 by 6 inches. Competition open until March 1st.

COUNTRY OR CITY WHICH?

If any boys or girls who supported the country have not yet received their calendars, will they kindly send me a card or letter? I would like them also to see if they can find any old stamps, and let me know. As they have so ably stated the advantages of the country, why not make an effort to draw the old farmhouse as well?

IN SCHOOL DAYS.

Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar, sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry-vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping-floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal frescoes on its wall;
Its doors worn sill, betraying
The feet that, creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window-panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes, full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school was leaving.

For near her stood the little boy,
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.

Pushing with restless feet the snow
To right and left, he lingered!
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered,

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hands light, caressing,
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a grey-haired man
That sweet child-face is showing,
Dear girl; the grasses on her grave
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him,
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her—because they love him.

—J. Greenleaf Whittier.

TRY THEM YOURSELF.

Do you want some good tongue exercise? You can get it by reading rapidly the following sentences:

Six little thistle sticks.

Flesh of freshly-fried fish.

Two toads, totally tired, tried to trot to Tedbury.

The sea ceaseth, but sufficeth us.

Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip.

Strict, strong, Stephen, Stinger, snarled, slickly six sickly, silky snakes.

She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish-sauce shop welcoming him in.

Swan swam over the sea; swim, swam, swims; swan swam back again; well swam swan.

A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock, a black spot on the black back of a black haddock.

Susan shineth shoes and socks, socks and shoes shineth Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for socks and shoes shock Susan.

The Night Wind.

Have you ever heard the wind go "Yooooo"?
'Tis a fearful sound to hear!
It seems to chill you through and through
With a strange and speechless fear.
'Tis the voice of the night that broods outside
When folks should be asleep,
And many and many the time I've cried
To the darkness brooding far and wide
Over the land and the deep:
"Whom do you want, O lonely night,
That you wail the long hours through?"
And the wind would say, in its ghostly way,
"Yooooo!
Yooooo!
Yooooo!"

My mother told me long ago
(When I was a little tad)
That when the night went wailing so,
Somebody had been bad;
And then when I was snug in bed,
Whither I had been sent,
With the blankets pulled up round my head,
I'd think of what my mother said,
And wonder what boy she meant.
And "Who's been bad to-day?" I'd ask
Of the wind that hoarsely blew,
And the wind would say, in its meaningful way,
"Yooooo!
Yooooo!
Yooooo!"

That this was true I must allow—
You'll not believe it, though:
Yes, though I am quite a model now,
I was not always so.
And if you doubt what things I say,
Suppose you make the test;
Suppose, when you've been bad some day,
And up to bed are sent away
From mother and the rest—
Suppose you ask, "Who has been bad?"
And then you'll hear what's true;
For the wind will wail in its ruefullest tone:
"Yooooo!
Yooooo!
Yooooo!"

—Eugene Field.

A Winter Sing-Song.

By E. Louise Liddell.

Sing a song of snowflakes,
Flying in the air.
Sing a song of sleighbells,
Tinkling everywhere.

Sing of feath'ry snowbanks,
Earth in dazzling white.
Sing of gleaming ice-fields,
Sparkling in the light.

Sing of merry maidens,
Sing of blithesome boys,
Skating, sliding, coasting,
Full of fun and noise!

New Business Firms.

The partnership between Mrs. Daniel Sinnott and Miss Mary Hughes as Sinnott & Co. has been dissolved, and Mrs. Sinnott will carry on business alone as D. Sinnott.

The bicycle agency heretofore conducted by J. E. Langlois (Sohmer Bicycle Works) has been taken over by Emile Authier and Raoul Authier.

The merchant tailoring establishment of Richards & Sons will after this be carried on by Fred. W. Richards alone, Robt. L. Richards having retired.

John B. Jacobie has given up the proprietorship of the Jacobie Perfection Oil Can Co., and the business will be carried on by Mrs. Willis Vandercook.

The Canada Registry Company, Limited, incorporated by Dominion letters patent, has filed a registration in the Tutelle office through A. Millette, secretary-treasurer.

The following new firms have been registered: Miss Minnie Bellingham, Fenelon Falls, Ont., importer and manufacturers' agent (William Bellingham & Co.); Leon Larue, jr., Octave Larue & Armand Larue, tobacco merchants and manufacturers (L. Larue & Fils); W. H. Taylor & James Meldrum, master carters (W. H. Taylor & Co.)

NATURE'S DIMPLES

Disappear, and Beauty Fades Under the Shadow of Tormenting Skin Troubles, But Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a Quick and Safe Healer.

The unceasing torment of an itching skin which is the natural consequence and outcome of such skin diseases as tetter, salt rheum, ring worm, eczema, ulcers, blotches, and other skin eruptions, is allayed in an instant with one application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment, and in a very few days the most stubborn cases give way to its magic healing power and leave the skin whole, perfect, clear and as soft as a baby's. It will cure piles in from three to five nights.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the cheapest made—20 cents for forty doses. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

Settling the Question.

"Abraham wuz a man er faith," said the old colored deacon, "en w'en de Lawd tol' 'im ter kill Isaac hit wuz no sooner said dan done!"

Here a brother rose in the "amen corner" and interrupted the speaker.

"You's in de wrong dar," he said, "Abraham 'lowed dat he'd kill Isaac, but a goat come outen de bushes en butted 'im over whilst he wuz a-whettin' er his knife—dat's how it wuz!"

"Br'er Johnson," said the deacon, in a warning voice, "dis ain't de fust time you has riz up en interrupted me en de Bible; en ef you wuzn't in dis meetin' house I'd tell you plain dat you wuz a Ananias!"

"En ef you wuz ter say dat word ter me outside," observed Br'er Johnson, "you'd lan' on Abraham's bosom fo' you could take up a collection!"

"I got a diffrunt 'pinion fum dat," said the deacon, in his wrath, "en ter prove it I'm gwine ter give a recess fer ten minutes. Rise up, mo'ners, en git de benediction!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Their Standing.

It is said that 250,000,000 microbes can stand on a postage stamp without crowding. The name of the man who counted them is not given.—Cleveland Leader.

Under Their Own Roof.

"What are you doing, Henry?"

"I knocked a chair over, and it fell against the piano."

"Well, do be more careful. Remember we are not living in furnished rooms now."

A HERMIT OF THE OLD FOREST.

Mystery of the Aged Man who Was in the Habit of Scaring Wicked Loggers.

Thus He Was Known for Thirty Years —Converted Lumbermen by Scaring Them.

A VERY STRANGE EXISTENCE.

Boisetown, N. B., Feb. 10.—One of the features of life in the lumber woods is the telling of uncanny tales of dreams or visions of ghosts and other unnatural beings. Little harm results from such things, but the matter becomes serious when the camp receives an actual visitation. Queer lights, it may be, are seen, and wild, weird noises are heard for which no adequate explanation can be given. A belated teamster rushes into camp and declares that he and his team have been pursued by some strange monster on the tote-road. The man is so manifestly terrified that no one questions his sincerity. The more courageous of the crew equip themselves with guns, axes, and lanterns and organize a sortie into the outer gloom. They find no trace of the mysterious visitor in the mounded snow, but perhaps hear terrible, human-like screams piercing the stillness from a distant ridge. The story loses nothing of its horror as told and retold by the men on their return, and there is no sleep for any one that night. The camp henceforth is practically in a state of siege and no one ventures out after dark. It has even happened that a crew of men have been so panic-stricken by some apparition of this kind that they have deserted the camp in a body and fled to the nearest settlement.

Some of the most impressive legends that have found credence among the loggers of the Miramichi forests have related to a strange monster known as the "Clearwater whooper." The favorite pastime of this creature was to reveal himself to hardened sinners and, incidentally, to terrorize lumber crews by his unearthly yells. These were never heard until after sundown, and were said to cease promptly at midnight. On stormy nights the whooper was sometimes heard quite close to the camp, causing the horses in the hovel to snort and plunge in their terror. Two men only, George Scott and Bill Carson, ever declared seriously that they had seen the whooper. They differed widely in their description, but agreed in regarding the vision as a monitor of future woe, and so became as men to whom a message had been sent, and led pious lives thereafter. Some of the younger men living at Pleasant Ridge and Hayesville, who treated the matter as a joke, also affirmed that they had seen the whooper, but it was soon observed that bad luck attended them. One of them, Dan Munn, cut his foot badly the first day in the woods and was laid up all that winter. Another, Donald McCoy, was upset in his canoe and nearly drowned while shooting the Big Louis Rapids. The wife of a third, Bob McCoy, had twins that displayed an abnormal tendency to whoop.

The old people say that it was during the winter following the Saxby gale of 1869 that the whooper first appeared on the Clearwater, a branch of the Sou'west Miramichi. He remained in that neighborhood for about five years. His den, or residence, was believed to be a large cave on the head of Clearwater. This cave is located in the side of a high bluff facing the rushing stream. It has two compartments, each the size of an average room, with a narrow passageway between. When the water rises in the spring the floor of the cave is covered. In the spring of 1874 there was a remarkably high freshet in all the streams flowing into the Sou'west Miramichi, and when, in the following winter, the whooper failed to appear in the logging works, the current belief was that he had been drowned in the cave. Some of the stream drivers in the spring mustered up courage to examine the cave. They found nothing except some bones which porcupines had gnawed and some tattered fragments of cloth which George Scott identified as the coat he had thrown off when chased by the whooper two years before. The Milicete Indians of Saint Mary's have many legends of this cave as the residence of their god, Gloscop, when on earth. It is believed that Jim Paul, the chief of the tribe, who accompanied Dr. Heber Bishop, of Boston, on a hunting trip in the Clearwater country last fall, was the first red man who ever dared to enter the inner cavern. All he found there was the remains of an old brass kettle.

After the year 1874 the whoober was never seen or heard in the Clearwater region. For fifteen years he was absent from his former haunts. The younger generation of choppers and river guides who had grown up in the meantime were skeptical as to any such monster having ever existed. The whooper was believed, at most, to have been some wandering panther that had strayed from the wilds of Quebec. All at once the mysterious creature reappeared on the adjacent waters of the upper Dungarvon, a branch of the Renous River. He was heard by the men who were fall-logging in that region uttering wild shrieks, as of a woman in dire distress. He was frequently pursued with guns, but never seen. His habits at this time would seem to have undergone a radical change, for while in the Clearwater country he never actually visited the camps, he had grown much bolder, and frequently, when a camp was unused or temporarily empty, he went right into the shanty and took away articles of food, such as pork and codfish. He devoted special attention to the depot camps where provisions were stored in the summer season for the following winter's operation.

The loggers working in the Dungarvon woods were much less superstitious than their fathers, yet in the face of such unmistakable proof of the whooper's being among them they lived in a state of much anxiety and alram. Few of them were bold enough to travel the tote-road alone after sundown. It some times happened that the portage teamsters, who were hauling in supplies on their sleds from the settlement, were unable to reach the camps until after dark. One very old teamster, Thomas Hunter, who knew no fear and handled the English language in a reckless way had a very close call from the whooper on the high bank of the Dungarvon, at the mouth of McConnell Brook. It was about an hour after dark, on a rainy night in October, that Hunter, lantern in hand, was urging his tired team over the roots and rocks of the portage with a blistering volley of adjectives, when suddenly a series of blood-curdling yells saluted him right ahead in the road. Hunter rushed to the back of the sled for his axe, when the horses bolted, slewing the sled with all its contents over the river bank, which was there about ten feet in height. The teamster was carried over the bank, too, and part of the load rolled over him, but he escaped serious injury. The whooper was heard laughing like a loon, and then all was silent, except for the snorting and stamping of the horses. With great difficulty, the old man quieted the team, reloaded his sled and reached camp, about a mile away, by following the rocky bed of the stream.

For more than a year after this Hunter was never known to swear, but one day, when his team got mired in a boghole on Forty-nine Mile Brook, the language he addressed to the team was fully up to his old-time form. That evening being unable to reach the main camp, he hauled up at the old Richards depot camp. Here he had a strange experience. Under the floor of the deserted camp was a flourishing colony of skunks and, as these interesting animals roamed freely about the camp in the night, Hunter kept a candle burning on a box near the head of his bunk. Three times in the night Hunter woke up to discover not only that his candle was out, but that it could not be found anywhere. Each time he lighted a fresh candle, only to find, on waking up, that it had disappeared. At first he suspected the skunks that were wandering over the floor of the camp, gnawing old bootlegs, beef bones, etc., but the last time the candle vanished the door of the camp was found to be wide open, though Hunter had carefully latched it before turning in for the night. Lighting his sole remaining candle Hunter went to the door and to his amazement found, in the new snow that had fallen, the print of a human foot. Then he heard, apparently across the brook, the wild, discordant laughter that had greeted him in October the year before at the mouth of McConnell Brook. For the remainder of the night the stout-hearted old man sat on the edge of the bunk, axe in hand, smoking his pipe, but he heard no more of the marauder.

Any one who is familiar with the ways of the lumber woods will readily appreciate how rapidly the news of so uncanny an event as this would circulate. Within a week the story that the whopper had grown bold enough to enter the camp in which Hunter was sleeping and steal the lighted candles and that his track in the snow was like that of a man, was related in every lumber camp from Glassville to Blackville. Some of the older men living at Hayesville recalled the fact that when the whooper was first encountered in the Clearwater country in the early seventies he was supposed to be a panther, or Indian devil, but no tracks such as any wild animal would make were ever found. They also recalled the circumstance that on one occasion a human track was found on a maple ridge where the whooper had been heard yelling, but this, at the time, was thought to be the trail of some prowling gunner or peddler taking a short cut from one camp to another. Old George Scott maintained that when the whooper appeared to him he stood erect and had the general shape of a man, while Carson declared that the prodigy, as he saw him, resembled a bear in color and form, with the exception of a white stripe down his forehead. Soon after this an old trapper named George Brown went into the Dungarvon country and set several traps, baited with codfish and pork, for the whooper. Brown became almost blind that winter and was unable for some time afterward to travel alone in the woods.

It is impossible, from the mass of conflicting testimony and the many stories that were told, some in jest and some in earnest, to determine with certainty when the whooper next appeared. If any peculiar noise was heard in the woods or any article was lost or any bad luck occurred it was attributed to this phantom visitor. Some of the logging crews at this time were chiefly composed of Frenchmen from the north shore. These men would rush into camp at the least unusual sound and refuse to turn out for work before sunrise in the morning. They all crossed themselves at night and prayed to be delivered from the whooper.

On the next occasion when the whooper was personally seen the riddle which had baffled the woodsmen of the Sou'west for so many years was solved. The nature and identity of the whooper were fully established, although his origin and method of existence remained as profound a mystery as ever. On the evening of July 12, 1896, a party of sportsmen and their guides were occupying an abandoned lumber shack called Pond's camp, about two miles from the Dungarvon river. The leader of the party was Frederick Irland of the Congressional reporting staff at Washington. With him were two Fredericton sportsmen, two guides and the teamster. The fire in the old ramdown stove had died away, the lights were out and nearly all the party were asleep; suddenly a series of yells that aroused all within the camp was heard in the outer darkness. An interval of silence followed, and then a remarkable figure appeared in the open doorway. At once a candle was lighted, and the figure, an aged man, clad in tatters and with long dishevelled hair, shambled into the circle of light and proceeded to rub his thin, grimy hands at the stove. To questions put by the fishing party he returned incoherent replies. He spoke some words of English, from which it was gathered that he had been in the woods a long time; that he lived on berries, nuts, frogs, and, as he called them, quails. The only articles he had with him were a rusty axe and a small Catholic Bible. When food was offered he mumbled a blessing and then ate voraciously. He seldom made any response to the questions asked him. He declined the invitation to sleep in the camp and lay curled up in the dooryard all night. In the morning he refused to remain to breakfast, but strode off into the trackless forest in his bare feet. He had an old pair of boots without soles which he carried slung over his shoulders on his rusty axe. Before he left Mr. Irland took the old hermit's photograph. The conclusion reached by the party was that he was a man whose mind had been unhinged by religion. Now he contrived to exist without fire, weapon or any food, save such as he could find in the woods, and especially how he was able to withstand the relentless cold of a Canadian winter were problems that defied solution.

If this was the veritable whooper, and there seems no reason to doubt it, his contact with human kind must have filled him with alarm, for when next seen he was nearly 200 miles from the Dungarvon, at Upper Millnoket lake, in the extreme north of Piscataquis county, Me. That was one evening in the middle of the following September. Curled up by the embers of a fire which he had managed somehow to light he was found on the shore of the lake by a party of sportsmen. His faded coat in tatters, his complexion that of the earth, he wore the wreck of what had once been a pair of trousers, now held together by tendrils of spruce root, and on his feet were moccasins covered with swamp mud. He said he had had nothing to eat for twelve days. He had neither axe nor blanket, compass nor matches. He said he had lived upon bunch berries, frogs, dead fish and a kind of red-topped grass that grew in a pond. The photograph of the hermit was again taken, and showed him to be the identical personage met by Mr. Irland's party. The sportsmen who found him at Millnoket used him kindly and prevailed on him to remain with them a couple of days, after which he was supplied with money, clothes and two days' provisions, paddled across the lake and started down the tote-road to Oxbow.

That was two years ago, since which time, so far as known, the old forest hermit has never been seen by human eye. Whether he was the original Clearwater whooper, or merely a latter-day whooper, is still a matter of fierce debate among the hardy woodmen of the Miramichi. All that can be said with certainty is that during the past two years no man in that wild region has heard the yell of the whooper, nor found a sign of his presence in the wintry snows.

A Curious Fact.

Procrastination is the thief
Of time, the sages all declare,
And yet the man who'd just as lief
Sit round has time galore to spare.

Maj.-Gen. Schulyer Hamilton

ENDORSES

"77"

FOR

GRIP

Sunny Side, Thomasville, Ga., January 17, 1899.

F. HUMPHREYS, M.D.,

My Dear Doctor:

I cannot sufficiently thank you for the grateful and immediate relief your Specific No. 77 gave to me.

I was really very ill Sunday evening. I had a fierce chill and what we used to call "The Rigors" in the army, followed by a very high fever.

The pains, pericarditis and osteritis, arising from the Cable car injury, as well as the Grip, are at this moment, Tuesday morning, almost entirely abated.

Sincerely yours,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,

Maj. Gen. Vols., U.S.A.

"77" cures Grip, Coughs, Influenza and "breaks up" Hard Colds that "hang on."

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c, & $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

Asthma Permanently Cured.

A Well-known Canadian Notary Public Suffered for 35 Years—Permanently Cured by Clarke's Kola Compound.

R. D. Pitt, Esq., Kamloops, writes: "I had suffered for at least 35 years from the great oppressiveness of asthma and shortness of breath. I had during these years consulted many physicians and tried all the remedies, until the doctor told me I might get temporary relief, but I would be always troubled. I tried Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound, and after taking the first bottle I became greatly relieved, and three bottles have completely cured me. I can now breathe as naturally as ever, and asthma does not trouble me in the least. I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the marvellous effect this remedy has had in my case, and would urge all suffering from this disease to try Clarke's Kola Compound, as only those who have suffered all these years as I have can appreciate what a blessing this remedy must prove to sufferers from asthma." Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with asthma. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, and Vancouver, B.C., sole Canadian agents. Sold by all druggists. When writing for sample mention this paper.

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma; is now successfully used throughout the leading hospitals in England and Canada.

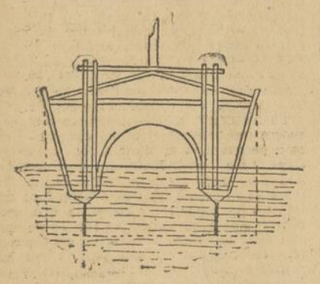
THE EVOLUTION OF THE DOUBLE-HULLER.

Capt, A. J. Kenealy Discusses the Ancestors of Mr. Duggan's Dominion, in an Interesting Way, in Outing.

By A. J. Kenealy.

The double-hull type of craft is once more prominently before the yachting fraternity, and will doubtless be exploited in many ingenious ways during the next racing season. The development of a type of vessel whose origin is lost in the mist of antiquity into a racing machine like the twenty-footer Dominion has attracted the attention of naval architects generally to Mr. Herrick Duggan, the Canadian yacht designer, who for three consecutive years has humbled the pride of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club by keeping in profane Canuck hands the cherished international challenge cup, won with singular ease off Oyster Bay in 1896.

Mr. Duggan, of course, cannot pretend to be the originator of a new type of sailing craft, but he may safely lay claim to whatever laurels are due to the faculty of acute adaptation. He has succeeded in a field where others have tried and failed. He has skilfully modified the principle of the Malay proa, and introduced its salient characteristics into a vessel, small indeed in the matter of dimensions but huge when its inherent scientific possibilities are considered. Since Nat Herreshoff made practicable the crude fin-keel of former de-



Section of Mr. Mackenzie's Boat, 1868.

signers no such interesting phase of marine architecture has been evolved.

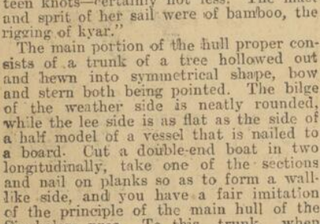
I remember how fascinated I was as a boy by the perusal of "Lord Anson's Voyage Round the World," telling how that famous English navigator, in his stout ship Centurion, doubled Cape Horn in 1740, visited the romantic Isle of Juan Fernandez, and enriched himself and his accompanying bold sea-dogs by the capture of a Spanish galleon literally laden with treasure. Incidentally, the book describes the surprise experienced by the ship's company at the first sight of the proa, as used by the natives of the Ladrones.

Describing a "proa" he saw on the Indian coast, Mr. Kenealy says:—"She darted past us with rare velocity, throwing the spray over her crew in fine style. There were six or seven of them in the main hull of the proa, the helmsman steering with a rather long paddle. After she had cleared the ship's bows she luffed up sharp and seemed to point almost in the wind's eye, the sail sitting quite flat, unlike the sails of the ordinary "country wallah," which are, as a rule, of the baggy kind. I judged her speed at about sixteen knots—certainly not less. The mast and sprit of her sail were of bamboo, the rigging of kyar."

The main portion of the hull proper consists of a trunk of a tree hollowed out and hewn into symmetrical shape, bow and stern both being pointed. The bilge of the weather side is neatly rounded, while the lee side is as flat as the side of a half model of a vessel that is nailed to a board. Cut a double-end boat in two longitudinally, take one of the sections and nail on planks so as to form a wall-like side, and you have a fair imitation of the principle of the main hull of the Singhalese proa. To this trunk, when hewn into shape, are fastened the top-sides, which consist of planks of suitable length and thickness bound with lashings of kyar rope, the seams being calked with cocoanut fibre, which swells when water-soaked. Not a nail is used in the construction of the craft, they resembling in this detail the famous Masoolah boats of the Madras coast. In all essentials the characteristics of the proa of the Ladrones described by Anson are reproduced. The cigar-shaped log, which is connected to the main hull by bamboo outriggers (which give the necessary elasticity) and kyar lashings, is hewn out of a solid and rather heavy tree. This gives the required stability, and in a strong breeze pretty nearly all hands "hike out" to windward on it, leaving only the helmsmen (one at each end) aboard the main ship. It need not be said that the Singhalese are as nearly as amphibious as it is possible for human bipeds to be.

The sail (E. F. G. in Figure 1) is of matting, and the mast, yard, boom, and outriggers are all made of bamboo. The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets (T or V figure 3), according to the tack the proa goes on, and when she alters her tack they bear away a little to bring her up to the wind. Then, by easing the halyard and raising the yard and carrying the heel of it alongside the lee side of the proa, they fix it in the opposite socket, while the boom at the same time, by letting fly the sheet, shifts into a contrary situation to what it was before; and that which was the stern of the proa now becomes the head, and she is trimmed on the other tack. When it is necessary to reef or furl the sail this is done by rolling it round the boom.

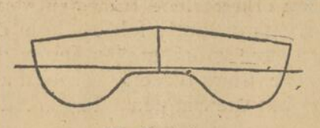
The proa generally carries six or seven Indians, two of whom are placed in the head and stern, who steer the vessel alternately with a paddle, according to the tack



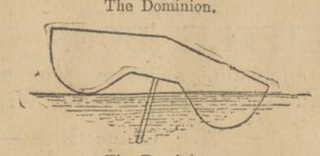
Mr. H. Melling's Boat, 1873.

she goes on, he in the stern being the steersman. The other Indians are employed either in bailing out the water which she accidentally ships or in setting or trimming the sails.

The origin of the double-hull craft having been traced to the Ladrones, where they were in constant use in 1520, as is testified by Magellan, the discoverer of the islands, the curious investigator naturally wishes to follow the development of the principle from its source to its present stage, as exemplified in the Dominion. I need hardly say that the subject is as interesting to the student of naval architecture, as is another link in the doctrine of the evolution of man from protoplasm to a disciple of Darwin. After some little research I find that the source from which Mr. Duggan derived the Dominion may possibly have been a craft jointly invented and patented in England, in 1873, by Messrs. John Dunkin Lee and John White. I have not had an opportunity of seeing the drawings of the vessel in question, but from No. 1,987 of the London Field, I gather that the model of the craft



The Dominion.

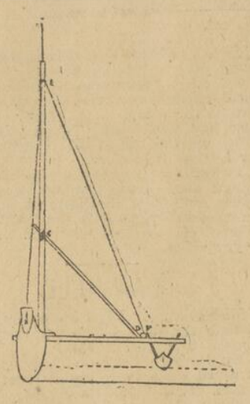


The Dominion.

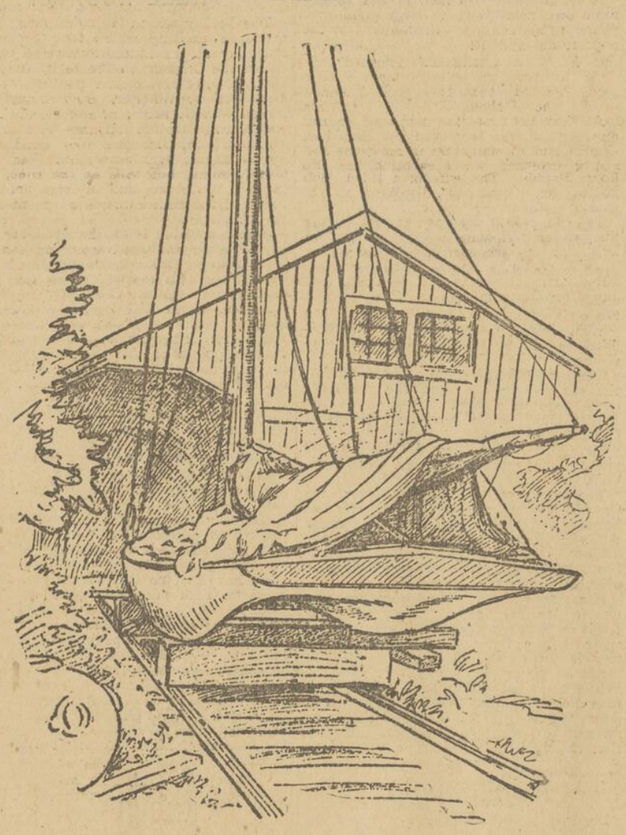
may be found in the Naval Museum, South Kensington, and that the opening paragraph of the specification says: "The novelty of this invention consists in giving a concave form to the bottom of the vessel instead of a convex, thereby making a single channel for the water amidships, and by which the principal elements of displacement are transferred to the bilges, thus securing the greatest amount of stability that can be obtained, combining the properties of two ships in one fabric."

One glance at the midship section of Dominion will convince the ordinary man that Mr. Duggan's aim was to obtain precisely the same results as are mapped out in the paragraph above quoted.

But on going back I discover that as early as 1868 Mr. John Mackenzie, a Belfast, Ireland, yachtsman, built a double boat of the following construction: Two boats of equal size, each twenty-one feet long on the keel, three feet beam and three feet deep. Each boat has a keel tapering from fifteen inches deep aft to six inches deep forward. Bolted to the keel by strong iron knees are stanchions which rise through the deck, on which the rail is fixed. To these stanchions the cross-beams connecting the two hulls are bolted, the timbers or ribs in the wake of the cross-beams also rising through the deck for a like purpose. The skin is one inch thick, being in one board on either side of the keel. The sides are made of two planks, each eighteen inches deep, the seams being covered by a continuous strip of wood. The hulls are connected by five trussed beams, the one to which the mast is stepped being doubletrussed. On these beams a platform rests, a space of three inches being left at either side



The Flying Proa. from Anson's "Voyage."



THE DOMINION.

to allow air compressed by a cross-sea to escape from underneath. This platform the most forward is of openwork. Under the platform is a chest two feet wide and six inches deep, with a capacity of six hundred-weight of water to serve as ballast in bad weather. There are valves in the bottom of the box, by which the water can be discharged in a short time.

Each hull is divided by bulkheads into four compartments. Two of these are six feet six inches long, and may be used as berths to sleep in. A hatch is in one compartment and a movable skylight in another, the hatches being screwed down on India-rubber, thus being air-tight. Each hull had a rudder, and these, being connected by a coupling-rod, are worked simultaneously by a tiller from amidships, both moving in the same direction.

I may add that Mr. Mackenzie's boat was rigged as a cutter. The accompanying section gives a sufficiently accurate plan of her construction, when combined with the particulars and dimensions given already, for the reader to trace the progress of the double-hull to that date.

It was in 1873 that Mr. H. Melling, of Liverpool, England, constructed a double-hulled safety yacht, which proved herself quite satisfactory to her designer and his friends.

In 1876 Nat Herreshoff designed and built the catamaran Amaryllis, a marine monstrosity which created quite a sensation in the yachting world. She sailed her first race on June 23rd, appearing as the representative of the Providence, R. I., Yacht Club in the Second Centennial Regatta for yachts of fifteen tons and under, thirty-two craft starting. In the early part of the contest, while the wind was light, she was well astern of the leaders, but when the breeze piped up strong she gradually came up in the van of the fleet, eventually passing every boat and winning with singular ease.

A protest against her on the ground that she could not possibly be classed as a yacht, was allowed by the Race Committee, and she was disqualified and voted out. She was, however, presented with a medal for making the best speed on record by a boat of her length.

The Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club had this decision in mind when they protested against Dominion, on the ground that she is a catamaran. But when the Herreshoff catamaran and the Duggan double-huller are compared it will be seen that there is a vast difference between the two types.

Mr. Herreshoff, on being confronted with the accusation that Amaryllis was a nondescript, having no conveniences whatever on board for comfortable cruising, denied the allegation and pointed with pardonable pride to the circumstance that she carried a camp chair.

The accompanying plan of the Amaryllis, gives a general idea of the queer craft. The two hulls are connected by a complex system of ball-and-socket joints which have range of motion enough, so that one hull may ride a wave while the other is in the depths of a hollow. The only accommodation for passengers is a small cockpit amidships protected by a coaming. The mast and rigging are supported between and above the hulls by a system of truss-work with adjustable tension-rods of iron.

The craft cannot be said to have achieved popularity. So far as I know, Amaryllis, Arion, Teaser, John Gilpin, and Tarantella were the only ones that Mr. Herreshoff built, and I have not seen one sailing since 1883. Each carried a jib and mainsail, and the speed achieved was marvellous, twenty-one miles having often been made in a stiff breeze, and smooth water. The most enthusiastic devotee of this acquatic freak cannot claim that she is more adapted for cruising than an ice-boat, having about as much accommodation. The only possible means of shelter is to carry a tent with which to cover the cockpit.

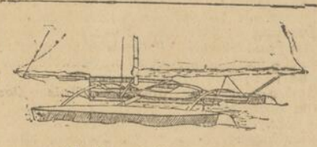
There is one unpleasant feature in the catamaran, and that is a singular propensity to "pitch-pole" on the slightest provocation.

The Herreshoff catamaran is an interesting memory only, but at the time of its introduction it set people thinking.

Captain Louis Towns, a Staten Island boat builder, in 1877 designed and built for Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes the double-hulled schooner Nereid, the hulls of which were three feet wide, five feet deep, and each fitted with a 5-foot centreboard. She was steered with one rudder hung between the two hulls, which were placed ten feet apart. One hull was set apart for owner and guests, the other accommodated skipper and crew. Her lower masts were 43 feet and her topmasts 20 feet, booms 28 feet, gaffs 14 feet. She sailed her maiden race in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, a special meeting having been held in which her claims to admission as a yacht were earnestly discussed and finally conceded. Owing to the connections between the hulls being rigid instead of having the ball and socket joints used by Herreshoff, she proved impracticable, and unsafe for cruising in any water not smooth as a millpond.

The same fate befell another double-huller, built in Brooklyn the same year for Mr. Charles A. Meigs, of Staten Island. the hulls of which were 46 feet long, with 3 feet 6 inches beam. The connections of the hulls of this vessel were also rigid, the consequence being another failure.

From that day until the present time little has been heard of the double-huller. It is true that a modification of the catamaran type has been frequently used in canoes and upward in the scale to cargo carrying craft. A steamer built after the general type of double-hull was for several years in the passenger service between Dover and Calais. Many bicycle boats and



The Tarantella Catamaran.

other pleasure craft on the same principle are used on American and European rivers and lakes. But in spite of all this there are certain features in Mr. Duggan's boat which are now for the first time combined. As a matter of fact, it remained for Mr. Duggan to revive interest in the type, and this he has done most effectually by the production of Domiinion. The craft has given rise to much discussion among yachtsmen and in the press, both at home and abroad. The point of sailing in which Dominion excels is close hauled on a wind or with the wind abeam. It is then that she sails on her lee hull only, the weather hull serving the same purpose as the ballast of a "sand bagger," enabling her to carry a good press of sail. With the wind dead aft and both hulls immersed, Dominion in the races at Dorval was slightly slower than her rival, her paramount advantage being gained when sailing with one hull immersed.

Dominion's dimensions are: Length over all, 35 feet 10 inches; on load water line, 17 feet 6 inches; extreme beam, 7 feet 7 1-2 inches; beam, load water-line one bilge, 2 feet 5 1-2 inches; draught with board, 6 feet; freboard, 1 foot; displacement, 1,750 lbs.; area amidship section, total 2.88 square feet; sail area, 500 square feet.

In comparing Mr. Melling's boat with Dominion, it will be seen that both craft have double hulls and that the centerboard is used with advantage in each model. I do not say that Mr. Duggan, in the design of Dominion, has adapted either Mr. Melling's or Mr. Mackenzie's plans. I simply reproduce the two vessels as being links in the history of the evolution, not of the catamaran, but of the double-huller.

It is my opinion that the double-huller has a great future before it when fully developed. The type has none of the disadvantages of the constant draught of water which is so powerful an objection to the fin-keel vessel. In my judgment the double-huller ought to sail in a separate class of its own, and with this judgment many yachtsmen agree; but I am content to leave that matter to the consideration of the Race Committees of the clubs, who will doubtless render a wise and impartial decision when the proper time arrives.

In a Minor Key.

Winter visitor (in Florida)—I should love dearly to go sailing, but it looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?

Waterman—No, indeed, mum! The sharks never lets anybody drown. — New York Weekly.

A Chinaman advocates the use of rats thus:—"What a carrot is to a horse's coat a rat is to the human hair. Neither fact can be explained; but every horseman knows that a regimen of carrots will make his stud smooth and lustrous as velvet, and the Chinese, especially the women, know that rats used as food stop the falling out of hair and make the locks soft, silky and beautiful. I have seen it tried many times.' Lancet Tribune.

Lusher—You can never tell what a woman means by what she says.

Gusher—Yes?

Lusher—I got in at four the other morning, and my wife said: "A nice hour for you to come home, isn't it?"—New York Journal.

I do not want a pretty man,
I care not for a witty man,
Nor for a man who hankers to be great;
I do not want a billionaire,
heights he'd 'a' climb.
It may have been so;
I dunno;
Jest so it might been;
Then ag'n——

But we're all like Jim Bowker, thinks I, more or less,
Charge fate for our bad luck, ourselves for success,
An' give fortune the blame for all our distress.
Jim Bowker, he said,
Ef it hadn't been for luck an' misfortune an' sich,
We might 'a' been famous an' might 'a' been rich.
It might be jest so;
I dunno;
Jest so it might been;
Then ag'n——
—S. W. Foss in Cleveland Leader.

Scottish Impartiality.

Color sergeant of Highland company (in which were one or two English) calling the roll:—

"Angus Mackay!" No reply. Louder: "Angus Mackay!" Still no reply. (Sotto voce): "I ken ye're there; yer aye at yer jooty, decent mon, but ye're owre modest to speak before sae mony folk. I see ye fine." Marks him down in the roll.

"John Jones!"

Squeaky voice replies: "'Ere."

Sergeant: "Ou, aye, ye're here, or say ye're here, but ye're sic a muckle leear I canna believe a word that comes oot o' yer mooth, sae I'll jist mark ye doon as absent!"—Answers.

LEFT HIM TO DIE.

Bright's Disease Pronounced Past Hope by Physicians—South American Kidney Cure is the Life Saver.

A traveller for a well-known western manufacturing firm was so hale and hearty that the possibility of his contracting kidney trouble was farthest from his mind, but through constant exposure Bright's Disease, that most insidious of ailments, laid hold of him. He doctored for months —physicians gave him but a short time to live. A friend who had derived great benefit from South American Kidney Cure recommended it to him. When he had taken seven bottles all signs of the disease had left him, and to-day he is as well as ever. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

Cannot Feed the Army.

"In the active army the French soldier is poorly fed and poorly clad. We have witnessed in the Third Regiment of Cuirassiers, at Tours, 150 soldiers poisoned by preserved meat; the same thing has happened at Nancy and also at Tarascon. Now, in time of war, preserved meat will be the principal food for troops. The Commissary Department, which was unable to provision 300,000 men in 1870, and which left the 15,000 men at Madagascar wholly unprovided for, cannot pretend to supply with regularity the needs of the 3,000,000 combatants that France would draw up on the frontier. That is to say, the local resources once exhausted, the soldiers would be reduced to pillage. With poisoned meat for food, we shall not go far. The army corps will go to pieces before they meet the enemy, just as if they were all commanded by General Duchesne."—Gohier, 'L'Armee contre la Nation.'

YOU NEED IT

If You Would Avoid the Troubles and Dangers That Stomach Derangements Bring On.

Paine's Celery Compound Banishes Every Difficulty and Restores Perfect Health.

Stomach troubles are exceedingly common and varied in character. To-day thousands complain of stomach derangements. Stomach difficulties are usually manifested by poor appetite, foul tongue and breath, putrid or bitter taste in the mouth, a desire for acids; some have headache, sleepy feelings, constipation, inactive bowels, and vomiting of food and bile.

Victims of stomach troubles manifest low spirits, despondent mind, and have fears of impending danger. It matters not what the symptoms are; any of them indicate low nerve force, and point to the fact that the digestive system is out of gear and the blood in an unhealthy condition.

In order to avoid the many dangers of indigestion, dyspepsia and general stomach derangements, Paine's Celery Compound should be used when any of the many unpleasant symptoms that lead to trouble are experienced. A few doses of nature's health restorer will quickly set the digestive machinery of the body in perfect running order, and good health will be maintained.

If it be that you have long neglected the troubles that have become deep-seated and chronic, do not despair. The faithful use of Paine's Celery Compound for a few weeks will, without fail, banish all your sufferings; your appetite will become natural, your rest and sleep will be refreshing, and your food will enrich your blood, making bone and muscle, and your health will be as rugged as ever before.

AN AMERICAN SPY'S STAY IN SPAIN.

John Wilbensen's Interesting Adventures While Gathering Information for the United States.

MET SENOR CARRANZA.

Thought Him Not Sufficiently Guarded in His Movements, but He Fooled His Shadowers.

WILBENSEN'S CURIOUS CIPHER

The following story of his own adventures was written for the New York Herald by John Wilbensen, Baron de Stampenbourg, a Dane, who was employed in Spain before and during the war by American agents there. It speaks for itself. One can only wish that the writer was at liberty to explain the objects in attaining which he met with the interesting adventures here detailed.

To be a good spy one must not necessarily be a man available for everything, but rather as the Valladolidians say, "un hombre propio a todo"—a man adapted to anything. It is not merely a matter of linguistic knowledge ,of detective energy, of a fineness of nose, of the instinct of sagacity. Men have possessed these qualities in a high degree and have failed where their inferiors succeeded, and to the uninitiated this is highly perplexing.

For common everyday spy service the man who possesses these properties would make a good work and produce good results, but when the "higher art" of the detector is called int oplay men are selected (and sometimes from private life) who embody, in addition, the rare gift of intuitive versatility. This is the quality that enables one to adapt himself to a wide range of the most contrary phrases of life, and to simulate and perform on its entire gamut of characterization, as an actor moves on the boards. It is a sort of stage art, adapted to real life and danger.

It happens occasionally that the man wanted is one who never did any kind of detective work whatever. I am now coming to talk about my own case, for I was such a "verdant" man. If I leave out what some might be generous enough to consider the most interesting part, I am compelled to give the usual excuse that my lips are sealed and I cannot talk.

The secret police of Spain's capital might have entered my apartments at any time without ever, I believe, succeeding in finding proof against my neutrality. I brought not a stitch of clothing, not an iota of baggage from America across the Spanish border. Everything was bought in Germany, even my pens and note paper I had no documents or credentials with me of any kind, for good as these things are they are sometimes fatal to the bearer they should protect. But I had a source. a valued friend in the government service of a country that it well liked in Spain, and whenever I was asked for credentials, outside my passports, I gave his address. A few flashes across the wire and the whole thing was ended.

The Cipher Book.

I entered my observations in a rather voluminous folio volume, and made not the least pretence at hiding it. On the contrary, I sometimes left it open on my table, so that the "nina" (the girl) might have a peek into it and gossip about it. She was as unlikely to solve its contents as any expert in orthography, for it was written in a cipher of my own invention. If there is anything scientific experts know little about, it is the possibilities of the runic alphabet, of the queer hieroglyphic code of which the ancient Norsemen availed themselves some two thousand years ago. Most experts know Sanscrit, all of them know Greek, and a few of them know Arabic, but very few indeed have even a smattering appreciation of runic history. This quaint old code I developed into a system by mixing it, according to my own key, with the language that is now spoken in Iceland, so that my writings were a puzzling linguistic stew of modern Icelandic in runic letter. To further ensconce myself I prefixed every word with its equivalent in the various Scandinavian tongues, cutting up the words and combining them according to a fixed system, so that no one in the world could detect what I was writing about, even if they might have been able to solve the runes.

Besides, I wrote in the poetical and imaginary language of the old Norsemen to still further elude detection. In present day Icelandic a war ship is called "herskipr," but in olden days the scald scribes used the word "seglhunthar" (dogs with sails). I used the latter designation invariably, for it refers to the time when every knarr, or viking ship, in token of its class, carried a dog's head in the prow—hence the word "seglhunhar." This word was written in runic letter in my messages as follows: "Orlogs Mandsegl Hunthar," the prefix being Norwegian and the words mixed according to my key. The next word would be prefixed by its equivalent in Swedish, the following by Danish, and so on, until I could hardly read it myself.

The Spy Arrested.

These messages, many of which you have read in the papers, I believe, were sent to a friend and co-worker I had hidden away in a quiet corner of the little land that Spain likes, and through this ally the contents were translated into the cipher of the American Government, and from neutral ground flashed across the ocean to their destination.

Once I came near losing this handy little notebook of mine, which so resembled an edition of Audobon, for it was seized and "arrested," together with my things, at my lodgings. Two sawtoothed villains of Spanish police stood inside the door and "nailed" me as I entered. I was not surprised, for I had planned their appearance, and I was eager that they should arrest me and find me innocent, for then I could work with more liberty, and less suspicion would be levelled at me. I carried a formidable looking bundle under my arm (I had bought it for the purpose at the Plaza de Cebada) and they arrested that also. They fell upon it like a pair of buzzards, to find only—vegetables. "Good, sound Spanish vegetables that I was to photograph, Senors," I said, "and to report upon to the Scientific Society of Drontheim."

Whether they believed it or no I know not. It is nevertheless certain that they could make nothing out of my papers or my baggage or my vegetables. They let me keep my things, though one of them lugged away a batata, or sweet potato, for a clue, I suppose. In the evening this fellow returned, as I thought, to hand over the batata, but no, it was safely locked in the desk of his chief. With much military adroitness and courtesy he handed me a still more courteous note from the latter dignitary, in which I was asked to permit his venerable glance to dwell for a moment on the strange book reported as having been "discovered" at my lodgings. I sent the man back with the book, reminding him that a whole nation of learned men would hold him responsible for its loss. I also held forth a fair potato, saying: "Ferdinand Bandito! or whatever your name, another batata, another clew, eh?" But the Spaniard smiled and sniffed and bowed, and said the book would do for a clue.

The glance of his chief dwelt on that book for nearly a week (this is the length of the "official moment" in Spain), or, at least, I heard nothing to the coatrary; in fact, I heard nothing at all about it, and two letters I wrote asking its return remained unanswered. This made me a trifle nervous. Doubtless the book was passing through the purgatory of the united scrutiny of the best expert minds in Spain, and I began to wish I had not been so ready to expose it. Through my friend Lieutenant Correa I obtained an interview with his father, the Admiral, and at the latter's request the volume was handed back to me, bearing evidence of the not very clean hands of those who had been to work on its contents. In the margin was written the amusing note, "El ruso es dificil"—Russian is difficult.

Disguised as a Vaquero.

I appeared before the Admiral in the full dress glitter of a junior officer of the royal navy, for I had formed young Correa's acquaintance in the service. Three days later I was encased in rough leather chaparrals of one of those sombrero topped sons of the "campo," the cowboys of the Spanish table-lands, glimpses of whose picturesque coursing one may have for a look through the city gate—the sombre Puerto del Toledo.

My American cowboy days came back to me. The land looked like Arizona. though it smelled differently, and I was soon at home in the rather cumbrous saddle on the tall Andalusian steed I had picked for the trip. I was in receipt of orders commanding me to find out the feelings of the people toward the government, and if they were likely to be influenced by any move of the Carlists, who were then beginning to show their teeth. What these vaqueros thought mattered little, but I was determined to re-enter the city gate myself a full-fledged vaquero, so as to be able to go everywhere in "lower Madrid" without suspicion. Poor as these sons of the "campo" are, they always meet with respect whenever they show their sun scorched faces in the capital. In the Plaza Mayor and the Morceria quarters they are frequently regarded with a sense of admiration, such as the sight of a bunch of cow-punchers would arouse in an Eastern American city.

In a week I was able to penetrate that part of lower Madrid which has been pungently, if not fittingly, named "la cloaca de Espana"—the sewer of Spain. Leaning on the arm of my friend Pedro, who had taught me most of the argot of the campo, I made a specialty of the fair sex, and through the gossip of servants, seamstresses, flower maidens, old peasant women and young artisan matrons, I learned even more of the true heartbeats of the Spanish people than through the less accessible medium of the men of their class. I pretended to be an ignorant vaquero and feigned a look of surprise when told that war with America existed. The family we were visiting struck up and began to jabber as with a thousand tongues of the bloody defeat of "los Americanos" and I got up and drank with them for the success of the Spanish "armada." In my heart I said to myself, thinking of the departed fleet, in the now famous words of the parents of the conscripted soldiers, "Nunca volveran" ("They will never return.")

How the People Felt.

The populace and the middle classes seemed to have great faith in the government, but at the mention of Don Carlos' name every one was on the guard, and preferred to listen instead of talking. That is an ominous sign in Spain, for they are as talkative there as German fishwives and Parisian politicians. There was present an unshaken faith in the invincibility of the Spanish navy on behalf of these people, very few of whom had ever seen a single one of its ships, and, living in the centre of the country, unfitted for personal observation, they take blindly what the papers give; the papers—three for a cent—of the "cloaca."

The blow of defeat, the destruction of the squadrons of Cervera and Montojo by American gunfire, struck home with its mightiest force, not in the castled circle of the high in power, but amid the "gente de panuelo,' the struggling herds of the populace, from whose forefathers the crew of the "invincible" Armada was picked. In this city of the four winds, the cafes and theatres, but no cathedral, no factory buildings; in this inferno of a satanic climate, the month of July saw the panic of the ignorant, the misled, the paupers, as they wept and howled after the defeat and cursed the government they had so worshiped as the destroyer of American power. Though the press censorship in Madrid was the strictest in the kingdom, the truth of the things the government was trying to hide leaked out in some inexplicable way, though without causing any actual uprising of the people, except as reported by the papers.

Had General Toral "resisted to death," instead of capitulating after the first storm of Shafter's army, the news of his inevitable defeat, coming at the very heels of the destruction of the Spanish fleet, would have caused a rebellion, an uprising of the entire people, if not a revolution.

While I cannot say I was under actual suspicion in Spain, there were times when I had apprehensions that I was being keenly watched. On one occasion I barely escaped imprisonment, if nothing worse. It was during my first visit, early in spring at Cadiz, where everybody, low and high, joined in the great religious festival El Santisimo Cuerpo Christi with a spirit as if victory and not defeat had followed the Spanish arms.

A Narrow Escape.

This pompous feast and procession is of far more importance in Spain than Derby day in Britain and Easter here. It is a mixture of Papal, municipal and military elements, and its massive and imposing splendors are closed in a grand finale—the indispensable bull fight at Plaza de Toros. It was here that I, in trying to extricate some American tourists from a difficulty with the police, incautiously laid myself open to suspicion by revealing a knowledge of English, and I was instantly "shadowed" as a dangerous man, to the house where I was to spend my evening. I had vital work before me in Madrid, and it was absolutely necessary that I should leave Cadiz without a trace of suspicion clinging to my person.

There was a large party, and to get out of the difficulty I proposed a sport, the origin of which I claimed for domestic Germany. The wine had flowed in plenty. The Spanish blood was up so also was that of the senoritas present. In less than half an hour all the young ladies had changed clothes with the young Dons. I was so happy as to secure the dress of the sobrina (or niece) of my host, as she was the damsel I was specially entertaining. It was painfully close about the waist. I remember. In the ensuing excitement and hilarity this sport aroused I saw fit to send a messenger to my hotel with orders to ship my things to Madrid. I had no difficulty in hiding my freshly shaven face in the beautiful mantilla that went with the costume, so that no one could tell me from a "real lady." Securing some overclothes in the vestibule. I watched my chance and made my exit when no one was missing me.

A quiet man in a long tunika was standing at the gate. He looked ominously at me at first glance. I asked him in the prettiest of Castilian voices for a cab, which he whistled up for me politely enough, and away I went. The little damsel in the big mantilla began to wonder, as the cab took her away from the house, how the other little damsel, the sobrina, was getting along in the swallow-tail and trousers I had left her in. I missed the spectacle of seeing her departure from the feast in my habiliments, and, though I did not fit her clothes so very well, they hid my identity and saved me some trouble.

A couple of days later, as seated in a Madrid cafe near the Museo del Prado, I distinguished the approaching of the band of the Royal Guards, an austere looking gentleman, sitting with me at the same table, almost upset his wine goblet as with a lunging gesture he burst out, "Maldita sea su almo de ellos—Caramba!" (Cursed be their souls—the Devil!) He handed me the paper with his index finger on a column in which my Cadiz experience was treated with all the suspicion and jumped at conclusions of which only a Spanish editor is capable. The old gentleman said something about the special damnation to which all American spies were destined, but though I leaned over the table to better hear what he said, I had difficulty in understanding him, for the big, proud band of the Spanish crown pulled by the place with a power and zest of martial music that made the windows tremble. The triumphant din of the "Marcha Real" smothered the vituperations of the old Madriadian. We raised our glasses in unision in a mute viva for "El Rey" (The King).

My most dangerous work was during the time that I made Madrid my headquarters. This was in obedience to orders from my superiors, and I was instructed to learn as much as possible regarding the advices received by the government from General Blanco.

You know the Captain General of Cuba was at no time cut off from communication with the Madrid authorities, and he was as well in constant touch with all parts of Cuba, and never even for a day was without word from General Luque and Toral at Santiago. This was true even when the Americans and Cubans were supposed to have completely cut of communication. Still, in Madrid very little was known regarding what was being done in the United States. The American censorship of despatches was very strict, and only reports regarding the gathering of great bodies of volunteers in the South ever reached Paris and Madrid. Our government allowed such despatches to go through for a purpose, I suppose.

One of the despatches which I secured in Madrid, was that from General Pando, at Holguin, saying that he was about to start with seven thousand men to the relief of Santiago. This despatch was rushed to Washington, and before General Pando began his march, which he afterward retraced, the American commander in front of Santiago knew of the intended movement.

Met Senor Carranza.

While at Biarritz I met Senor Carranza after his exile from Canada, but, although we were personal friends, he imparted no information of importance to me. He was a good secret service man in this respect, but not sufficiently guarded in his movements. This was one of the causes of his failure in Canada, and, indeed, the whole Spanish secret service was loose in this respect.

Only once did the American agents in Montreal lose complete track of Carranza, and Du Bosc from Montreal for England. A man disguised as Carranza came from the hotel and walked aboad the steamer, and two or our secret service men watched them and remained in the vicinity of the steamer until she sailed next morning They thought that Du Bosc and Carranza were both abroad, but as a matter of fact the latter was safely in Toronto at the time

All the Same.

Muchblest—I want to tell you what my ycungest boy said.

Singleton—Quiverful told me yesterday.

Muchblest—Impossible! I haven't seen Quiverful for over a month.

Singleton—Doesn't make any difference. He has a youngest boy himself.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

The Merits of Dodd's Kidney Pills Can't be Hidden.

Mr. C. S. Griggs, of Hamilton, Tells of His Experience—He Suffered With Bright's Disease for Eight Years—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Hamilton, Feb. 10.—"Mr. Griggs, is it true that you were cured of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, after eight years' suffering, and when no other medicine could do you any good?"

This question was asked, a few days ago, by a gentleman who wished to investigate for himself the statement made in last week's papers to the above effect.

"It is true," answered Mr. Griggs, emphatically, "I was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills when every other medicine I had tried had utterly failed to do me any good."

"When I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, I did not think they would help me any more than other medicines had. I was so sick that I was willing to try any means, if it gave a hope, or a chance of cure.

"Well, soon after I started using the Pills, I began to feel different. I found, in a week or so, that I was actually getting better. I kept on taking the medicine until I had used three boxes. After that I didn't need any more. I was cured, completely and permanently. You may know what I think of Dodd's Kidney Pills, when I tell you that I never let my house be without them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known positive cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Diseases of Women and other Kidney Diseases.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

MASON & RISCH Pianos

are preferred by artists. They stand in tune better than others. They outlast all others. They give more satisfaction than all others.

MASON & RISCH Pianos appeal to the most critical musical taste, and are receiving more favorable comment to-day than any other piano.

Mason & Risch

MASON & RISCH

Pianos are sold direct from the factory at prices and terms that put them within the reach of every family in moderate circumstances. We take old instruments in part payment. Pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. We also sell the celebrated VOSE Piano. Send for catalogue and prices.

The MASON & RISCH PIANO CO., Limited.

19 Phillips Square, Montreal.

LETTERS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

A Marked Improvement in the Immigration of 1898 as Compared With the Previous Year.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Many American Agiculturists Are Also Finding Homes in the Northwest.

NATIVITY OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—There has been a marked improvement in the volume of immigration from the United Kingdom in 1898 as compared with the previous year. It is an encouraging feature and indicative of the influences at work in Great Britain which may yet lead to the turning of its stream at least from alien countries to our own shores. Our accessions from there are still less than one-third of those of the United States, and Ireland seems as averse to our flag as ever, our gains from that Kingdom being only 69 souls in 1897 and 266 in 1898, a marked increase, but still a meagre showing as compared with the 25,128 received during the last fiscal year by the United States. Yet the fault lies not so much perhaps in our own want of endeavor as in the indifference to our advances, and the almost morbid tendency in the United Kingdom to minimize our country and the advantages which it offers to the immigrant.

For example, a Mr. Robert Duncan, Secretary of the Ploughman's Union in the north of Scotland, in a series of letters to a Scottish paper, The People's Journal, after having visited last summer the fine country opened up by the Dauphin Railway, a region into which immigrants are now pouring by the thousands—after even homesteading in it himself—on the plea of "urgent business," returned to Scotland, and reviled the country and everything connected with it. This, of course, did not injure Canada, but it no doubt injured the prospects of many a good man who thereby was deterred from bettering his fortunes here. On the other hand, where a true observer is sent out—one who really comes to us with a mind discharged from all preconceptions and prejudice—the report, as it could scarcely fail to be, is in direct accordance with the facts.

It is instructive to note that the American immigration statistics of 1897-98 exhibit a remarkable falling off from previous years, a decline of nearly one-half from Great Britain, and of about one-third from Ireland. This, and the exploitation of Africa may lead to an opportunity for ourselves, for the population of the United Empire is still increasng, and the necessity for immigration is as great as ever. It is a good sign, in addition to this, that the emigration of Canadians to the United States has now practically ceased. The tide has manifestly turned, and it is plain that in time we shall get a large portion of our people settled in that country.

American Agriculturists.

The most hopeful indication now apparent is the great movement hither of American agriculturists. This movement is not only sudden, but unmistakable, the accession from that country being only 712 in 1887, whilst the past year brought through Winnipeg alone 2,643 souls. This is perhaps the most remarkable feature in the development of immigration to Western Canada, and is due to a variety of causes—the growing scarcity and the exhaustion of wheat lands, the rapid conversions of freeholds to tenancies, high taxation and high rentals. Yet the extraordinary expansion of immigration from the American Union in a single year is indicative as well that Canadian agents there have been vigorous workers, and have aroused an interest in Canada which has led to marked results. The vast number of Canadians who have been settled for many years in the American west and the genuine American farmers as well are now turning their eyes to Western Canada, and this interest should be stimulated as much as possible since it needs no argument to prove that such a class are most desirable immigrants to a country like this.

During the year some 200 American delegates visited Western Canada, and, mainly in groups, made an extended tour of the country, and after reporting to the commissioner in Winnipeg, returned to report to the committee who sent them. The unanimity of their reports is remarkable. The parties came from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, and the burden of all was the same—rich soil, hard wheat, fat cattle, and a good climate—as fine a country as the most exacting farmer could desire. There can be little doubt that these reports will stir up much interest and enquiry; at all events, it is quite certain that the coming season will witness a very large accession to our population from the Western States.

Destination of Immigrants.

Table showing the declared destination of immigrants arrived at Winnipeg during the year ending December 31, 1898, and the months in which they came:

DECLARED DESTINATION.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Manitoba	191	247	2179	1761	1630	1532	1135	791	446	518	461	843	10,876
Northwest Territories	133	166	1042	1702	1139	1234	809	308	349	328	300	173	7,563
British Columbia	134	272	1780	1011	630	630	322	350	523	217	339	165	6,263
Yukon	85	621	1404	505	200	41	10	....	....	3	....	6	2,875
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	27,577

Homestead Entries.

The following table shows the homestead entries made at the various Dominion land agencies during the year 1897 and the first eleven months of 1898:

	1897.	1898.
Alameda	107	358
Battleford	2	...
Calgary	82	137
Dauphin	519	677
Edmonton	339	768
Kamloops	47	60
Minnedosa	146	241
New Westminster	14	13
Prince Albert	48	234
Red Deer	46	145
Souris (Brandon)	225	388
Touchwood	107	194
Winnipeg	251	515
Lethbridge	88	200
Qu'Appelle	344	496
Swift Current	18	12
Totals	2,383	4,528

Nativity of Immigrants.

Some idea of the increase in the volume of immigration in the west can be obtained from the following table, showing the nativity of the immigrants who arrived at Winnipeg during the past two years:

	1897.	1898.
English	1,519	3,203
Ireland	69	266
Scotland	205	701
Germany	520	998
Scandinavian	474	532
French and Belgian	383	368
United States	712	2,643
Canadian	2,373	13,112
Galician	4,363	5,509
Russian	28	...
Other countries	218	525
Totals	10,863	27,857

Twenty per cent. should be added to these Winnipeg registers for arrivals by wagons, which it is impossible to keep a correct account of.

Men, Restore Your Lost Strength!

When a man, young or old, has discovered the existence of a weakness, the first thing done should be to discontinue any excess that might debilitate or weaken the nervous system, after which a proper and safe remedy for the restoration of his lost strength should be employed.

For 30 years I have made a specialty of all these weaknesses which result from youthful indiscretions and later excesses or dissipation. I cure such in a natural way

WITHOUT STOMACH-RACKING DRUGS.

I give you nature's own simple restorer, Electricity. I first used the galvanic current in nervous disorders over a quarter of a century ago, and soon saw the need of an electrical appliance which my patient could charge and adjust himself. This led me to invent a portable battery which developed into my present world-famed appliance, the

DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN.

now known and used in all parts of the world. This appliance is my idea of a perfect treatment. It weighs 5 ounces, but is just as complete as any system of batteries in our great city hospitals. Currents instantly felt, though controlled by wearer with a little thumb regulator screw. Worn at night, it cures while you sleep. 5,000 gave voluntary testimony during 1898. Positive pole over kidneys, negative in front at organs; current in going from back to front flows directly through all weakened organs. Beware of imitations and fraudulent free and on trial offers. No belt is genuine but the Sanden. Protected by patents in U. S. and foreign countries.

WRITE FOR MY LITTLE BOOK,

"Three Classes of Men," which explains all, sent free in plain, sealed envelope. All correspondence private and answered by me personally. Possibly you have some friend in this city who could call and examine Beltfor you. Write to-day.

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE. Office Hours—9 to 6. Sunday 11 to 1.

NEWS FROM EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

BEEBE PLAINS.

Mr. George House was re-elected mayor of the village of Beebe Plain for a second term at a council meeting held Tuesday night in the town hall for that purpose.

Mr. Ira Foss, an old resident of this locality, died Monday at the residence of his daughter near East Hatley, and was buried Wednesday at Beebe Plain. Mr. Foss was very highly respected in the community, and was for many years an official member of the Methodist Church of Beebe Plain. He was in his eighty-eighth year.

The very many in this neighborhood who were afflicted with la grippe are recovering, and there were no fatalities.

Mrs. Yetter had a serious fall on the street this week, fracturing one arm.

Mr. Harrison House returned home from Magog Tuesday with a badly injured shoulder, his fractious horse having run away with him. He had a close call.

BROME.

The ice harvest is in progress, and large quantities are daily arriving from Brome lake. The quality excels that of previous years.

The indisposed are convalescent. Although la grippe has reigned supreme for a time, through the skilful treatment of physicians and nurses, there have been no fatal cases.

A sugar social in connection with St John's Church was held in the hall on Wednesday evening. A nice sum was realized in aid of the parsonage repairs.

Another social dance under the auspices of the orchestra took place last evening.

A business meeting was held in the Stone Church on Monday, when a report of the general repairs to the church was submitted. It may be of interest to those who subscribed so liberally to know that in all about $330 were raised, and about $320 expended on the church and shed, leaving a small balance still on hand, which will be used on the interior.

Mr. J. H. Ruiter gave a number of his fellow-townsmen an invitation to attend a general bee, drawing logs, on Wednesday last, which was heartily responded to.

COATICOOK.

Messrs. E. P. Ball and H. E. Channell, of Stanstead, were in town last Sunday.

While scuffling last Saturday afternoon Constable Adams accidentally broke his right leg. It will necessitate his staying in the house a few weeks.

The anniversary service of the late Miss McAuley was held at the Roman Catholic church Tuesday morning.

Miss Alice Desauliners has returned from Concord and will remain a few days at Coaticook visiting friends.

Mrs. A. A. Adams, after an illness of three years, departed this life last Monday night, at the age of 91. She was buried Thursday.

Councillor Hall was elected Mayor on Monday night. Councillor Gendreau will be pro-mayor.

Mr. Grenier will give a ball in Shurtleff's hall next Monday night.

A few friends gave a surprise party to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Baldwin Monday night.

Mr. P. L. Baldwin has been elected district consul of the C. W. A. Messrs. G. H. St. Pierre and G. W. Paige were also elected officers.

Mr. C. C. Elliott has closed the contract with Mr. Wm. Mather to build a new block on Main street.

The standing committee of the council for 1899 will be as follows: Road, Councillors Shurtleff, Bachaud and Gronberg; Finance, Webster, Akhurst and Gendreau; Fire and Light, Akhurst, Bachaud and Gronberg; Market, Shudtleff, Gronberg and Gendreau; Sanitary and Police, Webster, Shurtleff and Akhurst.

Seventy-five dollars is the amount the Coaticook band will get from the council this year.

Mr. G. M. Moulton has just finished the plans and specifications for a new store of Baldwin's, to be owned by Mr. W. K. Baldwin.

Our French-Canadian young people had an agreeable time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Beaulin Wednesday evening.

CORNWALL.

The Shedden Company have renewed their contract with the Grand Trunk railway system, and will resume considerable work in Cornwall that has been done by the street railway company, and to that end will largely increase their force of men and horses.

Owing to the increased travel over the Grand Trunk and New York and Ottawa railway to and from Ottawa, the latter railway has opened a handsome restaurant at Cornwall Junction, so that passengers can obtain a comfortable luncheon without delay. The restaurant is under the management of Peter St. Thomas.

Everybody who loves fun should attend the production of the comedy, "Between the Acts," by local amateurs, under the auspices of St. Columban's Dramatic Club, on Monday evening next.

SUTTON.

Misses Kate and Maggie Hall were in Sutton a few days ago.

Mrs. Alfred Damon has gone to Abercorn to visit old friends.

James Knuckey has returned from Montreal, where he has been for medical treatment.

Jos. Foley, of Abercorn, is on the sick list.

Miss Mamie Chadsey is now teaching school in Glen Sutton.

Next Sunday the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Cowansville, will preach the educational sermon in the Methodist church here.

The Rev. H. Gomery held a meeting in the Episcopal church here last Monday in the interest of the society for the promotion of Christian knowledge.

Ernest A. Bigelow will go west in a few weeks, much to hte regret of his many friends around here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Broe., of Abbott's Corner, spent last Sunday with Sutton friends.

Butter will be made in Daisy Factory, in this village, during the coming season for 2 1-4 cents per pound, cheese will be made for 1 cent a pound. It is said that no other factory in Quebec makes butter for less than 2 1-2 cents.

The officers of the Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Society of Sutton for the ensuing year are G. H. Boright, President; H. H. Dyer, Vice-President; and L. L. Jenne, Secretary-Treasurer.

Arthur Derrick and Fannie Hurlbut were married a few days ago and went to Boston, Mass., for a wedding trip.

At the last meeting of the Town Council Mr. A. F. Holmes was elected Mayor. The Auditors, Messrs. A. W. Westover and A. Emmett Fay, presented their report, which was adopted.

Messrs. McCrae and Woodard will hold their agricultural meeting on the 20th instead of the 9th, as announced last week.

Rev. Dr. Tucker will give a lecture, accompanied by magic lantern views, in the Methodist Church, Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

Mr. C. U. R. Tartre spent a few days in Montreal this week.

N. J. Sweet's little baby died Wednesday.

SWEETSBURG.

District Magistrate Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, was here on Tuesday and heard the case of Alfred Martin, accused of burglarizing the store of A. C. Savage, Granby, on Jan. 22nd and 23rd last. Martin was arrested in Montreal having in his possesion the stolen goods, which consisted of watches, clothing and furs, to the value of $230. Mr. Savage identified the goods. Martin pleaded guilty, and, at the request of his counsel, Mr. A. J. E. Leonard, of Duffy & Leonard, the Magistrate remanded the prisoner to the 28th February for sentence. Martin was not alone in the robbery. His accomplice is suspected to be a former employee of Mr. Savage, who knew the premises well. An effort is being made to locate him.

Mr. Delarge, a law student with Hon. Senator Baker, will shortly enter the law office of Hon. J. C. McCorkill at Cowansville. Mr. Delarge and Mr. W. K. McKeown, also of Mr. McCorkill's office, will jointly do the shorthand work at the Court here, Mr. Delarge taking the French work and Mr. McKeown the English.

Miss Macmillan, who has been on a visit to Montreal for several weeks returned home last week.

Mr. F. X. G. Giroux, advocate, is among those who have been laid up with the grippe. He is now recovering rapidly. Hon. Geo. B. Baker was out one day this week and, it is expected, will soon be quite well again. Mr. Hiram Seeley was seriously ill at the Sweetsburg House, but everybody will be glad to hear that he is getting better.

The regular term of Court begins on Monday, but the prospects are that the docket will be a light one, the absence or illness of the lawyers no doubt contributing to this end.

Mr. Herbert Martin, of Farnham, was her on Tuesday.

Mr. Percy Jones of Montreal. son of Mr. L. Jones, was here this week.

Mr. Harold Jones had the misfortune to sustain a painful sprain of the wrist while playing hockey at Cowansville on Monday evening.

Miss Leonard, of Wickham, Que., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leonard.

PEMBROKE.

Mr. H. McConnell, of Morden, Man., is visiting friends in Pembroke.

Mrs. Alex. Delahey gave a driving party for her friends on Monday evening. Several sleighs were used by the guests, some of whom came from neighboring towns.

Miss T. Johnson, of Beachburg, is visiting with Mrs. A. Jamieson.

Rev. Dr. Bayne has recovered from an attack of the grippe, and is able to attend to his pastoral duties.

Mr. R. C. Miller, formerly a general merchant here, has gone farming on Allumette island.

On Monday evening, in the Methodist church, the Epworth League held a most successful literary evening, during which a debate on "Which had the most influence on its hearers, oratory or music," was given, and resulted on a ballot in favor of the former.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Tennant took place Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Tennant was for many years employed with the Pembroke Lumber Company, but last fall he fell through the "Thistle" wharf and never fully recovered from its effects. The funeral was largely attended, the body being buried in the Methodist cemetery.

Miss Jennie Row left town on Wednesday for Worchester, Mass., where she intends to enter the Memorial hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Last evening the Mission Band of the Methodist church held a very successful entertainment at the home of Mr. Robt. Booth.

George Edwards, son of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of this place, has left for Bermuda, for the purpose of enlisting under the Union Jack. He was in the American army during the late war, and took part in the capture of Santiago.

On Monday night the hockey team are going to Renfrew to play an exhibition match.

Rev. Wm. Wilkelm, pastor of the Protestant German church, has recovered from his severe illness, and is able to be out again.

Miss Maud Beamish gave a party for her many friends on Monday evening, which proved a pleasing success.

PERTH.

Mr. Carl Reinhardt, of Montreal, who has been the guest of his grandmother for the past few weeks, left on Wednesday for Toronto.

Rev. A. H. Scott, of St. Andrew's, and Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel's church, Montreal, exchanged pulpits last Sunday.

Rev. Prof. Ross, of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, will preach at both services in Knox church on Sunday.

Miss Mary Campbell gave a progressive euchre party to a number of her friends on Monday evening last.

The many friends of Mr. W. E. Buchanan will be glad to hear of his appointment as express messenger on the local train which runs between here and Montreal.

The lower forms of the public school have been closed for a few weeks, as diphtheria is still prevalent in town.

Ice races have been arranged to take place on the 23rd and 24th, and good purses have been secured. A big meet is being arranged for to take place in July.

Mr. M. G. Hicks, jeweller, has been appointed agent for the London and Eclipse bicycles here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Baker, of Ottawa, have returned home again, after paying a short visit to Mr. Baker's mother here.

Mr. J. Ed. de Hertel, who for the past fourteen years has been traveller for H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, has formed a partnership with Mr. F. G. Campbell, of this town, in the tailoring and men's furnishing business.

The local train running between Perth and Montreal, and which is due in Perth at 10 p.m., did not arrive till 1.30 on Tuesday morning, on account of an accident, which happened between St. Anne and Beaconsfield. The driving rods broke and the front part of the engine went off the track. Another engine was procured at St. Anne, but it took some few hours before the derailed one was finally righted. No one was injured.

STANSTEAD.

C. H. Kathan, who was elected councillor over J. B. Goodhue by 7 majority yesterday, had a protest served on him.

A. H. Vipond, of the New York Life Company, paid a flying visit here last week among his friends.

Fred Parker was putting in several new telephones the past week.

The Lay Whip Company has twelve new machines coming in to make all kinds of whips, which heretotore they have had to import. They will employ several new hands.

D. Neven has returned from Montreal.

The great cry of Rock Island Derby Line and Stanstead is "No tenements vacant." If some monied men would build a score of tenements they would all be spoken for before they could be finished.

Cord wood, stove wood, block wood and slabs are coming in at the rate of thirty loads per day, and the market price is $4 per cord.

Mrs. A. W. Parker is in the Royal Victoria hospital undergoing an operation. Miss Bertha Parker is also there, being treated for nervous troubles. Mr. Parker has been sorely afflicted the past summer with three of his family ill all the time.

The grippe is letting up a little, as the sick all seem to be on the gain.

The Stanstead Wesleyan College hockey team, which have been boasting it could beat any other hockey team in the county, was defeated last Saturday by the Stanstead team. Score, 16 to 3 in favor of Stanstead.

HUNTINGDON.

The following is a list of the newly appointed mayors of some of the council boards in this district for 1899:—Elgin, D. H. Brown (re-elected); Hinchinbrook, Thomas Oliver (re-elected); Franklin, B. G. Rome; Havelock, James McCort (re-elected); Huntingdon village, R. N. Walsh (re-elected); Dundee, F. McLennan (re-elected); Tres St. Sacrement, Gilbert Hebert; St. Malachie, Hugh Smith (re-elected); Ormstown village, R. N. Walsh (re-elected); Ste. Martine, Ed. McGowan (re-elected).

At a meeting of the village council on Monday evening the resignation of Councillor Chalmers was accepted and A. C. Mitchell, advocate, appointed in his place.

Mr. Wm. Jellis, who left this place for the North-West some fifteen years ago, is at present visiting relatives in this vicinity.

W. C. Brown, who came home to attend his brother's funeral here last week, returned to New York city on Thursday night.

There has been a good deal of sickness in this vicinity during the last few weeks, mostly cases of grippe.

Alex. Anderson, the local cattle buyer, who has been lying dangerously ill with pneumonia at his father's residence, Trout River, is now slowly recovering.

The Allangrove butter and cheese combination are busy at present putting in ice for summer use at the different factories in this locality. The ice in the Chateauguay river is very thick this winter, and of good quality.

Now that sleighing has improved with the late fall of snow cordwood is beginning to come into the village, which will likely cause a drop in prices.

Several of the creameries in this neighborhood still continue to make butter two or three days in the week. Farmers now find that winter dairying is profitable, and are going into it more extensively than heretofore.

Two more of the old residents have passed away during the last week—Mrs. James Cowan, of Hinchinbrook, who died on Wednesday, aged 76, and Mrs. Arch. Adams, of Athelstan, who died on Thursday, aged 84.

DANVILLE.

Miss Edith Stockwell has returned from Arthabaska, and her many friends are pleased to have her back.

Mr. Herbert Weston, of Lebanon, N.H., returned to Danville last Saturday.

Mrs. W. C. Cummins, of Oakville, Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Gibson.

On the second instant the "Mechanics" were away ahead of the "Town" in hockey, the score standing 11 to 4 in their favor. The "Town" have challenged the "Mechanics" for another match, so they probably think they can do better.

Favorable reports have been received as to the condition of Percy Cleveland.

The severe weather is making water very scarce. Anyone in want of employment could make a fortune drawing water.

A social dance was held in the Temple room on Friday last. A large number of young people enjoyed themselves at the popular amusement.

HOWICK.

At the meeting of the municipal council on Monday it was moved by Councillor Guerin and seconded by Councillor Morison that Councillor Gilbert Hebert be elected Mayor, in place of Mr. James Bryson, who has filled that office for a number of terms.

The friends of Dr. N. M. Harris, of Knowlton, a former practitioner of this place, will be pleased to hear of his recovery. He underwent an operation in the Montreal General Hospital two weeks ago, and was removed to his home in Knowlton on Friday.

Wm. Gebbie, postmaster, has been confined to the house this week, owing to sickness.

The long-looked-for snow has come, but the wind came also, and the roads are quite bare in places.

Miss May Gebbie is visiting friends at Chateauguay Basin.

Mr. Albert McIntyre, of Michigan, is visiting his grandfather, Mr. Alex. McCaig.

The supply of coal passing over the Grand Trunk railway from Massena Springs and branching on to the Canada Atlantic for the Central Vermont at Swanton, has not diminished any. Since the 1st of January 1,298 cars have gone over, averaging 30 tons each.

Miss Jessie Kerr, of Lullochgorum, was married to Mr. Daniel Drysdale, of St. Louis de Gonzague, on Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Oliver Demers has completed his new ice-house, and has it filled. He intends supplying the town this summer. While he was cutting ice Mr. Barron's man drove up to get a barrel of water, and drove too close to the hole, and the horse stepped in. It was with great difficulty that the animal was rescued.

MORRISBURG.

Dr. Brown, of Chesterville, was in town last Friday.

Mr. W. B. Lawson, of Chesterville, was here a couple of days last week.

Miss Grace Low, who is teaching at Newington, was visiting at Mr. L. F. Lelleck's Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. E. H. P. Thompson was here Saturday and Sunday in connection with the Aberdeens, of Ottawa, acting as secretary.

Mr. Haldon Coons, who has a situation in Montreal, was home Saturday.

Mr. W. Gardiner, of Morewood, was in town last Saturday.

Mrs. Conolly, mother of Mr. W. Conolly, of the Molsons Bank, hurt herself by falling last week. She is now able to walk with the aid of a cane.

Dr. Deeks, of Montreal, was here Saturday night to see Mr. George F. Bradfield, who has been quite ill.

Herbert J. Lyle, Massena, N. Y., spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. George Montgomery, and Mr. Rupert Howard, of Montreal, were in town Saturday and Sunday. They played with Morrisburg against the Aberdeens.

Miss Phrippa Hickey was home for Sunday.

Mr. J. Hudson, of South Finch, was visiting at Mr. Alex. Thom's last Saturday and Sunday. Those who attended the Presbyterian Church at night were treated to some of his fine selections.

Mr. George Armstrong, who has been in Spencerville, was in town this week.

Mr. J. R. Coggshall, who is travelling for Snyder, Ross & Co., Toronto, was in town over Sunday.

Mr. Potter, of Potsdam, is visiting in town this week.

Mr. C. Baker, who has been employed in Montreal for the last few months, is home. He intends staying a while.

Mr. Spencer Boucle, who has completed his term of apprenticeship as tailor, has secured a situation in South Finch.

Dr. Hodgetts, of Toronto, was in town Tuesday. He is the health inspector appointed by the Government to look after the cases of smallpox in this vicinity.

A tea meeting is to be held in the Presbyterian Church at North Williamsbury, Tuesday night. A fine programme is being prepared.

Miss Nellie Brown, who has been teaching at Chesterville, is now at home.

Miss Laura Stewart, who has been in Montreal, came home Thursday night.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fetterly died Tuesday, and the funeral service was held Thursday afternoon.

Miss Annie Myers, of Iroquois, is visiting in town this week.

Miss Brown, of Iroquois, is visiting Miss Susie Brown here this week.

Mr. Fred Hepburn is in Montreal this week.

Mr. Thomas Moorhouse has been seriously ill the last couple of weeks, but hopes are now entertained for his recovery.

A concert will be given in the Lutheran Church at North Williamsburg next Thursday night.

Mr. McMillan, customs collector at Cardinal, is moving into town this week. He is occupying the house formerly occupied by Mr. S. Logan.

Miss Zella Berkley, who has been in Montreal as nurse for some months, returned home Thursday.

Mr. J. S. Jamieson has been ill with grippe.

Miss Della Buchan is visiting friends in Grantley this week.

Mr. James H. Logan, of Montreal, was here to-day.

Another treat was given the public in the Collegiate Institute last night. It was termed "My Travels on a Bicycle Through England and Scotland," and it proved very interesting and instructive.

The Ontarios, of this place played the Klondikers, of Iroquois, at the latter place last Tuesday night. The "Freezers" had the best of it by five to four.

MILLE ROCHES.

The hockey season is in full swing here. Quite an exciting match took place last Saturday at the Palace Skating Rink between the Crescents, of Mille Roches, and the Alerts, of Moulinette. The teams were: Crescents—F. Wheeler, W. Johnston, D. Armstrong, H. Forse, E. Deronsie, W. Derousie, E. Johnston. Alerts—W. McAvoy, H. Thompson, H. Raymond, J. Connolly, J. Weatherhead, J. Bradley, Ed. Thompson. The referee was Sam Griggs, and the umpires, T. Carpenter and J. Annable. The result of the match was 5 to 3 in favor of the Crescents.

A return match is to be played in Moulinette some evening during next week. The Young Victorias, of Cornwall, are booked for this evening, when they will cross sticks with the Crescents.

Messrs. Kezar and Bennett have been kept unusually busy owing to the smallpox scare. They report the sale of 3,000 vaccine points to the surrounding vicinity, and had the supply been 10,000 they could have sold it just the same..

Mr. Ralph Raymond reports his horse Pileck in good shape, and expects to enter him in some of the local races to be held here shortly.

Joe Henry is reported sick in bed. His friends are sorry to miss him just now, but hope to see him around again pretty soon.

Thursday morning the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero.

Dr. Basken has been kept busy all week vaccinating.

We have had no sleighing as yet. Farmers have been drawing wood on bare ground.

The price of coal delivered is now $6.25. Before spring sets in people expect to be asked to pay $10 a ton. The coal monopoly here is quite a thing.

Mr. A. G. Snider, of Massena, called on friends here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Bennett, Miss Copeland and Mrs. W. Ainsworth attended the funeral of Mrs. Warren at Wales on Tuesday.

KNOWLTON.

The Knowlton-Cowansville hockey game, played on the Acme Rink on Saturday last, was by far the fastest game ever played on this ice. During the first half no games were scored by either side. In the first ten minutes of the second half Cowansville secured two goals, which made Knowlton pick up and make three in the next twelve minutes. The remaining eight minutes were played with no goals, which left it 3 to 2 in favor of the home team. The players were:

Knowlton		Cowansville.
S. Shufelt	Goal	J. Sayers
F. Belnap	Point	W. K. McKeown
J. R. Kennedy	cover point	Von Iffland
A. McNaughton	Rover	Garceau
H. Belnap	Forward	A. Flemming
H. Wilson	Forward	Wood
J. W. Lloyd	Forward	C. Sylvester

Referee, Mr. Hawley, Magog.

Mr. Lauer of Montreal, is spending a few days at Coldbrook Farm, Knowlton.

The remains of Mr. Myron Blunt were interred in the cemetery here on Wednesday last. The family have the sympathy of this community.

About forty citizens drove to Waterloo on Tuesday last to witness the postponed hockey match between Granby and Knowlton. The game was hotly contested throughout and practically free from rough play. When half time was called the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of Knowlton. During the second half each side scored once, making the score 3-2 in favor of the Knowlton team. Supper was served, after which the boys returned with the honors of victory.

Mr. Frank Belknap, who is attending college at Joliette, was home over Sunday.

Owing to the stormy evening not a large number took in the carnival at the rink on Wednesday, but those who did enjoyed a very pleasant evening. The costumes were very good.

KINGSTON.

The other day a widow came to the city to marry her deceased husband's brother, but the license issuer refused to issue a certificate, holding that it was illegal to grant one for such a union. The couple left at once for Cape Vincent, N.Y., where the ceremony was performed, and they are now again at their home in Frontenac County.

Following the late serious fires in this city Inspector Howe, of the Underwriters' Association, visited the city, inspected the fire department, and has recommended that to keep the city in schedule "A" the city should have water pressure for five streams of 300 feet each, several thousand feet more hose, an aerial turntable truck fully equipped, and an addition to the staff of paid firemen. He also thinks that to all fires in the business centre a steam fire engine should always go out. The council will consider the report.

The steamers of the American line, consisting of the New York, Empire State and America, are undergoing a general overhauling, and material improvements and alterations are being made to the boilers and wheels, which is expected to materially increase their speed. More staterooms are being added to the New York and Empire State, as at times on their up trip from Montreal last year, there was rather a want of sleeping capacity, the sleepers being so crowded.

The prospects never looked brighter for a heavy travel from the American side to the Thousand Islands and down the rapids to ontreal than for the coming season. The American line has already secured a number of large excursion parties outside of theregular travel to Clayton.

IROQUOIS.

Mr. Thos. Joyce, constable, was arrested last week on a charge of stealing money from an Italian whom he had arrested. His preliminary trial took place before Police Magistrate Drerell, who committed him to Cornwall to stand his trial at the next assizes.

The hockey match between the Aberdeens of Ottawa and the senior home team which came of last Friday evening in the rink, resulted in favor of the home team, the score being five to four.

The trestle work is being taken out of the new canal locks and everything is being got ready for the opening of navigation.

The smallpox scare is arousing all the neighborhood and vaccination is the general order of the day. A government official (Dr. Hodgetts), is in town assisting the local physicians.

Mrs. R. A. McLelland, of Brockville, was in town Monday and Wednesday this week.

Mr. N. G. Sherman is seriously ill at his home this week.

On Monday night the regular meeting of the Village Council was held in its Chambers a deputation from the Reading Room and Public Library presented an appeal for a larger grant of money this year than usual. Mr. P. Keefe, proprietor of the water wors made a formal demand for the village to supply him with coal to generate power to run his pumps according to an alleged agreement entered into between him and the council of 1897.

The Methodist choir enjoyed a short drive on Tuesday night down the river front, after which they were entertained at the parsonage by Mrs. Pitcher.

BUCKINGHAM.

A large number of admirers of the "roarin' game" went to the rink on Saturday evening last expecting to see a game between a rink from the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, and the local rink, but they were disappointed, as the Ottawa men failed to put in an appearance. It is likely that Lachute and Buckingham will play off their match games within a week or so.

Hockey has been very quiet since the local team's defeat in Ottawa. It is likely however, that a game will be played this evening with the "Bank" team, of Ottawa.

A fancy dress carnival is advertised to take place on Monday evening in the rink. On Tuesday evening a masquerade carnival is to be held on the Cumberland rink, when the Buckingham band will be present to enliven the proceedings.

Miss Grace Stuart is visiting in Montreal.

Miss Barlow returned to Montreal last week.

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Alexander Maclaren, president of the local W. C. T. U., the regular monthly meeting announced for Tuesday was not held.

Graphite and mica mining is apparently becoming quite active in this district. Mr. E. Lonsdale will experiment with a graphite mine in the spring.

There are now two flourishing snowshoe clubs in town. The Maple Leaf Snowshoe Club was organized on Tuesday evening last. Miss Cameron is president, and Mr. A. H. N. Kennedy is secretary.

The Buckingham Snowshoe Club had their regular weekly outing on Monday evening from the residence of Mr. Lough. Quite a number took part in the tramp.

Theodore Pocan has gone to the Geenral Hospital at Montreal to undergo an operation on his eye.

A. H. Parker smiled on his friends for a few days this week, but now he's miles away.

On dit, a few whist enthusiasts have formed a whist club.

Miss Harwich entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening.

It is rumored that the registry office is to be put on wheels, so as to facilitate its removal from locality to locality. Its first move is Buckingham to Papineauville. Thurso and Masson are hoping to get it one of these days.

ALMONTE.

Mr. Frank Scantlon, owner of the Shoddy Mill here, is visiting his home in Lanark village.

Mr. Jas. McLeod of the Gazette, who has had a severe attack of la grippe, is able to be around again.

Mr. Paterson of Carleton Place, preached in St. Andrew's Church last Sunday. Mr. Hutcheon being ill with la grippe. Mr. Hutcheon is again able to be around.

Miss Addie Lees of Ottawa, formerly of Almonte, is renewing acquaintances in town.

Many townspeople took advantage of the cheap rates to Ottawa on Monday to attend the Russell Theatre there. The play for that night was Mary Stuart, well interpreted by Modjeska.

TWENTY PAGES

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 35. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NEW CATECHISM OF THE CHURCHES.

Prepared by Special Committees of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales. Of World-wide Interest.

The following is the full text of the new Catechism prepared by special committees of the National Council of the Evangelical Free churches of England and Wales. The first draft of the Catechism was prepared by Dr. Oswald Dykes. There were represented on the committee, directly or indirectly, the beliefs of not less than sixty millions of avowed Christians in all parts of the world. Presbyterians were represented by Principal Oswald Dykes and Dr. J. Monro Gibson; Baptists by Dr. Clifford, Dr. Vincent Tymms and Principal Gould; Congregationalists by Dr. C. A. Berry, Dr. Mackennal, Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, Dr. G. S. Barrett and Dr. J. Vernon Bartlett; Wesleyan Methodists by Prof. J. S. Banks, Prof. J. Agar Beet, Prof. W. T. Davison, Prof. G. G. Findlay and Hugh Price Hughes; Primitive Methodists by Rev. H. B. Kendall and Prof. A. S. Peake; New Connexion by Dr. W. J. Townsend; Bible Christians by Rev. F. W. Bourne, and the United Methodists by Dr. David Brook. The explanatory note by the chairman, Rev. Rugh Price Hughes, says: "Students of history will be aware that no such combined statement of interdenominational belief has ever previously been attempted, much less achieved, since the lamentable day when Martin Luther contended with Huldreich Zwingli." Canadians cannot afford to miss a statement of such a character adopted by such a representative committee "without a dissentient vote."

1. Question. What is the Christian religion?

Answer. It is the religion founded by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Who has brought us to a full knowledge of God and of Eternal Life.

2. Q. How must we think of God?

A. God is the one eternal Spirit, Creator and Sustainer of all things; He is Love, boundless in wisdom and power, perfect in holiness and justice, in mercy and truth.

3. Q. By what name has Jesus taught us to call God?

A. Our Father in Heaven.

4. Q. What do we learn from this name of Father?

A. We learn that God made us in His own image, that He cares for us by His wise providence, and that He loves us far better than any earthly parent can.

5. Q. What does Jesus say about Himself?

A. That He is the Son of God, whom the Father in His great love sent into this world to be our Saviour from sin.

6. Q. What is sin?

A. Sin is any thought or feeling, word or act, which either is contrary to God's holy law, or falls short of what it requires.

7. Q. Say in brief what God's law requires.

A. That we should love God with our whole heart, and our neighbor as ous ourselves.

8. Q. Are we able of ourselves to do this?

A. No; for, although man was made innocent at the first, yet he fell into disobedience, and since then no one has been able, in his own strength, to keep God's law.

9. Q. What are the consequences of sin?

A. Sin separates man from God, corrupts his nature, exposes him to manifold pains and griefs, and, unless he repents, must issue in death eternal.

10. Q. Can we deliver ouselves from sin and its consequences?

A. By no means; for we are unable either to cleanse our own hearts or to make amends for our offences.

11. Q. How did the Son of God save His people from their sins?

A. For our salvation He came down from Heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man, and was crucified also for us under Pontious Pilate. He suffered and was buried, and the third day He rose again according to the Scriptures and ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of the Father.

12. Q. What benefit have we from the Son of God becoming man?

A. We have a Mediator between God and men; one who as God reveals to us what God is; and, as perfect Man, represents our race before God.

13. Q. What further benefits have we from our Lord's life on earth?

A. We have in Him a brother man who is touched with the feeling of our infirmities, as well as a perfect example of what we ought to be.

14. Q. What did He accomplish for us by His death on the Cross?

A. By offering Himself a sacrifice without blemish upon God, He fulfilled the requirements of Divine Holiness, atoned for all our sins, and broke the power of Sin.

15. Q. What does the resurrection of Jesus teach us?

A. It assures us that He has finished the work of our redemption; that the dominion of death is ended; and that, because He lives, we shall live also.

16. Q. What do we learn from His ascension into Heaven?

A. That we have in Him an Advocate with the Father, Who ever liveth to make intercession for us.

17. Q. What do we learn from His session at the right hand of God?

A. That He is exalted as our Head and King, to Whom has been given all authority in heaven and on earth.

18. Q. How does Jesus Christ still carry on His work of salvation?

A. By the third person in the blessed Trinity, the Holy Spirit, Who was sent forth at Pentecost.

19. Q. What is the mystery of the blessed Trinity?

A. That the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, into whose Name we are baptized, are one God.

20. Q. What must we do in order to be saved?

A. We must repent of our sin and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

21. Q. What is it to repent?

A. He who truly repents of his sin not only confesses it with shame and sorrow, but above all he turns from it to God with sincere desire to be forgiven and steadfast purpose to sin no more.

22. Q. What is it to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ?

A. It means that we rely on Him as our Teacher, Saviour and Lord, putting our whole trust in the grace of God through Him.

23. Q. How are we enabled to repent and believe?

A. By the secret power of the Holy Spirit working graciously in our hearts, and using for this end providential discipline and the message of the Gospel.

24. Q. What benefits do we receive when we repent and believe?

A. Being united to Christ by faith, our sins are freely forgiven for His sake; our hearts are renewed: and we become children of God and joint-heirs with Christ.

25. Q. In what way are we to shew ourselves thankful for such great benefits?

A. By striving to follow the examples of Jesus in doing and bearing the will of our Heavenly Father.

26. Q. Where do we find God's will briefly expressed?

A. In the Decalogue or Law of the Ten Commandments, as explained by Jesus Christ.

27. Q. Repeat the Ten Commandments.

A. (1) Thou shalt have none other gods before Me.

(2) Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor the likeness of any form that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generation of them that hate Me, and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me and keep My commandments.

(3) Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His Name in vain.

(4) Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is a Sabbath unto the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor they daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made made heaven and earth, the sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.

(5) Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

(6) Thou shalt do no murder.

(7) Thou shalt not commit adultery.

(8) Thou shalt not steal.

(9) Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

(10) Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

28. Q. How has our Lord taught us to understand this law?

A. He taught that the Law reaches to the desires, motives and intentions of the heart, so that we cannot keep it unless we love God with our whole heart and our neighbor as ourselves.

(i.) Q. What does the First Commandment teach us?

A. To take the one living and true God for our own God, and render unto Him the honor which is due to Him alone.

(ii.) Q. What does the Second Commandment teach us?

A. To worship God in spirit and in truth, not by the use of images or other devices of men, but in such ways as He has Himself appointed.

(iii.) Q. What does the Third Commandment teach us?

A. Never to blaspheme and never to utter profane words, but always to regard and use with deep reverence the Holy Name of God.

(iv.) Q. What does the Fourth Commandment teach us?

A. That we ought to be diligent in our calling during six days of the week, but keep one day hallowed for rest and worship; and because Jesus rose from the dead on the first day of the week, Christians observe that day, calling it the Lord's Day.

(v.) Q. What does the Fifth Commandment teach us?

A. That God regards with special favor those who reverence and obey their parents.

(vi.) Q. What does the Sixth Commandment teach us?

A. To hold human life sacred, and, instead of hating or hurting our fellow-men, even our enemies, to do all we can to preserve them in health and well-being.

(vii.) Q. What does the Seventh Commandment teach us?

A. To honor God's ordinance of marriage, to preserve modesty, and to keep ourselves chaste in thought, speech and behavior.

(viii.) Q. What does the Eighth Commandment teach us?

A. To be honest and fair in all our dealings, and in no wise to take unbrotherly advantage of another by fraud or force.

(ix.) Q. What does the Ninth Commandment teach us?

A. To avoid false testimony, and never to deceive anyone or spread reports to our neighbor's hurt.

(x.) Q. What does the Tenth Commandment teach us?

A. Not even in our hearts to grudge our fellow-man his prosperity or desire to deprive him of that which is his, but always to cultivate a thankful and contented spirit.

29. Q. What special means has God provided to assist us in leading a life of obedience?

A. His Word, prayer, the sacraments, and the fellowship of the Church.

30. Q. Where do we find God's Word written?

A. In the Holy Bible, which is the inspired record of God's revelation given to be our rule of faith and duty.

31. Q. What is prayer?

A. In prayer we commune with our Father in heaven, confess our sins, give Him thanks for all His benefits, and ask, in the name of Jesus, for such things as He has promised.

32. Q. Repeat the Lord's Prayer.

A. "Our Father, Which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever, Amen."

1. Q. What is meant by the words—"Hallowed be Thy name?"

A. That our Heavenly Father would lead all men to acknowledge and reverence Him as Jesus has made Him known, so that everywhere His glorious praise may be proclaimed.

2. Q. What do we pray for in the words—"Thy Kingdom come?"

A. We pray that the Gospel may spread and prevail in all the world, till the power of evil is overthrown and Jesus reigns in every heart and governs every relation of human life.

3. Q. What is meant by the words—"Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven?"

A. That all men may be led to accept God's holy will, and cheerfully to do whatever He requires, so that His gracious purpose may be fulfilled.

4. Q. What is all we desire when we say—"Give us this day our daily bread?"

A. That God would prosper our daily labor and provide what is needful for the body, ridding us of anxiety and disposing us to contentment.

5. Q. Explain this petition—"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us."

A. Here Christ teaches us that we may confidently ask God to forgive us our sins, but that He will not do so unless we ourselves from the heart forgive those who have wronged us.

6. Q. What do we ask for in the last petition—"Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil?"

A. We entreat that we may not need, for our humbling, to be exposed to severe temptations, and that we may be kept from the power of every spiritual enemy.

33. Q. What is the Holy Catholic Church?

A. It is that Holy Society of believers in Christ Jesus which he founded, of which He is the only Head, and in which He dwells by His spirit; so that, though made up of many communions, organized in various modes, and scattered throughout the world, it is yet One in Him.

34. Q. For what ends did our Lord found His Church?

A. He united His people into this visible brotherhood for the worship of God and the ministry of the Word and the Sacraments; for mutual edification, the administration of discipline, and the advancement of His Kingdom.

35. Q. What is the essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic Church?

A. The essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic Church is the presence of Christ, through His indwelling Spirit, manifested in holy life and fellowship.

36. Q. What is a Free Church?

A. A Church which acknowledges none but Jesus Christ as Head, and, therefore, exercises its right to interpret and administer His laws without restraint or control by the State.

37. Q. What is the duty of the Church to the State?

A. To observe all the laws of the State unless contrary to the teaching of Christ; to make intercession for the people, and particularly for those in authority; to teach both rulers and subjects the eternal principles of righteousness, and to imbue the nation with the spirit of Christ.

38. Q. What is the duty of the State to the Church?

A. To protect all branches of the Church and their individual members in the enjoyment of liberty to worship God, and in efforts to promote the religion of Christ, which do not interfere with the civil rights of others.

39. Q. What is a Christian minister?

A. A Christian minister is one who is called of God and the Church to be a teacher of the Word and a pastor of the Flock of Christ.

40. Q. How may the validity of such a ministry be proved?

A. The decisive proof of a valid ministry is the sanction of the Divine Head of the Church, manifested in the conversion of sinners and the edification of the body of Christ.

41. Q. What are the Sacraments of the Church?

A. Sacred rites instituted by our Lord Jesus to make more plain by visible signs the inward benefits of the Gospel, to assure us of His promised grace, and, when rightly used, to become a means to convey it to our hearts.

42. Q. How many Sacraments are there?

A. Two only; Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

43. Q. What is the visible sign in the sacrament of baptism?

A. Water: wherein the person is baptized into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.

44. Q. What inward benefits does this signify?

A. The washing away of sin and the new birth wrought by the Holy Spirit in all who repent and believe.

45. Q. What are the outward signs in the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and wine: which the Lord has commanded to be given and received for a perpetual memorial of His death.

46. Q. What is signified by the Bread and Wine?

A. By the Bread is signified the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ in which He lived and died; by the Wine is signified His Blood, shed once for all upon the Cross for the remission of sins.

47. Q. What do they receive who in penitence and faith partake of this sacrament?

A. They feed spiritually upon Christ as the nourishment of the soul, by which they are strengthened and refreshed for the duties and trials of life.

48. Q. Why do Christians partake in common of the Lord's Supper?

A. To shew their oneness in Christ, to confess openly their faith in Him, and to give one another a pledge of brotherly love.

49. Q. What is a Christian's chief comfort in this life?

A. That in Christ he belongs to God. Who makes all things work together for good to them that love Him.

50. Q. What hope have we in the prospect of death?

A. We are well assured that all who fall asleep in Christ are with Him in rest and peace, and that even as He rose from the dead, so shall we also rise and be clothed with glorified bodies.

51. Q. What has Jesus told us of His Second Advent?

A. That, at a time known only to God, He shall appear again with power, to be glorified in His saints and to be the Judge of all mankind: and that for His Appearing we should be always ready.

52. Q. What is the Christian's hope concerning the future state?

A. We look for the life everlasting, wherein all who are saved through Christ shall see God and inherit the kingdom prepared for them from the foundation of the world.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR DESERONTO

A Herald Correspondent Describes the New Charcoal Iron Blast Furnace There.

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

It Means a Good Deal for the Enterprising Town Where it Is Situated.

THEY HAVE HANDSOME OFFICES.

Deseronto, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—A few days ago the Herald's news columns contained a brief acount of the opening of the new charcoal iron blast furnace here, but the opening of such an industry is of sufficient importance to justify a more extended notice. In dealing with this subject it is advisable to go back a little and trace the steps which led up to the establishment of these smelting works. Several years ago the Rathbun Co., thinking that the waste products from their saw-mills might be utilized in some way, undertook to manufacture gas from sawdust. The attempt was not a signal success, for though gas could be generated in the way desired, it was found that the expense of producing it was too heavy. But although the immediate object was not attained, the attempt was not in vain. Other experiments were conducted and it was finally discovered that charcoal and its by-products could be manufactured to advantage. At that time there was no market for such coal in Ontario, but there was a good one in Detroit, where the Gaylord Iron Co. and others were operating blast furnaces. Accordingly the charcoal was sent out of this country. But after a time the Dingley tariff wall was erected between this country and the United States, and as a consequence the Deseronto charcoal was shut out of Detroit, for the duty was practically prohibitory. The Messrs. Rathbun had long cherished the hope of establishing smelting works in the town which was founded by their father, the late H. B. Rathbun, and which under their progressive management had developed into one of the most enterprising towns in Central Ontario. They saw that in the northern part of Hastings County there were large deposits of iron ore, and that there was an almost unlimited quantity of wood which might be utilized in the manufacture of charcoal. They owned and operated the Bay of Quinte Railway, which traverses Hastings County from Deseronto on the south to Tweed at the north—a distance of about sixty miles; and they foresaw that if smelting works were established in Deseronto a great impetus woud be given, not only to the town itself, but to the railway and to the northern section of the county where they held large timber reservations. No decisive step was taken by them, however, until the American market was practically closed against them. Negotiations were then entered into with the Gaylord Iron Co. of Detroit, and a little more than a year ago the Deseronto Iron Co. was formed with Mr. E. W. Rathbun as its first President. The present officials of the Company are Mr. Gerhauser, President, and Mr. F. B. Gaylord, Secretary-Treasurer. The stock is capatalized at $99,900. Early in the summer a site was chosen on the shore of the beautiful Bay of Quinte, about half a mile west of the town, and probably a more eligible situation could not be found anywhere. The shore slopes gradually towards the water, the soil on the surface is only a few feet thick, and so, with but little difficulty a solid rock foundation was secured for the proposed building.

The Works Described.

It is not easy to give such a description of the building as will enable one to form a clear idea of its construction, or to give such an account of the plant as will give those who are ignorant of smelting processes a conception of the way in which it is operated. On entering the visitor will probably be shown first into the "casting house." This is a substantial brick structure a hundred and forty-six feet by forty, and twenty-five feet high. The stack for smelting is in this building. The interior of the stack is where the real work of the institution is done. The exterior is composed of what appears to be strong boiler-plate, and it is lined within with fire brick. Its height is sixty-one feet, and at its base it is thirty feet in diameter, and it tapers, so that at the top its diameter is about fifteen feet. Standing on the ground at the base of this furnace one can look through a small peephole and see the ore in the process of fusing, but the light within is so brilliant as to be exceedingly trying on the eyes. As the furnace is fed from above it is necessary to have elevators for hoisting up ore, lime and charcoal. It is rather a weird sight at night when the place is illuminated by the fire from below, to see men working away up in what appears to be such a giddy height. Extending toward the Bay from this main building is another wing known as the engine room. This is also of brick, is two storeys high and is forty feet long by thirty-eight wide. Beside it stands the boiler room, which is forty feet by twenty-eight. This, like all the other buildings, is covered with corrugated iron. The equipment in all these rooms is of the best. Two fine large engines and four magnificent boilers are to be seen there. Gas from the charcoal in the furnace supplies fuel for the boilers. One of the engines is used for blowing the hot air into the furnace stack mentioned above. A peculiar wheezing sound is heard as the powerful engine forces the air through a cylinder some six feet in diameter, on something of the same principle as a bicycle pump forces air into the tube. The air passes through an immense tank where it is equalized and through about a thousand feet of hot pipes. When it is heated to about 900 deg. Far. it is driven into the furnace and assists in fusing the mass within. It is for this reason that this industry is properly called "a charcoal iron blast furnace" and not simply a smelting plant. Around the furnace the floor is covered with sand several inches deep, and in this there are grooves in which the molten mass is run and formed into "pigs." At night especially there is a brilliant sight here when the seething mass is run into the groves, and it is little wonder that many citizens wend their way thither to see the illumination. The amount of raw material such as charcoal, lime and ore which is hoisted up and dumped into the mouth of the furnace each day is about 100 tons, and this produces about 35 tons of excellent iron pigs. The residue—slag—is of a greenish color, and though it is of no commercial value, yet in Detroit it was used in paving streets and probably will be so used here.

A Handsome Office.

On a lovely elevation, a short distance from the works, stands the office, a handsome, two-storey building, elegantly furnished throughout. The lower storey is occupied by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. B. Gaylord and his assistants, chief of whom is Mr. Thomas Rowland. The upper storey is occupied by Miss Sherwood, a recent graduate in science in Toronto University. Her office is fitted up with laboratory, and other conveniences for testing iron. It may be mentioned here that every run of iron—and there are three daily—is tested. For the promoters of the enterprise are determined that no inferior material shall find its way into the market. Samples of ore are received frequently, but it would be as well for those who have minerals in their possession to know that a satisfactory test cannot be made with a small piece such as might be sent by express. Two or three carloads at least are required for anything like an acurate test. The ore—hematite—used at present comes from the shores of Lake Superior, and it is the same as has been used by the Gaylord Iron Co. in Detroit. Before the close of navigation, 12,000 tons were brought here by boat, and this will be sufficient to supply the works until the ice has disappeared. Mr. E. W. Rathbun believes that the ores in North Hastings and Frontenac will yet be used. Tests will be made from time to time, and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when Ontario ores will take the place of those from Michigan.

A sketch of the plant would scarcely be complete without a reference to the splendid steel bridge which extends 500 feet into the Bay, and which is in all 700 feet long. This bridge is so high, is built in such a depth of water, and is so firmly constructed, that ores from vessels can be elevated into the cars which stand upon it and sent down to the place where it is to be stored for future use.

Had the promoters of the blast furnace business deliberately chosen a time for the opening of their works, they could scarcely have selected a period more opportune than the present. The stocks of iron in the hands of other manufacturers are low, and therefore the demand is quite active. As this is the only furnace of its class in Ontario, and as there is only one other in the country—that at Radnor Forges in Quebec—there ought to be and almost certainly will be, a ready market for the thousand tons per month produced here. For what is charcoal iron mainly used? Probably the largest proportion of it is utilized in the manufacture of car wheels, and as there are three industries in Canada engaged in the manufacture of this commodity, and as there is likely to be a growing demand for car wheels, the probability is that a large market will be created for the output of the works here. Should a new demand be created, the capacity of the Deseronto works can be almost doubled without any difficulty.

The Chemical Works.

The Messrs Rathbun anticipated that if smelting works are established here, a great impetus would be given to their chemical works, and in this they were not mistaken. A few months ago the Standard Chemical Co.—a company in which Mr. William MacKenzie is said to be largely interested—leased from the Rathbun Co. the old chemical works, and for several months a large staff of men has been engaged in overhauling the old works and in erecting new ones. The new works are constructed on a very different model from those which they now supplement. The wood, instead of being reduced to charcoal in large cone-shaped brick-kilns, will be carbonized in copper retorts. These are 50 inches in diameter and 9 ft. long, and it is really a very interesting sight to see the fifty of them standing in a row. The by-products form an important element in this business. Those who have never seen it will be almost incredulous when told that somke—nothing but smoke—can be converted into the clearest, purest alcohol. But such a wonderful transformation can be seen here at any time. The smoke is preserved, forced through pipes immersed in water, and, being thus cooled, liquified. When more fully distilled it is converted into creosote, naptha or alcohol. This is purchased largely by the Dominion Government for mechanical purposes. Several other by-products are also secured, such as acetate of lime, tar and pitch. It would not be a difficult matter to extend these and to manufacture acetic acid, Paris green, etc., but this has not yet been attempted, though it doubtless soon will be. Within the last few weeks anther building was erected here and this will be used as a charcoal cooling room. Tram-cars, conveyors and other labor-saving devices can be seen all around these works, and both the raw material and the finished product can be handled with surprising ease and facility. Many ingenious arrangements can be witnessed here and these reflect great credit upon Mr. Chute, the Manager, and Mr. McKerras, the Mechanical Engineer. When it is remembered that twenty car loads of wood are required every day to supply the chemical works, it will be seen that employment is given to a great many men in town and in North Hastings, where the wood is procured. The bonus of $25,000, which was given to the Bay of Quinte Railway last spring by this town, appears to have been money well invested, for now for several months the town which is one of the youngest and most prosperous towns in Ontario, has felt the impulse of new life.

When the Band Plays.

Yo' kin talk erbout gran' opery,
An' de myusic ob de spheres,
An' sech hifalutin' melerdy
Fo' ristercratic yeahs,
But I'd rudder hab de charnce toe stan'
A pattin' wif mah feet,
Wile de membahs ob de ole brass ban'
Goes marchin' down de street
Playin' "Dixie."

O! I t'ink ob all de good ole days
Dat long ago has fled,
W'en I useter live down Dixie-ways
Wif mah ole Chloe wat's dead,
An' de mem'ries ob de southern lan'
Runs wif de myusic sweet,
W'en de membahs ob de ole brass ban'
Goes marchin' down de street
Playin' "Dixie."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Signs of Mild Weather.

"The back-bone of the winter is broken."

"What do you mean?"

"My wife has found her mittens and my ear muffs."—Detroit Free Press.

PORTLAND'S WINTER PORT FACILITIES.

It Is Almost a Free Port—Its Docks, Elevator and Terminal Facilities Are of the Most Modern Type.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Portland, Feb. 9.—A very excellent way to gauge the prosperity of the Canadian Dominion is to watch the development of trade at the seaboard. St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., are rapidly coming to the fore as winter ports and the former with its fine terminal facilites provided by the Canadian Pacific and Government railways bids fair to make good its claim to be called the "Liverpool of America." But a considerable flow of traffic finds its way to market through this city.

Situated upon the beautiful Casco Bay, with natural advantages unsurpassed by any harbor on the Atlantic seaboard and with commodious terminal facilites, Portland has many advantages as a seaport. The harbor is a perfectly safe one to enter at all times. Its approaches are well lighted at night by the Portland Head light, the Spring Point Ledge light and the Breakwater or "Bug" light. The soundings also are all that could be desired by navigators nearing the coast; within the harbor there are 29 feet of water at low tide and this depth will be increased to 30 feet when the dredging operations now in progress are completed. The largest vessels can be easily manoeuvred when when docking as the channel is 3,000 feet wide in front of the wharves. The mean average rise and fall of the tide is eleven feet as compared with twenty eight feet at St. John.

Wharfage Accommodation.

The wharfage accommodation provided by the Grand Trunk Railway company includes a coal wharf where vessels may either take on or discharge "black diamonds." To the south west side of this wharf looking up the harbor lies the "English steamer" wharf with three sheds upon it numbered one, two and three, running lengthwise with a cross shed at the outside of the wharf, and double track switches between the parallel sheds. An extensive basin intervenes, then the "Atlantic" wharf at the foot of India street follows with three more large sheds numbered four, five and six. Next to this is the Galt wharf upon which stands the old G.T.R. elevator.

It will thus be perceived that there are two principal piers at which ships can be moored for the loading and unloading of general cargo. The piers are quite long and broad enough to provide berthing room for the biggest ships now trading to Portland and in the basin between the main piers four vessels can lie abreast. Comfortable accommodation is provided for the working of six vessels at one time though at a pinch more can be handled as was the case during the last week of December '98, when nine large steamers were in port simultaneously. The wharves are wooden pile structures, carrying very capacious permanent sheds. A fine system of switches enables cars to be shunted along side the shed platform, and as the floor level of the sheds and of the cars is the same, freight can be easily handled by truckmen, and cartage charges are thus avoided. The railway company has siding accommodation for about one thousand cars within the yard limit and room for fifteen hundred more at East Deering. The following comparative figures showing the number of cars handled during a month may be of interest:

	1897.	1898.
Loaded cars received Dec....	5,582	6,376
Empty cars received Dec.....	488	530
Loaded cars forwarded Dec..	2,382	2,472
Empty cars forwarded Dec..	4,022	4,283

The stock yards at East Deering, about two miles from the docks, have sheds capable of housing from twenty-five hundred to three thousand head of live stock. All cattle and sheep are required by law to rest twelve hours in the yards before being laden, and then, after being fed and inspected by the United States Government doctor, they are allowed to be put on shipboard. The resting regulation does not now apply to horses. The total export of live stock to January 31st for the current winter season (1898-9) is 5,365 cattle, 11,524 sheep and 305 horses. The feed required for these animals upon the ocean voyage approximated 1,000 net tons of hay and 300 net tons of meal.

Facilities for Grain Traffic.

For the grain traffic most excellent terminal facilities are provided. The old elevator, which is now only used for local grain and export corn, has about 40 bins and a capacity of 140,000 bushels, with an ability to run nearly 6,000 bushels per hour to a receiving vessel. The new elevator is a credit to the enterprize of the Grand Trunk Railway. It was begun in the summer of 1897, and after much difficulty had been experienced in laying a solid foundation, the immense superstructure was rapidly built, so that by the spring of 1898 the elevator was in fair working order. Its cost was about $450,000, and its 141 bins of varying sizes, holding from 1,500 to 8,540 bushels each, have a total capacity of 870,000 bushels. The contents of cars can be received into the elevator at an average rate of 15 cars per hour, or, under pressure, 20 cars per hour. This means an average absorption capacity of 125 cars of grain per day. The grain can be run from the elevator into three ships loading at one time at the rate of from ten to twenty thousand bushels per hour over each of the three carriers. The total quantity of grain exported this season to January 31st is 3,907,376 bushels.

Steamship Lines.

Now, turning to the steamship lines which run in connection with the G.T.R. The following table will show the companies engaged in the trade this winter, the foreign ports served, and the number of arrivals for each line to January 31st, 1899:—

Line.	Port.	Arrivals.
Allan Line	Liverpool.....	9
Leyland Line	Liverpool.....	10
The Robert Reford Co.		
(Gallia)	Liverpool.....	1
Allan Line	Glasgow.....	6
Thomson Line	London.....	10
Elder-Dempster Line.	Bristol.....	5
Hamburg-American .	Hamburg.....	3
		44

There have been 44 arrivals and 39 sailings to January 31st. The season opened on November 20th, 1898, and the Sheikh of the Leyland Line was the first boat to sail on November 24th, 1898.

The great bulk of the freight and live stock handled at Portland is through traffice carried by the G.T.R. Some small quantities of local freight consisting of Maine apples, spoolwood, pulp and paper, etc., are occasionally exported and moderate consignments of clay pipes and china clay are now and then imported for local consumption. All vessels westbound bring cargoes except the steamers of the Thomson Line, and very large cargoes are carried eastward, consisting principally of grain, flour, cotton, cheese, butter, eggs, meats, apples, forest products, package freight and live stock. About two-thirds of the total export emanates from Canada, and the balance is packing-house products from the Chicago district and flour from the mills of Minnesota. The total value of the cargoes exported this season to January 31st is close upon ten million dollars. The imported cargoes, which are smaller this season than heretofore, are almost wholly for Canadian points. Very few passengers are now handled at Portland.

Nearly a Free Port.

Portland is very nearly a free port. Pilotage is reasonable and non-compulsory. Port-warden fees are not levied upon cargoes, but a merely nominal specific charge is made per ship, and is paid by ships' agents or owners. As the Grand Trunk own the terminals, they levy no wharfage upon freight going over their own rails, though local freight and stuff carried by other rail companies is assessed. There are no harbor or lighthouse dues, nor cartage charges. The tonnage tax amounts to six cents per net registered ton.

The port-warden inspected 19 steamers during January, '99, having a total tonnage of 72,380 gross tons. This is the same number of vessels inspected in January, 98, and the tonnage for that period was 72,126 tons.

The very excellent system adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture for the display of storm, cautionary, wind direction and temperature signals is carried out by the weather bureau at Portland; and ships are signalled, often two hours before they arrive, from the observatory, built in 1897, on Munjay Hill, the ball on top of which is 231 1-2 feet above high-water mark. Fog is of very infrequent occurrence. The port is equipped with a seaman's reading and recreation rooms and a marine hospital.

To Portland the annual coming of the "English steamers" is a great boon. A large sum of money is spent by each line during a season. A conservative estimate places the total monthly disbursement at $100,000, which is close to the mark. Then, too, there is a temporary but very desirable addition to the population, composed of railway and steamship officials and clerks, stevedores, coopers, checkers and such like specially-trained hands, who find their way to Portland from Canadian ports and elsewhere. The visitors are always heartily welcomed by the local population, who know full well that in the natural course of events the bulk of the earnings of the transients will be absorbed in Portland. F.J.M.

Prairie Greyhounds.

C.P.R. WESTBOUND—NO. 1.

I swing to the sunset land,
The world of prairie, the world of plain,
The world of promise, and hope, and gain,
The world of gold, and the world of grain,
And the world of the willing hand.

I carry the brave and bold,
The one who works for the nation's bread,
The one whose past is a thing that's dead,
The one who battles and beats ahead,
And the one who goes for gold.

I swing to the land to be,
I am the power that laid its floors,
I am the guide to its western stores,
I am the key to its golden doors,
That open alone to me.

C.P.R. EASTBOUND—NO. 2.

I swing to the land of morn,
The grey old east, with its grey old seas,
The land of leisure, the land of ease,
The land of flowers and fruits and trees,
And the place where we were born.

Freighted with wealth I come,
Food, and fortune, and fellow that went
Far out west on adventure bent,
With well-worn pick and a folded tent,
Is bringing his bullion home.

I never will be renowned,
As my twin that swings to the western marts,
For I am she of the humbler parts,
But I am the joy of the waiting hearts,
For I am the homeward bound.
—E. Pauline Johnson, in the Manitoba Free Press.

Rem r e.

(Arthur J. Stringer in Harper's Monthly.)

Red lips that dumbly quiver for his kiss,
And now but fondly touch his graveyard stone,—
Ah! lips he loved of old, remember this:
He had not died, if he had only known.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

Married by Telephone.

Actuated by a love of "romance" and novelty—in other words, a love of notoriety—a confiding young couple has been married by long distance telephone, the man standing in Elmira, N.Y., and the girl in Williamsport, Pa. Where "Hello, Central!" was is immaterial.

A clergyman—God save the mark!—stood by the groom's side. The bride placed the ring on her own finger at the proper moment and probably sputtered a bridal kiss through the 'phone when the ceremony was over.

Granted the novelty and romance of such a travesty upon a religious ceremony, but how can a clergyman of any denomination lend himself to the perpetration of such a sacrilegous farce? Are not the marriage ties too highly worn as it is without the Church lending itself to any such song and dance ceremony as this?

As a matter of legal record, in which State, New York or Pennsylvania, did the wedding occur, and who should sign the marriage certificate, "Central" or the parson who disgraced his calling by taking part in such a scandalous proceeding?

What Rostrand Says.

The charges brought by Mr. S. E. Gross of Chicago, against M. Edmund Rostand, for having purloined "Cyrano de Bergerac" from "The Merchant Prince of Corneville," caused considerable amusement in Paris. M. Rostand denies the statement purported to be embodied in a cable message which is said to have been received by Mr. Richard Mansfield from M. Roger, secretary of the Society of French Authors. According to this despatch, M. Rostand said that he had seen a copy of "The Merchant Prince of Corneville," and detected no resemblance between that and "Cyrano M. Rostand said:

I never in my life saw or heard of "The Merchant Prince of Corneville" until the present accusation was made. The whole thing is a stupid absurdity. If any testimony from me on any subject can be of use to Mr. Mansfield, I shall be glad to offer it; but I shall not even condescend to waste time to controvert such a ridiculous, false statement as that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is plagiarized from "The Merchant Prince of Corneville."

While a newspaper correspondent was talking on the matter with a well-known Parisian critic, who also has a wide knowledge of English and American literature, the following remark was made by the latter:

The notion that French dramatists take their themes from American writers is not so absurd as many people imagine. Several works of Fenimore Cooper and Washington Irving have at various times been dramatized in France without a word of acknowledgment. "The Leatherstocking Tales" were produced in Paris as an original play, called "Bas de Cuir," by Montepin and Dornay, without any mention of Cooper. Planquette's comic opera "Rip" was taken bodily from Irving's "Rip Van Winkle"; "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is published by Calmann Levy as an original play by D'Ennery; Sardou's "Scrap of Paper" is nothing else than Edgar Allan Poe's "Purloined Letter" in French attire. The list is almost endless.

Landseer Had "Gone."

Mr. Storey, the English painter, in his recent book of reminiscences, tells this anecdote of Edwin Landseer: "On another occasion Landseer was riding down Bond street, and saw the following notice in a picture-dealer's window: 'A fine Landseer on view within.' He said to himself, 'I should like to see a "fine Landseer."' So he got a boy to hold his horse, and went into the shop and asked to see the 'fine Landseer.' The dealer, who did not recognize him, but thought he was some rich customer, ushered him into a back room and proudly pointed out the work. It was rather an early one. The dealer was, of course, loud in its praise, which was very satisfactory to the artist.

"'And how much do you want for it?' said Landseer.

"'Two thousand guineas, sir,' was the reply.

"'Two thousand guineas? That seems a long price for an early work.'

"'I could not take a shilling less,' said the dealer. 'He's gone, sir,' touching his forehead significantly; 'he's out of his mind; he'll never paint another.'

"'Is he, indeed?' said Landseer. 'I'm very sorry to hear that.'

"And as he was coming away, he noticed a large picture by Stanfield.

"'May I ask what you want for this Stanfield?'

"'That, sir, is also two thousand guineas.'

"'What!' said Landseer, touching his forehead, and imitating the dealer's gesture, 'has Stanfield gone, too?'"

Talking of Tennyson.

Discussion of the metre of "In Memoriam," and of its origin, has lately been revived. The source of Tennyson's stanza has usually been looked for in the verse experiments of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Ben Jonson. But Mr. Stephen Gwynn has lately turned up a poetical anthology, published in 1806, in which occurs poems of one P. L. Courtier. They are mostly trash, but one of them is in the "In Memoriam" metre, and a sample verse reads, as Mr. Gwynn says, like a deliberate parody of Tennyson:

"I fear to pen the wished request,
To ask if all within be so;
I almost dread the truth to know,
So changeful seems the human breast."

Of course there can be no suspicion of Tennyson's real indebtedness to such a source, though Mr. Gwynn suggests that the poet may have read the anthology as a boy, and forgotten it. In the Life of Lord Tennyson by his son, there is a letter from the late Poet Laureate which is conclusive. He wrote: "As for the metre of 'In Memoriam' I had no notion till 1880 that Lord Herbert of Cherbury had written his occasional verses in the same metre. I believed myself the originator of the metre until after 'In Memoriam' came out, when someone told me that Ben Jonson and Sir Philip Sidney had used it."

Apropos of Tennyson, the London Daily News tells of a town council which, sitting in committee as the burial board to improve proposed inscriptions on gravestones, considered the application of the friends of a deceased person to have four lines from Tennyson inscribed on the stone. The clerk duly read the following from "Crossing the Bar":

"Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea."

A councillor said: "I object. That's what I call doggery"; and the council ruled it out.

The Law in England.

Since the death of the Empress of Austria it has been discovered that she—like nearly all the thrifty potentates of Europe—had made provision for the future by having a part of her wealth on deposit in the Bank of England, says the New York World. Her executors in proceeding to take possession of the money are confronted by Harcourt's odious and Populistic inheritance tax, which the tax commissioners say must be paid before the deposit can be withdrawn. To the plea of the executors that the Empress of Austria as a reigning sovereign was not subjet to the tax laws of England, the commissioners answer that the laws of England recognize no distinction between the Empress Elizabeth and Susan Smith. Which shows that "effete despotisms" are sometimes more democratic in their tax levies than the most favored of republics.

Austria's Tax on Newspapers.

Austria shares the doubtful honor with Turkey of having a government tax on each newspaper printed in or introduced into the country, and the privilege with Russia of prohibiting the sale of journals in the streets, says the Vienna correspondent of the London Post. The removal of this unpopular tax on knowledge has been a matter of constant agitation, and promises of a speedy reform have been made by the present government. The obstructionist policy of the Opposition in Parliament, however, has rendered the prospect of legislation on this point hopeless at least with in any measureable space of time. The Social Democratic party has, nevertheless, taken a very pronounced position in the matter, and is agitating for an abolition of the obnoxious laws. At the head of the present movement are many compositors, who fear that the number of the employed will be considerably reduced by the pending introduction of composing machines unless in the meantime the existing tax is removed.

It is a noteworthy feature of the present agitation that paper manufacturers are limiting their outputs owing to insufficient demand. Thanks to the newspaper tax, which requires the payment of a farthing on every paper before it is issued, and a halfpenny on every foreign newspaper, Vienna is rapidly earning the credit for being the most illiterate city in Europe. The people do not purchase their own journals, but read them in the cafes. There are, roughly speaking, only seventy newspapers for each million of inhabitants, whereas the figures for America are 259, and even in Germany as high as 129. The morning and evening issues of "dailies" in Vienna collectively do not exceed six hundred.

When Bill First Knew of It.

Bill Nye was once chatting with Senator Shirley, of Maine, and remarked upon the fact that he (Nye) was born at Shirley in the Senator's State, adding that the town had doubtless been named for one of the Senator's ancestors. "I didn't know," said the Senator, "that there was such a town in Maine as Shirley." "I didn't know it, either," said Nye, "until I was born there."

Orillia's Electric Venture.

The picturesque town of Orillia, Ontario, has this week determined to make a startling departure in municipal ownership. It has, almost unanimously, carried a by-law to spend $75,000 to bring electrical power sixteen miles, from the Severn river.

The work will be proceeded with at once, and the plant is expected to be in running order before the summer is over.

The "power scheme," as it is locally termed, has been under consideration for more than a year, and all the details have been fully worked out, even to awarding the contract and disposing of the light and power, provisionally, of course. The proposed source of power, the Ragged rapids on the Severn river, is situated in the township of Matchedash, sixteen miles overland from Orillia. It is an ideal water-power, with a natural head of thirty-four feet, easily developed, and having a capacity of between two and three thousand horse-power at low water. Of this it is proposed to develop 800 horse-power at the present. Three hundred and fifty horse-power will be utilized to run the electric lighting and water works plants, owned by the corporation, while about 250 more will be used by industries at present located here. With the remainder, the Council will endeavor to induce manufacturers to locate in the town by offering power at the exceptionally low rates.

The Town Council has been twice elected to office on the platform of carrying it out. After investigating it fully themselves, they employed Mr. Wm. Kennedy, jr., of Montreal, to report upon the scheme. His report was favorable, and Mr. Roderick J. Parke, of Toronto, was then instructed to prepare plans and specifications for the plant. Tenders were asked upon these, and after keen competition the contract was awarded to the Central Construction Company, of Buffalo, who tendered to put in the whole plant, electrical and hydraulic, for $67,200. Various extras will bring the price up to $73,800. All the machinery will be of the latest and most approved pattern. The dam is to be of stone masonry, the flume of steel, and every other part of a like substantial nature, with a view to having the plant outlast the term of the debentures, which is thirty years. The power will be transmitted at a pressure of 20,000 volts, and used at 1,000 volts. None of it will be transformed to direct current, but the town will supply alternating motors and charge a rental for it. Orillia was the first to apply for the right to develop a water-power under the recent legislation. It was granted leave to develop 800 horse-power at an annual rental of $100, and to take what more was wanted at 12 1-2 cents a horse-power. Orillia will also be the first municipal corporation on the continent to go into the power business. It will have the lowest schedule of power rates in America, lower than that in vogue at Niagara. The rates range from $27 a horse-power for small takers to $13.50 per annum for 30 horse-power and over, for a 24 hour service. There will be an exceedingly low tariff of light rates, as a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. will come into force as soon as the plant is installed, and in addition to these advantages it is expected that there will be a tidy little surplus of receipts over expenditure to go towards reducing the taxes. It is an alluring prospect, and an interesting experiment in municipal ownership.

Permanent Cure of An Itching Eruption.

Burdock Blood bitters has long held the foremost position as a positive and permanent cure for rashes and eruptions of all descriptions.

It is wonderful the way it takes out the burning, smarting, itching and stinging when applied externally. It never fails to cure skin diseases—from the simplest to the severest. Eczema or Salt Rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Shingles, Scald Head, Ringworm, all yield to its beneficent action. The cure, too, is permanent, and the skin is left clear, soft and smooth as a babe's.

Miss Annie E. Rutter, Germania, Ont., writes as follows concerning her case:

"About a year ago I had an eruption on my face which was of a very itching and burning nature and greatly inclined to spread. I used two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which cured me so completely and permanently that there has never been any sign of it returning."

Burdock Blood Bitters

Some Storyettes.

A former Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Curtis, was extremely fond of the expressions "This here" and "That there," a fact which prompted a wag to suggest this epitaph for him:

"Here lies William Curtis, our worthy lord mayor,
Who has left this here world and gone to that there."

The origin of the three "R's" is attributed to Sir William, who proposed them as one of the toasts at a banquet. Whereupon another gentleman at the dinner proposed "the three C's—Curtis, King and Constitution."

Sir Henry Hawkins was once presiding over a long, tedious and uninteresting trial, and was listening apparently with great attention to a very long-winded speech from a learned counsel. After awhile he made a pencil memorandum, folded it and sent it by the usher to the Q.C. in question, who, unfolding the paper, found these words: "Patience competition. Gold medal, Sir Henry Hawkins; honorable mention, Job."

A tale is told that when Sarah Bernhardt was once playing "La Dame aux Camelias" in Milan, the audience did not receive her in at all a friendly manner. The fact was they were upset because of the high prices asked for the seats and because the theatre was exceedingly ill-warmed. After the first long interval was over they went so far as to hiss the famous actress when the curtain rose on the second act. Sarah went on with her role in apparent unconcern, and when the act was over she called to her maid and whispered some instructions, whereupon the faithful abigail immediately left the theatre. In a few minutes she returned, and, just before the interview with Duval in the third act, she passed something to her mistress as she stood for an instant in the wing before walking on the stage. The play went on. Sarah seemed very hoarse; she repeatedly coughed and cleared her throat, seeming in much distress. Suddenly she put her handkerchief up to her mouth, and at the same moment a crimson stream of blood burst from her lips, as she fell headlong into the arms of the actor who was impersonating Duval. The curtain was rung down and the terror-stricken audience waited to hear of the poor creature's death, when the manager stepped forward and declared that Sarah would proceed after a brief rest, rather than they should be disappointed. Loud was the applause when she came on again, and the rest of the play was a great triumph. After all, it was very simple; Sarah had sent her maid for a small bladder of red ink, which she had bitten into, and so produced the alarming effect which completely transformed her audience.

Such Is Fame.

(Louisville Times.)

One of the most popular of the young professors in the male high school tells an amusing little story on a small, up-to-date school girl. She went to one of these district schools over which a cousin of the professor presides. It is usual to have visitors call at the building now and then, who ask the scholars questions and see that everything is in good shape. One day not so long since a party of callers came in and requested the pupils to write the answers to several questions propounded them. One of thes questions was: "Tell what you know about Admiral Dewey's great fight."

The children set to work figuring on their answers, but the teacher noticed one of the girls did not make a move to do so.

"Why don't you write your answer to the question?" she demanded of the idle pupil.

"Tain't no use," was the slow response; "I don't know nothing about it."

"But," remonstrated the teacher; "you must try anyhow; you must not sit there idle while the others are doing the best they can. See if you cannot think of something, my dear."

"No use," protested the pupil. "All I know is that Dewey and Corbett fought, and I don't know which whipped, and I don't care, either.

Such is fame, and the bold sailor who sunk Montejo's fleet must go promenading down the hall of time with a pompadoured ex-slugger for a partner.

His Waterloo.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

The other day a man in Kansas went home in a bad humor and, as is the way in Kansas as in New York, spent some of his ill-humor on his wife. Presently he went out doors, and his wife, a resourceful woman, locked the door and told her husband that he could not come in until he promised to be decent. This, in Kansas, as it might here, enraged the husband. He danced about and declared he wouldn't be good. He threatened, and it may be presumed he swore, though that is not specifically stated. Then he went out to the barn, gathered all the eggs he could find, and bombarded the locked door. The wife put her head out of the window and said that now he should not get in until he had cleaned the door, besides promising to be good. The shades of night descended and the air cooled off. The wife ate her supper and the man sat on the steps. It became darker and cooler. Finally the man took a bucket and a broom and scrubbed the door as it had never been scrubbed before. The tacit surrender moved the wife, and she let in her spouse to the remnants of the supper, which he ate meekly and then went to bed. As the late lamented Ruth Ashmore used to say, women need but to employ a little tact to get along nicely with their husbands.

An Unlucky Postman.

A postman belonging to the Imperial post-office at Nganking was suddenly and summarily arrested the other day by one of the high mandarins in that city and thrown into the district magistrate's yamen to be bambooed and cangued. Upon enquiry by the postal authorities as to the reason of such arbitrary conduct it appeared that this postman had been guilty of having delivered to his accuser's yamen, in the course of his rounds, an anonymous letter which contained whole pages of cutting sarcasms accusing the receiver of the letter of avarice, extortion, etc. The irate mandarin made the unlucky postman responsible for the obnoxious letter, saying that he had no right to deliver such matter to his yamen. The commissioner of customs of Wuhu, who had been notified of the affair, extricated the postman out of his difficulties.—North China News.

France's Plight.

The French Republic is beset with dangers not only at home but also abroad, and more especially by its neighbors across the channel. As a matter of fact French policy is as versatile as the men who direct it. France herself does not know what she wants either in China, or in India, or in Africa, and the same is the case in Europe. The present opportunity is excellent for pretenders; the republic has itself placed the rope round its neck, and England asks for nothing better than to assist in pulling it.—Vienna Tagblatt.

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ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A SAD HOME

The home is sad, the flags are at half-mast. A good man has gone to his long home. Was he wise as well as good? That question is answered by the amount of his insurance. If he had a policy in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

for $500, $1000, $1500 or $2000 his widow and children or relations are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

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Dear Sirs,—I was for seven years a sufferer from bronchial trouble, and would be so hoarse at times that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I got no relief from anything till I tried your MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Two bottles gave relief and six bottles made a complete cure. I would heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from throat or lung trouble.

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Fares—Saloon, including meals and stateroom, $18.00; Steerage, including meals and berth, $6.00.
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Halifax, January 14th, 1899.

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Labrador	Mar. 26th	Mar. 27th

Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thur., Feb. 2	Canada	Feb. 15, 2.00 p.m.
Thur., Feb. 9	Dominion	Feb. 22, 8.0 a.m.
Thur., Feb. 16	New England	Mar. 1, 12 30 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $35.00 and upwards, single: $104.50 return. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $40.00 single; $65.50 and $6.00 return.
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Also 14 others and 30,000 tons building.
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S.S. HELENE RICKMERS		Feb. 13
S.S. ALESIA		Feb. 20
S.S. STRATHTAY	Jan. 26.	Feb. 27
S.S. ASSYRIA	Feb. 6.	Mar. 11

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From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.
16 Feb.	MONGOLIAN	4 Mar.
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Feb. 25	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Mar. 16
Mar. 4	S.S. CONCORDIA	Mar. 23

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WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.
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Merely a Theorist.

The man who knows it all, 'tis true,
Can brag to beat the band;
But when there's anything to do
He never lifts a hand.
—Chicago Record.

Pursued.

Day in, day out, she haunts my way—
With dread her constant gaze I con;
Her words are few, she does but say,
"Have you got on your rubbers, John?"

Everything Off.

"Eugenia isn't going to marry that rich octogenarian after all."

"Why not?"

"He fell out with her because she could not remember the boys he used to play with."

My Ships at Sea.

Ah, ships that hasten to my shore,
Stay out, I beg, a year or more;
All patiently that time I wait,
When I'll have cash to store your freight.

A Sad Case.

"Was Beatrice weeping because her husband had appendicitis?"

"No; she wept because he didn't get it until it was out of style."

Hopeless.

"The Jinkle girls have given up all their social ambition."

"Money run out?"

"No, they couldn't teach their mother to say 'candelabra.'"

Others, Too.

When Poet Riley scans his past,
Things well done or amiss,
He most regrets one error vast,
His lines
that
run
like
this.

Our Neighbors.

Whatever wasn't good,
Or what was spoiled in cookin',
They'd throw into our yard
When none of us was lookin'.

We got it in our heads
That we were much molested,
So on a Sunday eve
We had 'em all arrested.

On Monday was the trial—
Although the judge dismissed 'em;
My pa, an' ma, an' me
An' everybody hissed 'em.

That got 'em pretty hot—
They swore they'd raise the dickens,
They did! That very night
They poisoned all our chickens.
—Ohio State Journal.

Contradictory.

"Did I understand you," said the imposing and handsome lady caller, "that marriage is a civil contract?"

"Nothing is better settled, madam," replied the lawyer whom she was consulting.

"Then I desire you to proceed against my husband at once for breach of contract."

"But on what grounds, my dear lady?"

"He hasn't been civil to me an hour since we were married."—Detroit Free Press.

Difference Between Them.

"After all," said the bachelor, "the difference between love and dyspepsia is purely relative. It is a matter of time only. One is future and the other past."

"How do you mean?" asked the bewildered maid.

"The lover doesn't want to eat and the dyspeptic wishes he hadn't," answered the bachelor, thereby thinking he had scored one on the sex that was continually disturbing his peace of mind.—Chicago Post.

Opportunities.

"You say your country consists of a great many islands?" said the American politician.

"Yes," answered the Filipino.

"And these are all separated by channels of water, of course?"

"Yes."

"And you don't want to come into this country? Why, you're foolish. Think of the chance you'd have at a river and harbor bill."—Washington Star.

When You've Left Me.

When you've left, day or night,
Nothing's ever going right;
River stops its rippin' song—
Birds sit silent all day long,
Just as if they felt and knew
All their music was for you-
Seems that life of all's bereft me
When you've left me—
When you've left me!

When you've left me, then I say,
In the sweet old lovin' way;—
"Wonder if she knew how I
Loved her, ere she said good-by?
Wonder if she saw and knew
That my heart was breakin', too?"
That of all that hour bereft me
When she left me—
When she left me!

But a sweet thought comes with this;
Here the roses wait your kiss—
Here, for all earth's bloom and bright,
Falls the tender, sweetest light,
Here the violets, kissed of dew,
Send sweet messages to you,
Of their bright smiles spring bereft me
When you left me—
When you left me!

And I count the days and hours—
Hold communion with the flowers—
Tell the rose, in songs like this,
"She is coming for your kiss!"
Tell the birds, where blossoms stir,
"Save your sweetest song for her-"
But of all that day bereft me
When you left me—
When you left me!
—Atlanta Constitution.

He Had His Doubts.

"I feel that I can trust my daughter with you," said the old lady.

"You can, madam; you can," he replied. "The only question is whether I can trust myself with your daughter."

For he was a young man of great wealth.—Chicago Post.

How He Acquired Trouble.

"Education," said the man who had been sued for breach of promise, "is the root of all evil."

"How so?" asked the man who had not been sued, and consequently could not reason from the same premises.

"If I hadn't been able to write," answered the defendant. "what evidence do you suppose they would have against me?"

Still, he conceded after some argument that the man who can write and won't has some advantages over the man who doesn't write because he can't.—Chicago Post.

Had to be There.

He—If your head aches, my dear, I wouldn't go to the tea meeting this evening.

She—Then the other women will be sure to talk about me.—Boston Traveller.

All Down.

The press despatches state that the signs of trouble in the Philippines have all been taken down.—Detroit Free Press.

Slightly Different.

Watts—Say, was it you who told me Browne had a habit of thinking aloud?

Potts—Not I. I told you he had a habit of talking to himself.—Indianapolis Journal.

Got Him.

"I see the girls are now kissing Shafter."

"Well, he can't run away."—North American.

Out of Sight.

"What frightfully tall collars Harry Higgs wears."

"Yes; he can't see that his shoes are not blacked."—Detroit Free Press.

What He Believed In.

Wiggles—Do you believe there's any such thing as luck?

Waggles—No; but how misfortune does chase some men all their lives!—Somerville Journal.

Two of a Kind.

"Your Honor," said the attorney who was making a plea for the man who had been convicted of stealing a ham, "I beg that the Court will be lenient with this poor fellow. He stole, not because he had a thievish disposition, but because he was hungry. It was necessary for him to have food, and necessity, Your Honor, knows no law."

"The Court is aware of the fact," His Honor replied, "and that's where necessity and counsel for the defence are very much alike. The prisoner will have to take the limit."—Chicago News.

An Anomaly.

His book on "Making Money"
Was a wonderful success;
His volume on "The Art of Wealth"
Is now upon the press;
His essays on "The Way to Dine"
Gave epicures delight,
And he's working on a volume—
"Living a la Sybarite."

But his raiment's rather seedy,
And his hat is quite passe,
And his general tout ensemble
More or less suggests decay.
He rarely has a dollar
And with effort keeps afloat,
And he dines—when he is able—
At a common table d'hote.
—Philadelphia Call.

She Had.

Hearing a faint rustle in the dark hallway below, the elder sister, supposing the young man had gone, leaned over the balustrade and called out:

"Well, Bessie, have you landed him?"

There was a deep, sepulchral silence for some moments. It was broken by the hesitating, constrained voice of the young man: "She has."—Boston Journal.

Have to be Careful.

Pedestrian—As I was walking by your gate your dog ran out and bit me.

Householder—I'm awfully sorry. The fact is, that dog has always had his meat cooked. I hope the sudden change won't hurt him. I think the world of that dog.—Boston Transcript.

Mabel Muses.

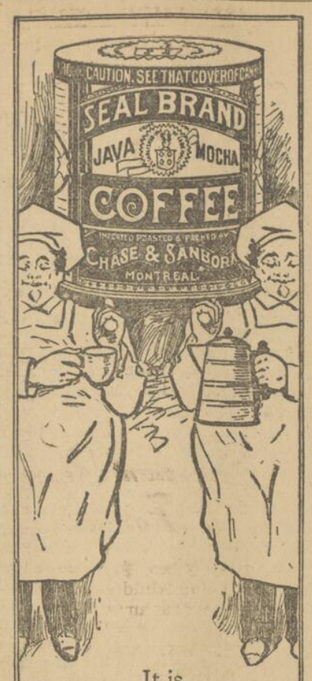
"This man is not so much in love—
His false passion I divine—
His letter breathes devotion wild—
But he dates it '99."
—Detroit Free Press.

A Neglected Study.

A day or two ago a young woman wrote a nice poem for the Boston Globe, in which she extolled the charms of a recently arrived baby. Here is one of her verses:

"He is homesick already, and cries,
Mayhap for that mystical shore
Whence he came, a wee baby, to be
Our little new neighbor next door!"

Crying for a mystical shore, eh? That's all they know about babies in Boston.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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mon law. An indictment of two or three managers at the instigation of the District Attorney and a prompt and remorseless relegation of them to the penitentiary, if only for a week or two, on the score of disorderly or indecent conduct, would be more effective than any censorship which is at all likely to be established under the patronage of Tammany Hall. If the District Attorney has not time to bestow upon the consideration of a question affecting so vitally the moral well-being of the community, the matter might be taken in hand by some of the societies for the prevention of vice, which could not easily find a more important subject on which to exercise their energies.

He Draws Double Pay.

A soldier of gigantic stature and enormous strength has had the honor of being presented to the Emperor. He is Pte. Yamashita, of the Third Regiment of the Nagoya Field Artillery. He enlisted in December last, and is now 22 years of age. His muscular strength is such that he can carry a field piece on his shoulders and climb up mountains where horses are not available. He regularly receives two men's rations of food, and his uniforms, etc., are specially made to fit him.—Japan Times.

His Annoying Problem.

"I wonder," she said, knitting her brows in a perplexed way, "whether"——

And then she paused. It was her first experience in keeping house on an allowance, and naturally many problems presented themselves.

"I wonder," she repeated, "whether, when woman comes into her proper sphere and exercises her rightful influence, if she legislates the first of every month out of existence the bills will come in the second day, or will be entirely abolished. I think the plan would be worth trying, any way."—Chicago Post.

The Prince as a Church Restorer.

The Prince of Wales is not very familiarly known in the capacity of a church restorer. But the Sandringham estate, when he bought it, had upon it only one church in anything like good repair—the church which stands within the park gates and which the pious hands of the princess have done so much to adorn. One by one the little group of other village churches have been restored, last of all that at Sherbourne, which, the prince and the princess together with the Duke and Duchess of York, attended, at the re-opening service, the other day. From first to last the prince has spent over £5,000 on the improvement of the churches on his Norfolk estate.—The Academy.

A WORD ON BEEF TEAS.

Meat extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies, who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

nourishing, then? Because it is not a meat extract only. It contains, in addition, the nourishing qualities of pure, lean ox beef, highly concentrated and finely pulverized. Bovril is, therefore, superior to meat extract or beef tea.

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Dr. J. Collis Brownes CHLORODYNE.
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.
D. 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 said he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.
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NEW YORK'S BAD EXAMPLE.

The New York Evening Post's Striking Editorial Which Applies to Montreal.

EFFECT OF YELLOW JOURNALS.

(New York Post.)

The report that a bill will be introduced before long in the New York State Senate, the object of which is to establish the office of theatrical censor in New York city, suggests some serious reflections. There can be no doubt that something of the kind is wanted in this city badly enough, but it would be a good deal better to let conditions remain as they are, than to entrust the powers of such an office to an unworthy or incapable person. It is not difficult to imagine the sort of man who would be selected for theatrical censor by our present rulers. The post would afford opportunities for some of the very richest pickings that ever came within the grasp of a hungry politician. He would be able to exact tribute not only from the better kind of theatrical managers, but from the proprietors of every music hall and variety show in the metropolis. The very last thing in the world that he would think about would be the effect of a performance upon public morals. His only object would be to make the giving of any entertainment, without the payment of tribute, as difficult as possible.

Everybody knows that an active stage censorship exists in all the greater European cities, and everybody knows also that our very foulest dramatic importations come to us from the countries where the consorship is supposed to be the strictest. The explanation of this fact is that the continental censors concern themselves chiefly with political sentiment, and care very little indeed about any mere offence to decency or morality. Here, of course, there is no demand for a political censorship. We should need an officer somewhat akin to the examiner of plays in London, a university scholar of eminence who has devoted many years to the study of theatrical literature, and is able to comprehend the scope and province of the theatre. He confines his supervision almost entirely to matters affecting questions of propriety, and, being entirely above all suspicion of political influence or pecuniary interest, it is very seldom that one of his decisions is opposed or disputed. In fact, so little is heard of him that comparatively few persons are aware of his existence or of the authority which he exercises. The appointment of such a man in this city, with ample discretionary powers and an absolute guarantee of non-interference, might be beneficial, but in the present circumstances it would be folly to look for any such Utopian occurrence.

Nevertheless, it is high time that some steps were taken to check the increasing recklessness and audacity with which the lower order of our theatrical entertainers are seeking to fill their pockets by pandering to the baser instincts of the vulgar crowd. No old theatre-goer can fail to be impressed with the extraordinary development of license upon the New York stage, which is practically the stage of the whole country, within the last twenty-five years. In the palmy days of the old Union Square Theatre, for instance, in the seventies, there was a constant outcry in conservative quarters against what was called the demoralizing influence of the English adaptations of the contemporary French emotional drama, which were so popular at that time. The influence of some of them, to be sure, was not particularly wholesome, but all of them were submitted to a pretty careful process of expurgation, and the evil in them, as a rule, was only darkly suggested and never openly expressed. It is not so very long ago that the utterance of a very common, almost meaningless, oath, upon the boards of the Madison Square Theatre was resented as an outrage upon the feelings of a refined and delicate audience. No scruples of this kind are discernible in the conduct of the spectators in our modern theatres. Whereas, in the olden days a mere allusion was resented, the actual representation of the thing itself is now watched with approval and even eagerness, and in many cases the more real the abomination, the more vigorous is the applause.

There can be no doubt that the wide dissemination of the verbal and pictorial horrors of the yellow press is responsible to a very large extent, if not entirely, for the general demoralization into which the taste of the middle class—that is, of the theatre-supporting class—appears to have fallen. When an appetite for the morbid, the unclean, and the prurient has been encouraged by surreptitious reading, it requires grosser and grosser means of gratification. It was in the music halls that the public demand for what is commonly called spicy entertainment was first discovered, and the want was supplied with diabolical celerity. The most audacious performers, male and female, degenerates who had become notorious in Paris and Vienna, some of whom had been expelled by the police of those profligate cities on account of their abominable exhibitions, not only found a refuge but a rich reward in our music halls. They made fortunes for themselves and for the men who hired them. It was the spectacle of this prosperity, so easily if so vilely won, that promoted the managers of certain second and third-rate theatres to enter into active competition with them in the direction of public indecency. It would have been bad enough if the evil had stopped there, but of late the directors of houses hitherto deemed respectable have not scorned to profit by presenting scenes upon their boards which, upon the street, would call for the instant interference of the police. And the amazing part of it all is that the audiences which witness these atrocities unmoved, are composed largely of men and women of all ages, possessing every outward indication of education and refinement.

There is no saying to what depths this degradation of the stage and of the public may not proceed if some means be not found to punish the most notorious offenders. There is a notion on the part of the public that it is the duty of the better newspapers to act as moral constables in this matter; but the fact is that the newspapers, although they can encourage the mischief in a thousand ways, are quite powerless, as the case now stands, to suppress or even greatly to mitigate it. Experience has proved beyond all possibility of doubt that an honest denunciation of a play on account of its uncleanness has no other result than the sending of a great number of readers to witness it. It is unfortunately the fact that some newspapers outside the admittedly yellow class, while feigning virtuous indignation, contribute enormously to the profits of this unclean business by publishing minute details of the grosser offences perpetrated before the footlights. It is difficult to believe that a remedy for an evil so glaring cannot be found within the provisions of the com-

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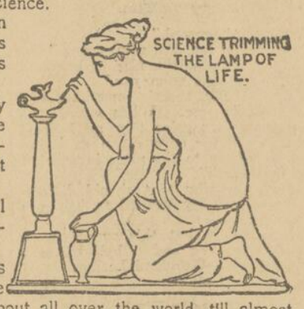

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2. Sleep on the right side.
3. Open the windows of one's bedroom at night.
4. Put a screen in front of the door.
5. Place one's bed away from the wall.
6. Take a bath the temperature of the body every morning, not a cold douche.
7. Take exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat and make sure it is thoroughly cooked.
9. (For adults.) Do not drink milk.
10. Eat much grain in order to nourish the cells which destroy the germs of disease.
11. Avoid intoxicants which destroy these cells.
12. Take daily exercise in the open air.
13. Keep no animals in living rooms. They may have the germs of disease.
14. Live as much as possible in the country.
15. Drink water, avoid humidity and the neighborhood of sewage pipes.
16. Vary one's occupations.
17. Take from time to time a short holiday.
18. Limit one's ambitions.
19. Restrain one's natural character.

These prescriptions are easy to follow. We do not guarantee their absolute efficacy, but there is no danger in trying them. And then who knows ?

Cornish Humor.

Mr. Quiller-Couch's new Cornish Magazine collects specimens of Cornish humor, conscious and otherwise. Here is one of the best :

A West country squire on his death-bed was visited by the parson.

"You are going to a better world," said the parson.

"I don't want no better world. With my white-vaced mare and a thousand a year I don't want no better world. Her'd go over gates one arter t'other—tip—tip—tip."

This story suggests a new peril of the deep :

All the crew had been saved, but one poor fellow was brought ashore unconscious. The curate turned to the bystanders.

"How do you proceed in the case of one apparently drowned?"

"S'arch his pockets."

The following, finally, shows that not all bulls graze in Irish pastures :

Chairman of Parish Council—"What? You keep us here till nine o'clock at night and then cast the town drains in our teeth? You keep us here ploughin' the san's, and then, at nine o'clock at night, you drag in that everlastin' red-herrin' and expect us to swaller it? You make up a motion that was carried non. com. at the last mittin', and away you go into the public drains, causing unnecessary friction. 'Tis too barefaced to hold water."

Economy in Public Service

England is again furnishing an example of the practical advantages of municipal control of the light supply. This time it is Shoreditch parish of the city of London which has made the eminently successful experiment. By utilizing the street sweepings for fuel they have not only saved the former expense of carrying and dumping, but have made a net profit by the sale of light and power of $15,930 to be used in enlarging the plant. A still further economy, and at the same time exceedingly hygienic arrangement, is that by which the garbage collected from the dwellings is burned. The next step which is now being made is to use the escaping steam to heat the water of a public bath. In this connection the recently published data in regard to the street railway service of Glasgow are interesting. That city has reduced its fares thirty per cent. with the astonishing result of an increase of seventy per cent. in the number of passengers carried. Thus they have made money for the city while saving money for the people.

A Polish Patriot Poet.

The manner in which the centenary of the birth of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz was celebrated the other day in Russian Poland was not less singular than impressive. The papers were authorized to announce subscriptions for a monument to the poet, but they were not allowed to print his name. They have, nevertheless, collected about £20,000. On the day that the monument was inaugurated, speeches were prohibited, and when it was unveiled there was no applause; not a cry was heard. Silently the crowd uncovered before the monumental work of the sculptor, surely an affecting spectacle. Shopkeepers are not allowed to exhibit portraits of Adam Mickiewicz in their windows, and photographs of some students who had placed the bust of the poet in their midst were recently confiscated by the police, the photographer being subjected to a heavy fine. Adam Mickiewicz, during some years of his exile, resided in Paris, and at the request of the Minister of Public Instruction (M. Cousin) gave lectures at the College de France. A student who attended these lectures in 1840 speaks of the passionate words of the poet-professor. "He said a little about Slav literature and much about the misfortunes of the Slavs. The audience was breathless. Suddenly some proscribed Poles sprang up. They were pale, and the tears hung from their long moustaches. Raising their arms in the air, they cried, 'Vive la France!' and all the Frenchmen got up, and exclaimed, 'Vive la Pologne!' A big Englishman remained seated and silent, pressing his hat with his two arms against his breast. He was weeping like the rest."

The Frailties of Judges.

Lord Norbury, once Irish Chief Justice, had a way of exercising his wit at the most inappropriate moments and in the least pardonable manner. What could be more brutal than his gibe when sentencing a youth to death for stealing a watch? "You snatched at time, and, Egad, you have caught eternity." Charging the jury once, he began thus: "The name of the defendant in this case is Henry William Godfrey Baker Sterne, and there, gentlemen, you have him from stem to stern. I am free, to observe, gentlemen, that if Mr. Henry William Godfrey Baker Sterne has as many Christian virtues as he has Christian names, we never should have seen him figuring here." But wit, even of the baser sort, was not the most notable feature in some occupants of the bench. There were two stories of a remarkable judge named Day which O'Connell was very fond of telling. "At Cork Assizes, near the end of a case, Day said to me, 'Mr. O'Connell, I must not allow you to make a speech; the fact is, I always am of opinion with the last speaker, and therefore I will not let you say one word.' 'My Lord,' said I, 'that is precisely why I'll let nobody have the last word but myself if I can help it. I had the last word, and Day charged in favor of my client." It is not this amiable weakness for the last speaker, but the frank avowal of it, which makes one think that Day must have been a very remarkable judge indeed. Knowledge of law was not, however, one of his strong points. O'Connell, defending a man before him for having stolen some goats, found the theft conclusively proved in spite of his cross-examination of prosecutor's witnesses, so he produced an old act of Parliament empowering the owners of corn-fields, gardens and plantations to "kill and destroy all hares, rabbits, and goats trespassing thereon." O'Connell argued that the legal power of destruction thus given clearly proved that goats were not property. Day charged the jury to that effect, and the prisoner was acquitted!

Millionaire and Crank.

Details of the death of James Tyson, the Australian millionaire, are to hand by this week's mail. Faithful to his life-long practice, he died without a doctor, although strongly pressed to have one. The most authoritative estimate places his wealth between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. Up to the departure of the mail, no will of Tyson's had been found, and it is believed he died intestate. Friends repeatedly urged him to make a will, but he was strangely nervous on this subject, and said he had no faith in the secrecy of lawyers' offices. On Dec. 7 Mr. Justice Real, of Queensland, on the application of Mr. John Tyson Douley, a nephew of the deceased, made an order for the Curator of Intestate Estates to administer Tyson's estate until probate should be granted or a further order made. A step-sister resides near Sydney, and some sixty Tysons in Australia claim relationship.

Lord Carrington, when Governor of New South Wales, expressed a desire to meet Tyson, but the millionaire was too shy to call at Government House. But one day he had to pay a business visit to the Premier, the late Sir Henry Parkes, who quietly telephoned his presence to the Governor. Then, in a few moments, Lord Carrington strolled in, as if quite casually, and, of course, introductions and conversation ensued. But Tyson, it is said, never forgave Sir Henry Parkes for having thus, as he expressed it, " caught him in a trap."

An Appreciation of Goldwin Smith.

The memoirs of Roundell Palmer, Lord Selborne, recently published, contain the following reference by that statesman to Mr. Goldwin Smith. It occurs in a letter written on Dec. 13, 1893: "Goldwin Smith spent three or four days here last week. I do not know whether you have any acquaintance with him; but you probably know that he is a very old friend of mine, of whose abilities and personal character I think, and have always thought, very highly. Did I ever tell you that he reminds me, more than any one else, of what I can imagine Milton to have been, so far as the tone of his mind (in which there is a certain severity) is concerned? In his political ideas he is, au fond, republican, but not enamored of any modern republican constitutions, except it be that of the United States. In religious views I doubt his being a Churchman, he is certainly not too fond of the clergy or of church establishments, and he was quite out of sympathy with the Oxford Movement, its leaders and its school. But positively religious (as Milton was, and I should think very much in Milton's way) he is. With these differences from my own way of feeling and thinking there is much more, nevertheless, in common between us than might have been expected. On the English politics of the present time (Disestablishment probably excepted) there is no important difference between us, and on economic and socialistic questions he is a very sound and clear thinker. I recommend you to get and read his lately published book on the history of the United States, from the original English plantations to the end of the civil war, which (i.e. the Civil War) it is convenient so to call, though he gives some striking (and to me new) reasons for not calling it so.

Why a Senator Stopped Drinking.

The death of the late Mr. Garland, once a Cabinet officer under President Cleveland, has recalled many incidents of his long career in Washington, some of them humorous and some pathetic. The story of the trick played on him in the Senate by a group of colleagues, who offered him cubes of Brown Windsor soap under the pretence that they were caramels, and were dismayed to see him eat them with apparent relish, has been told too many times to bear repeating. But there is a less hackneyed reminiscence of his return to Washington after the campaign of 1880, a convert, at least temporarily, to teetotalism. He had always been up to that time a free liver, and had touched glasses with his brother Senators with no restraint beyond his own distaste for excesses. When he suddenly declined the proferred hospitality of their sideboards, they were astonished, and asked him a thousand questions to draw out the reason. He consented at last to explain : "Gentlemen," said he, "I have simply stopped. We had a pretty hot canvass in Arkansas this summer, and I stumped most of the state. I saw everywhere the graves of good fellows who used to share my convivialities, while others, reduced to sorry wrecks, were still moving about the streets. Figuring the thing up roughly, and dividing the total of the whiskey consumed in Arkansas by the number of habitual consumers, so as to get an average, I found that I had already drunk about a barrel and a half of whiskey more than I was entitled to. This set me to thinking. 'If I drink any more,' said I to myself. 'I shall be drinking some other fellow's whiskey.' Of course, I didn't want to do that, so I just stopped."

O'Connell and the Reporter.

With some newspapers, especially the Times, O'Connell's warfare was prolonged and deadly; of the latter journal he said that it was "like a misplaced milestone, which can never by any possibility tell the truth." It was "the venal lady of the Strand." The revenge of the "Thunderer" took the form of at least 300 leaders directed against the offender, and in those days leading articles had more weight than they have now. He also had a long quarrel with the reporters, both English and Irish; the former he found would not report his speeches in the House, but he brought them to terms by "seeing strangers" and clearing the galleries of the House until they became reasonable. There is an amusing story, which has the merit of being true, as to the way in which he foiled a government shorthand writer, who went over to report the speeches at a gigantic meeting on the Land Laws, and found a howling mob of 50,000 people had to be penetrated to reach the platform, so that there was no way of getting there save with the help of the arch-enemy himself. "Have you had any breakfast?" said O'Connell; "no?—then come with me." After the meal was finished he escorted the reporter on to the platform. "Have you plenty of pencils? Yes?—then fire away." But O'Connell rose and delivered a long oration in Irish! — Cornhill Magazine.

Newspaper Waifs.

Gallant.—"A man is as old as he feels," said the gentleman of the old school, "and a woman as old as she says she is."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lawyer—"Upon what grounds do you wish to sue for divorce?" Client—"Incompatibility of temperament! He writes poetry, and I like to eat occasionally."—Puck.

Tragedy.—Wife—"I know you wouldn't think of ordering all those things I told you to, dear, so I went down town myself and got them today." Husband—"But I did!"—Detroit Free Press.

Miss Stillgirl (sobbing)—"I think it's awfully mean. That horrid Quill girl has been saying that I paint." Miss Meanness—"Never mind, dear. I expect if she had your complexion she'd paint, too."—Tit-Bits.

"What do you think? Papa asked Jack if he expected to get any money in marrying me." "Was Jack insulted?" "Insulted? He told pop that a good home was more of an object to him than wages."—Detroit Free Press.

"They say she is a clever conversationalist." "Clever? Conversationalist? Why, she's brilliant. She doesn't even need to converse. She can blast a reputation just by the way she shrugs her shoulders.—Chicago Evening Post.

Old-Line Democrat—"I want to see the party succeed and all that, but I can't swallow the 16-to-1 platform." The Tempter—"Good heavens, man! I don't ask you to swallow it. All I want you to do is to stand on it!"—Chicago Tribune.

"Tell me, honestly," said the novel-reader to the novel-writer, "did you ever see a woman who stood and tapped the floor impatiently with her toe for several moments, as you describe?" "Yes," was the thoughtful reply, "I did once." "Who was she?" "She was a clog dancer."—Tit-Bits.

Kiplingesque.—The keen-eyed street urchin espied the great writer as he landed from the boat. Stepping forward briskly, he touched his hat, and pointing to the heavy valise in Rudyard's hand, smilingly remarked: "Let me assume the white man's burden." The great Kipling looked down on the blue eyes of the eager urchin. "My boy," he said in even tones, "a burden the hand is worth two in the bush." And the boy passed on.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sir John Edmund Cummerell, who has now retired, became associated with the British navy in 1842, and attained the rank of admiral of the fleet in 1896. He has a very full active service record, dating back to November, 1845, in which year he took part in the River Plate affair. In 1854 he shared in the hardships and dangers of the Crimean war, when he won many honors, including the V.C. He also went through the China war of 1859-60, and the first Ashantee war, in the latter of which he was severely wounded.

Slatin Pasha is about to leave the Egyptian army in order that he may spend the remainder of his days among his friends in Austria. He had enough of the Soudan during the advance on Omdurman. He left Vienna for Cairo at the age of seventeen, and six years later was appointed by Gordon Governor of Darfur. Since that period he has seen a great deal of service, and was for several years a captive of the Mahdi and his successor. It was a keen disappointment to him that the Khalifa escaped. He pursued his enemy for three days after the battle, but was compelled to return, owing to the exhausted condition of the cavalry, who had been in the saddle for nearly four days and nights.

Prof. Dicey, the well-known essayist, historian, and lawyer, is to succeed Sir John Lubbock as principal of the Workingmen's College, Great Ormond street, London. This institution was founded about half a century ago by Frederick Denison Maurice, Tom Hughes and Charles Kingsley, its purpose being to unite the students, who are for the most part workingmen, and the teachers, mainly members of the universities and of the different professions, by associating them in the common work of teaching and learning. During the half century the teachers, who in the main are unpaid, have included such illustrious persons as John Ruskin, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, Sir E. Mountstuart-Grant Duff, Lord Bowen, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, and Thomas Hughes.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Havana wrappers make good smoking jackets.

Dreams and weather predictions usually go by contraries.

Book agents and sailors need wind in their canvas.

Many a girl lives to regret the day she married her ideal man.

The man who waits until to-morrow never accomplishes anything.

Perhaps all men are liars, but there are times when it's unwise to say so.

Some girls are kept so busy getting engaged that they have no time to marry.

An honest man is not only the noblest work of the Creator, but also the scarcest.

It is better to do one thing good than only partly to accomplish two good things.

A fish diet may not strengthen the brain, but going fishing often invigorates the imagination.

Occasionally a wise man makes a fool of himself by getting married.

The pessimist kicks because of the thorns on roses, while the optimist rejoices because of the roses on thorns.

Probably nothing bores a man more than to have another man begin an explanation of something he was just going to explain.

Deaf mutes are familiar with signs, but only drunken men try to shake hands with the wooden Indian in front of cigar stores. —Chicago News.

The Pipes of Pan.

(Pall Mall Magazine.)

When the woods are gay in the time of June
With the chestnut flower and fan,
And the birds are still in the hush of noon—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!
He plays on the reed that was once a maid
Who broke from his arms and ran,
And her soul goes out to the listening glade—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

Though you hear, come not near,
Fearing the wood-god's ban,
Soft and sweet in the dim retreat,
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

* * * * * * *

When the armies meet on the battle-field,
And the fight is man to man,
With the gride of sword and the clash of shield—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!
Through the maddened shriek of the flying rear,
Through the roar of the charging van,
There skirls the tune of the God of Fear—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

Turn and flee—it is he!
Let him escape that can!
Ringing out in the battle-shout,
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

Hurrying Him.

"You seem depressed."

"I am. You see, I'm going away."

"Yes. I suppose the idea of breaking the old ties weighs upon you."

"It does. But there's something else that's bothering me. When my friends heard that I was going they all hurried around to tell me of a cheap excursion that is to be run to the place in which I intend to locate."

"I don't see why that should distress you. They probably wanted to help you save money."

"It may be so, but this excursion is booked for a week and a half before I want to start."—Cleveland Leader.

Two of a Kind.

Miss de Flirt—Yes, dear, you've just given me my fifth engagement ring!

Mr. de Snap—Capital! You're the ninth girl to whom I have presented it.—The Jewellers' Weekly.

Not the Old One.

She—Who is that frightful-looking woman behind you talking with a man?

He—It's my wife.

She—But you haven't looked round to see whom I mean.

He—Oh, your description is enough.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

TO CONQUER CANADA IN 1744.

How the American Colonies Prepared to Invade Canada Under Orders from Great Britain.

Great Britain's acquisition of the vast domain of Canada, by the treaty of 1763, was the realization of a hope long cherished. The reduction of this "thorn in the side" of the neighboring English colonies had been attempted in 1690, under Sir William Phips, and in 1711 under Sir Hovenden Walker. The attempt of the former ended ingloriously, while that of the latter proved a fiasco.

From the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, until the open rupture in 1744, a nominal peace reigned. The declaration of war between Great Britain and France in the latter year equally involved their colonial possessions in conflict. On 17th June, 1745, Louisburg, the richest American jewel that had ever adorned the French crown capitulated to the daring of the New Englanders under Gen. William Pepperell, aided by a fleet commanded by Commodore Peter Warren. The successful issue of this enterprise gave the English entire command of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and thus enabled them to cut off Quebec from all hope of succor from France. It also facilitated the conquest of Canada itself. The victory was hailed with acclamation throughout the colonies, and a hope was expressed that no peace negotiations should ever be set on foot with France in which the restoration of Cape Breton should as much as be mentioned.

The Canadians were apprehensive of a British invasion, but made vigorous preparations to repress it. They learned the English plans by means of scouting parties, from the English prints, and more especially from the English colonists captured on the frontiers by their various incursions, and whom they held in confinement at Quebec.

Fine Plundering.

In the English-American provinces an expedition against Canada was looked upon by some as a chance for "fine plundering;" while to others it appeared to afford advantages "inconceivably great to the Crown of Britain." Indeed, the original suggestions of October, 1745, comprehended the enlistment of 20,000 provincials, who should be offered, as an inducement, "the plunder of the country, as well as the lands of the Canadians." In official quarters—and none the less among the populace—it was judged that the acquisition of Canada would secure the fish and fur trade, deprive the French of provisions and lumber for their sugar islands, greatly diminish the trade of France, secure the English possessions in America—hitherto greatly incommoded, and put a halt to the building of French war vessels, then carried on in Canada. Governor William Shirley, in his speech to the Council and House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, 28th June, 1746, told them it was but folly to consider Nova Scotia in security so long as the French continued to be masters of Canada. He but spoke the truth from a bitter experience.

Soon after the conquest of Louisburg, Shirley was called there to quell the discontent which had arisen among the provincials. His mission accomplished, he returned to Boston early in December. But while at Louisburg he had concerted measures with Pepperrell and Warren, for an expedition against Canada the following year. The project was communicated to the Duke of Bedford, then at the head of the admiralty, and was well received.

Canada Had 12,000 Men.

The fighting strength of all Canada, according to the best available information, was judged not to exceed 12,000 men, inclusive of the regulars; and the Indian allies were computed to be about 900. The winter of 1745-1746 intervened. On 14th March, 1746, the Duke of Newcastle, then at the helm of the Government, wrote to the various American governors that "should it be judged advisable to undertake any attempt upon the French settlements in the New World, they should take the proper measures for raising a body of men for that purpose." This was but the suggestion of a fact soon to follow.

On the 9th April, 1746, Newcastle despatched letters by the sloop of war Hickingbrook to the governors of all the provinces from New England to Virginia. The packet with the royal orders reached Governor Shirley on 26th May, and he immediately forwarded the documents to the different governments by land expresses. He evinced his own interest by his personal correspondence, in which he urged co-operation. He was very zealous for the cause, and hoped that the Massachusetts-Bay government would set a good example to the others. The royal orders required the several government to raise as large a body of men as the shortness of the time would warrant. The king did not limit the number of men for each province, neither did he require special allotments. But he hoped and expected that the united levies would not be less than five thousand.

The Scheme of Conquest.

The scheme concerted in England varied every little from the suggestions which had been forwarded previously from America. It was agreed that the land forces should be commanded by Lieut.-General Sinclair, while Rear-Admiral Warren was to look after the royal fleet. The plan of operations was not made irrevocable. Sinclair, Warren and Shirley were entrusted with such alterations as circumstances would require or good judgment might suggest. By the original instructions the companies raised in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were to rendezvous at Albany. The command of this contingent was given to William Gooch, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; but he pleaded indisposition, and declined to serve. Governor George Clinton, of New York, who was virtually responsible for the success of this part of the plan, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel John Roberts as Gooch's successor. From Albany these troops were to make a descent upon Montreal and lay waste the settlements on the upper St. Lawrence.

The provincials of Massachusetts-Bay, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut were to rendezvous at Louisburg as soon as possible, where they were to await the arrival of Gen. Sinclair, the eight battalions of regulars, and the fleet commanded by Warren. This was the main guard, which was charged with the capture of Quebec. While they proceeded up the St. Lawrence, the men at Albany were to march on to Montreal. The blow was to be struck simultaneously. The plans were well laid, and gave every earnest of success.

Massachusetts Example.

So soon as the governors had received the Duke of Newcastle's instructions of 9th April, they convened their several councils and legislatures, and urged immediate action. The whole number of fighting men within the colonies aggregated 340,000. Massachusetts-Bay took the initiative, and signalized itself in a manner no whit inferior to its action in the Louisburg expedition. Although greatly burdened by the loss of about 2,000 men in that campaign, they cheerfully and speedily made liberal appropriations, and equipped 3,500 men in less than six weeks' time. In 1712, Jeremy Dummer had written a letter, in which he said: "I am sure it has been the cry of the whole country ever since Canada was delivered up to the French: Canada est delenda. They always looked upon it as a Carthage to the northern colonies, which, if they did not destroy, it must in time destroy them." These words were singularly suited to the present occasion, and Shirley read them during the session, and with which he adjourned the General Court on 28th June, 1746. It appears that New Hampshire expected to equip 1,000 men, though some authorities suggest companies required by the royal instructions — and expended more than that only 500 took the field. Yet, Gov. Wentworth, in his requisitions to England for reimbursement, says his province raised 733 men. Rhode Island voted three companies of 100 men each—a standard for £10,000 sterling, exclusive of a special bounty to each soldier. The General Assembly of Connecticut, in May, 1746, agreed to furnish 600 men, but increased th number to 1,000 at its June session. A census of New York, taken in 1746, shows that the white males between the years of 16 and 60 numbered but 12,522, exclusive of Albany County, which could not be computed because of the enemy. Nevertheless this province provided 1,600 men and also four "independent" companies of 100 men each. It also conciliated the Five Nations of Indians, through the instrumentality of Col. William Johnson, whom the Indians themselves had chosen to be their colonel. New Jersey voted 500 men, and by its appropriations impaired its own treasury. Col. Peter Schuyler, who commanded the New Jersey companies, also advanced some thousands of pounds "out of his own estate" to keep his men together. But in doing so he reaped the displeasure of New York's governor, who bitterly complained to the mother country, asserting that Schuyler's action had caused desertions and mutiny among the unpaid provincials. The Legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by Quakers, who, while affirming allegiance to the King's commands, so far as their religious persuasions would permit, objected to being "concerned in warlike enterprises." Gov. George Thomas, therefore, raised 400 men, without an act of government, and clothed, armed and equipped them on his own credit. Maryland contributed 300 men, who were ready for the field by 25th July, and its Assembly voted £4,500, currency, on 26th June, and £900, currency, and £200, sterling, on 12th November, for their equipment and maintenance. Virginia, though given special honors, in the person of Gov. Gooch, contributed a very unequal proportion. She could raise only 100 men, and even they were not ready before the middle of August. In October, 1746, this Virginian contingent still lay encamped within the fort at New York city, waiting to proceed to Albany, the place of rendezvous.

Hopes ran high. The men at Albany and at Louisburg eagerly waited for the regulars and the fleet, since their arrival was to sound the alarm for action. The Indian allies of New York thirsted for a chance to revenge themselves. In England a fleet and many transports had been collected at Portsmouth; but after several embarkations and debarkations, the British Ministry altered the destination of the English regulars, for a descent on Brittany in France.

The Scheme Abandoned.

On 30th May, 1747, the Duke of Newcastle directed that the Americans be disbanded, save a few hundred who might be required to garrison Louisburg. In October, Shirley and Knowles issued a proclamation "that the King, finding it necessary to employ the greater part of his forces to aid his allies and to defend the liberties of Europe, had thought proper to lay aside for the present the intended expedition against Canada."

There seems to have been no disposition of allowing the Americans to make the attempt unaided by the regulars. It does not require a stretch of the imagination to ascertain the causes. For the Duke of Bedford had opposed such proposals when the scheme was first suggested by Shirley; representing to Newcastle the imprudence of the idea, "after the experience we have had of their conduct and principles, on account of the independence it might create in those provinces when they shall see within themselves so great an army possessed of so great a country by right of conquest." He wished to place the chief dependence on the fleet and army to be sent from home, and "to look on the Americans as useful only when joined with others." The adoption by the Home Government of Bedford's policy, shows that his view was entertained by others in authority.

Thus ended a scheme which had been well-concerted, and which gave every promise of success. It had been undertaken at the expense of the Mother Country, and failure to execute it proved a tremendous waste.

Sampling Actors and Actresses.

Theatrical affairs at Saigon are managed in a curious way. By the agreement between the town authorities, who find the greater part of the funds, and the manager, who selects the artists in France, it is arranged that after a few specimen performances a vote of satisfied or non-satisfied shall be taken among the box-holders. These performers who are unfortunate enough not to have pleased their patrons are then sent back to France and others engaged in their place—this at the expense of the manager of the troupe, who is paid a large sum per season by the Government, plus the door money at the performances.—Singapore Free Press.

Queer Devotee to My Lady Nicotine.

One can appreciate the pride the collector of old silver or china takes in his treasures, but it is certainly beyond comprehension to realize how the storing up of odd cigars can give pleasure. This, however, is a pet hobby of a familiar figure in city circles. He is a non-smoker, and, in fact, has never offered incense to the goddess Nicotine, and yet his cigar cabinet is the one possession he chiefly prides himself upon. When, after dinner, the cigars are handed round he invariably takes one, and then on his return home he carefully places it in a slip envelope, on which he records the date and the occasion of presentation. He has been a confirmed diner-out for close upon half a century, and his collections extends over practically the whole of that period.—London City Press.

Too Speedy to Catch.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

"No," she said, looking down at him, "you must not drink out of my glass." She was sitting on the arm of her chair and nibbling at ice cream in the half-hearted way people do at dances, and he sat on the edge of a sofa. It placed him at a disadvantage, where he needed every advantage that position could give. He put a brandied cherry into his mouth, and then, mumbling a little, for he could not swallow the stone, spoke: "Why don't you let me? There is no other glass for the getting, unless I leave you and spend the valuable moments which I might be with you in seeking that which you already have in superfluity." "Germs," she answered, solemnly; "it is germs I am afraid of. I have just been reading an article, and—" "Oh, don't let that trouble you," he interrupted, eagerly, "if that's all. You couldn't catch my germs if you wanted to; they're the wildest things! and he held out his hand for the glass.

Whatever is—is Best.

I know, as my life grows older
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed;
But, as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as night brings shade,
Is somewhere, sometime punished,
Though the hour be long delayed
I know that the soul is aided
Sometimes by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer,
But whatever is—is best.

I know there is no error
In the great supernal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds onward
In its grand eternal quest,
I shall cry, as I look back earthward,
"Whatever is—is best."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

MAKE GIRLS BRIGHT, ROSY AND STRONG.

FAILING IN HEALTH.

Mrs. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says:—"My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly getting better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

GOING INTO A DECLINE.

Miss Julia A. Birney, Sheba, N.B., writes:—"I wish to add my testimonial to the many who have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as I consider that they have saved my life. My occupation is teaching, and for about two years my health had been failing, and in the summer of 1895 I was so completely run down that I feared I would have to give up work, for the least exertion overcame me, and my friends all feared I was going into a decline The doctor who was treating me said he could bring me around in a short time, but at the end of three months I was no better. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended as a sort of forlorn hope, and I began taking them. It was not long before I began to improve, and after I had been taking the pills a little more than a month I was completely cured. I can strongly recommend these pills to any suffering from anæmia or nervousness, feeling sure that what they did in my case they will do for others."

BLOOD POOR AND WATERY.

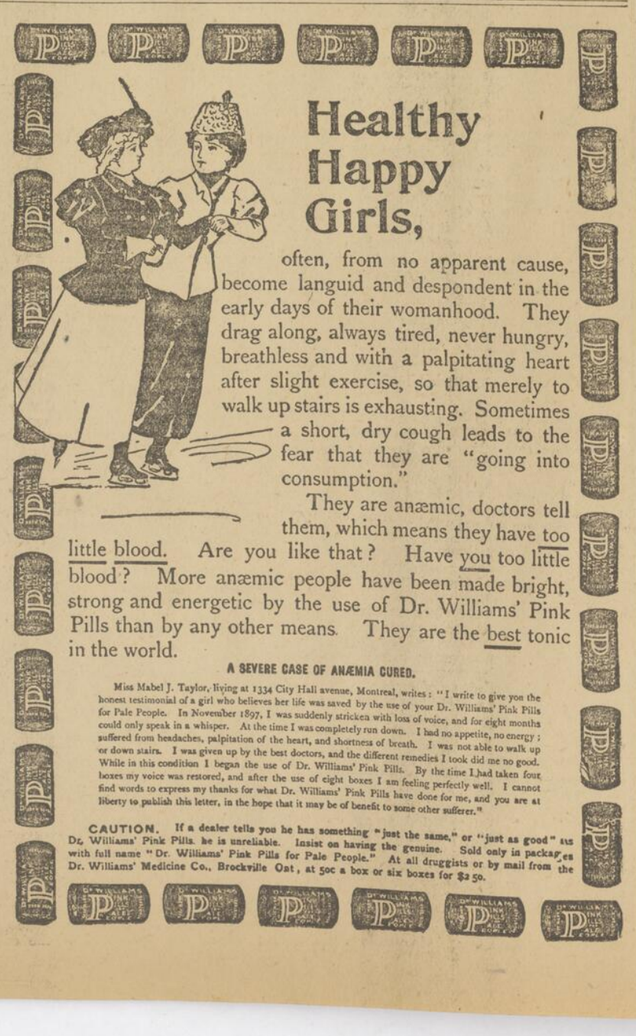
Miss Minnie E. Smith, Merrickville, Ont., says—"About two years ago I was taken quite ill, I became pale and languid, and if I undertook to do any work about the house, would become terribly fatigued. I was subject to terrible sick headaches, and my stomach became so weak that I loathed food. My trouble was further aggravated by weak spells, and my feet, winter or summer, were as cold as ice; in fact it seemed as if there was no feeling in them. I tried several kinds of medicine, but instead of helping me I was growing weaker. One day in March, 1898, my father brought home a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I immediately discontinued the other medicine and began taking the pills. I found that they helped me and four more boxes were procured, and by the time I had finished them I was entirely well. I have never had better health than I am now enjoying. My appetite is now always good, and I have increased in weight. All this is due to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I would advise any other young girl troubled as I was to use them, and they will certainly cure if the directions are followed."

SUFFERED FROM HEADACHE.

Miss Marie N. Hunt, Thorold, Ontario, writes: "I express my thanks for the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For two years I have suffered from headaches, cramps, shortness of breath, and the various symptoms of anæmia. I used a number of medicines, but none of them gave me any relief, and it was only after I had begun the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I began to regain my health, and after the use of six boxes I am feeling better than ever I did. I know there are lots of young girls who suffer as I did, and I would urge them to give your medicines a trial."

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

Miss Ida Bookman, Marksville, Ont., says: "It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills My health was completely broken down; I became so weak I could scarcely walk across a room. I was very pale, had no appetite and gradually lost flesh until I was merely a skeleton. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, dizziness and violent headaches. I was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit me, and I went on in this way for about seven months. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended I determined to try them. Before I finished the second box I began to improve, and by the time I had used eight boxes I was as well as ever I had been, and had gained 22 pounds in weight. I am grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and freely give this testimony in the hope that it may benefit some other girl suffering as I was."



Healthy Happy Girls,

often, from no apparent cause, become languid and despondent in the early days of their womanhood. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpitating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to walk up stairs is exhausting. Sometimes a short, dry cough leads to the fear that they are "going into consumption."

They are anæmic, doctors tell them, which means they have too little blood. Are you like that? Have you too little blood? More anæmic people have been made bright, strong and energetic by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. They are the best tonic in the world.

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA CURED.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headaches, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

CAUTION. If a dealer tells you he has something "just the same," or "just as good" say Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he is unreliable. Insist on having the genuine. Sold only in packages with full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." At all druggists or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., at 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50.

ALWAYS FELT TIRED.

Mrs. M. N. Joncas, Berthier, Quebec, writes: "My daughter, aged fifteen, has been restored to good health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She was very feeble, her blood was poor and watery, and she was troubled with headaches, poor appetite, dizziness, and always felt tired. After using four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she is enjoying as good health as any girl of her age, and we are glad to give the credit to your grand medicine. Mothers will make no mistake if they insist upon their young daughters taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

HEADACHE AND DIZZINESS.

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspe, Que., writes:—"I had been suffering for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and poor appetite. I could not walk even a short distance without being completely out of breath. I took no interest in anything as I thought nothing could do me any good. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement in my health. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, could eat better and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be surprised at the results obtained from their use."