WANT ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD BRING RESULTS.

FIRST SECTION. PAGES 1 TO 10.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

FAIR AND COOL.

93RD YEAR. NO 259. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

Soldiers Will Arrive at Bonaventure 1.30 p.m.

Archives Branch Dept of Railways

Montreal Has Made Complete Preparations For a Hearty Welcome.

OTTAWA MEN WENT THROUGH AT 11

All the Way from Halifax the Troops Were Cheered. Praise for the Montreal Men from All Sides.

THE ROUTE OF THE PARADE

The route the procession will take on leaving Bonaventure Station is as follows: Up Windsor and Peel Streets to Sherbrooke, along Sherbrooke to St. Denis, down St. Denis to Craig, and thence, westerly, to the drill hall.

Montreal's brave soldier boys, who have fought for the Empire through the arduous campaign in South Africa, will arrive at Bonaventure Station at 1.30 o'clock this afternoon. ... the hour of their leaving Halifax they were calculated to reach the city early this morning, a fact which would have set at naught all the arrangements made for their reception. After a consultation at the Brigade Office last evening between Lieut.-Colonel ... of the Grand Trunk Railway, and ... telegraphed to ... there for breakfast ... into Montreal. Thus the arrival of the train has been set ... of the presence of everyone at the station.

OTTAWA MEN GOT THROUGH

The Ottawa contingent will not be able to participate in ... The people of ... the G.T.R.

THE LUNCHEON

Mrs. Clark Murray and her lady assistants were kept very busy ... preparing for the luncheon ... served at ... in the drill hall. ...

SURGEON ... MEN

... Major Pelletier, the idol of his men, is ... not slow in expressing his conviction that the Canadians have not only done their duty but have acquitted themselves gloriously in comparison with the trained soldiers of Great Britain. And in all the Royal Canadian Regiment there was no company, he says, which did not acquit itself creditably.

"The Montreal men," Major Pelletier said yesterday, "came under my particular attention on several occasions, aside from Paardeburg and other engagements in which the whole regiment took part. E Company was ... in conjunction with one or two other companies under my ... after De Wet ... at ... River. In every engagement ... they took part the ... general attention to duty of the ... after De Wet, which ... the Canadians who took part ... the longest and earliest marching of ... General Hart ... feats.

"The regiment as a whole were under ...

A HEARTY TRIBUTE

... Montreal. But Canada may be proud.

OSCAR PELLETIER, Major.

...

DRAWING NEAR HOME

... With nearly 150 hungry men ...

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Vote for five years more of Peace, Progress and Prosperity under his Leadership.

AN INDIGNANT LAUNDRESS.

MRS. CON. PRESS—"Now, Charles Tupper, fwhat I demands to know is fwhat are yez goin' to do wid them two byes, Bowell and Haggart. After me and wee Hugh John got thu clanin' a dacent shirt, for yez to wear election day, thim two byes trows it down an' tramps it all over the lot."

Through The Herald's Sieve.

FROM WAR TO FOOTBALL

HERE ARE THE betting odds prevailing in Montreal at present:

...

HALF THE COUNTRY doesn't know how the other half is going to vote, but it suspects.

THERE IS A FINE campaign poem in St. Lawrence ... that ought to do good work ...

WHO CAN THIS BE?

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will not be ...

... of business 24 hours ...

... Newfoundland has ...

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT says he is ... over the election. Same here.

THE SEARCH FOR HUGH JOHN

... is still being advertised for in the Lost, Strayed or Stolen columns of the Brandon Daily Freelan.

A suspicious circumstance is that a little boy has been seen taking meals to a dark alleyway and the theory is ... tournament ... The question is who is ... This is a picture of the boy and he says he won't tell.

WHEN a Tory becomes a ... Parliament ... he gets alarmed about the welfare of the country.

WHEN THE Canadian Contingent left for Africa they sang "We'll hang old Kruger on a sour apple tree."

They didn't do that exactly, but they helped to make him look like 4 cents.

SONG FROM MANITOBA

Crops have all been harvested of mighty good ...
The mows are all a-bulgin' full of hay.
Mary's had the measles, but the doctors pulled her through
And we'll soon be done with Tupper's talkmoney.

MR. ... CHARLTON

... nominated in North Norfolk ... from the contest. As Mr. John Charlton, the former member, is now the only candidate in the field the returning officer has declared him ... as the representative ... Norfolk in the ... Parliament of Canada.

MAN IS A SLAVE to the almighty dollar ... woman is doing everything in her power to rescue him from slavery, says the West ...

THE MEN OF the Canadian Contingent who marched through the streets to-day helped to make history.

Clergymen Denounce Latest Tory Fraud

Say the Attack on Mr. Tarte Over the Bogus Signatures of French-Canadian Conservatives is a Most Dishonorable Affair.

Many of the Protestant clergymen of the city severely condemn the latest attempt of the Conservative organizers to stir up the race feelings of the people of the Dominion by the publication of the pamphlet previously referred to in The Herald. While some of these gentlemen refused to have their names mentioned they unhesitatingly condemned the fraud that had been perpetrated by the Conservative organizers in putting names to the document without the authority or consent of the owners. It is probable that reference will be made to this outrage from more than one pulpit on Sunday next.

REV DR. MACVICAR'S VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION.

The Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, was asked to express an opinion on the methods employed by the parties responsible for the latest inflammatory political document. The reverend gentleman said he was no politician, although he had been called a Liberal. Certainly he wanted to see the country progress.

Regarding the document referred to, he said such tactics were most despicable. The attempt to excite the race feeling were much to be deplored. There were passages in Canadian history where the record of French Canadians was most patriotic. Take for instance the dates of 1776, 1812, and lastly, 1900, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as everybody should acknowledge, had acted as rapidly as he could in the getting of the contingent ready. Principal MacVicar, in conclusion, said The Herald should keep the latest campaign document before the people, together with the denials of those whose names were attached to it, until after the elections.

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP, "MOST MISCHIEVOUS."

Rev. G. Osborne Troop, St. Martin's Church, St. Urbain Street, characterized it as a most mischievous document.

REV. COLBORNE HEINE SAYS "MOST DISHONORABLE."

Rev. Colborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers' Presbyterian Church, St. Lawrence Main Street, said: "It is certainly a most dishonorable thing for any party to lend itself to."

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, "ONLY ONE OPINION."

The Rev. Dr. Williams, pastor of the St. James Methodist Church, St. Catherine Street, said: "There can be only one opinion of this dishonorable affair."

REV. M. THERRIEN, "NOTHING SHORT OF A SCANDAL."

The Rev. Mr. Therrien, of the French Baptist Church, Mance Street, said: "What could you expect from an organization which published broadcast the bogus Globe. I consider this latest political move nothing short of a scandal. Such tactics should certainly be condemned by all right thinking people."

The following is the attack on Mr. Tarte in full. It is taken from the Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator, of Nov. 1. The heading is the Spectator's own:—

FRENCH-CANADIANS BEWARE

Strong Protest Against Tarte by 47 French Conservative Candidates.

(Translated from the French.)

Finding the French-Canadians rising in their might to overthrow the Tarte Government, the Liberals have printed and issued at the last hour on the very eve of an election a pamphlet intended to rouse unthinking masses to the frenzy of a mob in the hope of carrying them to the ballot boxes blinded by racial prejudice. There never was a more deliberate attempt to raise a ... which ... in anything but open rebellion or annexation.

It is the work of men driven by despair and who rather than risk the ... of the people at the polls, descend to the writing ... arousing, by inflammatory appeals and imaginary stories, the worst passions that human ... As the Boxer element in China roused ... so the Liberals in this pamphlet seek to ... and to drive our people of the Province to acts they may regret all their lives.

Tarte and ... think they can deceive ... but let them beware.

The French-Canadians are finding out that Mr. Tarte ... groceries, hardware, furniture ... everything is dearer now than when the Conservatives were in power ... the extravagance of the Liberal Government ... Tarte and ... their ... strategem ... the people ...

All these men were poor men four years ago. Now they are growing rich by ...

Laurier has no say, no power, ... these men, and has become their tool.

The outlook is black unless the people ...

French-Canadians, beware! ... Tarte ...

Sir ... Hon. George Foster, Hugh John Macdonald, Hon. ... Hon. L. O. Taillon, Hon. ... and other leading Conservatives have spoken throughout Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia. Have these men uttered one word in Quebec that they have not repeated in the other Provinces? Have they uttered one word in the English Provinces that they have not uttered in Quebec before French-Canadian audiences? Not one.

Why is this?

Because these Conservatives reared in the ... are statesmen, not ... politicians.

We French-Canadians want to live on terms of friendship with our English-speaking fellow-citizens. We want to trade together, we want to work for each other and we want to make Canada a grand country.

In the United States the Americans—French, German, Swiss, Austrians, Russians, Italians—all live in peace together and make their country great and their people happy.

Let us do so in Canada and we will get more than is good out of our lives.

We, the undersigned French-Canadian candidates for Parliament, call upon our French-Canadian fellow-countrymen to stop and think before giving way to the passion that Tarte and the Liberals with ... of this Province are trying to excite. Beware before it is too late.

This election pamphlet referred to is not the work of men who are friends of French-Canadians or any other Canadians. It is the work of the power of darkness in an attempt to incite men to ... that ... Canadian history and never be forgotten.

Do not give the world the spectacle of the French-Canadian race being led by fanatical politicians.

Think before it is forever too late.

Fellow French-Canadians, be patriots. Think of our past history and the possibilities of a glorious future and refuse to be led by ... Here follow 47 signatures.

MR. DALBY'S LETTER.

Tel. Main 30.

Henry Dalby,
Conservative Organizer,
... Chambers,
St. James Street,
Montreal, Oct. 29, 1900.

URGENT.

Publisher of ...

Dear Sir,—

I enclose you an advance copy of a most important document which is to be distributed ... or Thursday of this week. If you would print it in full with ... the front title page, and introducing it with a paragraph saying it is a document ... peace and harmony from all the Conservative candidates of the Province of Quebec, and contrasts strikingly with the incendiary pamphlets of the Tarte Liberals.

... a strong editorial referring ... would be a good thing.

... contemporaries know ... until the ... otherwise they will get ...

HENRY DALBY.

THE TITLE PAGE.

Following is ... of the title page which Mr. Dalby asks to be omitted:

PROTEST
AGAINST TARTE
AND THE CLIQUE.
THE ALARM SOUNDED.
IS IT REBELLION OR ANNEXATION
THE TARTE PARTY
ARE AFTER?
A VILLAINOUS DEVICE DISCOVERED ON THE EVE OF ELECTION.
FRENCH-CANADIANS BEWARE!

PRESIDENT IS COMING

It is announced that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the president of the Grand Trunk, sailed this morning from Liverpool for New York on his way to Montreal to confer with Mr. Charles M. Hays on the subject of the appointment of a new general manager. It is considered ... likely that he will be accompanied by Mr. Joseph Price, the vice-president. Upon this a hypothesis has been built on the subject of a financial board on this side, "a ridiculous idea," to quote the words of a prominent official.

What is Going On.

THIS AFTERNOON.

... vs. McGill, campus, 2.30 p.m.

... vs. Ottawa College, Bagatelle ... 2.30 p.m.

THIS EVENING.

Academy—"Way Down East."
Her Majesty's—John A. Grose's Stock Co. in "The Magistrate."
Royal—"Remember the Maine."
Field Battery presentation of prizes.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—At ... street, on the 2nd instant, the wife of James G. Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWLEY-MILWAY—At Regina, Assiniboia, on Sept. 24, by the Rev. Father Van Heertum, Mr. Frederick Bowley, of Regina, to Miss Minnie Milway, daughter of Mr. Alexander Milway, of Harrington, Que.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—Herald Job Department.

CITY BEHIND $19,000 IN WATER RATES

Aldermen Now See Modifications Needed in By-law Governing Such Collections,

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, the following letter from Assistant City Treasurer Arnoldi, to City Treasurer Robb, was read:

"Referring to our conference about the difficulties which we experience for various reasons in the collection of water rates this year, and the best means to remedy, in a measure, this state of things, I beg to submit for your consideration, and that of the Finance Committee, the following report:

"The collections of this year to date, and of the previous years, are: 1899, $358,000; 1900, $339,000; deficit for 1900, $19,000.

"The principal reason of this deficiency is that a much larger number of persons have availed themselves of the privilege to pay by instalments this year, as the present by-law offers little inducement to pay water rates in one sum, discounts being allowed on partial payments until 9th October, and the fact that the most efficient measure the stopping of supply of water to delinquents, cannot be employed this year as early as formerly, and, in fact, it will hardly be possible to do so at all for the reasons stated in your annual report of 1899.

"Under the circumstances I would suggest a house to house visitation by our present staff of collectors of all parties in default, to press for a settlement without waiting for the extreme limit mentioned in the by-law. This, in my opinion, will have the effect of inducing a large number of delinquents to pay without further delay, and will also secure the names of residents who have been omitted from the rolls and fall tenants to be included in the supplementary rolls, which the assessors have to prepare before the 30th November next. I must, however, represent that with our present staff of clerks, which is barely sufficient for present needs, the preparation of accounts and notes for collectors cannot be made with sufficient despatch to be very effective and I would therefore respectfully recommend that additional temporary help be procured.

"It must be borne in mind that there are a large number of delinquents, that the amount involved is considerable, and that from present appearances the percentage of loss by the city on arrears of water rates will be greater this year than usual."

The committee decided to carry out the suggestions embodied in the foregoing.

STREET CAR EARNINGS.

Comptroller Ross, of the Street Railway company, presented a statement showing the amount of the percentage due the city on the gross earnings of that body for the year ending August 31st. The gross receipts amounted to $1,747,216. After deducting the receipts from outside municipalities, amounting to $151,930.96, the receipts within the city limits remaining from the collection of fares were $1,595,285.75. After adding to the latter figure the $3,333.33 received from the advertising space sold in the cars, the gross receipts upon which the city is entitled to charge a percentage was $1,598,619.07. The following statement is therefore given: 4 per cent. on earnings to $1,000,000, $40,000; 6 per cent. on earnings to $500,000, $30,000; 8 per cent. on earnings to $98,619.07, $7,889.52; percentage due the city of Montreal, $77,889.52. June, July and August are the months in which the greatest revenue is obtained, reaching as high as $173,583.95 in the last mentioned. In accepting the amount of the percentage mentioned, the city does so without prejudice to its case now in court, in which the corporation is attempting to prove that the company should pay a percentage on all its earnings, whether the fares are collected within the city limits or not. The claim of last year is thus in no wise jeopardized.

CEDING PROPERTY.

Mr. H. Joseph, president of the Montreal Land and Improvement Company, again made a proposition in respect to the attitude assumed by his company regarding payments on a sewer laid in Nicolet and Stadacona Streets. This time, however, it was in writing. The company is willing to cede to the city certain lands in Hochelaga ward, if relieved from the special assessment in question, or, in lieu of that, will cede the streets mentioned. Consideration of the proposal was deferred for the present. A letter, in the same connection was read from Mr. M. N. de Lisle, in which he said that he had already paid the city for this very drain in 1895. He was also prepared to cede a part of Darling Street on conditions similar to those suggested by the Company.

MR. ETHIER FOR ENGLAND.

Apropos of the objection raised by the property owners in Notre Dame Street, who asked that they should be granted time in which to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court to the Privy Council in regard to a decision rendered regarding expropriations made by the corporation in that thoroughfare, the City Attorneys drew attention to the fact that the case would come up in England next month. The amount involved is about $145,000. It was decided to send Mr. Ethier over to London to plead the case, and the necessary sum was voted to defray the expenses.

CHINAMEN PERSISTENT.

Some of the Chinamen who refused to pay their license have evidently come to their right mind, and are now anxious to meet this obligation in lieu of paying a fine of $20, already imposed for non-payment. Dr. Thompson and Dr. Stuart, appeared to ask that the Celestials should be permitted to carry out that intention. The committee, however, was powerless to act, but promised to report to the Council in favor of remitting the fine. In the meantime the Chinamen will be compelled to pay their tax, $50, and their fine, $20.

BREWERY MISSION ANNIVERSARY.

The board of management of the above Mission have secured the services of Mr. S. H. Hadley, Supt. of the Jerry McAuley Mission, New York City, as the principal speaker at the anniversary meetings. Mr. Hadley has for fifteen years been the successor of Jerry McAuley in his great work in the slums of New York, and has had a vast and varied experience in this particular kind of work. No man in America has come into closer personal contact with the seamy side of life in a great city than Mr. Hadley, and his addresses are replete with thrilling incidents, proving the mighty power of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ to reach to the lowest depths of depravity and sin and save to the very uttermost the apparently most worthless wrecks of humanity. Mr. Hadley will speak in the Mission Hall, 788 Craig Street, on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Dominion Square Methodist Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, St. James Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, in Knox Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and in Dominion Square Methodist Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Collections and subscriptions in aid of the Mission will be taken up in these meetings.

EIGHTEEN ARE MISSING

New York, Nov. 2.—The police department has been investigating the list of persons reported missing in connection with the Tarrant fire for the purpose of obtaining a correct list of the persons supposed to have lost their lives in the fire. The persons reported were investigated through the station nearest the address given. The list as revised this afternoon shows 18 persons reported missing and not accounted for. Of these six are not known at the addresses given by the persons who reported them missing.

On the list is the name of Benjamin Moorhouse, a clerk for Tarrant & Co. For some reason the authorities persist in declaring their belief that he is alive and keeping under cover.

The fire department's investigation of the explosion closed this afternoon after the testimony of Louis Patterson and George C. Thompson, employes of Tarrant & Co., had been taken.

Thompson is book-keeper for the firm, but he showed an ignorance of what was in storage in the upper floors and no important evidence was drawn from him. He said Moorhouse, the missing clerk, was the only man that knew just what material was in the building.

Dr. Lederle, health department analyst, who examined the seven drums found in the ruins, said to-day that they had contained analine oil, which is only a little less explosive than kerosine.

OTTAWA WORKINGMEN FAVOR LAURIER.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—(Special.)—At a large meeting of laboring men held here to-night resolutions were passed commending the Laurier Government for their labor legislation and endorsing the Government candidates in this city. The meeting was called by the laboring men themselves, was addressed only by their own members, and was in no sense a party meeting. The resulting resolutions are the carefully considered judgment of the united labor men of Ottawa. Men formerly identified with both political parties attended and addressed the meeting, including Robert E. Hay, who was until a month ago secretary of the Ottawa Conservative Association.

CLERGY TAKING A HAND.

The parish priest of Lourdes, in Pictou County, where Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Bell are running, has been preaching in their favor and condemning Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Last Sunday at Vespers, according to a report from Halifax, he said: "A prominent bishop told Bishop Cameron, who told me, Laurier is an infidel. It is said this district will give sixty of a Liberal majority. If I had sixty thousand votes Tupper and Bell would get them." It is also reported that other Catholic clergy have been stumping for Tupper candidates. The local Opposition organ states that priests have taken the platform in the interests of the Opposition in this district.

CARELESS SPITTER IS SHOT.

New York, Nov. 2.—Robert Elkins, a shipping clerk, was probably fatally wounded to-day by John Sweet, a salesman. Elkins was in front of the store engaged in marking a case of goods when Sweet passed him. Elkins was kneeling at the time. He turned his head without seeing Sweet and spat upon him. Sweet became enraged, and before Elkins could arise to explain drew a revolver and shot him in the neck. A large number of truck drivers and others who witnessed the affair started in pursuit of Sweet, who ran down the street, and turning, fired a shot at his pursuers, which luckily missed. His flight took him to the Mercer Street police station, into which he ran for refuge. He was promptly locked up and Elkins taken to the hospital.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING CHINAMEN.

New York, Nov. 2.—On a charge of having smuggled five Chinamen into the United States from Canada, W. Gratton, of Bangor, N.Y., was held for trial in $1,000 bail to-day by United States Commissioner Shields. One of the Chinamen got thirsty, and when the train stopped near Albany, got out to get some water and was detected. All these Chinamen were detained there, and Gratton, to whom the hay was consigned, was arrested on his arrival here.

LONDON'S NEW COUNTY COUNCIL.

London, Nov. 3.—Of London's 28 new borough councils, 22 will be controlled by the Moderates and 6 by the Progressives.

Among the prominent councillors are the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Doneraile, Lord Onslow, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Wm. Blake Richmond, the painter, and George Bernard Shaw, the well-known Socialist agitator, dramatist and novelist.

THE POISONED SPRING.—As in nature, so in man, pollute the spring and disease and waste are bound to follow—the stomach and nerves out of kilter mean poison in the spring. South American Nervine is a great purifier, cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and tones the nerves. The best evidence of its efficacy is the unsolicited testimony of thousands of cured ones.—76

A BERLIN BLACKMAIL CASE.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—To-day during the continuance of the trial of the rich Berlin banker Sternberg, accused of having committed an offence against morality, the girl Loyda, upon whose testimony he was convicted on the first trial, made a full retraction, charging Officer Stiersador and Criminal Commissioner Von Tresckow with having induced her to testify falsely by intimidation.

LIFE'S A BURDEN—If the stomach is not right. Is there Nausea? Is there Constipation? Is the Tongue Coated? Are you Light-Headed? Do you have Sick Headache? Any and all of these denote Stomach and Liver Disorder. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills act quickly and will cure most stubborn and chronic cases. 40 in a vial for 10 cents.—77

He Loves Me—?

The dainty flower oracle may tell her true or false, but some day the prince will come and she'll dream the dear dream of home life and motherhood. In that dream she will see herself always happy, always with a smile for the husband and a kiss for the baby. What a pity to wake from such a dream,—to almost loathe her husband and hate her child, because cruel pain has blighted her body and warped her mind. How many a woman has had this sad awakening from her dreams of home and love! There's help and healing for every woman who suffers from womanly diseases, caused by girlish ignorance, wifely neglect or the strain of maternity. Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It heals diseases of the delicate organs, practically does away with the pains of maternity and gives the nursing mother vigor and vitality.

"Two years ago," writes Mrs. Kattie Aufiker, of 734 Pat Street, Alliance, Ohio, "I used two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and in April a nice baby was born, before the doctor came. I was not very sick. Baby is now fourteen months old and weighs 30 pounds. Before commencing Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had to vomit every day but after I got the medicine, from the first spoonful that I took, I stopped vomiting. It is a God-send for women."

When a laxative is needed, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets with "Favorite Prescription."

Unrivalled Position
LONDON, ENGLAND.
For comfort and convenience, stay at
THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST., W
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT,
MODERATE TARIFF '83

THE Wage-Earners' BUDGET.

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

SATURDAY MEETINGS.

Montreal Typos Union, No. 176, in Blue Label Hall, 560 Dorchester street, 8 o'clock.

Wall paper printers and color mixers, L. A., 6292, at 662 1-2 Craig street.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.

Railway union at Unity Hall, 590 Wellington street, Sunday afternoon.

Cigarmakers' Executive Board meets in Blue Label Hall, Saturday afternoon.

Glass Workers, L. U., 24, A. F. G. W. U., at 1113 Notre Dame street, Sunday afternoon.

Grocery Clerks' Union meets Sunday afternoon, corner of St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine streets.

Gregory Station Assembly, Sunday afternoon in St. Charles' Hall, Island street, Point St. Charles.

TO ATTACK UNIONISM.

The most important piece of news to laboring men that has been announced for years comes from England in the form of a determination on the part of large employers of labor to exterminate labor unions. The principle point of attack is going to be made on the idea that "the standard day's work fixed by the unions is below the capacity of the average man." This means that the employers regard the laborer as a machine, having such and such capacity, and the man, or the machine, just as you like, must be forced to work at full capacity all the time. This antagonism between the employer and the worker has existed for all time. The employer assumes to judge what is the capacity of a man; the man is determined to himself declare what is his own capacity. In England trades unionism is strong enough to force its members to strictly observe the 8 hour day. This eight hour day is now attacked as being below the capacity of man, who, think you, is best able to judge of capacity—the man who actually does the work or the man who hires it done?

Admitted that man is a machine with a stated capacity, say of ten hours' constant and incessant labor every day, is it wise to work him to his full capacity? Is a locomotive engine always worked to its full capacity? Is a printing press with a capacity of 2,000 an hour required to make 20,000 impressions every day?

Can a man maintain his hour capacity for ten successive hours, for 52 consecutive weeks? If this were attempted, would it not revive the methods of the taskmasters of slavery days? The admission that the English workingman is working "under his capacity" is the greatest compliment that could be paid to the humanizing effects of trade unionism. It is an admission on the part of the opposition that the trade unions actually accomplish what they set out to do. And we may believe that organizations that have attained this great idea will not and cannot be squelched or eliminated by the mere use of money.

HEART-SICK PEOPLE—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart tonic that never fails to cure—is swift in its effects—goes closer to the "border land" and snatches away from death's grip more sufferers than any other remedy for any family of diseases and ailments in the category of human sufferings. Gives relief in 30 minutes.—75

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND.

St. Thomas, D.W.I., Nov. 2.—The British steamer Orinoco, Captain Laing, which sailed from Halifax October 8 via Bermuda for West Indian ports, struck a reef on a bar at Grenada, one of the British West Indian Islands to-day, and remains aground. The vessel is reported to be seriously damaged. The passengers have been landed. The Orinoco is of 1,200 tons, and is owned by the Quebec Steamship Company.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocoaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Eucaluptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

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

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS of age, situation of any kind in an office, has thorough knowledge of office work, speaks and writes both languages fluently; best of references. Address H., P.O. Box 933. 258x

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN (18) POSITION as outdoor clerk, canvasser, collector, etc.; experienced; good references. C.M., Y.M.C.A., Montreal. x

WANTED — BANDMASTER, NOW WITH one of Her Majesty's regiments in India, desires permanent position as bandmaster in Canada. Address J. H. Jones, St. Thomas, Ont. x

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, HAVING experience, position as stenographer, or work in office where a knowledge of bookkeeping is required. N 82, Herald Office.

WANTED — PIANOS TO TUNE, ONLY $1, by first class piano maker and tuner, late with and recommended by Heintzman, Mendelssohn, Foisy Freres, and leading musicians in Montreal; no cheap tuning, but cheap prices; first class work only; 25 years' experience in tuning and repairing. Call or drop postal card to Henri Vet, 581 St. Urbain st. 261x

WANTED — DECORATING, TINTING, painting, whitewashing, wall paper hung, 9 cts. a roll. Drop a card. E. Klock, 1404 De Montigny st. 262x

WANTED — MATTRESSES MADE OVER, 75c to $1.35, returned same day, or at residence, 931 Knox st., Point St. Charles. 263x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; also general servant; good references. Apply 299 St. Antoine st. 258x

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; lady willing to work for modest salary. Address 834 Palace street.

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY. 76 Mansfield st. 258x

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WORK by day or week. Apply 4 Bannock ave., off St. James st. 259x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, situation as working housekeeper to one or more gentlemen; children not objected to, references if required. Mrs. Webb, 338 Moreau st., Hochelaga. 260x

WANTED — SITUATION AS TYPEWRITER by a young girl, with six months' experience. Salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Best of references. Address N 83, Herald Office. x

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY OF ANY kind; 75 cents per day. Mrs. O'Toole, 36 Bernard st. 260x

MACHINERY FOR SALE

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

MACHINERY FOR SALE—A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 320 St. James Street—The following bargains in second-hand machinery:

Complete set of good second-hand machines for a Planing Mill, will be sold by the piece.

Second-hand Slide Valve Engine, in good order, cylinder 20x42.

Second-hand Slide Valve Engine, in good order, cylinder 15x30.

Leonard "Clipper," 25 H.P. Engine, in good order.

15 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.

2 H.P. Water Tube Marine Boiler, good as new.

15 H.P. Horizontal Tubular Boiler, in good order

15 H.P. Horizontal Boiler, in good order.

FOR SALE — NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

One 7x10 Dble. Cyl. Dble. Drum Hoisting Engine.

1 Set Geared Cornish Rolls, 7x12.
1 Set Geared Cornish Rolls, 12x18.
1 Broom Handle and Dowel Pin Lathe.
1 Wood Turning Lathe, with tools.
1 Wood Frame Saw Bench, with Universal Gauge.
2 Shingle Jointers, with saws, new.
1 Gang Nut Tapping Machine.
1 Bolt Forging Machine.
1 Spring Power Hammer.

The above machines are in good order, and we will name particularly low prices to prompt buyers. Prices and descriptions on application. Write also for our list of second-hand and new boilers now in stock for quick delivery.

THE JENCKES MACHINE CO., Sherbrooke, Que.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

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

TO LET — WARM HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms; all modern conveniences, in nicest part of Westmount; tenant leaving town; immediate possession; rent low. Apply on premises, 461 Elm ave. 258x

TO LET — BEAUTIFUL STORE ON ST. Paul st. (within two minutes' walk from Post Office), with all modern improvements; alterations made to suit tenant. Apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Building. 259x

TO LET — ONE OF THE MOST CONVENIENT premises in the city, suitable for office purposes, with vault, etc., on St. Francois Xavier st., near Post Office. Apply Herald Office. tf

TO LET—STORE, NEXT GRACE CHURCH, suitable for dry goods or fancy goods, rent cheap until first of May. Apply 709 Wellington st. 260x

TO LET — NICE UPSTAIR HOUSE, FOUR rooms, front entrance, waterworks and w.c.; only $6.50 per month. Apply 222 Island st. 260x

TO LET—ONE HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, BATH and w.c., also three other rooms, all on ground floor. Apply 16 Shearer st. 260x

FOR SALE — THE PROPERTY NOW OCcupied by Baptist Church, corner Montmorency and Station sts. Apply T. K. T. Stone, 627 Wellington st. 261x

EDUCATIONAL

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

ITALIAN AND FRENCH — PROF. NELLI, 1853 St. Catherine st., gives lessons; also at pupils' residences, at moderate charges.

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

FOUND

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

FOUND — A GENTLEMAN'S WALKING cane. Apply to Mr. Brown, Secretary Liberal Committee, Westmount. x

MISCELLANEOUS

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

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE BROKER Suburban property a specialty. Money to loan. Robt. Woold, 157 St. James st. tf

LADIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, HAVE YOUR clothes wringer repaired, promptly. Please send your address. John Stapleton, 8A Hermine st. 259x

WANTED — LADIES WISHING TO OBTAIN reliable maids will be suited with such by applying to 64 Crescent st. Glengarry girls always available. 261x

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER hanging, tinting and glazing. Address 58 Richmond sq. 261x

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE — DENTISTS AND DOCTORS — An electric light attachment can be adjusted to your operating chairs to bring light just where wanted. Tel. Main 1033 and ask us to call and show sample. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria square. tf

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

Herald Want Ads. Bring Results.

The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was received in answer to advertisement inserted three times in Herald Want Column:

Mountain Grove, Ont., 1900.
To Dunlop Tire Co.,
11 Phillips Square,
Montreal,
Ship me Caligraph Typewriter, advertised in Herald, per express, C. O. D.
JOHN W. LAIDLEY.

FOR SALE — A DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC belt, in perfect condition; cost $20.00; sell for $5.00. Address V. V., Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE — GOOD EXPRESS HORSE, also good buggy horse. Apply W. J. Maloney, 468 St. Antoine st. 258x

FOR SALE — BARGAINS, MEN'S UNDERwear, fine imported goods, in pure wool, natural wool, merino wool, fleece lined. Prices low, quality considered, best value in the city. Clark's, Room One, 210 St. James st. tf

FOR SALE — PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKerels and pullets, silver Wyandottes, cockerels and pullets, crushed oyster shells for poultry, dollar hundred pounds. W. Ulley, Victoria square, Montreal. x

FOR SALE—HALL STOVE, $3.00; CHEAP reading; giving up business; 25 per cent. off all goods, books of all kinds, magazines, Munsey's, McClure's, Argosy, etc. ten for 25c. Ye Olde Curiosity and Booke Shoppe, 39 Bleury st. 260x

FOR SALE — MANUFACTURERS' ENDS table linen, 1 yard up; roller linens, 40 inch gray cotton, big job Halifax tweeds, 25c. Rowell's General Bazaar, 3 Cypress, opposite Windsor Hall. 280x

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock; moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 363 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — CUT SLABS, $1.25 PER LOAD; cut hardwood, $1.75 per load; cut and split, $2.00 per load. Specialty of all kinds cut wood. A Lafontaine, 49 St. Charles. 'Phone Main 2511. 260x

FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. 266x

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, CUT slabs and mill blocks, $1.25 load; cooking stoves and all kinds of furniture; ladies' and gents' ready made clothing. 173 McCord st. 261x

FOR SALE — BROWN CLOTH DRESS, made in the latest style and worn only a few times. Price $10. Box M. O. S., Herald. 260x

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Guilbord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, CUT slabs, blocks, $1.25 per load; No. 2 nut, for kitchen stove, $4.75; other size, $6.00. People's Coal Co., 10 Shannon. Tel. Main 3157. tf

FOR SALE — STOVE, NO. 8, COMBINAtion, cheap for cash. 59 Mansfield st. 258

FOR SALE—FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, VERY little used, 3 pedals, banjo attachment; great bargain for cash. 64 City Councillors st. 258

FOR SALE — A COOKING RANGE AND hall stove, in perfect order. 2 Richmond square. 258

FOR SALE — COCKER SPANIEL, SEVEN months old. 187 Elgin st. 259

FOR SALE — SMALL BILLIARD TABLE for private house, price $18 cash. On view from 2.30 p.m. till 9, at 24 Chaboillez square. 259

FOR SALE — 1 SINGER SEWING MAchine, almost new; also bedstead with springs and mattress. 161 Canning st. 259

FOR SALE — NEW AND SECONDHAND desks of all kinds, any one requiring their office furnished cheap, please call on W. P. Stanton, 9 St. John st. 283x

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, CUT slabs, blocks, $1.25 per load; No. 2 nut for kitchen stove, $4.75; other size, $6.00. People's Coal Co., 10 Shannon. Tel. Main 3157. tf

FOR SALE—INVALIDS' ROLLING CHAIRS, Adjustable Bedside Tables, Back Rests, Bed Tray, for breakfast in bed, and all kinds of furniture for invalids. R. E. PAINCHAUD, No. 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 284x

FOR SALE — A VERY PRETTY LITTLE Excelsior Organ, seven stops, three sets of reeds; solid walnut case. Price $45. Worth double the money. Terms, $3 per month. Apply Layton Bros., The Popular Piano and Organ Warerooms, 1442 Peel st. (4 doors below St. Catherine st.) x

FOR SALE—BARGAIN LIST USED PIANOS, by the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street:

$100 — ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO, BY Weber. A serviceable piano, not too large. Payable $4.00 monthly.

$100 — ONE OF THE FAMOUS HOOD Square Pianos, in light rosewood case. Sweet tone and good action. $4.00 per month until paid for.

$125 — EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANOS, BY Hale, of New York. Strong full, tone. $5.00 monthly until paid for.

$150 — FOR A SPLENDID SQUARE PIANO, by J. & C. Fischer, of New York. A high priced piano. Now a bargain and on terms of $5.00 monthly until paid for.

$175—FOR ROSEWOOD STEINWAY PIANO. Tone sweet and mellow as an old violin. A rare chance of people of musical taste.

$175 — FOR ANOTHER HIGH GRADE Square Piano. This one by Chickering, of Boston. The old true Chickering, that is a Chickering, and was made by a Chickering. $5.00 monthly.

The above and many more good bargains are on sale in our warerooms. Also a host of new pianos, from the great factories of Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman, Howard, and other makers. Our claim is that we give you a better piano, on better terms, than any other piano house in Canada. We only ask the test of a personal visit.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND BABY CARriage, in good condition, wheels and runners. 531A St. Denis. 260

FOR SALE—PIANO. SUPERIOR UPRIGHT grand, excellent tone and all improvements; not seven months in use; party needing immediate cash would sacrifice. 22 Guilbault st. 260

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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

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

ROOMS — TO LET, FOUR COMFORTABLY furnished rooms, with board. Apply 160 Mansfield st. x

ROOMS — 147 ST. ALEXANDER STREET, opposite St. James' Methodist Church, unfurnished rooms, use of kitchen; also a lower tenement. 258x

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

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

ROOM AND BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WHO wishes a quiet room to study, and with use of pianoforte, in strictly private family, can be accommodated by the advertiser. Breakfast given. Address F.F.F., Herald Office. 260

ROOMS — A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom to rent, in private family, for gentleman or married couple; all conveniences. Apply 41 Shuter st. 259x

ROOM — TO LET, ONE LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two, hot and cold water and all conveniences. 4 Mayor street. 258x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE DOUBLE AND single, unfurnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, also furnished room. 100 Anderson st. 259

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET. 5 Phillips sq. 259

ROOM — 27 PARK AVE., LARGE FRONT room, unfurnished, with board, steam heated; no children; private family. 259

ROOMS — PARLOR BEDROOM, COMFORTably furnished, also single room, bath same floor, well heated and lighted; transients taken. 61 Victoria st. 259

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double bedroom to let, to two gentlemen, $8.00 per month, and single room at $4.00. 1 York ave., Westmount, cor. of Victoria; cars pass door. 259

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, LARGE DOUBLE front room, hot water heating, Auer light, shower bath and all conveniences; gentlemen only. 168 Mansfield st. Phone Uptown 1726. 259

ROOMS — AND GOOD BOARD FOR MEN or ladies; terms moderate; also table board, $2.25 per week. 678 Lagauchetiere st., near Bleury. 259

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, to nice parties, $3 and $4 per month. 495 Sherbrooke st. 259

ROOMS — SINGLE OR DOUBLE, ON BATHroom flat, to gentlemen of quiet habits; modern conveniences; in private family. N 84, Herald. 263x

ROOM — SINGLE OR DOUBLE ON BATHroom flat, to business gentlemen of quiet habits; modern conveniences; in private family. N 84, Herald. 263x

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, bathroom flat, hot water heating, every convenience; suitable for one or two gentlemen. 134A Peel st. 260

ROOM — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, bathroom flat, hot and cold water, heated, every convenience; gentlemen preferred. 325 St. Lawrence st. 260

ROOM—TO LET, WARM, BRIGHT SINGLE front room, on bath flat, well furnished, Auer light, etc.; gentlemen only. 103 Hutchison st. 260

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE DOUBLE FRONT room, well heated, suitable for doctor's office, situated in central part of Notre Dame st. 2439 Notre Dame st. 260

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on bathroom flat, hot and cold water and gas; for gentlemen; also one for married couple; use of kitchen. 61 Aylmer st. 260

ROOM — DOUBLE, ON BATHROOM FLAT, Auer light, all modern conveniences. 191 Bleury st. 260

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, with or without board; central locality; overlooking square. 2 Phillips Place. 260

ROOMS — A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, with annexed sleeping room, also a large room, furnished, on second floor, all steam heated, and bath; private family. 2443 St. Catherine st. 260

ROOMS—TWO FRONT, WITH OR WITHout board, gas and hot water. 1867½ Notre Dame, near McGill st. 260

ROOM—NICE LARG EFURNISHED ROOM, 211A Bleury st. 260

PERSONAL

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

PERSONAL — THOMPSON, JOHN, SON OF Charles Thompson, butcher, of Leicester; was last heard of in Birmingham about 1891-2; supposed to have gone to Toronto. Sister Annie inquires.

PERSONAL — SEE VET'S ADVERTISEment in situations wanted, for popular price piano tuning. 261x

PERSONAL — MASSAGE GIVEN BY AMerican masseuse, splendid for rheumatism, stiff limbs, varicose veins, milk legs, etc.; also facial; city recommendation. 10 Mayor st. 261x

PERSONAL—GO TO LOGAN'S, 204 BLEURY street, and see the bargains in jewellery of all kinds. A heavy stock. Must go. No reasonable offer refused. 284x

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to prepare for the stage and platform. Practical experience given. Plays put on weekly. Good amateurs wanted at all times. A. J. Coleman, Montreal Dramatic Academy, 2444A St. Catherine st. 284x

PERSONAL — WANTED, LADIES AND gentlemen to prepare for the stage and platform. Practical experience given. Plays put on weekly. Good amateurs wanted at all times. A. J. Coleman, Montreal Dramatic Academy, 2444A St. Catherine street. 284x

LOST

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

LOST — BAG CONTAINING DOCTOR'S INstruments. Reward. Return to Dr. Geo. A. Brown, 1008 Dorchester st. 259

LOST — OCTOBER 31ST, BLACK FEATHER boa, between 122 Stanley st. and Drummond, via Sherbrooke. Reward at 259 Bishop st.

LOST — BLACK ENAMEL BROOCH, twisted design, pearl in centre, diamonds in corners; a little larger in size than a quarter. Finder please return to James A. Ogilvy & Sons, St. Catherine st., and be rewarded. 259

LOST — FROM 170 MANCE STREET, A young brindle bull pup. Reward on return. 264x

LOST — OCTOBER 31ST, BLACK FEATHER boa, between 122 Stanley st. and Drummond st., via Sherbrooke. Reward at 250 Bishop st. 260

LOST — SMALL CAMEO BROOCH, GOLD filagree setting. Reward at 178 Mance street. 260

LOST — MONDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 29TH, a small fox terrier, lemon spots, rather old, a defect in one eye. Reward will be given. 49 Drummond st. 260

LOST — ON CADIEUX STREET, ABOVE Pine ave., a young fox terrier, white and brown. Finder please return to 4029 Dorchester st. and be rewarded. 260

LOST — THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE Royal Victoria College reception, a pearl pendant, with sapphire in centre and pin. Could be used as either pendant or brooch. Finder will kindly return to 1152 Dorchester st. 260

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

SITUATIONS VACANT

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

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; FLAT; washing sent out; also trustworthy person to take care of two children two afternoons and evenings a week. 93 Park ave.

WANTED — FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS job printers. Apply at once, Foreman, Herald Job Dept. x

WANTED — GOOD SMART BOY FOR MESsages. Apply Foreman, Job Dept., Herald.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family; city references. Apply 27 St. Luke st. 258x

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

WANTED — SMART MAN TO CANVASS Montreal with a profitable article; $3 to $10 per day can be earned. N 79, Herald.

WANED — A BRIGHT, STRONG BOY, TO attend to store and shipping. N 80, Herald. 261x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, SITUATIONS for cooks, tablemaids, chambermaids, nurse girls; no delay. Gorman's Agency, 76 Mansfield st., court entrance. 261x

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON as general servant. Apply 129A St. Antoine st. 262x

WANTED — A NURSE, ALSO A YOUNG girl to do light housework and assist with children; young girl to sleep at home. 39 Lorne ave. 257

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, RELIABLE young woman as cook, willing to make herself generally useful. 257

WANTED — FARM HAND. STATE EXperience and wages expected. Steady work for trusty man. Address L. R. Whitman, Knowlton, Que. 261x

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED COOK; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 3 and 7 and 8 p.m., 268 Bishop street. 258

WANTED — AT ONCE, YOUNG MAN TO take charge of horse. 58 Mackay st. 258

WANTED—COACHMAN, ABLE TO MILK; must be total abstainer. 898 Dorchester street. 258

WANTED — YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND to furnace and make himself generally useful, and first class tablemaid; also first class upper housemaid. 30A City Councillors st. 258

WANTED—HOUSE AND TABLEMAID FOR small family; no children; references required. 289 Mountain st. 258

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two; not have care of furnace; must have good references from last place. 149 Park ave., from 3 to 4 p.m. 258

WANTED — NURSE, YOUNGEST CHILD three years old. 101 Stanley st. 258

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. 129A St. Antoine st. 258

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, with references; no washing or ironing. Mrs. Ogilvy, 1144 Dorchester st., between 9 and 11 a.m., or 6 and 8 p.m. 258

WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED CLERKS in gents' furnishing department. Old St. George, 1885 Notre Dame st. 258

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CLERK FOR general store; must speak French and English. Apply, with reference, to Gait E. Brown, Point Fortune, Que. 263x

WANTED — A LADY MODEL, 36 INCH bust, 24 inch waist. Apply Monday morning, 2280 St. Catherine st. 259x

WANTED — 474 MOUNT PLEASANT AVE., Westmount, a general servant; must be a good cook; small family; no washing. 263x

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG WOMAN to work by the day; wages $3.50 per week. Apply 4363 Montrose ave., off Argyle ave., Westmount. 263x

WANTED — PERSON TO ASSIST WITH housework; no washing; can sleep at home if desirable. 2610 Notre Dame st. 260x

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

WANTED — MAN WITH GOOD REFERences to manage business of old established house; salary $18 per week and expenses, payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Standard House, 303 Caxton Building, Chicago. x

WANTED — ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH small capital, as sub sales agent, also canvassing agent; worth investigation; good references. Box N 85, Herald. 264x

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. Apply Mackay & Co., 62 Victoria. 258x

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, also helpers; steady employment. H. Vineberg & Co., 25 St. Helen st. 264x

WANTED — PRESS FEEDERS, AT C. O. Beauchemin and Fils, 22 St. Gabriel st. 259

WANTED — GIRLS TO LABEL AND TINfoil. 606 St. Paul st. 259

WANTED — TEN CARPENTERS. C.P.R., Windsor st., Roebling Construction Co. 259

WANTED — WOMAN COOK, WHO UNderstands order cooking; also tablemaid, one accustomed to cafe work. Cafe, Balmoral Hotel. 259

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; GOOD wages. 157 Hutchison st. 259

WANTED — A GOOD PLAIN COOK AS general servant; no washing. Apply, with references, to 69 Shuter st. 259

WANTED — BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF generally useful around the house. Apply, with references, to 69 Shuter st. 259

WANTED — PLAIN COOK; ALSO YOUNG kitchen girl for lunch rooms. 1852 Notre Dame st. 259

WANTED TO PURCHASE

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

WANTED TO PURCHASE — LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, furniture, jewellery; highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended. L. Lazarus, 619 Craig st. 280x

WANTED TO PURCHASE—GENTLEMEN'S cast off clothing, old silver and gold; best prices paid for good goods. Address Max Frank, 493 Craig st., Box 423. 280x

WANTED TO PURCHASE — BEST, HIGHest cash prices paid for gentlemen's cast off clothing. I pay 20 p.c. more than any other dealer. E. Panarsky, 473 Craig st. Mail orders promptly attended to. 280x

WANTED TO PURCHASE — BEST CASH prices paid for gentlemen's cast off clothing; 25 p.c. more than any other dealer. I. Morris, 483 Craig st. Mail orders promptly attended. 280x

WANTED TO PURCHASE — A SMALL Franklin grate stove, in perfect order. Address where to be seen, to W. H., Herald Office. 263x

WANTED — BOOKS AND PAPER COVER novels; highest cash prices paid for clean and complete works; also antique mahogany furniture, ancient silverware and brass goods, old pistols, swords, and any object of antiquity. David Waters, 494 St. James st. 263x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, AT 158 Park ave. Call evenings. 263x

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

WANTED — PARTNER, ABLE TO INVEST $1,000 in manufacturing business. $50 to $75 guaranteed weekly to suitable man. Principals only. Box N 81, Herald. 262x

In answering advertisement in this column please mention that you SAW IT IN THE HERALD.

An ad. in the Personal Column Will Bring You in Touch with Missing Friends 25c a week.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 3, 1900.

FINE LINEN TABLE CLOTHS.

A Linen opportunity of unusual merit will present itself on Monday morning. Careful housekeepers, who are always on the look out for good things, will be charmed with the goodness and beauty of these Linens.

Linen Table Cloths

Unbleached Table Cloths, with red borders, in sizes—
54 x 54 inches .....60c each
60 x 66 inches .....85c each
62 x 66 inches .....93c each
66 x 72 inches .....$1.00 each
72 x 72 inches .....$1.10 each

White Table Cloths, fringed, blue and red, with fancy border—
1¾ by 1¾ yards $1.35
2 by 2 yards $1.60

Self White Table Cloths, fringed all round—
2 by 2 yards .....$1.60 each

Towel Specials

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

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

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

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

Colored Goods

A splendid array of everything in New Fall Fabrics. They come in the plain checks and fancy effects, at popular prices.

New Homespun Dress Materials, in drab, fawn, maroon, purple, cardinal, slate and cream, 44 inches wide 50C

New Camel's Hair Dress Goods, in green, grey, purple, brown, drab, there are some stylish effects, 44 inches wide. Special $1.15

Fancy Silks

New Self Colored Glace Silks, in 32 new and select colorings Makes a very handsome Blouse. Monday 75C

A special line of New Taffeta Silk, in the newest Paisley designs, very stylish for fall wear. Special.. .....$1.25

Stylish Hats

This Stylish Grey Velvet and Silk Turban, brim of ruched silk and crown of grey tucked silk and large soft grey plume, brilliant ornaments in front. Special, $5.00

An exquisite large Black Velvet Toque, brim of tucked velvet, crown draped large knot in front of tucked velvet, and 4 large black plumes, drooping at side ...$7.50

Horse Blankets

There is no store where you can get better value or as large an assortment in Horse Clothing and Harness as at The Big Store. This department is making rapid increases. Gentlemen, stables, cab men, all are coming to us for horse goods.

1,000 Horse Blankets, wool lined, full size, strong buckle and straps, good weight. Worth $1.00. Specially priced for Tuesday, each 75C

ALWAYS AN INTERESTING LIST.

	Regular.	Monday.
Olive Oil Soap	5c	2c
Sardines in Oil	6c	3½c
Laundry Starch	6c	4c
Crystal Berry Bowls	25c	15c
Toilet Jugs and Basins	50c	29c
Useful Lamp Shades	12c	8c
Granite Mugs	10c	6c

	Regular.	Monday.
Honeycomb Towels	5c	2½c
Ladies' Umbrellas	85c	65c
Mink Ruffs	$1.75	$1.39
Fancy Waist Silks	38c	19c
Granite Cook Pots	60c	37c
Granite Pudding Dishes	18c	12c
Granite Wash Basins	18c	12c

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. *Send for New Catalogue.*

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

DR. LACHAPELLE GOT $1,500 OUT OF CITY

For His Opinion in Regard to the Selection of a Site for the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Will you kindly inform your many readers in Hochelaga division whether the Conservative candidate is the same Dr. Severin Lachapelle who sued the City of Montreal for $4,700 for services in connection with the selection of a site for the Royal Victoria Hospital.

AN ELECTOR.

In answer to the above enquiry we would say that researches at the City Hall elicited the following facts:

1. A commission of medical gentlemen was appointed.
2. They made a report, Dr. Lachapelle dissenting.
3. The two experts whose report was adopted charged between them a couple of hundred dollars.
4. Dr. Severin Lachapelle's bill was $5,000:

The city refusing to pay that amount he then took proceedings as follows:

District of Montreal,
No. 2026.
Superior Court.
Severin Lachapelle, Plaintiff.
vs.
City of Montreal, Defendant.

$4,700.—For services rendered as expert re selection of a site for the Royal Victoria Hospital from the 21st of February to the 26th of May, 1888.

It appears by the voucher below that after much negotiating Dr. Severin Lachapelle settled that claim for $1,500.

(Copy.)

No. B 2,000.

WARRANT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Committee Room, City Hall,
Montreal, Sept. 10, 1889.

$1,500

To the City Treasurer:

Pay to Dr. S. Lachapelle or order, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in full of all demands for his claim re Victoria Royal Hospital, with charge to reserve fund.

(Signed) J. D. ROLLAND,
WM. FARRELL,
J. PERREAULT,
Members of Committee.

Certified signed,
W. ROBB,
City Comptroller.

A true copy, T. Sullivan, secretary to City Treasurer.

The Conservative candidate in the County of Hochelaga is the same Dr. Severin Lachapelle.—Ed.

COLLECTED MONEY FOR BOTH PARTIES

Four Men Arrested on Suspicion of Having Worked a Crooked Political Game

Albert Fitzgerald, Gain Street; W. J. Stevenson, St. Catherine Street; John Robertson, St. George Street, and A. Corrigan, Craig Street, were arrested last night on suspicion of fraud. For some time past leading politicians and merchants, Liberal and Conservative, have been called upon by collectors who were asking subscriptions for campaign purposes. The collectors had lists for both political parties, and represented themselves, it is alleged, as the authorized agents of either, according to the views of the person solicited. When speaking to a Conservative, it is alleged, the Conservative list was shown and likewise the Liberal was shown the one that would appeal to his pocket, it is said. The headquarters of the Liberals were supposed to be at 23 St. Charles Borromee Street, while the Conservatives had their rendezvous at 755 Notre Dame Street. There were two different printed forms. One was from the "Conservative Workingmen's Club" and the other supposed to be in support of Liberal views was from the "Canadian Order of United Workmen. The Conservative list read:—

"We, the young Conservatives of East Montreal, knowing that we are on the eve of a general election, and having faith in our present leader, Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, desire to unite and strengthen ourselves in order to promote the interests of the Conservative party. Requiring assistance, as we do at the present time, we trust that our friends will come to our aid and assist in returning the party to power.

T. W. SMITH, President.
W. J. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
A. FITZGERALD, Secretary."

It is said some $1,500 was collected from Conservatives. Among other names on the list are those of Sir Charles Tupper, $25; J. C. Wilson, $10; H. H. O'Brien, $25; W. J. Wooley, $50; A. Baumgarten, $50, and many other dollars.

The printed matter on the Liberal list is the same save that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name is used instead of Sir Charles Tupper's, and the word Conservative is replaced by Liberal, etc. Many prominent Liberals attached their names to the list: —J. Israel Tarte, $10; J. A. C. Madore, $5; Robert Bickerdike, $5; Robert Mackay, $5; William E. Doran, $5; R. A. Dandurand, $5; W. Laurier, per R.D., $10; Horace Archambault, $5.

It is alleged that the men had no authorization to collect funds. At all events, the fact that they collected indiscriminately for Liberals and Conservatives gave rise to suspicion. Chief Carpenter detailed Detective D. McLaughlin to investigate the affair.

Last night Robertson and Fitzgerald were arrested on St. Lawrence Street by Detectives McLaughlin and Despault and Corrigan and Stevenson by Detectives Gallagher and Vaughan. The subscription list of the Liberal club was found on Fitzgerald, secretary of the Conservative club. This morning the four men were arraigned before Magistrate Lafontaine.

A WITNESS WANTED.

Coroner McMahon would like to hear from the man who telephoned him, that he had evidence that would prove important in the inquest into the death of the bell boy, Isaac Prince. The coroner hopes that whoever he may be, he will recognize his duties of citizenship and give whatever information he may have.

WOULDN'T ACCEPT $2,000.

The Parks and Ferries Committee met yesterday afternoon to consider the proposal made by the proprietors on the north side of Dominion Square that the city should accept $2,000 for the privilege of access to the square and refrain from erecting the fence already commenced. A majority of the members were inclined to think the proffered amount insufficient, and it was rejected. The City Surveyor will be asked to make a report as to the location of the buildings in that vicinity, as at least two of them are said to encroach upon the square to the extent of six inches.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, who is a guest of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, will preach at St. James Cathedral, Dominion Square, to-morrow evening at 7.30. He will not speak at High Mass.

WHERE LISTS MAY BE SEEN.

Those who wish to see the lists of voters in the respective divisions may do so at any central or sub-committee rom of the Liberal candidates of the city.

The chief committee rooms are as follows:

St. Antoine—Reform Club, 30 University.
St. Ann's—221 St. James.
St. Lawrence—140 St. Lawrence.
St. James—1554 St. Catherine.
St. Mary's—1318 St. Catherine.
Hochelaga—J. A. C. Madore's office, New York Life Building.
Maisonneuve—92 St. James.
Jacques Cartier—6 New York Life Building.
Laval—79 St. James.
Chambly-Vercheres—65 St. James.

WILL BE SOLDIERS OF THEIR QUEEN

Jewish Young Men of This City Organize Zion Military Cadet Corps.

New soldiers of the Queen have arisen in this city in the Zion Cadet Corps, a military organization to be composed entirely of Jewish young men from 16 to 21 years of age. Every Tuesday evening the corps, at present 70 strong, can be seen at the drill shed, drilling under the command of Captain Baker. The movement promises to be a success. It was first spoken of last August by L. Caplan, B. Livinson and A. Rill, who, since their suggestions have been taken up have devoted themselves energetically to make the affair a success. One of the great obstacles to be overcome was the lack of funds. It was impossible to get a sufficient amount from the boys themselves to buy uniforms, rifles, etc, and for that reason it was decided to ask for public subscriptions. Printed lists were placed in trustworthy hands and soon funds began to come in. Abe Rill wrote a letter to Lord Strathcona explaining the purpose of the Zion Cadet Corps and asking His Lordship for assistance. He received the following reply from Lord Strathcona:

"Dear sir,—In thanking you for your letter of the 19th inst., and the printed memorandum enclosed with it, I have pleasure in handing you herewith a small contribution to the fund required for procuring uniforms for the Zion Cadet Corps of Montreal, my cheque, No. 3285, of equal date to your order for fifty (50) dollars. The object you have in view appears to me to be a most worthy one and I wish you every success in it.

Yours very truly,
STRATHCONA."

A. Rill, 15 Balmoral Street, Montreal.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Liberal candidate in St. Lawrence division to whom Mr. Abe Rill also applied for aid sent the following contribution:

"Dear sir—I am in receipt of your favor of the 29th inst. And am pleased, indeed, to see that you are getting the Jewish boys into uniform. I enclose a small subscription of $20 to aid you in your good work and regret very much that the calls that I have at present are so numerous that I cannot see my way clear to make it more at this time.

Yours respectfully,
R. BICKERDIKE.

A similar request was made to Ald. Ekers, Conservative candidate in St. Lawrence Division. The boys, so far, have received great encouragement. The corps will be a branch of the Jewish Lads' Brigade of London, England. The uniforms will be grey.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Yesterday afternoon at three thirty the Court of Queen's Bench assembled to hear the finding of the Grand Jury on the bills submitted to them. True bills were returned in the following cases:

John McCallum, theft as an agent; no pleas as yet.

Nicephore Pelletier, libel; pleads not guilty; trial 20th November.

Alphonse Pelletier, libel; pleads not guilty; trial 20th November.

Paul Savard, rape, pleads not guilty; trial, 12th November.

Ordias Cartier, theft, pleads not guilty; trial, 15th November.

Melina Toupin, infanticide, pleads not guilty; trial, 15th November.

Thomas J. Chisholm, making false statement.

Thomas J. Chisholm, giving false warehouse receipts.

Donald J. McGillis, making false warehouse receipts.

Donald J. McGillis, making false statement.

Alexander McCullough, using false warehouse receipts.

Alexander McCullough, making a false statement.

Thomas J. Chisholm, Donald J. McGillis and Alexander McCullough, conspiracy.

In the cases of Arthur Desmarais and Albert Charbonneau, for theft, the Grand Jury returned no bills against them.

Mr. D. S. Maclennan, on behalf of his client, Mr. McCullough, applied for an extension of time, in order that he might have time to examine the indictment before he made his plea. A similar application was made by Mr. E. B. Devlin on behalf of his client, Mr. D. J. McGillis. Both applications were granted by the court, and the Grand Jury was discharged until the reopening of the court on November 12th.

ELECTIONS IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, Victoria, Nov. 2.—The result of the elections to the legislative assembly of Victoria is the return of forty-five Ministerialists, forty-eight members of the Opposition and two Independents. It looks as if the Government of Sir George Turner would be defeated, but in any case there will be only a bare majority either way.

Dominion election one-fare excursion between St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway stations, Montreal, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, St. Timothee, Valleyfield, St. Stanislas, Huntingdon and Athelstan, going November 7, returning until November 8. Particulars at 129 St. James Street.—Advt.

THE LAST VOTE ON THE NORTH SHORE

The tables below show the result of the last election vote in the counties along the north shore of the St. Lawrence:

BERTHIER.

The County of Berthier is such a staunch Liberal constituency that it is very seldom contested by the Conservatives. At the last general elections Mr. Cleophas Beausoleil was returned by acclamation, and on his resigning to become Postmaster of Montreal, Mr. J. E. Archambault was elected without a contest.

CHAMPLAIN.

	Marcote.	Trudel.
St. Anne de la Perade	251	202
St. Stanislas	59	320
St. Tite	238	151
St. Maurice	258	211
N. D. de Mt. Carmel	117	133
N. D. de Champlain	143	94
St. Luc	95	21
St. Prosper	138	61
Batiscan	72	75
Cap Madeleine	222	21
St. Severin	16	161
St. Adelphe	13	57
St. Jacques	70	70
St. Narcisse	165	130
St. Genevieve	153	119
St. Flore	88	143
Fermont	44	5
St. Thecle	169	34
St. Maurice Ter	37	18
St. Theophile	63	9
	2,411	2,035

Majority for Marcote (C)—376.

CHARLEVOIX.

	Angers.	Cimon.
Petite Riviere	52	61
Bay St. Paul	276	201
St. Urbain	67	76
St. Hilarion	77	84
Eboulements	181	170
St. Irenee	75	103
Pt. au Pic	42	30
Malboie	255	223
St. Agnes	128	115
St. Fidele	99	59
St. Simeon	41	48
Ile aux Condres	110	13
	1,403	1,273

Majority for Angers (L)—130.

CHICOUTIMI—SAGUENAY.

Savard	3,059
Belley	1,973
Majority for Savard (L)	1,086

JOLIETTE.

	Bazinet.	Lavallee.
Joliette	188	263
St. Charles	96	41
St. Paul	210	24
St. Thomas	116	124
St. Elizabeth	276	172
St. Felix	93	255
St. Melanie	108	70
St. Beatrix	64	91
St. Jean	222	73
St. Emilie	88	72
St. Come	67	54
St. Alphonse	73	80
St. Ambroise	168	136
	1,769	1,453

Majority for Bazinet (L)—316.

L'ASSOMPTION.

	Gauthier.	Jeannotte.
Laurentides	83	57
St. Lin	212	45
St. Henri de Mascouche	132	229
Lachenaie	56	73
St. Paul l'Ermite	112	119
Repentigny	72	42
St. Sulpice	90	51
L'Assomption	257	124
L'Epiphanie	97	173
St. Roch de l'Achigan	140	194
Lavaltrie	84	109
	1,335	1,216

Majority for Gauthier (L)—119.

MASKINONGE.

	Legris.	Coulombe.
Louiseville	148	94
Riv. du Loup (en haut)	171	89
Maskinonge	237	126
St. Justin	49	225
Ste. Ursule	177	150
St. Leon	135	142
St. Paulin	89	103
Hunterstown	30	18
St. Didace	224	90
St. Alexis	124	57
	1,384	1,094

Majority for Legris (L)—290.

MONTCALM.

	Dugas.	Labelle.
St. Esprit	63	160
St. Julienne	82	87
Rawdon	131	34
Chertsey	127	64
Wexford	42	29
St. Agricole	24	4
St. Donat	42	12
Kilkenny	83	113
St. Alexis	155	37
St. Jacques	207	227
St. Mary Salome	68	35
St. Liguori	178	35
	1,202	907

Majority for Dugas (C)—295.

TERREBONNE.

	Chauvin.	Petit.
Terrebonne	219	191
Ste. Therese	312	183
St. Janvier	120	53
St. Jerome	300	414
Ste. Anne	47	272
Ste. Sophie	57	103
New Glasgow	9	5
St. Sauveur	142	59
Ste. Adele	136	80
Ste. Agathe	146	117
Ste. Marguerite	69	23
St. Hypolite	96	46
Ste. Lucie	71	33
St. Foustin	55	53
St. Jovite	91	102
	1,862	1,734

Majority for Chauvin (C)—128.

THREE RIVERS—ST. MAURICE.

	Caron.	Fiset.
Three Rivers	755	564
Pointe du Lac	166	27
Yamachiche	255	166
St. Severe	55	97
St. Barnabe	193	142
St. Elie	25	84
St. Mathieu	20	38
Shawinigan	91	163
St. Etienne	131	141
	1,691	1,422

Majority for Caron (C)—269.

TO PRAY FOR THE DEAD.

Pilgrimages will be made from all the Roman Catholic churches in the city to Cote des Neiges cemetery on Sunday afternoon when the annual prayers will be offered for the dead. Two general services will be held in the cemetery—one in English and one in French. That in English will be conducted by the Rev. Luke Callaghan, chaplain to the Archbishop, and that in French by the Rev. Father Bellanger, parish priest of St. Josephs.

SUES LA PATRIE FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

Hon. A. Desjardins has entered an action for $10,000 damages against the Patrie on the charge of libel, contained in an article referring to his connection with the Jacques Cartier Bank.

FOR SALE—ELM AVENUE, WESTMOUNT.

Two Storey Stone Front House, on lot about 25 feet front by 110 feet deep. The house has hot water heating, concrete basement, and plumbing and drainage is in good order. Contains drawing room, dining room, kitchen and pantry on first floor, and four bedrooms, bath and w.c. on upper flat.

MUST BE SOLD THIS MONTH.

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A Modern Machine For Modern People.

WRITING IN SIGHT ALWAYS.

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LAING'S ENGLISH MINCE MEAT.

Made from choicest Beef, Suet and Spices.

You cannot eat a better pie

Only 10c lb.

than a pie made with Laing's

The Laing Packing & Provision Co., Ltd.

SEVEN STORES.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HARLING — Nov. 1, at 105 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, the wife of Thos. Harling, of a son. 259x

HARWOOD—In this city, on Nov. 1, the wife of C. A. Harwood, advocate, of a daughter.

HARLING—On Nov. 1, at 105 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, the wife of Thos. Harling, of a son.

ETHERINGTON—At Ste. Brigide, Que., on Oct. 30, the wife of S. A. Hetherington, of a son.

JACKSON—At Erie, Que., on Oct. 25, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Jackson.

MAGUIRE—At 426 Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, on Nov. 1, the wife of H. J. Maguire, of a daughter.

GRAHAM—At the manse, Petrolia, Ont., on Oct. 30, to the Rev. A. A. and Mrs. Graham, a daughter.

HARLING—On Nov. 1, at 105 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, the wife of Thos. Harling, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRERETON BONNAR—On Oct. 25, at Chesley, Ont., by Rev. J. J. Patterson, Mary Munsie (Marie), eldest daughter of Dr. Bonnar, to Clondsley Herbert Brereton, M.D., also of Chesley, eldest son of Dr. Brereton, Schomberg.

MICHALSON-SILVERSTONE—On Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, 176 Mance Street, by the Rev. Meldola Dessoa, Mose Michalson to Miriam Silverstone, third daughter of William Silverstone, all of this city.

TEDSTONE-GIBSON—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hinchinbrook, Que., on Oct. 24, by Rev. A. Rowat, Mr. William Tedstone, son of Mr. Alfred Tedstone, of Huntingdon, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gibson, daughter of Mr. Robert Gibson.

BRYAN-HOY—At Hyndman, on Oct. 31, by the Rev. J. H. Higgins, B.A., Silas Bryan, of Mountain, to Nancy Ann Hoy, of the same place.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

O'REILLY—In this city, on the 2nd instant, Richard O'Reilly, of the Parish of St. Columban, father of Richard and Hugh O'Reilly, plumbers. Funeral will leave his late residence, 38 Latour Street, Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Boston and Central City papers please copy. 259x

FOHY—At 693 St. Urbain Street, William Austin, son of Wm. E. and Mary Fohy.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BIRCHMAN—On Oct. 19, at 109 Salisbury Road, Wavertree, England, after a long illness, Janet (nee McDowell), the beloved wife of Captain C. E. Birchman, of the Elder-Dempster service.

BROUSSEAU—On Oct. 30, at Quebec, at the age of 71 years, Mr. J. Bte. Brousseau, husband of Dame Caroline Lacroix.

DION—At Valleyfield, Que., on Oct. 26, Mrs. Daniel Dion, born Olympe Laplante, only daughter of Mr. J. B. Laplante, N.P., of St. Stanislas de Kotska, Que.

DORNEY—On Oct. 30, at Ottawa, Adelaide V. Dorney, relict of the late John F. Dorney, aged 60 years.

FULLER—At South Bolton, Que., on Oct. 29, Nancy Coons, wife of Peter Fuller, aged 62 years.

PILKEY—At Windsor, Ont., on Oct. 30, Reginald P. Pilkey, aged 26 years.

STEVENS—At East Farnham, Que., Oct. 28, Clark Stevens, aged 67 years.

WILLIAMS—At Capelton, Que., on Nov. 1, Alice Ann Carkeek, beloved wife of Frederick Williams, aged 32 years.

WOODARD—Suddenly, at Kingsbury, Que., on Oct. 22, Frank Ernest, second son of the late Richard Woodard, aged 26 years.

WILLETT—At Barrie, Ont., on Oct. 22, Joseph Walter Willett, a native of Shechire, Eng., aged 53 years.

WINDEATT—On Oct. 30, in this city, Captain William Hamlyn Windeatt, late of Shaldon, South Devon, England, aged 57 years.

BARTHE—On Oct. 31, at Quebec, Dame Praxide Trepanier, wife of Captain Honore Barthe, aged 71 years.

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Against chapped hands, and, in the case of children against infantile skin, disease, is the use of a pure, emollient soap, as is

BABY'S OWN SOAP

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759 CRAIG STREET.

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MONTREAL,

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

FIRST MEMBERS OF NEW PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, November 3—(Special)—Messrs. Louis Lavergne, Drummond and Arthabasga, and Joseph E. Seagram, North Waterloo, have the honor of being the first members of the ninth Parliament to be gazetted, as they are this morning.

His Excellency the Governor General, has apponted Captain A. C. Bell, Scots' Guards, an A.D.C. Captain Bell went to South Africa in charge of the Maxim gun with the First Canadian Contingent, and was subsequently invalided to England.

THE JANITOR'S VIEW OF CONSERVATIVE TACTICS

A ilustrus and eulchrd member of the Konservatrix Party was in our humbl vilage lastnite. The menny vacant seats giv the hall a crowdid apearans. Consedcrabl enthuzim were manifest by me and my nexdore naber who cum to see his sun and hair take shortan notes. No one elst was presint. I cum to lite the gas. (Ong passong I may remark that my naber's sun has much genis. In floin peroids nex mornin's paper discript the imens konkours which no doubt you hav sin as he sendeth tellygrafik noose to vary Konservatory jernals.

As fur as me onwilin memory servz his spech run as thuss: "The staitsmen of Britn do not wont a diskriminatin tariff. Ef those ignorans do not axeed to Tupperdhal my propasitions I'll inspire a pamflit proving down to the hilt that J. Chamberlin sterd up me brother Bore to skiv Kaiser Willy a charns to anex the North Pole and farthermore that sed Josef busest relashuns ambishus to shine in the mishooners biz, and was at the botm uniorchinit Chinee masikers. I charge, sed Jos. with getin those sed mishoners chawed up to put his spore relashuns in the plases. I am a heavy charger. I charge Sir W. Laurier with warning patink lether boots and by a friverlus exampl sedoocing me heroic folerers from thar self-denyin Spartin partis. He is insertin the insidious and pizenus snaik of disect into your inercent trusting buzums.. I am not in faver of jewlery—or pastery. They air gud to look at but alwiz makes me billyus. That man is warin a medil—it orterav bin a lether on. (Great aplaws by me: becos the amoosin ole boy obvisly expectid sum) which his elikwens squeezed out of the Kobdin Klub. I hate elikens. I'm not talkent myself. I'm a man of few words and plenty of 'em. I don't mind sittin on the doorstep, which is a simmitry for the opozishn. It's cold but I dont mind that. I don't mind myself. It's not myself as shudn't and becos no one else will. Sellfishnis air not in my line. What I'm chasin after is the good of the country. I've a long way to catch up. I'le put a terible tarif on medals. I'le stop 'em. Ile make elikens a gastly crime. I'm no speaker an you no it. I'm no spelbinder. I would, but I can't, so I don't as Shakebacon sez. I charge the govermint with abolishin the tariff on toothpix. Once inhabitans of this great Dominion pix ther teeth heavin help the pore dentises. All my relashuns is in the dentis line. The govermint air incompetink. Sir W. L. can't play the banjo! How can a man govern a great country ef he can't play the banjo? Lukat me. I can play the big drum. I'm alwiz beatin the big drum—ever practisin. Sins that man unloost the tariff off barb wire me frend U. John's naber is usin it and John's dog can't no more engi a cheap chiken dinner. I charge Sir W. Laurier with the Jameson Raid and the Indian Mutiny, which is a solem thing. Why dresn't he sennt a contingent to char the Boxers an chalenge Europ to a fite? Ile fite the world on me own risponsibility but with other people's money. Down with the Chinee laundry Sams, Lungs, Sings, and things. Down with them massiv broots. They're conspirin with the Empris Dowjy to masiker us all in our beds. Ile isher a pamflit and proove it. I charge Laurier with sendin Tarte to France to arrange a resepchun for Mister Kruger. I charge him with the rebellyun of '98, the Kuban War, the bad play of Dooley's baseball worryers, the resinashun of Lord Salisbury, the attack on American jockeys in the English pres is, and lasly, I see by me favorit papers that Sir Tea Cup Lipton has chalenged Bill McKinley to a finish fite at Madison Gardens at catchweights. What is Sir Wilfrid Laurier doing abut it? Nothin only smilin sunny. Before this varst ordins I solemnly charge that man with systematicaly turin the British Empire to distrugshun. I can't stand it no longer. Gimme a drink.

THE JANITOR.

FOR A PARNELL MONUMENT.

London, Nov. 3.—Mr. John Redmond says that, as the trustees of the Parnellite fund cannot purchase Avondale, the estate of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, which was purchased by Mr. Boyland, the other day, when sold at auction by the land judges' court, they will divide the fund to the erection of a monument to Parnell in Dublin.

G. T. R. APPOINTMENTS.

A circular has been issued by the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk notifying that: "Mr. Joseph Munday having resigned, the office of superintendent of terminals, Portland, is abolished. Mr. R. W. Scott is hereby appointed agent at Portland."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

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THE HERALD

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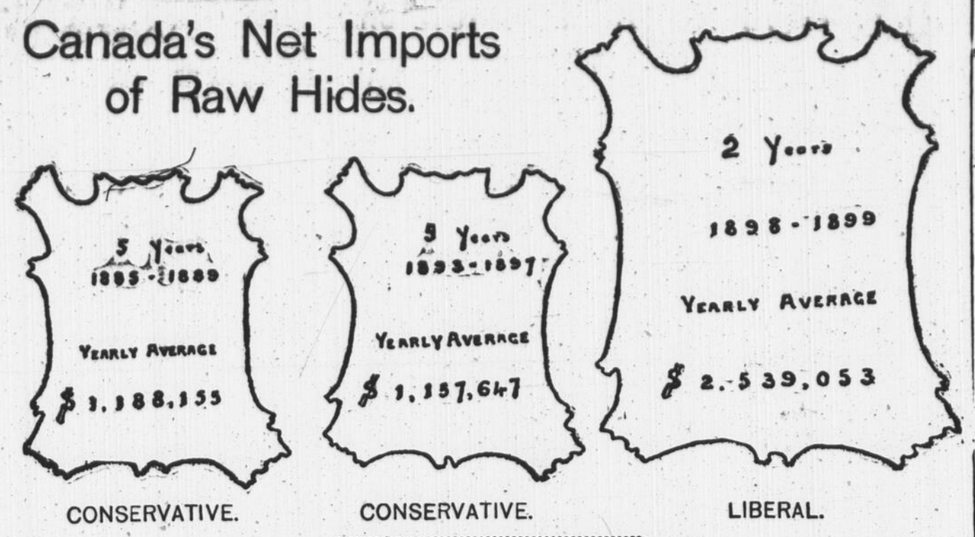
SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

MONTREAL
Liberal Candidates.

ST. ANTOINE .....ROBERT MACKAY
ST. LAWRENCE ....ROBERT BICKERDIKE
ST. ANN'S .....D. GALLERY
ST. JAMES .....O. DESMARAIS
ST. MARY'S .....HON. J. I. TARTE
HOCHELAGA .....J. A. C. MADORE
MAISONNEUVE .....R. PREFONTAINE
JACQUES CARTIER .....J. DECARIE, JR.
LAVAL .....THOMAS FORTIN
CHAMBLY-VERCHERES ...V. GEOFFRION

Canada's Net Imports of Raw Hides.



CONSERVATIVE. CONSERVATIVE. LIBERAL.

CANADA'S BUSY TANNERIES AND SHOE FACTORIES.

The foregoing diagram gives a good idea of the progress made by the leather trades in Canada, under the Fielding Tariff. All this extra value of hides was first worked up into leather in Canadian tanneries, and then again worked over in Canadian shoe factories, harness shops, carriage factories, upholstering establishments, and the like. The ten years record of the first two diagrams represents stagnation. Progress and activity is the lesson of the third.

CLERGYMEN DENOUNCE A GREAT WRONG.

A number of the leading clergymen of Montreal were interviewed by The Herald yesterday, and asked to express their opinions concerning that latest electoral device for which the local managers of the Conservative party were responsible. It will be remembered that Mr. Tarte produced, at a meeting in St. Mary's Division, on Tuesday night last, a letter from Mr. Henry Dalby, in which the recipient, the publisher of a Conservative newspaper, is requested to give prominence in the columns of his paper to the reading matter of a pamphlet accompanying the letter. This pamphlet, which was also produced, accuses Mr. Tarte of trying to raise a race war in Canada and with working to bring about rebellion or annexation. This accusation is accentuated by the language used on the title page of the document, hundreds of thousands of which have, no doubt, ere this been distributed in the provinces where English is spoken. This alleged protest against Mr. Tarte is apparently signed and authorized by forty-seven French-Conservative candidates. The truth is, as revealed by telegrams from four of these gentlemen to The Herald, that they at least, and probably the others as well, were wholly ignorant of the purpose for which their names were used. They at once repudiated all responsibility for Mr. Dalby's publication. The pamphlet is alleged to be translated from the French, the implication being that it was printed in French on the initiative of these forty-seven candidates, and translated into English for Mr. Dalby. The fact is that it was never printed in French, that it was written in English and printed for Mr. Dalby in English, that it was never intended for circulation in Quebec, that it never was distributed amongst the French people of the province of Quebec, and that its whole design was to arouse the antagonism of the people of the English provinces against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte by a base and lying appeal to their sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, sprung just before election day.

A number of Conservative papers have complied with the requests made by Mr. Dalby amongst others which have come to hand being the Hamilton Spectator, which reprints the pamphlet, with editorial comment; the St. John Sun, which gives prominence in its head lines to the most objectionable language used in the title page of the pamphlet; and by the Moncton Times, which again at Mr. Dalby's request, dilates upon the nature of the offence Mr. Tarte is charged with having committed.

In short, thousands of the people of Canada have been flagrantly deceived by Mr. Dalby into believing, what is a lie, pure and simple, that French-Canadian Conservative candidates are accusing Mr. Tarte of working for rebellion.

These facts of the case were drawn to the attention of a number of our prominent Montreal Protestant clergymen, who were asked to express their opinions upon the morality of such proceedings, and upon the probable consequences of such deceit upon Canadian political conditions. A number declined to discuss the subject on the grounds that they did not wish to appear to interfere in party politics. The Rev. Principal MacVicar, of the Presbyterian College, was, however, quite outspoken on the matter. Principal MacVicar characterized the tactics used in issuing this document as "most despicable," and added that such attempts to excite racial animosities were, in his judgment, much to be deplored. The reverend gentleman counselled The Herald to keep the document and the denials of those who are supposed to have signed it, well before the public, so that the nature of the deceit might be clearly understood. Rev. Osborne Troop, of St. Martin's (Anglican) Church, characterized Mr. Dalby's effusion as "a most dishonest document." Rev. Calvin Heine, pastor of Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, described the act as being "a most dishonorable thing for any party to lend itself to." The Rev. Dr. Williams, pastor of St. James Methodist Church, the largest and most important Methodist Church in Canada, said "there could be only one opinion of this dishonorable affair," and the Rev. Mr. Therrien, of the French Baptist Church, said he considered this latest political movement," nothing short of a scandal," that such tactics should be condemned by all right thinking people, but that little better could be expected from those who published the bogus Globe and spread it broadcast over the country. It seems to us that such outspoken denunciations of these disgraceful proceedings are to be expected from those who are looked to by the people for guidance in matters of conduct.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

The Toronto Mail is giving the Star a rather close run in the race to see which can practice most deceit upon the people. For example, the other day the Mail quoted an extract from La Defense, of Chicoutimi, in which the following passages occur:

"The drama which for some months has been unrolled in South Africa approaches its end. A few difficulties of detail, a few more cannon shots, and it will be over. Force will have triumphed over right, over justice and courage.

"The heroic people of the Transvaal pay with their blood and their liberty for the audacious wish to remain masters of their own country. They fail, and the conquerors are about to divide the spoil, as brigands do after having assassinated a traveller in a corner of a wood.

"But the traveller was brave, and, well armed, he long defended himself, he called for help, and his cries have been heard by the entire world.

"The Boers are throttled under the eyes of the universe, which sanctimoniously looks on while this crime is accomplished, and takes no heed, because it has nothing to gain in taking part with the oppressed.

"The egotism of the day will have it so—everyone for himself. But sensitive hearts will close their ears if they cannot hear the cries of the victims.

"We have already had the massacre of the Armenians, the humanitarian campaign of Cuba and the Philippines; today it is the Transvaal; to-morrow it will be the turn of another people!"

Then the Mail calls on the people who have read this effusion to "stop it by putting Tarte out." It is Mr. Tarte who is responsible, for, according to the Mail, La Defense is a Government organ.

Of course La Defense is not a Liberal paper at all, but a Conservative paper, and a very pious one at that, and very much devoted to Sir Charles Tupper. But what is there in a little fact like that to daunt the Mail? Laurier has to be beaten, and if the truth will not do, well, one is not confined to the truth for argument.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

A few facts which should be remembered by those who are criticising Mr. Mackay's actions as chairman of the Harbor Board are these:

No improvements were made in the harbor of Montreal for many years, until the present board took office.

It was the action of the former boafd, of which the proprietor of the Gazette was a member, that gave the Government the right to veto any act of the Harbor Commission.

The plan finally accepted and now being carried out was a compromise plan, and is now generally admitted to be well adapted to the needs of the harbor.

All persons competent to judge, who have seen the present work, admit that they are the equal of any similar works elsewhere on the continent, and when completed will constitute the port of Montreal one of the finest on the continent).

If the present board had dallied with the matter, as their predecessors did, we would to-day be without these improvements.

ONE RESULT OF THE LATEST TRICK.

The Hamilton Spectator evidently believed Mr. Dalby's pamphlet meant what it said when it accused Mr. Tarte of working for rebellion and annexation, and that forty-seven French Conservative candidates really did sign their names to that affirmation. According to Mr. Dalby's directions it printed the diatribe, and, also according to his directions, printed the following editorial comment:

"In another place in this paper will be found the protest of 47 French Canadian Conservative candidates against Tarte and his clique. The protest is made under the heading, "French Canadians, Beware!" and a perusal of it will give the Ontario man some idea of the difference bewtween the two parties in Quebec."

Having said this much of the pamphlet, The Spectator elaborates the accusation, as may be seen from the following paragraphs:

"Party exigency sometimes compels partisan candidates to swallow obnoxious doses. But the line should be drawn at treason.

"Yesterday Hamilton witnessed the painful spectacle of two prominent citizens standing upon a public platform, before a large audience, and affirming that that traitorous scoundrel, Tarte, was as loyal as either of them.

"They were not satisfied with humiliating themselves; but they had the audacity to tell the audience, among which were hundreds of loyal British subjects, that the traitor Tarte was as loyal as any man present.

"That two men, asking a loyal people to send them as representatives to a Canadian parliament, should defend a minister who has sworn allegiance to the crown, and who perjures himself daily, plots for secession, and proclaims that he belongs to another and a hostile nation—is very much to be regretted.

"It is the duty of all loyal Canadians to crush Tarteism and treason, now and for all time."

In view of the exposure of his last pamphlet, Nucleus Dalby, his employer, What Are Your Needs Graham, and their master, the Prince of Political Cracksmen, Tupper, must be held responsible for this outrageous language. One Montreal clergyman has denounced their latest political forgery as "despicable," another as "dangerous." The designations are too mild.

THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET AND THE QUESTION.

It cannot be said from any point of view that the reconstruction of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet will strengthen the Imperial Government. The Minister who has been the most conspicuously unsuccessful in the administration of his department has been promoted to the most important of the secretaryships of state. Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of War, succeeds Lord Salisbury as Foreign Secretary. Nobody expects that he will do better at the Foreign Office than he has done as War Minister. But the Foreign Office does not need reorganizing. Much inherent weakness has been revealed in the important department which is charged with providing the machinery of the land arm of the Imperial defences, and a change there became imperative. A new office had to be found for Lord Lansdowne, who has served the country with distinction in many capacities. His status in the Cabinet could not well be reduced; and thus he goes to the Foreign Office, where he will continue the country's policy on the lines laid down by Lord Salisbury, who, as Premier, will doubtless continue to be the guiding hand and the virtual director of the affairs of a department which he has made peculiarly his own. This is more likely to be the real explanation of the Cabinet shuffle, as it has been called, than the suggestion that Lord Salisbury has relieved himself of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in order to devote his time more fully to restraining Mr. Chamberlain, whose dominating personality within the Cabinet is represented as being distasteful to the old Conservative wing of the Unionist party. Mr. Chamberlain's pushful methods may not entirely commend themselves to the politicians of the old school, but Lord Salisbury is not at all likely to set to work to deliberately lessen the influence of a colleague whose administrative capacity is unquestioned and who certainly has done more than any one else towards securing the recent Unionist victory at the polls.

Mr. William St. John Broderick, who succeeds Lord Lansdowne, is a promising but not conspicuously strong Parliamentarian. He attains Cabinet rank for the first time, as does also the Earl of Selborne, who replaces Mr. Goschen as First Lord of the Admiralty. The Cabinet is distinctly weakened by this change, for Mr. Goschen is a statesman of the very first rank, highly esteemed by all classes. The best that can be said for Lord Selborne is that he has his spurs to win, but has shown, as Mr. Chamberlain's junior at the Colonial Office, the capacity for comprehending the necessities of the Empire. He is without question in entire sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Imperial expansion. Mr. Chamberlain's ideas are thus more likely to dominate the Admiralty than before, and his influence will be extended and not lessened by the rearrangement of portfolios.

It is of interest to note that the Anglo-German agreement with regard to China was consummated before Lord Salisbury retired from the Foreign Office. It defines very clearly the relations of the two Powers with regard to the Far East—a matter which has been the subject of a good deal of speculative comment. The two nations agree to the policy of the "open door" and the policy of no annexation. The two phrases have long been familiar to students of the Far Eastern problem, but they set forth very clearly the principles which will have to guide Lord Lansdowne in dealing with the main question. The "open door" means that the ports and rivers on the littorals of China shall remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity. The contracting parties declare explicitly that they will not make use of the present complications to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and they will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire. Reciprocity is the essence of the agreement, which may be regarded as an important contribution towards the final settlement of the Far Eastern question. The final and satisfactory settlement of the crisis is, of course, the most important subject now engaging the attention of Lord Lansdowne. The Powers have been very busy with notes and propositions to this end, but they have not yet found a basis upon which all can act completely in accord, notwithstanding their professed eagerness and anxiety so to do. The United States and Russia seem hopelessly out of the line with the other Powers.

A SIGNIFICANT CONVERSION.

It is announced that Mr. E. W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, who for many years was the main standby of the Conservative party in the Bay of Quinte district, has declared in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and urges that the present administration be sustained because of the phenomenal development of Canadian industries, because there is a demand for produce never before enjoyed, and because farmers, merchants, manufacturers and workmen are all realizing a profitable return for their labor. Mr. Rathbun's standing as a business man makes the importance of this declaration very great. It will not be astonishing if the influence of Mr. Rathbun's name should prove to be sufficient to turn four or five Eastern Ontario constituencies in favor of the Liberal cause.

At a Liberal meeting at Gananoque, a couple of nights ago, a leading farmer of the township of Escott, who has long been looked upon as a prominent Conservative, stated to the audience that he had for years conscientiously supported the Conservatives, but that having compared the recent utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with those of Sir Charles Tupper, and having studied their respective platforms and records, he was equally conscientious in declaring that he believes Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy to be the best for the country, and that he will vote for the Liberal candidate.

These desertions from the Conservative party, of men who can no longer follow the leadership of Sir Charles Tupper and who prefer to cast in their lot with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates, are becoming more numerous than many suspect. Here in Montreal, although little is said about it, there are hundreds of men, heads of our leading industrial and mercantile establishments, who have quietly made up their minds to follow the same course as Mr. Rathbun.

AN OMEN OF THE 7TH.

Thus stands the record:

Liberals elected—
Lavergne, Arthabaska.
Charlton, North Norfolk.
Costigan, Victoria.. 3

Ridings in which no Conservatives are running:
Elgin West.
Bruce.
Lisgar.
Winnipeg.
Huron, S.
L'Islet.. 6
Total Liberal.... 9

Conservatives elected:
Seagram, Waterloo, N.. 1

Riding in which no Liberal is running.
Lanark, S.. 1
Total Conservative. 2

OBEYING ORDERS.

The Moncton Times, of Wednesday last, printed the following introduction to Mr. Dalby's pamphlet accusing Mr. Tarte of seeking to bring about a rebellion in Quebec. The introduction is dated from Montreal but is evidently written in obedience to Mr. Dalby's request for editorial endorsement of the deceit. The whole is introduced by the headlines "Tarte's Dying Kick. To make a wicked appeal to the French race. Counter Protest from French Conservative candidates in Quebec."

"Mr. Tarte has just made his expiring kick in the form of a base appeal on racial lines for the support of the Laurier Government. He delayed his trip to Ontario, knowing that he would receive a cool reception there and hoping that he might use it to stem the rapidly rising tide against him in his own province. But the French Conservatives are alive to the importance of the present contest and the wickedness of arraying Quebec against the rest of the Dominion in support of a corrupt and utterly discredited political party. The Conservatives have sounded the alarm and in a document breathing peace and harmony they appeal to the people of Quebec to condemn Mr. Tarte's tactics. The following is a translation from the French of a circular signed by every French Conservative candidate in the province."

The statement that Mr. Tarte is inciting to rebellion is a lie. The statement that the French Conservative candidates authorized this production of Mr. Dalby's is another lie. Four of those whose names are appended to the pamphlet have telegraphed The Herald denying all knowledge of it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

If they succeed in lying Mr. Tarte out of office, that gentleman will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they did the same service for Alexander Mackenzie.

According to the St. John Sun, which obeys Nuke Dalby's orders, "The Conservative French-Canadian candidates for Parliament warn their fellow-countrymen against Tarte and his incendiary pamphlets, which are intended to incite men to crimes that may indelibly stain Canadian history." Mr. Dalby and What Are Your Needs Graham have a good deal to answer for.

The Hamilton Spectator, taking its orders from Nuke Dalby, prints the pamphlet to which the names of forty-seven gentlemen have been signed without the knowledge or consent of most of them, and represents what was always an English document as "Translated from the French," and assures its readers that the whole is a "strong protest against Tarte by forty-seven French Conservative candidates." Four of the forty-seven have repudiated and denounced the shameless fabrication.

The Field of Politics

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MACKAY MEETING.

Mr. Robert Mackay's supporters crowded the hall at 396 St. James Street last evening. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign in this division. At one time the hall was not big enough to accommodate those anxious to hear the questions of the day discussed and many had to content themselves with standing outdoors. Mr. D. R. Lockerby was in the chair and the speakers included Senator Casgrain, Dr. Trenholme, Dr. Guerin, Messrs. Lemire, Markey and the candidate, Mr. Mackay. Each received a good reception, and it was evident that his part of the division was solid for the Liberal candidate. To-night another meeting on Mr. Mackay's behalf will be held at Vanier's Hall, 1088 St. James Street, when a number of gentlemen will speak.

MR. BICKERDIKE IN ST. LAWRENCE.

The campaign in the St. Lawrence-St. Louis Division has progressed in the most satisfactory manner, canvassing being now complete, and every fresh canvass having showed increased support for Mr. Bickerdike, the prospects of his return as the member being of the brightest. The attention of the committee is now being centred in making arrangements for polling day. The attempts that has been made to alienate the military vote from the Government has proved to be a signal failure. The fact that a Lieut.-Col. is acting as chairman and an ex-Captain as secretary, is a distinct refutation of the report that the militia is against the present Government. A great number of volunteer workers on Mr. Bickerdike's committee are prominent members of the force. One very notable fact should be mentioned, namely, that one of our returned soldiers, Private Kelly, has been a very active worker for Mr. Bickerdike, and offered his services within a few days of his arrival. It is but a poor compliment to pay to those who give their services to the country to raise up any question of this kind.

The meeting at the Monument National, held Thursday evening, was the most successful yet held in the Island of Montreal. It was impossible to find accommodation for all those who wished to be present. Very large numbers had to go away disappointed. All the speakers received an enthusiastic reception; that accorded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier being an ovation which must have opened the eyes of those who assert he is losing his popularity.

A number of local meetings will now be held, the first being on Saturday, at 746b St. Lawrence Street, when the candidate, Mr. Bickerdike, Hon. Mr. Archambault, Hon. Mr. Guerin, Major Bond, and others will speak. On Monday there will be two meetings, namely, at 179 Bleury Street, the corner of St. Catherine, and at St. Joseph Hall, St. Catherine Street, at which all the prominent speakers of the party will attend.

Mr. Bickerdike has received assurances from many former residents of Montreal that they intend to return and register their votes for him, one coming from the Rocky Mountains, one from Rhode Island, one from Wisconsin, and one from Philadelphia. The committee has every reason to be highly pleased at the result of the endeavors to secure Mr. Bickerdike's return, and are daily receiving support from all sections of the community.

BICKERDIKE RALLY TO-NIGHT.

Arrangements have been completed to make of to-night's Bickerdike rally at the committee room, 746b St. Lawrence St., near Charbonneau, a big success. In addition to a speech by Mr. Bickerdike, there will be speeches by the Hon. Horace Archambault, the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Hon. Senator Dandurand, Lieut.-Col. Cooke, and others.

MR. QUINN IN ST. ANN'S.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Conservative candidate in St. Ann's Division, held a meeting in Point St. Charles last evening. The speakers were Mr. W. W. Robertson, Ald. D. Tansey, E. Chagnon, and Mr. James Mason, who acted as chairman.

A DR. RODDICK MEETING.

A meeting in support of the candidature of Dr. Roddick, was held in Raby's Hall, corner St. James and Fulford Streets, last evening. Ald. Raby and Mr. Charles Chappell acted as joint chairmen. Mr. A. W. Atwater was the chief speaker and was followed by Mr. Cardinal and Mr. D. R. McCord.

MACKAY AND GALLERY.

A joint mass meeting in favor of Mr. Mackay's candidacy in St. Antoine Division, and Ald. Gallery's in St. Ann's will be held at eight o'clock Saturday night on Chaboillez Square. The principal speakers will be Senator Dandurand, Hon. Lomer Gouin, Ald. Lebeuf, Ald. Lamarche, Ald. Martineau, Messrs. W. E. Doran, Ed. Guerin and J. C. Walsh.

"False," "Despicable," "Dangerous," "Dishonest," "Dishonorable," "Scandalous,"

"A papmhlet has appeared in Montreal charging the Hon. Mr. Tarte with attempting to raise a race war in Canada and with working for rebellion or annexation. It purports to be signed by you. Please say if you have authorized the use of your name for this purpose.

"THE HERALD."

"I have signed no pamphlet, letter or circular."—Trefle Charpentier (Mr. Tarte's opponent in St. Mary's division).

"Absolutely without foundation and utterly false."—A. A. Mondon (Conservative candidate in Yamaska).

"Have never written nor signed any pamphlet charging Mr. Tarte with attempting to raise, as you say, a race war in Canada and with working for rebellion or annexation. If any appeared with my name it has been done without my knowledge and consent."—P. L. Tousignant, (Conservative candidate in Drummond and Arthabaskaville.)

"Do not know the pamphlet. I refuse formally to sign it."—Louis Tache (Conservative candidate, Rimouski).

Dr. Severein Lachapelle, Conservative candidate in Hochelaga, declined to say whether he had or had not signed the pamphlet.

Rev. Principal MacVicar—"Most despicable tactics."

Rev. Osborne Troop—"A most dishonest document."

Rev. Canon Heine—"Most dishonorable."

Rev. Dr. Williams—"Can be only one opinion of this dishonarble affair."

Rev. Mr. Therrien—"Nothing short of a scandal."

MR. EKERS' JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

A large element of the Jewish community in Montreal who object to the introduction of Jewish questions into politics strongly disapprove of the meetings, for Jews only, called in the interests of Ald. Ekers in St. Lawrence Division. At these meetings political issues are not discussed. The speeches refer merely to questions of school improvements, the support of Roumanian immigration, etc. Efforts are made to secure the Jewish vote by making all kinds of promises, and to this method of campaigning the true Canadian Jews object.

"THE QUEEN'S TRICK."

Editor Herald:

Sir,—You do not seem to have drawn attention to a paragraph in the bogus edition of the Globe which, coming from a party of self-styled loyalists, is one of the most disloyal, vulgar and contemptible things which has yet been uttered. In double-leaded type no less a person than Her Majesty the Queen is charged by these wretched people with "playing a trick" upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier! It is unnecessary to more than quote the remark; it carries with it it's own condemnation.

Some people in the past criticised Sir Wilfrid for accepting a knighthood; I think I voice the feeling of my compatriots who consider that it would have been a very marked slight to Sir Wilfrid if Her Majesty had refrained from offering that which everyone expected he would receive. And whatever his personal feelings on the subject may have been, he would not have been the courteous gentleman we take him to be had he—especially on such an occasion, and representing such a loyal and important colony—refused the honor so kindly offered to Canada's Premier. We would have been disgusted with him if he had.

Yours truly,
CANADIAN.

A LAURIER VICTORY.

To the Editor of the Witness.—Sir,—Though a woman, I take great interest in politics, particulary in elections, and was a thorough sympathizer with the Conservatives. To-day I have had the honor to be spoken to by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was so impressed by his fine personal appearance, his frank, open manners, and his sympathizing, kind words, that all my prejudice melted away and I became Liberal to the bottom of my heart. The Conservatives say: "Laurier promises a great deal, and does little or nothing." They even call him a liar in their papers. Sir Wilfrid could not utter a falsehood, nor make empty promises, he is a man of truth and justice, a born ruler, and Canada is and will continue to be a glorious land under his leadership. God save him long for us! Vive Laurier, our Liberal ruler! L. S. Y.

Thetford Mines, Oct. 29, 1900.

MR. DOBELL ON MR. CASGRAIN.

Quebec, Nov. 2.—(Special.)—Hon. R. R. Dobell, at his meeting yesterday afternoon at Cap Blanc, replied to the bitter and uncalled for criticisms of Hon T. Chase Casgrain and Felix Carbery, M.P.P., at the Kerwin meeting the previous night. The attendance was large and the meeting very enthusiastic. Mr. Dobell referred to Hon T. C. Casgrain's slander that he had been bought over by the Liberals with the promise of a coat with gold lace on it.

"This is an unqualified falsehood. Mr. Casgrain," said the Minister, "should not be the man to make charges of such a nature—it is not honorable on his part to accuse one of bribery—and to say the least about it, it is not the part of a gentleman. Mr. Casgrain is the man who deserted Quebec in her hour of need and betook himself to Montreal. I have been here now for 45 years, and I shall, if I reach it, spend my jubilee year here, and nowhere else. A good deal has been said about my forcing myself on the constituency, intruding upon the rights of the Irish Catholics. This is a cowardly charge, and cannot emanate from any of the Irish themselves. They are too fair, too just, too independent for that, and, besides, St. Patrick banished all the snakes from Ireland years ago."

Speaking of the introduction of religious agitation into the campaign, Mr. Dobell said that a man's religion was, or should be entirely distinct from his politics. His religion was a matter with his conscience, his politics a matter for his intellect. Mr. Dobell spoke of what the Liberal Government had done during the past four years, and made the announcement that while in Europe lately he had been in Denmark with a view of making arrangements for an all British Atlantic cable to run from Belle Isle to Iceland, and thence to the north of Scotland. This would be a route so short that the cable tolls would be reduced at least one-half. This is but one of the many plans the Government have in view, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Laurier and his colleagues will be returned to power, that these plans may be carried out.

MR. NANTEL MADE A BIG MISTAKE.

At Ste. Therese, Thursday evening, Mr. Nantel had a pretty hard time of it. It was a joint meeting, each party to have an hour and a quarter. The chairman spoke first. Then Mayor R. Prefontaine took the platform, and to a very attentive and enthusiastic audience explained the position of the Liberal party. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. G. A. Nantel was the next speaker. In a rabid speech he descended to low personal attacks. He stated that the Rolland family were against Mr. Prefontaine, and waved a letter which he claimed was a letter of protest from Mr. Rolland. Just then Octavien Rolland, brother-in-law of Mr. Prefontaine, and Henri Rolland, son of J. B. Rolland, and Henri Rolland, son of J. B. Rolland, rushed to the platform. Mr. Nantel tried to continue, but the crowd wanted to hear those whom he had attacked. Mr. Octavien Rolland announced that the Rolland family were united, and would vote for Mr. Prefontaine. That was enough for the crowd. They would listen to Mr. Nantel no longer and he had to retire.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier drove up and was given a magnificent reception, which showed the true feeling of the meeting.

SOME PARTIZAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Mail and Empire:

Sir,—My duties as Fair Wages Officer keep me so busy that I am precluded the pleasure of regularly reading the daily papers, and hence my tardiness in this instance. Being in the city temporarily, my attention was, this morning, directed to a very misleading reference to myself in a special despatch, dated Kingston, Ont., October 25, ult., and appearing in your issue of the 27th. After referring to other matters your correspondent says:

"In addition, non-union labor was employed on the new drill shed all summer, and even after the passage of the Mulock Labor Bill the Government gave out another contract in connectionwith the armory on which non-union labor was employed. Mr. O'Donoghue, the labor agent, arrived here on Wednesday last in connection with the matter, but he was too late. The Trades Council say they wrote him to come some months ago, but he contends that he didn't get the letter."

In reply, permit me to remark that the Current Wages Resolution of the House of Commons makes no reference to the employment of union or non-union labor on public contracts, and that I was not in Kingston because of any labor difficulty of that or of any other character, and, consequently, I was not "to late" in reaching there. I was there, however, to ascertain and determine the current wages to be paid to several classes of workmen whose services would be required on a contract to be awarded later in connection with the interior fitting up of the armory in that city.

While in Kingston on the occasion referred to I formally met—as I usually do when visiting places where such an organization exists—the president, the secretary and some other members of the Trades Council there, and, during our conversation, the secretary remarked that on or about the 16th of the month before—not "months after"—he had written me, on behalf of their Council in reference to another contract on the armory, and that I had not acknowledged its receipt or answered it in any way. This was "news" to me and I told them that I never received such a letter, and that if such a communication was mailed, it was very singular that it had not reached me. I asked if it had been returned to the secretary through the Dead Letter Office, and the reply was "no." I then requested the secretary to show me a copy of that letter which he must have kept as an official record, and was informed that no such copy had been kept. It is strange that the letter in question did not come to my hand, if written and mailed, and it is equally strange that the secretary of the Kingston Trades Council did not keep a copy of his letter to me for the information of the body in question. Had he done so no question of veracity could have arisen. My object in desiring to see a copy was, primarily, that I might be the better able to trace the letter said to have been mailed to me.

Evidently your correspondent, or those who "loaded him up" on this subject, was more interested in scoring a party political point than in simply stating the facts.

Trusting you will give this statement an insertion in your next issue, I remain, respectfully yours,

D. J. O'DONOGHUE,
Dominion Fair Wages Officer.

Toronto, November 1st, 1900.

THE VERY FINEST OATMEAL IN THE WORLD.

McCann's Irish Oatmeal.

CROP 1900.

FROM THE BEAMOND MILLS, DROGHEDA, NEAR DUBLIN.

☞"As pure as John McCann's Meal," is a colloquial saying all over Ireland.
McCann's Drogheda Patent Cut Irish Oatmeal in 5 lb. and 14 lb. sealed cans.
McCann's Irish Oatmeal, 5 lb. cans, 60 cents each.
McCann's Irish Oatmeal in 14 lb. cans, $1.60 each.
☞Try a sample can. It makes the whitest and best porridge in existence.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207, 208, 211 St. JAMES STREET.

ABSOLUTELY PURE FRUIT AND PURE SUGAR—POUND FOR POUND FRUITS.

PURE FRUIT JAMS

In 5-lb. Fibre Pails. In 7-lb. Wooden Pails. In 14-lb. Wooden Pails.

PURE FRUIT JAMS IN 14-LB. WOODEN PAILS.

Raspberry Jam	$1.45 per 14-lb. pail
Plum Jam	1.45 per 14-lb. pail
Strawberry Jam	1.45 per 14-lb. pail
Peach Jam	1.45 per 14-lb. pail

PURE FRUIT JAMS IN 7-LB. WOODEN PAILS.

Raspberry, in 7-lb. wooden pails	75 cents each
Plum, in 7-lb. wooden pails	75 cents each
Peach, in 7-lb. wooden pails	75 cents each
Strawberry, in 7-lb. wooden pails	75 cents each

PURE FRUIT JAM IN 5-LB. FIBRE PAILS.

Plum Jam, in 5-lb. fibre pails	55 cents each
Strawberry Jam, in 5-lb. fibre pails	55 cents each
Raspberry Jam, in 5-lb. fibre pails	55 cents each

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 107, 109, 111 ST. JAMES STREET.

KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT KO-NUT

KO-NUT
IS SOLID WHEN COOL LIQUID WHEN WARM.
Melting Does Not Injure Ko-Nut.

KO-NUT
PURE COCOANUT PRODUCT.
For shortening and Frying. Guaranteed free from animal matter. Will not get rancid.

KO-NUT In 3-lb. Cans. 50 Cents per can.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Importers, 211 St. James Street.

The Effect Upon the People of the Campaign of Deceit

(Christian Guardian.)

A very reliable correspondent asks our opinion on what surely must be an extreme case. He informs us that a young lawyer, intelligent, respectably connected, and influential, used the following words in conversation at a social gathering: "I don't believe much in morality in connection with politics I don't believe in voting against my party under any circumstances If the nominee of my party was a scoundrel, and the standard-bearer of the other party a man of marked ability and integrity, I would vote for the scoundrel or not at all."

Our correspondent says: "May God help the country, if the majority of our young men have such debased ideas of their political duties."

If you buy it at **Scroggie's** you're safe.

We have been asked why we do not use illustrations in our advertisements, to a greater extent. It is because cuts are used by so many to exaggerate values that the public have learnt to discount them. We have made it the strictest rule of our business that not the slightest suspicion of an untruth shall find its way into our store news—either in word, illustration or impression.

Blouses Reduced.

On second floor we are showing a handsome lot of Flannel, Sateen and Flannelette Blouses. They are bought so we can sell them at less than their regular value.

French Flannel Blouses; the plain colors are pale blue, old rose, fawn, navy blue, crimson, black; and also fancies, in black and white, blue and white, black and purple, and red and black. These Blouses are in very new and handsome styles, lined throughout. Price, $3.00.

Farmer's Satin Blouses, in black and bluette, lined throughout, newest styles, stitched in white, cut steel buttons, regular price $2.50, for $1.95.

Black Sateen Blouses, lined throughout, velvet collars, worth $1.75, for $1.25.

Flannelette Blouses, different styles, fancy colors, regular 79c, for 55c.

Costumes, $10.

We've been able to give such startling values in Costumes at $10, that it is hard to keep up the standard without actual loss—but we'll lose the money before we'll lower the quality. Quite a handsome assortment here now at $10.

Women's Hats, $5.

In trying to prove to you what a really stylish and handsome Hat can be sold for $5.00 we've really suprised ourselves. Some very Handsome Hats have resulted. It is surprising what an amount of chic and style deft fingers can get into a hat at little expense. Come and see this exemplified in our $5.00 hat.

Table Padding.

Gives a rich, soft effect to the table cloth. Quilted or plain table padding at 79c and 98c a yard.

Colored Wadding.

You've probably been wondering where you could get colored wadding for your Christmas fancy work. We've got it in Nile green, pink, light blue, yellow and white.

The Jewellery Store

The Jewellery Store already gives a hint of how ready it will be for the Holiday season. It certainly will be very busy then if we can judge by present business.

Just a few items taken at random.

Candle Shades, in decorated paper, 15c.
Candle Shades, in decorated linen, 30c.
Candle Shades, in decorated silk, 35c.
Shade Holders, 6c; Candles, 2½c; Mica Shades, 7c.
Salt Shakers, 10c, 15c, 19c and 29c each.
Cut Glass Mustard Pots, 63c.
Cut Glass Knife Rests, 29c.
Bone Egg Spoons, 4c.
Bone Salt Spoons, 4c.
Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 4c.
Silver Plated Table Spoons, 7c.
Dinner Knives, shear steel blades, 9c.
Silver Plated Table Knives, 12½c.
Table Knives, celluloid handles, 18c.
Table Carvers, fine quality, 75c.
Watches, valuable time keepers, 95c.
Clocks, reliable time keepers, 95c.
Clocks and Watches of all kinds, from 95c to $25.00.
Ladies' Patent Leather Belts, 25c.
Ladies' Silver Mounted Purses, 75c.
Chatelaine Bags, from 35c to 95c each.
Sterling Silver Bracelets, 75c.
Sterling Silver Collar Buttons, 19c.
Sterling Silver Initials, 19c.
Gold Mounted Collar Buttons, 7c.
Gold Plated Rings, 29c.
Ladies' Neck Chains, 95c.

Flannels & Flannelettes.

If what you see on the streets and the persistent talking of the fashion papers has not yet convinced you that flannels and flannelettes are in Fashion's favor, the quantities we show and the quantities we sell surely must.

Fancy Elderdown Flannels, extra heavy, 28 inch, price 24c. Colors are red and black, grey and black, helio and black, and blue and black.
Canadian Striped Flannelettes, 6c, 8c and 19c a yard.
English Striped Flannelettes, in beautiful designs, 12½c, 15c and 19c.
Plain Color Flannelettes, in cream, white, light and dark blue, pink, scarlet, helio, and light green.
Fancy Wrapper Flannelettes, for 10c to 20c a yard.
Shirt Waist Flannels, in leading colors, from 40c to 59c a yard.
Men's Union Shirting Flannels, 25c a yard
Colored Canton Flannels, all shades, 13c a yard.

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

Your Eye for Beauty,

Our Guarantee for Quality.

Pictures Framed at all prices—Etchings, Engravings, Moulding—all Art work.
Goods and work guarantee our promise—Color right; Style right; Price right.

GEO. RICHARD HEASLEY,
2087 St. Catherine Street.
'Phone, 1315 UP. Corner Bleury Street.

CARPET SWEEPERS.

Bissell's "Prize" and "Rapid" cyco-bearings are the very best made. So is the GILROY CURTAIN STRETCHER, the very best in the market, every one in use will more than repay its cost in one season. Wholesale and retail by

L. J. F. SURVEYER, 6 Main Street.

COUTLEE FRERES

THE PUBLIC SAYS
That our advertisements are truthful.
That our tailors are very good.
That our goods are of a superior quality.
That our prices are the lowest.

All these sayings are true because we endeavor to abide by them.

FALL OVERCOATS

A splendid choice. Two special lines, one at $5.00, the other at $9.00. These Overcoats are in Serge and Cheviot.
OVERCOATS to order from $12.00 to $16.00. Lining, finish, cut, all guaranteed.
READY MADE SUITS from $3.50 to $16.00, all sizes, for men, youths and children.
SUITS TO ORDER from $10 00 to $40.00.
Dress Suits, Business Suits, Travelling Suits, Working Suits, Suits of all kinds ready made or to order better and cheaper than elsewhere.
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Trunks, a lot of Rubbers to fit all sizes, etc. We offer a lot of Dress Goods at auction prices. The lot is limited, come quick and make your choice.

We are near the Bonsecours Market.

COUTLEE FRERES, Wholesale and Retail
1516 & 1518 Notre Dame Street.

P.S.—Do you want to buy Dry Goods and Fancy Articles at a very low price? Visit our store, 1389 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

LIBERAL VOTE IN EASTERN ONTARIO

The last vote in the Eastern Counties of Ontario was as follows:—

OTTAWA CITY.

Belcourt.					
Champagne.					
Hutchison					
McVeity.				ETAOIN	
Robinson.				ETAOIN	
Victoria Ward	189	152	246	158	161
Dalhousie Ward	430	253	507	428	286
Wellington Ward	292	299	466	596	403
Central Ward	361	480	512	473	615
St. Georges W'rd	410	429	459	270	470
By Ward	570	379	524	109	340
Ottawa Ward	690	662	619	66	476
	2942	2654	3333	2100	2751

Majority for Hutchison (L) 582
Majority for Belcourt (L) 285

CARLETON.

	Hodgins.	McKellar
Nepean	311	492
North Gower	171	139
Marlborough	237	110
Goulbourne	317	142
March	261	206
Ottawa East	40	39
	1337	1128

Majority for Hodgins (C) 209
Two other Conservative candidates ran, but lost their deposits.

CORNWALL AND STORMONT.

At the general election the vote stood:

Darby Bergin	1838
J. G. Snetsinger	1456
J. G. Adams	1513

Majority for Bergin (C) 325

At the bye-election consequent on Dr. Bergin's death, held December 21, 1896, the vote was as follows:—

	Snetsinger.	Leitch.
Cornwall, East Ward	160	125
Cornwall, Centre Ward	193	242
Cornwall, West Ward	232	245
Finch Township	386	279
Osnabruck Township	473	352
Cornwall Township	620	379
Roxboro Township	472	322
	2536	1944

Majority for Snetsinger (L) 592

DUNDAS.

	Broder.	Fox.	Johnson.
Iroquois	102	3	129
Matilda	539	82	308
Mountain	341	128	275
Morrisburg	152	4	231
Williamsburg	381	77	472
Winchester	365	185	375
Chesterville	52	15	80
	1932	494	1870

Majority for Broder (C) 62

GLENGARRY.

	McLennan.	Wilson.
Alexandria	205	100
Lochiel	482	430
Kenyon	458	404
Lancaster	548	370
Charlotteburg	718	380
Maxville	75	68
	2486	1752

Majority for McLennan (C) 734

PRESCOTT.

	Cloran.	Proulx.	Sabourin
Alfred	80	238	145
No. Plantagenet	112	231	139
So. Plantagenet	95	231	90
Caledonia	126	107	97
W. Hawkesbury	156	100	87
E. Hawkesbury	182	325	173
Hawkesbury Village	155	25	61
Longueuil	81	44	34
L'Original	9	33	76
	996	1334	902

Majority for Proulx (L) 338

RUSSELL.

	Edwards.	Hurtubise.	Wilson.
Osgoode	495	135	244
Cumberland	358	76	243
Russell	187	302	106
Cambridge	214	264	11
Clarence	671	100	50
Rockland	282	48	7
Gloucester	588	298	318
New Edinburgh	133	110	113
Casselman	55	47	1
	2983	1380	1093

Majority for Edwards (L) 1603

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

The Maternity Hospital held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at the home of the Institution, 93 St. Urbain street. Dr. Craik occupied the chair, and there were present amongst others Rev. J. Edgar Hill, Rev. Arthur French, Rev. Mr. McManus, Mrs. Henry Stikeman, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Mrs. Fayette Brown and several others. The reports of the secretary, the treasurer and of Dr. Cameron were exceedingly satisfactory.

The numbers of patients received this year is about the same as last year. The number of married women treated increases every year. No woman leaves the hospital without enquiry as to her future plans. Reference was made to Miss Horne, one of the hospital nurses, who accompanied the second contingent to South Africa.

Mention was made of the new Maternity Hospital to be built. A suitable site is in view and $35,000 is in the bank It is not, however, thought well to begin building until $50,000 is in hand. Lord Strathcona, besides giving $10,000 offered to give another $1,000 if 9 subscribers of $1,000 each could be found. $8,000 has been given.

The annual ball, which was postponed last year, on account of the anxiety connected with war, will be given this year, and is to be an affair of unusual brilliance. The proceeds of the dance will go to the building fund of the new hospital. The treasurer's statement showed a balance of $1,334.04.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Lady Minto; first directress, Mrs. W. R. Miller; second directress, Mrs. Reford; third directress, Miss Stikeman; treasurer, Mrs. F. May, and secretary, Mrs. C. Holt.

Mr. Stikeman complimented the ladies on collecting so much money and spoke in high terms of the hospital. Rev. Arthur French said that after twenty years' experience of its work he had nothing that was not favorable to say of the work of the Maternity Hospital. Its work was the relief of suffering and no case was refused

Votes of thanks to Miss Hall, collector, and to Mrs. W. R. Miller, were passed, as well as resolutions of regret at the deaths of Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. Walter Drake, and Mrs. Howe.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Her Majesty, the Queen, Sir Charles Tupper and hundreds of other celebrities have been supplied with R. S. Williams' pianos. Five thousand of these instruments in use in Montreal. Prices from $250 upwards. Layton Bros. Agents, 144 Peel Street (Dominion Square). N. B. —Send for catalogues.—Advt.

A POPULAR WORKER.

Last Sunday afternoon after Sunday school at Grace Baptist Church, Westmount, Mr. A. E. Tuddenham, was presented with a handsome gift by his class of young ladies. The occasion of the gift was the farewell of Mr. Tuddenham, who after ten years of enjoyable service in the church and school, severed his connection in order to take up the duties of pastor of the East End Baptist Church, beginning to-morrow. Miss Gracie Eaves read a short address and formally made the presentation and Mr. Tuddenham replied in a happy grateful manner. Members of the church friends bade Mr. Tuddenham good bye with good wishes for his success in his new work.

WHERE TO GET A GOOD PIANO FROM A RELIABLE FIRM WHO WILL ACT AS YOUR BANKER

A good many people who have no piano in their homes make the point of saying they cannot afford one. Perhaps they cannot for cash down. But by our system they can. We act as their bankers in each transaction. We put the piano on a strictly cash basis and then give any customer worthy of credit, his own time to pay in, merely charging savings bank interest, 3 per cent for balance unpaid on the piano. Considering that we not only offer these exceptional terms, but also that we are sole agents for the sale of the most famous pianos of the U. S. and Canada, it seems reasonable to say a customer can nowhere else have his own interests served so faithfully as with us. Our warerooms are at 2366 St. Catherine Street, Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.—Advt.

Proclamation

RETURN OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

In order to give additional eclat to the passage through Montreal of the Canadian Soldiers returning from the South African Campaign, the citizens generally are respectfully invited to observe

Saturday Afternoon, the 3rd Instant

as a Civic Holiday, and to decorate their residences and places of business along the line of march, namely, from Bonaventure Station, along Windsor, Peel, Sherbrooke, St. Denis and Craig Streets, to the Drill Hall.

(Signed) RAYMOND PREFONTAINE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 2nd November, 1900.

Public Notice

ELECTION IN EAST WARD

Ald. Gouin has been appointed a member of the Provincial Government. A vacancy has therefore been created in the representation for Seat No. 1 of the East Ward.

Public Notice is hereby given that the nomination of candidates to fill the said vacancy will take place at the City Clerk's Office, at the City Hall, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on the TWELFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1900.

In the event of there being only one candidate nominated, he shall ipso facto be elected, but in the event of there being two or more candidates nominated, a poll shall be granted, to be held on the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1900, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at such places as will be specified in a subsequent notice.

Blank forms of nomination papers, certificates of qualification and of deposit, and any information regarding the formalities which must be observed, may be obtained, on application, at the office of the undersigned.

L. O. DAVID, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 2nd November, 1900.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF JACQUES-CARTIER

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Frederic D. Monk, the candidate in the said Electoral District, appointed as his agent for the election now pending, Mr. C. de Salaberry, Notary, practising and having his office at Montreal, at the New York Life Building, and that Jeremie L. Decarie, Advocate, also candidate in the said Electoral District, appointed as his agent at the said election, Wilfrid Dagenais, Advocate, residing and practising at Montreal aforesaid, at the New York Life Building.

H. SCHETAGUE, Returning Officer.

ST. ANTOINE DIVISION.

Committee Rooms of

MR. ROBT. MACKAY

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Committee Rooms have been opened as follows, where information regarding the elections in this Division will be cheerfully furnished to voters. Anyone desirous of rendering assistance to Mr. Mackay will kindly report either at these Committee Rooms, or at headquarters, the Reform Club, 30 University Street:

No. 1—396 St. James Street, Onesieme Soulier, Chairman, Tel. Main 2813.
No. 2—160 St. Antoine Street, F. Sauvageau, Chairman, Tel. Main 2207.
No. 3—2165 Notre Dame Street, C. P. Chagnon, Chairman, Tel. Main 2715.
No. 4—2502 Notre Dame Street, Tel. Main 1826.
No. 5—2617 Notre Dame Street, Geo. Maybury, Chairman. Tel. Main 2615.
No. 6—1088 St. James Street, Phillias Vanier, Chairman. Tel. Up 2637.
No. 7—1303 St. James Street, Alderman Lebeuf, Chairman. Tel. Up 2648.
No. 8—234 St. Antoine Street, J. C. McDiarmid, Chairman. Tel. Up 2638.
No. 9—2639 St. Catherine Street, F. W. Hibbard, Chairman. Tel. Up 2640.
No. 10—2503 St. Catherine Street, Peter Lyall, Chairman. Tel. Up 2646.
No. 11—30 University Street, F. C. A. McIndoe, Chairman. Tel. Up 1123.
No. 12—50 City Councillor Street, H. W. Raphael, Chairman. Tel. Up 2639.

Friends of Mr. Robt. Bickerdike, the Liberal Candidate in St Lawrence Division, who are desirous of volunteering their services on Election Day, or who wish to place vehicles at the disposal of the Committee, will please communicate, without delay, with the General Secretary, 140 St. Lawrence Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Society and Musical Event.

Grand Pianoforte Recital
—BY—
FREIDHEIM
The Renowned Russian Pianist.
Under the distinguished patronage of Lord and Lady Strathcona.
WINDSOR HALL, Nov. 15.
Prices—$1.50, $1.00 and 50c.
Plan at Shaw's Music Store.

Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts
Notice to Exhibitors and Purchasers
Those calling for their Exhibits in the several Sections are requested to do so on the appointed days, as follows:
Monday afternoon, E, Fans and Miniatures, G, Baskets; Tuesday afternoon, D, Books, Leather Work, B, Wood and Metal Work; Wednesday afternoon, A, Needlework, Laces, etc.; Thursday afternoon, F, Designs and Illustrations; Friday afternoon, C, Ceramics and Pottery. By order of Committee.

Don't Forget the
Old Brewery Mission Anniversary
—AND—
S. H. HADLEY.
MISSION HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
SUNDAY AFTERNOON St. James Methodist Church, at 4.15.
Knox Presbyterian, SUNDAY EVENING at 7, and Dominion Square Methodist, MONDAY EVENING at 8. Collections in aid of Mission.

MAISONNEUVE.
MAYOR
RAYMOND PREFONTAINE
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Candidate
HAS OPENED TWO
COMMITTEE ROOMS
FOR THE
ENGLISH ELECTORS
—AT—
Cochrane's Auditorium,
CORNER DULUTH and ST. URBAIN, AND 390 MOUNT ROYAL, (Near St. Denis.)
The English Electors are invited to apply to the above Committee Rooms for information.

To the Electors of
St. Antoine Division.

Gentlemen,—Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal electors of the Division to be their candidate for election to the House of Commons, it would be my desire to meet each of you personally — but owing to the short time between now and election day this is impossible. I therefore, in this way, solicit your vote and support.

I present myself to you as a representative of the Commercial and Manufacturing interests of this city—interests with which I have long been identified, and which I believe should bear their share in shaping the policy of Parliament during the next five years.

If elected, I shall give a hearty support to the Liberal party and its distinguished leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I am in full sympathy with the general policy of the Government, a policy which, for the last four years, has given to all sections of the country, and all classes of our population, without exception, peace and plenty—has increased our trade by $142,000,000 — has made our manufacturers prosperous—and has, by means of the British preference, secured a market for our agricultural products to an extent never known before. The tariff policy of the Government, while reforming many abuses, has carefully conserved the great manufacturing industries of the country, the prosperity of which, under Liberal rule, is a most striking proof of the falsity of the Conservative predictions in 1896, and demonstrates that the manufacturing interests may have every confidence in the policy of the Liberal party.

I am confident that the country is fully satisfied with the policy which has brought about these favorable conditions, and will return to Parliament a majority of representatives to support the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The work now in progress in connection with the improvement of the Harbor of Montreal is due to the action of the Laurier Government. As chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, I have taken a deep interest in this undertaking, which means so much to Montreal and to the Dominion. If elected, I hope to be in a still better position to further this important work, and to assist in making the port of Montreal a free one.

I have lived in this Division for forty-five years, and my material interests are largely bound up in the prosperity of this city.

I can promise that, if elected, I will give my earnest attention to the duties of the position, and will especially devote myself, to the best of my ability, to promoting the commercial and manufacturing interests of the City of Montreal and the Division of St. Antoine.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT MACKAY.

Montreal, Oct. 30.

Friends of Mr. Robt. Mackay, Liberal Candidate in St. Antoine Division who are desirous of volunteering their services on election day, or who wish to place vehicles at the disposal of the Committee, will please communicate without delay, with the Executive Committee, 30 University Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THIS WEEK
Every Evening except Wednesday, Matinees Mon., Wed. and Sat., 2.15
Evenings doors open 7.30. Curtain rises 8.15.
JOHN A. GROSEE'S STOCK CO presenting Arthur W. Pinero's Great Comedy Success,
THE MAGISTRATE
Extra—Earl Gulick—Extra
The American Nightingale, has been retained at great expense, and will sing at every performance except Sat. eve. No increase in prices. MATINEES, 10c, 25c. NIGHTS, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Next Week—MEN AND WOMEN.

HER MAJESTY'S TO-MORROW
And every SUNDAY at 3.30 and 8.30 p.m.
Sunday Sacred Concerts
ARTISTS—Miss ELLA WALKER, Mr. N. E. DAIGNAULT and Mr. JOSEPH SAUCIER
Same prices afternoon and evening 10 & 25c.

ART ASSOCIATION...
.....PHILLIPS SQUARE
Art Association Classes.
PAINTING CLASS.
A Painting Class (from the Draped Model) will be held on Wednesday and Friday Afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock, commencing November 2nd. Fees, $6.00 per month.
ELEMENTARY DRAWING CLASS
The Elementary Drawing Class will commence November 1st, and will be held on Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. Fees, $1.00 per month.

Zion Church Guild
GRAND CONCERT
Monday Evening, Nov. 5th,
In the Lecture Hall of the Church, corner of Mance and Milton Streets.
The following artists will take part:
Miss Marie Hollinshead .....Soprano
Miss Emma Elliott .....Soprano
Mrs. Jean Harvey .....Contralto
Miss Maud Soule .....Pianist
Mr. Robert Crawford .....Basso
Mr. Edmund Crompton .....Elocutionist
Splendid programme. Silver collection.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES
—ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED—
EDWIN COX & CO. 116 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY THIS WEEK
Matinee Saturday.
MR. WM. A. BRADY'S magnificent production
'WAY DOWN EAST!
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Coming November 5.—THE CHRISTIAN.

ACADEMY, "THE CHRISTIAN."
Week beginning Mon., Nov. 5.
SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY
(Election Day)
Complete returns of the election via special wire Wednesday Night.
Regular Matinee Saturday.
LIEBLER & CO.'S
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Splendid Production of HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY
As presented for 175 Nights in New York and 110 Nights in Boston.
50—People on the Stage—50
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.

THEATRE ROYAL Every afternoon and evening
THIS WEEK, Oct. 29
REMEMBER THE MAINE
Lincoln J. Carter's American Naval Drama, startling in its realism and novel in its construction. Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.
Next the Imperial Extravaganza.

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

H. L. PUTNAM,
REAL ESTATE,
MORTGAGE LOANS, VALUATIONS,
TEMPLE BUILDING.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

—OF—

J. L. DECARIE

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

—FOR—

Jacques Cartier

ROOM 6 & 7,
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING
MONTREAL.

BELL TELEPHONE.....MAIN 811

All electors now resident in the County who had left since 1898 are kindly requested to send their names and address to the Central Committee, where they will see the General List and obtain all the information required.

GRAND

Contradictory Meeting!

QUEEN'S PARK CLUB HOUSE

VERDUN,

TO-NIGHT, at Eight o'clock

Both parties will be represented. All who are interested in Good Government are urged to hear the Popular Candidate,

J. L. DECARIE.

ALL YOUNG MEN REQUIRE

Trousers

That are Correct in Pattern and Perfect in fit. We have devoted special attention to these points and ask you to place a trial order for a pain of our $4.00 made-to-measure Trousers.

Robert Seath & Sons,
Trouser Makers, 1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

SIR WILFRID SPOKE AT TWO MEETINGS

Enthusiastic Demonstration at St. Clet and Valleyfield—Liberals Confident of Capturing Beauharnois.

Valleyfield, Que., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed large meetings at St. Clet, in the County of Soulanges, this afternoon, and here in the County of Beauharnois, to-night. The Prime Minister's reception in this flourishing town was particularly enthusiastic. The Palace Theatre, where the speech-making took place, was crowded in every part. All but a few seats had been removed in order to increase the accommodation, but notwithstanding this, numbers were unable to gain admission. The meeting was not by any means confined to the citizens of Valleyfield, the other polling districts in the constituency being all represented. Messrs. Deslauriers and Montcalm, Mayors respectively of Beauharnois and St. Louis de Gonzague, were chosen as joint chairmen, after which addresses were presented to Sir Wilfrid by Dr. Lefebvre, on behalf of the French citizens of the county, and Mr. Robb, representing the English minority.

Mr. Robb's address acknowledged the liberality of the French-Canadian supporters of Sir Wilfrid in giving practical evidence of the effect of the Prime Minister's teaching in selecting as their standard bearer one whose race and creed differed from theirs. After the reading of the addresses little Miss Robb and Miss Hughe Langevin presented Sir Wilfrid Laurier with bouquets of roses and chrysanthemums, which were gallantly acknowledged.

Sir Wilfrid's speech was on the same lines as those already delivered by him. Notwithstanding the heavy strain which he is enduring at present, he was in splendid form and made his points with vigor and effect. He expressed his conviction that on the 7th of November the name of Beauharnois would be added to the long list of counties marshalled under the banners of the Liberal party. The people's cause had not triumphed in Beauharnois in 1896 but that had been owing to the tactics of the Conservatives, who had persuaded the workmen that the victory of the Liberals would mean the ruin of the industries of the country. Many an old Liberal had then voted for his party with many misgivings, but now all that was changed. With reference to the Manitoba school question, Sir Wilfrid once more challenged Mr. Bergeron to repeat on the floor of the House of Commons, in the hearing of the whole country, the appeals which he was now making for the purpose of obtaining the support of the French-Canadian electors. If the Manitoba school question was not settled, why had not Mr. Bergeron brought the matter up in Parliament? Sir Charles Tupper had declared the question settled. Was Mr. Bergeron at variance with his leader?

In the course of a brief address in English, Sir Wilfrid related the circumstances under which he, a French-Canadian and a Catholic, had been called to the head of the Liberal party of Canada. "My friends in the House of Commons," said he, "did the very same thing the Liberals of Beauharnois have done in selecting a member of the minority as their standard bearer. I am glad and proud to find that in this County of Beauharnois, where the majority is largely French and Roman Catholic, the same principle is followed and the same liberal doctrines, which know no race and no creed, and a candidate has been selected who belongs to the minority, an English-speaking gentleman and a Protestant."

Mr. Loy, the candidate, made an excellent speech in French and afterwards in English. "On the 7th of November," he said, "the people of the Dominion will learn that French-Canadians make no racial distinctions, and that they pledge every man on his merits."

In the course of an able address Mr. Achille Bergevin referred to the progress of the town of Valleyfield since 1895. The Cotton Company had issued an additional million dollars' worth of stock at par to the shareholders, and yet its shares were quoted at fifty and sixty per cent. premium. The population of Valleyfield had nearly doubled, and its property values had increased by a million and a half.

THE ST. CLET MEETING.

Coteau Landing, Que., Nov. 3.—(Special.)—A large meeting of some 3,000 electors of Soulanges and Vaudreuil was held yesterday afternoon at St. Clet. Sir Wilfrid, on his arrival, was the object of a great ovation, and was presented with an address, which was read by Mr. H. S. Harwood, the ex-member for Vaudreuil. Mayor Farant, of St. Clet, presided over the meeting. Mr. Bourbonnais, candidate in Soulanges, presented the Premier to the meeting, who received him with the utmost enthusiasm. Sir Wilfrid made an eloquent speech, and was followed by Messrs. Harwood and Bourbonnais.

The Conservatives, not pleased at seeing the Premier enter the county, had called a meeting at Coteau Station for the same day and hour, but in spite of notices posted on every church door the day before and handbills scattered through the county, only 250 people turned up to hear Mr. Bergeron. That gentleman arrived about half-past three and left at four, after making one of his well-known speeches. Mr. Bergeron does not like to leave Beauharnois longer than he can help, having such a fear of his opponent there.

Mr. Arcade Bissonette, Conservative candidate in Soulanges, asked the crowd to wait to see the Premier pass on his way to Valleyfield about six o'clock. As Sir Wilfrid was taking the train the crowd cried "Hurrah for Bissonette. Hurrah for Bissonette." Such is the politeness and good-breeding of the Conservatives of Soulanges.

There is little doubt that Dr. Bourbonnais will be elected by a large majority in Soulanges, and that Mr. Harwood will increase his majority of 500 in Vaudreuil.

DISUNION IS NOW COMPLETE

The Schism in Melville Church Results in Erection of New Congregation.

The disunion of the two elements in Melville Presbyterian Church was finally effected last evening, when the faction that objected to the ministration of Rev. T. W. Winfield was formed into a separate congregation. Two hundred letters were granted to members of the former church so disaffected, of whom twenty intended to join other churches and 180 asked leave to form a new congregation. Permission was granted by the presbytery, which convened for the purpose of considering the matter last evening. Upon suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Mackay, the Rev. Prof. James Ross, D.D., was appointed moderator of the session of the new congregation, and the Rev. E. Scott and Messrs. Walter Paul and John Ogilvie assessors in the interim before the congregation can be formally organized. Rev. Prof. Ross will conduct the services for the new congregation in the old church for a month at least. As Mr. Winfield's section retains the name of Melville for the church which it has erected on Western Avenue, the newly-formed congregation will meet on Wednesday, November 19th, to elect officers and trustees, etc., and choose a name for themselves. The Rev. J. A. Duclos, of Valleyfield, was moderator, the Rev. James Patterson, of Montreal, was clerk, and there were also present the Revs. Principal MacVicar, Professors Scrimger and Ross, A. J. Mowatt, E. Scott, Dr. Mackay, M. S. Oxley, Dr. Campbell, J. Fleck, T. A. Winfield, and W. L. Reid, and Elders James Rogers, Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, A. C. Hutchison and Carter. Several possible selections have been mentioned, among these being the Rev. A. B. Winchester of Vancouver and the Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, formerly of St. Matthews in this city, but latterly principal of the Ladies' College at Brantford. The first-mentioned, however, has just received a unanimous call to Knox Church, Toronto, one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in that city, a fact which will put him out of the running in that direction.

MELVILLE CHURCH'S NEW CHAPEL

On the eastern side of Westmount Park there is now nearing completion a handsome church building, which will be occupied tomorrow for the first time by the congregation which recently left the old Melville Church. As is well known, they retain that name, while the seceders remain in the old building. The new Melville Church is a small but attractive building, picturequely situated. Outwardly it partakes largely in appearance of an Anglican chapel, being Gothic in architecture. The material used in its construction is brick with sandstone trimmings. There is in the centre a square tower, with a pyramidal coping. The auditorium is designed to seat 450, and the plastered walls are relieved by oaken girders. The pulpit and pews are to be in polished chestnut. At the rear, over the main entrance, is a choir loft. A basement extends under the entire building, and contains the Sunday school and vestry. The total cost will be in the neighborhood of $15,000. Rev. T. W. Winfield preached his farewell sermon in the old church last Sunday. Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, without doubt one of the most polished and finished speakers in Canada, will preach the initial discourse on the coming Sunday. The church building is not absolutley completed—only sufficiently so to permit of its occupation; there is still two weeks' work to be done.

REV. T. W. WINFIELD.

Pastor of Melville Church.

HARD TO PLEASE CONSERVATIVES

Postponement of Nipissing Election Had Been Clamored for by the Mail.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—The postponement of the election in Nipissing has furnished another illustration of the recklessness with which the Government is attacked by a portion of the Conservative press for imaginary wrongdoing. On the 27th of October the following article appeared in the columns of the Mail and Empire:—

"The date selected for the election (in Nipissing) is very unsatisfactory to both parties as far as this district is concerned, both by reason of the time of year and on account of the voters' list which will be used. Numbers of men are going into the shanties these days and the roads will be so bad by November 7 that it will be impossible for them to get out, and, in addition to this, the date fixed for the contest is just in the middle of the deer-hunting season, which always takes a number of men into the bush every fall.

"We have two sets of voters' lists in these districts, one being the usual lists prepared in organized municipalities and the other being made by the sheriff in the unorganized townships. The last lists prepared by the sheriff were made in 1898, so we will have 1898 lists in the unorganized and 1899 in the organized. A number of settlers have arrived in the unorganized portion of the district during the past two years and the usage of the 1898 lists will mean the disfranchisement of over 500 voters. Another unexplained mystery is why the county towns in the district are not allowed to have a registration, the same as other county towns, but such is the law, and as a consequence a number of young men who have been here for over a year cannot vote, because their names are not on the list for 1899."

The difficulty arising from the absence of an up-to-date list in the unorganized townships had, prior to that time, come to the attention of Sheriff H. C. Varin, who had communicated with the Department of State at Ottawa. As a result of the correspondence, on the same day upon which the article referred to above appeared in the Mail and Empire, the following notice was served upon Mr. J. M. McNamara, secretary of the Conservative Association for Nipissing:—

"North Bay, Oct. 27, 1900.

"Dear Sir,—By official letter directed to me, as sheriff of the district of Nipissing, I have been authorized by His Excellency-in-Council to adopt and give effect to the voters' list for 1900 in the unorganized territory for the electoral district of Nipissing, and use said list for the coming Federal election. Remaining yours obediently,

"H. C. VARIN,
"Sheriff of Nipissing."

The election having been postponed and the source for the complaints contained in the Mail and Empire article having been removed, the Conservative press is now protesting against the postponement and insinuating that some improper motive actuated the Government in directing a postponement. It is truly a difficult matter to please some politicians and newspapers.

MOUNT MORIAH MASONIC LODGE.

The regular communication of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 38, A.F. & A.M., Q.R., at the Masonic Temple, last evening, was one of unusual interest. Not only was it the occasion of an official visit by R.W. Bro. H. R. Brophy, D.D.G.M., but handsome jewels were presented to fourteen members of the lodge who had a continuous membership of twenty-five years or more. The District Deputy Grand Master, who was accompanied by R.W. Bro. W. Paterson, P.D.D.G.M.; R.W. Bro. J. Beamish Saul, P.D.D.G.M.; V.W. Bro. G. C. Brown and W. Bros. H. Hurst, Alex. Strachan, Wm. Scale, N. L. Bonneau, R. Booth, jr., Fred. Clark, T. D. McRobie, and George Tait, received a cordial welcome. Following were the recipients of the jewels, nine being present to personally receive them: M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, R. W. Bro. John McLean, R. W. Bro. Guy R. Dewar, R. W. Bro. A. G. Adams, W. Bro. J. J. Reed, W. Bro. P. B. Martin, W. Bro. Wm. McKenzie, and Bros. James Reid, James Snowdon, D. Dale, Capt. Wm. Mann (of the Fire Brigade), John Morrison, R. A. Miller and T. R. McArthur.

The D.D.G.M. made the presentation to all, except Col. Stevenson (who had to leave early), and in his address at the social gathering held afterwards, reviewed the history of medals given for advancement in science, meritorious conduct to the State, and valor in battle, going back as far as 700 B.C., and congratulated the recipients of the jewels that evening. A continuous membership of 25 years or more certainly marked an important milestone in their masonic life. The officers of the lodge were also complimented on the excellence of their work. W. Bro. J. J. Reed proposed a toast to the visiting brethren, and among those who responded were R. W. Bro. W. Paterson and J. Beamish Saul, both of whom cordially endorsed the remarks of the D.D.G.M. Toasts were also drunk to the recipents of the jewels and to Mount Moriah Lodge.

W. Bro. Dr. Henderson, I.P.M., presided, and during the evening the following telegram was read from W. Bro. Charles Austin, who is now in Norrid, Montana: "Hearty congratulations to recipients of jewels; regret absence."

THE NEW ELEVATOR.

Surveyors are now at work staking out the locations for the groups of piles that are to be driven into the foundation of the new elevator and storage warehouse for the Conners Syndicate at Windmill Point.

The piles are to be supplied by Messrs. J. & B. Grier and the Shearer & Brown Company, and delivery will commence next week. The driving of the piles will also begin next week.

The syndicate has found it impossible to meet local people on satisfactory terms, and so they will bring the driving outfits from elsewhere. When the driving commences it is expected that it will proceed at a rapid rate.

CHINAMEN PAY UP.

From the Chinese laundrymen who were recently condemned to pay a fine of $20 each for not taking out their license the sum of $300 has so far been collected in the Recorder's office.

The bailiffs of the court were instructed yesterday to collect the judgments from all who had not already paid, and commit the defendants to prison, if they were not ready to pay then and there. Out of thirteen laundrymen visited, in the forenoon, not one declared himself unable to pay, and consequently no prisoner was conducted to jail. The bailiffs were told that a large number of others would pay today.

DEATH OF MRS. J. G. LEWIS.

Mrs. Alice de Salaberry, wife of Mr. James G. Lewis, and daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel de Salaberry, died yesterday afternoon after a few hours' illness at her home, 46 Shuter Street.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

At the second recital of sacred music in the Church of St. James the Apostle, on Wednesday, 14th instant, Mr. Horace W. Reyner will play some fine organ solos.

FIELD BATTERY PRIZES AWARDED

Last Night at the Drill Hall by Miss Costigan—The Names of the Winners.

Last night, at the Drill Hall, the prizes of the Third Field Battery were distributed by Miss Costigan, sister of Major Costigan, of the Battery, who is in South Africa. Professor Capper, of McGill, addressed the men and visitors and called up the winners of prizes to receive them from Miss Costigan, Captain Stephen, Lieut. Reford, Hon. G. W. Stephens, Col. Stevenson, ex-commander of the Field Battery, Major Lydon, Miss Stephens and Miss Boyd were on the platform. After the prizes had been given there was a dance and a good time generally. Corpl. Nickle was president of the arranging committee and Sergt. Bell secretary. Sergeant-majors from other corps attended, and Private Nickle, 1st R.O.R., who went through Paardeberg untouched, took enteric, and was shot while lying in a hospital tent, was also present.

The prize-winners are:—Tilting ring, Sergt.-Major Porteous, Sergeant Johnson; bareback wrestling, three men a side, Sergt. Johnson and Bombardier Temple; 100 yards, backwards, blindfold, Gunner Cameron, Gunner Peard; mounted tug of war, four men a side, Sergt. Johnson, Bombardier Temple, Drivers Forbes and Rice; 100 yards, Corpl. Strachan, Gunner Bristow; boys' race, R. Sullivan, Edward Sennatt, John Porteous, Hector Porteous; quarter mile in uniform, Bombardier Bellingham, Gunner Cameron; tug of war, right half battery; 200 yards obstacle, Corpl. Strachan, Corpl. Nickle; running broad jump, Gunner Bristow, Gunner Cameron; hurdle race on horseback, Sergt. Murphy, Rider Atkinson, Major Porteous; 100 yards sack race, Corpl. Strachan, Bombardier Bellingham; driving and firing competition, Sergt. Kemp's subdivision; best turned out set of harness, Drivers Forbes and Morrison.

A BRANDON TORY OUT FOR SIFTON

Brandon, Nov. 3.—(Special.) — Mr. Joseph Gay, a resident of Brandon, has written a letter to the Sun, in which he declares his intention of supporting Mr. Sifton in the forthcoming election. Mr. Gay has been a staunch Conservative all his life, never having polled a Liberal vote. He supports the Liberal Government on the strength of its record and the fact that the Conservatives have disgraced themselves by breaking pledges, and made themselves a laughing stock by internal bickerings.

The Brandon Sun announced last night that Mr. Sifton has assured several Brandon gentlemen interested that in the event of the Laurier Government being sustained he will introduce at the coming session a bill presenting to each member of the Canadian contingents sent to South Africa the rifle he carried through the campaign. This measure will be appreciated by returning volunteers and their relatives.

Mr Sifton addressed a meeting on Wednesday evening at Nesbitt, on the Glenboro branch. The attendance was very large and the meeting most enthusiastic for Mr. Sifton. Thursday evening Mr. Sifton addressed a gathering of his supporters in the central committee rooms. Mr. Sifton gave an encouraging report from different portions of the constituency, winding up with a short talk on effective organization. The Minister goes into Macdonald's constituency to speak for Dr. Rutherford on Monday.

AT THE BALMORAL HOTEL.

E. J. McLelland, Three Rivers; Thos. Ross Hawkesbury; W. C. Conlay, Toronto; R. G. Plawn, Sherbrooke; Jos. McIntosh, Toronto; Geo. Knox, Jas. Horn, Dunedin New Zealand; Jas. Handy and wife, Ottawa; Bernard McNery, Red Cloud, Neb.; W. G. Denis and wife, New York; T. S. Jones, Toronto; Cecil Magnus, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Lavallee, Valleyfield; Robt. Home, Toronto; Harry C. Lyons, New York.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, will preach the sermon in St. James Cathedral to-morrow, at high mass, 11 o'clock.

LAURIE ENGINE CO.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SHAFTING,
DODGE PULLEYS,
HANGERS,
TWIST DRILLS,
SET and CAP SCREWS,
STOCKS and DIES,
EMERY WHEELS,
FANS and BLOWERS, all sizes in stock.
ENGINES and BOILERS,
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
MACHINE TOOLS.

321 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS JOBBING JEWeller. Apply at once to Miller & Brenner, 118 Mansfield street.

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Pianos, Organs and Aœlians, 1676 Notre Dame St.

Perfect Confidence

When you place an order for a Suit or Overcoat with me you may be perfectly confident that for style, fit, finish and material you will get the best.
I make satisfactory clothes.

J. ROSENTHAL, The Young Men's Popular Tailor and Outfitter, 179 St. Antoine St. Bell Tel. Main 3259.

THE SOLDIERS RETURN

Many of the Brave Boys who have just returned from South Africa can testify to the sterling qualities and strengthening effects of . . .

OXOL
FLUID BEEF

Every Contingent Took a Supply of OXOL.

The Commanders OF THE Empire.

Something new in BUSTS of the British Generals in South Africa. . . . . .
LORD ROBERTS, GENERALS—WHITE, BADEN-POWELL, FRENCH and BULLER. Only 50c each.
Also something new in PIPE RACKS of all the above, only $1.50 each. . . . . .
The Best Souvenirs of the War. For Sale Only by
G. W. CLARKE & CO.,
2270 St. Catherine Street.

Where to Get a Good Piano!
From a Reliable Firm
Who Will Act as Your Bankers.

A good many people who have no piano in their homes make the point of saying they cannot afford one. Perhaps they cannot for cash down. But by our system they can. We act as their bankers in each transaction. We put the piano on a strictly cash basis, and then give any customer worthy of credit his own time to pay in, merely charging savings bank interest, 3 per cent., for balance unpaid on the piano. Considering that we not only offer these exceptional terms, but also that we are sole agents for the sale of the most famous pianos of the United States and Canada, it seems reasonable to say a customer can nowhere else have his own interests served so faithfully as with us. Our warerooms are at 2366 St. Catherine Street.

Lindsay Nordheimer Co
PIANOS

Point St. Charles.

Rev. Melvin Taylor arrived home this morning from a visit to Lachute.

The James Shearer Lumber Company have moved into their new set of offices on Shearer Street.

Mr. A. Watt, of Congregation Street, was called home to Hanesbury last night owing to the serious illness of his father.

Rev. F. O'Meara, of St. Gabriel Church, who has been confined to his house for the last ten days, is able to be out again.

President Powell, of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, arrived home yesterday from a pleasant holiday trip to New York.

Mr. W. Scott, of Knox Street, has left for Baltimore, where he intends studying for the ministry.

Miss Selass and Miss Shavers, of Iroquois, Ont., are on a visit to Mrs. Robinson, 410 Magdalen Street.

Mr. J. A. Nolan has returned to town after an extensive tour through the west. He visited Winnipeg, Calgary, going as far as the Coast.

The Canada Paint Company Cricket Club held a most enjoyable concert and social in Fraternity Hall last evening. Over sixty couple remained for the dance.

A pretty little wedding took place on Tuesday morning at St. Gabriel Church, when Mr. D. O. Smith was married to Miss E. Gahan. There was a large number of friends present. Rev. T. McDonald officiated.

The annual church parade of the Lorne Lodge, L.O.L., will take place to-morrow afternoon to Centenary Methodist Church. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend. The parade will leave the St. Charles Club rooms at 3.45 p.m.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Boating Club was held last evening at the P.A.A.A. Hall. The treasurer's report was read and showed that financially as well as in every other way the season had been a most successful one.

Quite a number of the members of the P.A.A.A. will attend the St.M.A.A.A. athletic entertainment at Maisonneuve this evening. A couple of their members are taking part in the boxing contests, and they are all anxious to see them win.

The work on the new St. Charles Church is being rapidly pushed forward. The contractors, Boileau Freres, hope to have the exterior completed before the 1st of December. When open for service the church will have cost over $150,000.

Mr. J. Ryan, the G.T.R. conductor, gave his second and final lecture last evening in the Grand Trunk Library and Scientific Institute Hall. His subject, "Planetary Motion as Taken from the Works of Popular Masters," proved even more interesting than those already reated, and was much enjoyed by the large audience present.

Miss Mena Hamilton, of 437 Magdalen Street, has been the lucky winner of the Lansdowne prize, offered by the Railroad Y.M.C.A. to the lady who would sell the most tickets for their annual concert. The competition was very keen, Miss Hamilton only winning by a few tickets. The prize was a valuable Bible from the Y.M.C.A. convention in Philadelphia.

A painful accident occurred yesterday at the Grand Trunk crossing at St. Etienne Street. Campbell Ahern, of Lennie Street, Victoriatown, was on his way to school, and when in the act of running past a pilot engine, slipped and fell on the track. Before he could get out of the road, or the engine stopped, the front wheel had passed over his left foot just above the ankle. He was taken to the General Hospital at once. At a late hour yesterday afternoon the doctors thought amputation would be necessary.

Another Point St. Charles man who arrives home to-day from South Africa is Mr. R. G. D. McLean, of 869 Wellington Street. Mr. McLean is one of the most popular young men in the Point and is sure to receive a warm welcome. He is one of the most prominent members of the Boating Club, and during the coming week the club intends giving a smoker in his honor.

The officers of the Royal Canadian Humane Society have unanimously voted medals of the society to Charles McQueenie and Jean Baptiste Masse, both of the Point, for saving the life of a woman who jumped into the canal last October. As will be remembered, McQueenie and Masse were crossing Wellington Bridge when they saw the woman jump into the water some distance up the bank. Hurrying to the spot they immediately jumped in after her, and only after a hard struggle succeeded in brinzing her to the bank. The presentation of the medals will likely take place in public.

The annual supper of the Sunday school teachers of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church took place last evening in the lecture hall. Over seventy covers were laid, and at the close of the evening the event was pronounced the most successful ever held. Among those present were some of the most prominent ladies and gentlemen of the Point—Mr. Stewart Cuthbert, superintendent; R. A. Murgee, J. C. Mace, Misses Law, Fraser, Badantyne, Fleet, Thompson, Glass, Buchanan, and Messrs. D. Shannon, J. Anderson, A. Henry, and others. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie was also present and contributed largely to the success of the evening.

DISTORTED THE FACTS

The Gazette said recently: "Wm. Thomson & Co., great political friends of Mr. Blair, are showing a telegram to day that the Head Line will send two steamers in December and two in January to load grain from the West, which will reach St. John over the Canada Atlantic and Intercolonial. Our of six steamers nemes here the Head Line only carried away 22,000 bushels of wheat out of total exports of nearly three million bushels, and out of total exports to the value of over ten million dollars the Head Line share was but $86,000."

The Montreal representatives of the Head Line state that the figures in the foregoing are very far from the truth. The Head Line last year carried 506,000 bushels of grain, the value of which was $500,000 instead of $86,000, as stated in the Gazette.

BROCKVILLE'S BIG DAY.

Brockville, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—To-day will be a great day in Brockville. Besides the big football match between Brockville adn Montreal there will be a monster demonstration to welcome Private Hogan and Coons home from South Africa, and another big political demonstration in honor of Sir Richard Cartwright, ho will speak at a Liberal rally in the evening. It is expected that Hogan and Coons will reach Montreal in time to come on to Brockville on the football special with the crowd from Montreal. On their arrival here they will be met by the 41st Regiment and citizens, when addresses will be presented.

Sir Richard Cartwright will arrive from the West about the same time. A monster procession of soldiers, footballers, and citizens will be formed and march to the football grounds, Sir Richard Cartwright will throw the ball into the field as a signal for the boys to line up for play. The town is being decorated for this occasion, and it will be one of the hottest times ever seen in the old town.

The football boys generally are in splendid shape, although it is possible one or two juniors maye be put on to fill up.

ZION CHURCH CONCERT.—A grand concert is to be given on Monday night under the auspices of Zion Church Guild. A very attractive programme has been prepared. Miss Hollinshead will sing an entirely new song. Miss Emma Elliott, Mrs. Jean Harvey, Mr. Robt. Crawford will also sing. Mr. E. Crompton will recite, and Miss Maude Soule will give selections on the piano.

FRANCE HAS DISPLEASED THE VATICAN.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Courier du Soir, which is often inspired, announces that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech at Toulouse last Sunday, in the course of which he alluded to measures contemplated by the Government against religious congregations, has made a bad impression at the Vatican, and that the Pope has instructed the papal nuncio in Paris to modify his conciliatory attitude towards the Government.

FRIEDHAM AT WINDSOR HALL.

The power of Friedham as an interpreter of Chopin is such, to use the words of one critic, that "the piano actually seems to talk, and before the Chopin numbers are completed the average musician will hardly konw whether he has been talking to some conversationalist or whether he has just been soliloquising." The programme of Friedham for the 15th, in Windsor Hall, when he gives his recital, includes special selections of Chopin.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

will leave Windsor Street Station, Montreal, at 9.05 a.m. on Wednesday, November 7th, returning will leave Ste. Anne's at 10.55 a.m., same day.—adv.

ADVISORY CONFERENCE

Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, returned to the city yesterday from Chicago, where he attended a conference of the advisory committee of the Western Immigrant Bureau at which the differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the United States carriers with reference to the handling of immigrant traffic from the Atlantic seaboard for the West was under consideration. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific claim something like $115,000 and a certain percentage of the immigrant business originating in New York, that amount being due as the outcome of a rate war which it is declared was brought about a few years ago by the failure of the other lines to maintain the immigrant agreement.

Mr. Kerr had nothing to say upon his return from Chicago as to the progress made by the deliberations of the committee on the subject.

TRADE MARKS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The Berliner Tageblatt charges that United States Consul General Mason, in the course of a special report made to Washington, in which he asserted that German manufacturers and importers often fraudulently used American trade marks, was guilty of misrepresenting the facts.

"All that American merchants have to do who export to Germany," it says, "is to get their trade marks registered here at an expense of 20 marks in each case, which is precisely what German merchants do to protect themselves against fraudulent practices."

The paper adds a hope that the projected German-American commercial treaty will also provide better mutual protection for patents and trade marks.

STILLWELL'S "NEVER CLOSE" DINING ROOMS, CRAIG ST., NEAR VICTORIA SQUARE.

It matters nothing to us who wins this political fight, but it concerns us much that people attend the meetings, get excited, and often go home excited, simply because they are hungry—See point? Have a lunch after the speeches.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Adolphe Trudeau, printer, of 223 Amherst Street, died suddenly last night. He was 47 years old.

THE AUER LIGHT.

1682 Notre Dame.

ANOTHER OPINION...

393 GUY STREET,
Montreal, 9th April, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 Notre Dame St.

Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that I have had in use in my house, for the past year, five of the Auer lights, and that they give every satisfaction and effect a large saving in the consumption of gas. At the same time, I wish to add that at any time your company has been called on to renew mantles, etc., the attention has been prompt and satisfactory.

Yours truly,
(Signed.) C. R. CHRISTIE.

Lights Put Up On Trial Free of Charge.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO LET—FINE DOUBLE ROOM, NEWLY furnished; terms moderate; also cutting lessons by the new Taylor system. 49 Berthelet street. 264

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, one back parlor on first floor; suitable for two ladies; also single room on bath flat; hot or cold water; fine locality; very central. 50a City Councillors. 264

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM ON bath flat; hot and cold water, and all conveniences; price $10 per month. 36 Cathcart street. 264

BOARD AND ROOMS—PRIVATE BOARD and rooms; also table; very fine family, and in a delightful locality. 225 St. Urbain street. 264

FURNISHED ROOMS—IN PRIVATE English family, near Sherbrooks. 316 St. Urbain street. 264

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED MUSIC teacher, pupils for piano; terms moderate. 21½ Berthelet street. 264

WANTED—MEN WANTED TO SELL OUR goods; separate districts allotted; good men can make money; permanent employment. Apply W. W. Williams & Son, Morrisburg, Ont. 264

Churches

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday School lesson for Sunday, November 11, is on the Rich Man and Lazarus. Luke 16, 19-31. Read from the sixteenth chapter of Luke, nineteenth verse, to the tenth verse of the seventeenth chapter.

Golden Text—Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven. Matthew 6, 20.

This parable was uttered by Our Lord somewhere in Perea during his last journey to Jerusalem, in the winter of A.D. 30. Like the parable of the unjust steward it is given only by Luke.

Hints to the teacher—Man is deeply concerned in the subject of the life to come. Stories have been written whose scenes were laid in an imaginative world, as "The Little Pilgrim," by Mrs. Oliphant, "The Gates Ajar," by Miss Phelps, and the vivid "Letters from Hell." These are weird as stories, but pale beside the impressive parable used by Christ. I. Christ tells us that there is a world beyond the grave. Death does not end all. A man's life goes on when the man goes out of life. Our life is a path which leads into the dark, but it does not end where it seems to end. Our departed friends are somewhere beyond the veil. II. In that hidden world men retain their conscious existence. They are not sleeping away the years. Lazarus is alive; so is the rich man; so is Abraham. They think, they talk, they have pleasure and pain. III. Christ tells that in the future world there are two states, widely different from each other. Both are in the world called Hades in the Revised Version—translated "hell" in the old—the place of departed spirits in general. One state is one of blessedness, the other of misery; one for the good, the other for the evil. IV. Christ tells us that the conditions of men here and hereafter are often reversed. Yet we are not to suppose that Lazarus is happy in Hades because he was a beggar on earth; nor that Dives is poor in the other world because he was rich in this. V. He tells us that the present life holds the key to the future life. Because the rich sinner did not repent on earth he is lost in eternity. And those who will read God's message and follow it will have their reward hereafter.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral Service and Holy Communion. Preacher, Professor Steen. 4.15 p.m., Litany; 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the 7 p.m. service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 9.30 a.m. and after morning service; 11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Maurice D. Baldwin; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes; 7.05 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. H. W. Howard, B.D. All strangers and non-seat holders entereing by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine Service begins. Wednesday, Divine service at 8 p.m.; Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m. Service for intercession for South African war at 5 p.m. Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., cor. Pie IX. and Adam street. Sunday, 11 a.m., morning service; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

Cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free and unappprpriated. 11 a.m., Rev. F. Swindlehurst. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Men's Bible Class; 7 p.m., the rector. Holy Communion at the close of the morning service. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

Overdale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater avenue; twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Morning prayer, with celebration of Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m.; evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. R. Rexford.

MOUNTAIN STREET CHURCH.

The pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, will preach at both services to-morrow. Subject for 11 a.m., "True Piety Intensive and Diffusive"; for 7 p.m., "The Christian's Passionate Love for the Church." Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Morning, preacher, Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., B.D.; evening service of song with short address by Rev. Dr. Williams; subject of evening service, "Life's Journey and Its Goal."

MELVILLE CHURCH.

The Melville Church congregation will worship in the new building in Westmount Park to-morrow. The Rev. T. W. Winfield will conduct the morning and evening services, and a children's service at 3 p.m. The formal opening and dedication of the church will take place at a later date, when the new organ is in place, and the interior decorations are completed.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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

CHALMER'S CHURCH.

Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service, conducted by the pastor, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The second sermon in the series, "Our National Perils," will be preached in the evening. Chinese Sunday school, 10 a.m. Teachers wanted. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Pastor's class, 3.15 p.m. Subject: "The Great Religions of the World." Young men cordially invited. Prayer and praise, Wednesday, 8 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. Service at 7 p.m.; Mr. Charles Robertson officiating. Subject: "Salvation: What Is it?"

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. G. W. Kirby, B.A., pastor. Quarterly services to-morrow. 11 a.m., subject: "The Sunday Question." Sacramental service and reception of new members. 7 p.m., sermon to young women, subject: "The Ideal Young Woman." Choral service by choir. Strangers and visitors always welcome. 3 p.m., Sunday school and congregation Bible study. 3 p.m., Douglas Young Men's Brotherhood, subject: "Alcohol: its effects on the heart, brain, muscles and morals," speaker, Thomas Shaw, M.D.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening theme, "Our Political Assets and Perils." Everybody welcome.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

(12) St. Dominique. Reformation Sunday. Service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. 7.30 p.m., Holy Communion. Rev. Fr. Riedel pastor.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

8 a.m. and 11 a.m., Holy Communion, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., evening prayer. preacher, Rev. C. G. Rillit. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 3.15 p.m., Bible class in the chapel.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH—CONGREGATIONAL.

Corner Clarke and Western Avenues, Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., "The Sabbath and Man," (in compliance with request of Lord's Day Alliance.) 7 p.m., "Power." Third in series of sermons to young people, on "Things to be made the most of." Strangers always welcomed. Seats free.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m., Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. Day Baldwin. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.

Service 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaus. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

ST PAUL'S.

Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Rev. W. T. Herridge, D.D., will officiate at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Ladies Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.

St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class in Friday at 3 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION.

The Harvest Thanksgiving service was held last Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Borthwick preached and Miss Jessie Baker played the organ. Mr. E. T. Cocher, lay reader, begs to thank those who sent flowers, fruit and plants to decorate the hal'.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(St. Andrew's.)

Morning service, 11 a.m., topic of sermon, "The Marks of the Lord Jesus," Afternoon at 3 p.m., minister's class. Sunday school. Evening service at 7 p.m., topic of sermon, "Welcome Home Again." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate at all services. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, 3 p.m.; Young Communicants' class, Wednesday, 4 to 5 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. Pre-communion service, Friday, 8.15 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Services at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Jas. Thompson, B.A., rector of Ashland, N.H., U.S.A. 7 p.m., preacher, the Rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Rev. H. J. E. Hill, B.A., rector.

GIBRALTAR'S FORTRESS AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

(By Frank T. Bullen.)

What is it that constitutes the charm of Gibraltar, if it has a charm, or what is it that strikes even the most blase globetrotter with a curious sense of awe upon beholding it for the first time?

Not that it is the gateway of the eastern world to-day, not even that it is the very outward and visible sign of the altitude of her might whom so many of her own sons profess to consider effete and voiceless in the councils of the world, but that it is a never-failing reminder of that awful day when the mighty chain of mountains stretching from north to south through the undivided continent was torn asunder and through the monstrous gorge left yawning the Atlantic came rushing to form the Mediterranean Sea.

The majesty of those twin mountains, which stand from age to age gazing sphinx-like at each other across the busy Gut, will impress itself upon the most careless—Europe and Africa vis-a-vis, so near and yet so far.

Then, too, the sublime audacity with which we insulting islanders have dared to hold in our hands the portals of the great sea, and also, in spite of all idle chatter to the contrary, to labor incessantly to make this unique possession more and more valuable to us, less and less easy for any so-called statesman to suggest its bartering away for anything that could be offered.

A CANARD WITH A PURPOSE.

This latter idea is fondly dandled in certain quarters, encouraged even to the extent of inventing lies to bolster it, to coddle it into life.

Not so very long ago a telegram went round the papers gravely informing us that the French fleet slipped past the Rock unnoticed, and therefore, etc., etc. When that news came back to Gib. from its birthplace men stared at each other and laughed or cursed as their bent was, because the passage of that fleet had been duly chronicled in the local newspaper in the usual way in the next issue after its passing.

Not that anyone is crazy enough to suggest that even this most stupendous fortress in the world, armed with the finest and farthest-carrying guns known, would be able to stop absolutely in any weather or at night the passage of a fleet, even supposing that its garrison was warned of that fleet's approach, which warning they would be most unlikely to receive.

But on one would envy the men of such a fleet their task, especially after a visit to the Rock itself, and witnessing a field-day, when from base to summit of its rugged mass, from every imaginable and unimaginable angle of it, burst forth the crimson-hearted puffs of snowy smoke or the red flashes of cordite.

WHAT WOULD IT MEAN?

But to hark back again to the notion of England ever being mad enough to part with Gibraltar. Do any of the glib favourers of such an idea realize what the transaction would mean?

Here is a unique naval base where 7,000 scowling Spaniards labor incessantly to atone for many years of criminal neglect. Don't let me be mistaken in my use of the adjective "scowling." These toiling thousands crowd in wearily along the dusty road from Spain, driven by sheer poverty to labor nine hours for theee pesetas (about 1s 11d.) Upon the works proceeding at Gibraltar they depend for their daily bread; but that is no reason why they should love the British. Would you know how deep is that hatred it is not sufficient to watch the long lines of faces coming in to work during the early morning and note the expression common to them all, but go about among the Spanish-speaking British subjects of the Rock, and suggest to them the possibility of its being gracefully handed back to Spain.

It is really painful to see their blanched faces at that bare idea. What they say can only be hinted at. But they immediately comfort themselves with the assurance that no Government, however insane, would contemplate such a thing, at least not until Britain's debacle had really come.

THE GARRISON'S HARD LOT.

With regard to the personnel of the garrison at Gibraltar, one cannot but feel considerable sympathy for them, 7,000 or so splendid fellows shut up in this practically desert island while so many stirring events are toward in other parts of the world. Strangely enough, their principal complaint is that they have not enough to do.

At this time of the year, owing to the intense heat which the Rock stores up, its barren sides catching every sun-ray, and holding it until the whole mountain is like a vast oven, only about three hours a day are taken up by regimental duties. For the rest of the time the men are thrown upon their own resources for time-passing, and they do not feel very successful at it. When they do get an opportunity for target practice their keenness is great and their pride in their undoubtedly good marksmanship is most pleasant to see.

Perhaps it would be unwise to give the details of a system by means of which every square yard of the surrounding sea is mapped out, so that in a moment the fire of thirty or forty heavy guns can be concentrated upon it, and the tiniest object passing through its area be utterly destroyed. Or the way in which every craft, however small, coming within range of those great telescopes up there among, and often above, the clouds, is immediately scrutinized and classified. Sufficient to say that those of our dear friends and neighbors who should be led to believe in the possibility of taking advantage of carelessness or bad marksmanship to make a dash upon Gibraltar would receive such a rude shock to their rash confidence as would last them for what the sailor calls "a full due."

The splendid reception afforded to Sir George White and the positive affection with which he is regarded by all classes here make it difficult to enlarge upon what is undoubtedly a very strong feeling in naval circles, viz., that Gibraltar should not be under a military Governor at all.

As a centre for military operations it is naught, as a naval depot it is invaluable.

Therefore, naval men argue, with what seems a great show of reason, it should be under the control of an admiral, and the development of its unique naval advantages pressed on with all possible speed.

HIS IDEA OF LUCK.

An attache of a local printing establishment has two boys. One of them is 5 years old, the other is a little more than 3. They are active boys who love to make a playground of the street, and, of course, they have picked up an amazing lot of slang expressions.

Somebody gave them an old pack of cards and they frequently amuse themselves with this. Neither one knows anything about a game, nor the value of a card, and yet they contrive after their own fashion to extract a good deal of amusement from the grimy pasteboards. One throws down a card, then the other throws one, and the older boy usually decides to whom the trick belongs. They play this simple game with a great gravity until the last trick is taken, when the player who gets it usually emits a howl of triumph.

They were busy at the game the other day and their father happened to be watching them. The little fellow threw down a card, and the bigger boy covered it. Then the little fellow looked up at his bog brother enquiringly.

"It's your trick," said the latter.

The little chap snatched it instanter.

"Gee!" he cried; "ain't I a lucky guy!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LAKE ST. LOUIS AND VAUDREUIL SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE BY CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For the accommodation of those wishing to visit their friends at country places between Montreal and Vaudreuil, the Canadian Pacific Railway will run a train Sunday next, November 4th, leaving Windsor Station, 10 a.m., arriving at Vaudreuil 10.50 a.m. Returning leaves Vaudreuil 5.15 p.m., arriving Montreal 6 p.m.—adv.

BLAMELESS.

"No, I can't associate with you. My mamma doesn't want me to. She says your papa paid $500 to an alderman once so he would vote wrong."

"Well, that's no disgrace. My papa is a lawyer and did it profesionally."

"Oh, I am so glad, because I like you very much. Now mamma won't care."—Chicago Times-Herald.

IN DOUBT.

"How is my son getting on?" enquired the boy's father.

"I can't speak as approvingly as I'd like to," answered the instructor. "Whenever I ask him a question he wants at least a day to look up the answer, and when he gets it it is usually unsatisfactory."

"Well," answered the parent, with a sigh, "time alone can tell. I suppose he will turn out to be either a great diplomat or no good on earth."—Washington Star.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NO. 3078. — LA BANQUE NATIONALE VS. JAMES BAXTER.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the above mentioned immovable, seized in the present cause, which should have taken place at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the eleventh day of May last (1900), will take place on the TWENTY-FIRST day of NOVEMBER instant, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon.

NO. 561. — LE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN VS. JAMES McSHANE.

1.—That property fronting on Notre Dame Street, Saint Antoine Ward, and composed of: A. A lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the said ward, as number eight hundred and seventy (870), containing forty-five feet in width by twenty-eight feet in depth, and from thence thirty feet in width by sixty-two feet in depth: B. Of a piece of land forming part of the lot eight hundred and seventy-one (871), of the said ward, and being at a distance of twenty-eight feet and nine inches from the line of Notre Dame Street; bounded on the southeast side by a part of said official lot eight hundred and seventy-one (871), along which it measures nine feet, on the southwest side by said official lot number eight hundred and seventy (870), along which it measures fifty-one feet and three inches, at the northwest end by a part of said official lot number eight hundred and seventy-one (871), along which it measures seven feet and five inches, and on the northeast side by another part of said lot eight hundred and seventy-one (871), along which it measures fifty-one feet and three inches—the whole with building thereon erected.

2.—A lot of land situate in Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Antoine Ward, as number eight hundred and ninety-two (892); bounded in front by Saint James Street—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies; less the part expropriated for widening Saint James Street.

3.—A lot of land situate in Saint Ann's Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Ann's Ward, as number one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five (1835); bounded in front by Saint Maurice Street—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

4.—A lot of land situate in Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Antoine Ward, as number two hundred and five (205); bounded in front by Chatham Street—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

5.—A lot situate in Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, composed of the lots known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Antoine Ward, as numbers eight hundred and eighty-nine (889) and eight hundred and ninety (890); bounded in front by Saint James Street, and forming the corner of the said Saint James Street and of Roy Lane—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies; less the part expropriated for widening Saint James Street.

6.—The northwest half of a lot of land situate in Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of Saint Antoine Ward, as number twelve hundred and ninety-one (1291), said half containing twenty-eight feet in width by ninety-five feet six inches in depth, more or less; bounded in front by University Street, in rear and on one side by a lane in common with the parties entitled thereto, and on the other side by the residue of the said lot twelve hundred and ninety-one (1291)—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

7.—A lot of land situate in Saint Ann's Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the said Saint Ann's Ward, as number seventeen hundred and sixty-seven (1767); bounded in front by Chaboillez Square—with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

8.—Two lots of land situate in Saint Gabriel Ward, City of Montreal, known as numbers seventy-eight (78) and seventy-nine (79), of the subdivision of the official lot known and described on the official plan and book of reference of the municipality of the Parish of Montreal, as number three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine (3239); bounded in front by Wellington Street, in rear by a lane in common with those entitled thereto — with the buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the TWENTY-SECOND day of NOVEMBER instant, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 2nd November, 1900.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

LONDON, ENG. E.W. GILLETT. CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO ONT.

WE CONVINCE SCEPTICS.

Colds, Catarrh and Catarrhal Headache Relieved in 10 Minutes and Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's one of a thousand such testimonies. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of Catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured after using it for two months.—8 Sold by J. A. Harte, P. McCormick & Co'y.

E W Grove

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

St. Lawrence Line.

SS. "CAMPANA," 1,700 Tons.

Next Sailing from Montreal.
TUESDAY, 6th November.
Last Trip of the Season.

Leaving Quebec the following day at noon for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU. Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after 11 a.m. on sailing day.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners Street, City.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian, 10,576 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
18 Oct.	Parisian	3 Nov.	3 Nov.
27 Oct.	Tunisian	11 Nov.	11 Nov.

PORTLAND, HALIFAX, LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Portland.	From Halifax.
10 Nov.	Numidian	28 Nov.	Direct
15 Nov.	Corinthian	1 Dec.	Direct
22 Nov.	Parisian	6 Dec.	7 Dec.
29 Nov.	Tunisian	13 Dec.	14 Dec.

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

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

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

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

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

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE

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

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
18 Oct.	Sardinian	3 Nov., 1 p.m.
1 Nov.	State of Nebraska	17 Nov., 1 p.m.

Rates — First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $30; return tickets, $57.00. Steerage, $26.00.

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

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

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .... Nov. 8
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) .... Nov. 15
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... Nov. 20

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

S.S. ALCIDES .... Dec. 6
S.S. CONCORDIA .... Dec. 20

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW .... DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*S.S. DARGAI .... Nov. 7
*S.S. ENDEAVOUR .... Nov. 10
*S.S. RIBSTON .... Nov. 16
*S.S. TYNEDALE .... Nov. 23

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. FREMONA .... Nov. 14
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .... Nov. 18

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. FREMONA .... Nov. 14
(*Chartered.)

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

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.
TO CARDIFF.

S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... Nov. 14

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

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Paul	Nov. 7	St. Paul	Nov. 22
St. Louis	Nov. 14	St. Louis	Dec. 8
New York	Nov. 21	New York	Dec. 15

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon

Friesland	Nov 7	Westernland	Nov. 21
*Southwark	Nov 14	*Kensington	Nov. 28

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

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

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

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

SUMMER SERVICE.
From Montreal.

Manchester Shipper .... Nov. 10
Manchester Corporation .... Nov. 18
*Manchester Trader .... Nov. 20
*Fitted with cold storage.

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

FURNESS LINE.
TO ANTWERP.
From Montreal.
Sylviana .... Nov. 10

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TO HAMBURG.
From Montreal.
Teutonia .... Nov. 5

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

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

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

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE
MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts. Capital, $100,000, fully paid.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

SHIPPING.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.

Calling at Quebec and Rimouski, P.Q., and Queenstown, Ireland, each way, to embark and land Passengers and Mails.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Tues., Oct. 23	Lake Ontario	Fri., Nov. 9
Tues., Oct. 30	Montfort	Fri., Nov. 16
Tues., Nov. 6	Lake Champlain	Thu., Nov. 22

New, 9,000 tons.

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.

First Cabin—$47.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London and Queenstown: Single, $33.00 and upwards; return, $62.70 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms, and number of occupants.

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

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH.

S.S. MEMNON .... Nov. 3

MONTREAL TO LONDON.

S.S. MONTAUK .... Nov. 7

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
6 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Chicago Agency — JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman Street.
Toronto Agency—80 YONGE STREET.

DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal	From Quebec.
Dominion	Nov. 3, daylight	Nov. 3, 2p.m.
Cambroman	Nov. 10, daylight	Nov. 10, 2p.m.
*Roman	Nov. 17, daylight	Direct

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

PORTLAND SERVICE.

Vancouver .... Nov. 24
Dominion .... Dec. 8

Calling at Halifax.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 single, $66.50 return.

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

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

BOSTON SERVICE.

S.S. New England .... Nov. 7, 10.50a.m. .. Dec. 5
S.S. Commonwealth .. Dec. 12 .... Dec. 12

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE
MONTREAL-ANTWERP.

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

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
	MEXICAN	Nov. 3
Oct. 16	BELGIAN	Nov. 8
Oct. 20	ALBANIAN	

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

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

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

Ulster SS. Co. Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.

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

TO BELFAST.
SS. BENGORE HEAD .... about Nov. 21

TO DUBLIN.
SS. GLEN HEAD .... about Oct. 31
SS. BRAY HEAD .... about Nov 21

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

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

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

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
Western Agent, Montreal.
F. C. Thompson, 23 Wellington St., Toronto.
Chicago Agency—J. T. Sickel, 234 Lasalle St.

Newfoundland.

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

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY

ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.

Str. BRUCE

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

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

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

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

Black Diamond Line

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

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

INTENDED SAILINGS.

S.S. BONAVISTA .... Thursday, Nov. 1
SS. BONAVISTA .... Saturday, Nov. 17

For further information regarding freight or passage apply to

KINGMAN & CO.,
Tel. Main 57. 14 Place Royale.

Bed Feathers and Bedding
CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE..........
Montreal Feather Co.
4 MITCHISON AVE
Tel. East 516

EVENING CLASSES.
International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
Resumed Oct. 1st. Individual instruction. Send for prospectus. Tel. Main 309.
CAZA & LORD Principals

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

Opposite Dominion Sq. and C. P. R. — American and European Plan.
STANLEY HOTEL
Corner Windsor and Osborne Streets.
A. BELIVEAU, Prop., Montreal.
Cafe also in connection.
Supper served after Theatres.

The Russell House
(Formerly Webster House)
ST. JAMES STREET.
NOW OPEN. AMERICAN PLAN
Everything First Class. RATES—$1.50 to $2.00.
Completely Refurnished.

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Sts.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

HOTEL RICHELIEU,
St. Vincent Street.
Comfortable. Near the cars and boat. Popular prices
Tel. Main 514.
L. A. COTE, Proprietor

THE GRAND UNION
Cor. Elgin and Queen Streets.
Best Commercial House in Ottawa.
HUGH ALEXANDER Proprietor.

BREWERS.

THE BEST AND PUREST
Malt Extracts
ARE
Wm. Dow & Co.'s
India Pale Ale
and
Crown Stout.

J. H. R.
Molson & Bros.,
Ale and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand the various kinds of..............
Ale and Porter
Wood and Bottles. 1006
Families Regularly Supplied. Notre Dame St. Montreal.

Dawes & Co., Brewers
Pale Ales and Porter,
LACHINE, P.Q — Montreal Offices.
Tel. Main 533 — 521 St James Street.

The INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office, Room 132, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

LOANS PRIVATELY MADE
In sums of $10, $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $150, $250, to $1,000, without delay, on furniture, pianos, horses, waggons, etc. Property undisturbed. LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY. You can return the money to us in easy Weekly or Monthly Payments. Our plan has proved to be the best, cheapest and most private in the city because our old customers are glad to come again. Remember, it will do no harm to get our rates and plan before borrowing and thereby save money. Loans in all suburban cities. Kind and courteous treatment to all.
MONTREAL LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.
Room 8, No. 260 ST JAMES ST

M. Walsh & Co. (Late with E. Chanteloup)
562 Craig St.
If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light, Bells, etc., we would be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

The TELFER & CLIMIE CO
Have opened their New Stables,
Cor. St. Maurice & St. Henri Streets.
SADDLE DRIVERS WORKERS } HORSES
Always on Hand.

The Shipping Stage.

Even in the shipping "Semi-ready" is distinct from common clothing.

Not piled into cases, creased, crumpled.

Not exposed to dust — not handled and mauled by careless help.

Individual suits packed in separate cartons. Kept there till pressed and hung up in shape-retaining, dust-proof wardrobe cabinets for sale.

The best-made and best-cared-for—the easiest-priced, quickest-delivered and broadest-guaranteed clothing in Canada :—

"Money back if dissatisfied."

$20, $18, $15 and $12 per suit or overcoat.

By mail—write for catalog.

Semi-ready

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

TORONTO WINNIPEG LONDON OTTAWA

Every Soldier Should Have

Canadians in Khaki...

A History of the First Contingent.

INTERESTING—ARTISTIC. CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Price 25c, at all Booksellers.

We give the same elegant cut and the same finish in our Trousers for

$4.00 TO ORDER, as in our most expensive Trousers.

MARC A. BRODEUR,

Fashionable Merchant Tailor, 1858 Notre Dame St.

Our Foresight

When we bought our Fall Goods we paid as low a price as possible, foreseeing that we should have to make reductions if the cold season came late. That is what has happened.

YOUR FORESIGHT

Will show it to you if you come and buy these Goods at the insignificant prices which we offer them. Do not lose the opportunity for it is a real chance for you.

GOLF CAPES, checked, with fringe, the style of the day, only $4.50 and $5.50. COSTUMES AND SKIRTS, just what is most elegant, at a sacrifice. MORNING GOWNS and WRAPPERS at a sacrifice. IMPORTED MANTLES—Nothing better in Montreal. All at a sacrifice. MANTLES at $4.25. SILK PLUSH MANTLES at $25.00. UNDERWEAR, Natural Wool, (fleeced lined), in superior qualities. All at a sacrifice. CASHMERE STOCKINGS, wool and seamed, a special line of 50c, for 39c. LEATHER SUSPENDERS, specially made for military department. Something entirely new. Price, 38c and 58c.

Tailors, Artists, for the making of Suits for Ladies and Gentlemen. Tweeds, the newest lines for Suits, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Ladies' Costumes. We fulfil all our orders to the satisfaction of our customers.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS, white and in color. Having had a special bargain in buying these, you will get the benefit of it. All at a sacrifice. DRESS GOODS, or for Mantles, in all values most to be appreciated. A choice such as is not often seen. All at a sacrifice.

☞For over a week people have been coming to buy Dress Goods at

ARCAND FRERES,

111 St. Lawrence Street, Corner Lagauchetiere.

Only depot for the Celebrated Linens of ABBE KNEIPP.

These Linens produce greater heat to the body, during the cold season, than the heaviest woollen underwear.

A HUSBAND'S RIGHT TO STAY OUT ALL NIGHT

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3.—Husbands do not have to account to their wives for keeping late hours, according to the ruling of Judge Cabaniss, of the Police Court. This is the second time that a San Francisco judge has so ruled. It is held that a man has a right to stay away from home all night, and is not bound to give his spouse any explanation.

The latest case is that of Caleb Coakley, whose wife had him arrested on the charge of drawing a pistol on her. It was explained that Coakley had remained out late at night, and when he returned his wife upbraided him, when led to a quarrel. After learning the cause, Judge Cabaniss dismissed the case, saying Coakley had a right to stay away from home at nights if he wanted to.

A FEARFUL FALL

Norton Landing, N.S., Nov. 2.—Wm. Taylor, engine driver on an eastbound freight train, in handing a note to a bridge repairer, lost his balance and fell from his engine while crossing Gaspereaux Bridge to-day.

He was thrown from the bridge to the river, 70 feet below, and struck in three feet of water. When taken from the water he was still alive, but his recovery is doubtful.

THE CARLIST RISING

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The Queen Regent presided at yesterday's Cabinet Council. General Azcarraga, the Premier, explained the steps that had been taken against the Carlists, and announced that the club in Madrid had been closed.

Marquis Villadarias, the principal representative of Don Carlos in Spain, has been arrested here. Baron Iangarren has arrived at Bilboa.

ON THE FRONTIER.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Advices from the French Pyrennes say the Carlist agitation still exists across the frontier. Two gendarmes and two Carlists were killed at Bega and Biga. Owing to the appearance of several new bands of Carlists, the gendarmes of Biaga and other district have been obliged to concentrate at Puycerda. A number of Carlists have sought refuge in the mountains and forests of Upper Catalonia, where it is difficult to dislodge them. The French frontier population is asking for troops to prevent incursions.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—No new developments are reported in the boot and shoe difficulty. Some of the manufacturers are, as a precaution, putting extra watchmen on their establishments.

TWO SEMI-ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD

Grand Trunk Boating Club and Cedar A.A.A. Make Arrangements for the Winter.

The semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Boating Club was held last evening in the P.A.A.A. rooms, President James Powell in the chair. Among the other members present were: W. J. E. Wall, W. P. Kennedy, Geo. McMichall, W. Cullen, R. J. Kell, Chas. Marshall, A. L. Marshall, D. Rollo, Geo. Crutchlow, W. O'Brien, W. P. Jenken, A. Veary, W. Charles.

The principal business of the meeting was the reading of the treasurer's report of receipts and expenditures for the past season. The report was a satisfactory one, and showed the season of 1900 to be the most satisfactory in the history of the club. Several other matters of minor importance were dealt with. The boat house was closed on Wednesday last, and everything made secure for the winter months.

FOOTBALL CELEBRITIES.

No. 4.

Dick Kenny is one of the few really good quarters now in the game, though he did not take up this position till 1896, when he was with the Rough Riders. Previous to 1896 he played on the wing. He jumped into the game first in 1892 with the Ottawa College Institute and in 93 he captained that team. He showed such skill in the game that the Rough Riders got after him and when the teams lined out in 1894 Kenny was found on their wing. He remained with them till 1898 in which year he captained the team and led it to victory, winning the Ontario

Union championship, and later defeating Toronto Varsity and Ottawa College for the Canadian championship.

Kenny came to McGill in 1899 but in a practice on the campus had his leg broken which put him out of the game for the season. This year he is captain of McGill's Senior XV.

Captain Kenny has but one or two equals at his position and perhaps only one superior at present in the game. He is quick in getting a ball from the scrimmage accurate in passing and a good tackle and kick. As a captain he is strict with his men but knows the game so well and is so indefatigable in coaching the team that the men do what he asks of them willingly. He began the season with a lot of raw material of the very best kind. The team now is in championship form.

FOOTBALL MAN PARALYZED.

Barkley, Calif., November 2.—Lee Calhoun Duff, substitute on the freshmen eleven of the University of California, is paralyzed from the shoulders down from an injury received in football practice last week. The stroke came on gradually and to-day Duff became helpless.

OTTAWA COLLEGE TEAM.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—(Special.)—The Ottawa College team to meet the Brits to-morrow is as follows:—Halinan, full back; Richards, Gleeson, Callaghan, half backs; Ralph, quarter; Cox, Dooner, Hannington, scrimmage; Harpel, McCredie, Lee, Slattery, Fahey, French and Fay. The players expect to win.

THE OTTAWAS.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—A handful of supporters left for Toronto last night with the Ottawa. The team will be selected to-day from the following men:—D. McGee, Beaulieu, Powers, E. Murphy, Boyd, Lafleur, P. Murphy, H. Nolan, Kennedy, Cameron, Buckham, Telford, Sanderson, Morgans, Jory, Rayside, V. Austin, J. McGee, Aylmer, and B. Hutton.

WITH THE RUGBY PLAYERS.

Montreal is taking about twenty men to Brockville. Spare men for every position.

McGill and Britannias both invite the returned soldiers to attend their football matches.

A big crowd went to Brockville to-day. The return of the soldiers will hurt the attendance at the football matches.

Brockvilles say they were never in better condition, and can do all they know.

The Executive Committee of the Hamilton Football Club decided last night to send a team to Kingston to-day. The team will be a strong on to give the Granites a battle.

Secretary McMurrich of the O.R.F.U., wired the Ottawas yesterday, asking them to play in Hamilton on Saturday, November 10th.

McGOVERN BEATS BERNSTEIN.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 3.—Terry McGovern, the marvel of the prize ring, defeated Joe Bernstein, of New York, in the seventh round, before the Nonpareil Athletic Club and 5,000 people to-night.

The featherweight championship was involved, and the battle was scheduled for 25 rounds, according to the Eastern interpretation of straight Marquis of Queensbury rules. The inducement was a purse of $3,500, of which the victor received $2,500. George Siler was referee.

Bernstein had withstood the onslaught of the Brooklyn wonder for 25 rounds before the Broadway Athletic Club in New York on April 28, 1899, and his entrance to the arena a second time to do battle with the bantam and featherweight champion of the world was characterized by confidence and determination. He had been here for several days preparing himself, and was trained to the hour.

"Terrible Terry," with all the ferocity and speed for which he is noted, took his time, only occasionally sailing into Bernstein, but when he did it was a slashing success on of blows which appeared to be snatched from a mysterious source.

After two minutes and five seconds of the seventh round he rammed a banged and beat down his opponent. Bernstein was badly dazed and could not speak for several seconds.

Jake Isaacs acted as Bernstein's timekeeper. Jack McKee officiated for McGovern.

In the final round McGovern showed his whirlwind form and ripped killing stabs that took the steam out of his opponent. Down Bernstein went repeatedly, the terror walking around him like a tiger. Bernstein was unable to continue after a right hook to the jaw and Referee Siler waved Terry to his corner and stopped the fight. Oscar Garnder and Dave Sullyan challenged the winner.

MILE-A-MINUTE MURPHY TALKS

For the First Time He Tells How He Felt During His Great Record Ride.

For the first time since his eventful ride, Charlese Murphy, better known as Mile-a-Minute Murphy, has consented to talk on the subject for publication. Before giving his feelings, it may be well to give briefly the result of the contest.

He persuaded the Long Island Railroad to furnish the pace, an engine and passenger car. From the rear end of the passenger car a hood, the length of a bicycle, ran back. It was made of boards and was air-tight. A rubber-shod plough ran along the track to complete protection against the wind and also to sweep small stones or other obstacles that might get on the track. In front of the engine stretched a track consisting of five 10-inch boards nailed securely to cross-beams that rested securely on the roadbed. The track was 2 miles, 962 feet long. Three-quarters of a mile from one end was the starting point of the measured mile, and beyond the finish was 2282 feet of planks. Approaching the start was a slight down grade, and at the finish there was a slight rise. The mile course itself was absolutely level. At the start and at each quarter mile was painted a black mark across the planks. The mark at the finish was 15 feet long.

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., was referee. The timers were Robert Stoll of the New York Athletic Club, M. H. Robertson of New York, Charles Dieges of the Pastime Athletic Club, Sam See of New York, and Sheriff F. D. Creamer of Brooklyn, all experts, three on foot-running, one on bicycling and one on horse racing.

From the back platform of the car a white board ran down to within an inch of the planks. This was Murphy's guide to keep his course in the middle of the track. A buffer, rubber shod, extended out from this board at the height of the head of his bicycle, so that his front wheel would not rub and throw him, in case he ran into the pacemaker.

The time of the mile was 57 4-5s., the fastest mile ever ridden on a bicycle. The fractional times were: Quarter, 15s.; half, 29 2-5s.; three quarters, 44s.; mile, 57 4-5s. The time by quarters was: First quarter, 15s.; second quarter, 14 2-5s.; third quarter, 14 3-5s.; fourth quarter, 13 3-5s.

The Telegram reporter suggested that many men would not wish to undertake such a dangerous feat on Friday. "I am not superstitious," said Murphy. "I would rather ride on Friday than any other day, and I might as well tell you I would sooner have 13 on my back in a bicycle race than any other number."

When asked if he was exhausted or delirious, Murphy answered with an emphatic negative. He said: "The people who circulated those reports don't know what they are talking about. I told the men on board the car after the ride was finished that it appeared to me that the boards were coming up off the track and that nails were being thrown at me when the boards were ripped up. It was no hallucination. It was simply something that I couldn't explain. The engine that paced me for my trial was heavier than one I had ridden behind a few days previous. I went a mile in 1m. 5s. in practice just before the ride and everything was smooth. People who saw me that day say my wheel would have stayed on a newspaper column placed in the middle of the track so little did I vary from a straight course. I thought after that practice spin I could ride a mile in 56s. On the day of the trial a heavier engine was used. In going over the joining of the rails the engine shook the track greatly. The vibrations came back to me, and, going at the rate of speed I was, those vibrations made me bounce considerably. It was like riding over thankyou-marms on the road.

The car was fitted with a rubber shod plough, and the friction burned the rubber. I could smell it all the way. Hot cinders were sucked in from behind, and small stones came up from the roadbed on account of the suction. They kept hitting me on the breast and back, and the cinders burned through my jersey and stuck to me. I couldn't imagine what was hitting me. And you can appreciate that a man in my position didn't have much time to think out what the trouble was. To me the plausible solution of the puzzle was that the rubber created an immense suction which ripped the boards from the track. The roughness of my ride made that seem reasonable to me. When the cinders kept hitting me I thought the rails were being scraped out of the boards. There was nothing strange about my ideas on that point. I was all out, but I wasn't exhausted or imaginative.

"Had you any fears for your safety?" asked the Telegram reporter.

"Not the least," said Murphy. "The only fear I had was on account of the wheel. I had just changed my rear sprocket, putting in a six-tooth sprocket. The chain wasn't made by the Tribune people, whose wheel I rode, and I feared the chain might climb the sprocket. But it didn't, and when I got near the start and realized the chain worked well, I had no fear, I

SWAYED ALL OVER THE TRACK

when I dropped away from the wind shield. I suppose I fell back, I paused momentarily on account of the cinders that were hitting me. I probably had a little fear about the boards coming up. Nobody can appreciate the roughness of that ride over a level board track. The excessive speed made it rough. Going at a slower rate the vibrations would not amount to anything. I realized I was swaying from one side of the track to the other, and I knew that a fall would probably mean my life. When I tried to get back to the middle of the track from one side, the exertion would throw me twice as far over on the other side of the centre. I knew I was dropping back, and at one time I feared I could not stay up. But I didn't intend to fail without a hard trial, and I plugged.

"There wasn't a particle of air resistance. It was to me just the same as riding indoors on a home trainer. I sat in the position in which I ride the home trainer. The black strip painted on the boards at the end of the mile was fully 15 feet wide, but I never saw it. My eyes were on the white spot in front. I knew the start and finish of the mile, because a official waved a flag across a white post.

"I rode only one practice mile behind an engine. I thought after that I could do a mile in 50 seconds, but when I began my trial I thought the best I could do was 1m. 3s. I hadn't the slightest idea of the time I was making. When I rode in 1m. 5s., I knew I was going fast, but those 57 4-5s. seemed an age. But at that I didn't notice it as much as people who watched the trial. Men scattered along the track fainted and many had to

TAKE HOLD OF TELEGRAPH POLES

to sustain them. Officials of the ride said after the trial, they would not act in that capacity again for any amount of money. I think I am the most composed man of the entire party.

"Lifting me aboard the car was part of the programme, although the officials had not been told anything about that; I could not have dropped back with safety. In my 1m. 5s. mile I back-pedalled and slowed down myself, letting the train get away from me. But in the record ride it would have been dangerous. The train created a vacuum, and several feet back the air rushed in from both sides. If I had got in that vortex I think I would have been thrown heavily.

"Maybe the dropping back was one of the best things that could happen," said Murphy. "It proved conclusively that there was no faking about the ride. Anybody who knows the character of the officials would not entertain such a thought for a minute. Falling back so far showed that there could be no tow rope as is alleged in the case of some fast marks following pace. I have never heard a question of the honesty of the ride, and I don't think I ever will."

Harry N. Pilsbury, the chess champion who plays 20 simultaneous games blindfolded this afternoon at the Montreal Chess Club, 55 University Street.

TO-NIGHT'S BIG TOURNAMENT.

Norton and Payne will easily make the stipulated weight limit—127 lbs—at the ring side to-night in their contest for the gold medal for amateurs at the Opera House, Maisonneuve. The handsome trophy is now on exhibition at Hemsley's. His admirers are depending upon the well known shiftiness of Payne to disconcert the clever ring generalship of Norton. Lerin and Languirand contribute the fencing feature. They combat in two four minute bouts for a decision. So far A. B. Baker, Canada an bag punching champion, looks unbeatable in the bag punching competition. Mr. J. T. Smith has been added to the list of concert attractions. Director Ken. S. Davidson announces the engagement of some good talent in the concert end of the programme. The new opera house is at the corner of Notre Dame and La Salle Avenue, the cars stopping right in front of the main entrance. A very large attendance is anticipated to-night especially as the city is on entertainment bent consequent on the home coming of the troops. The athletic section of the evening's entertainment includes the following events:

Murphy vs. Silverman, 110 lbs; Hanley vs. Logan, 116 lbs.; Weller vs. Abbott, 126 lbs.; Norton vs. Payne, 127 lbs.; Wilson vs. Sexton, 150 lbs.; and Lindroos vs. Bell, wrestling; Baker vs. Walton, bag punching; Lerin vs. Languirand, fencing.

The following gentlemen will act as officials during the evening:

Judges—Messrs. S. D. Muriel, J. P. Recho. Official timers—Messrs. Fred Richards and Jos. Mercier. Clerk of scales—Mr. A. Laberge and A. Dewar. Clerk of contests—Mr. C. James Hanratty. Director—Mr. Ken. S. Davidson. Master of ceremonies—Mr. Chas. H. Davidson. Referees—Dr. Godbois, wrestling; Mr. J. B. Gibsone, fencing; Mr. Edmund Thomas, boxing; Executive Committee—Dr. Dupuis, chairman; A. B. Clarke, B. J. McKenna, J. P. Dechapelle; Official scorers—Messrs. Dr. Tessier.

The Montreal champion of 122lb class, who competes at the St. M.A.A.A. tournament, this evening at Maisonneuve.

JOCKEYS AVERAGES AT 'OME.

In cluding only such as have ridden twelve winners from the opening of the flat racing season, March 26, to October 10, Lester Reiff holds the premier position in the list of winning jockeys in England and now leads by nine points from Sam Loates, who, in turn is five notches ahead of little Johnny Reiff. A wide gap separates the leading trio from Otto Madden, who takes fourth place.

Jockey—	Mts.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent. of Wins
1—L. Reiff	461	127	334	27.54
2—J. Tod Sloan	294	77	217	26.19
3—Dan Maher	52	13	39	25.00
4—J. Reiff	499	113	386	22.64
5—W. Halsey	178	39	139	21.90
6—Mr. H. Randall	246	47	199	19.10
7—F. Rickaby	428	79	349	18.45
8—M. Cannon	423	78	345	18.43
9—C. Cannon	91	16	75	17.58
10—S. Loates	678	118	550	17.40
11—B. Rigby	400	65	335	16.25
12—J. H. Martin	303	49	254	16.17
13—J. Hunt	169	27	142	15.97
14—O. Madden	588	92	496	15.97
15—F. Pratt	110	15	95	13.63
16—F. Finlay	272	37	235	13.60
17—C. Yarnell	252	32	220	12.69
18—J. Fagan	208	25	183	12.01
19—G. McCall	209	24	185	11.48
20—K. Cannon	501	56	445	11.17
21—T. Weldon	208	23	185	11.05
22—G. Sanderson	133	14	119	10.52
23—E. Jones	140	14	126	10.00
24—W. Lane	165	13	152	7.87
25—T. Loates	254	18	234	7.08

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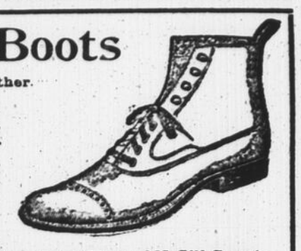
Men's Heavy Tan, Calf, Bal., Leather lined, Rubber Soled, $4.50 & $5 pr.

Ladies' Box Calf, Bal., Kid lined, Rubber Soles..... $5.00 pair.



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J. ROSENTHAL,

Bell Tel. Main 3259. The Young Men's Popular Tailor and Outfitter, 179 St. Antoine St.

MEN'S Extra Heavy Soled Enamel Calf Boots, all widths, button or lace. Price $5.00.

Men's Box Calf Lace Boots, special value $3.00.

Women's Heavy Soled Walking Boots, extra value, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

Children's Boots, Children's Slippers, a large assortment to choose from.

W. H. STEWART,

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CEDAR'S SEMI-ANNUAL.

There was a large attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the Cedar A.A.A. last night at their rooms, 729 Sherbrooke street. when twelve new members were admitted. Three of the club's members are with the first contingent, i.e., T. Nash, Allan Shaw, and Norman Shaw. The Club has obtained a place in the parade, and members are requested to meet at the rooms at 12 o'clock noon to-day. They intend holding a reception in the near future for their returned comrades. The question of hockey has been left in the hands of the committee. Euchres will be held every fortnight at the clubroom during the winter.

THE STAR A.A.A. RECEPTION.

This evening the members of the above association and their friends, are cordially invited to attend a reception to be given to the newly elected officers in the clubrooms, St. Joseph's Hall (87a St. Elizabeth street) at 8 o'clock sharp.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, will be held at the Fish and Game Club Rooms, No. 107 Board of Trade Building, on Monday afternoon, 5th November, at 4 o'clock.

GOLF AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 2.—Twenty-three members of the Quebec Golf Club played yesterday for the Silver Creek, which was won by Mr. Eustis Wurtele, a green player, on a handicap.

M'GILL CROSS COUNTRY RUN.

The McGill University Athletic Association proposes to hold a cross-country run on November 20th, if enough entries are received to make it worth while. The distance would be from five to seven miles, and the race would be run off between 4 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A sufficient number of prizes, one to every five starters, would be offered, as that the event would not be a one man's race.

RING NOTES.

Sam Paris yesterday signed the articles of agreement for a match between Terry McGovern and Joe Gans. It is to occur December 11, before the Tattersall Athletic Club, Chicago. Gans is to weigh in at 133 pounds at 7 o'clock and must finish McGovern in six rounds or forfeit. The purse is to be divided, 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

There will be thirty-one new names put up for membership in M.A.A.A. on Monday night. Looks like that the M.A.A.A. was going along in the progressive way.

Jockey McCue carried off the honors at the Empire City race track yesterday winning three out of five races in which he was entered—in the first with Flaunt at 7 to 5 and 3 to 5; the second with Carbuncle at 4 to 5 and out, and the fifth on Pigeon Post at 30 to 1 and 12 to 1.

The old Tuque Bleue holds the official opening of the season next Thursday at Lumkins.

CARS OFF ST. JAMES ELECTION NIGHT.

To avoid delays and interruptions to the service, and to afford the public an opportunity of examining the bulletins giving election returns without interference the cars which usually run west on St. James Street from St. Lamberts Hill to McGill Street, will run via Craig Street, between those points after seven o'clock on the evening of Wednesday next, the 7th instant.

The Footsteps

of the "knowing ones" are directed our way. The values that we have delivered in suits and overcoats during the past two seasons are responsible for our large following. For

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we make to order a suit or overcoat that cannot be duplicated anywhere else for double our price.

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Large Pots, 1s 1½d each, at chemists, with instructions.

Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

M'GILL NOTES

The McGill Literary Society held its usual Friday night meeting last night in the Arts building, when an oration by Mr. Edward Gray was the first event of the evening. This was followed by a reading by Mr. W. Heely. The resolution debated upon was: "That the militia should have been authorized by the civil authorities at Valleyfield to act in self defence." Mr. H. Williams led for the affirmative, and was followed by Mr. C. Ogden on the negative side. Several other speakers spoke both for and against the resolution. The vote cast gave the negative party a decided majority. Professor Penhallow then criticized the different speeches, and the meeting adjourned.

The McGill Medical Society met last night. The meeting was opened by the reading of an interesting paper by Mr. L. H. Redon, "The Bubonic Plague." A second paper was read by Mr. J. C. Colby on "The Etiology and Treatment of Empyema," which proved equally interesting. The class reporter's statement closed the meeting.

The McGill boys will line up on the campus this afternoon and will proceed to Bonaventure station to greet the returning soldiers. From the station they will take part in the procession till they again reach the college. If there is time before the football game with Queen's takes place they will go direct to the drill hall.

BEGINNING THE REGULAR SERVICE.

The news comes from Quebec that the Great Northern will begin its regular service between Hawkesbury and Quebec next Monday, the first passenger train leaving Hawkesbury early in the morning. The time table has been prepared and all is ready for freight and passenger traffic. The steamer Albanian, which is booked to carry the Great Northern's first grain cargo to Europe, left Antwerp for Quebec November 10. The boat is bringing 5,300 barrels of cement to be used in the building of the Quebec bridge. The cargo will be unloaded at Victoria Harbor

Rupture.

Our TRUSS holds as if "YOU HAD YOUR FINGERS THERE." Don't worry along with an old fash oned, obsolete truss when you can get one from us that will give you perfect comfort and safety. We do not simply sell you a truss, but a GUARANTEED FIT. This means to you COMFORT, SECURITY and a means of RADICAL CURE. Delays are dangerous; attend to it now.

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"I had the misfortune to receive a kick from a prisoner 30 years ago, which ruptured me. I used various trusses, but found none to suit me until I got yours.
"REUBEN SHAW, Police Officer, 228 Maynard Street, Halifax."

"Your system of treatment has cured me entirely of rupture. The truss was most comfortable from the start. The results obtained surprised everybody. I am engaged at very laborious work, but have not had the slightest sign of trouble.
"GEORGE PETTITT, 52 Hackney Street, Toronto."

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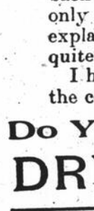

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PREVENT CHILLS, COLDS, etc.

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HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS have been received, of which the following are fair specimens:

Rev. G. M. EVANS writes:
"Penryn, Cornwall,
"I am very pleased with the 'Instra.' I have been caught in the rain on my bicycle 2 or 3 times, and by carrying the Warmer in my pocket have felt no chill, and caught no cold."

Rev. C. W. HOUGHTON writes:
"Neepawa, Man., "Canada,
"I have tried the 'Instra' and think it very good. It will certainly take the sting from the long cold drives we have here."

Dr. H.D.R.KINGSTON writes: "Eltham, Kent,
"I am extremely pleased with the 'Instra.' It burned on two occasions exactly 5 hours, and proved a great comfort to a lady patient suffering from rheumatic pains, so that at this season even they are far from being out of place. I shall not fail to recommend them, as I think their value is immense."

PRICES: In German Silver, including 50 Refills and Holder, 9s 3d; in Copper, 8s 3d; in tin, 5s 3d. Footwarmers (larger size), Copper, including 50 Refills, 14s6d; Refills cost 1s 6d for 50.

Postage, 1s 2d extra to Canada. Agents Wanted in Canada. Liberal Terms.

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We'll serve you to the best of our ability. We are experts in our line, and our knowledge must be of value, and we are building up our reputation on a basis of Square Dealing. That to the people we hope to make our customers. Those who have traded with us know it already. Watches, Diamonds, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware and Novelties. Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Diamond Mounting and Engraving.

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The Great and Sudden Demand

For Black, White and Red Crepe Paper originated in a very curious manner. It is used in making bonnets and hats for children. It began in Rhode Island—then Worcester and Springfield caught the infection. The next jump was to Chicago, and it became a perfect craze. Now, it is coming back east again. This use of Crepe Paper began in Paris, and only within a short time it has spread to this country. The explanation is simple: Paper is cheaper than cloth and looks quite as well. (Sample hat in our window.)

I have black, red and white crepe paper for hats and all the colors for lamp shades.

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Look at Our Exclusive Stock—

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Finest in town—the only place where it may be seen. Chairs, Tables and Cabinets, from $7.50 up. Fancy Rattan Chairs, from $2.50 up.

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and Montmorency, at which the bulk of the enthusiasm was apparently in favor of his opponent. The speakers were Messrs. Donald Macmaster, Quinn and Lussier. When Mr. Quinn made a reference to his opponent, someone called out, "What's the matter with Dan?" and the meeting cheered. At the conclusion of the proceedings cheers were given for Alderman Gallery, who, his friends say, will take a majority of eight hundred in St. Ann's Ward. "He is the idol of the electors," said one gentleman to-day.

"EBEN HOLDEN."

The Poole Publishing Company, of Toronto, issued yesterday a Canadian edition of "Eben Holden," which is said to be the book of the year, and the sales of which in a few weeks have reached 75,000, and are increasing by thousands weekly. The story, which is written in Irving Bacheller's happiest vein, is a beautiful and refreshing one, while its humorous saying, character drawing, serene philosophy of life and sympathetic touches in describing nature are undoubtedly, in a large measure, responsible for its unparalleled success. It contains a word painting of a battle scene which is one of the most vivid ever penned, and which has been compared to Victor Hugo's description of Waterloo. It is a book of sheer, honest merit, and destined to win great popularity and will prove a treasure to book lovers. Copies may be had at all bookstores.

The candidates for St. Antoine Division have appointed their agents, and the returning officer has posted the following notice:

Notice is given that Edward Holton, of 30 St. John Street, Montreal, advocate, has been appointed agent for Robert Mackay, candidate for election as a member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal, St. Antoine Division, and that Charles A. Duclos, of 158 St. James Street, Montreal, has been appointed agent of Thomas George Roddick, also candidate for election as a member of the said House of Commons in said Electoral District of Montreal, St. Antoine Division.

G. P. ENGLAND,
Returning Officer.
Montreal, October 31, 1900.

DIDN'T FOOL PERTH MAN

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Edward R. Orth, an Englishman, was arrested here to-day, and the police consider that they have made an important capture. A communication was received by the department from Edward Jones, Perth, Ont., inclosing a letter from Orth in which he stated that a deceased relative had left Jones certain securities, which he would forward on receipt of $4.60 to cover costs, etc. In Orth's office was found more than a thousand such letters ready for mailing to various parts of the United States and Canada. The "securities" consisted of certificates of stock of the "Newfoundland Pulp and Land Company," with offices in London and mills at River Head, Nfld.

The police doubt the existence of the pulp company. If no other charge can be laid against Orth he will be prosecuted for using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

ARE VERY FEW

The Cases That Pyramid Pile Cure Will Not Reach.

The cases that Pyramid Pile cure do not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depend more and more upon this simple but safe and effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure and it never disappoints in any form of piles, whether protruding, itching or bleeding.

Mr. Thomas E. Wood, of 818 17th street, Sacramento, Cal., writes: "It affords me much pleasure to state that after using only one 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure, I was cured of the painful and annoying disease, after having suffered from piles for thirty years and tried everything and could only get temporary relief. I was advised by two of the best physicians in California to have an operation and I did and suffered almost death but the piles returned and my suffering at times was so great I was not able to walk until I saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile cure. I got it at once and was relieved from the first application. I am so grateful that I feel like recommending it to any and everyone afflicted with piles."

The prompt relief and rapid cure which follow the use of this remedy gave the impression that possibly it might contain opium, cocaine or some similar drug but a careful and frequent analysis of the remedy has proven it to contain no injurious drugs whatever, but it cures by astringent properties and healing oils.

The Pyramid Pile cure is sold by druggists everywhere for 50 cents for full sized package.

Each package contains a little book on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from thousands of cured patients, from every part of the United States and Canada.

BIRTHS.

HARLING—On Nov. 1, at 105 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, the wife of Thomas Harling, of a son.
LEWIS—At 46 Shuter Street, on the 2nd inst., the wife of James G. Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMPSON-ROMAINE—On Oct. 31, at the Manse, Saranac Lake, N.Y., by the Rev. Wm. Tatlock, Caroline Rhoda Romaine, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., to Alfred Augustin Simpson, formerly of Montreal.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Alice de Salaberry, wife of James G. Lewis, aged 27. Funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 5, at 8.30 a.m., from 46 Shuter Street, to Notre Dame Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.
CAMPBELL—At Quebec, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Margaret, second daughter of the late Daniel Campbell, of St. Armand West, County of Missisquoi, and sister-in-law of Judge Andrews, of Quebec.
CAMERON—In London, on Oct. 19, Sir Roderick Cameron. Funeral in New York at the Church of the Incarnation, Monday, Nov. 5, at 10.30 a.m. Interment at Williamstown, Ont.
THORPE—At Danville, Que., on Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, Katharine Amy, fifth daughter of Captain R. L. Thorpe. 260
BENNETT—At Westmount, on Nov. 3, Mary H. Williams, widow of the late Jeremiah Bennett, in her 74th year. Funeral will leave the residence of her son-in-law, G. Shepherd, 380 Rosslyn Avenue, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

DEATH OF MRS. J. BENNETT.

The death of Mrs. J. Bennett, mother of Mrs. George Shepherd, occurred at Westmount early this morning. Death was due to heart disease, from which she had been ailing for some time. The funeral will take place from her son-in-law's residence, 380 Rosslyn Avenue, on Monday, at 2 p.m.

TORONTO CONSERVATIVE TURNS.

Toronto, Nov. 2.—Mr. William Kelly, of 260 Logan Avenue—better known as Citizen Kelly—for forty years a Conservative, has abandoned W. F. Maclean in East York and is working for Mr. Rowell. Mr. Kelly is a member of the executive of St. Matthew's Ward Conservative Association.

THE "IDOL OF ST. ANN'S."

Mr. Quinn held a meeting at Point St. Charles Thursday, at the corner of Centre

Eben Holden

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BARGAINS.

BOSTON, Upright Piano	$135
CHICKERING, Boston, Square	140
YOSE & SONS, Boston, Square	140
NEW CABINET, Upright	250
NEWCOMBE, Upright, almost new	225
HEINTZMAN & CO., Square	140
MASON & RISCH, Upright	175
WILLIAMS, Upright	150
LYRIC, Upright	190
FISCHER, New York, Square	170
N. Y. SQUARE, fine tone	125
HAYDEN, mahogany upright	70
SQUARE, 7 oct., good tone	75
DOMINION ORGAN, walnut case	25

Also a large number of others, all prices and terms.

EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.
Sheet Music and Music Books.

Musical Instruments

MANDOLINS	$5.00 up
BANJOS	$5.00 up
AUTOHARPS	$2.00 up
VIOLINS	$2.00 up
GUITARS	$5.00 up
MUSIC BOXES	$5.00 up

Headquarters for Genuine PHONOGRAPHS AND GRAPHOPHONES. Complete, $7.00 and upwards. Records, $5 per dozen, or 50c each.

J. W. SHAW & CO.,
2274 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

The Chinese Question.

Where can we buy RICE suitable to Chinese requirements? Have you tried the "Mount Royal Mills" new

"MANDARIN" RICE

D. W. ROSS CO., Agents.

F. C. HIRSCH,

Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone, Main 1249.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3142.—Dame Aurelie Tardis, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Guillaume Perier, clerk, of the same place, duly authorized, Plaintiff, vs. the said Guillaume Perier, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted, in this cause. Montreal, 10th October, 1900. Meunier & Meunier, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED NOVEMBER 2 AND 3.

Steamship Ontarian, Gambell, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, general.
Schooner Marion, Degagne, Miramichi, Master, oysters.
Steamship Atlantic, Poullot, Gaspe, Henderson & Taylor, general.

CLEARED NOVEMBER 2 AND 3.

Steamship Mexican, Howell, Antwerp, F. Leyland & Co., general.
Steamship Dominion, Mendles, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.
Steamship Octonian, Jones, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.
Steamship Parkgate, Wallace, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.
Steamship Atlantic, Poullot, Gaspe, Henderson & Taylor, general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Mennon, Shedrake, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at the Island wharf.
Concordia, Webb, R. Reford & Co. Moored just below C.P.R. elevators.
Andoni, Williams, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at the foot of Berri Street.
Gilcomo P., Robin, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.
Ontarian, Gambell, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

GENERAL NOTES.

Allan Line steamer Carthaginian sailed from Glasgow for St. Johns, Nfld., Halifax and Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon.

The Dominion Line Royal and United States mail steamship New England, Captain James, from Queenstown, October 26, arrived at Boston at midnight, Thursday, November 1.

NEW ALLAN LINERS.

The Allan Line have just purchased a new steamer at present on the stocks of Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., on the Tees. The vessel is 450 feet long and 56 feet beam and 9,000 tons register. She will be ready for the service soon after January 1, and will be named the Pretorian. In addition to the Pretorian a second new steamer is under construction at the yards of Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Belfast—name not yet assigned. This vessel will be 30 feet shorter than the Bavarian, or Tunisian, but of almost equal tonnage and carrying capacity. She will differ from the Bavarian and Tunisian in that she will have four masts instead of two, and her passenger accommodation will be not quite so extensive as the other two new steamers, but in character it will have the same beauty of design and elaboration of finish. The plans for an additional steamer have been prepared, and this new vessel will be finer and have more extensive passenger accommodation than any steamer yet completed for the line. All of these vessels will have twin screws.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York, Nov. 2.—Arrived, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar.
Boston, Nov. 2.—Arrived, New England, Liverpool.
Havre, Nov. 2.—Arrived, La Bretagne, New York.
Hamburg, Nov. 2.—Arrived, Kaiser Friedrich, New York.

CANADIAN SCHOONER DERELICT.

London, Nov. 2.—The British steamer Freshfields, Capt. Norton, arrived here to-day from Portland, Maine, and reported a fire broke out in her second hold on October 20th, which was successfully extinguished, but the damage done is not yet known. On October 26 when one day out from Portland, the Freshfield fell in with the American schooner W. K. Smith, leaky and dismasted, rescued her crew and brought them to this port.

The W. M. Smith was a 98 ton schooner and belonged to W. K. Smith, of Digby, Nova Scotia. The vessel sailed from Portland, Maine, on October 14th, for Weymouth, N.S., in ballast.

TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, RHODESIA.

The Imperial Bank of Canada

Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

—THE—
BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
Grain, Provisions, Etc.

EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.
Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

G. J. Adams & Co.

BANKERS and BROKERS,
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Investments and Loans Negotiated.
205—St. James St.—205
Telephone, Main 505.

ANDREW ANGUS,

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

Estates rapidly and carefully liquidated. Private firms organized as joint stock companies, partnership matters arranged, accounts audited and investigated, accounts simplified and systematized, collections carefully attended to, and prompt returns made. The best city references given.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of ROBERT E. WOOD ET AL., Insolvents.

To be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, A.D. 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, No. 69 St. James Street, all the movable property of the above named Insolvents, consisting of Plate Glass, Window Glass, Lead, Benders, etc., etc., valued, as per inventory, at about $130;

And a certain piece of property belonging to Robert E. Wood, one of the said Insolvents, as follows, viz.:

That certain lot of land fronting on Hutchison Street, formerly called Beaudry Street, in the Town of St. Louis du Mile End, known and designated by the number thirty-eight on the subdivision plan of the lot number thirteen (13-38), on the official plan and in the book of reference of the incorporated Village of Cote St. Louis, with the right of way in a mitoyen or common passage of eight feet in width by a depth of fifty feet, one-half of which is taken from the adjoining lot, as set forth in the deed to that effect, with the building erected thereon.

Terms—Cash.

Inventory may be seen and particulars will be given on application to

J. M. M. DUFF, Curator,
Room No. 52 Imperial Bldg.,
107 St James Street.

MARCOTTE BROS, Auctioneers,
69 St. James Street.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of P. H. VILLENEUVE & CO., Grocers, No. 1206A St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

THURSDAY, THE 8th NOVEMBER, 1900,
At 11 O'Clock A.M.

The assets of the said Insolvent, to wit: Stock, as per inventory	$288.59
Fixtures	89.90
	$378.49
The Book Debts, as per list, will be sold separately	188.51
	$567.00

The store will be open for inspection of the stock on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

For further information, apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Curator,
No. 1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Trade Sale.

On THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER,

At our St. James Street Rooms, a big stock of

ASSORTED DRY GOODS

From a Bankrupt Estate.

Comprising—
Cottonades, Dress Goods, Linens, Towels, Linings, Canvas, Melton, Tweeds, Serges, Nap, President, Beavers, Hosiery, Neckties, Collars, Top Shirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Corsets, Umbrellas, Ladies' Jackets, Lace, Embroidery, Thread, Braids, Blankets, Fancy Goods, assorted Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Ready Made Clothing, and many other goods.

No reserve and in lots to the trade.

Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Important Trade Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

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

Also—Six Travellers' Trunks,

By Auction,

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

Wednesday, Nov. 7th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

Sale in lots to suit the trade.

Terms liberal.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

R. Wilson-Smith

INVESTMENT BROKER,
161 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities

A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

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

London & Lancashire Chambers
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

Tenders for Cribwork Protection Walls on Sydney and Point Tupper and Oxford and New Glasgow Divisions.

Separate Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Cribwork, Sydney and Point Tupper," or "Oxford and New Glasgow," as the case may be, will be received until

MONDAY 12th NOVEMBER, 1900,

for the construction of Cribwork Protection Walls, about 3,000 feet, on Sydney and Point Tupper Division, between Jamesville and Boisdale, and about 500 feet near Tatamagouche, on Oxford and New Glasgow Division.

Specification and plan may be seen on and after Wednesday, 31st day of October, 1900, at the Station Masters' Offices at Grand Narrows, Boisdale and Tatamagouche, and at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 26th October, 1900.

Cigar Factory for Sale

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of SMITH, FISCHEL & CO., of St. Jerome, Cigar Manufacturers, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at premises of Insolvents, at St. Jerome, on SATURDAY, THE 10th DAY OF NOVEMBER, the following immovable property of Estate, described as follows, subject to mortgage and all other charges thereon.

1.—Three certain lots of land in the Town of St. Jerome, designated on subdivision plan and book of reference of said town as numbers 284-a-20, 284-a-21, 284-a-22.

2.—Another lot of land in the Town of St. Jerome, designated on subdivision plan and book of reference of said Town as number 284-3, with a brick building thereon erected.

Terms—Cash.

Sale at 11 o'clock.

A. W. STEVENSON,
Curator.
THEO. GRIGNON,
Auctioneer.

Bank of Toronto Chambers,
Montreal, October 24th, 1900.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL.

TENDERS
For Timber and Planks

Sealed Tenders, for Supplying Timber and Planks for 1901, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, 5th November, 1900.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, at this office, on and after Friday, 25th instant.

The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, 23rd October, 1900.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ARTHUR ISIDORE CLEMENT, Grocer, of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the Salesroom of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St James Street, in the City of Montreal, Tuesday, the 20th day of November, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the immovables ceded by the Insolvent, to wit:

1st.—A lot of land situated in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, in the City of Montreal, known and designated on the plan and official book of reference of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, under the No. fifteen (15), official subdivision No. (1230) twelve hundred and thirty, with house and outbuildings thereon erected, said property bearing Nos. 416 and 418 of Laval Street, with the right to the lane in rear.

2nd.—Three lots of land, situated in St. Jean Baptiste Ward, in the City of Montreal, known and designated on the plan and official book of references of St. Jean Baptiste Village, under the No. (15) fifteen subdivision Nos. (15-1026, 15-1027 and 15-1028) one thousand and twenty-six, one thousand and twenty-seven and one thousand and twenty-eight, with store, buildings and outbuildings thereon erected, said properties bearing Nos. 427 and 429 Rachel Street, and 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433 and 435 of Laval Avenue, with the rights in common to the lane in rear of said lots.

The above described properties will be sold subject to all mortgages and other incumbrances that may appear against them the day of sale.

For titles and further information, apply to

F. X. BILODEAU, Curator,
Office of Bilodeau & Chalifour, 15 St. James Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

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

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

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 16th October, 1900.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect Oct. 14, 1900.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.05 p.m. Ar. ‡8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, ‡8.30 a.m., ‡5.40 p.m. Ar. ‡12.55 p.m., ‡10 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., *9.30 a.m., ‡10.35 a.m., ‡4.10 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., ‡9.35 a.m., ‡11.10 a.m., *6.10 p.m., ‡6.40 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., ‡2.00 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., ‡2.10 p.m. ‡6.20 p.m., $6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON — Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.20 a.m., ‡9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., ‡4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡8.40 a.m., ‡12.10 p.m., ‡7.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., ‡4.30 p.m., ‡8.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., ‡11.55 a.m., ‡9.15 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m. ‡5.10 p.m. Ar. ‡8.50 a.m., ‡6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m. (I)2.00 p.m. Ar. ‡2.10 p.m., ‡6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m. Ar. ‡8.35 a.m., ‡9.50 a.m., ‡7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv (W)9.00 a.m., ‡5.30 p.m. §9.15 a.m. Ar. ‡9.50 a.m., (W) 7.05 p.m. §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (W)9.00 a.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. ‡9.50 a.m, (W) 7.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
REDUCED RATES
ON ACCOUNT OF ARRIVAL OF
FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT
FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Round Trip Tickets to be sold to Montreal at Single First-Class Fare, by trains arriving at Montreal on the afternoon of November 2nd, and all trains November 3rd, good to return November 5, from Brockville, Carleton Junction, Quebec, Megantic, Newport and intermediate stations.

ST. AGATHE SUNDAY SERVICE.

Sunday, November 4th, special train will leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m., returning arrive Place Viger 9.45 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations.

VAUDREUIL SUNDAY SERVICE.

Sunday, Nov. 4th, Special Train will leave Windsor Station 10 a.m., arriving Vaudreuil 10.50 a.m.; returning leave Vaudreuil 5.15 p.m., arriving Montreal 6 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations.

ELECTION EXCURSIONS.

Return Tickets will be sold at FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE, between all Stations in Canada. For distance 100 miles or less tickets will be good going Nov. 7th. For distances over 100 miles tickets will be good going Nov. 6th and 7th. All tickets good to return on or before Nov. 8th, 1900.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO ST. ANNE DE BELLEUVE.

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS will leave Windsor St. Station, Montreal, at 9.05 a.m., on Wednesday, Nov. 7th, returning will leave St. Anne's at 10.55 a.m. same day.

CITY TICKET and TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Civic and Military Demonstration AT MONTREAL.
Nov. 3rd, 1900,

On the occasion of the return of the Canadian Contingent from South Africa.

For the above Round Trip Tickets will be sold to Montreal at First-Class

SINGLE FARE

from Brockville and all stations east thereof in Canada. Tickets good going by trains arriving at Montreal P.M. Nov. 2nd, all trains Nov. 3rd, and valid for return leaving destination on or before Nov. 5, 1900.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold at FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE, as follows, between all Stations in Canada. For distances 100 miles or less, tickets will be good going Nov. 7. For distances over 100 miles tickets will be good going Nov. 6 and 7. All tickets valid to return on or before Nov. 8.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Ste. Flavie at 8.00 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Ste. Flavie daily, except Saturday, at 4.50 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.20 a.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.45 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.45 p.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars Between Montreal and Halifax.
Sleeping Cars on Local Express.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.
H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., Montreal.
James Hardwell, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Bldg.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
143 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

"SOUVENIR" STOVE

The most modern and the most perfect Kitchen Stove in America. Its steel and nickle fixtures are really ornaments. Aluminum in its ovens makes it keep clean. Convenient Reservoirs for water and coal. There are very few joints in the "Souvenir" Stove. It lasts indefinitely. The prices are low. Come and see them at our store.

The E. Cavanagh & Co.
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.
Bell Tel. . . Main 3407.
Merchants Tel. . . 1280.

Do You Like Comfort?

If you do it will be worth your while to try Tooke's Shirts. You will find there is not only comfort in the fit of our goods, but also comfort for your pocket in our low prices. Another comfort is to know that you are dealing with a house with the highest reputation. TAILOR-MADE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 ST. JAMES STREET,
2387 ST. CATHERINE STREET, West.
1553 ST. CATHERINE STREET, East.

Small Gifts...

Are often just as highly valued as expensive ones, so we keep an assortment of small articles to please everybody.

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO.,
2397 St. Catherine St.
Our charges for repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewellery are moderate.

The Evening Dress Collar.

You've probably found it hard to get a three inch Evening Dress Collar in the new shapes? We have them and they're selling like hot cakes.

MACKERROW BROTHERS

2246 St. Catherine Street.

NEW MINISTERS IN BRITISH CABINET

Mr. Wyndham Gets the Irish Secretaryship—Lord Kitchener's Post.

London, Nov. 2.—Confirmation may be expected soon of a few more appointments in Lord Salisbury's reconstructed Ministry.

The Marquis of Londonderry, at present the Postmaster-General, will become president of the Board of Agriculture. His name has been authoritatively coupled with the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, but it is now decided that he shall look after the farming interests of the country. The Earl of Dudley or the Marquis of Zetland will probably go to Ireland as the Queen's representative. Mr. Walter Hume Long, president of the Board of Agriculture in the late Cabinet, is promoted to the presidency of the local Government Board.

There is no longer any doubt about Mr. George Wyndham becoming Secretary for Ireland. He has no reason to object to that position, for it has been occupied in recent years by Mr. Arthur Balfour and Mr. John Morley. Furthermore, as a special mark of honor, Mr. Wyndham will be given a seat in the Cabinet.

How completely Lord Salisbury means to dominate the Foreign Office under Lord Lansdowne's nominal administration may be seen from the fact that he intends, contrary to custom, to have his office as Prime Minister at the Foreign Office.

The Government has been undecided as to the next post to be given to Lord Kitchener. When the question first arose as to his future position, the Cabinet was in favor of sending him to be commander-in-chief in India. This proposition, however, it is said, was negatived in the highest quarter on the ground that Lord Kitchener was not fitted for the proper treatment of Her Majesty's native subjects. Then his name was considered in connection with the War Office, but it was thought he might wish to become more active there than the Government would desire, since it does not mean to do anything sensational in the way of reform. Finally, it looked as if the Quartermaster-Generalship might be offered to the conqueror of the Soudan. Now, however, it appears that he will be kept in South Africa as military director under the High Commissionership of Sir Alfred Milner. The latter, by the way, will be relieved of his duties as Governor of Cape Colony, and henceforward the Governor's office will be separate from that of the High Commissioner.

By the appointment as Secretary of War, the Hon. William St. Brodrick returns to the office with which almost the whole of his official career has been associated, as he was financial secretary to the War Office from 1886-1892, and only left the Under Secretaryship to take the post at the Foreign Office vacated by Lord Curzon.

Lord Selborne has been Mr. Chamberlain's Under Secretary at the Colonial Office since 1895. He inherits much of the ability of his father, who was one of Mr Gladstone's law officers, and is married to Lord Salisbury's daughter, Lady Maud Cecil.

Mr. Ritchie, the new Home Secretary, is a minister who has been responsible for much of the domestic legislation of recent years, especially in the reorganization of local government, and is said to be in considerable favor with the Queen. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who leaves the office of Home Secretary, is not a man of strong political ambition. At one time he narrowly escaped being made Speaker of the House of Commons, as the nominee of the Conservative party. Mr. Walter Long is chiefly known as the author of the dogs muzzling order, which, though it evoked much outcry, succeeded in stamping out rabies in the United Kingdom.

Mr. George Wyndham attains Cabinet rank at the early age of thirty-seven. As Mr. Arthur Balfour's private secretary, he gained intimate knowledge with the administration of Ireland. He succeeds Mr. Gerald Balfour, whose health recently suffered from the strain of the Irish secretaryship, and is likely to carry on the same policy.

The Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who retires, was Under Secretary for the Home Department from 1878 to 1880, financial secretary to the Treasury, 1885-86, and Home Secretary and Ecclesiastical Commissioner since 1895. His successor, the Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, has been president of the Board of Trade since 1885, and a member of Parliament for Croydon since 1895. Before that he represented Tower Hamlets. In Lord Salisbury's first administration he was Secretary to the Admiralty and in the second was President of the Local Government Board. He gained considerable reputation from his Local Government bill, which he successfully carried through Parliament.

RICE MYSTERY DEEPER THAN EVER

New York Police Are Now Probing for the Cauee of the Millionaire's Death.

New York, Nov. 2.—Efforts are being made to determine the exact condition of the lungs after death of the late Mr. Rice, millionaire, who is now suspected to have been murdered. Rice's valet, in the confession he made before he attempted suicide in the Tombs, said he saw Albert F. Patrick, Rice's attorney, holding a towel in the shape of a cone, over the aged millionaire's face just before his death.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who said he would communicate with Professor Witthaus concerning the matter, declared that the autopsy had revealed a sttae of affairs consistent with smothering.

Whether the lungs have been preserved was not known at the District Attorney's office to-day, but it is believed that they, with the other organs, were removed before the millionaire's body was cremated.

David L. Short, who executed the will of Mr. Rice, the one in which the millionaire bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Albert F. Patrick, to-day for the first time consented to be interviewed regarding the incidents leading up to the execution of the document. To a reporter Mr. Short said: "I went to Mr. Rice's apartments at the request of Mr. Patrick. Patrick sent a messenger to my office. I went over to Patrick's office. Patrick said to me: 'You are wanted up town to execute some papers.'

"Morris Meyers went with me. He went as a notary, I as commissioner of deeds. When we reached the apartments Jones let us in and escorted us to Mr. Rice's room. Mr. Rice was sitting at his desk, and from a sort of cabinet compartment that was over it drew out his papers. He said to both of us, 'This is my will, gentlemen. I have sent for you to witness my signature.'

"He asked Meyers to read one particular clause or paragraph in the will. I do not remember what the subject matter of the clause was. I did not pay any attention to it. Mr. Rice seemed to have much confidence in Meyers. He consulted him about his affairs frequently. I did not know the contents of the will—the will was not read aloud. I frequently executed papers for Mr. Rice. I executed the assignments to Patrick."

Mr. Short further said that he never talked to Meyers or Patrick about the will or assignments. He had known Mr. Rice for a year before his death, nor had Mr. Rice said anything to him about another will.

BODY OF UNKNOWN MAN FOUND.

Westfield, N.Y., Nov. 2.—The body of an unknown man was found by some schoolboys this afternoon partially submerged in a cesspool in the rear of a laundry building in this village. The circumstances attending the discovery indicate that death was due to violence. The coroner, sheriff and district attorney of Chautauqua County were notified. The post-mortem disclosed the curious fact that all the vital organs were in a mortal and healthy condition, but the coroner's investigation will show that the body was thrown in the cesspool by a man who drive to the place with a single buggy. The man's coat and vest were found crumpled in a bundle near the cesspool. An account book containing entries in Swedish indicated he was a resident of Jamestown, N.Y. He has not been identified.

FOUR NEW CARDINALS.

Washington, November 2.—It is understood that at the next consistory, to be held in Rome probably this month, Mgr. Della Volpe, Maggior Domo, of the Vatican; Mgr. Tripepi, assitant secretary of state; Mgr. Generi, assessor of the Holy Office; and Mgr. Delloleo, Archbishop, Southern Italy, will be made Cardinals.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

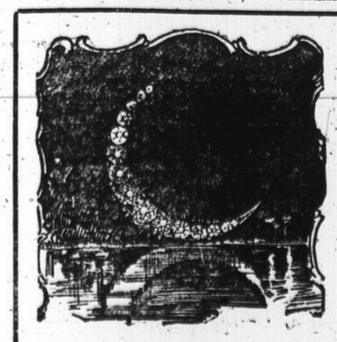
New York, November 2.—The bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States for the week ended November 1, were $1,673,134,284, a decrease of 12.9 per cent. on same week last year.

The Dominion of Canada clearances were as follows:

Montreal	$14,046,406 dec.	5.2 p.c.
Toronto	9,858,808 dec.	9.0 p.c.
Winnipeg	2,344,427 dec.	25.4 p.c.
Halifax	1,570,412 inc.	15.6 p.c.
Hamilton	688,552 dec.	22.6 p.c.
St. John, N.B.	658,892 inc.	11.7 p.c.
Vancouver	1,150,706	
Victoria	627,552 dec.	18.9 p.c.

GERMAN MERCHANTS PLEASED.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Count Von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, has received a telegram from the German merchants in Tien Tsin congratulating him on the conclusion of the Anglo-German agreement.



Diamond Jewellery.

In the selection of our display of Diamond Jewellery we have taken every advantage to provide the neatest and most artistic designs to choose from. Many of these we received from Paris, the art centre of Jewellery designing.

An inspection of our Diamond Exhibit reveals how diamonds can be set to produce the best results and confirms the fact that our prices are the fairest.

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ROBERTS BOOKED TO LEAVE EARLY

Situation in South Africa Has Improved Greatly in Spite of Boer Activity.

London, Nov. 3.—The South African situation is improving, and Lord Roberts will shortly return to England with a majority of his staff. Arrangements are being made in Cape Town to send the first batch of refugees back to Johannesburg; and accommodation is being provided at Bloemfontein for a garrison of 7,000.

Nevertheless the activity of the Boers continues. On October 26, a commando of 300 captured a garrison of 30 men at Reddersburg, but afterward released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On October 24 the burghers occupied Koffifontein.

On the other hand General Knox has inflicted a reverse on General De Wet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas Post affair.

The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 men killed in action, including 15 officers, 71 who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, 22 who died of accidents, and 97 captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the wear.

THE BOER LOSSES.

Cape Town, Nov. 2.—A reliable estimate of the losses of the Boers up to April 15 has been prepared by some of the men who served with the Boer ambulance.

The estimate places the Boer losses up to that date at 2,448 killed and 6,622 wounded.

This total does not include Boer losses after the British advance from Kroonstad.

FIRED ON BY BOER WOMAN.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, under date of Johannesburg, October 31:—

"Rundle occupied Bethlehem on October 21, driving the Boers from two strong positions three miles south of that place. Rundle had three killed and seventeen wounded, the latter including Lord Gerald Richard Grosvenor (a second lieutenant in the Scots Guards).

"Rundle's men have been engaged daily with parties of Boers, varying in number from thirty to one hundred and fifty. He was compelled to burn Wessels's farm because a messenger carrying a copy of my last proclamation was fired on from the verandah by Mrs. Wessels, who is a sister of General Botha."

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Express publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that in consequence Lord Roberts' return is likely to be still further postponed. It says also that no considerable party of troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue, and 3,000 horses will be sent out.

The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and that the campaign is likely to last another six months.

In the best informed quarters, however, it is asserted that there is no ground for the pessimism of the Daily Express.

WOODSTOCK BOY'S DEATH.

Woodstock, November 2.—(Special.)—This morning Mayor Knight got a letter from the War Office which stated that G. W. Leonard, the Woodstock boy killed in South Africa, died the day after he was wounded. Everyone here was under the impression that the young hero's death occurred out of the prescribed time after being wounded, and that his family would not get the $1,000 insurance in consequence. The family have already received $1,000 insurance which the officers of the Oxford Rifles placed on Leonard's life.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nov. 2.—The officials of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the laborers employed at their Dorrance and Prospect Mine, who went out on strike yesterday, reached an amicable agreement to-day, and all the men returned to work. The striking laborers employed at the Delaware Colliery of the Delaware & Hudson Company also returned to work to-day, the company compromising with them. It is said that some of the operators in this section will pay semi-monthly in the future.

The drivers, runners and door-tenders at the Pittston mine, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company quit work this afternoon. They want shorter hours.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A list of patents recently granted to inventors by the Canadian Government, through Marion & Marion: 67,950, Alfred McCloy, Hesson, Ont., vehicle gear; 67,957, Herbert William Ross, Toronto, Ont., car fender; 67,965, George Blackburn Jones, Toronto, Ont., peat driver; 67,966, John Christopher Nichol, Montreal, boat; 67,967, J. Baptiste Bailey, Contrecoeur, Que., clothes line; 67,974, Elzear Dore, Laprairie, Que., cultivator; 67,984, Dorwin Wesley Valleau, Ameliasburg, Ont., hay cocking machine; 68,005, Jean Baptiste Giroux, St. Esprit, Que., acetylene gas generator. The Inventor's Help, containing all information necessary to inventors, the cost of patents in all countries and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

MINISTER WU SAYS CHINESE HATE WAR

At Carnegie Institute He Speaks on Educational Ideals in China.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 2.—At the fifth annual celebration of Founders' Day, of the Carnegie Institute to-day, Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, delivered an address upon "Educational Ideals in and Out of China." Minister Wu said:

I count it a great honor to be called upon to take part in the exercises of this day. It shows the broadmindedness of the trustees in inviting me to come so soon after the shocking disturbances in my country, which I need hardly say, I deeply deplore.

Education, as the word implies, is the process of drawing out what is in a man, and in raising him mentally and morally above the level of the brute creation. From time immemorial, China has recognized the importance of this. The methods adopted to this end are different from those which obtain in western countries, but peculiarly suited to the genius of the Chinese language. It must be borne in mind that language is the vehicle of thought, and that thought is the soul of language. To get at the noble thoughts and intellectual achievements of the past, we have to pay special attention to the study of language. Now the Chinese language, as a vehicle of thought, is exceedingly difficult and cumbersome.

The spoken language has almost innumerable dialects. A native of Canton, for instance, finds it impossible to understand the venacular of Pekin, without previously learning it like a foreign tongue. The trouble does not lie in pronunciation alone, but also in grammatical construction. All these differences disappear in the written language, though it is not used in speech and may, in that sense, be considered a dead language, yet it is useful in that it serves as a common medium for interchange of thoughts between Chinese speaking different dialects. For centuries past, poets, philosophers, historians and essayists have used it, enriched it, and fixed it, so it is necessary for the younger generation of Chinese to master it in order to be able to clothe their thoughts properly and correspond with their countrymen in different parts of the world. There is no royal road to learning it, and the Chinese so far have made no attempt to find or build one.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

The first thing a boy has to do in school is to commit to memory the so-called Four books and Five Classics. The Four books contain the sayings of Confucius and his disciples; the Five Classics comprise the most highly valued of native writings—the Book of Odes, the Book of Histories, the Book of Changes, the Book of Ceremonies, and the spring and autumn annals. To give you an ide of the laborious and tedious task, it would be like making the American boys and girls in school commit to memory the whole Bible from Genesis to Revelation. I remember that when I was ten years old, I had learned all the Confucian and ancient classics by rote, and could repeat page after page without making a miss, though I did not know the meaning of a single sentence or passage. I confess that if I were a boy again I should not like to repeat the irksome process, for, to use a homely phrase "the game is not worth the candle."

I am happy to say that there is a growing demand in China for books and papers relating to western arts and sciences. There is a manifest desire on part of the coming generation of Chinese to know more of the outside world. They admit the superior knowledge of western nations in mathematics, engineering, mechanics, chemistry, mining and other positive sciences. They own that they cannot build a steamboat or an electric plant without foreign aid; that they do not possess a single work of Chinese authorship which treats of the frozen north, of the African tribes, that they have no adequate conception of comparative philology, though there is no lack of Chinese scholars who have devoted volumes to researches in the structure and origin of their own language. In all these branches of knowledge they feel that they have much to learn from the West before they can put themselves fully abreast of the times.

But as for the principles that regulate the social relations of men, the Chinese believe that they have as pure a system of morality as can be found anywhere. Confucius, the great Chinese sage, sums up the whole duty of man to man in the word "reciprocity," which he interprets to mean, "Do not do to others what you do not want done to yourself." It must be remembered that the "Golden Rule" in this negative form was enunciated in China fully five hundred years before the positive form of it was given out to the world from the Mount by the Sea of Galilee. Again, what could be grander than these words of Mencius, another sage of China:

"I like life, and I like also righteousness. If I cannot keep the two together I will let life go and choose righteousness. I like life, indeed, but there is that which I like more than life, and therefore I will not seek to possess it by any improper ways." I do not claim, of course, that the Chinese as a people always live up to this high standard of morality. They are only human, and sometimes allow themselves to be carried away by their passions to fearful excesses. But what people is there on the surface of the globe who can boast of being perfectly blameless on this score? The Chinese are neither better nor worse than any other people. They often do, I am sorry to say, what is wrong, but I apprehend that it will not be disputed that the same may be said even of Americans and Europeans. "To err is human." Nevertheless, we all should strive to do what is right, and above all to do justice and act fairly toward our fellowmen.

TEACHING OF CONFUCIUS.

There is a prevailing impression among the people of the West that the teaching of Confucius is inconsistent with reform and progress. Nothing is further from the truth. Confucius was a reformer himself in his day, and generation. These are his very words: "Let a man who is living in the present age go back to the ways of antiquity; on such a person calamity will be sure to come." Confucius inculcates not the slavish clinging to what is old, but the holding fast what is good.

It has been said that the only way to prevent war is to make the implements of destruction so terrible that no nation would think of embarking in such a desperate undertaking. There is little ground to justify such an opinion, judging from recent occurrences. War may be terrible; but as long as there are such things as engines of death at the disposal of men, there will be a daring spirits who do not shrink from making use of them. The Chinese in days gone by invented gun-powder. Since then the people of the West have so improved on the invention that its destructiveness has immeasurably increased. China has a great deal to learn from this young Republic. I hope, however, that she will learn, not the arts of war, which have for their sole end and aim the destruction of life, but the arts of peace, which make for the happiness and welfare of the people.

FAVORITE WIFE DROWNED.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—A special despatch to the Hamburg correspondent says:—"In a well situated in the Imperial palace precincts in Pekin was found the body of Emperor Kwang Su's favorite wife, Shen Ti, whom the Empress Dowager caused to be drowned before the flight of the court from the capital. The second favorite, Shing Fi, and a hundred ladies, belonging to the Imperial harem, are prisoners in the hands of the allies.

GARRISON TROOPS ALL ARRIVE.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Official telegrams from Count Von Waldersee show that all the German troops have now arrived in China and been distributed. The first and second marines, the first infantry brigade and a small force of cavalry and artillery are stationed at Pekin. The second infantry brigade with a corresponding force of artillery, engineers and cavalry is at Pao Ting Fu. One battalion is at Shan Hai Kwan. The third infantry brigade with a company of sharpshooters, two squadrons of cavalry and several batteries is at Tien Tsin. One battery and several howitzers are at Taku, and there is a force of troops distributed along the railway from Pekin to Yang Tsun, superintending the work of construction.

A despatch from Pao Ting Fu dated yesterday says: "Telegraphic communication has been completed with Pekin, entirely by the Germans. The railway from Pao Ting Fu to the capital is nearly completed. French detachments are guarding the line. The health of the German troops is steadily improving."

GERMAN TROOPS BRUTAL.

Another batch of letters from German soldiers in China appears to-day in a number of papers, among the Hanover Courier which editorially demands official statements with reference to the details given by the writers of the cruelties alleged to have been committed by German troops in China. This demand is warmly supported by the Freisinnige Zeitung.

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PEC-TOL

The Standard Remedy for Coughs, Colds and Catarrhal Conditions of the Bronchial Passages.

25c. All Druggists.

Blair's Pills

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

From New York and Boston Markets,

We receive Fancy Green Peas, String Beans, Lima Beans, etc., etc. Also on hand, New York Prime Beef.

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THE QUALITY—SOLID STERLING SILVER OF GOOD WEIGHT.
THESE PRICES ARE ATTRACTIVE.

Plain Bead Napkin Ring	¾ inch wide	$ .90
Louis XV. Design	1 inch wide	1.70
Louis XV. Design	1½ inch wide	2.50
New Queen's Design	1¾ inch wide	4.75
Louis XIV. Design	1 inch wide	1.75
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MONTREAL.

Ralston's Health Breakfast Food
and PANCAKE FLOUR 2 Packages for..... 25c
2 Lbs. to a package

Full directions with each package. Every housekeeper should try these preparations. To be had at

Gravel Freres & Co., Grocers, Importers and Wine Merchants.
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BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

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

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE HERALD BRING RESULTS.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 20.

93RD YEAR. NO 259. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT.

Everywhere There is Confidence of the Liberal Victory

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.

Farnham, Que.—The campaign in the District of Bedford, comprising the counties of Brome, Missisquoi and Shefford is now in full swing, and from every quarter the most encouraging reports from the canvass by the candidates of the Laurier party are daily coming in.

In Brome, where the Hon. S. A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is in the field, the result is scarcely in doubt, and notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the supporters of his opponent, Mr. Frederick England, to unhorse Mr. Fisher, it is generally conceded, by both sides, that the only question to be seriously entertained is the size of the majority by which the Minister will be returned.

The county of Shefford has always been an acknowledged Liberal stronghold, and the Liberal candidate, Mr. C. H. Parmelee, is admitted to be in for a walk-over with his opponent, Mr. A. C. Savage. Mr. Savage once before contested the county, when he was beaten by an overwhelming majority, and even then by a candidate who was not regarded as being particularly strong.

It is in Missisquoi that the fight of the District is being made. Recognizing that they have but bare fighting chances in the two other counties, the Tories are concentrating all their big guns, sinews of war, and ammunition here. Mr. D. B. Meigs, the Liberal candidate, was elected in 1896 over Dr. Slack by a majority of 216, and the year after the former Conservative fortress gave a Liberal majority in the Provincial elections of between 400 and 500. Dr. Comeau who is running on the Opposition ticket, is putting up the liveliest kind of a fight, and his supporters are wielding ever argument, racial and religious, to return him on the 7th. The Liberals, however, are very confident of the ability of Mr. Meigs to head the polls, and are leaving no stone unturned to that end.

Summarized the three counties are as certain as it is possible to be, politically, to send to Ottawa for the next Parliament, the same three representatives, supporters of the Laurier Administration, by whom they were represented during the late Parliament.

MISSISQUOI.

Stanbridge, East.—The campaign in this county is progressing finely, and every day brings evidence of new accessories to the Liberal ranks, mainly Conservatives who have become thoroughly disgusted with the tactics of their party. The Conservatives have no leader worthy the name, and are evidently greatly disheartened at the certain prospect of defeat which awaits them. Having no policy of their own they have simply resorted to all manner of falsehoods about the construction of the railway which is being built through the centre of the county, and which owes its redemption entirely to the efforts of Mr. Meigs, a fact which men of the better class of Conservatives are not slow in acknowledging, and their votes will go for Mr. Meigs. Accordingly should the Conservatives win the day they would undoubtedly throw every obstacle in the way of the completion of the road, but as there is not much prospect of this, people feel assured of its completion. The visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Farnham on Saturday has greatly helped Mr. Meigs, and there is now no doubt whatever of his return by a good majority.

Bedford.—The political pot in this county is just beginning to boil. Dr. Comeau, the Tory candidate, has been over the county and it reports are true is appealing to our French-Canadian fellow-citizens to vote for him on account of his being of their own race. In one particular instance though, he met his match. Liberal canvassers have hardly begun work in earnest yet, but, I am told that when they do, a great many lies will be nailed. I cannot see how Mr. D. B. Meigs, the Liberal candidate, can be defeated unless through apathy or over confidence of his supporters.

It is a mystery to the writer how a farmer can see it to his interest to support a Conservative government, and I shall be suprised if the Liberal candidate does not gain instead of lose votes at this election.

In the last local election Dr. Comeau had a majority in West Farnham because Dr. Cotton did not live there and was not known in that part of the county. In this election both men are residents of that town and about equally respected; therefore, if the votes in other parts of the county are as in the local election, the Liberal candidate's majority ought to be betweeen two and three hundred.

STANSTEAD.

Dixville—Things are just beginning to be a little warm around here for the elections. Mr. Henry Lavell, the Liberal candidate, is holding meetings in different places, as also Mr. A. H. Moore, the Conservative candidate. There is expected to be a large vote polled this time, as both parties are working hard and the majority will be small on either side.

BEAUHARNOIS.

Valleyfield—I have to correct a few errors in my report, which was published in The Herald of October 27th. I must first state that the strike which is ended since Saturday morning last has been satisfactorily arranged, in this sense, that the Montreal Cotton Company will see all the hands return to work on Monday or at least as soon as the troops have left Valleyfield. The strikers have no reason to doubt at present at whose instigation the troops were requested to come here, and the Tory candidate will surely have to suffer for it. Mr. Loy and his friends never encouraged or induced the laborers to strike. Every well thinking elector knows that now. Now, our calculations are that the town of Beauharnois and parish of St. Clement, the Conservative stronghold, par excellence, will not give more than 150 to the Tory candidate. In St. Etienne, we concede 20 to 25, and about the same in St. Timothee to our opponents. St. Louis de Gonzague gave Mr. Tarte 204 majority in 1896; we shall now be satisfied with 160 to 170, but we should have more, as the English vote is solid for Mr. Loy. St. Stanislas de Kostka gave us 80 in 1896, we now expect a similar majority. From the above you can see that we have to face a majority of 200 in the above-named localities. Now, St. Louis de Gonzague and St. Stanislas will surely counterbalance it. Valleyfield, as I stated in my last report, holds the key to the poltical situation in the county Valleyfield will do its duty on the 7th of November, and by so doing will assure the return of Mr. Loy by a handsome majority. We are well organized; our friends are united and work like trojans. On Saturday morning (27th), Mr. Loy held a well attended meeting in Melocheville, Beauharnois canal. He spoke in French and English, and was followed by Messrs. Bergeron, McAvoy, Pilon and Ouimet, of Montreal, and Longtin, of Valleyfield. A lockman told me candidly that though appointed by the Conservatives he would vote for Mr. Loy. In 1896, said he, Mr. Bergeron told at the meeting and privately that he expected to have the vote of all the lockmen, as they were in duty bound to support the Government who gave them their bread. What was true in 1896, should also be true in 1900, so we have to vote for the Government and Mr. Loy, and Mr. Bergeron will surely not complain, as we will follow his own teachings. To-morrow (Sunday) Mr. Bergeron will hold a meeting at St. Etienne. Some of us will be there, but we will not take part in the discussion or hold meetings on Sunday, according to the wishes of Mr. Loy, and we will respect and observe the third commandment.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon.—The election campaign in Huntingdon county is being conducted, up to the present time, in a quiet and orderly manner. Both candidates are making the best use possible of the brief time at their disposal, in making a personal canvass in those parts of the county where they are best known. The Liberals have the advantage in being better organized than their opponents, and their candidate was first in the field. They have opened a central committee room in the village with branch committees in all parts of the county. The Conservatives have also opened a central committee room in this village, and they are working as they never worked before. Since Mr. Scriver has retired and Mr. McLaren has become the standard bearer of the Liberals in this county, the Conservatives seem to think that now is their chance to win. Knowing that a straight Conservative would have no chance against the Liberal nominee, they have brought out an Independent candidate, who declares that he will be a slave to no party, but, if returned, he will vote for all such measures as will benefit the farmer. Dr. Walsh is a young man with plenty of dash and energy, and will put up a good fight, especially in and around the village, but in other parts of the county he is not generally known. Heretofore it has, for many years, been a well-known fact, that the man who got the Liberal nomination in this county was as good as elected. Of course, there has, of late, been certain influences brought to bear which to some extent have dampened the ardor of some of the old-time Liberals, and some had decided to stay at home on polling day, but the Conservatives are using the old cry against the Liberal party to such good purpose that it is now fully expected that when the time comes to vote, the Liberals of this county will again be found in line and will rally to the polls as they did in other days. Separate meetings in the interest of both candidates are being held in all parts of the county, and considerable enthusiasm is being aroused. Mr. McLaren is being well-received wherever he goes, and if the big smile that he is wearing these days is any criterion to go by, he must be quite sanguine of success in being returned as member for Huntingdon county. Lots of campaign literature is being circulated through the county, and the farmers will have plenty of reading matter during the next two weeks.

Our old and much respected member, Mr. Julius Scriver, was in this village on Thursday, and it was pleasing to see how his old friends rallied around to greet him once more.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Ormstown, Que.—The political situation in this county is calm as a summers eve. Mr. James P. Brown, who represented this county in the Liberal interest in the late Parliament, received the unanimous nomination of his party at a convention held at St. Martine on Tuesday, and thus far the Conservatives have failed to secure a candidate to run in their interest. For the first time in the history of this county it seems as though the Liberal candidate will go in by acclamation. It speaks volumes for the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government.

Later.—The Conservatives have nominated Mr. W. Greig; but his chances of election are considered small.

BROCKVILLE.

The United Counties of Leeds and Grenville elect four representatives to the Dominion Parliament, the constituencies being Brockville, South Leeds, South Grenville and North Leeds and Grenville. In each of these ridings both parties are working hard for the return of their respective candidates.

In Brockville, where Mr. Derbyshire is the Liberal standard bearer, everything points to his obtaining a substantial majority over his opponent, Mr. Culbert. Reports from the Townships of Ketley and Elizabethtown indicate that Mr. Culbert will not get the majority that the late Hon. John F. Wood used to obtain. In the town of Brockville the registration resulted considerably in favor of the Liberals, and it is expected that Mr. Derbyshire will get a majority that will more than counterbalance the majority that Mr. Culbert can bring in from the two townships. The visit of Sir Charles Tupper on Friday night did not strengthen the Conservatives any. There was an utter lack of enthusiasm, and the old man was allowed to come and go without being given even a lusty cheer. Sir Charles' visit has also had the effect of stirring up a feeling that was aroused against the Tuppers by their slanderous and untruthful attacks upon Major Walsh, who is a most respected resident of the town. Sir Charles was challenged to repeat upon the platform that night the charges that had been uttered against the Major under the protection of the privileges of the House of Commons, or apologize. He did neither, and thus the indignation against the Tuppers that was so strong at the time of the Comstock election has been revived, and cannot but be detrimental to Mr. Culbert's candidature, and correspondingly helpful to Mr. Derbyshire. Then again, in 1896, under the old Dominion Franchise Act, a very large number of outside voters were brought in to vote for the Conservative candidate—easily ten to one of those who came to vote for the Liberal candidate. These cannot vote now, and this alone will tell strongly in Mr. Derbyshire's favor. The Liberals have an excellent organization. Meetings have been held in various parts of the riding, addressed by Mr. Derbyshire, Geo. P. Graham, M.P.P., E. J. Reynolds, James Cumming, W. S. Buell and others, and these have had a splendid effect in posting the electorate on the political questions of the day. The Conservatives have also held some meetings, but the old time enthusiasm was sadly lacking. A calm review of the whole situation in the riding leads to the belief that Mr. Derbyshire's election is sure.

(Continued on Page 13.)

THE FULL DINNER PAIL

	1896	1900
Canada's Foreign Trade, - - -	$239,025,360	$381,625,855
Increase under Liberal rule, $142,600,360		
Total Exports, - - - - -	$121,015,852	$191,897,446
Increase under Liberal rule, $70,883,594		
Public Bank Deposits, - - -	$188,416,185	$300,175,770
Increase under Liberal rule, $111,759,585		

Sir Charles Tupper said in 1898: "The Hon. Gentleman (Sir Richard Cartwright) ought to know that if governments are good for anything, they are good to increase the prosperity of a country."

LA PLEINE CHAUDIERE A DINER.

PENSEZ SUR CECI

	1896	1900
Commerce étranger du Canada - - -	$239,025,360	$381,625,855
Augmentation sous l'administration libéral, $142,600,360		
Exportations totales - - - - -	$121,015,852	$191,897,446
Augmentation, sous l'administration libéral, $70,883,594		
Dépots publics en Banques - - -	$188,416,185	$300,175,770
Augmentation sous l'administration libéral, $111,759,585		

Sir Charles Tupper à dit en 1898:—"L'Hon. monsieur (Sir Richard Cartwright) devrait savoir que si les gouvernements sont bon à quelque chose, ils sont bons pour augmenter la prosperité d'un pays."

Canada's Trade Growing at Faster Rate than that of U.S.

More Conservative Misrepresentation in Dealing With Official Figures---Canada Leads U. S. in Exports to Great Britain.

The Mail and Empire and the Montreal Star have been trying to make out that the United States were beating us in the matter of exports either in the aggregate or to Great Britain.

In order to bring about the result which the real figures do not show the Montreal Star, in its issue of October 23rd, has stooped to the point of comparing the total exports of Canada, comprising coin, bullion and foreign produce with the domestic exports of the United States exclusive of coin, bullion and foreign produce, and has presented to its readers the following misleading tables:

	Canada's Exports.	U. S. Exports.
1896....	$121,013,852	$882,606,808
1878....	79,323,667	694,865,636
Increase....	$ 41,690,185	$187,741,172
Percentage of increase.....	52.55	27.10

	Canada's Exports.	U. S. Exports.
1900....	$191,897,446	$1,384,479,[illegible]
1896....	121,013,852	882,606,[illegible]
Increase....	$ 70,883,594	$ 511,872,[illegible]
Percentage of increase..	57.85	57.9[illegible]

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

In order to give the true results the following figures taken from the Canada and the United States Trade and Navigation returns should have been used and will show the correct percentages:

	Canada's Exports.	U. S. Exports.
1896....	$121,013,852	$1,055,558,555
1878....	79,323,667	728,605,8[illegible]
Increase..	$ 41,690,185	$ 326,952,6[illegible]
Percentage of increase..	52.55	45 per cent.

	Canada's Exports.	U. S. Exports.
1900....	$191,897,446	$1,499,164,87[illegible]
1896....	121,013,852	1,055,558,555
Increase..	$ 70,883,594	$ 443,606,320
Percentage of increase..	57.85	41 per cent.

The Star is clearly wrong when it argues that "during the 18 years of Conservative rule the percentage of increase in the value of Canadian exports was almost twice as great as the percentage of increase in the value of American exports during the same period"; and that in Canada "during the last four years the percentage of increase in the value of exports has been slightly less than that of the United States."

The fact as shown by the set of figures above quoted is that there was very little difference in the percentage of increase between the two countries during the 18 years; while during the last 4 years the comparison shows to the advantage of Canada, whose exports increased 57 per cent. while those of the United States increased only 41 per cent.

The Star says: "In the United States the annual increase in the value of exports has been over twelve times as great during the last four years as it was during the preceding 18 years,—$127,968,015 as compared with $10,130,095. In Canada the annual increase in value of exports has been only a little over seven times as great as it was during the previous 18 years,—$17,720,896, as compared with $2,530,121."

Here are the true figures:

In the United States the increase of exports during the 18 years was $321,952,654, or $18,164,037 a year.

The increase of the United States exports during the past four years was $443,606,320, or $110,901,580 a year,—making the increase in the four years only 6.10 times as great as it was during the preceding 18 years.

In Canada the annual increase during the past four years, as shown by the amounts given in the tables, has been 7.65 times as great as it was during the previous 18 years.

CANADA SHOWS BETTER THAN U.S.

The Star says:—"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the exports of the United States were $761,596,086 greater than the exports of Canada. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the exports of the United States were $1,202,581,554 more than the exports of Canada."

The real figures taking the total exports on the basis the Star sets out to give them, are for the United States in 1896 with 75,000,000 of people $1,055,558,555, being $14.07 per head. In 1900 with 77,000,000 of people $1,499,164,875, being $19.47 per head,—an increase for the United States of $5.40 per head. For Canada we have in 1896, with an estimated population of 5,125,000, $121,013,852, giving $23.61 per head. In 1900, with an estimated population of $5,378,000, we have $191,897,446, giving $35.68 per head,—an increase for Canada of $12.07 per head.

SALES TO BRITAIN.

The Star reproduces the Mail and Empire's statement of the trade of the United States and Canada with Great Britain during the last four years, wherein the Toronto organ deliberately used figures not to be found in the Trade and Navigation returns.

The following is their statement:

"Our sales to Britain increased as follows:

1900...	$82,538,661
1896...	62,717,941
Increase...	$19,820,720

United States sales to Britain increased thus:

1900...	$532,520,074
1896...	408,450,289
Increase...	$124,070,084

The true figures taken from the trade returns show our exports to have been as follows:

1900...	$87,452,716
1896...	62,717,941
A difference of...	$24,734,775

which is an increase of 39 per cent.

While the United States exports are shown to be:

1900...	$533,829,374
1896...	401,145,205
A difference of...	$132,684,169

an increase of only 33 per cent., Canada, 39 per cent.; United States, 33 per cent.

A TEST OF IMPROVEMENT.

Another test of the relative trade of Canada and the United States with Great Britain is contained in the following figures, also taken from the official returns:

The total exports of the United States to Great Britain during the eighteen years of Conservative rule were $15,853,000,000, or $880,722,000 annually; the total exports of the United States to Great Britain during the last four years were $5,275,000,000, or $1,318,750,000 annually, an increase in favor of the latter period of $438,028,000, or a little less than 50 per cent.

The total exports of Canada to Great Britain during the 18 years were $1,772,600,000, or $98,477,000 annually; the total exports of Canada to Great Britain during the last four years were $852,000,000, or $163,225,000 annually, an increase in favor of the Liberal period of $64,748,000, a little more than 65 per cent., the United States 50 per cent. to Canada's 65 per cent.

GAIN IN AGGREGATE TRADE.

Let us apply another test and compare the total exports of the two countries, domestic, foreign and specie, for the 18 year of Conservative administration with the last four years of Liberal rule:

Average annual exports of the United States for the last four years...	$1,318,750,000
Average annual exports of the United States for the previous 18 years...	880,722,000
Increase...	$438,028,000

Which is a little less than 50 per cent of an increase.

Average annual exports of Canada for the last four years...	$163,225,000
Average annual exports of Canada for the previous 18 years...	98,477,000
Increase..	64,748,000

An increase of a little more than 65 per cent. Canada stands 65 per cent. to the United States 50 per cent.

STILL ANOTHER TEST.

The Conservatives have been telling us that the United States beat us in agricultural exports, but that if they are given power they will change all this with Sir Charles magical system of cold storage.

The following tables of exports of the United States and Canada to Great Britain, recently quoted by the Hon. Sidney Fisher at Granby, will be of interest to them:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

	1896.	1900.
Cattle..	$35,000,000	$28,000,000
Hogs..	1,000,000	500,000
Wheat..	76,000,000	44,000,000
Flour..	41,000,000	38,000,000
Butter..	2,000,000	1,000,000
Cheese..	3,250,000	4,000,000
Bacon..	35,000,000	30,000,000

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

	1896.	1900.
Eggs..	800,000	$1,500,000
Butter..	1,000,000	5,000,000
Cheese..	14,000,000	20,000,000
Bacon and ham ..	4,[illegible]00,000	13,000,000
Wheat..	5,000,000	12,000,000
Flour..	700,000	2,700,000
Apples and fruit..	1,500,000	2,500,000
Poultry..	18,902	210,822

The last two items have increased it may be seen by reference to the official returns in a very much greater ratio than the fruit and poultry of the United States.

The above figures prove that the present Minister of Agriculture has accomplished far more in promoting the agricultural exports to Great Britain than even the most sanguine could, in 1896, have expected any administration to accomplish, and further, that the big Tory tables of statistics for the benefit of the unsophisticated voter crumble to pieces when subjected to the crucial test of the official returns beyond which there can be no appeal.

CANADA LEADS U.S. IN EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

According to the Mail and Empire Britain imported $468,459,280 worth of products from North America in 1896. Of that amount we supplied $32,697,973 worth, or at the rate of $12.83 per head of our population; and the United States $401,145,205 worth, or $5.35 per head of their population. Great Britain imported $616,368,035 worth of products from North America in 1900. Of that amount we supplied $87,452,716 worth, or at the rate of $18.12 per head, and the United States $533,829,374 worth, or $6.93 per head.

Our sales to Britain increased as follows:—

1900	$87,452,716
1896	62,697,973
Increase	$24,754,743

or a gain of 55 per cent, or $6.43 per head since 1896.

United States sales to Great Britain increased thus:—

1900	$533,829,374
1896	401,145,205
Increase	$132,684,169

or a gain of 33 per cent., or $1.73 per head since 1896.

Canada's gain has therefore been 55 per cent., or $6.43 per head, while the United States gain was 33 per cent., or $1.73 per head, a difference of 22 per cent., or $4.70 per head to Canada's credit.

In 1899 we sold $35,069,223 worth of products to Britain; in 1900 we sold $87,452,716 worth, there was therefore an increase of $12,383,493 worth, or about 15 per cent. in Canada's sales.

(Continued on Page 13.)

Sir Wilfrid's Policy Changes U.S. Tone Towards Canada

How Indifference Has Given Way to Interest, and the Masses Are Nearly Ready for Reciprocity.

Buffalo, Nov. 1.—There is much that is commendable in the policy pursued by the Laurier Administration towards the United States in the matter of negotiating a treaty of reciprocity. By that policy there was completely eliminated at the outset everything in the nature of "looking-to-Washington." Give what terms you please to representatives of former administrations who sought a renewal of the reciprocity treaty, they were in fact petitioners, and as such they were treated by the United States Government. How absolutely free from the character of petitioners, and upon what perfect equality the Canadian members of the High Joint Commission have been with the members from the United States and Great Britain, is shown by the holding of the first session of the High Joint Commission in Canada. Further proof of the maintenance of the rights of a nation by the Canadian commissioners lies in their insistence that every issue agreed upon for discussion must be disposed of before a treaty can be prepared for submission to the Governments interested.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

That the commission has as yet failed to agree upon a treaty, and that other sessions are to be held when political conditions will offer less interference, do not make impossible a successful termination to the negotiations. What has already been accomplished through the negotiations tends strongly to a favorable conclusion. The Canadian commissioners have removed all misunderstanding from the minds of the United States commissioners as to the position Canada will undoubtedly maintain upon this continent, and have at the same time gained a clearer perception of how much is possible for the United States Government to concede to Canada. Therefore, when the High Joint Commission again meets all the commissioners will have the advantage of freer judgment.

Nor has the clearer understanding of the situation between the two countries been restricted to the commissioners, and the Governments. All the prominent newspapers were interested in the proceedings of the High Joint Commission, and comment was freely made. This spread the interest among the people, and the attention thus given them upon the subject was certainly more favorable than unfavorable to a reciprocity treaty. Never before were the joint interests of the Americans and Canadians, of the United States and Canada, brought under general discussion upon such practical and neighborly a basis, and the results have been to divide clearly the classes for and against a reciprocity treaty and establish sure ground upon which to continue the negotiations.

A TREATY IS NECESSARY.

The fact is now pretty generally conceded that a reciprocity treaty is a necessary means to the rapid progress of the commerce of both countries, inasmuch as only by joint measures in improving the great water route of the continent to the seaboard can competition in the markets of the world be successfully met. Herein lies a strong lever to a reciprocity treaty. That Canada holds the key to the situation is but a power to equalize her position towards her more wealthy neighbor.

CANADA'S CANALS COUNT.

A brief review of the changes in the inland merchant marine this year, consequent upon the completion by the Canadian Government of the 14 foot waterway to the Atlantic seaboard, shows that steamships from the four corners of the earth sailed into the Great Lakes, flaunting their foreign flags in the busy ports, and sharing in the carrying trade; and that one of these boats has arranged to bring a cargo of tea direct from Japan to Chicago at the opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence canals next year. This removed any doubts as to the practicability of the St. Lawrence route, and the iron and steel manufacturers of Pittsburg will inaugurate on November 5th a freight service between their city and Europe by way of Conneaut and the Welland and St. Lawrence canals route. In Chicago a syndicate of vesselmen has been formed and orders placed for the construction of a large fleet of steel steamships for service on the St. Lawrence route. Although already well known, the Conners syndicate project is to be noted. There are also the operations of the Clergue Syndicate at Algoma, and smaller projects at Hamilton and Toronto; all combining to make a surprising change in the lake trade and to remove all doubt as to the actual opening up of the heart of the continent to the marine traffic of the world. This remarkable advantage to the transportation interests of this continent has been gained through the enterprise and capital of Canadians. American vesselmen and shippers are promptly utilizing the advantage, entirely free from doubt as to meeting any barrier in Canada to a common right on the St. Lawrence route—in short placing full dependence upon the good will of Canadians towards their neighbors. Thus in the past few months has been accomplished more than in several years in the work of undermining the artificial obstructions to closer trade relations, for not only the exporters of the products of the Western States, but the exporters of iron and steel manufactures of the Eastern States are undoubtedly more favorable this autumn than ever before to practical recognition by their country of the widely-extending benefits from the completion of the 14-foot waterway between the lakes and the seaboard. The fact is established that the St. Lawrence route is the only means now for maintaining free this continent low rates in the export trade, and that its usefulness, unlike the Erie Canal, is permanent.

BRITISH PREFERENCE HURTS U. S.

Other influences in the United States that are favorable to a reciprocity treaty are not wanting. Nearly all of the large dealers in merchandise, nearly all of the principal Boards of Trade, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, went on record at the High Joint Commission meetings as desirous of a treaty as near to free trade as possible. This sweeping request was created to a considerable extent through anticipation of loss of trade by the preferential tariff on British goods. The loss of trade is not yet evident, but profits are lessened; and the future, without a reciprocity treaty, seems uncertain. Then a radical change is marked in the attitude of the cities on the boundary. A year ago the business men of these cities were strong supporters of a high tariff. To-day they are equally strong supporters of a reciprocity treaty that would give free trade with Canada. This somersault in sentiment was caused by the necessity for enlarging contributory territory, the new forms of competition in business demanding the opening up of every possible avenue of trade. In conjunction, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been doing effective missionary work for a reciprocity treaty.

So, the outcome of Laurier's policy on closer trade relations between the United States and Canada has been the complete outlifting of all the commercial classes of the United States from a condition of indifference towards a reciprocity treaty, and a well-defined division of the classes for and against a treaty. Those who are in opposition to a treaty are the lumbermen, the coal barons, the deep-sea fishermen and the farmers. They control considerable wealth and political influence, but they do not by any means control the country; and if the sentiment in favor of a treaty continues to increase, as seems probable, the Government will not likely refuse to carry out the wishes of the majority. To-day the great majority of the leading newspapers of the country would not hesitate to commence a clamor for a treaty, did the Boards of Trade suggest it. As a matter of fact, the present condition of industrial life in the United States is such that the bulk of the people have lost the sentiment which led them to support the policy of high protection to home industries. They now understand that they have been aiding a policy that permits an unequal division of wealth.

The English Press Unanimously in Favor of the Return of the Laurier Government

One of the most significant features of the present political campaign in Canada is the attitude of the English people and press in favor of the Liberals. One who follows closely current events in Great Britain cannot doubt that the sympathies of the whole people are with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Many of the great merchants of London and other cities of the Kingdom have openly expressed their preference for the Liberal party and hoped for the success of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the polls on Nov. 7th as in the best interests of not only Canada, but of the whole Empire. In marking our trust in these expressions of approval of the policy and statesmanship and patriotism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which are appearing daily in the English press of all shades of politics, in the course of denunciation which followed the exposure in 1892 of the shameful scandals, bribery and corruption of the Tory Government.

British opinion regarding Canadian politics and parties is fairly reflected by the following extracts from papers, some of which have world-wide reputations:

London Standard:

Thus the general interest with which the Mother Country follows the course of affairs in the great Colonies will be sharpened by the knowledge that we are directly concerned in the conflict. Yet, though we are, to this extent involved in the struggle, we shall watch it with calm and unprejudiced eyes. We appreciate fully the fine spirit of Imperial patriotism which led Sir Wilfrid Laurier to introduce into the fiscal system of the Dominion arrangements which were intended—and have in practice operated—to give a distinct advantage to British products over those of Foreign States. Whatever the verdict of the constituencies may be—and we may be sure that a vast number of other topics will take their place in the contention between the two sides—the spontaneous token of good will afforded by the Preferential Tariff scheme will not be forgotten here. Our gratitude is, in truth, tempered by a certain amount of compunction, since it has been impossible for us to confer reciprocal advantage on our American colonies. The action of Canada has, unquestionably brought within the domain of discussion the general policy of an Imperial Tariff system; but as yet any definite solution must be regarded as reserved for a very distant and even problematical future.

London Financial Times:

The Conservative party in Canada is almost as leaderless, though not so divided, as is the Liberal party in England; the one party has not recovered from the loss of its inspiring leader, Sir John Macdonald, as the other has not recovered from the loss of Mr. Gladstone. Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shewn himself a statesman of noteworthy ability, as well as great personal charm; he surprised Canada; and the reflected glory which the Dominion enjoyed from Sir Wilfrid's success in London at the Diamond Jubilee can hardly yet have been forgotten.

East Anglican Times:

We are not only on the eve of a general election here in England and in the United States, but we are also on the eve of a general election in Canada. The issue there is not of imperialism and its growth. The issue is the ascendancy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Charles Tupper.

London Times:

But it is not the language or the art of the Canadian Premier's address which will make it live in the annals of the Empire. A spirit glows through it, and thoughts underlie it, pregnant with great issues for England and for mankind. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the French Roman Catholic Premier of a self-governing federation in which British Protestants are a majority, has expressed more faithfully and more truly than any statesman who has spoken yet the temper of the new Imperial patriotism fostered into self-consciousness by the war.

North British Mail, Scotland.

There are two things remarkable in the growth of Canada commercially within the last few years, the one the rapidity of the growth, the other the fact that it has been most notable since the reduction on the duty paid on imports four years ago.

London Bullionist:

The improvement must not be wholly credited to the change in the administration, but it is safe to say that the enlightened policy of the Laurier Cabinet has contributed more than a little to the welcoming change. To-day Canada is financially the soundest of our self-governing dependencies, and the policy of her Ministers is bound to improve rather than damage her position."

Westminster Gazette:

We wish with all our hearts that Sir Wilfrid Laurier may hold his own and come back with an increased majority. Apart from the fact that his friendliness to the Mother Country (manifested both in the war and in the Preferential Tariff) commands our gratitude, it seems to us most desirable that a staunch Imperialist, who yet knows how to conciliate the French-Canadian, should remain at the helm at the present juncture. There is little use in disguising the fact that there have been angry feelings in Canada these last few months and that they are not likely to be assuaged by the triumph of Sir Charles Tupper and a British demonstration against Mr. Tarte. Moreover, Sir Charles' extremely business-like Imperialism is by no means to our taste, and might have ultimate consequences very serious to the Empire. For while denouncing the "one-sided" tariff by which the Mother Country gets a slight advantage, he demands what he calls "reciprocity." This, of course, is the "Zollverein" idea which Mr. Chamberlain has dallied with in past days. The Mother Country being a free-trading community, and therefore unable to give greater advantages than she already confers, is to impose disadvantages upon foreign nations and exempt the Colonies. We cannot enter deeply into this question at the present moment, but we can only say again that we can conceive no stroke of policy more damaging to British trade or more mischievous to Imperial policy. It would deprive us of the one chief advantage which we have in face of the world, and which disarms so much animosity that would otherwise be dangerous. It would reduce to absurdity all our professed affection for the policy of the open door. The triumph of Sir Charles Tupper in Canada would, therefore, from our point of view be a distinct aggravation of the triumph of Mr. Chamberlain, who often pigeon-holes but seldom abandons any of his numerous schemes. A revival of the Zollverein in Downing Street would bode ill for the Empire.

London Times, Oct. 8:

It may, however, be observed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the most pronounced Imperialists in Canada, and that, if for a few days he seemed to hesitate, the reasons for such hesitation lies on the surface. The French-Canadians, though loyal to the Empire, can hardly be expected to display the same instant enthusiasm for active measures as Canadians of British blood. It was important that Canada should be nearly as possible unanimous, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier delayed action no longer than was necessary to secure unanimity.

London Commerce:

The Opposition is largely made up of the Conservative party who attack the preference to Great Britain on the ground that is one-sided, and is imperilling certain Canadian industries. They are willing, they say, to give British goods a preference, but only on the condition that we accord Canadian products a "corresponding preference in the British market." Most of the Liberals sturdily stand by the Government in favor of the preference policy as it is, regarding it as idle to look for the establishment of preferential duties in the United Kingdom.

St. James Gazette, April 25:

Meanwhile, we shall continue to believe the Canadian tariff preference a very good thing; and also one that might be taken advantage of to a greater extent by English merchants.

The London Times, Aug. 8:

It was a piece of good fortune for Canada and for the whole Empire that a Liberal Ministry should have been in power at the opening of the war in South Africa, and that the Prime Minister should have been Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What course events might have taken otherwise is a matter of conjecture. That—the mere existence of a doubt—is reason enough why both Englishmen and Canadians should rejoice that the matter was not put to the proof.

London Morning Post, April 20:

In fact, the future of Canada is a very bright one, and the Colonial Government has seen no reason to regret the introduction of a preferential tariff in favor of British goods. In a little time the benefits which this country has enjoyed in that respect will be still further increased, and it is to be hoped that as a patriotic an endeavor to assist the commerce of the Motherland will be appreciated by British exporters. The example set by Canada can scarcely pass unnoticed in Australia when Federation is an accomplished fact, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that before many years the great Britain may be enjoying preferential treatment from all the self-governing colonies of the Empire.

London Financial Times:

It is gratifying to find that the policy adopted by the Laurier Government in Canada continues to falsify the predictions of the extreme Protectionists. It was alleged by them that the relief of the agricultural interests from the taxation imposed to stimulate manufacture would be the ruin of industrial enterprises in the Dominion. Yet what are the results? The country has steadily flourished, and the fiscal year ended 30th June last was one of the most prosperous in the history of Canada.

London Echo:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a splendid record for his four years of Government. He has proved most conclusively the devoted loyalty of our French-Canadian fellow-subjects. Under him Canada has had its full share of the general wave of prosperity.

British Journal of Commerce:

In the case of Canada, however, the strengthening of the bonds of interest and affection which unite us with the great Dominion has been even more marked. In addition to the spontaneous loyalty which sprang to our assistance in the hour of need, with generous supplies of men and money, Canada has further shown the Imperial spirit by increasing her preferential tariff in favor of British goods from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. It is only natural, therefore, that British feeling towards the Dominion should be of the warmest and friendliest character; and justice to say nothing of inclination, would dictate that we should be ready and eager to take the first opportunity of furthering Canadian interests when such is pointed out to us.

London Financial News:

Reports from all industrial centres unanimously testify to the expanding character of the Canadian market for our goods, at a time too, when other markets show signs of contraction; and this can only be attributed, at least in a large measure, to the effects of the preferential tariff. We cannot think that even in business men would wilfully ignore the claims of gratitude, and even if, in the present case, they were indifferent to such considerations, motives of self-interest should suffice to banish indifference.

Western Morning News, Plymouth, Eng.

England owes a debt of gratitude to the Canadian Ministry, of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the distinguished leader, and we doubt whether it will be in the power of the present generation to do more than thank the Liberals of Canada for the generous patriotism displayed, and the consideration shown by all Canada for England's welfare. Were it possible we should prefer to consider Canada's attitude towards Great Britain as beyond political controversy; but the Opposition has made that difficult, and we must not forget that it is to the first French-Canadian Prime Minister that we owe much of that liberality which has been so gratifying to the Mother Country.

London Morning Herald:

Neither is it at all likely that Britain will impose discriminating duties upon food products from various countries in the interests of Canada and other food producing colonies, unless as an accompaniment of an Imperial Zollverein and absolute free trade throughout the Empire.

British Weekly:

Many of those who have read with tears and with pride the noble speeches of the French-Canadian Premier during the war must feel that on the day when we welcome home Lord Roberts and his army, the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must not be lacking to the general happiness. In these testing months we have learned what men, the world over, are most precious to the Empire. Before all, and separate from every other, comes the Queen's noblest subject, Field Marshal Lord Roberts. After him is there any name we should mention in preference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's?

WHEN THE TORIES WERE IN POWER:

London Times:

Here in the Mother Country there can be only one feeling, that of deep regret for the wrong done to the fair fame of the eldest of her daughters.

London Graphic:

It is no longer possible to doubt that corruption in its worst form is rampant in a large portion of the Canadian civil service.

London Telegraph:

Enough, unfortunately, is already known in England to make it clear that only the most resolute and drastic purification can redeem public life in Canada from the taint of corruption, the like of which we have not seen in our country for hundreds of years.

Birmingham Gazette:

Rascals out of office defraud the public in order to bribe rascals in office, and rascals in office prostitute themselves, sacrifice their honor and forsake their trust in order to keep on good terms with the rascals out of office.

London Echo:

No country can prosper where public departments are in league with fraudulent contractors and where Ministers are open to offers.

St. James Gazette:

The existence of an organized system of corruption among public officials in Canada has been conclusively proved, and like everything else on the American continent the bribery has been colossal.

The Graphic Despatch:

The secret of Sir John Macdonald's electoral victories is out. On this side of the water surprise has often been expressed at the patience with which our Canadian cousins submitted to the Tory protectionist rule of that prince of political intriguers. There is now, alas, no difficulty in explaining that curious situation. Sir John's Government rested on a stupendous and all-prevailing system of bribery and corruption. Even Tammany Hall smells sweet and clean in comparison with the huge stink-pot of Sir John's Government.

WHAT FREE TRADE HAS DONE FOR ENGLAND

(Extract from the Budget Speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, April 29th, 1897.)

"In a few weeks the nation will be celebrating a great anniversary of a great reign. It is interesting to all of us to look back on the extraordinary change which has come over the condition of the country during the past sixty years, but I doubt if in anything the extent of that change can be better realized than by a comparison of the altered requirements of the community as reflected in the revenue raised by the State in the year before Her Majesty's accession and the year just closed. The Committee will be pleased to remember that in the figures I shall give, adjustments have been made in order to provide for the alterations in the national account-keeping that have come into use during that period.

"In the year 1836 the total revenue of the nation was £52,500,000. In the year just closed it was £112,000,000. In the first period 71.8 per cent. of the revenue was raised by taxes on commodities. In the last period 44.3 per cent. was so raised. In the early period almost everything was taxed. There were 1,135 separate rates of customs duties. There were duties on exports, there were bounties on various articles, and yet the whole net produce of the customs in the year 1836 was only three-quarters of a million more than the customs revenue of to-day, raised almost entirely from three articles—alcohol, tobacco, and tea.

"I do not want to dwell on the effect of that system upon the industry of the country. I do not want to discuss how much the price of articles grown in this country on which there was no excise duty may have been raised by duties, often prohibitive, or similar articles imported from abroad, but I should just like to give the Committee as simple a small, concrete instance of the effect of the Customs duties at that time upon a few articles of ordinary consumption in a poor laborer's household. I quote from a report addressed in the year 1841 to the Poor Law Commissioners. The author, Mr. Tufnell, frames a household budget of a laborer with four children, earning on the average 13s. 2d. a week. He puts down the number of articles that would be consumed in that household and the annual quantities of each. I have taken only five of those articles—sugar, tea, tobacco, soap, and pepper. Taking the quantities suggested by Mr. Tufnell, and taking the taxation of that day, I find that a laborer would have paid £2 3s. 5d. a year—three and a half weeks' wages—in taxation on those articles alone. He would now pay on the same articles 12s. 5 1-2d. (How has this change been effected? Of course it has been effected by an increased amount of taxation on property. 39? per cent. of our revenue is now raised by direct taxation, against 28.2 per cent. so raised in 1836.

"But what has been the result of this change on the industry of the country? In 1836 our total foreign trade amounted to a value of £125,000,000; last year it amounted to nearly £738,000,000. Then our imports were only £67,000,000 in value. I am glad to know that they have now increased to nearly £442,000,000. But what were our exports of home produce? It is claimed to encourage home production. Has that been done? The exports of home produce were £42,000,000 in 1836; they were £240,000,000 last year.

"Out of this enormous extension of industry has come great and permanent benefit to the working classes of this country. I know of no way in which that can be better verified than by the increase of deposits in the savings banks. In 1836 those deposits amounted to £18,750,000 placed there by 396,000 persons. Last year they amounted to £155,000,000 placed there by no less than 8,266,000 persons. In 1836 out of every 43 men, women, and children one only was a depositor in the savings banks; now there is one out of every five."

QUEBEC ENGLISH TESTIFY TO FRENCH-CANADIAN TOLERATION

The following declaration is being very largely signed in Montreal and in the Province of Quebec. It speaks for itself:

"We, the undersigned English-speaking citizens of the Province of Quebec, feel that it is our duty, in view of the misrepresentations that are being freely made to the contrary in the other provinces of the Dominion, particularly in Ontario, to declare that not only is there mutual toleration and respect between the population of French origin in this Province, and ourselves, but that we have the fullest confidence that our rights and privileges will be upheld under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"We are represented by two English-speaking and Protestant gentlemen in the Quebec Cabinet. We have our own committee of Public Instruction, administering our separate schools, and our full share of the public money.

"At the present time our fellow-countrymen of French origin are giving their hearty support to candidates of English origin, and Protestant faith, in several constituencies where the French-speaking and Roman Catholic electors are in the majority, and the same thing has been done on many past occasions.

"Particularly in this campaign, the Liberal party has for its candidate in the county of Beauharnois, where there are only some three or four hundred English-speaking votes, Mr. George M. Lovell, who is meeting with the hearty and active support of his French-speaking fellow-citizens.

"In the county of Missisquoi, Mr. Daniel Meigs, an English-speaking gentleman and Protestant has the full support of the French-speaking and Catholic Liberals of that county, against Dr. Comeau, a French-Canadian Conservative.

"In the United Counties of Richmond and Wolfe, the French-Canadians are supporting Mr. Tobin, a gentleman of Irish origin, against Mr. Crepeau, a French-Canadian supporter of Sir Charles Tupper.

"We must solemnly declare that no appeal to racial and religious feelings and prejudices is being made by the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec, during the present campaign, and we earnestly protest against the attempts being made as above, in the English-speaking Protestant Provinces, and particularly in the Province of Ontario, to make it appear to our fellow-citizens of English origin, and Protestant faith, that the French-Canadians of this Province are desirous of securing sectional and racial influence in the Government of the Dominion, and are voting for Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he is of French descent, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church, or that any distinction whatever is being made between Canadians of different origin, language and religion, in the platform and appeal of the Liberal party.

"Montreal, Nov. 1st, 1900."

OUTCLASSED.

Gibbs—"They say that Punchem, the prize fighter, was defeated in an encounter last night."

Bibbs—"By whom?"

Gibbs—"Why, he doesn't know. He intended to have a match with the Awful Kid, but by some mistake he called up one of the telephone girls."—Smart Set.

AT THE VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

"Excuse me for yawning, but everything that fellow is getting off is so deuced old."

"It all sounds new to me. How do you know it's old?"

"I heard him in New York last week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE KIND OF WORK HE LIKED.

"You are mistaken about young Clifford. I tell you his heart was very much in his work when I last saw him."

"Indeed! What was he doing?"

"Falling in love with a pretty girl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Julian Ralph Discusses Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Chamberlain

London, Nov. 3.—As you must know, Sir Thomas Lipton has again challenged us for the America Cup, and as there is not likely to be any technical or other obstacle, the famous and enduring competition is practically certain of another reopening. Sir Thomas sent his challenge from on board his yacht Erin, on which he now transacts a great deal of his business while combining with it the generous and almost princely entertainment of his friends. Lipton's reason for re-entering the field for the famous cup is that he has concluded, after a great deal of study of the matter, that there is but one possible way to win the trophy and but one more chance to get it. His argument is that there are but two yacht designers of distinction in Great Britain, and one of them, Mr. William Fife, who built the Shamrock, was beaten, and is therefore out of the field. This leaves the next and last chance to Mr. G. L. Watson, who has been selected to build the new boat, which is a ready named the Shamrock the Second or Shamrock II., as its name will be painted upon it. When Watson's best effort—put forth in this new flyer—has been beaten—if it so happens—no one can race for the America Cup until there arises in Great Britain a new yacht builder with a new model or new ideas for getting speed out of a sailboat. The two men—Fife and Watson—represent all the first class talent that exists among the boat builders over here.

THE RIVALRY OF THE DESIGNERS.

The issue of this second Lipton challenge at this time, will cause the next race to be sailed in August next. The new Shamrock II. will be finished and afloat by April and now we come to what will be to all England the really sensational outgrowth of the situation. To Americans the chief interest will lie in the international contest, but I have a very strong idea that in the united English heart there is very little idea or hope that the cup will be brought back. What will therefore be of supreme moment in yachting circles will be this, that Sir Thomas Lipton has arranged with Mr. Fife to sail the old Shamrock in the Solent in a series of races against the new boat, which is to be handled by its maker, Mr. Watson. There are to be not more than eight races in all, but it is said that both in the spirit of competition between these two men and as a red hot one each man's high opinion of his own powers as a yacht builder, that these races will be run with a degree of enthusiasm, earnestness and skill such as will make them the chief sporting event of a very long while on this side of the water.

I do not gather that the two boat builders are over fond of each other, or that either one is prepared to admit that the other is at all worthy of being entrusted with the construction of a yacht. It is said that one has said that the other cannot build a boat to beat the first Shamrock, and that the other has expressed a willingness to eat his own boats if he does not succeed. With such conditions, it is likely that there will be run between these men such a series of matches as was never sailed before. Sir Thomas has accorded to Mr. Watson absolute freedom as to the cost and design of Shamrock II. and it is understood that the new will come in very nearly if not quite $500,000. It will be a yacht of the next thing to golden or silver quality, for it is to be made of aluminum and bronze.

A BUSINESS OFFICE ON BOARD A CUP CHALLENGER.

In the meantime, Sir Thomas, having been led into the cheerless business of trying to tow the America Cup back to its birthplace, has developed an almost sailor-like fondness for salt water, and, as I said before, manages to live for weeks at a time and to carry on his enormous business aboard the Erin. I am told that in many respects, especially concerning its crew and retinue of servants and the lavish way in which it is managed, no other yacht compares to the Erin when in commission. In its fittings, ornamentation and modern improvements only James Gordon Bennett's new yacht excels it; Lipton pays out about $2,000 a week for the enjoyment he gets in living the yacht with good company and carrying on his commercial operations on the water. He has a crew of thirty-two; he employs nine men, with his French chef in the galley; the rooms are in suites, and each guest has a bedroom, dressing room and bath room. A barber shaves the men in their beds each morning, and all who wish to be are served with peaches (or a quarter of a dollar each) or grapes or melons before they get up to dress. The British Government has just finished a new royal yacht for the Queen, and it is said to be very like a floating home. But the Erin outclasses it and is much more like a floating palace.

SKIPPING OR DANCING—WHICH?

While the old-fashioned and conservative people here are persisting in horseback riding, rowing, walking and pulling at rubber ropes to get exercise and maintain their health, a very extraordinary diversion has been devised by the fashionable West End doctors for the amusement of their rich and sensation loving patients. I refer to the new craze with a skipping rope. My family doctor announced to me quite soberly the other day that I would buy a school skipping rope for 12 cents and would use it in my back yard or in my own Lester's studio for twenty minutes every day I would feel like a fighting cock and a young buck combined. "I do it every morning," said he, "and it makes me feel as fit as a fiddle. My wife and I leap or skip about our garden and I get all in a glow. Then into a cold bath I plunge and down to breakfast I go which I have the appetite of a schoolboy." I have spoken to several persons of this since he told me of his singular practice, and have found two ladies who take their exercise in the same way going every morning to the high walled yard of a friend and neighbor into which no one can see them as they skip around and around the paths. They tell me this is becoming the usual prescription for a bad liver and a muddy complexion by the leading West End doctors. Finding myself in the company of a fashionable and professional beauty, a little later on, I mentioned this new mode of taking exercise, and she said: "It might be very good if it did not look so ridiculous, but the exercise that has done the most for my health and looks is dancing. So long as I can get plenty of dancing I shall continue well and retain what good looks can possibly be kept from the ravages of time."

MORE ABOUT JOHN BURNS.

I have had very pleasant interviews with John Burns, Winston Churchill, Joseph Chamberlain, Captain Hedworth Lampton, of the Powerful, and Sir William Harcourt, and I have made a study of Mr. George Wyndham of the government, during the last ten days and in the course of the elections. Only two of these men could be in any way compared with any individuals among our public men or could be considered as representing any types that we know well in Washington. One of these is John Burns, who is very much, as a type, like the self educated, ambitious politicians who make their way into the common councils of our large cities and the legislatures of our states. They have been and doubtless are now such men in Congress—men of the ward or district leader type, strange mind their surroundings, limited in vocabulary and ideas, yet very masterful and forcible and very self-centered and ambitious. The other man is Winston Churchill, who, in many strong or dominant characteristics, is very apt to suggest another Theodore Roosevelt. Both are young dynamos of energy, both are excessively nervous and highly and finely organized, and both are exceedingly intellectual. The most apparent difference between the two is that while both these men give you the idea that their nerves and habits of mental concentration are too intense, Roosevelt does not show the wear and tear of body that is very apparent in Churchill. I found that all the great public men in England were more interested in Winston Churchill than in any other figure in the next Parliament. I wonder how he will turn out," "I wonder whether he can make people listen to him," whether he can make good—half hopes and half all expressed these half hopes and half doubts. One man said to me, "The House of Commons is a cold and brutal destroyer of youthful and even of mature plans and of youthful and even of mature hopes when the aspirant falls short of what is demanded in a speaker and a leader. It is like a Nasmyth hammer, which will either crush and shape a ton of steel, or will fall as lightly on an egg as not to break its shell and will even straighten out a bent pin without waste of energy. Under this hammer this last and newest of the Churchills must stand, and when it descends the distance that it base at which it ascends will be the accurate political measure-steps will be the old noble, with his strong and born dislike of Chamberlain, of the cause he sprang from and of the methods he pursues? Where does any one come in, except Chamberlain? You must ask some one else, for I see no room for two such men, and I note that the niches that are held by what is called the Government are holding little else than figure heads and dummies. England is renewed by the confederation of the new blooded colonies with the old little island. The twentieth century has come in with its promise of a flowering of the colossal enterprises of men which ended in the last half of the old century and wholly in the works of a few Americans and of one outsider. Chamberlain reminds you of all these characters at once. He is the master Englishman of to-day, the big operator, the great grasping planner of vast works, and he has the coldness and nerve of Jay Gould, the alert brain of James Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, with the charm and ease and suavity of William C. Whitney.

JULIAN RALPH.

An Independent Sums Up Position

Editor Herald:—

Sir,—From what I read in the respectable papers on both sides, and from what I hear all around me, it is difficult to understand how the outlook could be brighter for the party now in power at Ottawa. Leaving out all rabid partizans, whether Liberal or Conservative (those who are party men first last and all the time) it seems to me that the average elector simply looks at the state of the business of the country. If this be prosperous, he gives the Government credit for it, deserved or undeserved; but if the business of the country—agriculture, manufactures, and so on—be not prosperous, then he blames the Government, deserved or undeserved. We had an exemplification of this in 1878, when the electorate of the Dominion, not realizing that the Government of the day had little or nothing to do with the depression that then prevailed (which indeed was almost universal, and by no means confined to Canada), thought that any change must be a change for the better, and became fascinated with what was known as the N.P., and as a consequence the votes of Liberals sent the Conservatives to Ottawa with an overwhelming majority. But the state of things is different now, for the country seems to have entered upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, so that Sir Wilfrid, at Acton Vale, a couple of weeks ago, was able to appeal with confidence to Reformers and Conservatives alike as to whether they had ever been paid so good prices for what they had to sell, or had ever had brighter prospects before them. Now, it is significant that not one in the vast crowd present seems to have given any other than an affirmative reply to this appeal. It seems, too, that the present flourishing state of the country is, to some extent at any rate, due to the policy pursued during the past four years. Without going into details, I think my opinion is justified by the few statistics I have read as to certain Canadian imports and exports to and from Great Britain and the United States. For these and other reasons I do think that few things yet in the future can be predicted with greater certainty than the return of the Reformers to power at the ensuing elections. The people are prosperous, and therefore they are contented; they believe that the policy of the present Government has been for the good of the country, and they know that that policy has not yet been anything like fully developed practically; and they are therefore willing to give the Liberals a fair chance of carrying it out to its legitimate limits. At any rate, such is my candid and unbiassed opinion, as an independent in politics.

There is, however, another factor, a personal one, which must be taken into consideration in making any forecast of the result of the polling on the 7th proximo. I need hardly say that I mean Sir Wilfrid himself. With the single exception of the great Conservative chieftain who so often led his followers triumphantly to power, and whose loss they have never ceased to deplore, perhaps no man on either side has ever been so idolized by his supporters as the present Premier of the Dominion, and, I must say, deservedly so. To myself, as an independent in politics (who am always ready to give credit wherever credit is due), this is extremely gratifying; but it is still more so to find amongst my friends many Conservatives who are chivalrous enough to willingly acknowledge his marvellous personal magnetism, his almost fastidiously delicate sense of honor, and his transcendent ability as a statesman. We all know that in Quebec he is regarded as the beau ideal of a gentleman, and a leader of men; and, making due allowance for the more phlegmatic temperament of our own race in Ontario, he is equally idolized there; whilst, in the esteem in which he is held "at home," we have only to read the English papers, whether Liberal or Conservative. Why, anyone who was in London during the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee could not avoid seeing that, with one single exception of the Queen—God bless her!—the Premier of Canada was the most prominent and honored personality in the world's metropolis. Nor, from what I have lately seen in the papers from home, has his sun there yet passed the meridian. No wonder, either, considering the great benefit to both England and Canada of the preferential tariff. Just fancy, the exports from this country to Great Britain during the last three years were almost double of what they amounted to during the three years ending in 1896!

To be sure, the Premier's opponents (including one of his former supporters) accuse him of all sorts of wrong-doing. Well; it is the easiest thing in the world to rake together any number of plausible misrepresentations and calumnies, bind them in a bundle as one does a faggot, and then hurl them at the head of any man against whom you may happen to entertain feelings of animosity. But, after all, such a faggot (unless bound together by much better material than it is made up of), is liable to fall to pieces in its course; and even if it should reach its aim, it is certain to be broken asunder by the shock, and then it is almost sure to act as a boomerang, for every fair-minded man, seeing the vile stuff it is made of, treats with well-merited contempt the wretch by whom it was put together.

Thus it is that Sir Wilfrid is accused of not keeping his pledges, of breaking the solemn promises made to the electors in 1896. But surely this, if technically true, is virtually false, for has he not kept his promises so far as he could keep them consistently with the welfare of the country? Great and radical changes, no matter how desirable, are not to be made in a day. Sir Wilfrid never promised that he would do certain things as soon as ever he should be sworn in as Prime Minister; but he announced a certain policy to the country, and no unprejudiced man will maintain that he has not carried out that policy as far as practicable up to the present. At the end of another four or five years it will be carried out still farther, as the country becomes prepared for it, and some day or other it will be carried out fully, if, i.e., changes should not take place which would render another policy desirable. To show you the sincerity, the fairness, the patriotism of some of those who bring the above charges against Sir Wilfrid, I may say that, to my own knowledge, they have declared over and over again, that it is a very good thing for Canada that Sir Wilfrid has not kept all his promises. Now, what do you think of that? Political idealogists may fancy that they could give us an ideal policy just by sitting in their studies and formulating a certain course to be pursued by the Government; and so they could. But it would be literally an ideal policy, and however beautiful, and consistent in theory, would be quite impracticable. Fortunately, however, Sir Wilfrid is not the man to be led away by doctrinaires, for besides being a profound political economist, he is also a practical statesman. Proofs of this are seen in the selection of his Cabinet and in his consulting the manufacturers before making any very sweeping changes in that part of the tariff in which they were more particularly interested. Sir Wilfrid, by pursuing this course, showed his anxiety to do the best that, under the circumstances, could be done for all classes, and by doing so he has made himself immensely popular, and he has even won the confidence of many of his political opponents.

Then, again, he is accused of extravagance and corruption. No, he himself is not thus accused, but certain members of his Cabinet. It is such a pity that people will not distinguish between extravagance and desirable expenditure. The former is always wrong; the latter always right. The increased business of the country demanded an increased outlay; and the man who, in such a case, would refuse to make the outlay would be neither a patriot, nor a statesman, nor even a sagacious politician. Take the administration of each department separately, and examine it carefully, and then point out the extravagance. The task would be rather difficult. As to the department in which I myself am most interested, namely, the Post Office, it seems to me that the improvement effected by Mr. Mulock has been simply marvellous. Why, had there been no such increased outlay by the Government, how in the name of Adam Smith or of old Gough the arithmetician, could we have such good times as we now enjoy? As to corruption, I am sure I do not know whether or not the charge has any foundation; but so long as human nature remains what it is, there is likely to be more or less corruption in every Government. The chief charge of this kind seems to me to have been made in connection with the administration of the Yukon district; and I confess that after reading what I must call the wonderfully clever speech of Sir Hibbert Tupper, and the excellent replies made to it, it seemed to be little less than miraculous that the corruption, if any existed, was not immeasurably greater. But perhaps the most false and outrageous charge brought against our Premier, or indeed against French-Canadians in general, is a want of loyalty to Great Britain. Heaven help us, what would those false accusers have? Over and over again have our fellow-subjects of the French race declared their loyalty to Britain, and their contentment and happiness under British rule in Canada; and if some people profess not to believe such professions, what about the acts of French-Canadians? Who but they saved Canada to England during the American revolution? And every time that a hostile eruption has been made into our country from the neighboring republic have not French-Canadians fought as bravely as any others to repel the invader? And yet, forsooth, they are not loyal to Britain! Disgraceful! I declare, such an altogether unmerited and ignominious charge is almost enough to make them disloyal. Of course, they have a very warm corner in their hearts for la belle France, and it would be a shame for them if they hadn't. But are they, therefore, disloyal to the "Old Country?" Some of us have a great affection for "Merrie England," others for "Auld Scotia," and others again for "the Emerald Isle;" and shall we do less than honor the French-Canadian for the love he cherishes in his heart for the land of his fathers, the land which, after all is said and done, sent out those heroes and self-sacrificing missionaries by whom Canada was civilized, and Christianized? May Heaven forbid that the time should come when an Englishman in Canada (or anywhere else), will blame a French-Canadian because his heart throbs with love for the country that give birth to the indomitable Jacques Cartier or because his eyes look longingly toward the native land of the saintly and scholarly Francois de Laval Montmorenci!

O, but Sir Wilfrid is an exception, you know, for, however loyal the French-Canadian may be in general, he has given proof of his want of loyalty by hesitating to send a number of brave young Canadians to fight England's battles in South Africa! Hesitated, did he? Of course, because, you see the Canadian troops were embarking at Quebec, in about three weeks after the first hint reached us from England that their services would be acceptable; and this, too, at a time when the members of Sir Wilfrid's cabinet were scattered here and there throughout this broad Dominion! If this be hesitation, one would like to know what is promptness. Would Lord Salisbury dare to send troops to defend Canada in case of invasion by a foreign foe, without at least consulting his ministry? And yet Sir Wilfrid is not true to Britain. Because he is not more loyal than the Prime Minister of England, and (O shade of Henry Hallam!) because he prefers to act in accordance with the constitution of his country which has the good fortune to have him at the head of its Government! He must surely be a man of infinite patience and good temper to bear as he has done such unfounded and base accusations. But, don't you know that he is a Catholic, and therefore cannot be loyal to Britain? Thank goodness, the wretches who make such a vulgar, ignorant, and cowardly charge as this are but few in number. Sir Wilfrid is a Catholic, and therefore cannot be loyal to Britain! So was Lord Howard a Catholic, and yet he successfully commanded the fleet of Protestant England against the Armada of Catholic Spain. So is the Duke of Norfolk a Catholic, and yet he is Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England. So was the Marquis of Bute, who died the other day, a Catholic, and yet he was loyal enough to be a member of the House of Lords. So was the late Sir John Thompson, a former Prime Minister of Canada, a Catholic, and yet what Colonial was ever so highly honored by his sovereign? So are more than one of the most successful leaders in the present South African war Catholics, and yet England trusts them. So were many of the Irish Fusiliers Catholics, and yet they fell fighting bravely for England against the obstinate Boers, and by their gallantry have won for their countrymen in the British army, the right, tardily granted, to wear on their uniforms the "sweet little Shamrock" as the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland comes on its annual round. So is our own Father O'Leary a Catholic, and yet he was noble enough and charitable enough to use the offices of the Anglican prayer book when ministering to the dying soldiers who were members of the Church of England. It is just possible, then, that Sir Wilfrid may be loyal to Britain and yet be a Catholic. If there be any disloyalty in the country to-day it lies amongst those, no matter what their nationality or what their politics, who are trying to stir up racial and religious prejudices and passions, and not amongst those good men and true—whether British, Canadians, Irish Canadians or French Canadians—who are doing what they can to fuse all the inhabitants of the Dominion into a homogeneous and enlightened people, so that they may be able to guide the destinies of the new nation in North America to the promotion of the glory of God and the good of mankind. It does seem strange that not so much as a breath is whispered against the loyalty of those French-Canadians who are Catholics first and then Conservatives, but against those of them who are Catholics first and then Reformers. At any rate, as for myself, Protestant and all as I am, I must say that I am more than pleased that we have a French-Canadian Catholic for our Prime Minister, and may the time be far distant when either his race or his religion will be a bar to such a man as Sir Wilfrid Laurier either aspiring to or occupying the highest position in the gift of his sovereign.

Yours sincerely,
ENGLISH INDEPENDENT.

Quebec, Oct. 25th, 1900.

CANADA'S TRADE IS GROWING

(Continued From Page 11.)

In 1899 United States sold $505,668,925 worth of products in Britain; in 1900 United States sold $533,829,374 worth.

There was an increase of $28,160,449 in the United States sales to Britain, or about 5 per cent.

Canada's sales go up 15 per cent; the United States sales go up 5 per cent., giving a difference in Canada's favor of 10 per cent.

Therefore in the concluding words of the article of the Mail and Empire of October, 18th, to which the above refers, "we want progressive and business men at the helm," and we therefore can consistently appeal to the people of Canada to support the Administration which has so successfully promoted trade with Great Britain.

INCREASED VALUES OF FARM PROPERTIES.

During the five years, 1892-96, the value of agricultural exports from Canada played around the sum of $50,000,000, and it looked as if the limit had been reached. In 1896 it was $50,591,002, and of this amount the United Kingdom took $42,073,387. But when Canada's new policy of a preferential tariff came into operation a new era of prosperity opened up to the farmers of our country. The consumers of the United Kingdom began to look with a kindly eye upon the producers of the Dominion, and larger proportions of their supplies of meats and breadstuffs were purchased here than ever before. Of the $19,000,000 increase from 1896 to 1899, the United Kingdom has credit for $18,000,000 of it, and of the $33,000,000 from 1896 to 1900 she has credit for $30,500,000 of it, as the following trade figures will show:—

	Ag'l exports to U. K.	Total Ag'l Exports.
1896	$42,074,387	$50,591,002
1899	60,052,542	69,696,045
1900	72,559,421	83,326,921

This is a phenomenal expansion in so brief a period, and goes far to account for the prosperity of Canada at the present time.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said upon one occasion that when business was good in the country it would not need any long array of figures to prove the fact. But Conservative politicians in Opposition are such doubting Thomases that nothing short of figures will convince them.

The trade tables show how exports of produce have grown under the Liberal regime, and they are simply sustained by other evidence.

SOME CONVINCING FIGURES.

A few days ago the secretary of the Bureau of Industries published the agricultural statistics of Ontario for 1899, and they are found to corroborate the Trade tables in a remarkable degree.

For example, they show that from 1896 to 1899 the values of farm property rose from $910,291,623 to $947,513,360. These are made up of $5,803,507 in lands, $8,201,852 in buildings, $4,264,499 in implements, and $18,948,879, or one-half of the whole, in live stock.

The increase in the value of live stock in Ontario, it will be noted, accords well with the increase of Canada's exports of animals and their produce during the same period, which was $10,240,000; and also with the value of live stock sold or slaughtered in the Province, which rose from $28,748,995 in 1896 to $38,457,018 in 1899.

Another very instructive fact is afforded by the statistics of field crops in Ontario. In 1896 the total area under crops was 8,511,444 acres, and the market value of produce was $88,900,135. In 1899 the area under crops was 8,753,926 acres and the market value of produce was $105,771,221. With only an increase of 242,482 acres in the area under crops, there was an increase of $16,871,183 in the value of produce as the result of the improved opportunities opened up to our farmers in the British markets.

In the light of such evidence who can doubt of the beneficial influence of the Government's policy in developing the agricultural industries of Canada? And who can have any hesitation in choosing between the maintenance of such a policy by keeping the Liberals where they are, and the abandonment of it by restoring to office the Conservative party, whose leaders are pledged to abolish the preferential tariff.

The farmers of Canada will vote where their interest lies. The prosperity of the farming class means prosperity to every class.

THE BENEFITS OF SCIENCE.

Languid Leary (picking up button)—Say, did you lose dis button off youse, Pete?

Perambulating Pete (loftily)—No, I don't have no use for buttons in dis advanced age of safety pins.

A PREFERENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—I honestly believe you think my sermons are too gloomy.

Miss Park Slope—Well, frankly, I do like the more cheerful, he-marries-the-girl-and-they-live-happy-ever-after kind of sermons best.

EVERYWHERE THERE IS CONFIDENCE OF THE LIBERAL VICTORY

(Continued From Page 11.)

In South Leeds the Liberals have a strong candidate in Mr. W. A. Lewis, of Athens, and the riding is being organized for the fight as it never was before. Mr. Lewis is receiving promises of strong support from all quarters of the riding, and feels very confident of being able to wipe out Whip Taylor's majority of the past and have sufficient left to make his election safe. The town of Gananoque, which has always been Mr. Taylor's stronghold, will this time transfer a good share of its allegiance to Mr. Lewis. In this riding, as in Brockville, there has in the past been a very large outside vote polled in favor of Mr. Taylor by owners of stands in the St. Lawrence, whose residence was elsewhere, and others. These being cut off will tell largely in Mr. Lewis' favor. Mr. Taylor is evidently very much alarmed, for he is staying right at home and has a small army of workers assisting him to organize. In other campaigns he used to find considerable time to help others, and paid a good deal of attention to Brockville, but this time he is conspicuous by his absence.

In South Grenville, Mr. John Carruthers, of Prescott, is again the Liberal candidate, his opponent being Dr. Reid, of Cardinal. In 1896 Dr. Reid had a majority of only 106, and Mr. Carruthers and his friends say they can more than pull that down and win the seat. One thing is sure, the doctor is not nearly so strong in certain parts of the riding, especially in the east, as he was in 1896, and although the fight will be a close one, there are good grounds for the belief that Mr. Carruthers will be elected.

In North Leeds and Grenville, Mr. Frost is putting up a splendid fight against Mr. Lavelle, and has every prospect of being again returned to represent that riding. A large number of meetings have been held by Mr. Frost, all of which have been very encouraging.

GLENGARRY.

If enthusiastic receptions, cordiality of feeling and verbal assurances of support and influence count for anything, Mr. J. T. Schell, the Liberal candidate in Glengarry, has every reason to feel gratified at and encouraged by the results of the several meetings he has held throughout the county in the present campaign.

In several sections of the county, and in fact in nearly every section of it, the contest has developed into a fight, not alone between the parties, but also between the men. Many an old-time Conservative will support Mr. Schell. This is not, however, to be taken as a proof that they have changed their politics, but that they feel that the Liberal party has done much for Canada within the past four years and that the local exponent of the principles of that party, Mr. J. T. Schell, has had no mean part in the bringing about of that era of prosperity, and that he is fully deserving of the political suffrage of the people of this county.

This is not the only factor which augurs well for the success of Mr. Schell at the polls on November 7. Another is that he has a united and enthusiastic party behind him, and a popular and progressive policy to advocate.

BROME.

Bondville, Que.—The political campaign is now in full swing in Brome County, and it is generally conceded by the thinking men of both parties in this vicinity that the Hon. S. A. Fisher will be elected by a large majority. The hon. gentleman is personally immensely popular in this county, and this, combined with his magnificent record as Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, makes his position well nigh impregnable. The only thing which could possibly defeat him would be the overconfidence of the party, as many of our old campaign workers seem to take his election as an assured fact, and may in this way contribute to lessen the otherwise handsome majority of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Conservative candidate, Mr. F. England, is a man who is personally much respected in his business of tanner and merchant in the village of Knowlton, and is regarded as being in a large degree much more useful to the country in his present capacity than as representative at Ottawa, and he is finding it extremely difficult to arouse any enthusiasm among many of the former Conservative farmers of the county, many of them not hesitating to refuse to vote for the death of the political goose which has provided such a generous supply of golden eggs for the farmers during the last four years.

ARGENTEUIL.

Calumet, Que.—The approaching elections are causing very little excitement here. This is largely due to the prevailing good times. Farm produce is selling higher than it has for some years, while the lumber trade is brisk with better prices for timber, and a very material increase in wages for the shantyman. Both contestants have paid their visits and a few disappointed office seekers are out canvassing in the Conservative interests. However, it is not likely that these chameleons will have much effect in causing the average farmer who is well satisfied with the existing state of affairs to wish for a change. Public opinion in Calumet seems to be veering round, and the Conservative majority of last election stands a chance of being largely diminished. The augmentation of Grenville, at one time a Conservative stronghold, is now pretty much Liberal, and will probably give a majority for Dr. Christie. Harrington gave him a majority before, and seems liable to repeat the trick. In Grenville Mr. Simpson's supporters are active and the situation doubtful.

St. Andrew's East—Dr. Christie's chances for re-election are brightening every day. Although there is a strong feeling of discontent against the doctor regarding the patronage matter on the Carillon and Grenville Canal, for his having allowed dyed-in-the-wool Conservatives to hold high positions which, it is complained, should have been filled by strong and capable supporters of himself. This is working against him, principally along the canal in the following places: Carillon, Chatham, Green's Point, Stonefield and Grenville, but St. Andrew's will counterbalance this by polling a larger vote than in 1896 for the doctor, as several Conservatives, principally farmers, have promised to vote for him this year to return the Laurier Government, as they claim the last four years have been the most prosperous they have ever had, in all farm produce and live stock. The doing away with the ninety-day United States quarantine against Canadian cattle has been a great boon to this county, as stockers that were selling in 1896 for $8 to $ 2 farmers have no trouble now in selling for from $15 to $25. Very favorable reports are coming from Lachute and the rear of the county, where Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P. for this county, and Mr. R. P. Delamonde advocate, of St. Andrew's, are doing good work, as well as the doctor himself, who is well received and is holding large meetings. Reports coming from the different committees through the county show that the Liberal candidate will be elected by a large majority. So far no joint meetings have been held in the county, as Mr. W. J. Simpson, the Conservative candidate, refuses to meet any of the Liberal speakers on the platform. Some of his supporters were disgusted at his meeting in St. Andrew's on Saturday night, October 27, where he refused to allow any Liberal to speak, excepting Dr. Christie, who unfortunately, was not present to accept. Mr. J. A. N. Mackay, advocate, and Dr. Aulin, both of St. Andrew's, have made a thorough house to house canvass of the parish and bring in very favorable reports, which show a majority of 50, whereas the result was a tie in 1896.

Lachute—The political contest in this portion of Argenteuil is going on quietly. No joint meetings have been held. It seems as if the Conservatives believed this would not be to their advantage and cannot bear discussion. Dr. Christie is making a personal canvass, and is meeting with success everywhere. There is a small disaffection along the front of the county, in Grenville and Calumet, but this is more than counterbalanced by a heavy Liberal vote in Arundel. Those who know state that there is no doubt but Dr. Christie will be again returned to Parliament by a good majority.

BAY OF QUINTE.

Belleville, Oct. 27.—The political campaign has been entered into with vigor in the Bay of Quinte district, and in the three ridings of Hastings County, and in Prince Edward County there will be hard fought contests on November 7. These ridings stood in the last Parliament as follows: North Hastings, A. W. Carscallen, Conservative; East Hastings, J. M. Hurley, Liberal; West Hastings, Henry Corby, Conservative; Prince Edward County, W. V. Pettit, Patron. An interesting feature of the elections in these ridings is that in all four Sir Mackenzie Bowell, although fighting against several of the leaders of the Conservative party, has taken the field in favor of the Conservative candidates. Mr. Henry Corby also, although he has determined opposition in his own riding, is personally assisting the Tory candidates in Prince Edward and East Hastings. He has openly boasted that not a Liberal candidate will be returned in any Hastings riding or Prince Edward. Although on account of changed conditions since last election—such as the prestige of a strong and progressive Government on the side of the Liberal candidates, the marked improvement in trade, especially among the farmers, and the manhood suffrage registration bringing the voters' list up to date—it is a difficult matter to forecast the result in any riding, a far summary of the situation is as follows:

WEST HASTINGS.

It is a common feeling that Mr. Henry Corby cannot be beaten in West Hastings, but nevertheless the Liberals are opposing him with strong chances of success. Mr. S. J. Young, barrister, of Trenton, has been chosen in the Liberal interests. He is a very popular man in Trenton, where Mr. Corby has in the past secured a large majority. The riding is composed of Belleville City, Trenton Town and Sidney Township. Last election Mr. Corby secured a majority of 89 in Belleville, over 100 in Trenton, with Sidney Township about even. Trenton Liberals are confident that Mr. Young will overcome their opponents' majority there, relying on his great popularity, and advices from various parts of Sidney Township lead the Liberals to hope, not without reason, for a considerable majority there. In fact, they count upon Trenton and Sydney giving a majority for Mr. Young that will overtop Mr. Corby's certain majority of 100 or so in Belleville. Mr. Corby's influence is very great, however. A writer in a Toronto paper recently expressed the case exactly when he said that "Mr. Corby had at each election defeated an abler man than himself," so that by bringing all his resources to bear he may succeed in overcoming the strength gained by the Liberals since last election on account of the undoubted popularity of the masterful administration of the Laurier Government.

EAST HASTINGS.

The hottest fight of the district will be in East Hastings, where the Conservatives are uniting in a determined effort to defeat the popular member, Mr. J. M. Hurley. Last election it was a three-cornered contest between W. B. Northrup, Conservative; James Balcanquel, Patron, and Mr. Hurley, the latter winning by a majority of 223. This year Mr. Hurley is opposed only by Mr. Northrup. The Conservatives claim that in the last election their candidate received more injury from the Patron than Mr. Hurley, and they confidently look forward to their success this time, especially as Mr. Northrup formerly represented the riding. Mr. Hurley's friends, on the other hand, show that the Patron candidate last time drew largely from the Liberal ranks. However that may be, it is reasonably certain that Mr. Hurley will this time secure a large share of the Independent vote, and it is worthy of note that Mr. Joseph Haycock, the Patron leader, has endorsed his candidature on the public platform throughout East Hastings. Mr. Haycock, at Cannifton, on Wednesday night, spoke his mind freely, and while criticizing the Government on some minor matters of policy, frankly told the farmers that it was to their own interests to return Mr. Hurley and support the Laurier Government. Mr. Hurley's friends are working hard, but the friends of Mr. Northrup, including Mr. Corby, from West Hastings, are working tooth and nail against him. In some quarters of the riding they are urging his defeat on religious grounds, he being a Roman Catholic, but that will probably have little effect, for Mr. Hurley is really a most broad-minded man, and stands in high regard as such among his Protestant neighbors. His strongest claim upon East Hastings, which is largely an agricultural constituency, is that he is a successful farmer, and as such has always taken the keenest interest in the advancement of legislation on behalf of his class. It is reasonably safe to say that he will again be elected in East Hastings.

NORTH HASTINGS.

In North Hastings A. W. Carscallen, who was elected in the Conservative interest last time by a majority of over 700, is being opposed by Mr. Samuel Harryett. Mr. Harryett is an ex-county councillor, an able, energetic and popular man, but the ceded, and the best informed men in the election of Mr. Carscallen is generally conceded, and the best informed men in the riding look only to see the Conservative majority very largely reduced.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

It will be an interesting fight in Prince Edward County between Mr. Pettit and his Conservative opponent, Mr. Alcorn. Last election Mr. Pettit was elected as a straight Patron, while this time he is running as a straight Liberal. It can only be said that it is either man's fight, but as Mr. Pettit is a farmer who has the strong sympathy of the farmers, whereas his opponent is a Picton lawyer, the former's election may be confidently looked for.

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"All the World's a Stage." The theatrical stage is responsible for many of the most recherché and stylish introductions in Ladies' wear.

At present we have the wonderful l'Aiglon creations, White and Gold, Scarlet and Gold. How popular they will soon become. These pretty styles are not due to the military, but to the great theatrical play now being played by the Divine Sarah, "l'Aiglon," being the emblem of the son of the great or first Napoleon, and the play written with this name by Edmond Rostand is entirely responsible for these lovely productions in Gold, White and Scarlet.

In the correct l'Aiglon productions not military braids, buttons or buckles are used, but those made for l'Aiglon purposes, some may think the other kind good enough but there's a vast difference.

We have all necessaries here for reproducing the correct l'Aiglon garment.

A REPETITION OF LAST YEAR'S WEATHER

Has played havoc with the season's Jacket trade again, however, it's no use complaining as good goes with the bad and you reap the benefit at these prices. Prices that will induce you to buy a new coat although the season is advanced. Here's three attractive Coat Offerings for Monday.

FIRST SPECIAL LOT.

A large number of Stylish Black and Fawn Cloth Coats, in a number of different styles, mostly lined with silk, and worth from 50c to $10.00. Special, $5.00.

This is a bargain that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

SECOND SPECIAL LOT.

A special lot of Stylish Beaver Cloth Jackets, in Black and Fawn, lined with rich colored silks, with high roll and turn down coat collars, a few of last season's styles amongst them, but near enough to go for this, and worth from $10.00 to $17.00. Special Price, $7.50.

THIRD SPECIAL LOT.

High Class Boxed Beaver Cloth Coats, in a variety of handsome styles, lined with silk, trimmed applique and well tailored. Everything that's stylish and suitable for present wear. Prices were from $13.50 to $29.50. Special, $10.00.

Stylish Fall Dress Goods.

There never was such another assortment of Stylish Dress Goods gathered together in one section as we are now showing. Stylish Camel Hairs, Homespuns, Viennas, Cheviots and Fabrics of all other textures that will delight the heart of fashion-loving ladies. All newest shades and richest effects, one elbowing the other for highest favours. Made in widths that cut up most economically for the present style of dress, and at prices varying from 25c to $2.50 per yard.

STYLISH FALL MILLINERY

Our Millinery Department is crowded with the latest productions of the Milliners' Art, received direct from Paris. Elegance and style, combined with daintiness, are the special features. Any of these creations can be copied exactly by our own Milliner at most moderate prices. You are invited to call and inspect the grand display of these handsome goods. Prices range from $3.25 up to $26.50.

NEW FALL COSTUMES

A plentiful assortment of all that's most stylish in Ladies' Fall Costumes, made from the best and most stylish of materials, and produced in a variety of the latest shades. We have full lines of costumes that are suitable either for in or out door wear, and made in such styles that some of the best designers might envy. Our costumes start from $4.63 and reach as high as $63.00.

There's no other assortment in town to beat ours for variety and style.

THREE WONDER WORKERS FOR MONDAY.

MORE RIBBONS.

Just purchased, 500 pieces of rich quality Black Gros Grain Silk Ribbons. These will be offered on Monday, these

Widths	4	5	9
Worth	5c	10c	15c

Special, 3C yard

Get here early, most people take a piece each.

Ladies' Underwear.

200 dozen Ladies' Shetland Mixed and Scotch Wool Undervests and Drawers, ribbed ankles and wrists, well finished throughout, all sizes. Worth $1.00 to $2.00 each. Your choice, on Monday, 50c.

MORE RIBBONS.

300 pieces Rich Black Gros Grain Silk Ribbons, double faced, of course, in all these

Widths	16	20	30	40
Worth	20c	25c	30c	35c

You can't buy these goods anywhere for less.

Monday we will close the lot for 7C yard

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ARTISTIC PIANOS.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

In the Literary World

TWO POLITICAL NOVELS.

Two election novels which will stand out in the fiction of this year of elections—have we not practically simultaneous political struggles in Great Britain, Canada and the United States?—are Mr. Zangwill's "Mantle of Elijah," which has been running serially in Harper's Magazine, and Mr. Anthony Hope's "Quisante."

Politics play a large part in both novels, but they are only a milieu for a drama of life intact with the old illusions and hopes, through which man ever gropes to power that makes or breaks him.

Just a quarter of a century ago there appeared two election novels which will be remembered for other than political reasons, because beyond the whistling storm of party cries in their pages there still penetrates the searching voice of life and love that finds an ever awakening response in the human heart. One has almost forgotten the fierce political strife waged in "Beauchamp's career" in the memorable stress of Nevil Beauchamp's spiritual and amatory struggles; and the red hot Radicalism of "Felix Holt," has melted into the mellow remembrance of the unfading history of Esther's love story.

One wonders how the two new political novels will be regarded five and twenty years hence. As one of Mr. Zangwill's characters puts it in the latest instalment of his story, "Nationism is absurd. Only time can show which rod is Moses' to swallow up the others."

Readers who have followed Mr. Zangwill's novel in Harper's cannot fail to have been struck by the startling likeness in the course of its events to the trend of political developments in the recent history of the Transvaal war. Here we see the game of politics, the craft of statesmanship, the discussion of an Empire's responsibility, its strength and weakness when faced with war, the arguments of the peace party, the raucous cry of jingoism, the problem of annexation so strikingly produced that a Scottish writer accuses Mr. Zangwill of astute plagiarizing history just in this way. As a matter of fact the boot is on the other leg, and history may be said to have plagiarized Zangwill, for the novel was conceived and worked out as it now stands long before the Empire was involved in the Boer imbroglio. Two years have elapsed since Mr. Zangwill signed the contract with the Harpers in New York for the serial use of the book in their magazine, and also arranged for its stage production.

In his first book, "The Premier and Painter," published twelve years ago, certain political events were presaged by Mr. Zangwill, among them the downfall of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and the liberalization of the Conservatives. Of a truth it would seem there is yet virtue in the mantle of Elijah, and that phrophecy has not died out in Israel.

The predominant idea in "Quisante" has already been seized by Mr. F. C. Gould, the celebrated English Liberal caricaturist, who makes it the subject of an admirable cartoon in which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour are depicted as a couple of prospectors to whom Mr. Chamberlain, in the guise of a shaggy terrier, with the inevitable monocle, brings the fruit of his pilfering from a neighboring farm yard, labelled "khaki votes," while uncle and nephew address each other thus:—"Uncle: I am afraid, Arthur, that he has obtained it by methods which do not quite accord with our—h'm—traditional dignity. But although we would not do such a thing ourselves we are not responsible of course for what Joey does when he is off the claim. Nephew: Exactly so, uncle; I do not not, myself, like the—h'm—methods he has adopted, but it would be Quixotic to refuse to benefit by the results."

The methods, manners and morals of Alexander Quisante are all bad—thoroughly and utterly distasteful to the patrician element to whom his services are indispensable. In justice to the Secretary of State for the Colonies it must be at once declared that there is no other affinity than that of the indispensibility of his services between him and the political adventurer, who becomes the husband of the proudest daughter of the patricians, and is only cut off by an untimely death from the Premiership of Great Britain.

Quisante's father had grown wine in Spain, and he himself was dependent for his resources upon an eccentric old aunt in London, who has no love for him, but who, for his brain's sake and their common blood, supplied him with what he needed. Quisante was to be kept as an outsider by the blue-blooded aristocrats who had taken him up, but when he married May Gaston, Lady Attleborough's high-bred and beautiful daughter, his empire among women, a place had to be found for him in the inner circle. Before that time the barrier raised could not be surmounted even on the wings of his moments of inspiration, for Quisante was a man who had his "moments." His was a sort of intermittent inspiration, as though he were some ancient prophet or mediaeval fanatic through whose mouth heaven spoke sometimes, leaving him for the rest to his own low and carnal nature. The exquisite, infallible Marchmont, whose manners and social code were unapproachable, detested Quisante and all his works. But May refused the offer of the high-born and wealthy Weston Marchmont and accepted the adventurer. She did this in defiance to all advice and entreaty.

The marriage was not a success. May had hoped to change what she disliked in her husband. She discovered that she had overrated her power alike over him and over herself. The great "moments" would not become perpetual and the small moments grew more irritating and humiliating. But the great moments recurred from time to time and never lost their charm. Thus she oscillated between the moods produced by an intense intellectual admiration on the one hand and an intense antipathy of the failings on the other. And in this uncomfortable balancing she had the prospect of spending her life.

It is in an election contest that Quisante is seen at his best, and his worst, his highest and his lowest. At one moment he is seen wheedling an ignorant fool with flattery; at another rousing keen, honest men to fine enthusiasm. At one time he had no thought that was not selfish and mean, at another imagination rapt him to a glow of heartfelt patriotism. His wife, at the close of the contest, though she had won a great victory honestly, discovered the victory was due to a contemptible trick.

The greatest blow to May's sensitive feelings was the discovery of an act of commercial dishonesty. Quisante was the chief promoter of the Alethea Printing Works, which opened up a prospect of immense wealth to all concerned in them. All the experts save one—Professor Maturin—wrote in favor of the project but he pointed out what he conceived to be a fatal defect. The Professor died and Quisante suppressed his report. Quisante is cut down by an apoplectic stroke; he is told that the thread upon which he holds life is so slender that he must give up work entirely or it will snap. Knowing the inevitable, he goes to address a political meeting and makes one of his greatest orations. He pays the penalty. His wife, was disappointed in her ambitions, for she had hoped to rise with him to be a great hostess when he became First Minister. Marchmont again pressed her to marry him, but she refused in a characteristic letter, which brings the romance to a close. Quisante was true in his conception of things. His widow became rich out of the Alethea, for he was right and the poor professor who was supposed to know all about it was hopelessly wrong.

Altogether, Quisante is a very fine piece of character drawing. Upon the whole, it is more refreshing than Mr. Anthony Hope's mediaeval kinglet in their modern setting, although the success of the "Prisoner of Zenda" and "The King's Mirror" justified the experiment made therein. It is probable that few novels of the year will be more seriously read and discussed. It has a fine literary flavor. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

THE ART OF BREATHING.

"The Art of Breathing as the Basis of Tone Production," is the title of a scientific work by Leo Kofler on the subject of breathing, which has gone through five editions, each averaging over a thousand copies. The fact that it was first published in the United States and afterwards translated into German and published in Germany is a strong testimony as to its merit.

It is a work intended mainly for singers, and is of a very thorough character, enjoining the study of the physiological analysis of the vocal organs if one wishes to become a successful singer or teacher of singing. Exercises are given in detail with explicit directions, telling what to do and what not to do. The positions are illustrated by cuts, and there are numerous music illustrations and complete vowel and consonant tables arranged for practice.

The author has studied all the methods of voice culture and has sifted an immense amount of material with scholarly effort. One often finds grown-up persons—especially women—unacquainted with the art of breathing, and who are unable to learn it by themselves. Methodical instructions and exercises such as are here given can be strongly recommended. They are likely to prove of great usefulness to persons suffering from impoverished blood and weakness of the heart. The chapter on defective articulation— stammering, lisping and faltering and mumbling are especially interesting. (New York: The Edgar S. Werner Publishing and Supply Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., Ltd.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Paul Leicester Ford's novel of New York political life, "The Honorable Peter Stirling," has gone to the press for the fortieth time. This novel, is always good reading, but is particularly interesting at election time.

Mr. George Gissing has taken up his permanent residence in France, at St. Honore-les-Bains. His new novel, "The Coming Man," is nearly ready for publication, and his delightful book of travel, "By the Ionian Sea," is also on its way.

Miss Adeline M. Jenney, of South Dakota, has won the prize for the best short story offered by "The Century" to American college graduates of 1899. "An Old-World Wooing" is the title of the story.

A memoir of Zachary Macaulay, the father of Lord Macauley, is in course of preparation by the historian's niece, Lady Knutsford. The book will contain many glimpses, in Zachary Macaulay's letters, of his more illustrious son.

The letters written by Bismarck to his wife from their betrothal in 1847 down to 1892 will be published about Christmas. The collection of more than five hundred letters has been prepared by Prince Herbert Bismarck. No political matter will be found in these epistles.

It is reported that Mark Twain is to have for neighbor at Hartford Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson, and that the author of "The Jumping Frog" is in high glee over the prospect of making the acquaintance of the various wild animals which are to be a feature of the Thompson establishment.

Already the first edition of Grace Gallatin Seton-Thompson's "A Woman Tenderfoot," published last Thursday has been exhausted. It consisted of 5,000 copies. Doubleday, Page & Co. are also publishing "The Life of Henry George," by Henry George, Jr.; "The Theatre and Its People," by Franklin.

Truly a classic is Charles Reade's remarkable novel, "The Cloister and the Hearth"—a book, by the way, which Sir Walter Besant is never tired of praising. Two hundred thousand copies of a sixpenny edition were recently sold in England, and a neat and pretty little pocket edition is soon to appear there.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, the novelist, did not rank high as a student in the University of Edinburgh, but he was strong in metaphysics. He once convinced a medical student that he (the medical student) had no actual existence. "He got quite frightened," said Mr. Barrie in relating the incident, "and I can still see his white face as he sat staring at me in the gloaming. This shows what metaphysics can do."

A new English edition of "The Absent-Minded Beggar" has just been issued in booklet form, with full-page illustrations in color, by Gordon Browne, W. Hatherill, Frank Dodd, and Frank Craig, while the pages containing the verses show strong black and whites by Stanley L. Wood and other equally well-known artists, all of whom presented their sketches. A pretty title page, in color, is the work of John Vinycomb, while the covers and cover linings, also in color, will be found most attractive.

Dr. Morrison, the London Times correspondent in China, who survived the siege of the legations in Pekin, and whose early despatches after the relief first told the world of the real condition of affairs, is now at Tien Tsin hard at work on a book dealing with his experiences of last spring and summer. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Morrison is the greatest living authority on Chinese politics and institutions

Hamlin Garland's new novel, the opening chapters of which appear in the November Century, bears the title of "Her Mountain Lover." The hero is a young Colorado ranchman, who is sent to London to place shares in a western mine. One of the most striking incidents in the story is the setting up of a western camp in English fields, and the affair is put through in true cowboy style.

A new Dooley book will shortly be brought out by R. H. Russell, under the title of "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy." The text will consist of thirty-six articles in which Mr. F. P. Dunne discusses important topics of the day with as much fragrant Dooleyism as is to be found in his two earlier books. A colored frontispiece has been made for the book by William Nicholson.

Three interesting posthumous contributions from the pen of the late Charles Dudley Warner will appear in early numbers of The Century. These probably constitute his last literary work. The first, which is a sketch of a dog, is called "The Education of Sam." It is in the playful yet serious style of Mr. Warner's "Calvin," the study of a cat. Another contribution will be an essay called "Fashions in Literature," with particular reference to the shifting taste in fiction. This will probably form a feature of the January number of the magazine.

The biography of Coventry Patmore will include many letters from Tennyson, Carlyle, Ruskin, Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and other eminent contemporaries. Dr. Richard Garnett and Mr. Sydney Colvin contribute reminiscences of Patmore, as also does Mr. Basil Champneys, the distinguished architect. He has compiled and edited the biography, with the assistance of Mrs. Patmore. Among the illustrations are a portrait of the poet's first wife, from a drawing by Millais, a sketch by Sargent, and a medallion by Woolner.

A moralist named Petticord, dwelling at Portland, Ore., has, it is reported, written and published at his own expense a book of two hundred pages to express his disgust over the popularity of Rudyard Kipling's works. The objects of his book, Mr. Peddicord declares, "are to expose the sham pretensions of the very distinguished author reviewed; to plead with our youthful countrymen to aid in maintaining a high standard of clean literature, and to discourage adverse criticism of American institutions, customs and manners, by supercilious foreign tyros."

Ruskin's cousin, Mrs. Severn, unveiled the Keswick Memorial to the dead writer the other day, uttering at the same time a few words on his life and work. The monument consists of a monolithic block of Barrowdale stone, as rough as when it was quarried. On one side is a medallion in bronze, representing Ruskin as he was in his prime. The memorial is erected on the spot where was created in the master's mind an enthusiasm for nature that lasted to the end of his life.

Mr. C. K. Shorter is of the opinion that the purchasers at $25,000 of the serial rights of Mr. Kipling's new novel will not get their money's worth. Not that he knows anything about the value of the aforesaid novel, but he appears to think it an unreasonable price in itself, and the effect of the literary agent's shrewdness. As for the scarce editions of Kipling's works Mr. Shorter points out that there have not been enough collectors to keep up the prices. The large paper edition of his books recently issued in England at $80 has already sold for half that sum.

That the State should provide for the preservation of the history of the country is the opinion of the London Spectator. The great mass of books written upon every episode in this age of record is calculated to crush rather than to enlighten the historian of the future. "Might it not be expedient under such circumstances," asks the Spectator, "to make the ancient office of historiographer once more a reality? That is, to provide at State expense for the compilation of a history of the time, which should give to future inquirers a clear, if thin and slightly formal, narrative, round which they could indulge the play of their own thoughts, or build up their own more brilliant speculations."

In white board covers, with decorations of flags, laurel, and Victoria Cross, comes "A Social Note on the War," by Marie Corelli. This little book, which contains no title page or publisher's name, but simply the imprint of "Norton & Neale, Printers, Birmingham," presents its author in a new light. "Patriotism or Self-Advertisement," as Miss Corelli also calls her book, is a most curious mixture of truth and abusive personality. The book is having an immense sale in England, and is to be reprinted in America by the Lippincotts. Its principal object seems to be an attack upon Kipling, whose "Absent-Minded Beggar," she claims to be an insult to the British soldier, objecting especially to the "Pay, Pay, Pay," of its refrain. She also fiercely attacks Swinburne and the present Laureate, and many others.

The Revells will soon publish Ralph Connor's beautiful short story, "Beyond the Marshes," which has been likened to "Rab and His Friends." The new editions of "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock," Connor's wonderful tales of the Rocky Mountains, have just been issued. They are illustrated, handsomely, and in novel fashion, by Louis Rhead. The sales of Connor's books have reached the hundred thousand mark.

One of the reflections aroused by the death of Charles Dudley Warner, which is lamented by an unusually wide circle of friends, is how easy it still is to attain literary distinction, if one has personal istinction. "A pleasant essayist." That is what any critical reader could fairly say of Mr. Warner as a writer. It is true that he was induced to attempt fiction, his first essay of this kind being a kind of continued magazine article about American watering-places, which was expected to be more attractive by dint of the continuance, and in which he had the aid of a popular illustrator, now also deceased. But, on the face of it, this was rather a publisher's venture than the result of an author's ambition. On the other hand, Mr. Warner was a very pleasant essayist indeed. "My Summer in a Garden," "Baddeck and That Sort of Thing," were easy reading. So, for that matter, were the essays that he wrote in Harper's Magazine, after he succeeded Mr. Howells in "The Editor's Study." Charles Dudley Warner was an English scholar, and he knew how to make use of his scholarship. He was exactly in his element when he was chosen to compile a cyclopaedia of "The World's Best Literature."

A STRANGE CASE.

EYE TROUBLE WHICH DEVELOPED INTO RUNNING SORES.

Doctors Said it was Consumption of the Blood, and Recovery was Looked Upon as Almost Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Wrought a Cure.

From the Herald, Georgetown, Ont.

Our reporter recently had the pleasure of calling on Mr. Wm. Thompson, papermaker, at Wm. Barber & Bros. mills, a well-known and respected citizen of our town, for the purpose of acquiring the details of his son's long illness and his remarkable recovery through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Thompson kindly gave us the following information which will speak for itself:—"About two and a half years ago my eldest son, Garnet, who is fifteen years old, took what I supposed to be inflammation in his left eye. He was taken to a physician, who advised me to take him to an eye specialist which I did, only to find out that he had lost the sight of the eye completely. The disease spread from his eye to his wrist, which became greatly swollen, and was lanced no less than eleven times. His whole arm was completely useless, although he was not suffering any pain. From his wrist it went to his foot which was also lanced a couple of times, but without bringing relief. The next move of the trouble was to the upper part of the leg where it broke out, large quantities of matter running from the sore. All this time my boy was under the best treatment I could procure but with little or no effect. The trouble was pronounced consumption of the blood and I was told by the doctors that you would not come across a case like it in five hundred. When almost discouraged and not knowing what to do for the best, a friend of mine urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he had a son who was afflicted with a somewhat similar disease and had been cured by the pills. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and secured some of them at the drug store, and after my boy had taken two boxes I could see the color coming back to his sallow complexion and noted a decided change for the better. He went on taking them and in a few months from the time he started to use them I considered him perfectly cured and not a trace of the disease left, except his blind eye, the sight of which he had lost before he started to use the pills. He has now become quite fleshy and I consider him one of the healthiest boys in the community. If any person is desirous of knowing the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills you may direct them to me, as I can highly recommend them to any person afflicted as my boy was."

Dr. Williams' Pinks Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE TERRIBLE WILLIE.

Visiting Friend—I hope you are a good little boy, Willie, and do not get behind the sofa when your sister receives calls from her beau evenings.

Little Willie (emphatically)—You bet I dont! I'm afraid to stay in the dark.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Highly 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.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 3.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed, and so surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the expiring lamp of life lighted up afresh, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Stores throughout the world. Price in England 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Purchasers should see that the word "Theraplon" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Proper Plumbing.

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Business Men's Backache.

When a man gets interested in his business he is apt to forget about himself.

When backache comes—when he feels depressed and out of sorts, he contents himself with the plea that he's worked too hard—he'll ease up some of these days.

But he doesn't let up—backache gets worse and worse—kidneys can't stand the strain put upon them—they need help—must have it if serious kidney trouble is to be averted.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

have helped hundreds of busines men to do their work and keep their health—eased their aching back, and restored the natural blood filtering functions of their kidneys. Read the evidence:

"I have had kidney and urinary trouble for some time past, with distressing pain in the small of my back, and indeed felt very miserable. I got one box of Doan's Kidney Pills from Mason's drug store, and they cured me completely. I recommend them heartily as a splendid remedy for kidney or urinary difficulties, and as a cure for pain in the back they are certainly infallible." FREDERICK ASH, Merchant Tailor, Main St., Markham, Ont.

Always ask your druggist for *Doan's* Kidney Pills and refuse worthless substitutes and imitations. THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

A BIG BUDGET OF GOOD JOKES AND SOME FUNNY PICTURES

THE FIDDLER AND THE FLY.

Herr Violin was fingering
And scraping with his bow;
'Twixt bow and string and fingering
No hand could he let go.

His phiz then got into a knot,
His nose then seemed in pain;
How music's phase the features raise
To friends the girl made plain.

A maiden dear, who sat quite near,
His actions watched full well.
"It's plain," said she, "to even me,
His face emotions tell."

His agonee you'll plainly see,
If both your hands you tie,
And how it goes if on your nose
Is perched a tickling fly.

HOW MR. BUELL'S THUMB WAS SCARRED.

(Philadelphia Post.)

Augustus C. Buell, the author of a new life of Paul Jones, has himself had a life of varied experiences. He was in the Civil War as a boy, has been a newspaper man in Kansas and a Washington correspondent and newspaper man in the East, has published a volume on the Civil War, was a civil engineer in the West, and for some years past has been connected with a large shipbuilding concern in Philadelphia.

He prides himself on his Americanism. All sixteen of his great-great-grandparents were born within the present limits of the United States, and his four great-grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War. In preparing his work on Paul Jones he studied extensively in foreign libraries, and had access, besides, to hitherto unpublished material. A scar on the inside of his right thumb has a curious history.

"One of my great-grandfathers," he says, "was a gunner on the Bonhomme Richard; so you see it was natural that in the Civil War I drifted into the artillery myself.

"In a hot fight in which our battery was engaged the day before the battle of Cold Harbor, my principal duty was to keep my thumb over the vent of one of the cannon. The principal object of this was to prevent premature explosions through sparks remaining in the cannon from previous discharges. Most gunners swab out the gun after every discharge so as to extinguish these sparks, and if they do so the work of the boy at the vent is much easier.

"But an Irishman named Griffiths, who was No. 1, and who had therefore to load and swab the cannon, became tremendously excited and did not swab it out oftener than once every half dozen discharges or so. This was hard on me, for I had to keep my thumb pressed down so continuously on the hot metal. The thumb began to burn so badly that I called to him to swab out the gun oftener, but he merely answered with a volley of excitable oaths.

"'But it's burning the flesh away!' I cried.

"'Then hold it tight with the bone!' he yelled back.

"Well, it hurt pretty bad, but we got through with the fight. That night, when we were enjoying our coffee and hardtack, and I had the thumb wrapped up, I turned to Griffiths and said: 'What if I had let go of that when it was burning my thumb so badly?'

"'I thought of that,' he said, grimly, 'and was ready to brain you with the rammer if you had done such a thing.'

"At that I spluttered so that I lost half of my precious coffee, for Griffiths was completely forgetting that if I had let go, and there had been a premature discharge, there wouldn't have been anything left of him."

SAFETY IN NUMBER.

"There is safety in numbers," said the trite conversationalist.

"There is," answered the man who talks on politics. "If you can't convince a man by your argument you can always silence him by quoting a lot of statistics that he knows absolutely nothing about."

CRUSHED FOR A TIME.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
But not till after the campaign!

THE CLERGYMAN AND THE H.

(London Chronicle.)

A true anecdote of the old election days, which Mr. Gladstone used to relate, will perhaps bear retelling at the moment. At the celebrated election in 1865, at which Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for Oxford University—becoming, to use his own phrase, "unmuzzled"—his opponent was Gaythorne Hardy. The practice of a contested election was for each elector to record his vote by word of mouth before tellers for each party. The late Professor Henry Smith was acting as teller for Mr. Gladstone, when an uncouth country clergyman entered, and to the usual request for whom he wished to record his vote replied, in his confusion, "I vote for Mr. Glad—I mean for 'Ardy." "I claim that vote," quietly put in Professor Henry Smith. "No, no," protested the clergyman; "I did not finish the name." "Quite so; but you did not even begin the other," retorted the professor.

A USEFUL SUMMER INSTRUMENT.

"How do you manage to keep so cool at your house?" Fosdick asked of Keedick.

"I have a thermometer that was made to order. It registers ten degrees lower than the actual temperature."

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

An advertisement has appeared in a local paper, in which a lady expresses her desire for a servant who will be expected "to cook and dress children." The four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie are not to be compared with this new dish. "Children dressed a la mode" will now have a new significance in the fashion papers.

THEIR FIRST QUARREL.

Mr. Youngwed—"I wish I could get some bread like mother used to bake for me."

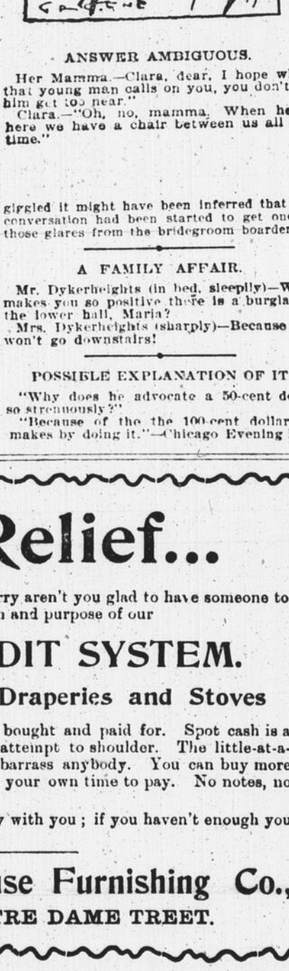
Mrs. Youngwed—"I wish I could get some clothes like father used to buy for me."

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

"Man," said the grass widow boarder, "is the only animal that fights the female of his kind."

"Man," said the Savage Bachelor, "is the reasoning animal."

From the way the grass widow boarder



giggled it might have been inferred that the conversation had been started to get one of those glares from the bridegroom boarder.

ANSWER AMBIGUOUS.

Her Mamma.—Clara, dear, I hope when that young man calls on you, you don't let him get too near."

Clara.—"Oh, no, mamma. When he is here we have a chair between us all the time."

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Mr. Dykerheights (in bed, sleepily)—What makes you so positive there is a burglar in the lower hall, Maria?

Mrs. Dykerheights (sharply)—Because you won't go downstairs!

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF IT.

"Why does he advocate a 50-cent dollar so strenuously?"

"Because of the the 100-cent dollar he makes by doing it."—Chicago Evening Post.

WHERE BABY WAS.

Where is the baby? Nobody knows.
Look in the plot where the hollyhock grows,
Out in the garden, under the rose.
Or possibly down where the Pine Creek flows.

Peer in the shade of the blackthorn tree,
Skirmish the sunlit meadow, where she
Was wont to toddle in babbling glee
To the song of the birds and the buzz of the bee.

Where is the baby? Nobody knows.
We've tried every spot that one could propose,
Except in the nursery—and there, in repose.
Slept baby with dolly in a pile of old clothes.

—GEO. R. BRILL.

HARD ON HER.

"Papa is afraid some man will marry me for my money. Do you think anyone would?"

"Some men will do almost anything for money."

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(Philadelphia Post.)

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THE CLERGYMAN AND THE H.

(London Chronicle.)

A true anecdote of the old election days, which Mr. Gladstone used to relate, will perhaps bear retelling at the moment. At the celebrated election in 1865, at which Mr. Gladstone lost his seat for Oxford University—becoming, to use his own phrase, "unmuzzled"—his opponent was Gaythorne Hardy. The practice of a contested election was for each elector to record his vote by word of mouth before tellers for each party. The late Professor Henry Smith was acting as teller for Mr. Gladstone, when an uncouth country clergyman entered, and to the usual request for whom he wished to record his vote replied, in his confusion, "I vote for Mr. Glad—I mean for 'Ardy." "I claim that vote," quietly put in Professor Henry Smith. "No, no," protested the clergyman; "I did not finish the name." "Quite so; but you did not even begin the other," retorted the professor.

A USEFUL SUMMER INSTRUMENT.

"How do you manage to keep so cool at your house?" Fosdick asked of Keedick.

"I have a thermometer that was made to order. It registers ten degrees lower than the actual temperature."

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

An advertisement has appeared in a local paper, in which a lady expresses her desire for a servant who will be expected "to cook and dress children." The four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie are not to be compared with this new dish. "Children dressed a la mode" will now have a new significance in the fashion papers.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

"Man," said the grass widow boarder, "is the only animal that fights the female of his kind."

"Man," said the Savage Bachelor, "is the reasoning animal."

From the way the grass widow boarder

giggled it might have been inferred that the conversation had been started to get one of those glares from the bridegroom boarder.

ANSWER AMBIGUOUS.

Her Mamma.—Clara, dear, I hope when that young man calls on you, you don't let him get too near."

Clara.—"Oh, no, mamma. When he is here we have a chair between us all the time."

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

Mr. Dykerheights (in bed, sleepily)—What makes you so positive there is a burglar in the lower hall, Maria?

Mrs. Dykerheights (sharply)—Because you won't go downstairs!

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF IT.

"Why does he advocate a 50-cent dollar so strenuously?"

"Because of the the 100-cent dollar he makes by doing it."—Chicago Evening Post.

WHERE BABY WAS.

Where is the baby? Nobody knows.
Look in the plot where the hollyhock grows,
Out in the garden, under the rose.
Or possibly down where the Pine Creek flows.

Peer in the shade of the blackthorn tree,
Skirmish the sunlit meadow, where she
Was wont to toddle in babbling glee
To the song of the birds and the buzz of the bee.

Where is the baby? Nobody knows.
We've tried every spot that one could propose,
Except in the nursery—and there, in repose.
Slept baby with dolly in a pile of old clothes.

—GEO. R. BRILL.

HARD ON HER.

"Papa is afraid some man will marry me for my money. Do you think anyone would?"

"Some men will do almost anything for money."

HIS INTERVIEW WITH MARK TWAIN

"I see that Mark Twain has returned after his long absence abroad," remarked an old newspaper reporter last night, "but I am sorry to note he has changed his mind about coming South to lecture. I hoped to have a chance to interview him and, incidentally, to thank him again for a big favor he did me a good many years ago. It was rather an odd experience," the old reporter went on. "I was young and green at the time, and had just secured a 'trial job' on a newspaper in Detroit, when Mr. Clemens came to the city to deliver a lecture. It so happened that all our best reporters were off that night on a local murder sensation, and the city editor called me up, very reluctantly, as I thought, and assigned me to have a talk with the great humorist. I had stepped out of the office but was still within earshot when the night editor came in. 'Who have you got on the Clemens interview?' I heard him ask. 'That new fellow,' the city editor replied. 'Oh, [illegible] said the night editor. That brief remark filled me with mingled emotions, in which wrath, mortification and apprehension were present in about equal quantities. But it also put me on my mettle, and I determined to get that interview or perish in the attempt. The city editor had said that he wanted something about a column long and 'very bright and snappy,' and while I was waiting at the hotel for Mr. Clemens to return from the opera house where he was speaking, I tried to frame in my mind a series of suggestive questions. I can't say I was particularly successful, and many a time in after years I have thought of the folly, not to say cruelty, of sending inexperienced boys on such errands and expecting anything like results. However, that's neither here nor there. The fact is I writhed and sweat blood, and by the time the night clerk told me that 'Mr. Clemens had just gone up the elevator,' I was in a condition bordering on nervous prostration.

"'I found the humorist standing before the fire place,'" continued the old reporter, "smoking a briar pipe and attired in a suit of pajamas. His appearance startled me, for I didn't dream that he had time to undress, and I promptly lost my few remaining shreds of self-possession. All my questions flew out of my brain like a scattering covey of quail, and absolutely the only thing I could think of asking him was how he liked the town. He looked at me quizzically. 'Considering that I arrived after dark,' he drawled, 'and was driven direct to the theatre and then direct to the hotel, my impressions are favorable. I think you have a very good quality of nights in Detroit,' he added, after a pause, 'fully equal to the nights I have encountered anywhere.' That was a capital lead, but I was too badly rattled to take it. I stumbled throw a few idiotic commonplaces, and, realizing, evidently, that there was no use wasting any more fun on such a chump, he answered in weary monosyllables. In a few moments I gave up in despair. 'Now don't make too much of this,' he remarked, as I started for the door, and while the caution was no doubt prompted by fear that I would write something phenomenally stupid, it had the effect of cutting me suddenly at my ease. 'Don't worry about that, Mr. Clemens,' I replied; 'I'm not going to write anything at all except my resignation,' and thereupon I told him briefly the story of my assignment. As I had by that time fully determined to throw up my job and was no longer apprehensive, I suppose I told it easily and naturally. At any rate his eyes twinkled, and when I came to that part about the night editor he threw back his head and roared with laughter. 'He'd on!' he exclaimed when he caught his breath 'we'll have to turn the tables on that fellow, sure! Just sit down there with your paper, and I'll see who her can't dictate something.' I obeyed in a sort of daze and he began striding up and down the room, puffing his pipe and running his fingers through his bushy hair. In half an hour he had given me a column monologue about his experiences on the train coming in. The road was a notoriously ramshackle affair, and he 'roasted' it in his happiest vein. 'Now, you must cut that up into paragraphs,' he said, when he got through, 'and sling in a few questions here and there to make it look dialogy. Then I think you'll have about what you want. Tell those other fellows, as you go out, that I have gone to bed.' Those 'other fellows' were two reporters from rival sheets who had sent up their cards and were then cooling their heels in the corridor. I tried to thank him, but he cut me short, and I went away, walking on ambient air. When I turned in my copy the city editor nearly fell out of his chair. His astonishment pleased me more than a raise in salary, but I was a little disappointed in the demeanor of the night editor. I expected he would look shamed, and remorseful, but he didn't. He merely remarked that 'appearances were deceptive,' which I took as unkind. "Did you ever tell them how you got the story?" asked one of the younger men who had been listening. "No," replied he old reporter. "I never told. I let concealment, like the worm i' the bud, prey on my damask cheek. I had a good deal of cheek in those days," he added thoughtfully, as he started downstairs.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HIS MAGIC FAILED HIM.

"One of the funniest things that ever happened to me," said the old magician, who was in a reminiscent mood, "occurred a number of years ago while I was making a tour of the country. At that time my favorite card was the box trick, where I allowed myself to be put in a sack, after which I was locked in a box, which was tied up and put in the cabinet, from which I emerged a moment later, bowing and smiling. It always brought down the house and was a subject for discussion long after I had left.

"Well, I gave my performance one night at a small town, and after the show was over I went to the little hotel and retired for the night, the old man who kept the hotel showing me to my room, with all the deference that he would give to a king. The bed in the room was a folding one, and no sooner was I in than it closed up like a jack-knife. Fortunately for me, I realized what was happening in time to roll to one side, so that when the bed closed it left my head out. But otherwise I was powerless, and there was nothing to do but yell for help, which I did to the best of my ability. Finally I succeeded in making the landlord hear me, and he came to the door and wanted to know what the matter was.

"'This cussed bed has shut up and caught me in it!' I shouted.

"'Wul, why don't ye git out?' he drawled.

"'I can't!' I bawled.

"'Humph! A feller what kin git out of a sack after he has been put in a box and locked up ought ter be able to git out of a bed,' he answered.

"It took fifteen minutes' steady argument on my part to convince the old man that my skill in getting out of difficult places did not include folding beds, and even then he seemed to think I had caused him a lot of unnecessary trouble.

"All he said when at last he released me was:

"'Humph! Ye ain't ez big a man ez I thought ye wuz!'"

A NATURAL SUPPOSITION.

Mr. Pincherflat (of Harlem, exhibiting his flat, proudly)—This is our fresh air shaft.

Brooklyn Friend (critically)—Indeed! From its size I judge they furnish you compressed air!

THE TABLES TURNED.

Mr. Duffield Street—Henry Peck is the worst henpecked man I know.

Mr. Boreum Place—Yes, but he is having his revenge now. Since they got their last cook Mrs. Peck is the worst cookpecked woman hereabouts.

GOT HIS BAIT BACK.

Mr. Midwood—What sort of success did you have with that dollar's worth of assorted vegetable seeds you bought last spring?

Mr. Flatbush (enthusiastically)—Splendid success! I raised two dollars' worth of vegetables from them!

APPLICABLE.

First Humorist—I couldn't get the editor of Brooklyn Life to laugh at a joke I submitted to him to-day, but he bought it all the same.

Second Humorist—Ah, then one might say he does not like to laugh at jokes at his expense.

FROM THE NEW FIRST READER.

See the bad boy!
Why is the boy bad?
Be-cause of a pro-verb he once read in a book.
What did the prov-erb say?
It said, "The good die young."
That is why the boy is not tak-ing any chan-ces.

AN EASY MATTER.

Bank Clerk—I am very sorry, madame, but I cannot cash this cheque unless you are identified.

Mrs. Youngthing (confidently)—Oh, if that is all, you can identify me by the mole under my chin.

CLASSIFIED.

Mr. Dusnap—I see that Miss Passe is going to be one of the buds at the dance to-night.

Miss Cutting—A bud! I should call her more of a century plant.

Itching Eczema.

Perfectly Raw From the Knees to the Toes—A Terribly Painful Case, Which Was Thoroughly Cured by Using

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The torture which is caused by the intense itching and burning sensations of eczema makes it one of the most distressing of ailments, while the presence of the raw flesh, which refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, adds to the misery of the sufferer.

The following case is reported as one which illustrates the extraordinary control which Dr. Chase's Ointment has over eczema, both as a prompt relief for the dreadful itching and as an antiseptic healer, which speedily and certainly brings about a thorough cure.

In vain were all sorts of medicines and ointments used and doctors appeared to be helpless before the dreadful ravages which the flaming fires of eczema were making. Here is the way Mrs. Knight describes this interesting case:

Mrs. Knight, 17 Hanover Place, Toronto, states: "My mother, Mrs. Wright, of Norval, suffered for a summer and winter with eczema on her foot. She could neither walk nor sleep, and it became so bad that she was perfectly raw from her toes to her knees. After trying every available remedy with success, and almost hopeless of relief, she began using Dr. Chase's Ointment. She has altogether used eight or nine boxes, with the happy result that she is now completely cured. Anyone wishing further particulars can communicate with Mrs. Wright, Norval, Ont. After such a grand success, is it any wonder that we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?"

It is just such tests as this one that have convinced physicians of the truly wonderful power of Dr. Chase's Ointment. If you are a sufferer, with any itching skin disease, or have a sore that will not heal, make a test for yourself. You will certainly become an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Chase's Ointment, just as is everyone who knows its merits. Besides curing the most severe forms of itching skin diseases, Dr. Chase's Ointment is delightfully healing and soothing in all cases of chafing skin irritation, sore feet, prickly heat, pimples and blackheads. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Ready Relief...

When you've got a load to carry aren't you glad to have someone to give you a lift? That's the whole aim and purpose of our

GREAT CREDIT SYSTEM.

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies and Stoves

are living necessities that must be bought and paid for. Spot cash is a greater burden than you ought to attempt to shoulder. The little-at-a-time payments we ask couldn't embarrass anybody. You can buy more and buy better when you can take your own time to pay. No notes, no legal tomfoolery about our plan.

Bring only a small sum of money with you; if you haven't enough you can pay the balance later.

Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.,
1678 and 1680 NOTRE DAME TREET.

THE RANGE FINDER

Home in Canada Again

and thinking of a kitchen range—he easily finds the one that everybody praises.

The Imperial Oxford Range

It requires least fuel to keep up a brisk fire, has a splendidly improved oven, and can be regulated easily, and AT ONCE, to any desired degree of heat—that is why it is so universally popular all over Canada.

Let our nearest agent show you all its special patented features. Sold by leading dealers everywhere.

The Gurney-Massey Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The Good of Cherrine

Is in the good it has done and will do for coughs and colds.

It is not a new discovery. It is a carefully thought out combination of drugs which have proven beneficial to the most stubborn of coughs and colds.

It has done so much good for others that we guarantee it, guarantee that if less than a bottle doesn't cure most any cold we'll refund your money. Try it. You lose nothing if it fails. If your druggist hasn't got it, write me.

E. A. RANSON,
Lachine, Que.

Cherrine
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
25 Doses. 25 Cents.

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APPLY TO

The Dominion Railway Advertising Company,

613, 614 and 615 New York Life Building — MONTREAL.

Bread.

Gluten Fully Developed—

New process just installed in our Bakery. Sweeter Bread, very little yeast—keeps fresh longer than any other.

Remember, we are the only makers of

"TRITICUMINA" (Patent) BREAD

TRITICUMINA Infants' Food is a perfect food for Babes and Invalids.

JAMES M. AIRD,
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The Public

Will not spend time and money going to see you when they can can get your more enterprising competitor either by

LONG DISTANCE or LOCAL EXCHANGE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Recent Happenings in the World of Music.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The programme at Professor Goulet's opening symphony concert on November 9, will be:—

A. Thomas—"Mignon" ....(Overture)
F. Schubert—"The Unfinished" .... (Symphony)
a Andante con moto
b Allegro moderato
L. Greg—"Murmure de Bal" .... (Intermezzo)
E. Diaz—"Il est venu le jour" .... (Baritone and Orchestra)
(La Coupe de Roi de Thule)
L. German—"The Gypsy" ....(Suite)
a Lonely Life
b Love Duet
c The Revel
R. Wagner—"The Tannhauser" ...... (Grand March)

The soloist for this occasion will be Mr. Mendoza Langlois, baritone, whose fine voice has been heard to advantage at former symphony concerts and also at the Sunday concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. The plan of the hall is now open to subscribers and will be open to the public on Wednesday morning.

* * *

ADAM'S "RAINBOW OF PEACE."

The choir of the West End Methodist Church, corner of Canning and Coursol Streets is preparing a musical treat for their friends, to be given on the evening of Thursday, November 8. For some time past they have been studying Adam's "Rainbow of Peace" and Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and everything points to a very successful performance of both of these works. "The Rainbow of Peace" is a very tuneful little work with words peculiarly appropriate to harvest thanksgiving arranged for tenor solo and chorus, and is given for the first time in Montreal. Mendelssohn's setting of the 42nd Psalm, while it has not been given here for some years, will be remmebered as a musical gem for soprano solo, quintette and chorus. The choir will number about thirty-five voices and will be assisted on the occasion by Miss Bertha Ferguson, soprano, and Mr. Fred. Capon, tenor. Mrs. J. Parratt, organist; Mr. J. J. Bell, conductor.

* * *

A SACRED RECITAL.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the second recital of sacred music will be given by the organist, Horace W. Reyner, and choir of the Church of St. James the Apostle. As at the first recital, the programme will consist of organ solos, vocal solos, anthem and hymns for choir and congregation. The success attained in the past warrants the assumption that these recitals fill a long-felt want and that the church will be crowded at the coming recital.

* * *

LOVE OF THE WORK.

Editor Herald:—Dear Sir,—In one of the interesting extracts which adorned your last Saturday's issue, Mr. Taylor, of London, is suggestively quoted on the subject of musical tuition. He says:—"I believe that the one thing necessary to make a teacher in love with his work is a sufficient measure of success with his pupils." Forty years' experience in vocal and instrumental teaching warrants me in asserting that love of the work should be the cause, rather than the effect, of success with the pupil. Emotion of any kind is liable to be infectious, and the dullest pupil who sees you honestly interested and pleased with your work, feeling no impatience at the worst mistakes, will certainly be encouraged to do better and better. And, by seizing upon the least real improvement and showing the pupil both the cause and the hopefulness of that, the student's courage and interest will be still farther awakened and increased. At that centre of the solar system and radiation of all light, Boston, Mass. I heard, in an artistic reunion, some young ladies speaking with reverent admiration of a Signor Rolypoly (if I caught the name rightly?) "A great genius, don't you know! Why he flung a book at a stupid pupil's head the other day!" I fear I disgusted the young lady by observing that "even an ignorant carter is arrested if he vents his impatience by ill-treating a dumb animal! How much more does an impatient (and therefore quite ineligible) teacher deserve who behaves as you describe, deserve to be marched out of the house and requested not to return to teach the art of music until he has learned the art of self-control!" Mr. Taylor notices the necessity for teaching the meaning of Italian terms. McDowell, Mackenzie and other writers are doing good service in marking the expressions in English instead of Italian, or the still less harmonious German. English is a manly, refined language, fully capable of indicating every phase, every gradation, of expression and feeling. And it will be well when all music has the expression, time, etc., marked in that language, which is most widely used all over the world. Our art is so far the noblest and so nearly divine that Rev. Dr. L. Abbott aply styles it "the only pure art." Feeling, not thought, is its true realm. So, the feeling that animates teacher first, and pupil next, is the motive power! Great Moscheles, in the preface to his splendid "Characteristic Studies," says truly that even the performer, in order to fill his hearers with emotion, must himself be strongly moved by that emotion." If the public in general would look higher than for mere pleasure, they would aid the development of our art greatly by granting to the true teacher a higher status and reward than to the mere performer, who, as a rule, creates nothing but the pleasure of the moment. Leschetisky is greater than Paderewski (as the latter honestly owns), yet which is the general public's idol? The pleasure-giver!—a preference that the Greeks of old would have derided as "Boeotian!" Very respectfully,

H. B. FABIANA.

Montreal, Oct. 31, 1900.

* * *

SACRED MUSIC AT HER MAJESTY'S.

The following programme has been arranged for the sacred concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre to-morrow afternoon and evening:—

Quartette, "Allegro, op. 74, No. 3." .. ..Haydn
Goulet String Quartette.
Soprano Solo.. 'Come Unto Me' ..Coenan
Miss Ella Walker.
Baritone solo, "Confirma Hoc Deus," .. ..Neu Komm
Mr. Joseph Saucier.
Tenor Solo .. .."My King" .. ..Rodney
Mr. N. E. Daignault.
Quartette.. (a) "Largo," op. 74, No. 3
(b) "Menuetto," ......Haydn
Goulet String Quartette.
Soprano Solo, "Entreat Me Not to Leave Thee," (Ruth) .. .. ..Gounod
Miss Ella Walker.
Tenor and Baritone Duo, "Barcarolle," .. ..Gounod
Messrs. Daignault and Saucier.
Quartette, .."Allegro, Finale," ..Haydn
Goulet String Quartette.
Soprano and Baritone Duo "The Light of The World" .. .. Gounod
Miss Ella Walker and Mr. Joseph Saucier.

* * *

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, WESTMOUNT.

Order of service, Choir Sunday, November 4th, 1900:—

At 11 a.m., choral celebration of the Holy Communion.

Prelude—Largo from 5th Symphony .. ..Haydn
Orchestra and Organ.
Processional Hymn 439, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," .. .. Sir A. Sullivan's setting
Office of Holy Communion—Dr. W. H. Monk in C, Kyrie, Creed, Sursum Corda, Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei, and Gloria in Excelsis...
(Accompaniment of strings and brass throughout.)
Offertory Solo, "What Are These That Are Arrayed (tenor) .. ..
Mr. R. M. Davy.
Communion Hymn 322 "And Now to Father" .. ..Stainer
Recessional 435, "Lo Round the Throne" .. ..
Postlude, "Jubilee March," ....Michael Watson

EVENSONG, AT 7 P.M.

Prelude, "Andante from 2nd Symphony," .. ..Beethoven
Orchestra and Organ.
Processional Hymn 438 "How Bright Those Glorious" .. ..
Psalms 22 and 23, Cathedral Psalter.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Tours in F
Anthem, "What Are These," .. ..Sir J. Stainer
Hymn 429 "The Saints of God," ....
Offertory, "Behold I Create" (bass).. .... .."The Holy City," .. ....
Mr. W. H. Jackson.
Instrumental,.... "Largo,".. .. ..Handel
Orchestral.
Recessional 437, "For All the Saints," .. ..Barnaby
Postlude,"Jubilee March"Michael Watson

* * *

CALVE BROKE THE CONVENTIONS.

From London comes the story of how Mme. Calve broke the etiquette of Windsor Castle and won £200 from Alfred Rothschild. Mme. Calve, who was summoned to give one of the two performances that are given annually at Windsor, expressed her desire to spend the night in the castle. She was told that it was contrary to all court etiquette, that all persons below the royal rank must leave the castle before 11 o'clock at night, whereupon the prima donna declared that she had fully made up her mind to stay, and she was ready to bet they would not put her out. Baron Rothschild at once closed a bet. Calve, who, by the way, is a great personal friend of Her Majesty, wrote a letter in correct form explaining that she was very sorry that she would be unable to sing at Windsor owing to the fact that her physician had forbidden her to go out into the air that week for any length of time after the performance. Her Majesty graciously broke all the rules, and Mme. Calve slept at Windsor.

* * *

The death of Sims Reeves removes from the British concert stage a personage which had become a tradition. Mr. Reeves was never a great singer in the wide sense of the term. He was a charming interpreter of music of the ballad school, and at one time stood high as an oratorio tenor. He was singing in opera before "Lohengrin" and "Faust," the two most popular operas of the century, were produced. No doubt his style was well suited in his younger days to the role of Edgardo in "Lucia," which he sang with success in Italy. His voice was always one of extreme lightness and delicacy. In his later years he could barely be heard, especially when he essayed to sing with an orchestra. But that is not a matter which carries weight with the British public.

It is a favorite saying among the people of the stage that in England once a favorite means always a favorite. It was sufficient for the music-lovers of England to know that the person about to sing to them was the celebrated Mr. Sims Reeves. The fact that he did not sing well any more counted for little. He had become a tradition. And this attitude toward old performers is characteristic of Britain. Mme. Albani, who, when she was last in this country, revealed a voice sadly damaged by the ravages of time and usage, and who was quite unable to sing a passage in tune, is still a favorite of the London public and is even praised for her work in opera. Mme. Patti continues, at the age of fifty-seven, to please the English concert-goers, though when last here she seemed to be but an echo of her former self.

All actors and singers complain that a different state of affairs prevails in the United States. Once let a person show signs of declining years and failing powers and the public on this side of the Atlantic cries, "Away with him!" This is characteristic of a public which cares for nothing but the best. It brings hardship to the old, but on the other hand it gives opportunity to the young. It also prevents any strong feeling toward performers on account of their nationality. This is one of the peculiarities of this public which militates against any sentimental approval of such a scheme as that of opera in English.

The appearance in opera of singers of American birth is not a source of especial interest to the American music lover. If it were, there would be especial demonstrations of delight in the work of such artists as Mme. Nordica and Mme. Eames. But as a matter of fact the operagoers of this country ask only whether a singer is a real artist, not whether she is American or German. Singers like Lehmann and Ternina win the regard, and, indeed, the affection of music lovers here just as readily as those of native birth. This indifference is hard for the individual, but it is a fine thing for art. The less the element of personality enters into the consideration of the public the more the beauty of true art will. But there is never any danger that the public will forget its interest in the personality of artists. Artist worship is altogether too common. But so long as it is not under the influence of patriotism, it is not so likely to go astray as it would be if the question of nationality were seriously considered.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the United States. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

United States—David J. Archer, tooth brush; S. W. Butterfield, sawmill set works, John Clarke, grain door.

ORNAMENTAL.

Miss Flatbush (in Prospect Park)—What a horribly ugly looking fungus!

Miss Columbia Heights (ecstatically)—Yes! Wouldn't it make a perfectly lovely parlor ornament?

A SAD PLIGHT.

Mr. Remotely (of Dyker Heights)—Our neighbor, Beecroft, poor fellow, is suffering greatly from insomnia of late.

Mr. Transfer (sympathetically) — Yes. Why, he tells me he has not been able to sleep a single night coming home on the trolley cars from business for a week!

THE PRIZE WINNERS

At Fairs and Exhibitions Used the

DIAMOND DYES.

The Fall fairs and exhibitions held this year in Canada were a source of pleasure and satisfaction to hundreds of energetic and artistic ladies. Magnificent displays of Mats, Rugs and Carpets made from rags dyed with the Diamond Dyes, drew the special attention of thousands of visitors.

In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the exhibitors who used the Diamond Dyes to color the materials of which their Mats, Rugs and Carpets were made, took the best prizes.

No stronger proof of the superiority of Diamond Dyes could be demanded. Women all over Canada will find it pays to use Diamond Dyes to re-color their faded and dingy looking dresses, skirts, blouses, capes, jackets, ties, ribbons, etc. One package of Diamond Dyes will do as much work as three packages of the common dyes, and give colors far more beautiful, more brilliant and more lasting.

Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

The Valleyfield Strike

One feature of the Valleyfield strike has not yet been touched on, and that is the excellent practice it gave the Montreal troops in guard duty. Some of the men were there five days, and in that time put in a good deal of duty. There was a vast improvement between the guards first mounted and those on Monday. It was certainly excellent practice in a line of work the city militia seldom has a chance to perform.

And now that most of the men have some idea of guard, why not keep up the good work by posting a guard every drill night. Let the companies in turn mount guard on the armory doors, and, perhaps other places. This could be arranged so that there would be no loss of the regular drill and at the same time a great gain in a very necessary part of military work which is quite overlooked.

The decision of the Government to allow the Canadian soldiers to take their final discharge in South Africa will probably result in a good number taking up their peremanent residence there. Though most of them haven't anything good to say of the country while on the march, their views are very liable to change when they get off the sandy wastes and have better food and less work. They will take a brighter view all round and the result will probably be as above stated.

Quick work at Halifax

There was a bit of quick work at Halifax which facilitated the departure of the troops from that place very much. Instead of waiting till the men were disembarked the troops were paid on board and all the work was done between the quarantine station and the docks. This reflects great credit on the officials in charge.

The Soldier of the Future

Nothing could be more contradictory than the interpretations of the lessons of the war which are now so freely advanced. On the one hand the superficial critics see nothing but the failure of regular soldiers and the surpassing excellence of irregular troops, while on the other more careful thinkers deduce that only advanced and special training can possibly render armies fit for future warfare. Looking at the subject from the common-sense point of view, it is plain that the specialized soldier will be the fighting man of the future. At present the lessons of the war have not had time to be properly assimilated and systematized; we only see now the crude products of a unique campaign from which further developments must be expected. Some people are fond of exclaiming that military tactics will be revolutionized and all former ideas exploded, forgetting that the principles of strategy and tactics never vary, though their application may be modified, extended, or developed, owing to changes in war material and other influences. And so the experiences of the South African war, far from leading us back to the days of untrained levies, make us look forward rather to an army developing a more highly scientific application of the elementary principles of attack and defence than has hitherto been thought necessary by even professional soldiers.

Hitherto our methods of finding and engaging an enemy have been simple in the extreme—simple to the verge of foolishness, and surprising in a nation of sportsmen. Any British sportsman would smile contemptuously if it were suggested to him that in shooting, hunting, fishing, boxing, billiards, cards, or cricket, he should ignore the results of scientific teaching and play the game like a tyro. Yet there are plenty of people now-a-days who, because the regular army did not by intuition anticipate the changed conditions of warfare evolved in South Africa, would fling special training to the dogs and in trust the safety of the Empire to volunteer amateurs. We may, however, learn much from irregular levies like Lovat's Scouts, who brought to bear in warfare their skill as trained sportsmen, and this indicates the most common-sense line of conduct for the future. Our future soldiers should be military sportsmen, taking the same keen and skilful interest in looking for and destroying the enemy as the ordinary sportsman does in the pursuit of game. But this can never be accomplished with untrained amateurs or ill-trained soldiers.—Broad Arrow.

Militia and the Public.

It is a disgrace that military men who turn out to protect the lives of their fellow countrymen and the property of others should run the risk of losing their positions or be docked part of their salary. Yet such was the case with a number of men who turned out for the Valleyfield service. The militia is the only defence Canada has against foreign or domestic foes, and on it every employer must depend in time of disturbance to protect his property and the lives of himself and family. Surely then it is his duty and is in his own interest to encourage the militia every way in his power. Supposing, for instance, a riot broke out in Montreal, who would protect the men who discharged their employes for going to Valleyfield? The militia. The employer would be ready enough to accept their services and hide behind them, and have sentries posted to protect his factory or office. But when it is some one else that is affected by the disturbance, he turns round and discharges the men who turn out.

The men who did this deed are no Canadians, and their lip loyalty is more worthless than a confederate bill.

One company here is perhaps worse than the others. When they had a disturbance themselves there was talk of calling out the militia and they asked to have military protection, now they turn round and take off pay for the time the militiamen in their employ were away.

This is a very serious matter, and the militia officers should act and act so decisively that there will not be a recurrence of such despicable acts. It would be well to have people know just who these employers are that are so disloyal.

Looking at Tammany From the Inside

New York has at least one thing to be thankful for politically—the Tammany district outing. It affords such an opportunity to become acquainted with their rulers, to approach on its human side the great organization by which they are governed. For Tammany is an eminently human institution. In that lies its strength.

The outing is but one phase of that continuous campaign upon which the curtain never falls for a day during the entire 365. An afternoon at one of these outpourings is a liberal course in practical politics. For one Tammany outing is much like another. The difference is chiefly in the number of kegs of beer tapped.

But how these little annual diversions of the organization do lift the veil! One sees that there is a deal more than the "cohesive power of public plunder" binding together this great co-operative institution engaged in the business of supplying government on a commercial basis. He finds good fellowship. Everywhere the personal note is dominant. None is too insignificant to be considered as a human being. His tastes are catered to, his wants supplied, as far as is deemned expedient.

As a result, instead of a platform he has a leader, and the consciousness that in times of stress he may have a full coal bin instead of an empty phrase to fall back upon; or, if need be, a banknote instead of a half remembered epigram. And the outing, or chowder, among other purposes served, contributes largely to keep this comforting feeling alive.

How? Well, take for example, that little gathering up at Donnelly's Grove the other day. It will answer as well as another.

There had been the usual parade of the organization in the morning—a parade given a slightly festive touch by the white yachting caps and bunting wound canes affected by the rank and file. Then there had been an hour's sail up the Sound on an overcrowded sidewheeler, gay with varicolored flags and festoons of greenery, noisy with the crash of bands, and redolent of the mingled odor of beer and the lavish hair oil of unaccustomed tonsorial ministrations.

Of course there had been a few little intimations on the way of other things to come—a shell game or two had started up in a tentative way, a few watches had disappeared. But it was not till after breakfast at the grove, where the empty beer kegs had begun to pile up on the lawn outside the bar, that the canvas began to fill.

Fancy a low yellow structure set in an old orchard, a building that had the air of having begun existence as a country inn and then wandered off under the trees in a series of disjointed additions to itself—huge dining-rooms, noisy with the clatter of crockery and the uproar of hungry humanity. Across the narrow, carriage-blocked country street, sunken below the rest, like the stage of a theatre seen from the gallery, lay the ground for the games. And everywhere, in the grounds, in the saloon, in the huge dining-rooms, on the hotel verandah, the crowd crushed and surged.

It took a strong man to reach the bar, and one beery, perspiring enthusiast, with an association button in his lapel, stopped to remark as he set about pulling himself together, after a vain attempt:—

"Say, isn't this the limit, the greatest ever? If any one asks you now, young man, whether we're the real thing, you'll know what to tell 'em, won't you?"

"Hi! hi! hi McCoy! McCoy!" suddenly came from another part of the grounds, and the crowd surged around a sallow-faced, broad-shouldered young man, who was clinging gamely to the butt of an unlighted cigar in an attempt to look unconcerned.

"That's him! That's him!" came from a dozen points at once.

"An' Sharkey, too! Hi! Hi!" yelled some one else, as their noisy admirers closed around the great men and hid them from view.

In the rush to get sight of them some one was hurled against a table in the corner of the verandah, where a man who drank Apolinaris himself was opening wine. The table toppled over with a prolonged crash of splintered glass. The wine splashed over shirt front and streamed down the verandah in a costly flood.

"Say, I wouldn't mind a bath like dat meself," yelled a man who looked as thought he might have compromised on plain water with advantage.

"Know who he is?" asked the man with the association button, indicating the wine opener. "That's ——," but the crowd took a sudden lunge just then toward the arena and swept the speaker temporarily out of hearing. He came back with:— "He's a wine agent for—oh, for this dry wine, you know. He goes to all the outings and opens hundreds of bottles. An' that fellow with him is the man that wanted to buy Ackron out at the Tivoli. You've heard of him, haven't you? He ain't got a thing but money."

But the tide of humanity had set resolutely toward the field where the games were to take place and ruthlessly carried the man with the association button and his personal gossip with it. This time permanently.

The bleachers on one side of the arena were now packed and the improvised ring on the green was walled in solid with a pushing, shouting throng. The police pushed back the crowd sufficiently for those on the bleachers and the hotel verandah to get a glimpse of the ring, where two youths—east side aspirants for future pugilistic honors—were surrounded by their seconds and assistants.

A moment later they stepped forward, bared to the waist, in regular prize ring attire. The continuous hum of voices keyed itself a note or two higher at the sight, the stretch of sun-swept sward, the glinting waters of the Sound, the grim silhouette of the city institutions and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island faded away as all eyes were fixed on the two swaying figures, alternately cut out sharply against the dark mass of the spectators and the green of the turf.

There may not have been overmuch of science on either side, but there was grit and to spare. Besides, there was an evident desire on the part of both contestants to give full measure for the purse that had been hastily collected about the ring side. They worked viciously, and before the first round was over their perspiring bodies shone in the light like polished metal.

In the hurry of arranging the contest there hadn't been much attention paid to weights, and after the first trying-out feints and manoeuvres it soon became evident that one of the two was hopelessly outclassed. The evidence of it began to show in smears of blood that gradually, under the quick work of the gloves, dabbled the lighter of the two to the waist.

Then the policeman in plain clothes, who acted as referee, stopped the bout, and another youth had to be brought on to finish the victor. There were other contests after that, but they suddenly came to an end because the last purse failed to reach a satisfactory sum, and the fighters quit.

But long before they gave it up interest in that variety of amusement had waned. An aimless baseball game was somehow got under way. The shore began to line with bathers, and everywhere where two or three were gathered together in a patch of shade there was a keg of beer. From the orchard back of the hotel rose a sound like the subdued uproar of a city street. Through it a strident sentence occassionally soared:—

"Put your money down here, gentlemen, all down," or "The black wins and the red loses. Here we go again."

At intervals, too, the band would break in with a crash of bass, preferably with that rollicking air the refrain of which runs:—

Strike up the band,
Here comes a sailor;
Cash in his hand—
Just off a whaler.

And the crowd would join in and those on the verandahs pound the tables with TWO A TAMMANY OUTING .... their canes till the glasses of the "wine crowd," as the elect were termed, fairly trembled.

Occasionally someone would be moved by the music to essay a jig or a couple of men would swirl off in a waltz—there are no women at a Tammany outing—but interest now centred mainly in the orchard, where the trees bore strange fruit indeed. On every trunk was a wheel of fortune—some of them roughly improvised out of bicycle wheels—and in every patch of shade some game of chance was running.

Often it was a little private affair, with a spread out newspaper by way of a table. Oftener it was a professional layout, with a brave show of coin and bills spread out before the dealer. And around every open game there was a crowd that kept shifting and eddying about, while the little mounds of coin and sheaves of bills on the tables grew amazingly. Through it all those running the games kept up their shrill comment, and boys wandered about crying playings cards instead of the chewing gum and peanuts of less strenuous outings.

At intervals someone pulled himself out of the crush and began an anxious search for some missing valuable before giving himself up to the one inevitable conclusion.

"Somebody's got my watch," one small man commented. "But they all know me. I ran for the Assembly once. I think they took the watch for fun."

"I think they'll keep up the joke," commented a friend, good humoredly.

And that was the spirit that prevailed. It was the apotheosis of good fellowship. No one was discourteous enough to complain to the police, who sauntered amicably about. It wouldn't have been good form.

Meanwhile, as the afternoon wore on the interest again shifted, and the wire-barred windows of the big building were set with faces watching the white-aproned attendants dealing clattering crockery out on the tables and emptying large baskets of edibles. Mounds of chicken, carved with scant regard to the conventions, cords of bread and small mountains of cold meats gradually took shape before the famished eyes of the crowd, and then the dining-room doors were opened.

The wave of humanity surged from the grounds, leaving behind on the grass a various wreckage of scattered glasses, empty beer kegs and incapacitated revellers, and set upon really Gargantuan feats at table. The end came only when it was time to take the boat back to the flag-decked, lantern-hung district waiting to receive them.

GREATER NEW YORK'S MAMMOTH DRY DOCK

In the race to increase the size of the already mammoth mail steamers which cross the ocean in true rapid-transit fashion, the question of building adequate dry docks for their accommodation has become of paramount importance, especially on this side of the Atlantic, where few such provisions for repairing a disabled vessel have heretofore been found. New York has been the natural port for all the great European mail steamers, and though they may start at or touch half a dozen different ports in Europe, they all centre towards the American metropolis, and make this the one landing place for the Western contingent. In view of this monopoly of the transatlantic mail system it would seem natural that everything would be done to make the visits and stay of the steamers in our port pleasant and enjoyable; but the humiliating fact has been that if one of the great liners limped into port with broken machinery or hull which necessitated dry-docking for repairs she would receive scant accommodation here. Although one of the principal seaports of the world, New York has been poorly prepared to help a modern mammoth mail steamer out of any difficulty that might beset her at sea. With inhospitable celerity the disabled steamers have been either sent to some other seaport for repairs or forced to return to the other side in a partially disabled condition.

But one of the awakening signs of the new merchant-marine era is the construction of dry docks, which will remedy the sad state of affairs that has so long prevailed in the principal seaport of the Atlantic coast on this side. The construction of two mammoth dry docks in New York harbor large enough to accommodate any of the modern ocean steamers is now under way, and when they are completed the largest mail steamers of the world will find dry-dock facilities to suit them. The dry dock at the foot of 48th Street in South Brooklyn will have an extreme length of 700 feet, and it will be capable of accommodating even such big liners as the new Oceanic, with its 704 feet over-all. But provision will be made for the steamer of the future, as well as for the highest and largest type now in existence. The dry-dock basin is made 1,000 feet long, and when the steamers increase their length three or four additional pontoons can be added to make the docking facilities equal to the new demands. Whether or not the ocean steamers have nearly reached their ultimate size and length, the constructors of the mammoth dry dock in Brooklyn are sufficiently convinced that before many years vessels of 1,000 feet in length will enter New York to make provision for accommodating them.

The other dry dock will be constructed at Hoboken, and like the one in South Brooklyn, is to put up in sections, and here too provisions are being made for ships larger than any now in existence. When completed the Hoboken dock will be 468 feet in length, and capable of accommodating a 500-foot vessel; but another dock of four sections will be built immediately adjoining the first, so that when a vessel of 700 feet or more is to be repaired the two docks can be coupled together. The length of the dock would then be 800 feet, sufficient to accommodate a vessel considerably longer than this.

The two sectional docks will be made up of immense pontoons, with a lifting capacity of 2,500 tons each, therefore adapted to docking large and small vessels. When a vessel of 150 feet is to be docked only two sections need be used, and this will prove an economy in labor and cost of operating the machinery. The electrical pumps which will remove the water from the pontoon sections will have a capacity of 5,000 to 6,000 gallons of water per minute, and at this rate the dock will be able to raise a steamer in from thirty to forty-five minutes. No finer or better-equipped dry docks will be found in the world, and their existence in the harbor of New York will serve to enhance the value and importance of the city as the great ocean mail steamship terminal of the continent, if not of the world.

ITS MOST PROMINENT FEATURE.

"My!" exclaimed the first little boy at the Zoo, indicating a swan upon the lake, "I wonder what kind of a bird that is?"

"Oh! that's just a chicken," replied the bright young son of the boarding house mistress. "Look at all the neck it's got."
—Philadelphia Press.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

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BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

Some physical culture teacher remarked the other day that short women were usually better figures than tall ones, with regard to straight backs and good neck posture. The short woman has to be straight. She pulls herself up unconsciously to make the most of her inches, and she pulls herself up to reach gas jets and telephones, clothespins, nails and places where the dust does congregate into nice grey fluff in full view of taller people though she can't see it herself. Telephones ought to be put low and furnished with stools. Then they are comfortable for both short and tall people. Clothespress hooks ought to be arranged by the shortest person in the house and the reaching up of the dumpy little five-footers may be done in some more healthful way. But we must stretch up—we short people—both for our own good and for the good of the taller folks who might get into round-shouldered habits by leaning down too far to reach our ears or catch our conversation. Since the incurved front figure has gone out of style, many a woman will get a chance to develop that front muscle and, incidentally, rid herself of her indigestion which came mainly from crowding her stomach.

The maid and her cap is a subject often up for discussion in households. A girl who thinks her own brown head much prettier than ever so nice a cap, deplores the ways of the world in this particular. She thinks cap-wearing ought to be stopped, and the poor girl doesn't know that it never will. When policemen stop wearing uniforms and soldiers and sailors wear tweed clothes and Christy hats, when nurses go about in any sort of a dress and minus the dainty cap which is usually so becoming; when street car conductors and deaconesses, and firemen wear ordinary garb, when college boys refuse to wear their precious gowns and caps and our Queen can't persuade men to wear the Victoria Cross, then and then only will the better class of servants be seen without their aprons and caps and collars and cuffs and their neat black dresses. A girl so garbed is more likely to keep herself tidy than the one who wears any sort of a dress, with any sort of a finish at waists and neck. The head which is topped by a dainty cap is less apt to get tousled than the one on which the stray hairs are at the mercy of every breeze from window or door. The girl who is ashamed of her neat uniform is a very foolish girl. Is the soldier ashamed of his? He knows that discipline and fitness of dress are best for him and his work, and he doesn't quarrel because the regulations won't let him wear his farming clothes or his blacksmith apron. He knows they are not suitable, and his sister from the farm might well take pattern after her brother, the soldier boy or the sailor lad.

There's one thing about a dentist whom I know. You can be certain he will hurt you in the very latest fashion, with the most approved torture devices, the nicest finished, the slimiest, the most scientific and antiseptic aids to all the horrors of filling and extracting. You think you know just what to expect, but you don't. He always has some new device for doing something. It is nearly always to make better work possible, and it nearly always hurts you worse than the last thing he used. There's nothing hum-drum about the dentistry in the pain-parlor recently patronized by a woman I know. The whole operation was a series of surprises, and you couldn't help admiring all the new inventions and the up-to-dateness of everything, even while you ardently desired a time when you might be given ether to have your fillings put in.

Some women have told me, regretfully, too, that as they grow older they find their love of nature declining, their trust in humanity lessening and their hopes growing to be very thin little things and absolutely no good to lean upon. We mustn't grow old like that. We needn't, and we must see that we don't. Some lessening of ambition must necessarily come when Time passes his hand gently over our heart-strings to "deaden the vibrations," as the sweet words of the golden legend go. But we must not put ourselves beyond the charm of the flowers and birds and butterflies, the trees and clouds, the shimmer of the river, the mystery of the moonlight or the health-giving power of sunlight. We must not grow away from the simple happiness of being alive in so lovely a world. We must cling to our faith in humanity. We must keep our hopes stalwart and our ideals undimmed before us. It is customary to sneer at boundless enthusiasm as one of the earmarks of youth, and it is a great pity that the lethargy into which so many people sink in middle life has made such a classification of youth and age possible. The older people may not be so sanguine regarding all things, but they should not lose their hopefulness about some things. Losing faith in our fellow-creatures will make us dismal failures ourselves. We must grant to others at least the good we think is in ourselves. To deny them all goodness means either that we ourselves have fallen very low, or that we are decidedly ungenerous. The happy faced woman is usually happy-hearted, and the woman to whom trouble has come, as it must, at some time, come to us all, is not the one whose face is most wrinkled with fretful lines—not the one whose heart is most warped away from peace and love and generosity towards the world. A happy-faced girl is good to look at. She has all the frail loveliness of the spring flowers. The woman of middle age who looks at you with calm eyes; whose voice is a benediction, whose every movement shows resolution and gentleness is like a ship bearing into port after a world of stormy weather on the sea. We cannot have things as we would choose them. We cannot escape the consequences of our own acts. We cannot hide ourselves away from sickness and sorrow. The Death angel will steal our loved ones. He will beckon us away after a little. We must face despair and live on. What we can do—every one of us—is to bear trouble well. We can make the best of things. We can eat the fruits of our own misdeeds and refrain from making wry faces. We can live in the past enough to keep us in sympathy with those who are younger and forecast the future so we may have thought for our elders. And we can get the best every day has to give us and keep our hold on the simple pleasures of life. We can strengthen our love of the beautiful and the mysterious in nature. We can be hopeful, happy children even with grey heads and crowfeet, and the something in our bones which prevents our moving about like sweet sixteen. I know a dear old lady for whom love's young dream had an unfortunate awakening. The father and mother to whom she devoted herself so tenderly have passed away. She is left almost alone in the world, except for those to whom she gives the maiden auntie's fondn attention and love. The woman who looks at such a life from her own happy fireside, who pauses to think what a gap in life her husband and children fill, finds this sweet-faced spinster's life very empty to contemplate. But the dear old lady doesn't pity herself. She takes exquisite care of her personal belongings. Her teeth are a marvel considering her age. Her hair is abundant and glossy and beautifully gray. Her nails are carefully kept. She is interested in people. She loves the great outdoors, sketches a little, botanizes a little, and reads much. Next year, she says, she is going to take up the study of ferns and mosses, because she wants to keep herself interested even into the seventies. She has discovered that it means happiness to be interested. She does not believe a woman should refuse to be enthusiastic because she is growing old. Her heart is as sweet as her face, for sweet hearts make sweet faces. She has never reached her ideal. She has never lived her ideal life. She has passed through the kind of trouble which wrings the hearts, and yet serene and peaceful and enthusiastic in her duties and recreations, she goes down those slippery steps which make the footing of seventy-year-old people so insecure. Those of us who imagine our large acquaintance with life demands that we should be bored by everything and everybody, and refuse to take the happiness which knows at our very doors because there are forms of happiness which won't come to us; those who try to make up in pompous pessimism for a simple and childlike hope that things are better on before—they and not the old world are wrong. We may well wish to keep our enthusiasm. We may prize a happy heart above all other good fortune. It helps us to good health, and with strong bodies and hopeful hearts we can go on into the winter-time of life with no dread of becoming wizened up little mummies before we are ready for our grave-clothes.

"Why don't people put books in their drawing rooms?" cried a man impatiently the other day, and then he went on to say that he waited in a drawing room recently where there wasn't book or a paper, a magazine or anything to look at except some coon songs on the piano. He has embalmed in his memory a certain home where books are scattered all about, where every room has its bookshelf altar and the bric-abrac craze has not entered. Edward Bok in the last number of The Ladies' Home Journal tells us what he thinks about most bric-a-brac, and draperies, as well as the women who elect to spend their lives in slavery to the useless possessions with which they fill their homes. Less brocade and more books; fewer silk hangings, fewer gilt poles, and more good pictures; less finery of all sorts, more open fires; less pretention, more comfort; fewer fancy sofa pillows, more useful ones; fewer tired out backs and more restful, rested women to occupy our homes; these are doctrines preached by a few people and ignored so sadly by most of us. The pretty little bride homes, so dainty and cheerful with bright colors and sweet with fresh flowers, are yet often destitute of home comfort. They are too often arranged for the outside world. They follow one another in confusing faithfulness of detail. Too few homes express the real people who live in them. They are frequently only to look at, and living and moving and having being are lost sight of. It isn't a man's temper which makes him declare there isn't a place to sit and read in the whole house—it's the foolishness of the woman who planned the home. We pay too much attention, I believe, to the unimportant belongings of our houses, to the "parade" furnishings, and not enough to the individual needs of the people who are to occupy them. We cry satin where our purses say cotton, and then we shut away the sunlight and the heat and all comfort from the "satin" room, so that we may not be bankrupt for our foolishness. And it isn't only that we spend money in trying to hoodwink people without succeeding, but we spend our flesh and blood in trying to keep fifty-two articles dusted when in the just apportioning of our time, we have only time to dust twelve. You shouldn't till your rooms with pieces of pottery or silks or carving or polished tables if it keeps you too busy to look after them. You had better have one good piece of something artistic, and then, after you've dusted it, you'll have time to sit down and absorb its beauty into your life. Those who can afford both the mass of furnishing and the staff of attendants may, with easy consciences, fill their houses and yet have leisure to enjoy their treasures. It is the strenuous effort on the part of the people with a little money to pretend to live as do the people with much money, which is at the bottom of all the trouble. We must get out of the fashion of measuring ourselves and other people by the income we or they enjoy. Culture and common sense are better than money, but the woman who has all three has the upper hand of the woman who has the first two only, and we might as well all admit it. She can have things her sister of the two o's can't. She can go places and be this and that and the other. If the women who are poor would only not pretend to be rich, if they would be content to live according to their means, and get pleasure instead of bitterness out of their lot in life, there would be more happy homes, fewer bad debts and less insomnia amongst women who can't get what they want, and among men who can't pay what they owe.

The "mum" season is here, and we who have been loyal to the garden flowers all year now turn to the glass-coaxed blooms and revel in the chrysanthemums. How feathery they are! What splendid masses of color they make! We see them in white, and purple, and pink, and red, and, best of all, in golden yellow—the very color of the sunshine of summer days. Perhaps we do not love these freak flowers quite as tenderly as the violets and hepaticas, the wise-eyed daisies, or the sweet roses of the waysides. We take the "mums" as we take our comic opera, as something to laugh over, to marvel at and to poke fun at. The ancestors of all the "mums" would be startled to see these latter century children of theirs. They would wonder how their descendants ever grew so long-haired, and double-faced, so big and so beautiful. For the chrysanthemums must grow large enough to meet the requirements of the football man with a vacant buttonhole, and sunflowers are evidently the ideals the mum-flowers have when they think of size.

However, jest at them as we may, we do take them seriously enough to frankly admire the masses of plumy yellow which greet us everywhere these early November days.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Discouraged.—Because things are hard to do, we say they are too hard, but we shouldn't say it, and we should do every day just the best we can. I am so sorry for you, but after all being merely sorry does very little good. No one can help you—that is the pity of it. You must gather all your forces together and do it yourself. Determine to be brave, say it over and over until your blood tingles with a new life born of your steadfast desire to control your body. I trust your health will improve as the colder air drives the langor out of our bones, and that you may by your very force of will, win for yourself the sweet sleep of a little child again. Am I too hard? Do I ask you to do the impossible? It is not that I feel unsympathetic, for believing as I do, that all women should feel drawn together in one grand sisterhood, I am very near to you in thought as I write. Try and make yourself do and be the things you long so unselfishly to do and be. With better health and a will to set the past out of sight, you may yet have yourbrig ht days. Try and do it and write again and tell me how you are getting on.

Rustic.—Marie Corelli was, I believe, a Roman Catholic, until she was excommunicated for writing that wretched book called "The Sorrows of Satan." 2. You are generous, executive, self-reliant, intuitive and very tender and sympathetic.

Tyndall.—I don't believe any creature is thoroughly and constantly contented with himself or herself unless it be a pig. If we didn't have our little hours of discouragement and if we weren't oppressed by little failures or fearful of big ones, I don't believe we would be doing well that we might do better. Never give it up—go on, little brave woman, with all the mysteries of pain and sorrow ready to be triumphed over by your wise heart and your trained hands and feet and mind and voice. Don't let the little creepy times when things seem queer deter you from going on in your work. Those times are sometimes caused by sentiment and sometimes by a partially digested potato or a little lump of cheese in your poor stomach. I know how you feel. We've all been just there, so cheer up, and having put your hand to the plough, keep your eyes front in the soldier fashion which is an equally good fashion for farmers who do real ploughing, or nurses or scribblers who do the metaphorical kind.

Sis B.—Your health has, I am afraid, suffered from the house atmosphere. It does a woman good both physically and mentally to get out of her home surroundings and see and hear different things. She must be careful that in giving all her time to her little ones she does not give them a cross, tired, dispirited mother, instead of a fresh-minded, rested, sweet-souled one. It is not fair to herself, nor just to the home people depending upon her, to wear herself out until she cannot be the cheerful presiding genius which every home needs. Don't you see how it is? You must be rested enough to be patient if you can possibly get the rest. Little things and little people worry one ten times as much when our nerves are worn down by excessive work, prolonged worry, or too much house air. No matter how careful you are to air your house, the atmosphere is much less tonic in its properties than the outside air, and your blood gets simply dirty for need of the proper amount of oxygen to make it purer. And then aside from the wearing of a body always on a strain, there is the tameness and sameness which gets into our brains when we go on seeing the same set of people over and over again, the same old furniture and the same carpets and walls. A fondness for the outdoors is a blessing to anyone. It takes them away from the personal cares and perplexities of even the best-ordered lives, and lifts them into a place where they can think with their heads and enjoy with their hearts. Won't you think about it again, and try to get away from your home duties that you may get fresh air, fresh inspiration and fresh food for thought from the big outside world upon which we are all, more or less, so dependent?

Mayflower Junior.—"Every Month" is a nice little magazine with a good deal of music in it. I like "The Literary Digest," "Table Talk," "The Kitchen Magazine," "The Canadian Magazine," of course, "The Ladies' Home Journal," and "The Arena," and one or other of the big American magazines from time to time. The English "Pall Mall" has many admirers and so has "The Strand." Have you seen Lady Randolph Churchill's magazine with its beautiful dress?

Fors.—There are more chronic invalids who set out by being chronic grumblers than you would guess if you weren't the doctor or the minister man. Don't grumble. Put a brave face to the world and do the best you can. 2. It is unfortunate that your children have turned out so badly, but don't make the mistake of thinking or saying that you took care of them because you loved them. That was not the primary cause of your care. You loved a man well enough to marry him. Your children came into your home, and you simply had to take care of them because instinct and custom compelled you to. The children didn't ask to be born. They owe you nothing. You owe them everything. It's not so pleasant for some people to live that they feel especially thankful for having been born with the physical, mental or moral traits they happen to have in their natures. If they had the choosing they all have been born healthy and with golden spoons in their mouths. 2. When days are the darkest, there is always something you can do for people to help them, and it's wonderful how much doing things for other people takes you out of your own life and widens your point of view. 3. Your writing shows practicality, fair patience, fair endurance, mirth, sensitiveness and much originality.

Sarah J.—Flannel or delaine makes lovely shirt waists, and I would advise you to lengthen the faded tweed skirt and have it dyed black. The best colors for the shirt waists are red, blue, of various shades, a delicate fawn, old rose, and gray. You can wear bright ties with the quiet colors and white or black with the bright ones. If they are carefully laundered they should come out pretty well. You are generous, very active, very sympathetic, methodical, mirthful and self-reliant.

Mysore.—Frankly speaking, I have no patience with the woman who wants to make a great stir in the world and neglects the quiet little corner called home in order to do it. You will find, take the world all through, that the happiest women are those who are the beloved wives of good husbands, and who find their chiefest happiness in that very womanly occupation—making a home.

Flip.—I'm glad you're loyal to the November Thanksgiving too, but, as you say, we must just make the best of it, and pretend it's really turkey-time. 2. Why do you ask me such things? You know yourself that if you do these you are not loyal to the man you have promised to marry. Kisses should be sacred to lovers alone, and you know it very well. 3. You are a little careless, a little selfish, fairly determined, very fond of fun, and much too easily persuaded.

Flipperty.—You are very thoughtful to suggest I should have two pages instead of one every Saturday. I'm afraid my poor old head and hand would object. 2. Read over the answer to your friend, and be a nice wise girl, loyal-hearted and true. Don't do what is right because you feel you are obliged to but because you want to. 2. You are a little impulsive, intuitive, fairly persistent and fairly candid.

C. L. E.—You should be original in your work, and show ideality as well as strong persistence and faithfulness to detail. Fair order, hope and much tenderness are also shown.

Forli.—"The Land of the Midnight Sun" is as you guessed, that part of the earth where the sun stays in view the whole twenty-four hours, or at least, gives its light up to 12 p.m. 2. I'm glad you speak as you do of the page. 3. Your writing shows candor, some artistic feeling, much adaptability, method and self-control.

Nancy F.—Oct. 13th, 1876, was a Friday. You are ambitious, a little superstitious, earnest and very enduring.

Rosemary.—To develop the hollows in the neck, you must use the exercises especially designed for that, and they can be given you only by a teacher, though the Delsarte books explain them pretty thoroughly if you can get them. Be very careful what lotions or pastes you use, for more complexions are ruined with creams and ointments than in any other way. Pure olive oil is fattening, but most olive oil is not pure, and any animal fat has a tendency to coarsen the texture of the skin and to produce hair. Do you hold your chest well up? That helps keep the collar bones down where they belong. 2. You are hopeful, contented, cheerful, fair-minded, intuitive and decisive.

M. G. H.:

Gentle and sweet, blithe and merry,
The child who is born in January.

Dainty and smiling and fresh alway
Is the dear little bud which blooms in
May.

A loving nature fair and shy
Is the babe who is born in hot July.

The stones are garnet, emerald and ruby and the blossoms are snowdrop, primrose and clover. 2. Your writing shows that you are very impulsive, very affectionate, generous, ambitious, a little wiful and somewhat eccentric.

McD.—The birthstone for December is the turquoise. 2. Your writing shows persistence, ideality, self-control, mirth, diligence and great strength of will.

A. McD.—If you are troubled with colds you will find a damp basement very hard upon your health. 2. Your writing shows impulse, daring, candor.

Cachette.—1. Unless you are engaged don't make the presents. 2. You are sincere, daring, cheerful, independent and ambitious.

Lollypops.—I suppose there must be stock markets, and therefore, people to study them, but between you and me, I think Shakespeare much the nicer study. You are earnest, idealistic, generous, methodical (when you choose), practical (when you must be), and very considerate of the feelings of others and the soul of honor in your heart affairs.

Jerry.—Indecisive, fairly affectionate, generous and prudent.

Tara Hall.—Genial, executive, fairly enduring and possessed of very good judgment.

Heliotrope H.—Candor, courage, self-control and affection.

Ruth.—Hopeful, sensitive, persistent and fairly patient.

Tottie.—If you work hard enough and are sincere and unselfish in your undertaking you are bound to succeed.

J. H. W.—Affection, earnestness, decision and ambition.

K. A. M.—Daring, self-reliance, decision and good executive ability.

Capricieuse, etc.—It would not be really satisfactory, for either you or me, if I delivered these single words.

Laura A.—Fair generosity, much persistence, deftness of finger and endurance.

Dewdrop.—Sympathetic, somewhat impatient, fairly artistic and very persistent.

Hypatia.—Executive, earnest, methodical, intrepid and sanguine.

F. W.—Intrepid, methodical, independent, possessed of good judicial qualities, serene amid life's hubbubs and very much inclined to prefer your own way to the ways of other people.

Alberta.—Sensitive, nervously energetic, persistent, generous and industrious.

Dude.—Methodical, merry, diligent, patient and very sensitive.

W. R. F.—Energy, prudence, fair endurance, much diligence and some humor. 2. Generosity, sincerity, hope and affection.

Coeur de Lion.—Method, sympathy, affection, ambition and mirthfulness.

Mazie.—Energetic, patient, unselfish and very methodical.

Inquisitive.—Self-controlled, ambitious, courageous and resolute.

Heather.—Prudent, fairly decisive, very hopeful and ambitious.

Macey.—Sensitive, fairly patient, fairly decisive, generous and executive.

Photo.—Truthful, fair-minded, ideal, generous and adaptable.

Eva E.—Ardent, sympathetic, generous, daring and cheerful.

Donegal—He is persistent, genial, happy-hearted, sincere and industrious. Very ambitious and possessed of good vitality. 2. I am not sure about professions. Has he a mechanical turn of mind and at all inclined towards engineering work.

May.—Daring, ingenious, sensitive and fairly enduring.

Jane.—Practical, reserved, original and impatient of delay when you have your plans made and the clocks will all go slow.

Bob.—Genial, neat, persistent and artistic.

M. D.—Intuitive, artistic in temperament, generous and unassuming.

Lucille L.—Methodical, cheerful, ingenious and self-controlled.

R. R.—Sensitive, fairly enduring, a little impatient and very prudent and economical.

Edna.—Earnest, diligent, unselfish, merry and practical.

Encore.—Intuitive, a discerner of half-hidden methods and meanings, very self-controlled, very sanguine, fairly decisive and quite warm-hearted.

Unzil.—Prompt, a little self-esteeming, very industrious, very prudent and affectionate.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

BURNS.

Burns are caused by the action on the tissues of some kind of heat or chemical agent. In a slight burn local treatment will suffice. Remedies which are soothing and protective against atmospheric air should be applied. Among those which generally can be procured at once are baking soda, starch, chalk, flour or charcoal. One of these may be dusted over the burned surface. Vaseline, olive or linseed oil, lard and butter, if not salted, may be applied in an emergency. The agents enjoying the highest reputation in the different hospitals are carbolized cosmoline, vaseline, etc. The carbolized applications are not only antiseptic, but diminish the sensibility of the skin. The part should be enveloped in cotton batting and dressing retained with a bandage.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING WITHOUT OIL.

Yolks of three eggs, beaten light; one half cup of good vinegar, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut, a pinch of salt and one-fourth pint of sweet cream. Dissolve the mustard with the vinegar, then add the egg, sugar, pepper and salt; beat well and slowly add the cream. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens.

CARAMEL CAKE.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter. Beat to a cream. Six eggs beaten separately; half cup of black molasses, one cup of sweet milk, four cups of brown flour, one tablespoonful of mixed ground spice, one cup each of chopped raisins, dates and figs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in jelly pans. Caramel Filling—Two cups of brown sugar dissolved ine one-half cup of water; one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of molasses. Stir and cook to a soft ball. Add one teaspoonful of vinegar. Flavor with vanilla.

Jean D.—Vegetable marrows are at their very best when they are about the size of a turkey's egg. At this age they are boiled with their skins on. Drop them into boiling salted water and cook with the lid off the saucepan for ten or fifteen minutes. Slice them lengthwise into halves or quarters and serve, after peeling, with melted butter.

Meg D.—Peel and stalk your mushrooms, and lay the skins and stems aside to flavor soups or sauces. Fry each in butter and serve on croutons.

Peterson.—A Salmi by rights is made by jointing a freshly-roasted bird and serving in salmi sauce. Usually though, it is a re-heated dish, though, for that matter, the flavor is far better if the meat is dropped into the sauce while yet warm, and the two are heated together in a double boiled. To make a good sauce, use for each half pound of meat, a small onion minced and peeled and a mushroom, fried in half ounce butter or dripping. Sprinkle in half ounce flour and continue frying till a light coffee color. Add a cupful of water or stock and boil till it is thick and smooth in texture. Mix in the meat, season and reheat and serve.

B.L.—For disinfecting sinks, copperas is said to be the best thing to use. Use a pound to three gallons of water and pour a pint down the sink every night if you have any reason to suspect it, and twice a week under ordinary circumstances.

VEGETARIAN MENU.

(Supplied by F.H.)

Breakfast—Stewed dates and nuts, fried eggs on shredded whole wheat biscuits, hot water rolls, butter, postum.

Dinner—Chestnut soup, lentil pie, cauliflower, brown Betty pudding.

Tea—Apples, grapes, Welsh rarebit, Devonshire junket, bread (trebiennina), butter, tea.

STEWED DATES AND NUTS.

Wash one pound dates, shell and crush half a cup of walnuts, stew until tender, serve cold.

FRIED EGGS ON SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUITS.

Dip the biscuits in milk and fry in boiling olive oil; fry the eggs and place on top of biscuits, to be served hot.

HOT WATER ROLLS.

This is commonly called "soft bread." It is made by pouring boiling water over wheat meal, and stirring with a strong spoon to a stiff dough, then kneaded quickly and rolled out into any desired form; rolls and diamonds are the best forms for this kind of bread. This bread has a very sweet flavor, and "new beginners" are very fond of it.

CHESTNUT SOUP.

Chestnut soup is a delicacy which ought to be better known. Take one and a half pounds Spanish chestnuts, slit the husks with a sharp knife and set them to boil in plenty of water for ten minutes. Drain them, and remove the husks and rub off the inner skins. Then stew them gently in water until they break when touched with a fork, when they will be ready to be mashed and pressed through a sieve. The pulp is then mixed with milk or cream and diluted with stock. Season with mace and cayenne to taste. Warm up and serve. Well-made chestnut soup is a luxury of a special character, and those who eat of it may understand how well those Spaniards may fare, to whom the chestnut goes far to hold the place of the potato in Ireland.

LENTIL PIE.

Half fill a pie dish with potatoes cut in small pieces, then cover with one onion cut fine; over this put two small cupfuls of washed lentils, and about one ounce of butter, fill up with potatoes, pepper and sale to taste, and cover with boiling water, cook in the over till nearly tender, then cover with paste.

BROWN BETTY PUDDING.

Butter or oil a pudding dish, put into this a layer of nice cooking apples sliced, then a layer of bread crumbs, with sugar sprinkled and small pieces of butter; for three apples use one cup bread crumbs, half cup sugar, and one small piece of butter; put a layer of bread crumbs on top; bake. Serve either with or without cream.

WELSH RAREBIT.

Cut thin slices of cheese and place them with a small quantity of butter on a plate in a moderate oven; toast a large slice of bread, turn the cheese thereon, season with pepper, and serve.

DEVONSHIRE JUNKET.

To one quart milk add a dessertspoonful crushed lump sugar, and any flavoring desired. Warm the milk to the temperature of the hand, add a little lemon juice and stir. Pour immediately into a shallow glass dish, which should be kept in a warm place for twenty minutes. When set, spread a thin layer of strawberry jam or pour over all half pint cream, and serve.

CHATTER

NOVEMBER.

Now autumn comes with jocund pace.
We join in salutations low,
While summer makes with scanty grace
Her bow. We're glad to see her go.
September, next October, flies.
O'er fruits and grain the farmer gloats—
Then eagerly we turn our eyes
Unto the month that brings the votes.

November, haste and usher in
The eager crowds who come in flocks
From barn and bin in hope to win
A harvest from the ballot box!
Oh, hightiest season of the year,
With reverent ear each person notes
Your potent will as we draw near
Unto the month that brings the votes

No tawdry garlands bind your brow;
No fragile blooms bedeck your hair.
Your pride ne'er bids you study how
With ornament to seem more fair.
Purple and gold, your regal dress,
Free from coquettish trappings floats—
So talk not rhyme, but business
Unto the month that brings the votes.

A woman writer says: — "Physicians exert a spell over some of womankind. Theirs appears to be a self-sacrificial sort of life, and if there is anything the fair sex enjoys—positively enjoys—it is the self-sacrifice of some one else. 'The doctor,' losing his beauty sleep through duty; 'the doctor,' braving pestilence or that other dread, the rain—these are pictures that bring tears to the beautiful eyes. 'The doctor' is a figure that appeals to romantic and grateful womanhood."

The "East Side" of New York has generally been considered the most congested centre of population on the face of the earth. The new census, however, reveals that another spot farther uptown is properly entitled to this unenviable reputation. Says the New York Journal:—

"The most populous block now in New York runs from Tenth to Eleventh Avenue, and from West Sixty-first to West Sixty-second Street.

"By actual count 6,888 people live in that one city block.

"This is more than the entire population of many good-sized towns. Many Western cities would be glad to claim that number.

"To pack away this teeming population on one block, the 'double-decker' tenements are built so close together as to look like one gigantic house 600 feet long and 200 feet wide.

"There are twenty-six houses on the north side of Sixty-first Street and the south side of Sixty-second Street, and seven double houses fronting on the avenues on the east and west ends of the block.

"Each house contains twenty-two families."

Conspicuous among the new wraps is the long Empire coat of pale tan cloth. The yoke effect is deep and square, the skirt laid in stitched-down plaits all around, the sleeves bell shape with a turn-down cuff, and the collar high, turning over with a little flare. Three capes graduating in size fall over the shoulders.

The following definition of "a bishop" by "a very low churchman" appears in a recent number of Punch, anent the recent troubles in the Anglican Church on the subject of ritual:—"A bishop, or, literally, overseer; that is to say, one who overlooks, so-called from their overlooking everything they do not wish to see."

Nothing in dress accessories is more notable than the fancy belts in the shops. They are of all widths and colors, and each and every one is well covered with embroidery, in gold, and silver thread or beads, and colored silks. Anything which ingenuity or taste can devise will surely pass muster in this particular line of dress. Wide belts of black silk elastic fully four inches wide are dotted all over in small designs of steel or gold beads, and fastened with a buckle so large that it could easily pass for a breast plate. Some of the narrow belts are supplied with rings at the ends and tied with a bow of ribbon. Girdles of black taffeta silk and panne are another feature. Simply a belt at the back, they round up and down into decided points in front and are quite as wide as those worn years ago.

Rows of gold braid trim the upper edge and a narrow gathered frill of silk, also edged with gold braid, is the finish down the front.

The melancholy days appear,
When people grow prolix,
And no one gets a chance to hear
A thing but politics.

The fact is so universally appreciated that the flat and narrow chest with wide intercostal spaces predisposes to consumption of the lungs that it called the "phthisical thorax."

Pulmonary tuberculosis is found much less often in persons with well-formed chests, as all parts of the lungs are equally expanded and kept healthy by use; while in the flat, narrow chest the upper parts of the lungs, or apices, get little expansion, and experience shows that these portions are especially liable to tubercular infection.

The bacillus of tuberculosis, which we doubtless often inhale into our lungs, causes pulmonary tuberculosis, called also consumption of the lungs or phthisis, in those of lowered vitality chiefly.

The Contess Walburga von Isacescu, an Austrian noblewoman, has swum across the English Channel.

This is by far the greatest swim ever accomplished by a woman and equals the greatest achievement on record—that of Captain Matthew Webb.

It is nothing less than marvellous that a woman should have been able to do such a thing. Only a very abnormal supply of vitality, flesh and blood could enable a person to perform the feat. There is no professional swimmer alive who has proved that he can cross the Channel. Captain Webb, the last man who did it, was a wonder physically and had a chest like a draught horse.

The shortest distance across the English Channel, from a spot near Dover, on the English side, to a place near Calais, on the French side, is twenty-one miles. That, under the most favorable conditions, is a long swim, but owing to the fact that one of the strongest tides in Europe runs through the strait the distance is practically doubled. It is commonly reckoned as equal to forty miles.

A quick courtship, a short engagement and then the wedding bells, is the order of the new dispensation as preached and taught by Father Owens, of Croton, N.Y., to the young people of St. Mary's parish.

"No courtship shall continue for more than six months, unless followed immediately by an announcement of the matrimonial engagement, and no engagement must be entered into which cannot be consummated by a marriage tie at the end of another six months at the furthest."

"A girl is just like this peach," said Father Owens, looking down at the ripe, crimson fruit in his hand. "It takes very, very little to rub the bloom off. For some inexplicable reason a man likes to believe that he has been the first to kiss the woman he is going to marry—the first and only one to press her in his arms, and for this reason he is not so eager to court the girl who he must know has received those tender attentions from at least one man. And I don't know, but that he is right, for a girl who has been much kissed and caressed by men is like strawberries that have been washed—she may be still bright and beautiful to look upon, but the nameless charm, the aroma, if you will, is gone."

Madge Merton

THE GOLD CRAZE HAS SEIZED WOMEN

All the Latest Gowns and Hats Have Touches of the Fashionable Metal—Odd Effects Are Now Persistently Sought.

When in doubt, play gold braid.

The gold fever does not abate. It has become a craze, a mania.

Everything is doree.

Tailors, milliners and modistes have been seized with the frenzy. One is tempted almost to think them descendants of Midas. Whatever they touch turns to gold.

Gold galon, gold cord, gold braid and gold buttons are used in even greater profusion than at the beginning of the season. Gold thread is wrought into the newest laces. Medallions of gold cloth are set into lace and embroidery. The newest spangled gown is of gold paillettes glittering on black or cream net, as you fancy.

Gold trimming has become so universal that one actually misses, when it is not present, the dehning line of gold.

Little vests of gold cloth shine on the season's sealskin and Persian lamb coats. Medallions in gold cloth and ermine adorn the fronts of the three-quarter length garments.

Under each and every one of the new black net dresses is an under dress of white point d'esprit striped up and down with gold braid or set with rows of flat bows of gold ribbon.

Lace applique on gold gauze is used for collars and vests on gowns of all degrees of dressiness and thickness of material.

Gold bullion embroidery is almost a sine qua non of the fancy waist in its varying degrees of simplicity and elaboration.

It might almost be said that some combination of black and gold in the trimming is an indispensable feature of the winter gown.

Skirts of gold gauze have come into use for dinner and evening dress, worn, as a rule, over old little bodies of pompadour silk. Other evening dresses are made of crepe de chine, mousseline de soie and cream lace embroidred with gold butterflies done in gold thread and narrow gold braid.

It is a matter of course that handsome gold ornaments were never more sought, among those most in use being tercet ornaments or tabs for cravats and hat bows.

A most modest use of gold is exemplified in a new tailor made dress of deep blue ladies' cloth. The skirt, which is wholly untrimmed, is of the novel shape which has a box plait directly in front, gradually widening toward the feet, where the skirt is very full.

The waist has vest and undersleeves of tucked white satin and cream guipure, and is decorated with gold buttons and fine gilt braid.

A visiting dress which is bright with gold, without being barbaric, is of soft gray vailing, the skirt finished with two flounces and with a wide tablier of guipure. Guipure lace also finishes the revers and the under part of the bolero, which is fastened across over a vest of tucked chiffon with straps alternately of gold braid and black velvet. There is a broad belt of black satin embroidered with dots of gold.

An evening toilet which sounds the gold note is composed of Nile green crepe de soie and lace, the sleeves and corsage drapery being made of stripd gold and black velvet and of ivory chiffon. A rosette with long streamers of black velvet edged with gold completes the garniture.

A couple of smart theatre waists may be cited. One is of black and white striped silk finished with choux of gold colored mousseline de soie, and the other of rose colored silk muslin, relieved by a plastron of Irish lace with a gold mesh.

Along with the profusion of gilt decoration goes a decided tendency toward the picturesque in gowning. At any of the big libraries in New York you may see designers poring over volumes of old prints, from which they take bodily the greater number of their models.

Styles swing more and more to the Louis XVI and Directoire bolero, with its deep revers flaring like great outspread wings.

Odd effects are persistently sought. One side of a dress may closely define the figure and the other fall loose in the mode of the Empire. A dinner dress planned on these lines is of white silk muslin with a design of blurred carnations. Across the low corsage runs an intricate diamond application of pale pink chiffon and thread lace, from which the drapery hangs on one side free, and on the other is fitted close and drawn up through a large turquoise buckle.

English in effect are the short cotees with long swallow tail backs, which promise to be greatly worn. Some of the smartest are of Persian lamb, with loose fronts and ermine revers.

Street dresses are rich and usually dark in color, though dull red and the new crushed strawberry tones are in evidence. There is also a beautiful bois de rose hue, which is red with a dash of brown.

LITTLE PEOPLE'S CLOTHES.

School Suits of Tweed, Reefer Coats and Plain Skirts—Shirt Waist Sleeves.

Pretty and serviceable shirt waists for the girl at school are made of cashmere, either in plain colors or of bright colors, with polka dots of different sizes in white or black.

The regular shirt waist sleeve, with cuff, is best for these blouses.

Little linen turn-overs are not only pretty and becoming, but they save the neck ribbons.

Charming fabrics, in shades of red are shown for children's dresses.

Dainty coats for small girls are of cadet blue broadcloth, trimmed with black braid and brass buttons, and lined with scarlet silk.

The wee folks are to wear ermine again this winter; it is essentially a baby's fur.

Panne velvet is a conspicuous feature in the construction of smart hats for the little people.

Girls' school suits are made of tweed, with little reefer coats and plain skirts. The coats have fly fronts and are bordered all around with three rows of soutache braid and finished with machine stitching.

Golf jackets, even for little tots, are much in vogue. One, in white cloth, with a collar and cuffs of red silk, is very picturesque for a dark-eyed little maid. Others, in red cloth, have double capes of red velvet.

Pretty dancing frocks for young girls are made of a soft white silk net, with a very open mesh. The skirts are plaited and finished around the hem with three tucks, sewn with filoselle silk. A sash of soft, white satin ribbon, draped wide around the waist, and a narrow bertha of tiny white roses and pink buds complete a simple but charming gown, which is made over satin or white taffeta silk.

Velvet ribbon in rows is still a stylish and effective trimming, especially for waists.

The skirts of children's frocks are not much trimmed this fall.

Simplicity is a leading characteristic of the Rusian modes, and they are in consequence particularly adapted for juvenile use.

Plaids will be much worn by children.

RECIPE FOR POPULARITY.

Conjugate Verbs of Social Intercourse in the Second Person, Not Third.

In either accepting or bestowing an attention, manage always to make the "party of the second part" feel that your action is a peculiar tribute to himself. For instance, don't remark to the woman you are calling upon that you've been on the war path all afternoon, and hers is the fifteenth visit you have accomplished. One would rather be let alone than to be made to realize oneself simply an insignificant incident in a routine.

Nor is it wise to expatiate upon the many beautiful gifts you have received in acknowledging a Christmas or a wedding offering. It dilutes the self complacence of the donor some way. Nor at a service extended should you gushingly exclaim to the individual: "Oh, thank you; everybody has been so kind! I had no idea before that I had so many loyal friends!"

In answering a letter, avoid mentioning the weary magnitude of your epistolary arrears. It isn't pleasant for your correspondent, even by implication, to be included among the laggards.

No woman is flattered by the enthusiastic announcement of a man that he "would do anything for the ladies!" Nothing for "the ladies," and everything for "the lady," would be more to her taste.

Don't acknowledge the acknowledgment of a favor with the complacent generality, "It's my greatest pleasure to serve my friends." Find something personal to say.

Receive a compliment, however trite, to yourself or those of your household as though the thing extolled were a gracious and neighborly discovery.

As much as it lieth in you, conjugate the verbs of social intercourse—at least, so far as the spirit of them goes—in the second person instead of the third. There's a good deal of human nature in most people, and nothing is more soothing to even the wisest of us than to have our individuality flattered.

MISTRESS AND MAID

Half the trouble that housewives experience with their servants comes from their not knowing how to treat them and this difficulty could generally be overcome by mistresses using their powers of imagination and qdaping themselves in thought in the position of the maids they find so troublesome, says Home Notes.

One of the first things they would discover was that a servant hardly has any time that she may call her own, for even when all the cleaning of the day is done, and the meals served, the bell may ring at any moment to summon her to attend to some entirely unexpected duty. When at last bed time comes, then the room to which the girl retires is often so wanting in brightness and freshness that it exercises a very bad effect upon her spirits, and she goes to sleep feeling cross and miserable.

That ought to be altered, and when the mistress grasps the situation she will set to work to do so. A bright, fresh paper and a few yards of washing cretonne, and a pot or two of enamel to paint afresh the whole furniture, would work wonders in transforming an ugly, dingy room to a pretty fresh one, and as the outlay need only be a few shillings, the mistress will have it done, even though she and her servant have to do it themselves.

That will do something to cheer up "Mary," but that is not enough. The girls wants fresh air as well as exercise—she has a good deal of the latter, certainly in the house—and therefore the mistress will try to arrange a walk for her as often as she can.

"Evenings out" are sometimes a doubtful blessing, especially when the maid is young and inexperienced, and surely with a little arrangement the servants can be allowed out in the afternoon, while the brightness of the day lasts.

Often the mistress can best arrange this by sending them on some errand, but anyhow she may make up her mind that fresh air and sunshine are important factors in keeping the household cheery and good tempered, and that the servants should not be defrauded of them.

Then the mistress has to take into consideration the fact that if a woman is always to be spick and span, she must spend some time and thought over it, or else a great deal of money.

Now "Mary" has but little money to spend, and therefore unless the mistress is prepared to substantially add to her wages, she must allow her sufficient time to herself to mend her clothes, and make as many of them as she can. Then another matter. It is a fatal mistake to lose one's temper when reproving a servant.

Firmness does not require it, and a servant like any other human being, is to be governed by superior intelligence, and not forced into a state of abject servility.

THE ETERNAL MASCULINE

Our civilization is far too masculine. Our legislation is of men, by men, and for men, and as for our business system there is not a thing feminine about it.

A great many of the social reforms which men advocate so loudly can never be brought about until the woman's influence is felt in the shaping of our laws and institutions. Society to-day is like a boat that is propelled by an oar on one side and a paddle on the other. It is no wonder that we circle round and round and move ahead so slowly.

The position of woman is the barometer which indicates the moral status of any people. Ever since Adam ate the apple which Eve so generously gave him woman has been declared to be inferior and dependent.

She has been obliged to submit often to a dominion of purely physical power, and prevented from developing those higher powers of her nature in which her real strength lies.

Instances of over-masculinity can be seen on every hand. You can trace it in the harshness of our police courts and the venality of our political leaders. It shows itself in the savagery of strikes and lockouts, where a single man or corporation has the power to throw thousands on the streets until they consent to sell their labor at starvation rates.

It is an undenirable fact that a womanless community is not a moral one.

The topmast peaks of civilization are those homes where both love and equality reign, where the wife is not a chattel nor the children unwelcomed. The family life of an ideal home furnishes us the best possible model for the city and the State.

If women's influence is what makes the perfection of the smaller family, is it not, therefore, what we need in forming and governing the larger one?

Catarrh can be Cured

Japanese Catarrh Cure is the only Permanent Cure ever discovered for Catarrh.

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE.

There are a thousand and one so-called cures for catarrh. Most of them contain dangerous narcotics. They relieve at the time, but it does not last. Now that is just where Japanese Catarrh Cure differs from all other so-called catarrh remedies. It cures and the patient stays cured. It performs when others promise. Japanese Catarrh Cure is absolutely certain in its effects and has never yet failed to cure any case of catarrh, when persistently used. It is a soothing, refreshing and healing ointment, which is inserted up the nostrils, when it is quickly breathed up to the seat of all the trouble, purifying, healing and vitalizing the diseased membrane, and the trouble won't return. We do not ask you to take our word for this. We can prove it by recommendations from physicians and thousands of testimonials. We want you to prove it by sending for a sample box, which you can have absolutely free of charge. Send 5 cents for postage, etc., to The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church Street, Toronto. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, Montreal.

TO-MORROW'S MENU.

As ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance, so good breeding is an expedient to make fools and wise men equals.—Steele.

BREAKFAST—Fruit, pearl hominy with cream, pork steak, baked potatoes, corn loaf, apple sauce, coffee.

DINNER—Economical soup, smothered beef, brown sauce, potatoes, turnips, bechamel sauce, scalloped tomatoes, pickled pears, squash pudding, coffee.

SUPPER—Fried scallops, tartare sauce, celery, Vienna bread, caramel custard, lady cake, tea.

ECONOMICAL SOUP.

Collect bones on hand, mutton, veal, beef, or fowl, and boil together, slowly, for about six hours. The next day remove all fat and put on the soup to heat. If you have cold hash or croquettes of any kind put them in, and add one-half cup of canned corn, salt and pepper to taste, a few slices of onion, one cup of stewed tomato and one-half teaspoon of celery salt. Boil all together and just before serving make it a good brown by putting in a few drops of caramel.

OYSTERS WITH PARMESAN CHEESE

Drain the oysters as free as possible from liquor, spread a dish thickly with butter, lay the oysters on it, strew finely minced parsley over them, season with pepper, pour one-half glass of champagne over and cover thickly with grated parmesan cheese. Put the dish into the oven and when nicely browned on top drain the fat carefully off the oysters and serve, while very hot, in the same dish.

BROILED OYSTERS IN THE SHELL.

Take freshly opened oysters and an equal quantity of bread and cracker crumbs, flatten them on a well-greased broiler and broil for two minutes on each side. Salt slightly and arrange on the toast, then slightly glaze them over with maitre d'hotel sauce and serve.

MAITRE D'HOTEL SAUCE.

Put one-fourth pound of butter into a saucepan with one-half tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a little finely mixed thyme, and onion and pepper and salt to taste. Stand the saucepan by the fire and whisk the contents with an egg whisk until on the point of simmering; then remove the saucepan from the fire and serve with the sauce.

WOMAN'S ART ASSOCIATION.

The regular general monthly meeting of the Women's Art Association, will be held in the studio, 2204 St. Catherine Street on Tuesday, November 13th. A paper will be read at four o'clock. The meeting will be particularly interesting as the report on the exhibition will be presented. The Women's Art Association have reason to be very proud of their initial venture, and it is to be hoped this is only the first of many. Visitors have been enthusiastic in their admiration of the beautiful collection. Most people are much surprised to find that such an exhibition could be held, particularly when the short time taken for its preparation is considered.

The Women's Art Association is gradually growing. It is doing much to cultivate artistic feeling in the city, and deserves every encouragement. Members have many privileges. There are general meetings once a month, a morning sketch class when a model is provided, an evening sketch class, a summer sketch class and a most interesting art reading club open to all members, which meets in the studio Saturday mornings at 11.30. The first meeting for the season, of the class was held this morning. In addition to these advantages members have the privilege of sending work free of charge to all outside exhibitions. The president of the Montreal branch of the Women's Art Association, is Miss M. M. Phillips, principal of the school of Art and Applied Seisign, St. Catherine Street, herself a well known Montreal artist.

As the exhibition closes to-night, in spite of rumors that it was to be kept open next week, those calling for their exhibits in the several sections, are requested to do so on the appointed days, as follows:

Monday afternoon, E, Fans and Miniatures, G, Baskets; Tuesday afternoon, D, Books, Leather Work, B, Wood and Metal Work; Wednesday afternoon, A, Needlework, Laces, etc.; Thursday afternoon, F, Designs and Illustrations; Friday afternoon, C, Ceramics and Pottery.

Miss Minnie Radcliffe, the leading lady of Mr. Grose's stock company, has had the pleasure of her mother's company during this week. She is a member of "The Way Down East" Company.

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

The Sunshine Society is bound to take hold of the interest of Canadians as it has done of thousands of Americans. The idea is so simple and so kindly with its passing on of brightness and comfort.

The President of the Montreal branch, Miss G. Brown, 2365 St. Catherine Street, has received a number of letters from people wanting particulars of the Society, which she is very pleased to give.

It is hoped that all those who write from outside places will go to work and form branches in their own town. Ten persons can form a branch, and should report to the president-general, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Will everyone please send news of the formation of branches to the Editor, Sunshine Department, The Herald, as that will help to spread the sunshine idea. Mrs. Alden says with reference to knowing where to send things:

In paying your initiation fees or dues a good way is to write first to me, tell me what you have to "pass on," and inclose a stamp for reply. Should I happen not to know where to place it I can soon find out who does want it by writing to the different State Presidents. They, through their various daily and weekly newspapers, are regularly sending out the Sunshine news of the State divisions and local branches.

SUNSHINE FOR NORTH WEST.

As to the people who have joined, and perhaps have books and magazines to pass on U know no people who would enjoy them more than the settlers in the North West. Send your books and magazines to the Aberdeen Association, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs Street, and they will go travelling away across the continent to bring sunshine to the lonely prairie families far away from shops and libraries. Will you do this? It would be real sunshine.

Do form a branch soon and get ready to collect your old Xmas cards and booklets to pass on to hospitals and institutions to carry a message of good cheer to someone else.

WORK OF BRANCHES.

Every kind of work can be done by a Sunshine Society branch.

Every branch has its own particular kind of Sunshine work, says Mrs. Alden. I, personally, think that all efforts in the way of making "Good Cheer" should be devoted to one's own neighborhood as long as there is a possible chance of making life there sunnier. It is only when you find yourself so blessed with sunshine that you have more than you can dispose of at home that you should divide with me. Then I will put you in touch with some far-off branch and a delightful exchange of "Good Cheer" will be sure to follow.

The membership fees are not ongerous, consisting merely of some suggestion that will bring "sunshine" to some of the members of the society. For instance, exchange of books, papers, pictures, etc.; ideas that may be utilized to advantage in the sick room; work or employment that can be followed by a "shut-in"; fancy work, holiday suggestions, sending flowers, a general exchange of ideas beneficial to the members.

Please remember that there is no time like the present. Now is the best time to start a branch.

The Montreal Branch has decided to pay in five cents a month each to cover postage.

WHAT THE CHILDREN'S CIRCLES ARE DOING.

Mrs. Belle M. Perry, of Charlotte, Michigan, is president of this junior society in Michigan. Mrs. Mr. G. Bates, of Traverse City, is the happy leader of the Traverse City Juniors. The Grand Traverse Herald is the official organ.

These young people are divided into circles of ten, twenty and thirty each, and the pleasant and continued strife to see who can distribute the most sunshine furnishes decidedly pleasant and interesting reports.

The children elect their officers and hold regular meetings, their chief aim being to plan to make somebody happy. Taking flowers to the sick is an hourly recreation.

One children's circle found a little Indian girl, an invalid, who had not been able to sit up for months, and in all that time had had no company. The brightness that suddenly broke over her life as these children began to scatter their sunshine around her can easily be imagined.

Buying an organ for their schoolhouse was the summer work of another circle, and a second organ was purchased for a dear little girl who had lost hers in a great fire. The little girl did not happen to belong to any circle, but she was so heartbroken over her loss that the Sunshiners said they couldn't stand it. So, for their own happiness' sake they tried to make her smile again. A crippled child is always an honored guest among the "Juniors."

Men, Women and Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman, Halifax, are at the Carslake.

Mr. W. E. Dunn, of Toronto, will spend the winter in town.

The Rev. W. Greer, North Conway, N. H., is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Dr. Lorne A. Gilday has been appointed house surgeon in Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Miss Grace Allingham, has gone to visit her brother Mr. George Allingham, in Mount Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McLea Walbank, have returned from their summer house, at the Lachine Rapids.

Dean Lauder, whose serious illness has alarmed his friends is to spend the winter in the south of France.

Mrs. J. B. MacLean, is said to be very charming and attractive and will prove a decided addition to Montreal society.

Mrs. W. R. R. Lewis, and her children, have returned to Huntingdon after a visit to Mrs. Lewis' mother, Mrs. Hiam.

Her friends are distressed to learn that Miss Ewing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ewing, is in the General Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis.

Yesterday morning Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto paid a quiet informal visit to the Exhibition of Arts and Handicrafts, which the Woman's Art Association bring, to-night, to a successful finish. Lord and Lady Minto spent about an hour and a half at the exhibition, examining all the sections in detail, and expressing themselves much pleased with the exhibits. Lady Minto is no mean judge of art so her approval is gratifying. A very pleasing circumstance was the purchase by Lord Minto of a water color sketch by Miss E. Beard, of Montreal, convener of the summer sketch class, who has on exhibition several good studies. Lord Minto looked with much interest at the water colors, and then remarked that if Miss Beard's was for sale, he would like to be the purchaser.

POT POURRI.

WILL BRADLEY'S UNIQUE COMMISSION.

Will Bradley has accepted a commission from the Ladies' Home Journal for a series of illustrations that will attract the greatest attention. There are to be eight of the pictures, showing a woman's day in her home—at breakfast, in her boudoir, on the lawn, etc. Mr. Bradley will gown the woman in costumes appropriate to the different periods of the day and to the occasions of his own creation, and decorate and furnish the house with draperies, wall papers and furniture of his own designs. The drawings, while having a strong pictorial interest, will have greater value in showing women how to dress with artistic effect irrespective of the decrees of fashion, and the methods by which the most artistic effects in home fitting and furnishing can be secured.

PUNISHING CHILDREN.

To punish a child effectually the parent or responsible person must understand its temperament and also be capable of judging the extent of the transgression, says an exchange. Children often do wrong through ignorance or thoughtlessness, and not willfully, and it is often better to overlook such a fault than to punish and afterward repent. Do not impose a punishment while angry. In order to be just to parent and child adopt some method—either counting or repeating a verse. Punishment should not be imposed that will injure the child's bodily health or cause fright, which is detrimental to the nervous system. No matter how disobedient a child may be, avoid punishment that may hurt its future career.

If possible do not punish in the presence of a third person, as it may harden a wilful child, and a nervous child, trying to restrain its feelings, may sustain a lifelong injury.

A thoughtful person will soon observe the tastes of a child, and what gives the greatest pleasure. Withholding a pleasure and imposing a distasteful task is in most cases punishment enough, but, when fully decided upon the best course, carry it out. This is not always easy, but answers in the end.

THE PROPER SKIRTS

French walking costumes continue to show the skirts made to sweep the pavement, but most sensible American women are having them made to just clear the ground, all around. The cling, trailing indoor dress is an ideal garment, and women of the best taste, while recognizing the merits of conveniently short skirts, for special practical occasions, do not overlook the grace and elegance that a trained gown imparts to the figure, whether tall and slender, petite and dainty, or the reverse. When the form is large it is certain, of course, that the skirt clearing the ground must inevitably increase in appearance its bulk and rotundity; nevertheless, the effect on women of ample figure is not in the least improved by electing for the trained skirt for the street, which has to be lifted and held in one hand. The appearance of a stout woman so hampered with the greater portion of her skirt dragged to one side, is far more unsightly than if she wore her skirts the proper walking length, falling straight and free on natural lines from the waistband.

SLEEP IN A COOL ROOM.

One of the dozen rules given recently by an authority for a long life is to sleep with one's bedroom door open. It is almost a crime that in these days of knowledge of the value of ventilation, buildings still go up with bedrooms unprovided with any means to secure circulation of air. Transoms in the average private house are unknown. Windows in the city home can be at only one side of the room, and with no open fireplace the possibilities of changing the air during the night are poor. The caution of the open door is an evident attempt to assist in providing pure air. As the cold season sets in the closing up of our houses must follow, and the gain of the open-air life during the summer will be counteracted by the shut-in existence to be faced for the next four or five months. Where a register is in the room, it should be left open at night, provided it is known that the cold-air box leading to the furnace communicates directly with the outer air. Too strong emphasis can scarcely be laid upon this matter. Jarndyce of Bleak House sleeping in a bed pulled to the middle of a square chamber, whose windows opened on every side, and were left raised throughout the night, may have been a little radical in his habit, but he erred on the right side.

ABOUT GIVING MEDICINE.

Bear these things in mind when giving medicine:

Read the label on the bottle.

Shake the bottle before you pour it out.

Even if the bottle is marked, it is safer to measure the dose in a properly marked glass.

A medicine glass should be in every house. One can be bought for a few cents.

Medicine ordered three times a day should be given at 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

If the direction is that it is to be taken every four hours give it at 8 a.m., 12 noon, 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Do not give medicine in the night unless the doctor has told you distinctly to do so.

Iron is always best taken after food.

Quinine should be taken before food.

Hot milk and coffee disguise the taste of cod liver and castor oil better than anything else. Pour a little coffee and milk into the cup first, then the oil, then more coffee, and one will hardly know he has taken the medicine.

ARISTOCRACY IN FINGER-NAILS.

One of the pet vanities of the Chinese is the wearing of long finger-nails. They do this to prove that they are able to live without manual labor. To such an extent do they carry the notion, that they wear silver or gold protectors, three or four inches long, to save the nails from accidental breaking.

Both men and women indulge in this, and the poor man or woman who can grow the nail of his little finger an inch or more is very proud of it, because that shows that he is exempt from some kinds of menial employment.

We Suit Every Fancy.

Fashion this season calls for COLLARETTES. To meet the demands we have in stock a large variety to choose from in Sable, Martin, Thibet, Persian Lamb, etc.

The Electric Seal Jacket

which we are offering ready to put on, for $35, or made to order at $40, is well worth asking to see.

All the latest styles in Furs constantly kept in stock.

A Pleasure to Show Goods.

AMERICAN HAT and FUR STORE,
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OF JEWELLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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constitute at present a veritable exposition of high-class fashions as they prevail for the season in Paris, London, Berlin, and New York! Everything up-to-date, worthy of notice, will be found in our assortments at close cut prices!

GLOVES. Fall Fashions.

In High Grade, Hand Wear, at LOW PRICES.

WOMEN'S 2 CLASP KID GLOVES, in all leading fall colors, one row embroidery, guaranteed, per pair 95c
WOMEN'S 2 CLASP KID GLOVES, "JOAN," all fall colors, Paris points. A select Glove this. Guaranteed. Per pair $1.25
WOMEN'S 2 CLASP KID GLOVES, round seam, or pique sewn. No better Gloves, at $1.50
WOMEN'S 2 CLASP PIQUE SEWN, first choice Kid Gloves, the best that skilled labor can make, for $1.75
MEN'S KID GLOVES ..... $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 pair
MEN'S SUEDE GLOVES ..... $1.25 and $1.75 pair
MEN'S WHITE KID GLOVES ..... 50c, 75c and $1.00 pair

EVENING GLOVES.

WOMEN'S LONG SILK GLOVES, for evening wear, for 60c
WOMEN'S LONG SUEDE GLOVES, for evening wear, from $1.50
WOMEN'S LONG KID GLOVES, for evening wear, from $2.00

Warm Hosiery and Underwear.

LADIES' EXTRA FINE RIBBED VESTS, long and short sleeves, very elastic and warm for winter wear. Prices, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.
LADIES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS, medium and heavy weights, for winter wear, $1.10 each.
LADIES' L. W. VESTS, very soft and warm, $1.00 each.
LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, special, fast dye, 35c, 50c and 65c pair.
LADIES' BLACK WOOL TIGHTS, special, fast dye, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.90.

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REVIVAL OF HONITON LACE.

Philanthropic women have been interesting themselves recently in the marked revival of Honiton lace and in organizing regular bands of workers in and around Honiton. It is becoming a common thing to see the women sitting at their cottage doors in the evening busy with their cushions and bobbins, or, as they call them in technical parlance, "sticks." A great deal of the work they do is effective enough even if coarse in pattern, but being moderate in price it finds a ready market, though by no means of the delicate workmanship for which Honiton lace was once famous.

Some of the women, on the contrary, have attained a high degree of excellence and produce some lovely sprays. As a rule the cottagers themselves do not make up the flowers, etc., into collars, ends or ties, but sell them direct to a woman who mounts them and sends them to London and elsewhere for sale. Most of the women seem only to work at their pillows at odd times, in the same way as cottagers do elsewhere at knitting or crochet.

The people of Devon, who prided themselves upon the beautiful lace once produced there, are rejoiced at its revival. Many of them look back with regret to the days when the Queen's wedding veil was made at Beer, and when no bride would have thought her trousseau complete without some costly examples of Honiton lace.

IN TRAINING CHILDREN.

At the recent Church Congress held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Lady Frederick Cavendish said at a mother's meeting: "I have never been blessed with children, but have had ten brothers and sisters younger than myself, and any number of nephews and nieces, and would just give one parting word of advice with regard to the management of the young ones. Begin early, and never let a child have a thing simply because he cries for it. I think it is a bad rule to be indulgent with young children, and stricter with them as they grow older. I think it should be vice versa. When you have trained a child in good habits, then as the years go on you can relax your efforts a little. Good habits have been formed, and the child can find its own feet."

LAKEHURST SANITARIUM

Established over 8 years. (Limited.) FOR THE CURE OF ALL DRINK, OPIUM, MORPHINE AND TOBACCO HABITS.

We specially solicit any case who has tried some so-called cure and failed. Write us for proof of what we have done for hundreds. Address Manager, Box 215, Oakville, Ont.

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GLAZING AND CARPENTER WORK

Promptly Attended to at

PHILBIN & CO.

Hardware Store,

212 Greene Ave., Westmount.

Revival of the Dainty Portraiture of the 17th Century.

Exquisitively Hand Colored, Enameled Photo Miniatures, fitted in handsome, genuine ROLLED GOLD BROOCH. To introduce these gems of art, we will make one from any photo sent us, and mail Free on receipt of $1.00. Will return photo uninjured. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Catalogue Free.

Photo Jewelry Mfg. Co., Toronto.

FREE!

We give this beautiful Opal Ring in a handsome plush lined case for selling only 1 doz. dainty packages of Violet, Rose and Heliotrope Perfume at 10c. each. This Ring is made of the wonderful metal Gold Alloy, which looks like pure gold and never changes color. It is set with three splendid Opals. Write and we mail the Perfume. Sell it, return money and we will send the Ring and Case prepaid. Home Specialty Co., Box 884, Toronto.

At the Play and with the Players

BY A FIRST-NIGHTER

The week that is just closing did not witness the presentation of anything of noticeable merit at either of the three theatres. The unreliability of popular approval as an index to dramatic meritoriousness in a production has never been more markedly evinced in this city than was the case with the reception accorded "'Way Down East" on the present occasion at the Academy. When it appeared here originally the public was only lukewarm, but since then, it has been crowned with metropolitan approval, and so, upon the present occasion, was met with the warmest kind of approbation. "The Magistrate," Pinero's celebrated comedy, was the offering at Her Majesty's, and it, together with the singing of Master Earl Gulick, managed to draw an unusually large number of patrons. "Remember the Maine," as the injunction implies, is redolent of the fumes of war. More excitement is compressed into the brief space of three hours than is ordinarily the case even with the most sanguinary melodrama.

The coming week promises better things. It will be chiefly distinguished by the appearance of "The Christian" at the Academy—the play which, in the short space of two years, earned for Miss Viola Allan a lasting place amid the gallery of stage celebrities. The company is unusually large, numbering close upon fifty people, and the stage investiture is such that two cars are required to transport the scenery and furniture used. Probably the best known among the principals of the company is Miss Lilla Vane, who is accredited with the success of her career. Her charming work in "Hazel Kirk" won her many admirers, who will be glad to welcome her as "Glory Quayle." The John Storm is portrayed by Henry Kolker, who is said to be one of the best romantic actors on the stage. "Men and Women," one of the most successful plays written by those two clever collaborators, Belasco and De Mille, has been chosen for presentation by Grose's stock company at Her Majesty's Theatre. That the company will play it well there is no doubt, for the majority of the cast are familiar with the piece. The Theatre Royal will be given over to burlesque, what is considered one of the best organizations of the kind on the road at the present time, "The Imperials," holding the boards. "On the Beach" and "McNally's Reception" are the two sketches given. On Wednesday evening the election returns will be read from the stage between the acts at all three theatres.

CHORUS GIRLS LIKE ENGLAND.

American chorus girls first became a distinct feature in London when "The Belle of New York" was taken over about three years ago. In that aggregation were sixty front-row girls, of whom only about thirty have returned for the production now touring in this country. They were replaced by others, and they have failed to come back, too. Then a score or more were deported for "The Messenger Boy," and they, too, have remained. When "The Casino Girl" was taken over sixty-two went with it. Not one-tenth of the number has returned. It is said more than 100 girls who were sent to England have failed to come back. Strange as it may seem, American chorus girls are in demand in all parts of London, where they are now receiving more pay than they do here, notwithstanding the average English chorus girl does not earn half as much.

JEFFERSON A GENIUS.

As is generally known, Joseph Jefferson, the inimitable Rip Van Winkle of the stage, does not confine his activities to the drama. He is a genius in more ways than one, and as he is not compelled to follow the profession for a livelihood, being rated as a millionaire, he indulges his penchant for other fields of activity. He is an enthusiastic fisherman, and every year devotes more or less time to angling for trout and some larger denizens of the waters. He is likewise a good shot, and manages to bag a goodly number of ducks each fall, when he goes shooting with ex-President Cleveland. But the recreation in which Mr. Jefferson takes the keenest delight is painting, and some of his artistic ork has won for him the highest commendation of the best art critics of the country. Landscapes are his favorite subjects, but he has executed some excellent animal studies and interiors. Mr. Jefferson's infatuation for painting and acting were contemporaneous. In his daily life both are simply different expressions of the same truths. He could no better live without one than the other. Passion for the theatre is but part of his heritage. His certificate of admission to the great guild of the world's famous actors and artists is engrossed with many vouchers, for it is a long flight from the Jefferson of to-day to the Yorkshire farmer Thomas Jefferson, who appeared at Drury Lane in 1746, and to Joseph, one of his two sons, who went to Boston in 1797 and was engaged by Charles Stuart Powell, the first manager of the oston Theatre, and to his second son, Joseph, an actor, too, who inherited his father's talent for drawing, painting and architecture, and who was born in 1804 and the father of our well-known "Joe" Jefferson. Four generations—the line unbroken—of actors, and all draughtsmen and actors.

BASE'S IDEAS.

To save the theatre, the theatre must be destroyed, the actors and actresses must all die of the plague, writes the Italian actress in the Contemporary Review. They poison the air, they make art impossible. It is not drama that they play, but pieces for the theatre. We should return to the Greeks, play in the open air; the drama dies of stalls and boxes and evening dress, and people who come to digest their dinner.

Since Shakespeare and the Greeks there has been no great dramatist, and these gathered up into themselves the whole life of the people and the whole work of their contemporaries. When we say Shakespeare we mean all the Elizabethan drama. Ibsen? Ibsen is like this room where we are sitting, with all the tables and chairs. Do I care whether you have twenty or twenty-five links on your chain? Hedda Gabler, Nor and the rest—it is not that I want! I want Rome and the Coliseum, the Acropolis, Athens; I want beauty, and the flame of life. Macterlinck? I adore Macterlinck. Maeterlinck is a flower. But he only gives me figures in a mist. Yes, as you say, children and spirits.

I have tried, I have failed, I am condemned to play Sardou and Pinero. Some day another woman will come, young, beautiful, a being all of fire and flame, and will do what I have dreamed; yes, I am sure of it, it will come; but I am tired, at my age, I cannot begin over again. Ah, my dear friend (to Dolmetsch) how happy you are here. What are those boards up there? You have had them for twelve years, you say, and they are ripening to be made into instruments; they are only boards now, one day they will sing. My head is full of old boards like that!

Rosetti is like a perverse young man who has been nicely brought up; he does not give himself up to it, he is only half

MISS LILLA VANE.
As Glory Quayle in "The Christian," at the Academy Next Week.

himself. Look at Watts's portrait; the fine mad eyes, and then the weak and heavy chin. The eyes desire some feverish thing, but the mouth and chin hesitate in pursuit. All Rossetti is in that story of the MS. buried in his wife's coffin. He could do it, he could repent of it; but he should have gone and taken it back himself; he sent his friends!

Rosetti's Italian verse, how can I give you an idea of it? Suppose a blind man, and one puts before him a bouquet of flowers, and he smells it, and says: "This is jasmine, and this is a rose," but he says it like one who does not know flowers.

At Athens, in the museum, there is the mask of a tragic actress; the passion of sorrow, seen for a moment on the face of a woman on the stage, is engraved into it, like a seal. In Rome, quite lately, they have found a bronze head, which has lain under water for centuries; the features are almost effaced, but it is beautiful, as if veiled, the water has passed over it like a caress.

I have known Wagner in Venice, I have been in Baireuth, and I saw in Wagner what I feel in his music, a touch of something a little conscious in his supremacy. Wagner said to himself: "I will do what I want to do, I will force the world to accept me;" and he succeeded, but not in making us forget his intention. The music, after all, never quite abandons itself, is never quite without self-consciousness; it is a tremendous sensuality, not the unconsciousness of passion. When Beethoven writes music he forgets both himself and the world, is conscious only of joy, or sorrow, or the mood which has taken him for its voice.

Do you remember what Flaubert, that little priest, said of Shakespeare? "If I had met Shakespeare on the stairs, I should have fainted." The people I would like to have met are Shakespeare and Velasquez.

Could I live without the stage? You should not have said that. I have passed three years without acting. I act because I would rather do other things. If I had my will I would live in a ship on the sea, and never come nearer to humanity than that.

THE EYE AND THE VOICE.

Miss Viola Allan was asked lately what was the one distinct feature in the actor which contributed most to success, whether it was a noble figure, a silvery voice or a fine eye?

"The perfect actor," replied Miss Allen, "must possess each of these qualities. Yet, if examined separately, I think it will be found out that a fine eye, the window of the soul, is the most important of all. The actor with a graceful figure or carriage, lacking a pleasing voice and handsome eye, would make little progress on the stage. The figure can be made to order by the dressmaker or tailor, make-up will supply a face, but the voice and eye are gifts of nature.

"Between the voice and eye," continued Miss Allen, "I would choose the latter as being most important. This choice may seem rash at first, but there is reason and truth in the selection.

"A single look more marks the internal woe,
Than all the windings of the lengthened oh!"

"There have been actors with voices which, like Barry's, would 'charm the birds off the bushes'; others, like Mrs. Oldfield's, the proper interpreter of ripples of daintiness and fascinating diction which was 'distinct and musical'; while others were like Forrest's, which, like the martial music of a trampling host, 'stirred like the blast of a trumpet'; but it is the actor with an 'eye speaking like the star of night' who wins greatest applause and mounts to the greatest heights.

"A look often speaks volumes and tells what the tongue would not—the silent rhetoric of persuading eyes. There is grandeur in stillness. The voice is impressive only when in use; the eye is never at rest. It is the mind's signal and the soul's interpreter.

"It is the actor's chief business to express the emotion of the human heart. The eye dissolves the tumult that rages within and speaks the inner thought even more completely than can the tongue. It has a language of its own—an expression that is as far above any language as the eternal firmament is above the ephemeral butterfly.

"Walpole said the voice of Mrs. Cibber, soul of Mrs. Pritchard, and the eye of Garrick formed an combination which in one actor would render him superior to all the actors the world had seen or could see. Walpole does not, however, give his opinion, which of these, voice, soul or eye, was most important. Albeit Garrick was the greatest of the trio, it was his eyes that made him so.

"Many of the greatest actors of the long ago triumphed over physical imperfections, either of voice or figure. Cibber had a 'shrill voice apt to crack,' and a clumsy shape; it was his eyes that made him. The three great actors of the past were 'monstrous small men' to enact tragic roles. I refer to Betterton, Garrick and the elder Kean. We know that Betterton's voice was 'low and grumbling, like the notes of a harp played upon with a hammer; that Garrick's voice failed him in great roles, while Kean's 'harsh and husky,' was wont to mount into a squeak. Miss Berry, in her memoirs, says that Edmund Kean's voice was 'naturally not agreeable,' but a writer in the New Monthly Magazine (1823) says 'he was remarkable for the silence and shyness with which he took his seat in the greenroom, his eye alone discoursing most eloquent music.' He had 'an Italian face and a fatal eye.' John Philip Kemble, too, he of noble figure, whose very finger was elegant, was constantly haunted by dramatic writers on account of his painfully singular enunciation. Woffington's voice was harsh, and Mrs. Abington's 'not naturally pleasing to the ear.' Charles Lamb says Mrs. Jordan's 'voice sank, with steady melting eye, into the heart.'

"But the eyes of each of the mighty histrions of the dead past were singularly beautiful and expressive, the unfailing symbols and insignia of a great soul. 'Tony' Ashton, in his 'Brief Supplement,' dwells at length on Betterton's wonderful and expressive eyes—eyes that spoke the soul's thoughts before the voice uttered them. He could transfix with a look and a soft glance melted the hearts of the hardest listeners. In silence they had a speech which all could understand, an eye to threaten and command.

"All of David Garrick's contemporaries speak of his splendid eyes, 'intelligent and darting fire.' Often when acting, the muscles of his face were free, but his wonderful eyes retained their fullest expression and luster. They 'never ceased to play.' When Grimm saw him in Paris he was especially struck with 'the marvelous powers of his eyes, which in tragic roles possessed a 'gloom and settled despair that was very intense'. When Garrick was close on 60 years old, they had not lost their strange power and old charm. Their spell was so strong, even at that time, that he often disconcerted and put out the other actors by fixing his eyes upon them.

"Colman said to Garrick, I have mentioned the uncommon brilliancy of his eyes, but he had the art of completely quenching its fire; as in his acting of Sir Anthony Branville. . . . . In this part, I have been told, he made the twin stars which nature had stuck in his head, look as dull as two doddled gooseberries. But his eye evinced his minuteness of observation and gift of execution.

"And Quin:

Closed are those eyes, the harbinger of wit,
Which spake before the tongue what Shakespeare writ.

No less wonderful were the eyes of Edmund Kean, which at times 'threatened like a loaded and leveled pistol,' gleaming with scorching lustre! All who saw him act were struck with their marvelous power, in which might be seen the flash and outbreak of a fiery soul. He was able to still an angry audience with a single look, and in his most tragic flights, the superb play of his eyes were said to be magnificent. Beneath the dropping lashes slept a world of eloquent meaning. Mrs. Barry's were 'inexpressibly beautiful and rippling with intellect.' Theatregoers of to-day recall Edwin Booth's ever-glowing and radiant eyes, able unfailingly, to express melting tenderness or withering scorn. Love, anger and avarice all visibly moved those beautiful black orbs.

"Despite the fact that Sophie Arnould, famous actress during the time of Louis XIV., had the finest asthma ever heard' along with the unhandsome face, yet possessing magnificent eyes, she was one of the idols of the French stage.

"Of actors and actresses of the present time, is would seem to me that Jane Hading is the one most gifted with the power of silently depicting the varied joys and sorrows animating the human heart. By a single glance—the first billet doux of love—she conveys the meaning of countless words."

FREDERICK HAMILTON ON THE WAR.

On Thursday, the 22nd, at Windsor Hall, Frederick Hamilton, the famous war correspondent of the Toronto Globe with the first contingent, will lecture, dealing with the experiences of the war and the first Canadian contingent. The lecture is said to be the finest effort imaginable. The pictures taken by Mr. Hamilton personally of the various stages of the campaign, especially Paardeburg and the surrender of Cronje, are unique in every respect. The Toronto World, speaking of his lecture, says:—

"In Association Hall last night Mr. Frederick Hamilton, the returned war correspondent, took a large audience with the Royal Canadian Regiment through the South African campaign. Graphic descriptions, vivid sketches, personal tales and some splendid picture illustrations combined to make Mr. Hamilton's lecture of remarkable interest to every Canadian, and a glorious tribute to the soldiers who composed the contingent. The movements of the regiment from the time it left Quebec until Mr. Hamilton left it in South Africa, were covered in a clever and entertaining manner, and the lecture was highly appreciated. The hardships and the triumphs suffered by the soldiers were thought out very clearly, and the details of the Sunnyside and Paardeburg, as related by Mr. Hamilton, were of absorbing interest. The lecture will greatly help to crystallize and foster our budding national life."

The lecture in Montreal is under the patronage of Colonel Roy, D.O.C. Hon. Colonel R. Wilson-Smith and the commanding officers of the local militia corps. Mr. Hamilton lectures in Quebec under the auspices of the Quebec garrison, and in Halifax under the auspices of the Garrison Club. He lectures in every large town and city from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NARROW ESCAPES OF THE STAGE

There was a stage manager not so long ago who said that he would give—well, no matter just what he would give. Those little details are always hard to remember, and it is of no consequence any way, because he probably could not have given it if he had been brought to the test. But he said that he would give a considerable sum to any one who would suggest to him a new sensational and realistic mechanical act for the climax of a melodrama. It was his judgment, based on experience, that what the public wanted in the way of dramatic art was to see some sort of a horrid machine come pretty near killing the hero or quite kill the villain, or both, and that this machine must be a real one, set right up on the stage.

Naturally it grows constantly harder to supply this want, as the stock of novel notions gets low, till some device which has been used before becomes forgotten and can be used again. Naturally, also, the devices tend to grow more and more elaborate. The recent news that the current Drury Lane melodrama has a scene in which an ocean steamer runs down a yacht shows to what lengths the stage manager now feels himself driven.

These realistic effects are sometimes said to have had their origin in the railway train in "Under the Gaslight," but this opinion testifies only to the short and self-sufficient memory of those who hold it. Surely the oft recalled real pump and real tubs of Vincent Crummles were forerunners of all these things, and they themselves were but the caricature of something which already existed. But certainly there has been, first and last, a good deal of study and toil lavished on these attempts to place inanimate things on the stage as they are.

Seldom has a complete failure achieved such success as the tank drama. A few years ago tanks were all the fashion. They represented lakes and rivers, on the surface whereof real boats could float and into the depths whereof men could dive. They never looked in the least like real rivers and lakes. A scene painter who could not make something to look more natural would not be allowed to work for the Grand Opera House of any one night stand in the country. Still, there was the water and it was wet, and the boats that were put into it floated, and, actors being selected who didn't mind, the hero jumped right into it and brought the heroine out dripping. So those who would not turn their heads to look at a whole East River full of shipping were made happy.

Jumping into the water to save the heroine suggests that she might be saved in other difficult ways. Probably no more improbable way was ever devised than the one in a melodrama of a few seasons ago called 'The Span of Life." Here three acrobats performed something like what is technically known as a "brother act." In the brother act three or four men stand on one another's shoulders, the heaviest and strongest at the bottom and the smallest and lightest at the top. Then the tower of men begins to fall, still holding itself perfectly straight, and when it looks as if all but the bottom man were to be dashed to pieces on the feather bed, they break apart, each turns a somersault, and all land on their feet. In "The Span of Life" the three men locked their heels and their heads together with their arms, and formed a bridge across a chasm, over which the heroine walked with her child, while "the villain still pursued her" on the other side. This effect could hardly be said to be produced by inanimate objects, but it really belongs to the same class.

Houses on fire were a commonplace long before the real steam fire engine of "The Still Alarm" began putting them out and gratifying the public longing for machinery on the stage. As soon as the machine is disclosed at the rising of the curtain and the actors begin to talk about it the audience knows what is coming.

'So this is the mill in which old Handmuller grinds his celebrated sausages."

"Yes. You see how it works. The carcasses are thrown whole into this great hopper. That horizontal wheel, all set with automatic hatchets, makes a million revolutions a minute, and in ten minutes everything that goes in to the hopper is reduced to powder. It is to the fact that the machine thus reduces muscle, bone, hide and hair alike that the sausages owe their great nutritive power. They then pass through this trough to the floor below where they are compressed by a weight of ten thousand pounds to the square inch. It is thus that a single sausage is made to equal a side of beef. The German Emperor has just ordered fifty shiploads for his army. The absolute supremacy of America is no longer denied anywhere in the world." (Great applause.)

"And if any one should fall into that hopper!" (Shudders.)

When the audience hears that, it knows just as well as if it had sat through the play four times already, that somebody is going to fall into it before the act is over.

There was the circular saw in "Blue Jeans." It was the hero who was about to be reduced to stove lengths by that, and it was the heroine who saved him, an arrangement which pleases the average audience perhaps even better than for the hero to save the heroine. He was thrown swooning across the sliding plank which was moving him against the saw, when the heroine broke down a door and pulled him out of danger. The press agent sent out occasional paragraphs about how the door refused to come down or other accidents occurred at certain performances, so that he was all but really sawed in two. The fact was that the moving plank stopped of itself just before he reached the safety limit.

In one of Edward Harrigan's plays a child floated down a sluice and was saved just before she fell upon the turning waterwheel. In a more recent drama a sugar mill was the crushing agency. After the audience had had a fine view under the water in "The White Heather," it was treated to one among the clouds in "The Great Ruby." A drawbridge swung around in "Money Mad," and a full sized locomotive stood still with its wheels revolving in "A Mile a Minute." A house was wrecked by an explosion in "The Fatal Card," and a steamboat in "Kit, the Arkansas Traveller."

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Appalling Statement by Sir James Grant, the Noted Physician of Ottawa.

3,000 PEOPLE DIE ANNUALLY IN ONTARIO FROM CONSUMPTION.

Opinion of Dr. T. A. Slocum, the Famous New York Specialist—Dr. Slocum Completely Demolishes the Theory of Climatic Influences on Patients—Does not Look Favourably on the Sanitaria Idea—Believes Emphatically in Home Treatment Instead of Expensive and Useless Trips Abroad — Offers Free Treatment.

SIR JAMES GRANT'S PAPER

Was on the Dread White Plague of Consumption.

A paper of absorbing interest was that read by Sir James Grant, on "Our Race and Consumption," as follows:

The problem of all others staring us in the face, is what course of action is most judicious to stay the spread of consumption. So alarming are the present results that conferences are being held on this subject in the most enlightened centres of the world. . . . The enthusiasm of the Canadian people to assist in the protection of British interests in South Africa was placed beyond doubt by the rapid equipment of fully 3,000 men, who entered the field and displayed bravery not surpassed in the history of the Empire. True, as a result, many valuable lives have been lost by the sword and disease, but as to numbers it is most appalling to reflect upon the fact that over 3,000 lives were lost to the fair Province of Ontario in 1898 by consumption alone, and yet our people are not aroused as to this great fatality now assuming such alarming proportions. It is undoubted that the seeds of this disease lurk in our country, our homes, our places of business, the food we eat, the water and the milk we drink, thus encircling us by an enemy spreading disease fatal in its results, and producing a most disastrous influence on the present generation.

In view of what appears above it may not be out of place to point out here that we know of no other man in the field of medicine who has given this subject more earnest or greater attention than Dr. T. A. Slocum, the famous specialist, of New York City. Dr. Slocum is an undoubted authority on the cause, cure, and prevention of consumption, and his opinions are always eagerly sought after. He has already accomplished wonders in the treatment of tuberculosis, and the SLOCUM SYSTEM is the successful result of many years of careful investigation and close study. At this time his views on the proper method of treatment are doubly interesting. Dr. Slocum says:

"Most of the remedies have been simply palliative. Any form of opium will allay the cough, but all the while the tubercle masses are growing and spreading in the lungs. All the time the loss of flesh goes on. The inhalation of the vapors of tar and other substances has been tried, and not without some temporary and illusive success. Shut up in their laboratories, physicians have polished the strongest lenses of their microscopes, and studied specimens taken from dead and living bodies, and great has been the rejoicing when some new style of bacillus has been brought to light.

"In a dreary wilderness of theories two facts stand out clear and distinct and towering as the Egyptian pyramids against their background of sand and sky. These facts are:

"First—To check consumption, the lungs must be turned into waste territory, so far as the germs are concerned. The disease must have nothing to feed on.

"Second—The patient must be abundantly nourished.

"The first result is accomplished by means of Psychine (pronounced Sikeen). Here is a remedial agent that acts with great energy at the seat of the disease without disturbing the economy of the body in any way. There are several drugs powerful enough to kill the consumption germs, but they destroy healthy tissue as well. Psychine so acts as to stop the inroads of the tubercles. After it has been used a short time an improvement in the condition of the patient is manifest. The progress of decay in the lungs is arrested. The ulcerated spots begin to heal. The edges of tuberculous patches are cicatrised so that the disease can go no further. The cough is moderated, the breathing is easier. Digestion is improved, and a better tone of the entire system encourages the patient and his friends.

"On one point a word of caution may be needed. Persevere in treatment. To get the full benefit of the remarkable qualities of Psychine it should be taken as long as any consumptive symptoms remain. Consumption is completely curable in more cases than you imagine, but all cases are not conquered in the same time. Of all the millions of consumptives in the world no two present conditions exactly alike. One patient may be well in three months. Another must wait a year."

FAVORS HOME TREATMENT.

Dr. Slocum continues: "A lot of solemn nonsense has been said and written about the influence of climate on consumptives. 'Stick to the low altitudes,' says one physician. 'Go to the mountains,' says another. 'The seashore,' adds a third, while a fourth shrieks, 'Go to a sanitarium!' Now, how is a poor perplexed sufferer to decide among these jangling authorities? In fact, people die of consumption in all climates, and in sanitarias as well.

"They recover from the disease, too, in all climates, if they are properly treated. The treatment is the 'important factor.' Referring to Sanitaria, Dr. Slocum says: "A consideration in this connection not to be overlooked is the expense of a journey in quest of treatment. Consumption, like all other ills, afflicts the poor as well as the rich, and many of its victims cannot afford to travel, or the expense of treatment in sanitaria. To prescribe sanitaria treatment for them is about as likely as a trip to the moon. If they are to be cured at all they must find a remedy at home."

In this respect the Slocum system has been brilliantly successful. It has made many really marvellous cures of patients who had been given up to die by the best medical men. Investigation will establish the fact that the Slocum system has absolutely cured hundreds of people after every known medicine had failed. As an evidence of the great faith Dr. Slocum has in his treatment, he has no hesitation in offering to sufferers of this disease a FREE TRIAL TREATMENT, in order that its merits may be tested. Here is Dr. Slocum's generous offer:

FULL TREATMENT FREE

to every reader of this paper.

Simply write to THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express office address, and the free medicine (The Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Sufferers should take instant advantage of this generous proposition, and when writing for them always mention this paper.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to the Toronto laboratories.

Let no previous discouragement prevent you taking advantage of this splendid free offer before too late.

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Sash Lace Curtains, to match the above, 3 yards long.

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MONTREAL.

A Breach of Discipline.

"Obey orders if you break your owners," is the third commandment in the sailors decalogue. As a precept, it is not necessarily born of a high conception of duty, since refusal to obey orders is mutiny, and that entails heavy penalties. Indeed, while respectfully recognizing the skipper's sovereignty on the high seas, old shellbacks claim that in port hoary custom requires that they should drive a coach and pair through certain orders the old man sometimes feels impelled to give. But some young greenhorns do not know the difference between port customs and the deep-sea law, and thereby hangs a tale.

When the Nova Scotia barkentine Clio arrived off the city of Mayques, Porto Rico, and cast anchor in the beautiful bay, the captain felt called upon to exercise his authority to protect his crew from the ravages of rum. He ordered the mates to allow no bum-boats around the ships, and declared he would log any man caught bringing liquor aboard, and "knock blue thunder out of him into the bargain." Of course many captains, while in foreign ports, try to compass the same end simply because sailors under the weather do not work very hard. But Captain Strang was not like other master mariners. On the voyage out he had taken the crew down in the cabin Sunday afternoons, lectured them on temperance, and made long-winded and earnest prayers for them. Certainly he was a fine skipper to sail with, though strangely enough there was not a man aboard who had been with him a previous trip. The sailors marvelled much thereat, and vowed they would make more than one trip with such a fine man.

When the sails were furled a boat was hoisted out to take the skipper and cook ashore. As a seasoned shellback could be trusted to get liquor off, though a regiment of soldiers were watching him, the captain took Abe, a guileless-looking greenhorn of 15 years, to row the boat.

"And mind you, young fellow," said the skipper, five or six times before they got to the landing, "don't you try to take any liquor aboard—or—or I don't know what I'll do to you."

"Alright, sir; alright, sir!" answered Abe.

When they reached the landing, the captain and cook hastened up town, and Abe, too, though told not to leave the boat, disappeared up the narrow street. But when, half an hour later, the cook returned with a nigger bearing a huge basket of stores he was sitting in the boat right enough.

In a few minutes the boat was alongside the ship, and Abe and the cook were carrying the big basket forward to the galley. The mate, the only man on deck, was lounging aft. He was dreaming of wife and children far away, but soon a row forward recalled him to realities.

"That boy's in the fo'castle, hey?" he exclaimed. "'Spose he's brought some Santa Cruz aboard, and that's what the rumpus is about. Humph! The old man may be blowing me up for not keeping a watch on him."

Then, raising his voice, he yelled:

"Ho, boy, come here!"

Abe came aft.

"Take the boat ashore and wait for the old man. I thought you had gone before. What is the racket forward?"

"The men want me to get rum for them, sir."

"And you won't help them, of course?"

"Of course not, sir."

"Oh, ah! Well, hurry ashore."

At noon the old man came aboard.

At one o'clock, when the second called out "Turn to, men," all hands, except the boy, were gloriously drunk, but they came on deck with the boisterous good-nature of school boys. The old man, seeing what the matter was, went white with wrath. Stepping to the break of the poop he called the boy to him.

"How dare you disobey my orders, and bring liquor aboard my ship?"

"I didn't, sir."

"What? Who did then?"

"I don't know, sir; I didn't."

The captain turned to the mate.

"Were any bumboats around this morning, Mr. Sims?"

"No, sir."

"Did you keep your eye on the boy when he brought the cook off?"

"No, sir."

"Well, why didn't you? It's a pretty how-dye-do, if you can't see that my orders are carried out."

The mate was an easy-going man, and, moreover, liked his grog.

"If you want someone to search the hands every time they've been ashore, get a detective," he growled. "Maybe the cook brought the stuff aboard."

"Nonsense," said the old man. "The cook wouldn't do such a thing."

"Of course not," broke in the cook, coming out of the galley; "I wouldn't break your orders, captain, to curry favor with shellbacks."

The cook had made some powerful prayers at the Sunday afternoon gatherings in the cabin; of course, the mate's insinuation was unjust, preposterous.

"Ask the men, captain," added the cook. "They'll tell you it wasn't me."

"Where did you get that liquor, you scoundrels?"

"Found it in the fo'castle. Boy brought it, I guess," said the soberest of them."

"You lie," cried the boy, "you know you do. I never een the stuff."

"Oh, you young whelp," roared the skipper. "You disobey my orders, and then lie about it. I'll teach you—you rascal—to—to—"

"Here, Mr. Sims, send him up to scrape the mainmast in a bowline. No boatswain's chair, mind. Swing him—"

"I didn't do it, sir. I——"

"Shut up! Another word and I'll rope's end you. Hoist him up with the rope under his arms. And, Mr. Sims, make these lubbers holystone the quarter deck this afternoon. The second will take me ashore."

Abe was hoisted to the hounds, and, in a few minutes the rope under his arms was cutting him like a knife. The skipper had chosen a simple but terrible punishment, as many men who have sailed in Yankee "hell-ships" can tell you. When the skipper and second reached shore, however, the mate took pity on him and lowered him down.

"I'm not going to superintend that sort of thing," he said. "But hang it, boy, you shouldn't bring about a load at a time. A drink or two would not be noticed, but enough to get a ship's crew drunk, and not give me a drop, is—"

"I didn't bring any stuff aboard, sir. I don't know where it came from."

"Get a boatswain's chair, and get aloft with you," ordered the grinning mate.

The men on their prayer-handles on the poop would every now and then say to the boy: "Serve you right; you ought to be strung up by the thumbs—not doing what you were told." And then they would laugh as if it were a good joke.

When the skipper returned at 4 o'clock Abe was scraping away contentedly.

"Well, you young whelp, how do you like that. Will you admit"—then noticing the boatswain's chair, he exclaimed: "Well, blast my eyes! Where did you get that chair. Here you, Spinney, lower him down—quick now; I'll trounce him."

Now Spinney was not very sober, and while the boy was still 20 feet from the deck, he let the gantline slip through his hands. The boy came down fast enough then. It happened that the cook was standing at the foot of the mast, and it further happened that the boy fell on top of him, and knocked him violently off the poop and down into the waist. The boy was not hurt, but the cook evidently was, for he began to moan.

"Oh, my! I'm hurt! I'm killed."

Captain and crew gathered round. The mate, who in course of his varied career had been a druggist and quack doctor, went down on his knees to examine the prostrate man. In a few moments he had come to some conclusion and a melo-tragic expression spread over his face.

"Keep quiet, cook," he said. "Don't waste your breath, you'll need it."

"Is he badly hurt," asked the old man with some anxiety.

"Yes; I'm afraid he's done for," answered the mate, softly. Then he turned to the moaning man.

"Cook, cook, do you know me. You've met with a bad accident. I'm afraid your goose is cooked, cook. Have you made your peace with Heaven, cook. If you have anything to say, speak now."

"What struck me," asked the cook.

"The boy fell on you from aloft."

"Ah! Oh, my! I suppose it serves me right. I, oh! let him be blamed for what I did. I brought the liquor aboard in the basket, in a demijohn—oh, oh, oh, my—"

The mate had suddenly given the cook's arm a violent wrench; there was a dull report, like the crack of a toy pistol cap; and then the mate jumped to his feet.

"Alright, cook," he laughed. "Your arm was dislocated, and I've fixed it."

When the cook got up the captain turned on him.

"Oh, you scoundrel. You miserable hypocrite; I'd like to smash your face. I thought you were a Christian, and you—"

"Hold on, Captain," cried the cook. "Don't get excited. Listen to me."

"Listen to you?—I don't want to hear you. You disobey me, then lie about it, and let me abuse a boy for your sins. Shame on you."

The cook raised his voice.

"See here, Captain Strong, I'm not the only hypocrite aboard this craft. Wait till I spin my yarn. When you left me at that store, you told me to order what I wanted. Among other things I asked for vinegar—that jug we had got broke the last blow—and Portugee Joe says: 'What kind Captain Strang usu-I, 'what ever ikind Captain Strong usually gets here. You ought to know. The man says to his assistant, 'Get a jug of vinegar, you know, for Captain Strang,' and then they both laughed. Well, I didn't see the joke, and wondered what they were laughing about. But when I got aboard and tod the stopper out of that jug of vinegar, it had turned to rum strong rich, rum. A sailor, coming to the galley smelt it, and all hands were soon clamoring for drinks. Well, I did not want to let them know that such a good man as you had been in the habit of smuggling off liquor under false colors, and I led them to believe the stuff was mine, and, of course, had to let them drink it. To shield me, as they thought, they said the boy brought it aboard. I didn't want to blow on you, skipper, but you force me with your phariasaical palaver."

For a moment after the cook had finished there was silence, the crew being scarcely able to believe such a thing of the old man. The cook, noticing the incredulity in their faces, added scornfully. "It's true what I say. He can't deny it."

And then collapsing with the pain in his shoulder, he lay down on the hatch, and began to moan.

"Well, blast my eyes," laughed the mate, "that beats all. I always thought you were to osmooth-tongued, skipper."

And then the crew roared.

The old man, looking as if he would like to slaughter someone, strode haughtily to the companion-way and went below. In about ten minutes, however, he came up again and explained that it was all a joke or mistake on the part of Portugee Joe.

"Why didn't you say that ten minutes ago?" asked the mate sarcastically.

And then the skipper came out in his true colors, and swore like a pirate. And when the Clio hauled into the docks at San Juan, he hazed the crew around, till all hands were glad to run away and leave their wages.

C. McKAY.

Train Robbery.

The lone highwayman of fiction and fact has been asserting himself in the West. Probably he read in the daily papers that Beadle's dime novels had gone out of circulation and felt it incumbent upon him to enliven a dreary world and inspire some new publisher to furnish literature to young America. Hold-ups are much in vogue on the Western railroads, and even the colored porters west of the Mississippi turn pale when they hear the brakes put on unexpectedly. An errant pig on the track can reduce a trainload of passengers to a state of nervous collapse, and when an engineer slows up for a red light signal he wonders what is about to happen.

It is always that way for awhile after an epidemic of hold-ups. Then everything settles down peacefully and travellers and railway officers talk about "the old days when travelling had its dangers."

"It's a good deal like a fire in a country town," said a Western railroad man who is now at the head of an Eastern road. "No one is looking for it, and the fire department is useless; but, after the fire, the engines are oiled and everything put in shape. Before another fire, comes along everyone has forgotten the first, and the fire department is rust-clogged again. Just now they are doing a lot of oiling and polishing on the Western roads. Rewards are offered and officers are vigilant, and any passenger that gets out of his berth in the night is likely to be shot by the Pullman conductor; but, bless your heart! all that will blow over. Now, every time the train slows up, except for a station, the train men notice it, and are looking for trouble, but they can't keep that up indefinitely. They'll all be down with nervous prostration if they took every slippery grade or steer on the track and every high bridge for a gang of desperadoes.

"The fact is, the railroad companies cannot take any precautions that would prevent hold ups. The only thing that will ever stop them will be the settling up of the West. There are just as many desperate and reckless men here in New York city as there are in the West, but the law has a better grip upon them. They stop men in dark alleys and give knock-out drops in Bowery dives and break open safes, but they don't hold up trains, because in this thickly settled territory the chances against escape are too great.

"You'd think it would be a difficult matter for one man or even for several men, to hold up a train. Well, it isn't. A revolver barrel is a tremendous persuader, and most travellers and conductors and porters cling to their young lives and don't tak chances on losing them. Of course a man can't point a gun at more than one man at a time, and it would seem as if some other man could shoot the robber or take an axe at him, while he was arguing with one man, but you see revolvers are such shifting things and it doesn't take a dead shot long to change his aim. Presumably, all train robbers are dead shots. They always are in novels, and it's something a highwayman really ought to be. So the other men wait patiently until the visitor gets through with his man, and meekly take their turn. It's safest, and what's glory compared with a whole skin.

"In this last hold-up, where a single man went through the Pullman cars and escaped, the proposition was simple enough. Pullman conductors and porters are seldom armed. It is easy for a man to keep a narrow aisle in range, and passengers aren't going to climb out into the aisles to make targets of themselves. Any one passenger, with a revolver and a cool head, if he had wakened to the situation, could have ended that robber's earthly career, but no one did it. The fellow got away and he probably will not be caught in spite of the $1,000 reward offered. That's the advantage of living in a land of opportunity. Our boys really should go West. There's more room for success out there.

"The old accepted style of hold ups was to swing a danger signal. An engineer is obliged to stop. He doesn't dare disregard a danger signal.

"'What's up?' says the engineer.

"'This is up,' says a train robber, holding a revolver in embarrassing proximity to the engineer's head. 'You'll run that engine and express car a mile or two down the track for us, won't you?'

"He hasn't the heart to refuse such pleasant-spoken gentlemen, so he shoots off down the track, and the gang rifles the express car at leisure. Sometimes engineers have fought or refused to run their engines and have been shot. There have been a few cases where by sheer nerve and daredevil grit an engineer has run down the gang and saved his train, but, as a rule, the robbers have things their own way.

"The express cars have steel inner doors, and express messengers are well armed, but there isn't much chance for one man against a desperate gang.

"Another style of hold-up is worked this way. One man of the gang boards the train at a station and works his way forward, until he climbs over the tender and points his gun at the engineer and fireman. He makes them keep their mouths shut and run the train to a lonely piece of road where his pals are waiting. There he stops the train, ties up the engine and the gang goes through the train.

"Railroads have often had warning of coming hold-ups. Some one of the gang is disgruntled and splits, or some one of them is indiscreet or drunk and drops a word to an outsider. I remember two or three cases where the road detectives were laying for the men and got their guns in use first. I remember, too, a good many years ago, a friend of mine was in California looking after some mines. He had his daughter with him, a mighty pretty girl, and coming out of the hills on a long coach ride they fell in with a good-looking young fellow who seemed to like the girl. The old man had a big bag of gold in his luggage and the daughter had some fine rings and other jewellery. Well, they reached the town where they were to take their train and about an hour before train time the young fellow of the coach turned up. He took my friend aside and asked him if he'd give his word of honor not to repeat something he'd tell him, for his safety, or at least not to repeat it within six hours. The man agreed and the young man told him to wait over a train. He seemed so in earnest about it that my friend took his advice, and the train that went off that night was held up and plundered not twenty-five miles from town. The man who warned my friend boarded the train as a passenger, held it up later, and his friends completed the job.

"All of the old gangs that every Western train man feared have been broken up, and I doubt whether there is any well-organized gang of train robbers in the country; but there are single desperadoes of local repute, and occasionally a few men get together for a job. They don't work together as well as the old gangs did, and so are less dangerous. They haven't confidence in one another, and are jealous and greedy and disloyal to their fellow thieves, so they usually fail or get caught later, but a crowd like that Jesse James gang was hard to beat.

"If I were going into the train-robbing business now, I think I'd go it alone. There's no earthly reason that I can see why any nervy man with a revolver couldn't go through any train coming into New York and rob it successfully. Suppose a good, big man with a persuasive pistol stepped inside of a Harlem division car, locked the door behind him and ordered the passengers to shell out, how many of the commuters do you think would be argumentative?

"Of course, it's a moral certainty the man would be caught, but I'm merely trying to show you what a simple and profitable means of earning a livelihood train robbing would be in a country of greater distances and fewer people.

"You remember the New York Central did have one train robbery, a clever enough job, too. The man is insane now, and the detective who caught him was hanged for a crime of his own. Then there was the Pennsylvania express car robbery right between Cincinnati and Columbus. That was as clever and successful as anything could be. The robber had been an employe of the road and knew all the ropes. He murdered the express messenger, who was his friend, and got away with the booty all right, but was captured and he confessed. Oh yes, the successful robbing is easy enough, but the successful getting away that's what keeps our Eastern desperadoes out of the train-robbing business.

"We will probably hear of more hold-ups in the West. They always come in bunches. One suggests another. And in spite of all the official vigilance the others may be successful. There's no such thing as being ready for a hold-up unless you send a mob of detectives with every train."

REALISM IN MUSIC.

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Petted Daughter—"Hum! When I played 'Life on the Ocean Wave,' with variations, half of them left the room."

Fond Mother (ecstatically)—"That's wonderful. They must have been seasick.—Spare Moments.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900

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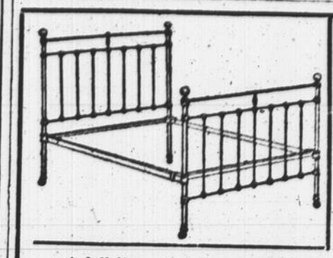

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THE HERALD'S ONE HUNDRED STORIES

OUR DAILY STORY

NO. 68.

AN ANSWERED PRAYER.

By Clio.

(Copyrighted, 1900, Wm. R. Miller.)

I won't be a nun, I shan't be a nun,
For I'm too fond of frolic,
And the boys and the fun!

Then two crimson lips met in a prolonged whistle, and a curly head appeared above the long grass; and in answer to the whistle an ugly dog scampered over the long grass and lay down at his mistress' feet.

"Now, dear old Rags," said the impulsive young lady, "let me tell you all my troubles as I always do. Nancy says I shall surely go to the convent some day. Nancy is a dear old nurse, but I hate her when she says this."

Here she could go no further, but burying her head in the long grass, sobbed as though her heart would break; for it had been the dream of this young lady's life, as it is of all young girls, to picture in idle moments some ideal who would come to woo and wed.

After a few moments the sobs subsided, the tears were dried, and the young lady once more indignant, continued:

"Just to show her she is wrong, I'll marry the first man that asks me, and it won't make a bit of difference to me whether he is cross-eyed, bow-legged, red-headed—or if he is so ugly that I shall have to peer at him through my fingers. I'll show her whether her prophecy will prove true."

"How desolate that house is. No one there but the servants and Nancy. They say St. Joseph is a good one to ask for a husband—I'll pray to him right away. And down on her knees she went and prayed as only a girl can pray, for a husband, "And, oh! dear Saint, please let him come soon," she finished.

Imagine her surprise when a voice replied, "Here I am now."

Madge never knew how she arose from her kneeling posture, and turned to be confronted by a laughing young man, with merry blue eyes.

But soon indignation took the place of shame, and she turned to him with her eyes agleam with anger and her little chin held high.

"How dare you listen to me rehearse my part in our little play. Come on, Rags, we wish to know only gentlemen," and the indignant maid was about to leave when he interposed:

"Pardon me, Miss—Miss"—

"It does not matter to you what miss I am," she said, "but if you do not say what you are trying to, you can speak to empty space, for Rags and I are going."

The dog had barked, and ran toward the stranger, but at one word from Madge, returned, and now lay quietly at the little lady's feet.

"I surely," the young man continued, "one may listen to words," but the young lady was too far away to hear him; leaving behind her a very much amused young man, stroking his young moustache, and saying, "Now, wouldn't it be funny if I proved to be an answer to her prayer?"

He still could see the tiny figure running lightly in the distance with the dog at her heels; and after standing for a while as if lost in thought, he too walked in another direction.

That night Madge was horrified on entering the drawing room to find her father in close conversation with the stranger. It proved to be an old friend of his, who had come to stay with them for a while.

She bowed far too coldly for that warm-hearted young lady, and appeared not to see the white hand held out to her in such a friendly manner. This, however, escaped her father's observation, but he noticed that she was unusually quiet, and much to her disgust, twitted her about it.

But Raymond Dare was not a man to notice a woman's silence, and soon managed to engage her in conversation in spite of herself.

After dinner, when they were again assembled in the drawing room, Rags walked boldly into the room. This was too much for Madge, and after a shy glance at Raymond, to be answered only by a glance full of merriment, she gave way to uncontrolled mirth, in which Raymond also joined, much to the consternation of Mr. Winter, who had supposed that his daughter and his friend had never met before, and therefore wondered at their strange behavior.

In some unheard of way, Madge made a hasty retreat, closely followed by Rags; but half way up the stairs she paused—should she declare herself beaten?

Some uncontrollable fit of mirth once more held her, but this time she did not laugh—she merely threw back her head, and the two men below heard sung in a clear young voice:

I won't be a nun, I shan't be a nun,
For I'm too fond of frolic,
And the boys and the fun.

When she had reached her own room, she fairly hugged Rags, by way, I suppose, of reproach, and said: "Oh, Rags! how could you? And just when I had begun to regain my composure," to all of which Rags wagged his tail, as if he thought it great fun.

Mr. Dare remained at the Winter mansion for some weeks, during which time he became better and better acquainted with its little mistress, Madge. At times her perversity almost drove him to desperation.

How he envied Rags, who was her constant companion in her rambles; for the most select boarding school had failed to make much of a change in this child of Nature; for Madge was indeed a child after Nature's own heart.

It was the day before his departure, and he had decided to learn his fate. He was rambling through the grounds when he caught sight of Madge, lying on the grass looking straight into the blue sky above. Rags, of course, was close at hand, and when Raymond distinctly heard her say and we may never see him again," and Rags hung his tail in sympathy, for the expression of Madge's face was indeed sufficient to let him know all was not well with that young lady.

"Rags," she continued, "he will never know I love him," but before she could say another word to Rags, she was clasped in some one's arms. It was heaven to be there, but what had she done?

She, a woman, had told of her love first. It was only pity for her that had prompted him to do this. The warm blood mounted slowly to her brow as she thought of all this—slowly the light died out of her dark eyes, and the color faded from her cheeks—one little hand grasped nervously at her dress, while with the other she pushed him from her, and said:

"You—you have misunderstood; it is not you—it—it is another." The agony in his handsome face showed her plainly that it was not from pity that he had said those sweetest of all words to her—she knew now that he loved her.

"Come, let us sit down," she whispered in a strong voice. "To-morrow you are going away. Let us part friends."

She talked on while her heart was breaking, choking down the sobs and keeping back the tears. Of what trifling things we speak when our hearts are breaking. He did not answer—she seemed not to expect him to answer, for the hardest part always falls to a woman's lot.

How long they talked thus she never knew, but at last Rags, who had been gone for some time, came tearing over the grass with something white between his teeth. When he reached them he went not to Madge, but to Raymond.

Mechanically Raymond took from his mouth a crumpled paper, and as we will in such moments, he as carelessly let his eye fall on the words written thereon; and in another moment Madge was in his arms, for this is what that young lady had written in an idle moment: "Raymond, darling Raymond, I love you."

Dear old Rags had done his duty, and kept two young hearts from breaking; and indeed it is impossible to say which one received the most caresses—Madge or Rags—for while Raymond, ungrateful man, gave all his attention to Madge, Madge was busy trying to find all the dear words she had ever heard to call poor Rags by, every one.

At last Raymond found voice enough to say, "Had you not better wait for more answers to your prayer?"

But Madge only blushed and said: "No, for if St. Joseph had sent a thousand answers, I should only have loved you."

And he believed her, as men will.