Women Are
Greater Readers of Advertisments than men—They do the buying — Women read The Herald.

The Herald.

The Long-Felt Want
Supplied by The Herald. Help Wanted Three Lines Free.

90TH YEAR. No. 271. MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

Library of Parliament 31 Dec 7

"I,—I,—I DONE IT," CONFESSES YOUNG TOM NULTY.

He Wanted to Get Married; His Father Opposed the Idea Because There Was No Room in the House.

SO HE KILLED THE FOUR CHILDREN TO MAKE ROOM.

Joliette, November 8.—Thomas Nulty, 21 years of age next Christmas Day, has confessed himself the author of the most terrible series of murders in the criminal annals of the country.

To Detective McCaskill, Superintendent of the Canadian Secret Service, while driving in custody from Rawdon village to Joliette prison, he made a clean breast of the whole affair. The first words of the confession were:

"I—I—I done it; I am guilty; I'll tell you all about it."

This was said in English, and as the driver of the team only understood French, McCaskill was in a hurry to get witnesses before Nulty could make up his mind to again deny his guilt. The details of the how the confession was made will be told later on.

McCaskill and his prisoner reached Joliette about six p.m and at once went to the Rivard Hotel. The news that Tom Nulty had been arrested was a long way ahead of the detective, and it was generally expected that the right man had been caught though it was not yet known that he had confessed all.

How it became known is a mystery—perhaps the telegraphic wires dropped the terrible story to the multitude—but certain it is that somehow the fact that Tom had admitted his guilt leaked out while he and McCaskill were at supper and the place became so thronged with excited people that the prisoner's life was undoubtedly in danger. The detective got him into a little room off the dining hall and with a few newspaper men and local constables discussed the situation.

Saved From the Mob.

In the history of the tragedy, from the moment the first blow was struck until the law shall have avenged the innocent babes, no detail has been or will be more exciting than the escape of Tom Nulty from the hands of the mob. It is true that the excitement soon cooled off and the prisoner is now comparatively safe, but for half an hour yesterday afternoon his life was in the balance.

McCaskill's cool head and strong arm prevented the blot upon the country's fair name—justified though many would have held it to be. Opening a back window some little distance from the ground he seized his prisoner by the wrist and with a "Come quick, Tom" dragged him after him and was soon lost in the darkness of the night. Barns and stables were dodged and soon a road well to the rear was reached. By a circuitous route the detective and prisoner got to the jail and ere the maddened crowd knew of the escape Tom Nulty was safe in a prison cell for the first time in his life.

If ever a youth gave outward signs of being perfectly satisfied with the work he had done it was young Nulty, against whose name is written at the police station the following charge:

"THOMAS NULTY, aged 20 years and 9 months—charge—the murder of ELIZABETH NULTY, aged 17 years; ANNIE NULTY, aged 14 years; ELLEN NULTY, aged 12 years, and PATRICK NULTY, aged 10 years.

As will be seen by the confession which is given in the story, as it came from the lips of the young murderer, there was no struggle, no cries, which might have been heard by neighbors, but simply the consummation of a well thought out scheme to get rid of the four children who remained at home and who blocked his way to what he hoped would be marital happiness.

The Murderer in Love.

Tom Nulty was in love—such love as only animals are capable of. Like all the others of the family from the father down to little Patrick, Tom's whole nature was that of an animal in human form. He had repeatedly asked his father to allow him to marry "Calley"—"Calley" being his expression for sweetheart or the girl whom he has been in the habit of calling on. The father had declined absolutely to hear of the marriage, pointing out that there was no room for Tom, to say nothing of a wife. This preyed upon him day and night and it is quite evident that he decided to make room for himself and wife by murdering his sisters and brother. successful or not, there is sure to be, in

Of Low Grade Intelligence.

Occasionally, during the reporter's investigation, the father and mother and Tom and Judie, the elder sister, gave evidence of a little intelligence, but it was very slight. In all their actions they are animals; their conversation is only such as one would imagine would come from animals were they given the power of speech. They can discuss nothing intelligently except trivial matters. For instance, when his four children lay dead in the corner of the room Michael Nulty leaned over them to try and tell which was which; the hot embers of his clay pipe falling upon the humble shrouds of the little bodies, and turning to The Herald representative he said: "I dunno which is which"—this accompanied by a smile made the situation all the more pathetic, and brought reproaches from the neighbors who crowded the room. Judie Nulty, the eldest girl, is utterly devoid of common intelligence or gratitude. She was taken by a Herald reporter from Montreal to St. Julien, thence by team to Rawdon village, and, as will be seen by a most detailed story later on, laughed and joked over the affair until it seemed that the very heathens we send out to Christianize have more humanity about them than have these beings from the valley of the Laurentians. Only once during the journey did she take the slightest serious interest in the terrible tragedy which had cut off half the family.

"Did ye see the corpses?" she asked, and when I replied in the affirmative she said: "Did they look natooral?"

That was all; not a word about the father and mother; not a request for information as to what they would do with her brother Tom.

It was twelve o'clock on Saturday night when we reached the village of Rawdon, and the groups of people still stood about in the sleet discussing the capture of the murderer by Detective McCaskill.

A Detective's Clever Work.

And the speedy running to earth of the young villain may well be discussed. Superintendent McCaskill did an exceedingly clever bit of detective work. With the whole country crying out for volunteers to search the woods and find the tramp or tramps who did the deed, he coolly sized up the situation, and, as indicated in Saturday's Herald story, came to a conclusion that the murderer was one well acquainted with the homestead, and in all probability an inmate. His eye was upon Tom, and since the arrest the latter has declared that when he saw McCaskill and was pressed for an answer as to when he left home just previous to the murders, he knew that he was going to be found out. He referred to the following paragraph from Saturday's story in The Herald:—

When Tom Nulty was asked by The Herald representative when he went away from home during the present week he declined at first to answer. Then Detective McCaskill pressed him for an answer, and he said: "Oh, it was Tuesday or Wednesday, I can't remember which." Mr. McCaskill told him that it would be well for him to drive with him (McCaskill) to the house where Murphy was detained. This he at first refused to do, saying it would do no good. It goes without saying, however, that Mr. McCaskill had his own way.

From that moment there was no doubt in the minds of those who were working on the case that young Nulty was guilty.



MICHAEL NULTY.

McCaskill struck the right trail from the first, and he followed it to success that deserves the highest commendation.

Nulty Will Fight.

But Nulty has not by any means decided to go to the scaffold without a struggle. That spark of intelligence which comes occasionally to the members of the family was kindled for a few moments yesterday afternoon. After a Herald representative had had his photograph taken in the office of the chief of police, Tom continued to answer questions as to the murder, and was finally locked in his cell. An hour later the reporter returned to have a last chat before leaving for Montreal, and was surprised to find the prisoner a changed man.

"I have nothing more to say," he declared. Then he volunteered the statement that Mayor Renaud had been to see him, and that he was going to defend, and he added:—"I have no more to say about the affair." Then he puffed madly at a strong black cigar, and fell back into that sullen condition which characterized him at the early morning scene when McCaskill arrived at the Nulty farm.

Mayor Renaud is the well-known lawyer who, with Mr. J. N. Greenshields, Q. C., made such a gallant fight for the life of Reginald Hooper when he was held in Joliette for the alleged murder of his wife. Mr. Mayor was among those who talked with Mr. McCaskill and the newspaper men in Rivard's Hotel just after the arrival of the prisoner. He declared emphatically that he could not defend such a man as Tom Nulty, but developments show that he will enter the fight and battle for the life of the confessed murderer.

The Mayor's interview took place in the cell at the Town Hall. The regular court house is some distance away, and in case of having to move the prisoner it is considered that there is less danger in taking him from the building in which he now sits and smokes and glares into space—the picture of a human being in form only.

TOM NULTY'S CONFESSION.

He Attacked the Eldest Girl First Then the Second, and Finally the Two Little Ones.

The following is Nulty's final confession, as made to Detective McCaskill in the presence of a Herald representative and other newspaper men:

"I did the murders on Thursday morning. I left my home, as I told you early this morning at Father's house, on Wednesday last about ten o'clock. I went to my brother-in-law's, Alexandre Poutrier, and stayed there all day, thinking of going home, but not knowing exactly what to do. I slept there all night. I got up in the morning, and left at ten o'clock, not intending to go home, but intending to go to Ernest Lacoste and Jules Grenier and ask for some shanty work to do, so that I could make a little money. When I was about two miles away, I changed my mind, and came to the conclusion that I would go north. I suddenly turned about. I do not know exactly why; but I tramped six or seven miles and got to my father's house about one o'clock. My sisters, Elizabeth, Annie and Nelly, and my brother, Patrick, were all around the farmyard. I went into the house and took off my coat and then went out at the front of the house, on the field, and got the axe. I began to chop some wood. I do not think I chopped much, because I stopped in a minute and went over to the barn. This was ten or fifteen minutes after I got home. I know I went to the barn; but I cannot exactly remember walking there, or taking the axe; but I found myself there with the axe in my hand. Elizabeth was there feeding the pigs. She had a bucket in her hand and the pigs were close beside her, so I think she was feeding them. She turned to come out just as I was going in. I do not remember exactly what position she was in, except that she was standing up. I raised the axe and struck her just in the neck, below the jaw. She made no noise at all. I am not sure whether I used one or both hands; but I think I used both. I did not pause for an instant; but, turning round, I saw Annie stepping off the gallery, and coming to the barn. I do not think she had heard any noise, or knew what had been done. I went to her with the axe in my hand, and I do not exactly remember hitting her; but the next second she was lying dead between the barn and the house. My memory seems to stop there, because I do not know where I left the axe. The next thing I do remember was standing in front of the house with my hands in my pockets. This was about two o'clock, so I must have been about three-quarters of an hour in killing all the four. I went round to the back of the house and I saw Annie lying there. That was the second one I killed, and I again lost my memory for some time. The next thing I remember, I was about two miles away, in the bush, and heading back towards Poutrier's. Just what road I took, or whether I went through the bush, I cannot very well remember. There I went to Louis Gaudry's, about four miles, getting there about sunset, to 'Calley' (his best girl). She complained all the while I was there, about my being dull, and I guess I was. I think I left here at ten o'clock, and went home. It was about six miles and a half I had to go. I got home just at midnight, and the bodies were being carried in. I had no blood on my clothes, because I looked, and I could see none at all. I did not sleep that night, and I did not go to bed. On Friday morning I went to Chertsey village to get the mare shod. I left the house about nine o'clock, and got back about three. I went back to Poutrier's to tell my sister of the affair. I know that I did the whole thing; but, as I told you, lots of it I cannot remember. I thought of running away, but thought it better policy to stay. On Saturday, just after the funeral, and before I was arrested, I saw Father Baillarge and was with him, but did not make any confession to him. I was all along, after the detective started to talk to me, confident that I would be caught. The other story which I told you before I made this confession, I thought out on Thursday night. I never went to school, and I cannot read or write. I have never had any quarrels with my sisters. This is the whole truth, and I have nothing more to say about the murders."

THE DETECTIVE AT WORK.

An Interesting Story of How McCaskill Got Tom Nulty to Confess.

The first thing that struck McCaskill when he reached the scene of the murder was that there was a house within three hundred yards of Nulty's, and it was improbable that a stranger could have got the children together so that some of them would not have escaped, or at least their cries would have reached Tracey's. This was demonstrated later on, when a reporter stayed at Nulty's and spoke to McCaskill as he stood beside the Tracey's home. Tom was unsatisfactory in his answers from the very first. He showed not the slightest grief, but once or twice remarked, "I wish to God my little sisters were alive." The detective places that statement down as the only word of truth spoken until the final and evidently truthful confession was made. Tom's statements were so mixed up that McCaskill was almost decided to take him into custody before daybreak on Saturday morning. He considered, however, that it would be advisable to leave him free for a short time in order to weave a closer net of evidence.

Leaving High Constable Levecque to keep his suspect in view, McCaskill set out for Chertsey to talk to Murphy, the tramp suspect. It did not take him long to decide that the old man had no hand in the affair. Indeed, he was so weak that he could not have accomplished the deed had he tried. McCaskill ordered that he should be held for a few days on suspicion.

The detective then set out to get evidence to break down Tom Nulty's story of his movements on the day of the tragedy. In this story the murderer had asserted that he had not been nearer than six and a half miles to his own home during the whole of Thursday. The search for some one who could contradict this was successful. Mrs. Louis Riopel, who lives about two and a half miles to the northwest, saying that she had seen him Thursday morning near her place, and proceeding in the direction of his own home. Mrs. Riopel was the only one to be found who could give such valuable testimony, and with this Mr. McCaskill had to be satisfied. He was now convinced that the only thing left for him to do was to put the suspect on the rack and wring a confession from him. His skirmish for evidence had taken up the morning, and it was noon when he returned to Rawdon. In the meantime he had sent instructions to High Constable Levecque to have the father, mother and son detained at Rawdon after the funeral until after he should return. This was done, and immediately after dinner Tom was brought into a little bedroom in Bailiff Morin's hotel, and closely questioned by Detective McCaskill before a couple of newspaper men. High Constable Levecque was also present at the interview.

His first story was substantially the same as that which he had told the night before, except that he was able to fill in one or two discrepancies which he said his memory had failed him in before. For instance, he was able to state exactly the time when he left home before the murder, which he was totally unable to answer when first questioned. He also remembered having had a drive with Johnny Trudel on Thursday, the day of the murder, something which he had entirely forgotten in his previous story. During the whole of this interview he maintained the same stoic air which has characterized him through the horrible affair. At times when he held up his hands to emphasize some point, it was noticed they trembled very slightly, but it was very slightly, indeed. Under each eye was a flush spot, and his forehead was also flushed, but aside from this, one looking even closely at his features would have been unable to imagine in the least that the man had committed the frightful crime of which he knew by that time that he had been suspected of. He was very emphatic in all his statements, and emphasized each remark by adding the word "sure," say, for instance, "It is not true, sure," and so on. Here is the story which he first told the newspaper men, whom Detective McCaskill decided it advisable to have present, so that, if it was necessary, Nulty could be faced with his own words when he was put on trial for his life.

"I left home on Wednesday night and went to my brother-in-law's, Alex. Poutrier, where I slept that night. Thursday morning I started out and kept walking about along the road and in the bush the whole day, my object being to kill time until the hour should come for me to keep my 'colley' (an appointment with his best girl) at Louis Beaudry's, six miles from my own home. On my way there I stopped for a short while at Jules Grenier's, a neighbor of Beaudry's. While walking about that day I met a man whom I did not know. He was a hard-looking character, tall, and of fair complexion. I did not notice any bloodstains on his clothes. We passed one another with the usual greeting of 'bon jour,' but we did not have anything else to say. I arrived at my 'colley' at sunset, about five o'clock, and remained there until ten o'clock, when I left for home. On my way I met two men. One was drawn by Geo. Mason's son-in-law, Joe Rourke, and the other, Andre Morin. As Morin was passing me he stopped his horse and asked me when I had been home, to which I replied that I had not been home since he had seen me buy my rubber collar (celluloid one) at Chertsey, the day before. Morin then said to me that something bad had happened at my place, and when I questioned him, he told me that my sister was badly cut, and a little later, told me she was dead. When I asked what had caused her death, he told me that she was cut in the neck. He talked for a minute or two about the affair, but I could not believe it was true. I was very much surprised, and started off to go home, but just as I was going, Morin sang out to me that two of my sisters were dead. I arrived home at midnight."

When asked by Detective McCaskill as to what shirt he had on Thursday, he answered that it was the one he was then wearing, a grey flannel one; but when asked what he wanted a rubber collar for with a grey flannel shirt, he hesitated for a time and finally said it was a white shirt he had on that day, the only one that he owned. He did not destroy the white shirt. When he got home his father told him to go and water the horses. He said he would, as soon as he took off his shirt, which was wet with perspiration after having walked so far. John Tracey was with his father when he said this. He then went upstairs and took off the white shirt, and as far as he knew, it was there still. He had one other flannel shirt besides the one he had on, which was at his home. Asked whether he was sure that he was not nearer than six miles and a half of his home on Thursday, he replied that he had not been, "sure." It was just ten minutes to three in the afternoon when he was at Jules Grenier's. The reason that he had noticed the time so particularly on that day, was that it was quite an unusual thing for him to be hanging about like that all day, so when he came to any place he noticed the hour.

Detective McCaskill now took Nulty into another room. When he had closed the door on him, he turned and said:—

"Nulty, you're a liar first, and you're a murderer next," hoping thus to weaken the man and see if he could not break him down. Nulty never winked, however, but, looking the detective straight in the face, told him that it was not true, "sure." Detective McCaskill kept at him, however, and finally, on telling him that High Constable Levecque had gone downstairs to get the handcuffs for him, and advising him to make a clean breast of it all before he came back, Nulty told this story, which the detective asked him to repeat before the reporters.

A New Story.

On returning to the room Nulty stated his new story thus:—

"I am going to tell you what I really did see on Thursday. You may think that I am an awful liar after the first story I told you, but this one is correct. I passed our house that morning and saw a strange man there, but I could not say what he looked like. I went a little nearer, then I saw the body of my sister lying near the barn. I then ran away in the woods and fainted. I could not tell exactly what time it was."

Detective McCaskill—"Now, Nulty, why don't you tell the whole truth?"

Nulty—"That is the truth, 'sure.'"

Detective McCaskill—"Tom, why did you take that axe and kill your sisters and little brother?"

Nulty—"I did not kill them, 'sure.'"

Detective McCaskill—"Do you know, Tom, that you will 'stretch hemp' for this crime?"

Nulty—"I may be hanged, but I am an innocent man," and he looked it.

The murderer now saw that he had made a mistake in telling this second story, so he endeavored to get back to the first, saying that he told the second because he thought Detective McCaskill was trying to make it safe for him.

Detective McCaskill—"You know you are lying, Tom. Did I not warn you that anything you might say would be used in evidence against you."

Nulty—"You said I was crazy, and you said hurry up and confess."

Detective McCaskill—"That is not true, Tom. You know I asked you if you were crazy when you committed the crime. Now, see here, Tom, if Mrs. Riopel saw you within two and a half miles on your way home on Thursday, and Mrs. Tracey saw you at the farm (this last was a feeler), are you still going to say that you were not nearer than six and a half miles of the place?"

Nulty—"Yes, yes; sure."

He insisted that he had never passed Mrs. Riopel's on Thursday. He said he had driven with Johnny Trudel on Thursday, getting in with him in front of Galarneau's, and leaving him two and a half miles from Mrs. Riopel's house, and six or seven miles from his own. He had not told about the drive with Trudel before, because he had not thought about it. That was the only thing he had missed out of the whole story. When he left Trudel he said he was going home, because Trudel was going on the same road he had to go to keep his "calley," and he did not want him to know he was going to see his girl.

Detective McCaskill now asked Nulty what he thought of the murder, and if he suspected anyone. He replied that he could not place the blame on any of his neighbors, and the only person whom he could think of at all as likely to be implicated was the strange man.

Detective McCaskill—"It did not take you long to make up that second tory you told us, Tom."

Nulty—"It was pretty quick, sure."

This ended the interview, and the handcuffs were placed on the suspected murderer. He was as cool and collected as ever, and made no objection. His coat, which was downstairs, was sent for, and it was found that it would be necessary to take it off again in order to get it on. Here Nulty said they need not be afraid of him, and he would not try to escape. He would also want to cut his tobacco and smoke on the way to Joliette. He was accordingly relieved of his bracelets, but as a precaution his knife was taken from him, and the detective promised to cut his tobacco for him. The prisoner appeared quite cheerful as he was led downstairs, and smiled at a witty remark of the detective. The lower floor was crowded with men, who, however, appeared possessed more of curiosity than anger. No sign of hostility whatever was shown, and the wagon containing the detective, High Constable Levesque and the prisoner set out on their eighteen-mile ride, the principal character of the trip with his black felt hat set jauntily on the back of his head, and puffing heartily at his pipe, evidently enjoying some cut tobacco which High Constable Levecque had given him. This party was followed shortly after by one containing The Herald reporter.

The True Confession.

This drive proved a notable one, in that during it the confession of one of the most remarkable and brutal crimes was made. The crediti for this is Detective McCaskill's, and to him belongs the distinction of having traced to its foundation and bringing to a head in a time so short as to seem incredible, a crime that startled the whole country. As soon as the party was well on its way, he opened his batteries. For three hours he worked on the feelings of a man who was apparently possessed of none whatever. The result is known. The little story which had such successful results was somewhat as follows:

"Tom," said Detective McCaskill, "I knew a man in the States who was tried for murder and found guilty. He denied his guilt, and was sent to the gallows. On the scaffold he stood before the spectators and denied his guilt. (Here the detective sniffed suspiciously.) Tom, I knew that man was guilty. The next instant the trap was sprung, and that man, he went before his Maker with a lie on his lips. (Sobs.) Are you, Tom, going to meet your God with the unconfessed guilt of this crime on your head? (More sobs.) This was too much. The prisoner gave out completely. "I done it. I—I—I am guilty. I will tell you all about it," he said. And thus the crime was brought home.

From Their Excellencies

The following telegram was received Sunday by Mr. Nulty:—

"Ottawa, Nov. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Nulty, Rawdon.—Deeply grieved at awful tragedy. Desire to offer most earnest, respectful sympathy. May God grant you strength and support. (Signed) Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen."

Voices From Pulpits.

Rev. Father Baillarge, parish priest, and Rev. Mr. Davies, the Episcopalian minister, had a few remarks to make in their respective churches yesterday. Rev Mr. Keaugh, in the Methodist Church, did not say anything.

Father Baillarge stated he was ashamed of this parish that it should be the scene of the worst crime in the country for fifty years. He did not think, however, the young man who was under arrest was alone in the committal of the crime, but that he had a companion, whom he trusted would be brought to justice. He went on to remark that these girls, and the prisoner particularly, had been remarkably fond of dancing, besides which Tom used to fiddle at many places. He thought it peculiar that so many people who danced came to such untimely ends. The girls, he knew, were good girls, but the boy was not intimate enough in his relations with his family. He kept his hours associated with bad companions, and had been to church once in five years to his knowledge. He was grieved that the community should have this shadow thrown over it.

The other clergyman, Rev. Mr. Davis, the pastor of the Anglican Church, who considered that the family was more to be pitied than condemned, because none of them ever had the benefit of any proper bringing up. The deed was a terrible one, but he was certain that if Jesus had been there he would have wept over the scene as he wept over Jerusalem. Though the young man had not the benefit of a godly training, and had never been brought up as he should have been, he hoped and prayed that all his terrible sin would be wiped out in the blood of Christ. He held the tragedy up as a terrible warning for parents who neglect the divine ordinances in the bringing up of their children.

A REMARKABLE GIRL.

Judie Nulty is a remarkable girl; in many respects, if possible, she has less intelligence than the father anad brother. She is only twenty-three years of age, and is the eldest of the family.

If Tom Nulty had not confessed the crime the whole demeanor of his sister, if described in the witness box, would have done much to convince the jury that the young man's actions were not more remarkable than those of his sister, and could not be taken as evidences of his guilt.

Judie Nulty was taken from Montreal to Rawdon village on Saturday night by a Herald reporter. She was found at the Dalhousie Square depot with a ticket to St. Jerome. Beyond this she knew not how she was going to get to Rawdon. The fare from St. Jerome to Montcalm where she intended to go, is seventy cents, thence it is necessary to drive about ten miles at a cost of all the way from one to three dollars each according to the competition among the teamsters. Then there is at least one meal to get in order to face the dreary journey over the rocky roads to Rawdon.

This girl had forty cents tied up in her handkerchief, and in a dilapidated looking satchel she carried everything she owned in the world except a bonnet rolled in a newspaper, and of which she thought more than anything suggested to her during the drive.

A ticket to Ste. Julienne (which is more convenient than Montcalm) was secured for her, she was given dinner at Ste. Julienne, and [illegible] for the drive, and it was a strange drive.

She laughed anad joked on every subject that interested her, and when the murders were mentioned she replied with absolute unconcern.

"That means half the family dead," I suggested. "Oh! more; its four and there's only two of us left, Tom and me." "But what about Michael and Catherine?"

"Oh, sure they're married, that's just the same," and she laughed as though no trouble had come upon the unhappy family.

"When I went away, a week ago, to service," she said, "it was just the same as it it was a wedding, and I says, says I, somethin's goin' to ahppen, and mow here's this affair. Ain't that always the way?" I confessed that I had never had such an experience.

By and by she talked of dancing, and told what a good fiddler Tom was. Tom was also a great dancer, but not any better than the girls.

"Why do you think your mother went to the village on Thursday?" she was asked. "Well, I don't know; she never did go, but I suppose she just wanted to," was the reply.

"Did your sisters have any sweethearts?"

"Sweethearts, what d'ye mean? Lover? No. If any man came around there they'd run." And then with a suggestion that she liked the boys much more than they did, she broke into a good hearty laugh.

Ten minutes of silence had passed during the drive through the rain and sleet when she suddenly looked up and said:

"Did you see the corpses?"

"Yes."

"And did they look natooral?"

That was the only outward sign of interest in the terrible affair. Perhaps inwardly the poor girl's heart was breaking. But life in the mountains, almost beyond the pale of civilization, had done its work only too well, and Judie Nulty went to her unhappy home apparently less concerned than the lower animals of the farm yard which she reached on Sunday afternoon.

A STRANGE QUARREL.

The Day After the Murder Michael Nulty Caused a Row at Rawdon Post Office.

The bodies were washed and prepared for the burial clothes on Friday and the father went to Rawdon to purchase four pairs of stockings for them.

On being told by general storekeeper and postmaster Rowan that there were no stockings in the store he dropped the subject altogether and commenced a very unpleasant wrangle about a letter which had been opened before it reached him.

Mr. Rowan explained that it was addressed to Michael Nulty and as there were two men of that name it was hard to tell which it was intended for, unfortunately it was handed to the wrong one who had opened it but had returned it with a note telling of the mistake.

Nulty at once got into a passion and said it was an important letter from the States and had contained news about him going over there for a time. The mistake had caused him a lot of bother and he would "get square" etc.

Michael Nulty has lived in Rawdon all his life and those who have heard the remarks re the journey to the States are gossiping as to its significance.

This proposed trip was talked of and written of before the murders.

See also page 8.

Mr. G. W. Robinson, Mr. C. Hobday, Madame D. C. Dumas and Miss M. A. Dumas were in London, Eng., at last mail advices.



TOM NULTY,

Self-Confessed Murderer of His Three Sisters and One Brother.

MRS NULTY.

SHIPWRECKED ON LAKE ERIE.

The Steamer Idaho Sinks in a Furious Gale Yesterday and Nineteen Lives Were Lost.

ONLY TWO MEN OUT OF TWENTY-ONE WERE SAVED

They Were William Gill a Deck Hand and Louis Laforce the Second Mate—Both Tell Thrilling Stories.

Buffalo, N.Y., November 7.—The steamer Idaho, of the Western Transit Line, which left this port on Friday afternoon, in the face of a big gale, bound for Chicago, loaded with packet freight and carrying a crew of 21 men, foundered off Long Point on Lake Erie at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and but two men survive to tell the tale of a fierce battle with the angry waves. Long Point juts out into Lake Erie from the Canadian shore about 50 miles west of Buffalo, and its vicinity has been the scene of many disasters.

The Idaho was an old boat, having been built in Cleveland in 1863. She had lately been completely overhauled, however, and was considered a staunch boat and able to stand any kind of weather. Her captain Allexander Gillies, who went down with the vessel was one of the most widely known of lake seamen.

The news of the disaster reached this city on the arrival of the big steel steamer Mariposa, shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday night, when Captain Frank D. Root told the following story:

"It was one of the worst gales I ever experienced in all my years on the lakes. We started from Chicago with a load of oats. All the way down the lakes we had a fight with the storm, and I thought once or twice of putting in somewhere until it blew over. It was about 12.30 yesterday afternoon when I learned of the wreck of the Idaho. I was on deck when my first mate came to me and told me that he had sighted a spar off to the north, and that he thought there were a couple of men clinging to it. He pointed it out to me, and when I got the glasses on it, I could distinguish the men plainly. We were running under a good head of steam at the time, and I put on more and headed for the spar.

"When I got near I was puzzled how to help the men off, for I could not lower a boat in such a strom. Finally, I circled about he spar until I ran alongside and my men picked the poor fellows off. They had to drag them away by force, for they had been there so long that their arms had become almost dead and were twisted about the mast and almost frozen to it. When we got them on board we put them in bunks and gave them some warm food and soups and had them feeling pretty good physically when we reached harbor though they feel sad to think of the fate of their captain and his crew."

A Survivor Tells the Story.

The story of the founderrig of the Idaho is told most graphically by Deckhand Williams, one of the two men taken from the spar by the crew of the Mariposa. The name of the second man, who was rescued, is not known. He disappeared almost immediately after arriving in the city and could not be located. He was the second mate on the Idaho.

Gill's story, as told by him early this morning, is as follows:—

"We left here Friday night bound for Chicago, with a cargo of general merchandise. Everything seemel all right, until we got outside the breakwater, and then we were struck by the worst storm I ever saw. When the first big breaker struck us, we were tossed up in the air like a top, and a second later a big roller came over the port bow and rolled down amidships a foot deep. The wind shrieked and howled, but we did not pay much attention to the storm. We had felt wind before. The captain consulted with the mate and decided that he could weather it, and he kept on his course. There were some old sailors in the crew, and I think all of them were satisfied that we were in no danger.

"As we headed up the lake, dead against the gale, it appeared to be getting worse every minute. The waves were running high, and the wind threw the tops from the breakers like dust.

"We moved slowly against the heavy wind and sea, and when we were well up the lake we found that the boat was making water very fast. It kept coming faster and the bilge pumps were put to work, but the water gained and every minute the ship kept getting less buoyant and the big combers kept breaking over her.

"We were near Long Point at this time, or at least that was the nearest place where there was safety, and the captain started to put in there with the intention of beaching the ship. But the water gained so rapidly that it was too late. She was already laboring, and the two men at the wheel could do nothing with her. A couple more men went to work with them, and finally they brought her around and headed her towards land.

"Captain Gillies started the pumps, ordered the men to the fire buckets, and we formed a line and began to bail, but it was no use. The water gained on the pumps and the buckets, and soon the water put the fires out. When it was found that the power was gone and she could not be moved, we knew we could not live in the trough of that fearful sea, and the only hope left us was to run out the anchor and bring her head up to the sea and let her ride out the gale.

"Every seaman realized the danger of attempting to do that in the face of the hurricane, and when Captain Gillies decided to do it, he ordered the lashings of the boats cut and told the men they were forced to take one last chance for their lives. At the word, the anchor dropped from the bow, and the chain began to pay out, but the sea was too heavy, and instead of the anchor catching with a firm grip and bringing the ship's head up to the storm with a jerk, it went too slow and she simply tumbled into the trough of the seas, which broke over her in torrents.

"In an instant she was as helpless as a log, and she was tossed here and there and taking every wave aboard. From port to starboard the great mountains of foaming water poured, rolling into the hold, and adding to the quantity already weighing her down. The load was too much, and after a moment, we all felt that we were lost. The ship heeled over to starboard, and

Went Down Stern First.

"What became of my mates I don't know. I remembered that the boats had been loosened, and that some of the men were ready to take to them if the vessel went under, but no boat could have lived for a minute in that terrible sea, and if any of them did get into the boats, it was simply to be swamped as soon as the first wave struck them. May be they did not leave the ship at all. I was near the spar when the stern of the vessel began to go under. I went for the rigging and went up as far as I could. Another man went with me—the second mate—and I thank the Lord that he was with me or I would have gone mad during all the long hours that I was up there hanging on and trying to keep off the frightful cold that was slowly killing us both.

"There was a rolling to and fro as the vessel struck the bottom and slowly righted to an even keel and a second later she rolled over to one side. I thought she was then all the way over, but she was not. She settled on bottom, and though the waves rolled her from port to starboard, the spar remained out of the water, with my mate and myself clinging to it.

"All this time the hail and sleet was coming down in a cutting sheet, and we were covered with ice in a few minutes, for though the top of the spar on which we were hanging was twenty-five feet above the water, the big waves struck us and broke over us and the hail cut us like shot. I knew that it was about 3 o'clock when we went down, and it seemed to me that daylight would never come. For what seemed an age we hung to the rigging, and we twisted our arms about the spar and let them freeze in position, or we would have fallen into the fearful sea.

"When daylight came we could not see a sail anywhere near us, and the sea was a bad as ever. There did not seem to be any chance of its subsiding. Hour after hour we waited there, and then we saw the Mariposa coming. For a long time we did not know whether she would sight us, and we watched her from the time she was a little smoky haze up the lake until we could see that she was a big vessel. When she finally sighted us and we saw her head for us,

I Tried to Tell My Mate,

but I could not, and he looked at me with a happy look in his face.

"It was a terrible time before she came up to us, and then I knew we were not safe yet, for the sea was running mountains high and the big steel boat was rolling like a skiff. Every wave sent her up in the air until we could see her white bottom under her water line. We knew at once that her captain would not attempt to lower a boat, for it would have been chewed up.

"When the Mariposa got within a cable length of us, a man with a strong voice yelled to us to hang on.

"Don't give in," he yelled. "We'll get you off soon."

"Then the boat circled around us, coming as near as he could, but when she was within a few rods, a big roller swept her far out, and she went off to starboard, rolling heavily when she got in the trough of the sea. Then she came back again, and again she missed us, and we could not take a line had one been thrown to us. Again she went around and we watched her and watched the men on her rail, waiting to give us a lift. On the third trip around she ran alongside our spar, and as she went past a dozen men reached for us. I don't know who got the mate, but Mr. Smith, the engineer, got hold of me and he dragged me from the spar and over the rail of the Mariposa. An instant later we had passed the little stick on which I and the mate had been hanging for almost a day, although it seemed a week."

The second mate, Louise Laforce, told a harrowing story to the crew of the Mariposa. He said that in the rush of the men from the hold, one of them, a watchman, was trampled to death. The crew was frantic to get out of the place.

Six or eight, he said, must have been drowned like rats in the hold. They were not warned of the sinking of the boat. The first long dip of the stern was the first intimation they had that the final danger was at hand and they made a grand rush on deck. The hatchway was too small to let them through together, and the result was that one of them was trampled to death and several were left to drown.

List of the Lost.

Buffalo, N.Y., November 7.—The following are the names of sixteen of the nineteen men who lost their lives on the steamer Idaho which sank during the gale on Saturday morning above Long Point on Lake Erie:—

Alexander Gillies, captain, Buffalo.
George Gibson, first mate, Buffalo.
William Clency, chief engineer, Buffalo.
John D. Taylor, steward, Buffalo.
Nelson Skinner, first assistant engineer.
Louis Gilmore, watchman.
Richard McLean, wheelsman.
Robert Williams, wheelsman.
A. J. Richard, lookout.
Tenry Thomson, lookout.
Conrad Blanker, fireman.
William Gregory, fireman.
John Healy, assistant steward.
Frederick Miffort, oiler.
Edward Smith, deck hand, Rochester, N. Y.
M. Bell, deck hand.

The names of three of the men drowned are unknown to the steamship company. One was a fireman, another a deck-hand and the third a porter.

Another Shipping Disaster.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 7.—The ship John McLeod, from Delaware Breakwater, bound to Halifax, with a cargo of raw sugar, struck the Sisters, off this port, at midnight last night, and foundered at noon today. The weather was very thick when the disaster happened. After striking, the ship backed off, but was making water very fast and settling in the sea. Part of the crew took to one of the boats and landed at Devil's Island this morning. The remainder stayed on board for several hours, when they were spoken by a pilot boat and then decided to abandon the ship, fearing that she would go down before they had another chance to get away. One of the pilots determined to make the effort single-handed to save the ship, and he stayed on board alone while messages were sent to Halifax for assistance. Tugs put to sea at once, but owing to the thick weather were unable for some hours to locate the sinking McLeod. It was then too late either to tow her into port or to beach her, as she was too far away from the shore. At 12 o'clock the pilot was taken off, and shortly afterwards the ship took a plunge and disappeared. Some time before leaving her the pilot signalled an out-going steamer for assistance, but no attention was paid to the signals. Had the man succeeded in getting the McLeod to land, he would have been worth something like a hundred thousand dollars tonight, but the elements were against him. Some of the crew of the McLeod were injured by being thrown about on the disabled ship. One of them has been sent to the hospital with a broken arm.

PERSONALS.

Miss H. Grant, of Glen Cashion, Ont., is visitign friends in town.

Miss Milliei Summers, of Williamstown, Ont., is viiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. Frank B. Irwin has returned to town from a shooting trip to Granby.

Mrs. J. Scott is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. B. Moffatt, at Iron Hill, Quebec.

Mr. A. A. Johnston and family, of Avonmore, Ont., have come to Montreal to reside.

Mrs. C. A. Smart and Miss Flossie Smart are on a visit to Mrs. Willie McKenzie, at Gananoque.

Miss Hollinshead has been engaged to sing at the Sons of Scotland concert, at Williamstown, Ont., on Dec. 29.

Mr. F. Reaume, of Montreal, is at Malden, Ont., on a month's visit. Mr. Reaume will likely remove his family to Montreal this fall.

Mr. W. P. Wilson, of the Gananoque branch of the Merchants' Bank, will sever his connection with that institution this month and return to Montreal.

John Thomson, baggage master of the Grand Trunk at Montreal, formerly of Windsor, is renewing old acquaintances in town, says the Windsor (Ont.) Record.

Mrs. Ormond Stephenson and family are leaving town soon for a visit to friends in Ontario, after which they will spend the winter months in Montreal.—Coaticook Examiner.

Mr. Feodor Boas' family have left St. Hyacinthe, and will shortly take up their residence in Danville, and then remove to Asbestos Mines, of which Mr. Boas is managing director.—Sherbrooke Examiner.

Mrs. Macaulay, daughter of Mr. Thos. Holliday, brewer, who with her young son and daughter, have been visiting at the old homestead, during the summer, left this afternoon for Montreal.—Guelph Mercury.

The New Brunswick Provincial Gazette contains the appointment of William Herbert Burroughs, of the city of Montreal, advocate, to be a commissioner under chapter 36 of the consolidated statutes for the Province of Quebec.

PRESBYTERIAN STUDENTS

Election of Officers for Several of Their Societies Has Taken Place.

The students of the Presbyterian Theological College have completed their organization by electing officers for several of their societies.

The officers in the Dining Hall for the current session are as follows:—President, Henry Young, B.A.; vice-president, R. J. Douglas, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, Donald Stewart; precentor, S. Dawson Jamieson; assitant precentor, H. Gibson Crozier.

The following compose the new Reading Room Committee:—J. M. Wallace, B.A. (Convener), W. T. B. Crombie, B.A., Hugh Ferguson, H. H. Turner, C. Hardy, A. Rondeau, A. B. McLeod.

At the first meeting of the Missionary Society, officers for the year were chosen as follows:—

President, R. J. Douglas, B.A.; 1st vice-president, C. Lapointe; 2nd vice-president, J. C. Robertson, B.A.; recording secretary, D. J. Scott; corresponding secretary, J. T. Scrimger, B.A.; treasurer, D. M. McLeod, B.A.

Executive Committee—S. McLean, B.A., N. D. Keith, B.A., J. E. Menancon, H. Young, B.A., W. D. Turner.

News Committee—W. T. B. Crombie, B.A., E. Curdy, S. McLean, B.A., G. Yule, S. Fraser, and W. Byron.

YELLOW JACK DOWN SOUTH.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—The record of yellow fever cases and deaths yesterday is disappointing. The death rate is higher than it has been for several days, and the number of new cases is not as small as the Board of Health officials predicted. The warm weather experienced here to-day—eighty degrees in the shade—has not helped the patients any. The number of new cases is twenty-five, and deaths ten.

There were eleven new cases and one death in Mobile, Ala., and two deaths outside of the city.

BUYING BEDS AHEAD OF TIME.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 8.—A gentleman who arrived from Vancouver Saturday says that the agent of Messrs. Cook & Sons, the well-known tourist agents, have engaged in the aggregate, 4,000 beds at the best hotels in Vancouver, for their patrons, en route for the Klondike, during the month of February. The figure forwarded for bed, meals and accommodation in each case, was four dollars per head, or an aggregate of $16,000. This will give some idea of the big rush that may be expected to the Klondike early next year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The mails for Great Britain and Ireland close at the Montreal Post Office during the present week as follows:

Day.	Steamer.	Hour.
Monday	Per steamship Trave, N.G. Lloyd	8.00 a.m.
Tuesday	Per steamship Teutonic, White Star	5.30 p.m.
Wednesday	Per steamship Fuerst-Bismarck, Hamburg-American Packet Co.	5.30 p.m.
Friday	Per steamship Campania, Cunard	8.00 a.m.
Friday	Per steamship La Bretagne, General Trans-Atlantic	5.30 p.m.
Saturday	Per steamship Labrador, Dominion	7.00 p.m.
Sunday	Per steamship Labrador, Dominion	6.30 a.m.

The mails for France, Germany, etc., per steamship La Bretagne, General Trans-Atlantic Line, close on Friday at 5.30 p.m.

OUT OF PRINT.

Next to the Bible, the last book that might be expected to go out of print in Scotland is the "Westminster Confession of Faith." This has actually happened, however, as the report of the Glasgow and Ayr Established Church Synod shows. A member introduced a motion, in the form of a petition to the General Assembly begging it to remove the reproach of the nation, or, in the words of the prayer, "to adopt such measures as in its wisdom it may see fit to attain the end in view," i.e., a reprint of the Confession. Much amusement was caused by the statement that an ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland had tried in vain to procure a copy of the Confession.

YANTIC'S OFFICERS

In their Testimony Blame La Canadienne,

THREE MINUTES REQUIRED

In Which to Stop a Ship by Reversing—La Canadienne Had More.

The taking of evidence in the Yantic case was continued on Saturday, and the most expert testimony of the whole case was given, the chief witness being Lieut. Carter, who was on the deck of the Yantic at the time of the accident, and was at the bow when the collision occurred.

The quartermaster of the Yantic was first called. When he first saw the La Canadienne's light, the Yantic was about 500 yards from the shore. He saw the green light two points on the port bow. The collision was about two points from an end-on collision.

Commander Moore, who was in the cabin at the time of striking, said he ran immediately on deck. The two ships were then at an angle of about 35 degrees to one another. He hailed twice, asking the name of the ship and if any assistance were required, but got no answer. The pilot was quite sober and met his approval in every respect.

Mr. Glockenbusch, a tug-captain in Quebec, was called. He said the rule followed in meeting was red to red or green to green. Mr. Murdock asked him the same question Pilot Perron had been asked, whether when a green light was seen off the port bow, the ship could only be going in four directions, and each of those away from the first ship. The answer was that it depended on the positions of the ships.

Expert Testimony.

Lieut. Carter was next called. He took the bearing of the green light by compass and found it was 1½ to 2 points on the port bow. If both vessels kept on their courses there was risk of a collision. There was but one thing to do—to port helm. To starboard helm would have been the surest way to have a collision, if the La Canadienne had followed the rules. He had not kept a straight course because there was great danger of a collision. According to the rule, La Canadienne should have signalled, especially when the Yantic had signalled.

Above Point of Impact.

He ran to the bow when he saw a collision was inevitable, and was standing above the point of impact when the ships struck. He knew absolutely that the collision was 1½ to 2 points from an end-on collision. La Canadienne struck the Yantic on the port stem. Her engines were full speed ahead and he was of the conviction that she rebounded and came on again. That would account for the damage on the starboard bow of the La Canadienne, as the second time she would pass under the Yantic's bow.

Lieut. Murdock—"Was there time after you whistled, for the La Canadienne to avoid a collision?"

"Decidedly."

"How could she have done so?"

"By either slowing her engines or porting her helm."

"If she had reversed would there have been a collision?"

"I think not."

"From your experience in the navy, how long would you say it took for a ship to come to a dead stop by reversing her engines?"

"The result of a great number of experiments showed that a ship could stop in three minutes. In this case there was a longer period, and La Canadienne had ample time to stop."

Lieut. Carter said decidedly that the pilot was sober and in every way fit for his duty.

He also said that the Yantic was 400 to 500 yards from shore at the time he first saw the light, and that the La Canadienne was still further, for she was on their port bow.

Photographs of the Yantic's bow were filed, showing where the La Canadienne was said to have struck the Yantic.

The sitting was continued this afternoon at three o'clock, and it was expected that the taking of evidence would be concluded.

MUTINY ON WEYLER'S SHIP.

Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 6.—The Spanish transport Monsterrat, upon which General Weyler left Havana for Spain and which put into Port Gibara in Eastern Cuba, yesterday, in distress, is reported to have had a serious mutiny aboard. She sailed with over 600 returning military invalids and wounded privates in addition to the retiring Captain-General's personal staff and upward of a hundred army officers.

The soldiers had made open protest when, before going aboard, they had demanded their salaries, six months overdue, in gold, but were forced to accept depreciated fiat bills of the Havana Bank at par. Once embarked, they were huddled below like so many sheep, in order to leave the decks free for their gold-laced superiors. Even the government health officers predicted that dozens would die on the voyage unless better facilities were provided, but their suggestions were unheeded.

The feeling against Weyler grew rapidly and it is understood trouble occurred during the second day out from Havana.

The men insisted upon their rights, in view of the cramped condition of the hold, to come upon deck. Weyler ordered that they be driven below, when a serious encounter is reported to have ocurred, in which a number were killed on both sides. This is not the first time that returning Spanish troops mutinied during the past six months.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN SARNIA.

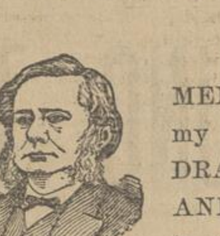
Sarnia, Ont., Nov. 8.—Sarnia is again being plagued with an epidemic of incendiary fires. Three fires were started in different parts of the town. In each instance unmistakeable signs of incendiarism were found. Two of the fires were started in business blocks on Front street, and the third at a hide dealers establishment. The damage will exceed several thousand dollars.

One of the fires extinguished itself in a most peculiar manner. It was started in a lavatory over the back of Walters Bros. dry goods store. The heat of the fire melted the solder of the joints of the water pipe and the flow of water extinguished the flames. The damage by water amounted to several thousand dollars.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS GOLD.

Search for gold in the Township of Ascot has been prosecuted of late in the vicinity of Sheffield, where Mr. Kennedy has five men at work panning on Gold brook, having built a sluice, and has been rewarded by some small quantity of dust.—Coaticook Observer.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN



My little book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," sent sealed free, upon request. It tells of my thirty years' practice and success in treating DRAINS, LOSSES, IMPOTENCY, VARICOCELE AND UNDEVELOPMENT by nature's own gift to man—ELECTRICITY. My Electric Belt with Supporting Suspensory is known and used the world over. Drop in and consult me free of charge or write for book to-day, DR. T. SANDEN, 156 St. James Street, Montreal, Que. Office hours 9 to 6 Sundays 11 to 1.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Our Regular

Auction Sale

OF

Household Furniture, Carpets, Dry Goods, Crockery, Chinaware, etc.

Will take place at our salesrooms, 241 and 243 St. James Staeet, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 9th.

At 2.30 o'clock, p. m.

Rae & Donnelly,
Auctioneers.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

Damaged Jute Cloth,

Ex S. S. Rosarian and Ormidale.

The subscriber has received instructions to SELL for "ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN," at the Montreal Warehousing Company's Stores, Wellington Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOV.,

25 Bales 10 ounce, 41½ inch Rough Calcutta Hesshins, 78 Bales 10½ ounce, 41½ inch Rough Calcutta Hessians, 25 Bales, 28 inch Rough Calcutta Twills

Slightly Damaged by Shifting

OF CARGO.

Goods may be inspected during few days previous to sale.

Sale at 2 O'Clock.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
FINE INDIAN CARPETS, Turkish and Persian Rugs,
STRIPS AND PORTIERS

The undersigned are instructed by M. Davis, Esq., warehouseman, to SELL for "ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN," at our rooms Nos.

1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9TH,

the contents of four bales, consisting of

22 Fine Indian Carpets, various sizes, 9 Daghestan Palace Strips, 6 Camels Hair Mo que Strips, 22 Fine Carabagh and Dagh stan Rugs, 15 Bagdad Portieres.

*Catalogues of sizes and goods on view Monday.

SALE AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

Attractive Sale,
OF
Fine Belfast Linens, White Quilts, Lace Curtains, Counter ales and General Housefurnishing Goods.

Our Consignments of Belfast Linens and other Furnishing Goods are now complete in every line, large auditions having arrived by the "Parisian," consisting principally of Fine Table Linens, which makes this the best assortment of useful goods we have had to offer for some time.

—COMPRISING—

Linen Table Cloths in all sizes, Table Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Table Damask, Huckaback, Damask and Crape Towels, Hemmed Stitched Fringed and Plain Glass and Waiter Towels, Huckaback and Diaper Towelling, Doylies, Carving Cloths, Sideboard Cloths, Linen Sheeting, Pillow Linen, etc., White Toilet Marseille, Brocaded, Victoria, Waldeck and Royal Evans Quilts, Colored Counterpanes, Fancy Quilts, Honeycomb and Knitted Bedspreads, Nottingham, Anglo-Swiss, Applique and Swiss Curtains, etc., etc.

All Fine Goods. This season's designs. Direct from the manufacturers.

On view Tuesday.

Sale at our Rooms, No. 1821 and 1823 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEDNESDAY Afternoon, November 10th, at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BACK FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Opening the door in response to an insistent knock, the lady beheld the figure of one she remembered.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" she said, icily.

"It is me," was the answer. "Your long lost husband, who has come to tell you that he is sorry he ran away two years ago."

"Maybe you are sorry you went," retorted the lady, "but I ain't. What did you come back for?"

"My dearest, I have been in the Klondike, and last summer I accumulated fifty thousand——"

"Fif-ty thau-sand dollars!" shrieked the loving wife as she fell on his neck.

"No. Mosquito bites."

It was only a moment later that he fell on his neck himself. Indianapolis Journal.

BRIEF, BUT TO THE POINT.

Short (who is but five feet tall): "Do you believe that brevity is the soul of wit?"

Miss Smart: "Not in your case.

THE 400 OF NEW YORK

could not be more exclusive in their choice of pattern suits than you can have of me—not only 400, but more than 500 patterns in Suits and Trousers to choose from. You select the cloth that is exclusive when you buy from me.

J. ROSENTHAL,
The Young Men's Popular Tailor and Outfitter.
179 St. Antoine Street.

CARIBOO MINE Camp McKinney, B. C.

Is a steady dividend payer. We can sell shares in this mine at 52c in not less than 1000 share lots.

For particulars, address

The Ontario Gold Fields M. & D. Co, Ltd.
8 King Street West, Toronto.
Brokerage Department.

Colored Cotton Mills Co.

1897. = = = 1897.

Cottonades. Tickings. Denims. Awnings. Shirtings. Flannelettes. Ginghams. Zephyrs. Skirtings. Dress Goods. Lawns. Crinkles. Cotton Blankets. Angolas. Yarns. etc.

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
Montreal and Toronto.

CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA.

The Civil Service Examinations will be held in the Conference Room of The Monument National, St. Lawrence Main Street (opposite the market), on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th November.

Preliminary Exam.—Tuesday, November 9th.

Higher Exam.—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Candidates are requested to be present at 9 o'clock A.M.

BY ORDER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Herbert Brown Ames, capitalist; Henry Barbeau, General Manager City and District Savings Bank; John Brunskill Clarkson, accountant; James Crathern, merchant; Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, President Banque Jacques Cartier; Samuel Finlay, capitalist; Andrew Frederick Gault, merchant; Robert Carlyle Jamieson, merchant; Robert Mackay, capitalist; Guillaume Napoleon Moncel, manager; Francis Scholes, Managing Director Canadian Rubber Company; Charles Francis Smith, merchant; John Torrance, steamship agent; William John Withall, President Quebec Bank; will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act of incorporation as The Executors Trust Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general trust, deposit, safe deposit and agency business, with power to act as agent, executor, trustee, administrator, curator, liquidator and assignee, and to hold estates or property in trust, to administer trusts, to manage estates, to act as agent for the purpose of issuing stock debentures and bonds, to invest moneys, to guarantee investments, to receive moneys in trust or on deposit, to execute trusts, to act as the custodian of valuable property, and to receive remuneration for acting in the premises.

GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN,
Attorneys for Applicants.
Montreal, 5th November, 1897.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Fraternity of the Third Order of St. Francis, of Montreal, will make an application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to the effect that an act be passed having for object the amendment and the consolidation of its charter: the amedment relating to the incorporation of all the Fraternities of the Diocese of Montreal, and of the organization of a Superior Council.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,
Attorneys for the said Fraternity of the Third Order.
Montreal, 27th October, 1897.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that "La Compagnie de Telephone des Marchands of Montreal," incorporated by Lieutenant Governor's letters patent, on September 30, 1892, will petition the Legislature at Quebec, at its next Session, to obtain a charter of incorporation under the "Loi des clauses generales des compagnie a fonds social," under the name given herewith, to carry on a general telephone and electrical business; with power to add to the capital fixed by letters patent, to issue debentures and to dispose of them.

MARTINEAU & DELFAUSSE.
Petitioners' Solicitors.
Montreal, October 20, 1897.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented before the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at the next session for the passing of an act authorizing the sale or mortgaging either in whole or in separated lots of the lands and dependencies of the property of the minor children of the late Joseph Henri Cadorette, in his lifetime, tinsmith of Montreal, one of these immoveables designated under the official number one thousand and thirty-four (1034) of the St. Antoine ward of Montreal, and the other forming part of the official number two hundred and ten (No. 210) of the parish of Montreal.

T. O. PELLAND,
Attorney for the Petitioner.
Montreal, 3rd November, 1897.

NOTICE—Public notice is hereby given that the Notre Dame Hospital will apply at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for an act, and consolidate the act to incorporate the said Hospital, and the acts amending the same. Montreal, 21st October, 1897. Geoffrion, Dorion & Allan. Attorneys for Applicant.

THE UNDERMENTIONED PERSONS, viz.: Arthur Gagnon, Accountant; Alfred Napoleon Rivet, Physician; Joseph Fortier; Trader; Oscar Guyon dit Lemoine, Agent; Paul Gedeon Martineau, Advocate, and Gustave Lamothe, Advocate, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next Session, for an act to constitute them, with other persons, into a benevolent, pension, and insurance corporation. Montreal, 26th October, 1897. Lamothe, Trudel & Trudel, Attorneys for Petitioners.

Notice to Consignees.

The Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s S.S. Bohemia, Hahn, master, from Hamburg and Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass entries without delay.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.,
JAMES THOM,
Manager.

Notice to Consignees.

The Allans' S.S. Tower Hill, Brown, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

Situations Vacant and Situations Wanted.

Advertisements under these heads are given THREE Insertions Free in The Evening Herald. Telephone or send in your "Wants."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A boy, with two or three years' experience at job printing. Apply to "The Trade Review," 769 Craig Street. 274

WANTED—An experienced man, with push and ability, to sell sewing machines on salary. Apply, with references, to Box 65, Winchester, Ont. 274

WANTED—A neat young girl as nurse. Can go home nights. Apply, with references, to 65 Mansfield Street. 274

WANTED—A competent general servant. Apply 97 Mance Street. 274

WANTED—Intelligent little girl wanted to mind baby. Apply Mrs. J. McCormack, 524 St. Antoine Street. 273

WANTED—Amateur ladies and gentlemen for variety business French and English Apply Wednesday and Thursday, 2 to 6. Miss Saunders, 173 St. Lawrence St. 269

WANTED—A well-recommended general servant. Apply No. 7 Oxenden Avenue. 269

WANTED—A Ladies' companion. Address, by letter, Mrs. Taylor, 405 Burnside Place. 269

WANTED.—Traveller to sell an article that is in good demand to Drug Stores, as a side line. Only first-class men need apply. Big commission on sales and repeat orders. THOS. FORRESTER, 303 St. James Street.

WANTED—Traveller for perfumery and sundries, to take up a connection in city on commission. A good thing for the right man. Address by letter, giving full particulars of experience. Henri Sidney, 1107 St. James Street, City. 273

WANTED—Girl to do light housework and look after a little boy. References required. Apply at 1 Gladstone Avenue, Westmount. 273

WANTED—Apprentice for the mantle workroom Apply before 10 a.m. J. A. Ogilvy & Sons. 275

WANTED—First-class skirt and waist hands. None but competent workers need apply. No. 2327 St. Catherine Street, between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. 274

30,000 Men Wanted for the Season.

Single men, emigrants, dockers, sailors, laborers, clerks, checkers, carters, and others wanted to avail themselves of the accommodation at the Salvation Lighthous (Joe Beef's Canteen), 13 Common street, Montreal, (opposite Allan line wharf). Beds from 5 cents up. Single rooms, 15 cents two in a room, 25 cents. Meals from 3 cents to 15 cents. Weekly board and lodging from $1.65 to $3.00. Check room for baggage. Free baths with soap and towel.

For other particulars apply to the Superintendent.

DENTISTS.

Advertisemts under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL—Boston Dental Parlors 1850 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful sets of teeth for ten dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty; all charges moderate.

LOST.

LOST—Merchaum pipe, in a case, between Terrebonne and Montreal, (possibly on the Quebec train) on Sunday, Oct. 17. Finder will be rewarded by returning it to Palmer's store, 1745 Notre Dame. 265

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTNER WANTED—By a party owning a first-class wholesale manufacturing business, which has developed largely under the advertiser's management. A partner with $5,000 to $10,000, to enlarge present capacity. This is worth investigating. L. Harris, 118 St. James Street. Evenings, 429 St. Lawrence. 275

WANTED—Man and wife, Protestants, desire employment. Man handy about house. Wife as general servant. Can give good references. Mrs. Rutland, rear of 55 Lusignan Street. 274

PATENTS.

IDEAS!

Can be easily transformed into FORTUNES if properly handled. We assist inventors to perfect their inventions and secure for them the strongest claims possible under patent laws. ADVICE FREE. Free: 100 page illustrated book on Patents. MARION & MARION, Experts, Temple Building, Montreal. The only firm of graduate engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Highest references.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES
FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co

Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free preliminary advice.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is ready to dispose, on advantageous terms, of the Canadian Patent Rights in his Electrical Call Clock "Bell." It is the most perfect invention of its kind in existence, and is comparatively inexpensive. The bells are attached to wires running into a clock, and all that is required to secure a call at any time is to set the hand at the proper minute. It is indispensible in hotels, hospitals, private houses, etc. Write L. S. Paulet, Levis, Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Town of Maisonneuve will at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, make an application to the effect that an act be passed to consolidate its whole charter, and certain amendments in so far as relate to municipal taxes, licenses, loans, real estates, non-imposable, powers of the council, municipal elections, bonus, police of the town, ratification of expenses and loans, valuation of property and to the revision of valuation roll, municipal notices, and also for the purpose of conferring on the said town more ample powers, and better defining the rights, attributions and duties of taxpayers and of the Council, and for other purposes.

BEAUCHAMP & BRUCHESI,
Attorneys of the Town of Maisonneuve.
Montreal, 3rd November, 1897.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made on behalf of David Russell, of Montreal, John Joyce, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America; William Strachan and others, to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, to incorporate the Shawinegan Water and Power Company, with power to acquire and develop water powers on the St. Maurice and Shawinegan Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, to purchase and expropriate lands and tenements necessary and essential to such works, develop electricity, transmit, sell or lease the same, and generally do all things necessary to the development of power, generation of electricity, the sale and leasing of the same, and the manufacture of calcium, carbide, acetylene, gas, and electric light and other products.

(Signed)
GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Montreal, 28th October, 1897.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Work for two days of each week, by a good laundress. Apply 11 Murray Street, in rear. 274

WANTED—By respectable girl, a few hours' work in the mornings, or double windows to clean. Good references. Address C.E.M., Herald Office. 274

WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, situation as a general servant in a small family. Apply 242 St. Charles Borromee Street. 274

WANTED—Situation as cook. Good references. Apply 9 Cote Street. 273

WANTED—By a respectable woman, couple of families' washing at her own home. Apply at 242 Sanguinet Street. 273

WANTED—Stylish dressmaking at moderate prices, at 4 Mance Street. 272

WANTED—A position as copy holder, by a young lady of three years' experience. Best references. Address G., 22 Plateau Street. 272

WANTED—Ladies' and children's sewing at her home; also plain sewing done. Price moderate. Dressmaker, 660 Lagauchetiere Street, City. 271

WANTED—A position as daily governess, two young children. Apply Governess, Herald Office. 272

WANTED—Surplices and stoles made to order. Prices moderate. Apply Surplice, Herald. 272

WANTED—Situations by two well experienced waitresses, in or out of town. Address 5 St. Genevieve Street, first street off St. Antoine Street. 270

WANTED—By respectable person, windows to clean, or work of any kind by the day. Apply Miss E. Green, 11 Dowd Street.

WANTED—A strong healthy woman wants a situation to attend to a baby and assist in housework. Apply 1177 City Hall Avenue.

WANTED—By a young girl, situation as housemaid, or general housework. Apply 1255 Upper Sanguinet Street, St. Louis de Mile End. 273

WANTED—By a respectable girl, employment by the day or week. Best of references. Would like to sleep at home. 41 St. Maurice Street. 273

WANTED—A situation as laundress, either by the day, week or month, or would go as good plain cook. No objection to leave the city. Apply Mrs. Murphy, 14½ St. Monique Street. 274

WANTED—By a thoroughly respectable woman, a first-class worker and good laundress, house cleaning or any kind of work by the day. 20½ St. Margaret Street. 274

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, washing or house cleaning. Apply in rear 197 St. Dominique Street. 273

WANTED—Washing to do at her own home. Address 42 Hermine Street. 270

WANTED—Position as good plain first-class cook in private house or hotel. Good references. Apply 60 Aylmer street. 269

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By young man, situation as indoor servant; understands all kinds of indoor work and can furnish first-class references. Apply 9 St. Urbain Street. 271

WANTED—Position wanted by a practical plumber, gas and steamfitter; can also take charge of steam boiler and engine, run dynamo, etc., or do all repairs in some large building. First-class testimonials. Address James Smith, 714 Craig Street. 270

WANTED—Position wanted in a gas or water works by a practical plumber and pipe layer, or gas range department. Sixteen years' experience. Would leave city if required. J. S., 50 Canning St. 270

WANTED—By young man, driving, or work in store, wholesale or retail, experienced in both languages. Thorough knowledge of the city. Low wages to begin. Good references if required. Address K., Herald Office. 270

WANTED—Chemist and druggist desires position as manager or dispenser. Thoroughly experienced, best references. Speaks French and English. Moderate salary. Metcalfe, 293 St. Charles Borrommee street.

WANTED—By a young man, work of any kind, understands care of horses and handy about the house. Address, J. Rooney, London House.

WANTED—By a respectable young man of 18, a situation in a confectionary store. Capable of being second hand. Address, 506 Seigneurs street, city.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Mrs. Robinson, 185 Bleury Street New York dressmaker, is prepared to take a few more customers. Perfect fit and latest styles guaranteed.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Carpet sweeper, perfectly new. Very cheap. 235 St. Charles Borromee. 274

FOR SALE—Breeding pen of White Plymouth Rocks, three hens and cock, one year old, all selected birds, at low prices; also Brown Leghorn Cockerels from choice matings. J. E. Ruddick, Brockville, Ont. 270

FOR SALE—Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 269

COPPERS for sale. Apply at Herald Office.

FOR SALE—For the million, kindling $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; Mill Blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE—Coon jacket, handsome skins and stylish cut. Address C.S., Herald. 260

TO LET.

Advertisemts under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

ROOMS—Furnished, 55 Anderson Street.

TO LET—Nice large double room on bath-room flat, suitable for two young men. $6 a month or $5 single. Apply 225 St. Charles Borromee. 275

TO LET—Double parlor or single, with or without board, and other single rooms; nice locality; good board; warm house; daisy furnace; quiet house. Mrs. E. Crofts, 1726 Ontario Street, corner of St. Urbain. 274

HOUSE—52A St. Hypolite Street, 6 rooms, to let, and nice furniture for sale cheap. Apply 56 St. Hypolite Street. 273

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS — TO Rent—Factory and Water Power, at St. Gabriel Locks, on the Lachine Canal, formerly used by Montreal Saw Works. For particulars apply to James Shearer, 172 Shearer Street, Point St. Charles.

FOUND.

FOUND—On Craig Street, near Cote, a bunch of keys. Finder can have them by calling at the Herald Office and paying for this advertisement. 264

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Salisbury Ministry Criticized On all Sides.

COMING BYE-ELECTIONS.

Dramatization of J. M. Barrie's "Little Minister" a Complete Success—Germany Insulted.

New York, November 8.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford, in his cable letter to the Tribune, devotes considerable space to a review of political affairs. His comments are as follows:—

"The political moralists have been busy this week; for, after making a complete inventory of the virtues and vices of the American people, with a large balance in favor of evil, they have been enabled to comment upon an election of their own in Lancashire. Three Ministers were simultaneously engaged in defending the Government on the night when the Middleton poll was announced, so that the Unionist disaster was apparently an unexpected blow. The moralists explain it in accordance with their individual bias, Liberal writers contending that the Middleton election is a sign of a widespread popular revolt against the Government, and Tory optimists describing the division as a chameleon constituency which has never voted the same way twice in succession, and, furthermore, comforting themselves with the reflection that bye-elections never mean anything, and that the party in power has lost only five seats since the general elections.

"The Times having been warned in advance by Mr. Maxse, the bi-metallist editor of The National Review, that Middleton would go against the Government, blurts out the truth that Lancashire has flung wildly into the craze for bi-metallism and that the defeat of the "impudent proposals of the American silverites" has contributed to the Liberal majority. A disaster under these conditions, it contends, is not discreditable to the Government, and, even at the risk of losing other constituencies under the same adverse influences, no encouragement should be given to a dangerous currency craze.

Impending Elections.

Elections in Liverpool and Deptford are impending. If the Liberals carry one or both, the reason cannot be attributed to bi-metallist sentiment but rather to general causes of dissatisfaction with the foreign and domestic policy of the Government.

The prolonged labor war in the engineering trade has created a feeling of discontent among the laboring classes, and, although Mr. Ritchie has persisted in repeating his offers of mediation, the employers refuse to listen, and the Government inevitably suffers from the social unrest whenever a bye-election comes on. Times are already bad, with the engineering trade half paralyzed by the strike, with the tremendous shrinkage of the cotton industry, with another cut in the wages of tinplate workers and other disturbing causes and the Opposition is gaining ground, even if its leaders are, as Mr. Chamberlain says, a band of wandering minstrels, searching for a party cry. They were taunted when in office with having too big a programme, and ought not to be too harshly censured, if, in opposition, they have none at all. The Ministry, with a large majority, is in no danger, especially as the next session will be devoted to Irish matters, which Nationalists and Liberals may seek to improve, but against which they will not vote.

Ministers on the Defence.

"The defences of the Unionist Ministers are interesting from their bearing on the leadership. Mr. Balfour's speech at Norwich contained an injudicious threat that churchmen might be compelled to abandon the support of their own schools and capture the board schools, outright for their creed and catechism. This was an ill-timed menace, since the London School Board elections are impending, and the victory of the progressive party over Mr. Diggle and the moderates and Mr. Riley and the extremists is well-nigh certain. Mr. Balfour thrashed over all the straw and then incautiously threw a burning brand into the field. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was a safer leader at Sheffield, with his commonplaces about the burdens of the Empire and the positive declaration that the army would be increased, but Mr. Chamberlain, fresh from his academic triumphs in Glasgow, has made the only fighting speech on the Tory side, assuming with a commanding air that all the Unionist pledges have been redeemed, and that Lord Salisbury has triumphed gloriously in diplomacy, and then hitting out in his slashing style, at Mr. John Morley and all "Little Englanders," and condemning with fine irony, all Liberal criticism as stray shots fired by political snipers. Sir William Vernon Harcourt is the only match for him on the Liberal side, and he will soon be heard at Dundee.

The Post's Outbreak.

"The old Tory matrons are still rubbing their eyes and shaking with ague over the Morning Post's sudden onslaught on the Government for its timidity in maintaining the interests of a great Empire and for its rashness in inviting calamity by its so-called invertebrate policy on the Nile. This outbreak has been caused by the true, but stale report that the suspension of military operations has been ordered when Berber shall have been occupied, and the road to Khartoum shall be open with friendly tribes lining it. The faithful Tory organ is horrified by Government vacillation. The story is an old one, but Tory reproaches are new. The discontinuance of the campaign is due to lack of money. The Egyptian Caisse will not advance it, and Lord Salisbury is not unwilling to supply it from the British Treasury, without the sanction of Parliament. He is undoubtedly right in respecting the unwritten constitution which arms the Commons with absolute authority over money grants. If Beaconsfield bought the Khedive's Suez canal shares on his own responsibility, it was a dangerous precedent, which no other Prime Minister will venture to follow. The real ground for criticism is the lack of foresight on the part of the Ministry in allowing the Sirdar to make a fresh start and get within easy reach distance of Khartoum without finding out in advance that the money available would not hold out. What the Ministers really want is a series of campaigns, year after year, which will keep the question of the British withdrawal from Egypt open, so that the Franco-Russian demands cannot be pressed."

An Insult to Germany.

London, Nov. 7.—A special despatch from Shanghai, received here yesterday, says that the German Minister to China, and the captain of the German gunboat Cormorant, have been attcked by a mob at Wu-Chang, a large city in the Province of Hoo-Pee, on the Yang-tse-Kiang river. The rioters are also announced to have stoned the German flag, and to have insulted the Minister. The latter, the despatch concludes, has demanded the punishment of the offenders.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The news of the attack on the German mission at Ven-Chufu, in the southern part of the Chinese Province of Shang-Tung, has been officially confirmed. The Rhenish missionaries, Nies and Hennle, were killed. Ziegler is missing, and Steng escaped. The German Government has ordered that the necessary measures be taken at Pekin to obtain redress for the outrage.

Barry's "Little Minister" a Success.

London, Nov. 6.—"The Little Minister," with Mr. Cyril Maude as the Minister, and Miss Winifred Emery as the Lady Babbie, was introduced to a most enthusiastic audience at the Haymarket this evening. The piece was excellently mounted, and Mr. Brandon Thomas and Mr. Sydney Valentine as the elders, and W. G. Elliot as the Earl of Rintoul, did praiseworthy work.

At the conclusion of the performance, calls were made for Mr. J. M. Barrie, the author, but that gentleman had retreated from the theatre, and in his stead Mr. Frederick Harrison, one of the managers, addressed the audience. Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet and journalist, and his bride, who was attired in a blue decollete gown, occupied front seats.

The Strike Situation.

Paris, Nov. 6.—A large mass-meeting was held in this city this evening, in support of the British engineering strike, at which resolutions were adopted assuring the strikers of the moral and financial support of their French brethren. There was also passed a resolution demanding the adoption of an eight-hour working day.

Troubles of Greece.

Athens, Nov. 6.—Threats have been made by M. Delyannis and his supporters that they will attempt to overthrow the Cabinet at the first opportunity that offers after the reassembling of the Boule. The Government seems to be assured of a majority of all the parliamentary groups, except the Delyannist, who are pledged to co-operate in the solution of the National crisis. Should the Ministry be defeated, King George, it is declared, will hesitate to resummon M. Delyannis to form a new cabinet.

There is
Only One Preparation
that lives up to the advertised claims of
Abbey's
Effervescent Salt and that is Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and it surpasses them. It is the most wonderful regulator of health and the greatest preventative of disease known.

VICTORIAN NURSES ON A BETTER BASIS.

A Change of Public Opinion Has Taken Place.

It is Confidently Expected That Several Training-Schools Will be Opened in Different Cities.

Ottawa, November 8.—His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen leave on Tuesday for Toronto, where they will remain about a month, and while there Her Excellency will, no doubt, devote some of her time to winning over some of those Ontario medical men who are disposed to regard unfavorably her scheme for the establishment of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The scheme has received a great impetus during the last three days, and is now being organized on a business footing.

At the meeting held at Rideau Hall on Friday it was decided to apply for a charter for the order, and rumor has it that the application will be made in England, so that the order may have the distinction of receiving a special royal charter from Her Majesty. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to proceed with the organization of the order, and for this purpose a committee was appointed at Friday's meeting to draft a constitution, the rough outline of which was agreed to. The committee consists of Judge Burbidge, Dr. Bourinot, and Professor Robertson, of Ottawa, and Dr. Craik, of Montreal, and the constitution will probably be completed in a few days and ready for publication. On Saturday night all the medical men in the city were invited to Rideau Hall, to meet Dr. Worcester, of Waltham, Mass., who delivered an address before the Women's Council here on Thursday night, and confer with him on the subject of nursing generally, and especially district visiting by trained nurses, of which he has had a good deal of experience, having conducted a school for trained nurses at Waltham for the last twelve years or so. There was a very large and representative gathering of medical men, and one of those present said that he had gained a great deal of useful information, and that he was thoroughly convinced that the establishment of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and the training of a number of district nurses would not only not interfere with the medical men, but would prove of immense service to them, and be of inestimable benefit to Canada in the relief of the sick and suffering. This same gentleman said that he expected to see schools opened this winter in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John. and, possibly, other places, so that by next spring there would be quite a number of nurses ready to commence active work. He also said that he thought that in Ottawa the school would be started in the Lady Stanley Institute for trained nurses, as that building is larger than is necessary for the purpose of the institute, and the training of hospital and district nurses could go on together very comfortably; while not having to bear the expense of erecting a building, or specially fitting one up, would be a great assistance to the new order especially in its initiatory stages. The directors of the County of Carleton General Hospital warmly support the Victorian Order, and as the hospital and the Stanley Institute are next door to each other and the two institutions work harmoniously together it would be difficult to make a better arrangement than that the district nurses should be trained with the hospital nurses.

ELEVATOR FOR COLLINGWOOD.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Grand Trunk Railway has come to an agreement with the town of Collingwood for the erection of an elevator there. The town will give $25,000 to a private company for the erection of the elevator, and will ask the Ontario Legislature for permission to issue debentures to cover the bonus.

DIETING BY DOSES.

A Peculiar Restaurant in a London Street.

GOOD FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

Some Strange Foods Which Have Good Effects Upon Those Who Eat Them.

On Regent Street in London a great dietary grocery and restuarant has been opened recently, the proprietors of which regard its money-making possibilities as a small-sized Klondike, writes Mary Davis, in the Chicago Record. As far as appearances go, this shop's wide plate-glass windows differ little from the grocery that caters to the common-place family needs. Ranked up behind the glass are the tins and jars and pots and boxes of the usual larder supplies, but right there, at the appearances, the likeness of this fancy grocery to any other ceases entirely.

You observe with a start that the maidens who stad about ready to serve you are quite unlike the shopgirl of every-day experience. They nearly all wear imposing eyeglasses, have passed the zenith of their first girlish freshness, perhaps, but they are one and all serious, capable and wondrously intelligent-looking ladies, whose mission in this world, any one of them will assure you, is to dispense scientific foods to suffering humanity.

"Now, if you will just look around," she directing obligingly with a wave of her hand, "you will see shelves and counters full of food, from which, so far as science can make it possible, every ounce of injurious ingredients has been removed. Here we sell pretty much every dainty and solid that will tickle a fastidious palate or satisfy a ravenous appetite, and yet it has been all, by hand and machine, so examined, distilled, sterilized and prepared that a two-year-old baby could very nearly taste of everything and yet never be a minute the worse for its experiment.

Ills Flesh is Heir to.

"Diabetes, glycosuria, indigestion, obesity, rheumatism, gout, nervous disorders of many kinds, sick headaches, weak livers, insomnia and even consumption are among the diseases we cater for and successfully. Then we don't scorn to render aid to the men and women who suffer from low spirits, who are martyrs to their dentists, who are victims of cold feet, chilblains, poor appetites or abnormally ravenous ones.

"It really does not make much difference what your ailment is," one of them will stop politely to assure you in a pause between customers, "we sell foods to correct nearly every disease you can name, from low spirits to galloping consumption; we conduct a big restaurant, and we send out supplies to schools and hospitals, and we treat here persons apparently in the last stages of mortal diseases, though our best patrons are men and women who are, to all intents and purposes, perfectly well.

"That is, our most valued customers are women who are fearful of growing fat, pretty girls who don't want to lose their bright color and eyes by indigestion, hard-working business men who can't afford to give up the struggle, but must have plenty of sleep, and scores of others, sound in wind and limb, who wish to live out their threescore and ten years in full enjoyment of every faculty. The really ill people," she went on, dropping a lot of daintily fresh biscuit into a paper bag, "are sent to us by the physicians, who in the last few years have come to put more faith in diet than in many priceless drugs, and the rest are men and women who run down after a season of high living and wish to try the effects of diet on their own hook.

A Cure for Corpulency.

"Medicine!" with a lofty glance, "not a drop of it, there is not a gramme of such goes into one of our biscuits or sandwiches or cups of tea. That is where the wonders of the dietary system are seen. Supposing, for example, you were to drop in here, lean over the counter and whisper to me that you had gained ten pounds in the last three weeks and were continuing on the road that leads to rapid destruction of a good figure. Furthermore you might explain that you had not the moral courage to resign your daily cups of tea, your allowance of bonbons and breakfast rolls.

"Well, why should you, when there is tea and bonbons and delicious cake and the lightest of rolls to be eaten with impunity, provided in their makeup the sugar and starch are eliminated, saccharine and gluten put in their places and the palate knows no difference. Down in our big kitchens, where every cook is an expert chemist, breads are kneaded and baked that the plumpest woman can eat heartily and without a pang, caramels and chocolate creams are turned out fit for the most sensitive stomach, by the aid of test tubes and thermometers a drawing of tea is made that the frailest old lady could drink with joy and never feel her nerves afterward.

"When, however a physician sends us a patient to be increased or reduced in weight, he or she is put on the scales and a course of menus is drawn up to be followed at home, or in the restaurant above the shop, which is kept open for the special benefit of persons who at home cannot get just the food that they require. Every day the patron's weight is taken and three meals are set fit for a prince. By and by, when the director of the restaurant thinks enough flesh has been pulled off to be consistent with good health, the patient is allowed to eat at home under a list of rules.

Every one, though, who eats in the restaurant is not under the care of the director. Those who suffer from occasional attacks of dyspepsia will drop in for a week and have their meals quietly in a corner, or a twinge of rheumatism will send in a elderly gentleman for a course of corrective meals and——'

Some Strange Foods.

But here the communicative young woman was called off to attend to a stream of customers who brought bottles of little saccharine tablets in place of the sugar sold in the average grocery. Soy flour, which comes all the way from China and is valuable because it contains so small a modicum of starch, was in hot demand, and yet was run close by almond flour, another preparation of ground and powdered almonds from which almost all the starch is eliminated.

By and by the talkative saleswoman got back to her curious customer and obligingly pointed out a shelf full of glass jars containing what seemed to be a very fine grade of calves'-foot jelly.

"But it isn't, you know," she smiled. "That is jelly actually prepared from ivory, because of the phosphates and bone salts pure ivory holds. It is a specialty for patients with delicate lungs, and I dare say," she continued vivaciously, "you would call that a bowl of tapioca pudding. Well, a pudding it is, but the body of it is Irish moss, a wonderful remedy in cases of diabetes. It is boiled in milk and water, sweetened with saccharine and glycerine and when it is cold you have as dainty a pudding as any cook could turn out.

For Young and Old Alike.

"Did I tell you how many school girls we feed here or put up lunches for? It's a new notion of the very progressive mothers to have their studying girls given especial diets to stimulate them for their work at their desks. Then, if a girl is at all delicate, prone to nerves or dyspepsia, we get up a particular little lunch basket every day, the contents of which are guaranteed to be free from those two most dangerous ingredients to the modern stomach, starch and sugar.

"We can prepare for her anything else she craves, and to the self-indulgent elderly gentlemen we even give clarets, hocks, burgundies and champagne. At a pinch we will supply whiskey that has had one-half its injurious properties eliminated, and which, alone with the wines mentioned before, can be drunk by even gouty and diabetic persons.

"Down in our kitchen, were you permitted to visit there, you would find the bakers taking out loaves of delicious bread made of almost any possible material than wheaten flour. Our best breads are made from nuts chiefly, and from soy—that is, a meal of beans ground up and then thoroughly digested in salt water before it is ever cooked. Cake and bread alike are beaten up and kneaded by machinery. That is to keep out the germs; gas is pumped in to raise it in place of the fermentation created by yeast, and with equal care meats, fruits and vegetables are soaked, picked and treated before they are sent to the table or offered for sale. Not an ounce of food, however, is allowed to appear from the kitchen until its appearance is such as to guarantee a welcome on any table—every soup and sandwich is prepared with a view of combating the old-fashioned prejudice against invalid diets. No repulsive-looking messes, tasteless loblollies and watery, insipid gruels are turned out to excite the loathing of delicate stomachs and fastidious palates. The day when temperance at the table was obliged to go hand in hand with rigid self-denial is over, and the new science of diet makes it possible for a chronic dyspeptic to eat as varied, delicate and inviting food, as the fat gourmand."

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS FOR Pale and Weak Women. Cure Women's Ills.

RETURNED FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. King, formerly inspector of the Montreal Post-office, has returned from England, where he spent the last six months. He is at present staying with his sister, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston. He and his nephew, Mr. Stafford Kirkpatrick, were in England at the time of the Diamond Jubilee procession. They saw the parade from the Colonial stand. They also went to Aldershot and saw the review of the troops. Mr. King says the naval review at Portsmouth impressed him even more than the military review at Aldershot. It was a sight he would long remember. "To see Britain's greatness is to see her splendid fleet." After "doing" England, Mr. King and his nephew visited the Channel Islands and Brittany. Towards the latter part of August his nephew returned to Canada to resume his studies at McGill University. Mr. King is looking well after his trip.

WALLA TONKA MAY LIVE.

Dequeen, Arkansas, Nov. 8.—Advices from Indian Territory have just been received here, stating that Walla Tonka, the famous Indian ball player, who was convicted of murder, and was to have been shot Thursday, still lives.

Hundreds of whites and Indians had gathered to witness the execution, which was to have been a double one, as Wallace Crosby, another Choctaw, was to have shared a similar fate.

Last Wednesday, as they were all camped around the sulphur springs, a courier arrived from the Choctaw nation with a stay of execution, pending a new trial, which was ordered by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation. The condemned men received the news with true Indian stoicism. Walla Tonka was almost absolutely unmoved. Crosby did not even emit a grunt when he learned that he was to have another chance for his life.

A PIPER'S PRIDE.

Some years ago, says "Little Folks," it became the duty of a certain nobleman to wait upon the Queen while she was in her residence at Balmoral. A friend having asked his lordship to engage a skilled piper for him, the peer thought that the Queen's own piper was the best man to consult upon the matter, and accordingly he sought for an interview with him. The piper, a grand sample of a Highlander and a fine player besides, asked what sort of a piper he wanted, and was told in reply: "Oh, just one like yourself." Whereupon the haughty Highlander remarked: "There are plenty lords like yoursel', but very few sic' pipers as me."

Geo. R. Prowse,
224 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
Manufactures all sizes of Steel Plate Cooking Ranges, Kitchen Utensils, &c., for Hotels, Institutions and Private Residences.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known Hotel in the Dominion

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle.
Polite Attention Prompt Service

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Opposite Bonaventure Station.
This well-known hotel, so conveniently situated for travellers, is re-opened, under the management of Mr. Gedeon Forest. The table is first-class, and the cuisine under the charge of an experienced chef. Moderate charges and careful attention guaranteed. The dining room will remain open after the usual dinner hour every night from 8 to 12, on the European plan.
GEDEON FOREST, Proprietor.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—THE— KLONDYKE.

Whether the route to Klondyke be via St. Michaels and the Yukon, or via Dyea or Skagway and the Chilcat, Chilcoot or White Passes, or via the Stikine River route, which is the most likely, or via Edmonton and the different routes, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be the best, if not the only, route to travel by.

Full information will shortly be in the hands of all agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Company now making enquiries before advising the public which will be the best route to go in by. From information in its possession a too early start does not necessarily mean first arrival at the Klondyke. Ample time will be allowed for all necessary arrangements.

CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 St. James St., next to Post Office

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 4th October, 1897, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Depot	7.50	
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot		19.45
Leave Levis	14.30	
Arrive River du Loup	17.50	
" Trois Pistoles	19.03	
" Rimouski	20.14	
" Ste. Flavie	20.55	
" Little Metis	21.19	
" Campbellton	24.30	
" Dalhousie	1.55	
" Bathurst	2.36	
" New Castle	4.00	
" Moncton	6.30	15.55
" St. John	10.30	13.00
" Halifax	13.30	22.10

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

The buffet sleeping car and other cars of express trains leaving Montreal at 7.50 o'clock, run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

W. H. OLIVE,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager,

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
30th September, 1897.

Go to —
Wall & Walsh,
THE PRACTICAL PLUMBERS
We have had a large experience in all kinds of Plumbing, such as Gas Fittings, Iron, Tin or Brass Work, putting up Gas Stoves, Electric Fittings, etc. We guarantee our work to be satisfactory and charges moderate.
WALL & WALSH,
562 Craig Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.
GEO. C. HIAM, Imperial Building St. James St.

BREWERS.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,
Ales and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand the various kinds
ALE & PORTER
IN WOOD AND BOTTLES.
Families Regularly Supplied.
1006 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

DAWES & CO.,
BREWERS
Pale Ales and Porter,
LACHINE, P.Q.
Montreal Office—521 St. James St.
Bell Telephone 563

WILLIAM DOW & COMPANY
TRADE MARK
CROWN STOUT
MONTREAL
Registered at Ottawa.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE
Insurance Company.
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq........Chairman
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy do.
A. F. Gault, Esq. Samuel Finlay, Esq.
Edward S. Clouston, Esq.
Amount Invested in Canada....$ 2,110,00
Available Assets $58,553,900
MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at low current rates
G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion.
Sub-Agents:
John G. R. Driscoll. Thos. Hiam.
George R. Robertson & Sons.
Special Agent French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the School Commissioners of the Town of Westmount, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session, for an act to amend Section Eight of Chapter Eighty of 56 Victoria, regarding the issue of debentures; for power to increase the amount thereof, and to regulate the manner of imposing and collecting the School Taxes and other matters.

E. W. T. RADDON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station

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

7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., *4.55 p.m.—For Valleyfield, Ottawa and O.A. and P.S. Ry. (runs to Valleyfield on week days only).

7.30 a.m., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m., 10.25 p.m.—For Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

5.15 p.m.—For Brockville.

7.00 a.m.—For Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Massena Springs.

4.30 p.m.—For Hemminford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.

7.50 a.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Old Orchard, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces (runs to Quebec and Rimouski daily).

8.30 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Portland, Old Orchard Beach daily, and to Quebec and points on the I.C.R. daily except Sunday.

12.00 noon—For St. Johns, (except Sat. and Sun.), on Sat. leaves at 1.25 p.m.

4.00 p.m.—For Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Quebec, and points on the D.C. Ry.

4.45 p.m.—For St. Johns, Rouses Point, also Waterloo and St. Cesaire, via St. Lambert and M.P. & B. Ry.

*7.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.—For Sorel via St. Lambert.

5.30 p.m.—For St. Hyacinthe.

9.00 a.m., *6.50 p.m., *8.25 p.m.—For Boston and New York, via C.V.R.

9.10 a.m., *7.00 p.m.—For New York, via D. & H.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Calling at Queenstown.

Campania	Sat., Nov.	13,	7.30 a.m.
Umbria	Sat., Nov.	20,	1.00 p.m.
Lucania	Sat., Nov.	27,	7.30 a.m.
Etruria	Sat., Dec.	4,	2.00 p.m.
Campania	Sat., Dec.	11,	6.30 a.m.
Umbria	Sat., Dec.	18,	noon,
Lucania	Sat., Dec.	25,	6.30 a.m.
Etruria	Sat., Jan.	1,	

The steamers of this line have for over fifty years an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $75 and upwards. Second Cabin, $42.50 to $55, according to the season, steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low **rates.**

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

THOMAS WILSON, Agent, 30 St. Francois Xavier Street,

BENJAMIN & WESTON, Agents. 10 Place D'Armes Square. Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

S.S. CAPE BRETON	2500 tons	capacity
S.S. LOUISBURG	2450 tons	capacity
S.S. CACOUNA	2000 tons	capacity
S.S. BONAVISTA	1650 tons	capacity
S.S. COBAN	1350 tons	capacity

The above A 1 Iron Steamships will run regularly throughout the season from

MONTREAL TO
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.,
ST. JOHN'S NFLD.

S.S. COBAN ....Thursday...Nov. 11

For St. John's, Newfoundland.

S.S. CACOUNA ......Tuesday.....Nov. 9
S.S. LOUISBURG.....Thursday....Nov. 1

These vessels have comfortable cabin accommodation. For freight or passage apply to

Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Vooght Bros., North Sydney, C.B., Harvey & Co., St. John's, Nfld., or to

KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Hansa—St. Lawrence Line.

The only Direct Line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Hamburg	From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
Armenia	Sept. 25	Sept. 29	Oct. 20
Arabia	—	—	Nov. 3
Bohemia	Oct. 16	Oct. 20	Nov. 10
Ambria	Oct. 27	—	Nov. 17

Steerage tickets are issued for passage to and from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and France, via Hamburg and Antwerp, at lowest rates of passage.

Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa-St. Lawrence Line, via Hamburg and Antwerp. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager,
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAMER DUCHESS OF YORK.

For CARILLON and Intermediate Ports, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth Street. Passengers may take train, 8.50 C.P.R. or 9 a.m. G.T.R., for St. Annes, to connect with steamer.

To PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWN'S WHARF and OTTAWA (all Ports west of Carillon), from foot of Nazareth Street.

Steamer MAUDE, Tuesdays, at 6.30 p.m.
Steamer PRINCESS, Fridays, at 6.30 p.m.

First-class fare to Ottawa, including berth, $2.00.

Freight and passengers at lowest rates.

Freight received TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, up to hour of departure.

Company's Office and Stores, 161, 163, 165 Common Street.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
Man. Director.

Telephone 1029.

THE WALL PAPER KING OF CANADA.
Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to any address. Write a postal to
C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
P.O. Box 910. Belleville, Ont.
Mention what prices you expect to pay; the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw this advertisement.
We pay express charges.

RELIABLE FOOTWEAR.
Have you seen them? What? Our Men's and Boys' Ox-Blood Calf Boots we are selling at cost. You cannot do better than to purchase from us. We want the trade in Westmount, and we know we can please you. If you have not tried us for Children's Footwear do so the next time you require any.
T. FESSENDEN, 4109 St. Catherine St. Tel. 5036

RICHELIEU
The Prince of Table Waters.
PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.
For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurant and all first-class groceries.
Telephone 1190.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.

—MONTREAL—
—TO—
BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON

Consisting of the following first-class Steamers :—

S.S. MILWAUKEE	12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH (bldg)	12,000 "
S.S. MONTCALM	8,000 "
S.S. MONTROSE	8,000 "
S.S. MONTEREY (bldg)	8,000 "
S.S. MONTEZUMA	7,500 "
S.S. MERRIMAC	6,500 "
S.S. QUEENSMORE	6,000 "
S.S. MARINO	5,000 "
S.S. ASHANTI	5,000 "
S.S. BELGIAN KING	4,500 "
S.S. PARKMORE	4,500 "
S.S. LYCIA	4,500 "
S.S. ETOLIA	4,500 "
S.S. MEMNON	4,250 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from Montreal as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*S.S. MONTROSE..............Nov. 11
*S.S. MONTCALM.............Nov. 18

Then fortnightly from Portland, Maine, during the winter months.

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

TO LONDON.

S.S. NIAGARA ....Nov. 6
S.S. MEMNON................Nov. 18

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Toronto Agency :—
R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott St.

Chicago Agency :—
EARLE & MASSEY, 6 Sherman St.

Ulster Steamship Co'y,

LIMITED

"HEAD LINE".

Montreal and Quebec to Belfast and Dublin.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular service between the above-named ports :

S.S. Torr Head	5,911 tons
S.S. Ramore Head	4,444 tons
S.S. Glenarm Head	3,959 tons
S.S. Malin Head	3,467 tons
S.S. Inishowen Head	3,056 tons
S.S. Bengore Head	2,458 tons
S.S. Dunmore Head	2,229 tons
S.S. Glen Head	1,600 tons

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

	For	On or about
S.S. Bengore Head	Belfast	Oct. 16
S.S. Dunmore Head	Dublin	Oct. 24
S.S. Innishowen Head	Belfast	Nov. 6
S.S. Malin Head	Belfast	Nov. 12

To be followed by other steamers fortnightly. 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., Ltd.; PALGRAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec; WM. THOMSON & CO., St. John, N.B., or

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Toronto Agency :
R. DAWSON HARLING, 23 Scott St.

BEAVER LINE

FALL SERVICE.

Montreal to Liverpool.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
Sat. Oct. 2	Lake Superior	Wed., Oct. 20
Sat. Oct. 16	Lake Winnipeg	Wed., Nov. 3
Sat. Oct. 23	Lake Huron	Wed., Nov. 10
Sat. Oct. 30	Lake Ontario	Sun., Nov. 14
Fri. Nov. 5	Lake Superior	Sat., Nov. 20

After 20th November steamers sail from St John, N.B.

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak on the advertised date, passengers embarking evening previous, after 8 o'clock.

The above arrangement is subject to change, notice of which will be promptly given to agents, and passengers who may have been booked accordingly.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50.00 and $55.00. Return, $95.00 and $100.00, according to steamer.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34.00. Return, $66.75.

STEERAGE—To all points at lowest rates, including outfit.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr.,

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool. — Hospital Street, Montreal.

Aberdeen Atlantic Shipping Co.

LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS :

MONTREAL, ABERDEEN AND NEWCASTLE,

(Tyne Dock.)

	From Montreal.
S.S. HANKOW	about Oct. 23
S.S. LORD GOUGH	about Nov. 12

First-class accommodation for live stock, flour, butter, cheese, grain and all kinds of merchandise.

For rates of freight to and from above ports and other particulars, apply to

MUNDERLOH & CO.,
General Agents for Canada,
61 St. Sulpice st., MONTREAL

International Navigation Co.'s Lines

AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

I. cabin, $75 and upwards; II cabin, $45.00 and upwards.

Paris...Nov. 10, 10 a.m	St. Louis Nov 24, 10 a.m
St. Paul Nov 17, 10 a.m	Paris. Dec. 1, 10 a.m.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

I. cabin, $75 and upwards. II. cabin, $38 and upwards.

Noordland..........Wednesday, Nov. 10, noon.
Friesland..........Wednesday, Nov 17, 1 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 BowlingGreen, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Bldg.,
W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street,
Benjamin & Weston, 10 Place d'Armes Square,
D. Battersby, 178 St. James Street, opposite Temple Building.
W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James St.
— Montreal.

W. REINHOLD,
Clearmont Farm Dairy,
Fresh Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Fresh Print Butter, New Laid Eggs, and One Cow's Milk for Delicate Children a Specialty. Delivery free of charge. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to. Sanguinet Street, St. Louis.
Telephone 6668.

FOOD FOR THE SICK
The Diet Dispensary carefully prepares food for the sick at reasonable prices, thus facilitating and relieving the work of the household in the care of the sick. The poor are supplied gratis upon presentation of order from physician, clergyman or visiting nurse.
175a ST. ANTOINE STREET

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service—Calling at Londonderry

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
21 Oct.	*Numidian	6 Nov.	7 Nov
23 Oct.	Tower Hill	10 Nov.	—
28 Oct.	Carthaginian	13 Nov.	13 Nov.
30 Oct.	Livonian	17 Nov.	—
4 Nov.	*Californian	20 Nov.	21 Nov.
1 Nov.	Roumanian	20 Nov.	—

*Steamers marked thus are Mail Steamers, carrying all classes of passengers.

Winter rates are now in effect.

The Saloons and State-rooms are now 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 at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Rooms on the promenade deck. The Saloons and State-rooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $34.00 and $36.25 Single 66,75 and 69.00 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage $22.50 and $23.50

Cape Town, South Africa........ $66.50

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
2 Nov.	Mongolian	12 Nov., 2 p.m
13 Nov.	Pomeranian	1 Dec., —
18 Nov.	State of Nebraska	4 Dec., 2 p.m

Rates—1st Cabin, $45, return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35 return tickets, $64.13.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; State-rooms near the centre of the ship's promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every state-room.

London and Montreal Service.

From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal on or about
16 Oct.	‡Monte Videan	Wed. 3 Nov
23 Oct.	Ormiston	Wed. 10 Nov
40 Oct	‡Rosarian	Wed. 17 Nov

Steamers marked thus ‡ are fitted with cold storage accommodation.

Glasgow and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Montreal on or about
23 Oct.	Norwegian	9 Nov
30 Oct.	Sarmatian	16 Nov
4 Nov.	‡Sardinian	20 Nov

‡This steamer is fitted with cold storage accommodation.

Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and St. John's Service.

From Liverpool	to St. John's and Halifax	Steamships.	From Phila. on or about	From St. John's to Glasgow.
20 Oct.	23 Oct.	Siberian	12 Nov.	17 Nov
3 Nov.	6 Nov.	Assyrian	26 Nov.	1 Dec

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

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

(LIMITED.)

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

S.S. Campana

1,700 TONS,

Is intended to sail from Montreal.

THURSDAY.....11th Nov.......at 1 p.m

Last Trip of the Season.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts.

No cargo received after noon of Sailing Day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

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

DOMINION LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE,

via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Scotsman	Nov. 5th, 11 a.m.	Nov. 6, 4 p.m.
Labrador	Nov. 17, daylight	Nov. 17, 2 p.m.
Ottoman	Nov. 17, daylight	Nov. 17, 2 p.m.

FROM PORTLAND.

Vancouver.....Nov. 27th, 1 p. m., direct.

FROM BOSTON.

Canada Nov. 11, 10.30 a.m. via Queenstown

Rates of passage to Londonderry or to Liverpool:

First Cabin—$52.50 to $90.00 single; $105 to $180 return.

Second Cabin—$34.00 to $42.50 single; $66.75 to $76.00 return.

Steerage to Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Glasgow, Queenstown, Belfast, $22.50 to $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company or to

David Torrance & Co., General Agents Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

JOHNSTON LINE.

Regular Sailings.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. Oakmore	Nov. 12
S.S. Baltimore	Nov. 16

For rates of freight, through bills of lading, and full information, apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

FURNESS LINE.

MONTREAL TO MANCHESTER.

	Sailing about
S.S. Cynthiana	Oct. 23

Hansa=St. Lawrence Line

MONTREAL TO HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

S.S. Boston City	Oct. 14
S.S. Carlisle City	Nov. 3

For rates of freight and all other information, apply to Earle && Massey, 6 Sherman Street, Chicago; J. H. Duthie, corner Yonge and King Streets, Toronto, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Cherry Phosphate
Our New Beverage!
Sparkling, Delicious Flavor and Invaluable as a Brain and Nerve Tonic.
Medical Hall Ginger Ale Factory,
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
84 ST. URBAIN STREET.

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.

DAILY EDITION:

SUBSCRIPTION — Twenty-five cents per month, $3.00 per year in advance.

603 Craig Street, Montreal.

Telephone Nos. { Business Office .....343 / Editorial Rooms....751

REPRESENTATIVE IN QUEBEC AND LEVIS—E. E CINQ-MARS.

WEEKLY EDITION—A commercial and family newspaper. 75 cents per year.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL NO 176

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 8.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

That public opinion in England is again swinging to a demand for social reforms is apparent from the tone of recent political gossip from across the Atlantic. The engineers' strike has focussed the attention of the people once more on labor problems, and whether the strikers are successful or not, there is sure to be in the near future an advance along the lines of legislation for the relief of the workers. It is said the men have sufficient money amassed to continue the strike for a long time, the pressure generally exerted to stop a strike when the families of the men begin to starve, being in this case averted by the ability to make regular payments of 15 shillings a week. The shrinkage of the cotton industry in Lancashire has also begun to create feelings of unrest among the masses in that section, for in Lancashire there is now nothing whereto the operative may turn once the factory has no further use for his services. The danger to the cotton trade comes from the East where Britain has heretofore had a great market for such wares and where Japan has now become a formidable competitor. The Japanese have introduced the latest machinery into their factories and are making all arrangements to control the better part of the trade of the Orient. The advent of so formidable a rival need not however be taken as sounding the knell of English manufacturing supremacy and consequent national prosperity—as some of the devotees of artifices and props in matters of commerce seem to think. Great Britain's superiority in these respects has always been due to the ability of the people to adapt themselves to the most difficult situations, and her factories have filled the world with their products while similar institutions in other countries have prospered a brief space and then succumbed to the superior energy and assertiveness of the British. If the remarkable reign of cotton in England should prove to have had its day, we may depend that something else will take its place as a profit producer and that in time to avert any thing like a national calamity.

Where population is so dense as in Great Britain it is impossible that local issues should long be obscured by such episodes as the movements in Egypt and India and the quarrel with the Transvaal. There are pressing for solution too many problems which affect the whole mass of the population to permit of attention being long distracted from them, and now that Imperialism has had its apotheosis in this year of Jubilee festivities it is not surprising to see home concerns again forging to the front, and causing, as they did at Middleton last week, the defeat of the Government candidates in bye-elections.

In addition to this Lord Salisbury is having trouble in his own camp. There is a good deal of criticism of his leadership, and there are persistent rumors that he is about to retire from public life. His health is said to be none of the best, his administration of the Foreign Office is freely criticized, and he is plainly told that to be Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs at the same time is more than he is able for. While Lord Salisbury is passive, Mr. Chamberlain is active, urging forward measures of the class he advocated while yet he was inveighing against the landlord classes as cumberers of the earth. Lord Londonderry's protest against Mr. Chamberlain is probably only a surface indication of a feeling that is very widespread among good old-fashioned Tories. Lord Salisbury will probably not retire until ill-health or some equally powerful motive compels him to, for if he did the contest between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain for actual leadership would be more active than ever, and some mediocrity would be likely to succeed to the nominal leadership, a circumstance which could not fail to weaken the chances of the party for another term of office.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

It is probable there would have been an insolvency act for the Dominion long ago if the classes whose interests are directly at stake in the matter could have come to any agreement. Ever since 1880 there have been attempts made to provide a remedy for the grievances which appear to exist, but, as during all the period between 1880 and their departure from power the Conservative Ministry at Ottawa steadfastly refrained from grappling with the subject, nothing came of the agitation. Nearly all the bills that did appear during that time were introduced by private members. Sir Mackenzie Bowell brought in a bill which was supposed to represent the views of the Cabinet, but his colleagues were evidently so timorous about the value of their handiwork that they allowed it to be introduced in the Senate, wrangled over by the old gentlemen of that august body, and finally forgotten.

The difficulty that stands in the way seems to result from the contending interests of the traders on the one hand, and the bankers on the other. The wholesale supply house, whether it be in Montreal, in New York or in England, depends for security upon the credit of the purchaser as nearly as it can be ascertained. The banker insists upon definite security for every dollar advanced. The wholesale man, whose business has to be secured in the face of half a dozen rivals, is not in a position, as a rule, to demand that intimate acquaintanceship with his customer's affairs which comes to the banker as a matter of course. The wholesale business as it has for many years been conducted in this country depends upon pretty long credits; the banking business could no longer pretend to insure that financial confidence which the country now enjoys if bankers failed to exact adequate security or if such securities as they held were to be subject to indefinite depreciation in the event of the very contingency against which they were procured. The question is essence seems to be whether in the future conduct of business the banks are to be submitted to the risks of trading corporations or whether the wholesale men must not examine more closely than they have been doing the standing of the purchaser and their chances of payment in full. The root of the present trouble was fixed in the practice of wholesale men giving long credits to men in the retail business who were without personal capital and whose operations were really an extension of the business conducted by the wholesale house. While doubtless many of these ventures prospered, the multiplication of them did actually result in an excessive competition among the retailers which ultimately worked harm to the wholesale people themselves. When a wholesale house parts with stock the property and the goods passes to the retailer. He in his turn has to make his payments or lose everything.

He generally reverts to the only source of ready money known in this country, the bank. If the banks lend money it is upon condition of receiving security as nearly as possible absolute in its character. The mass of the people of this country look to the banks as the basis of our financial system, and it is well for all human interests that the banks continue to merit the confidence reposed in them. Large trading corporations are themselves vitally concerned in its continuance. They would be wise therefore if in urging new legislation upon the Government, they refrain from asking for such sections as that which more than any other smothered the young life of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Bill of 1893.

The duty, however, devolves upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues of placing Canada right before the world on this question. After twenty years of business inflation, followed by inevitable collapse, the Dominion is now pulling itself together for a new start. The incubus has about been removed, the level has been reached, and an upward movement has begun. The Liberal Administration will not be doing its whole duty if it does not in this respect enable the country to go forward on right lines. We are reaching out for commerce with other countries in a way never essayed before. If they buy from us we must buy from them, and anything which will make the reputation of our business houses better is most desirable. Self-preservation is the first law with everyone, and if the absence of Dominion legislation, coupled with the lack of power in the Provinces to provide the right kind of laws, has led to practices which are scandalous and in many respects criminal, the Liberals must realize that a continuance of such conditions will not conduce to the success of their great schemes of nation-building.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

With bye-elections going by acclamation there is nothing for us but to turn to the football columns in the papers.

The Conservatives can make a fight in only one out of three vacant constituencies in Quebec. They have no chance of winning that one.

A problem in arithmetic: If Wall Street stocks show a $40,000,000 "slump" on mere gossip of war, what would happen if the United States suddenly got tangled up in a real contest?

If the opponents of the Government would only gather themselves together and get courage enough to go into the bye-elections, politics might again become interesting.

Rimouski by acclamation.

Temiscouata by acclamation.

Drummond and Arthabaska is the only place where the Liberals have a chance show what majority they can pile up.

Ontario Conservatives take great satisfaction from the fact that Mr. Whitney is cordially received. When they remember the genuine enthusiasm Mr. Meredith always evoked, it must give some of them a tired feeling.

Dr. G. Stirling Ryerson, M.P.P., of Toronto, promised last Friday to fight the battle of the Conservative party as long as he had breath. Breath is a good thing in a campaign, but those who have heard Mr. St. John will think Dr. Ryerson is too late in applying for the chief place.

Conservative papers want to hold the Liberal Government responsible for the Toronto tax sale. Property is never sold for taxes until there are three years of arrears. The Liberals are doing their best to recoup the country for eighteen years of bad government, but have not been able to accomplish it all in the first year.

A new system of insurance has been introduced by the Halifax Tram Company. All their employes are insured for $1,000 each. The company pays half the premiums and the employes the other half. Each week three-fourths of a cent on a dollar is taken from their wages; hence a man earning $10 a week has to pay 7½ cents from that sum; in case of sickness $5 a week is allowed, and if a hand or foot is amputated, the result of an accident, the injured man receives $1,000.

The Syren is one of the English journals which has seen nothing good in the Petersen-Tate contract nor any hope of its success. Being a shipping paper, it has been frequently quoted in this country during the past year or so. Lately there has been a considerable change of policy in the editorial columns of that paper, due to recent information that has reached it. The following is taken from a late issue:—"From the information we have elicited we candidly admit Petersen, Tate & Co. are in a fair way to run their 'greyhounds' over a clear course, and we hope when they have tasted the sweets of success they will be merciful to those who have been vanquished, and will not wield their Imperial weapon too heavily upon the backs of those who have done good service to Canada with less efficient craft."

Time brings every man his due. After eleven years of patiently hiding in the background of Imperial politics, Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., of Lindsay, has at last received credit for evolving the present "plan of preferential trade among Britain and the colonies." Truth has found its champion in the person of Editor Sam Hughes, of the Lindsay Warder, to whom we have to be grateful for this tribute to the statemanship of one of Canada's most gifted militia officers. How Sir Wilfrid Laurier must mourn over a lost opportunity, when he reflects that it was to Sir John Macdonald, and not to himself, the sage of Lindsay carried his proposal. If Sir Wilfrid had known eleven years ago about this scheme, surely the Conservative papers would not now have the chance to accuse him of betraying it. Modest men should always reflect that there are others besides themselves who may be deprived of the light that is hidden under a bushel.

The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General for Great Britain, makes an important reference to the Canadian fast Atlantic service in his annual report, just issued in London. He says:—"As regards the fast Canadian mail service, an agreement has been made between the Government of the Dominion and Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. These contractors are to provide a weekly service between Great Britain and Canada by four mail steamers of the first class at an average speed of 500 knots a day. Two of the steamers are to be ready by the 31st May, 1899, when a fortnightly service is to be commenced, and the other two ships are to be ready a year later. I understand that the contribution to be made by the Mother Country towards the cost of the service, when in full operation, is £51,500 a year, and that your Lordships, in making this contribution, have in view not merely the establishment of a fast mail service between this country and Canada, but also the completion by the Governments of the colonies concerned of the scheme for communication with Australasia via Canada proposed at the Ottawa Colonial Conference of 1894." His Grace evidently does not share the views of the pessimists on this side of the Atlantic, who assert that Messrs. Petersen & Tate will fail in their enterprise.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

Richmond Guardian:—We conclude, as we have held from the first, that the extension of the Intercolonial by way of the D.C.R. was, and is, the cheapest, most satisfactory, and most business-like of all the propositions yet submitted.

KNEW THE M.P.

Coticook Observer:—In a rural school near the chef lieu of Stanstead County a class of children were being examined in history. One of the questions asked was "Who is the Governor-General of Canada?" The first scholar answered, "A. H. Moore," and this reply was given by more than half the pupils present. The remainder had no idea who was the representative of the Crown in Canada. This little episode is vouched for as a fact.

COL. HUGHES' OFFER.

(Canadian Military Gazette.)

Lieut.-Col. Sam. Hughes, commanding the 45th Batt., has offered the Imperial Government the battalion he commands, and requests authority to raise its establishment to a war footing of 1,200 men for active service in any part of the globe. His object, as shown in his letter to the Minister of Militia, is to upbuild the British Empire and to strengthen the bonds uniting the Motherland and the colonies. The Empire is not in any danger, and the Imperial Government have ample troops to deal with the minor campaigns they now have on their hands. The 45th or any other militia battalion would be wholly unfit to take the field alongside British regulars under at least six months' training. The British militia have not been embodied, and there is no occasion to offer the services of a Canadian battalion at the present time. It is extremely unlikely that the British authorities would, in the event of taking militia from Canada, do so by selecting any particular corps, city or rural. The War Office know too well the untrained material of which militia corps are made up, both in officers and men. The offer of Lieut.-Col. Hughes can only be considered as a pardonable ebullition by one recently returned with a jubilee medal.

"MERCHANT PRINCES" OF LITERATURE.

The "Grub street tradition" was knocked in the head log ago, but the Pall Mall Gazette has completely demolished it by showing that writers are among the best paid workers. Indeed the "literary aristocracy" is becoming a sort of plutocracy, whose members, instead of lurking through the side lanes in fear of creditors or "standing behind the screen" at the publisher's house, are in high consideration at the banks.

Tennyson received $30,000 for "The Holy Grail." During the last few years of his life Macmillian & Co. paid him $50,000 or $60,000 a year. For "The Revenge" alone the Nineteenth Century gave him $1,600. Dickens left $500,000; Lord Lytton, $400,000; Mrs. Henry Wood, $180,000 Mrs. Dinah Craik, $85,000. Victor Hugo left property in England alone valued at $457,000.

But the novelists of the present day enjoy golden harvests unknown to their predecessors. For example, Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has been writing for only ten years and has produced very few books, has earned $300,000. She received $80,000 for "Marcella" alone. George du Maurier received $50,000 for "The Martian." On two books—"The Bonny Brier Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne"—IanMaclaren's profits in Great Britain amounted to $35,000, and so popular is his soft nonsense in this country that he must have earned quite as much again from the American sales.

Rudyard Kipling's profits have been enormous. Theis extent may be judged from the fact that the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette acknowledges that he paid Kipling $750 apiece for the "Barrack Room Ballads." Eleven thousand dollars was paid for "The Seven Seas." For short stories Kipling receives two shillings a word. Conan Doyle earned $35,000 by writing "Rodney Stone." Rider Haggard gets $100 for a column of 1,500 words. In one year Stevenson cleared $35,000 from syndicates. The unfinished "Weir of Hermiston" was purchased for $15,000.

Zola received $20,000 for his first fourteen books. The women writers of fiction are well up in the race. Edna Lyall's income from her books is $10,000 a year. Miss Braddon charges $6,500 for a "fairly long story." But probably the highest price recently paid for a novel was $200,000 for Alphonse Daudet's "Sappho."

Nor are the essayists forgotten in this distribution of gold. J. Addington Symonds left a fortune of $375,000; Dr. Morrell, the grammarian, $200,000. The publishers for Mr. Ruskin pay him $20,000 a year. "Mr. Gladstone used to earn $15,000 a year by his pen."

In short, the "literary calling" is shown to be one of the most remunerative in the world. Even the hack-writers earn comfortable wages. Whether the quality of the output is improved by the remuneration or whether modern writers are falling "under the damnation of the checkbook" is another question.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH CANADA.

Mr. C. R. Devlin submitted to the editor of the Irish Times, Dublin, the other day copies of The Herald, the Star, the Toronto Globe, La Presse, La Patrie, and other Canadian papers and the following reference to the Canadian press appears in the Times:

"We have lying upon our table a number of Canadian papers, English and French, which surprises us by the excellence of their typography and the wealth of their many pages of illustrations of scenery, incident, and personal distinction and portraiture. This greater development of the press of the Dominion would appear to have dated from the Jubilee month. The Globe furnished a splendid number in celebration of the event, which is worth preservation in all lands as a comprehensive view of Canadian loyalty and progress. It is a stimulus and an inspiration to read such an admirable account as is furnished by it of the growth of cities, of the increase of enterprise, of the extension of agriculture and the improvement of its methods, and of the discoveries of mineral resources that promise a rapid quickening of all these onward movements. But turning from that conspicuous specimen of the journalistic art and exhibition of accomplished vigour, to which pen as well as pencil contributes, we find in the general daily press of Canada such a brightness and practical purpose as place it in favorable contrast with the daily and weekly prints of the United States. It is needless to add that, while, upon the whole, the Canadian journals are rather on the American than the English model, and in their varieties of reports and correspondence, and sharply sensational and showman exhibition of the contents prove somewhat too much for the steadier eye of the British reader, their sound sense, manifestly broad patriotism, and constant earnestness reach the highest pitch of the true press ideal. It is plain in them, we may say, that the visit of the Canadian Premier to England and what befell, and the drawing closer of the Dominion to the Mother Country have raised the self-respect of the Canadian people, have shown how much higher a position they Imperially occupy than was before imagined, how completely the Home power is committed to their defence and encouragement of their welfare, how beneficially their trade may be promoted by making more than ever of the markets of England, and how important it will be to induce Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen to look upon Canada as a country with the largest future, in whose growth and enrichment every Briton will rejoice, and to whose cities and attractive landscapes he will be attracted by the certainty that a welcome shall always await him there.

We should think it of the greatest benefit if the sympathy of the Irish people with Canada were more carefully fostered. We have had our minds for fifty years too exclusively fixed upon the United States. To the Republic rather than our Colony almost every step has turned. Not only have the bulk of our emigrants gone there, but our constant talk has been of the States, and of their politics and aims and pretensions. Great as they are, vast as is their dominion, amazing as has been their march onward, they have occupied overmuch of our attenion, to the neglect of our own great people of the same continent, who nevertheless have in the guidance of a succession of able Ministers overcome every obstacle of a too-long neglect, and have equalled any American marvels of increase in their cautious and wise bettering of opportunities. We can as Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen, feel the greatest pride in the Canadian prosperity, and augur for it larger triumphs with an expectation that in these we can both help and share. The trade of Canada direct with Ireland might certainly be furthered in particular directions, and to look out for these should be our present design. The best feeling towards this country is evinced in the Canadian prints—a proof of which again is shown in the tone of the articles that everywhere appear on the statements that the harvest may prove disappointing in some parts of our western provinces. The feeling expressed in the matter does our fellow-countrymen, as we can more readily call them, great credit, and we are sure that any project profitable to them and equally so to us would have from them all the better reception for being useful in Ireland. The cultivation of that good-feeling between the two peoples is recommended by a number of considerations, all urgent and tending to the mutual advantage."

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Nov. 8th, 1897.

"The Store that is Increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal To-day."

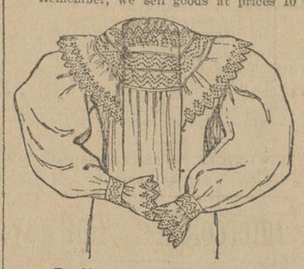
The Greatest Purchasing Power in Canada.

All Goods Bought fnr Cash, Our Prices Show It.

This advertisement is again to emphasize the all-important fact that this store is able to buy and sell a little closer than other stores. If it did not, it would have to close its doors.

Never in our most successful years—and we have had some very successful ones in the past—have we had any to approach the trade we are doing at present. Every day, every week, every month, shows an increase.

Remember, we sell goods at prices 10 to 15 per cent. lower than other stores.



Ladies' Corset Covers.

A Very Choice Lot of Corset Covers, in Cambric, Nainsook and Muslin, trimmed embroidery and lace. Prices from .....94c to $1.50 each.

Ladies' Night Gowns.

Hundreds of Pretty Patterns in Night Gowns, daintily trimmed in lace, embroidery and frills. Prices from .....35c to $3.15.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' White Underwear.

A single glimpse at the throngs of ladies who crowd our White Underwear Department is convincing proof of The Big Store's leadership in these goods. Probably the largest contract ever given in this city for Ladies' White Underwear was completed and delivered here last week, and will be displayed on our show tables in this department for the first time To-morrow, and comprises a selection of all that is best, daintiest and prettiest in these goods, and the prices are indisputably the lowest.

Ladies' Chemises.

A Rich Assortment of Ladies' Lawn, Cambric and Muslin Chemises, trimmed in every style imaginable. Prices from .....12½c to $2.70.

Ladies' White Skirts.

The Varied Styles in Ladies' White Skirts are bewilderingly pretty, and many new creations are among them, at Prices from .....28c to $3.15.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' Lace Shoes.

60 Pairs Fine Dongola Lace Shoes, well made and hand turned, have patent tip and pointed toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Special Price, per pair...$1.35

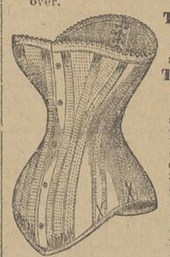
Ladies' Button Boots.

45 Pairs Fine Dongola Kid Buttoned Boots, machine sewed, with patent tip and medium toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Special Price $1.25

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Corsets.

The Celebrated S.C. Corset is acknowledged to be the correct Corset to wear. They come in five distinctly different shapes, to suit all figures. Once you wear the S.C. your Corset troubles are over.



The S.C. Corset

In White and Drab, 50c, 69c, 98c and $1.20.

The Hectocrne Corset.

A remarkable Corset, fits close to the figure and has band. The best Corset for figures over 24 inches, $1.65.

Satin Corsets.

In Cream and White, cut low for evening wear and richly trimmed, $3.50.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Gaiters.

55 Dozen Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, specially bound and strong leather understraps, sizes 3 to 7. Special Price, per pair 16c

Ladies' Rubbers.

500 Pairs Best Quality Rubbers, pointed toes, sizes 2½ to 7. Special Price, per pair 32c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

MONDAY—NOVEMBER 8.

Ladies' Wrappers.



This is the most popular department in The Big Store, and is headquarters for Ladies' Wrappers and Dressing Jackets

Ladies' Morning Wrappers, in Fancy Striped and Crecked Materials, lined waist, full back and wide skirt, $1.50 each.

Ladies' Empress Cloth Wrappers, In Blue, Cardinal, Brown and Mourning Effects, Latest Style, with bolero jacket, trimmed fancy braid, full skirt and lined waist, $1.95 each.

Ladies' Morning Wrappers, $2.00 and $2.50, up to $10.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Write for Winter Catalogue Just Published.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 192 to 194 St. James St, MONTREAL

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

WEEK OF NOVEMBER 8th.

EFFIE ELLSLER'S GREATEST SUCCESS "DORIS" and Eckert & Heck

PRICES, 10c, 20c, 25c. BOX OFFICE OPEN 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

"Our Own Homes."

If you desire to join a purely mutual institution, join the

BEAVER MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY

Better than a Savings Bank.

Young and Married Men, remember that co-operation can do more for you toward securing you a home in a few years than you can do alone in a lifetime.

Our plan is simple.

Fifty Cents per week will pay for 4 shares, $2,000.

Twenty-five Cents per week will pay for 2 shares, $1,000.

Our expenses are small.

ALL our APPROPRIATIONS are by BALLOT. Join us at once and get rid of that dreadful nightmare, RENT.

Our Office, at 2204 St. Catherine Street, is open every TUESDAY evening from 8 to 9 o'clock.

President—F. St. G. STROUD, Esq., 33 St. Sacrement St.

Secretary—W. J. Palmer, 372 St. Antoine Street.

Merchants Telephone 1596. C. GREAVES, Manager.



The Dominion Flour Paste Co.

This paste is recognized as being the strongest, the best to preserve itself, the most agreeable to use on account of its perfume.

It is proof against all vermin and insects.

It is employed with great advantage in shoe-making, for chapping, box-toes, innersoles, counters, etc., etc., etc.

It is used by book-binders it being the strongest and drying the quickest.

It is used by paper-hangers for its good qualities and perfume, used for whitewashing.

It is the best also for pasting (labels) on all canned goods, etc., etc.

Office and Factory...968 Ontario St

MONTREAL, CANADA.

The Best and the Cheapest

Made on Hygenic Principles. Sold on Economic Rules.

EDDY'S TOILET PAPERS.

For Hotel, Office and Family Use.

Montreal Branch—61 Latour Street.

ORDER YOUR SIGNS From

Telephone 173. HUGMAN BROS., 17 Bleury St

"Old Gold" "Derby" "Prince" CIGARETTES

5 cents Per Package

Warm Underwear For Cold Winter...

We have just received quite an addition to our stock of Underwear. All that is right in fit, right in wear, and right in quality in Ladies', Men's and Children's Underwear is here for quick buyers. If you want underwear now, you want it quick. No time to lose guessing. Come here, and a moment's look at the goods and one second's thought on the price and you'll decide. Here are two specials: Ladies' Vests, one line at 50c, another at 75c. Both winners.

TRAY CLOTHS, Etc.

We have still quite a selection of Tray Cloths, etc., which we are selling at half price. Sideboard Covers worth 70c for 39½c. Tray Cloths worth 75c for 39½c. They are handsome, tidy little things to have.

KID GLOVES,

We are covering some of the daintiest hands in Montreal with real dainty Gloves. We want to cover more of the dainty ones—yours. Guaranteed Kid Gloves, from $1.00 to $1.50.

VEILINGS.

In some barbarous eastern countries, the women wear veils that hide their faces entirely. But the beautiful women of civilized countries wear veils that add bewitchery to their charming faces. We have lots of that kind of veiling in stock now—the very latest. Some very pretty lines run from 10c to 50c a yard. That's cheap.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2401-3 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

X CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, LAMPS, COMBS, BRUSHES. X

QUALITY, PRICE, STYLE. } Right.

W. J. PALMER, 372 St. Antoine St

X Watches properly cleaned, Jewellery Repaired. X

DIVIDENDS.

Three mining properties in Cripple Creek Colorado, pay big dividends.

Elkton Mine pays 2 per cent. per month.

Moon-Anchor Mine pays 21-2 per cent. per month.

Anchoria-Leland Mine pays 1 per cent. per month.

Send for particulars. Address the

Ontario Gold Fields Mining & Development Company, Limited,

8 King St. West, Toronto, BrokerageDept.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Aids Digestion.

Some dealers try to palm off imitations to obtain a big profit. See that the trade mark name "Tutti Frutti" is on each 5c. package. Save coupons for latest books and prizes.

OUR THEATRES.

This Week of Nov. 8th.

ACADEMY. Only Matinee Saturday.

Charles Frohman's production of Mr. George Edwardes' Musical Comedy, from the Gaiety Theatre, London, entitled

THE CIRCUS GIRL..... 2 Years in London, 6 Months in New York.

75 PERSONS. A PERFECT CAST.

Management Mr. A. H. Canby.

Next week—Fanny Davenport.

QUEEN'S THAETRE.

Matinees, Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

Now you will laugh. The Roaring Farce Comedy,

O'Hoolihan's Silver Wedding.

The Comedians, The Funny Men, JOHN J. FLYNN and LARREY TOOLEY, and a strong Comedy Company.

Prices—Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50c. Prices—Matinees, 10, 20, 30c.

Next week—"The White Slave."

THEATRE ROYAL.

Every Afterooon and Evening.

Fred Rider's New Show,

THE WHITE ELEPHANT EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

Pretty Girls. New Specialties, etc. Prices—10, 20 and 30c.

Next Week—"Under the Dome."

ACADEMY—EXTRA.

ONE WEEK STARTING November 15th.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

FANNY DAVENPORT

Supported by MELBOURNE MacDOWELL and a powerful company in her GREAT SUCCESS

THE SAINT AND THE FOOL

By Frances Aymar Mathews.

Sale of Seats Begins Thursday, November 11th.

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

DYNA BEUMER, DYNA BEUMER, DYNA BEUMER.

Cantratrice to the Court of Holland,

—WILL GIVE—

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

—IN THE—

WINDSOR HALL

—ON—

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS

Nov. 16th and 19th, '97, at 8 p.m.

assisted by

PAOLO GALLICO, An Eminent Pianist.
EMILIO DE GOGORZA, A Great Baritone.
HERMANN H. WETZLER, Accompanist.

Programmes can be had at all the Music Stores.

Sale of Seats will open on Saturday, Nov. 6th, at 9 a.m., at Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., Shaw's and Hardy's.

RESERVED SEATS, Orchestra, $2 each (3 Seats for $5.00.)

RESERVED PARQUETTE, $1 each.

N.B.—These concerts will be amongst the most notable in the Musical Season, and we expect them to be extensively patronized by the public and music lovers of Montreal.

HERLOF CONCERT BUREAU, New York, Directors.

Dancing and Deportment.

Queen's Hall, 2221 St. Catherine St., Elm Hall, 220 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.,

Classes are forming, and if you want to learn, come and see my school, I guarantee to teach you. Halls to Rent. Low Price.

Have You Ever Tried Our Line Of Undressed Shirts at 50c

We guarantee them to be the best shirts for the money ever put before the public.

BLAIS & LOVE, 133 St. Peter Street.

A. Frank Ibbotson, L.D.S. Surgeon Dentist,

176 BLEURY ST., corner St. Catherine. Office' phone, 3889. Residence 'phone, 3403.

Art Association —PHILLIPS SQUARE.

ADVANCED ART CLASSES,

SESSION 1897-98.

These Classes will Commence on FRIDAY, 15th OCTOBER, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Class Rooms open daily for instruction and study. Students are granted the privileges of Associate Members during the Session. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COMPETITION. Intending students please communicate with the Secretary as soon as possible.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

Free Classes in Art

Open October 1.

PUPILS MAY REGISTER at ONCE

Daily Art Distributions,

4 o'clock each Afternoon.

12.30 on Saturday.

238 & 240 St. James St.

What do you do with your physician's prescriptions?

Do you take them just anywhere, or are you as particular as you should be? When you want the best work and exactly what the doctor orders, send your prescriptions to

MACMILLAN'S, Phillips Square.

TELEPHONE 4737.

MUST HAVE TRAINED TEACHERS

Mr. Lippens Would Elevate Teaching.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

Father Ruhlmann Admits Desirability of Examination of Lay Teachers and Inspection of Schools.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. B. Lippens, school inspector, delivered at the Union Catholique Hall in the basement of the Church of the Gesu, a lecture entitled "The truth regarding our educational system." Mr. Lippens was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks, and, at the conclusion of the lecture, the Rev. Father Ruhlman spoke briefly on the same subject.

Mr. Lippens insisted especially upon two points, first, the preponderating importance of the teacher personally in the school. Laws and programmes did not make the professor. It was the professor who made them. There was no doubt that the teacher should be endowed with natural aptitude for his work, and inclination for it, which was the case with very few. It was not enough to devote one's self to the teaching profession, one should also pass through a regular course in pedagogy. What was required in the case of those studying medicine, law and pharmacy should be equally exacted in the case of the teacher. In Belgium there could not be found to-day, in the whole country, a single teacher, lay or religious, who had not followed a course in pedagogy, practical and theoretical, covering a period of four years, and passed an examination lasting eight days.

The teacher, Mr. Lippens contended, should be allowed a social position corresponding with the importance of his services to society. In this Province, unfortunately, teachers received small consideration. They were engaged almost like servants, and dismissed at the caprice of their employers. Three-fourths of the time, in the rural districts, engagements and dismissals resulted from the favor or enmity of little local coteries, in which only two things were considered as a rule—cheapness and personal or poitical interests, so that a teacher never knew whether he would have his position the following year or not, or that good service would ensure them a permanent position.

Mr. Lippens referred to a course of lectures which he was to deliver at St. Lambert, Yamaska and St. Aime de Richelieu. These lectures were an innovation which he hoped would bear fruit. He proceeded to deal with the second of the two points of which he had spoken at the outset.

Uniformity of text-books was very important. At present personal interest and considerations of private gain frequently influenced the commissioners in the choice of books. Different books being used in different schools, a pupil's faculties were frequently in the mechanical work of learning his lessons by heart uselessly fatigued, and unnecessary expenditure was imposed upon parents. This unsatisfactory system in the country schools was a great cause of the abandonment of the rural educational establishments by all the children, or nearly all, as soon as they had made their first communion. By insisting upon uniformity of school books and requiring the commissioners to lend these, free of charge, to the pupils, the attendance at the country schools would increase at least twenty per cent. in the third and fourth year classes; that was to say, in the classes where the pupil learned something that he remembered. All objections to uniformity of text-books were futile. All ordinary school books, though by different authors and publishers, resembled each other closely, and, besides, it was not the book which played the more important role—it was the teacher. The choice of books was altogether a secondary consideration.

It was the interest of French-Canadians to obtain the best practical result possible with the money they spent for educational purposes, so as to keep themselves abreast with the other nationalities. The want of a uniform system of text books was one source of useless expense, and the defect should be remedied. All the reforms that were desirable could be effected without any invasion of the rights of the church or the freedom of parents.

Mr. Lippens also remarked that it was an extraordinary anomaly that the Board of Notaries should be composed of notaries; the College of Physicians, of physicians, and the Council of the Bar, of advocates, but on the Council of Public Instruction there was not a single teacher. Teachers were, in fact, systematically excluded. That was the greatest humiliation to which the teaching body was subjected. As a result the council could not decide technical questions, but had always to refer such, when they arose, to outsiders.

Mr. Lippens was warmly applauded by his hearers, and, when he had concluded, the Rev. Father Ruhlmann, S.J., made a few remarks. Father Ruhlmann did not favor the placing of the educational system entirely in the hands of the state. He was opposed to innovations of too radical a nature. He believed that an organized community should be left free to preserve the system to which it had been accustomed. He admitted the desirability of a course of training and examination of lay teachers, as well as a system of public school inspection.

Mr. Lippens admitted to-day that the state should aid education, because it was impossible to suppose a condition of society where every father had the means of providing for the instruction of his children, and the best way to assist anyone was to do his work for him until he had learned and become able to do it for himself. The time had come to give the teaching profession the same standing and the same privilege in the sphere in which it worked as the liberal professions, for the influence exerted by the teacher was much more considerable upon the progress of a country and the moral and intellectual development of a people than that exerted by doctors, lawyers, notaries or any other class.

Sauce Boats.

An "Old English" pattern of Gravy Boat in Sheffield Silver Plate, is greatly admired.

We have two sizes, holding a quarter pint, $4, and half pint, $5.00.

Mail orders a Specialty.

Henry Birks & Sons,

Phillips Square.

TWO BY ACCLAMATION.

Dr. Ross and Mr. Charles A. Gauvreau Returned for Rimouski and Temiscouata.

Arthabaskaville, Que., Nov. 8.—Louis Lavergne, notary, Liberal, and Auguste Noel, advocate, Conservative, were nominated on Saturday as the candidates in the Drummond and Arthabaskaville bye-election.

Isle Verte, Que., Nov. 8.—At the nomination to fill the vacant seat in the Federal Parliament for the County of Temiscouata, Mr. Charles A. Gauvreau, notary, of Stanfold, Liberal, was elected by acclamation.

Rimouski, Que., Nov. 8.—The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the Dominion Parliament for Rimouski, caused by the elevation of the late member, Dr. Fiset, to the Senate, took place Saturday afternoon, when Dr. Ross, Liberal, of Ste. Flavie, was elected by acclamation.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. N. C. Cormier, of Plessisville, and Mr. G. Taillon, of English Bay, Anticosti, have been appointed commissioners per dedimus potestatem.

Messrs. O. M. Moulton, R. G. Trenholme, B. J. Smith, L. S. Durant and A. L. Dupuis are appointed commissioners for summary trial at Coaticook, the former commission having been revoked.

The commission for the summary trial of small causes for the parish of St. Jerome, Terrebonne, has been revoked and the following appointed: Messrs. Henri M. J. Prevost, physician; Jean Baptiste Gougeon, merchant; Israel Paquin, gentleman; Charles Godmer, merchant; all of St. Jerome; Octave Belanger and Jeremie Lapointe, farmers, of the parish of St. Jerome.

Mr. Percival Birkett, of 4 Lincoln's Inn Field, London, England, has been appointed a commissioner to receive affidavits to be used in the courts of record of the Province of Quebec.

Messrs. Severe L. DeLottinville and J. B. O. Dumont, of the city of Three Rivers, have been appointed joint prothonotary of the Superior Court, for the district of Three Rivers, and Alfred Desilets, also of Three Rivers, clerk of the Circuit Court, and Clerk of the Crown for the said district of Three Rivers, all previous appointments being revoked.

The following new Justices of the Peace are gazetted:

District of Montreal: Messrs. John Smillie, machinist, St. Lawrence Hall; Edward Cunningham, grocer, 653 Lagauchetierre Street; Timothy P. Crowe, machinist, 30 Anderson Street; John O'Leary, contractor, 600 St. Urbain Street; John Macbeth, manufacturer, 73a St. Famille Street; M. E. Field, manufacturer, 681 Dorchester Street; George Ross Robertson, insurance agent and broker, 11 Hospital Street, and Napoleon Laporte, 142 St. Lawrence Street.

District of Beauharnois: Mr. Martin Connell, of Hinchinbrooke.

NEW FIRE STATION FOR ST. HENRI.

The St. Henri Council held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon to discuss the proposition of the Fire Underwriters' Association in regard to insurance rates. It was decided to build a new fire station on a site to be selected by the Mayor and one councillor from each ward on Tuesday afternoon next. Messrs. Macduff and Lemieux were selected as architects for the building, which is to cost $5,000, and be ready for occupation by May 1. It is stated that the reduction in insurance rates will take place at once, the old policies being cancelled and new ones issued.

IN HONOR OF DR. WATSON.

Dr. Watson, dentist, was tendered a farewell dinner by his friends on Saturday evening at the Windsor. Dr. Lanterman ably filled the chair, while Messrs. Swaile, MacGarity, Leithhead, Cannon, Cunningham, Roy and Gillelan were amongst those present. Dr. Watson is to be married in Detroit on the 15th of this month.

REV. MR. WARNICKER SAYS GOOD-BYE.

Rev. J. B. Warnicker, for eight years pastor of St. Charles Baptist Church, preached his farewell sermon to a crowded congregation last evening. Mr. Warnicker has accepted a call to the Beverley Street Church, Toronto, and his many friends in this city will regret to hear of his departure.

NANSEN IN BOSTON.

The famous Arctic explorer, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, made his first appearance before a Boston audience in the large music hall of that city on last Thursday evening, when more people were turned away than gained admission to the building. Many of those lucky enough to get inside the hall paid a dollar and a half for standing room. The great hero received a regular ovation from the immense audience present. The sale of seats for his lecture in the Monument National on Thursday evening begins at Shaw's Music Store to-day.

MODELS FOR MACKENZIE STATUE.

It is understood that several local artists are sending in models for the statue which is to be erected on Parliament Hill in honor of the late Alexander Mackenzie, If any of these are satisfactory, as there is no doubt they will be, it will not be necessary to invite plans from English artists, as has been suggested in some reports from Ottawa.

IN A RELIGIOUS FRAME.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—Hughes, a convict of the Kingston Penitentiary, who was tried and the jury disagreed at Napanee with Troy in the Macleod murder, will again be put on trial on Nov. 22. Hughes is a great reader, his taste lately being for religious works.

Epps's Cocoa. Grateful- Comforting.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or Milk. Sold only in ½-lb. tins by Grocers and Storekeepers, labelled thus:

James Epps & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, Loudon, England.

JOSEPH KELLEY'S TRIAL OPENS.

Probable Fate of Banker Stickney's Murderer.

HE IS DOOMED TO HANG

The Prosecuting County Solicitor Expresses His Opinion About the Prisoner's Insanity.

Dover, N.H., November 8.—(Special.)—The trial of Joseph E. Kelley for the murder of Banker Stickney opens here in the Supreme Court to-day. County Solicitor William F. Nason says in an interview:—"I see no hope for Kelley. He is sure to hang for his crime. In my opinion the plea of insanity doesn't amount to anything at all. The State will produce some pretty good witnesses, who will testify to the prisoner's sanity."



JOSEPH E. KELLEY,

The self-confessed slayer of Banker Stickney.

"How long do you think the trial will last?"

"More than a week, surely. I think we shall have the jury drawn by to-night, and we will probably be ready for the opening to-morrow. The important witnesses are all on hand."

PROTESTANT EDITION OF ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

A Toronto Divine Advocates Religious Strife.

Archbishop Walsh Condemned Because He Endeavors to Inculcate a Spirit of Friendliness.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—In commemoration of the frustration of the gunpowder plot, the Orangemen of the western district marched yesterday to Concord Avenue Congregational Church, where divine service was held. Rev. J. C. Madill preached the sermon, and during his discourse took occasion to refer in strong terms to the recent utterances of Archbishop Cleary. He stated that in his mind Archbishop Cleary was right in the stand he had taken. Any man who is loyal to the Pope must believe in the principles of Romanism, and when he holds up those principles why should he be blamed. Archbishop Cleary can do no harm, but the harm will come from a man like Archbishop Walsh, who wishes to have us live as one, and by such underhand means work up a friendship between Catholics and Protestants that will ultimately lead to a serious breach. Continuing, he reminded his hearers that at the time of William of Orange there was a statute on the books to prevent Catholics having a voice in the state, and yet we are making them Prime Ministers. We don't want to abuse Catholics, but Rome enjoys more privileges in Ontario than she does in any portion of the world. Concluding, he said that a few more letter from Archbishop Cleary would bring Orangemen to their senses.

Rev. J. C. Coburn, the blind preacher, then delivered an address, saying that he stood side by side with what Bro. Madill had stated in regard to Archbishop Cleary. According to the Catholic faith, every man and woman who was married in a Protestant church was committing adultery, and it was through this cause Archbishop Cleary had prohibited his flock from attending such marriages.

At The Theatres.

To-night at the Academy of Music, "The Circus Girl," of international fame, will make her first bow to a local audience. "The Circus Girl," from all accounts, is a bright, breezy and entertaining creature. She has pleased audiences in nearly every English-speaking country and has met with praise everywhere.

Miss Minnie Rinehart, who is to appear at the Queen's Theatre to-night, where "O'Hollihan's Silver Wedding" is to be celebrated, is looked upon by her admirers as the originator of negro interpretation. This young lady, who is a member of the famous Rinehart family, has been identified with this particular branch in the theatrical profession since her early childhood, and her many years' experience with the same has given her the right to claim herself the leader of them all.

The "White Elephant" opened for a week at the Royal this afternoon. The house was crowded. An extended notice will be given in these columns to-morrow.

By special permission of Effie Elisler, the Theatre Francais will present "Doris" this week. It will be remembered with great pleasure by Montreal theatre-goers as one of the greatest successes this city ever knew. There will be a very big vaudeville bill.

A PHENACETINE SMUGGLER.

Phenacetine is a paying item in the smuggler's business, so long as he is not caught. A pretty extensive illicit trade in this drug is carried on by Americans, who buy it here at $3 a pound, and ship it into the States where they get $4 for it, besides evading a 35 per cent. duty. Max Grames, who is said to be well-known to the customs officials, has been arrested at Plattsburg by the United States Treasury officials, on the charge of having smuggled fifty pounds of phenacetine into his country. Grames came here last week, and was closely watched, Mr. Converse J. Smith coming from Boston to look after him. While here he bought about a hundredweight of the drug from a wholesale house, and left for New York on Thursday. At Rouse's Point he had an opportunity to declare whether he had dutiable articles in his possession, and as he did not do so he was arrested when the train reached Plattsburg. About fifty pounds of phenacetine, some furs, jewellery and men's tweed clothing were found in his trunk. He was bound over in $2,000 to appear before the grand jury.

THOMAS KEEFE DEAD.

He Was Ex-United States Consul at St Johns, Quebec, and Very Widely Known.

St. Johns, Que., Nov. 8.—Thomas Keefe, of Windsor, Vt., ex-United States Consul at this place, died here at an early hour Saturday morning from the effects of a shock of apoplexy. He had been in failing health for some time and Thursday evening suffered from a shock from which he never fully recovered. Mr. Keefe was appointed Consul here under President Cleveland's second administration, and was succeeded by Charles Deal, of Champlain, N.Y., about a month ago. Mr. Keefe remained here to close up his business, and was under the care of a local doctor. He is survived by a wife, who was summoned to his bedside before his death. A brother, John Keefe, conductor on the Central Vermont, was also called, and they accompanied the remains to Windsor Saturday night, where the funeral will be held Monday. Mr. Keefe was a well-know Vermont Democrat. He was 55 years old, and was born in Richmond, Vt. He was employed as brakesman on the Central Vermont Railroad until he was injured in an accident, when he was made station agent at Windsor. His title of judge was given by his service as one of the side judges of Windsor County. He served as United States customs officer during Cleveland's first administration.

NEWS NOTES.

Three men, Geo. C. Cox, D. F. Cummin and Albert Whiton, were flogged in the Portage la Prairie, Man., jail, on Friday. They were sentenced on the first of June to six months and seven lashes for an assault on a Gaelican girl, near Lake Daulphin, last spring.

The death of Edouard Marie Ernest Delibes, the well known composer of operas and ballets, is announced. He was born in 1817.

The Sidney cheese factory, situated in Sidney Township, near Belleville, Ont., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $2,000; fully insured in the Royal and British America.

The steamer Diana, which has been employed on the Hudson's Bay coast since last spring, with a party of explorers to ascertain the feasibility of that route for transatlantic steamers, passed through the Strait of Canso Saturday, on her way back to Halifax.

An earthquake shock was felt in Berrian County, Michigan at six o'clock Saturday morning. It sounded like thunder followed by successive vibrations.

GODERICH SUFFERS FROM A FIRE.

Goderich, Ont., Nov. 8.—Goderich suffered from a fire last night which started in the Grand Trunk elevator, completely destroying it, along with a large quantity of grain. The following is a summary of the losses so far as can be obtained:—G.T.R. small elevator and four freight cars, loss and insurance unknown; 65,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $53,000, insurance unknown; M. Dyment, Barrie, 3,500,000 feet of lumber, valued at $35,000, no insurance; W. Rutson, Goderich, 1,500,000 feet of lumber, valued at $15,000; schooner Todman, Captain Lawson, Goderich, damaged to the extent of $300.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT.

Napanee, Ont., Nov. 8.—Yesterday morning at 5 a.m. a down freight telescoped another freight going east, at Lansdowne Station, killing H. B. Wray, dentist, of this town, who was on the first freight, going to Montreal. Mr. Fred. Bicknell, of Camden East, who was also on the train, taking stock to Montreal, was seriously injured, but may recover. It is also reported that a Mr. McGuire, of Port Hope, was also injured. The accident was caused by the train separating three miles east of Gananoque Junction.

KNIGHTS OF THE GRIP.

The quarterly meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Association was held on Saturday, Mr. Fred. Hughes presiding. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. David Watson (acclamation); vice-president, Mr. John T. Dwyer; treasurer, Mr. G. O. Stanton; trustees, Messrs. William Gosling, Fred. Hughes, Thos. Harris, James Gilmour, B. Reid and Charles Gurd.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—A lad named Brown, son of J. H. Brown, aged about eleven years, jumped on the cow-catcher of a Kingston and Pembroke Railway engine. When noticed the engineer slowed up to put him off, but he suspected the move and jumped. He fell, and the engine went over his legs, cutting one off and badly mangling the other and his body. He was removed to the General Hopital. The lad was relieved by death at 8 o'clock Saturday night.

LAWYER'S TITLES.

Application will be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate The Lawyers Title Insurance Company, for the purpose of examining titles to real estate, bonds, debentures and other securities, and warranting, guaranteeing and insuring such titles and for other purposes.

WINTER OCEAN RATES.

At a recent conference in London the minimum winter passenger rates between Britain and America were decided on and these have now gone into effect. $75 is the minimum first cabin rate by express steamers and $60 by the slower boats, against $100 and $75 respectively in the summer.

JANITOR JOHN CORMACK DEAD.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—John Cormack, died in Ottawa on Friday. He was janitor at Queen's University for thirty-five years, having been brought to Kingston from Scotland for the purpose.

SIR WILLIAM RETURNS.

Sir William Van Horne got back this morning from his flying trip to St. Andrew's, N.B.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

HERALD MENU.

TUESDAY—NOVEMBER 9.

BREAKFAST.

Granola, cream, sugar.
Frizzled meat. Fried mush.
Rye muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Sausage rolls.
Baked sweet potatoes.
Soft gingerbread. Cranberry sauce.
Tea.

DINNER.

Stewed squirrels. Mashed potatoes.
Celery salad.
Quince souffle. Coffee.

Frizzled Meat—Take meat that is too tough to boil, put on ice and freeze; then shave in small pieces, have a hot griddle or frying-pan, grease and put on the meat, turn quickly, then salt, pepper and serve with gravy.

Stewed Squirrels—Three fine grey squirrels, skinned and cleaned; joint as you would chickens for fricassee; half-pound of fat salt pork, one onion if liked, sliced, half-can of corn, half-can of tomatoes, three tablespoonfuls of butter rolled in flour, four sprigs of parsley, enough water to cover squirrels. Put on squirrels, pork (cut up small), onion and parsley in the water and bring to boil. When this has lasted ten minutes, put in corn and stew until squirrels are tender. Then add tomatoes, and twenty minutes later stir in butter and flour. Simmer ten minutes, and serve in a deep dish.

Quince Souffle—Stew three or four quinces soft, sweeten and pass through a colander. Pour into a glass dish and cover with a custard made of one pint of milk, three egg yolks and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Whip whites of eggs light with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and heap on top.

THERE ARE EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURES.

Toronto Globe.

Something has been said questioning the policy of making this addition to the national debt, and the Liberals are reminded that they were in the past unsparing critics of the continual growth of the public obligations. To this it may be said that the Liberal party will be quite willing to be judged by its record in regard to Dominion finances, but it does not desire to be judged piecemeal. Civilized Governments are continuous. The obligations of no Ministry pass on to the next, and the money of the services in which this $10,000,000 loan will be employed are inheritances from the Government's predecessors. It has never been pretended, however, that great public works such as the deepening of the canals' etc., which are calculated to increase the population and eventually the revenues of the country, can be met out of current income. Every thoughtful man sees that we are at a critical period in our history. It is a time when prudent expenditures may be expected to multiply into great national advantages. Now, when the eyes of the world are fixed on these shores more intently than ever before, is the time to make efforts to secure solid additions to our population, to take those steps which will set the advantages of the Dominion before our new citizens in their best light, and it would be neither patriotic nor statesmanlike to balk at such legitimate expenditures as will contribute to those ends. What we all expect of our new rulers is that they will be exceedingly scrupulous in those classes of expenditures which bear no national fruits, and sufficiently generous in those which may be fairly expected to make manifold returns to the people who bear them.

WANT MORE MONEY.

The Royal Paper Mills Company will ask the Legislature to increase its bond issuing power from $150,000 to $400,000.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Provincial proclamation appointing Thursday, Nov. 25, as Thanksgiving Day, is gazetted this week.

BIRTHS, DEATHS And MARRIAGES.

Until further notice, advertisement under this head will be published at The Herald Free of Charge.

BIRTHS.

GREIGS—At Granby, on October 26th, the wife of Asa Greigs, of a son.

FOSS—At Sherbrooke, on October 26th, the wife of A. H. Foss, of a son.

PETRY—At Lennoxville, on October 28th, the wife of H. J. H. Petry, of a daughter.

JACKSON—At Suffield, October 31st, the wife of Elijah Jackson, of a daughter.

BONACINA—At Iberville, October 31st, the wife of Fred Bonacina, of a son.

BROWN—At Dunham, on October 15th, last, the wife of Arthur B. Brown, of a daughter.

EMOND—At 52 Sweetland Avenue, Ottawa, on November 3rd, the wife of Mr. G. Emond, of a daughter.

McGOLN—At 120 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, on Sunday, October 31st, the wife of Mr. George McGoun, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

McELLIGOTT-REDDINGTON—At St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, November 1, by Rev. Father Whelan, Mr. M. McElligott, to Letitia L. Reddington, both of this city.

BORIGHT-LOGAN—At Potton, at the residence of the bride, on the 3rd November, by the Rev. Rural Dean Brown, L.S.T., Ernest R. Borigat, of Abercorn, Sutton, to Maggie Ann, second daughter of F. John Logan, Esq.

MACDONALD-BEATTIE—At Megantic, on the 29th October, by Rev. James M. McLennan, Alexander Macdonald, of Whitton, to Bella S. Beattie, daughter of John Beattie, of Leeds.

McCARTHY-WATTIE—At Huntingdon, on the 27th October, by the Rev. Father Nepveu, P.P., John McCarthy to Miss Barbara Wattie, daughter of the late John Wattie, of Elgin.

McGIBBON-STARK—At Waterville, on October 27th, by Rev. B. B. Seelye, William J. McGibbon, to Miss Lillian Marion Stark, second daughter of John Stark, both of the Town of Waterville, N.Y.

POULIN-ROUSSEAU—At Granby, on the 25th October, Mr. J. Telesphore Poulin, to Miss Eugenie Rousseau, both of Granby.

BROOKS-BARNES—At North Hatley on October 25th, by Rev. Edward Smiley, Mr. Peter Brooks to Miss Louise Barnes, both of North Hatley, Que.

BATES-WALKER—At South Stukely on October 19th, by Rev. J. W. Garland, Mr. Frank Bates to Miss Mary Walker.

DEATHS

APPLEBY—At 120 Tupper Street, on November 2nd, Florence Elizabeth, aged 10 months and 3 weeks, infant daughter of John and Amelia Appleby.

BISSONNETTE—On November 1st, at the age of 70 years, Marie Delphine Trudel, wife of Jos. Bissonnette.

BELANGER—At St. Louis du Mile End, on the 2nd inst., at the age of 27 years and 7 months, Marie Louise Vezina, wife of Napoleon Belanger.

CHAMPAGNE—In this city, on the 1st instant, at the age of 56 years and 3 months, Remi Champagne.

CLAPIN—At Ste Praxidithe, on October 29, at the age of 82 years, Louis Clapin.

CLERMONT—At St. Lin, on the 1st inst., at the age of 40 years and 6 months, Francois Xavier Clermont.

DOYLE—In this city, on November 2nd, Ellen White, relict of the late John Doyle, in the 56th year of her age.

DESROCHERS—In this city, on October 30th, at the age of 4 years and 1 month, Lionel son of Evarest Desrochers.

DENNIS—At Hawkesbury, Ont., on Tuesday morning, the 2nd November, Louisa Wade, widow of the late Theodore Dennis, Esq., M.D.

GREAVES—In this city, on November 3rd, Maria Louise Pont, beloved wife of Charles L. Greaves, in her 40th year.

INSKIP—In this city, on November 2nd, at the age of 21 years, Mary Inskip.

LEFORT—At Longueuil, on the 1st inst., at the age of 37 years, Zepherine Lefort, daughter of Olympe Lefort.

MOODIE—On November 1st, of apoplexy, William Moodie, aged 48 years.

MOORE—Suddenly, on November 1st, at her father's home, 206 East Market Street, Scranton, Pa., Elizabeth Moyer, wife of Fred. C. Moore, of New York, late of Montreal.

PARENT—In this city, on October 31st, at the age of 33 years, Georgina Germain, wife of Gaudais Parent.

THIBAULT—In this city, on the 2nd inst., at the age of 81 years and 3 months, J. B. Thibault.

FLYNN—In this city, on November 3rd, Catherine Hennessy, widow of the late John Flynn, aged 70 years.

HUGHES—At the Western Hospital, on November 2nd, Thomas E. Hughes, aged 36 years, 9 months and 14 days, youngest son of Charles Hughes, Esq., Montreal West.

Miss EUGENIE BOUCHARD

Advised by her Physician to take

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills

A SHOP GIRL'S TESTIMONY.

The large manufacturing industries of New England, employing as they do, thousands of girls and women, furnishes a medium for the dissemination of female diseases, rarely found to the same extent in any other vocation.

The following letter serves to illustrate well the matter in question.



Franco-American Chemical Co.

Gentlemen.—For five years I have lived in this city and during that time have worked almost constantly in the Ironwoks Mill here. My work was very confining, and in time wore upon me, so that about six months ago I broke down completely exhausted. I can hardly describe my feelings, but there is one thing I *do* know, I never felt so weak in all my life. I was tired out, and when I walked across the floor my limbs trembled under me as if they had not strength to hold me up. I had considerable headache and backaches, and but very little appetite. Recommended Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and advised me to take them. After doing so one week I felt much better, and in seven weeks altogether I quit them, *cured*. I think these pills are a fine remedy. Miss Clairmont, a friend of mine has also taken them with good results.

EUGENIE BOUCHARD,
240 Almont St., Fall River Mass.

Witness, H. R. SURLES.

Now we know that there are to-day thousands of just such cases as the above.

In the present case, this young lady's promptness undoubtedly saved her from a protracted illness. The necessary confinement among certain pursuits, must in time act disasterously upon the system. Shop girls, dressmakers, milliners, typewriters, all furnish their quota in the line of famale weakness. It may begin with a slight headache, occuring in time at more frequent intervals; a tired listeless feeling prevades the entire system; painful and irregular periods, or possibly suppression of same, are added symptoms, together with a dragging down sensation in the abdominal region, with severe back and side aches.

Extreme paller and emaciation are almost always indicated in connection with one or all of the above symptoms. By referring to these various derangements, any woman can easily determine whether her case is one of like character, and with the knowledge thus acquired, secure for herself without publicity, and at a trifling expense, the means for a speedy and complete restoration to health.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills accomplish in this line results little short of the miraculous. If there is one expression more than another which we are daily hearing and reading, it is this. "I feel like a new woman." This remedy's beneficiaries are many, and their praises abundant. You who have benefitted by its use can truthfully say: "I am a new woman," enjoying a new life, rejoicing in the little, as well as the great events of this world, and deriving pleasure in the consciousness of renewed health and strength.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes $2.50, mailed on receipt of price. *These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk.* Address: FRANCO-AMERICAIN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

Improved Quality of Milk.

Our milk is of the best quality obtainable. It is procured from the best dairy sections of Canada. The cattle are especially fed so that the best results can be secured. They are regularly inspected by a competent Veterinary surgeon. An expert inspector is constantly employed testing and examining milk supplied us. We positively guarantee the Clover Leaf brand of milk to be as pure as it can be obtained, and it costs less than poor milk.

CROIL & McCULLOUGH
CLOVER LEAF BRAND
PURE MILK
614 ST. PAUL STREET.

Examine These Statements.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

New Fancy Silks

In all the Latest Novelties

NEW ROMAN STRIPED SILKS—In all the new colorings, guaranteed pure silk, and only 75c per yard.

NEW SHEPHERD'S CHECKED SILKS—Extra fine quality, pure silk, all new shades. Only 90c per yard.

NEW FANCY BROCHE SATIN MERVEILLOUX—All new colorings, choice patterns, pure silk. Only 75c per yard.

FANCY TARTAN CHECKED SILKS—50 new patterns to select from, all pure silk. Prices, 50c, 75c, 85c, 95c and $1.00 per yard.

NEW SHOT TAFFETA SILKS—All the latest colorings now in stock, all pure silk. Prices, 75c, 90c and $1.00 per yard.

NEW BLACK BROCHE SILKS—25 pieces just put into stock, all new designs, all pure silk. Prices, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per yard.

NEW BLACK MOIRE VELOURS—We would call special attention to this line. Note the prices. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per yard.

Mantles for the Million

Our collection of Jackets, Capes Cloaks, Ulsters, etc., is, we claim, the largest and best selected in the Dominion. It contains thousands of garments gathered from all the great fashion centres of Europe and America. It enables us to satisfy every taste, to suit every purse, and to at every figure to perfection. In common parlance, we have mantles for the million, and our prices are invariably less than wholesale.

Choice Furs

Our Fur Department is stocked with all the Choice and most Fashionable Furs at popular prices.

Country Orders Filled with Care. Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., Corner of Metcalfe St.

Terms Cash. Telephone 3833.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

LINENS.

We are showing a splendid assortment of Hemstitched Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Doylies, 5 O'clock Tea Cloths, Sideboard Scarfs, Bureau Scarfs, all made specially to our order, in sizes suited to the requirements of our Trade. The following list of sizes will be of use to any one making up their orders. A good selection to choose from:

DOYLIES. 7 in. x 7 in., 8½ in. x 8½ in., 9 in. x 13 in.

CENTRES. 18 in. x 18 in., 22 in. x 22 in.

TRAY CLOTHS, 14 in. x 19 in., 15 in. 21½ in., 18 in. x 27 in., 20 in. x 31 in.

5 O'CLOCK TEA CLOTHS. 36 in. x 36 in.

BUREAU SCARFS, 18 in. x 45 in., 18 in. x 54 in., 20 in. x 45 in., 20 in. x 54 in., 22 in. x 45 in., 22 in. x 54 in.

SIDEBOARD SCARFS. 18 in. x 72 in., 18 in. x 90 in., 20 in. x 72 in., 20 in. x 90 in., 22 in. x 72 in., 22 in. x 90 in.

Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths
Hemstitched Damask 5 o'clock Tea Cloths
Hemstitched Damask Table Cloths
Hemstitched Damask Table Napkins
Hemstitched Damask Towels
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels
Hemstitched Pillow Shams
Hemstitched Bed Sets
Hemstitched Bath Towels

For the best assortment of Household Linens, for the Best Goods at the least money, buy at

James A. Ogilvy & Sons,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

ST CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. MONTREAL.

HARPER'S

RETAIL:
Stalls 24 & 23,
St. Lawrence Market.

WHOLESALE:
8 St. Phillip Street.

PURELY PORK SAUSAGES and This is a Brand HAMS and BACONS Are Standard of Excellence

FOR 25 CENTS

You can get a first-class Scrub, Store or Shoe Brush made by BOECKH. They are good value and you can get your money back if not satisfied. Your dealer has them or can get them at

BOECKH'S.

MADAME IRELAND,

Canada's Hair Specialist,

Baldness Positively Cured. Herbal Toilet Soap, for the toilet, shaving, shampooing, etc. A delightful and soothing preparation for the scalp.

2432 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Montreal.

Agencies in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

WANTED—By a respectable widow, mending and repairing, or any light employment for the afternoons. Please call in the forenoon. Mrs. Bennett, No. 46 Sanguinet Street. 274

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, housecleaning. Apply No. 6, in rear 177 St. Dominique.

WANTED—Work by the day, washing, housework, etc. Apply 10½ Chaboillez Square. 274

A GREAT GAME AT MONTREAL--A DISCRACEFUL ONE AT OTTAWA

McGILL GOVERNORS WITHDRAW THE TEAM

Sons of Old McGill Downed on Saturday.

An Immense Crowd Watched Montreal Win.

GREAT PLAY THROUGHOUT

Montreal Four Points Up in the Series.

WAS CONSIDERABLE OPEN PLAY

It Was a Surprise to 'Varsity, Who Had Counted Upon Victory—Other Games.

At last definite action has been taken as a result of the brutality that the Ottawa city team has displayed more than once this season. This afternoon the governors of McGill met and it is understood that they have prohibited McGill from playing at Ottawa next Saturday.

This is a new and startling turn that the championship fight has taken and what effect it will have on the result remains to be seen.

The governors of McGill are determined to see that the game is kept clean and the result of the brutality displayed by the Ottawa teams on Saturday is that McGill will stay at home next Saturday.

What a pretty muddle our football is in to be sure.

MONTREAL VS. McGILL.

The largest and most enthusiastic crowd of people that ever gathered around McGill University campus, were treated to one of the finest football matches on Saturday afternoon that has even been played in the city. Every seat was occupied and there was not a foot of vacant space surrounding the field upon which the thirty young men struggled for supremacy. The clouds had parted and Old Sol shone through the leafless trees and did his best to atone for the thoughtlessness of Jupiter Pluvius who had turned loose the flood gates of heaven in the morning and made it look decidedly unfavorable for a football game in the afternoon. Encouraged by the more respectable turn of the weather an immense number of enthusiasts turned out, and continuous cheers bespoke their thorough enjoyment of the game.

It was a great game. Montreal won, to the surprise of all but their most enthusiastic adherents. They won the game by good honest work, and too much credit cannot be given them for doing so. They were handicapped for three-quarters of the playing time by playing one man short—he was ruled off for foul work—but in spite of it played a game that won for them a brilliant victory, and for McGill a defeat that was as meritorious as most victories.

As is already stated McGill expected to win, and why they did not do so they cannot yet figure out. It was simply a case of being defeated by a team that played a little better game, and that seems to be all there is about it. The ground was slippery, but each team suffered by it, several fumbles being owing to a slip of the foot when the play was in a particularly wet spot. That this had an important bearing on the match is undoubtedly true, but it had no effect on the result. The back divisions of both teams played magnificently, and the scrimmages were about even, McGill having a little advantage, while their trio was kept together, but when Bond and Howard were off, Montreal was a little the stronger. Shirley Davidson proved a stronger quarter than Jack, but both played splendid games. Davidson bucked the line more successfully. The 'Varsity wings were stronger than Montreal's, protecting Davidson better than the others did Jack. The victory, therefore, seemed to be owing to Montreal's superior scrimmage work in the second half when the two McGill men who had no practice in their positions, were not able to withstand the strength of the Montreal men. It appeared, too, that the "poor luck" that always attaches to McGill when they play against Montreal was again in evidence. Their last try was due to Grace's mistake in thinking he was behind the dead-ball line—which had been moved back some five yards farther than it had been before—and allowing the ball to be knocked out of his hand for a try when he could easily have rouged. In the last few minutes, when they had the ball almost on Montreal's goal line, McGill might have scored, had their men kept farther apart. They were bunched and could scarcely pass one another, let alone their opponents.

McGill lost ground by the wings being too fast, frequently getting off-side, for which they were penalized. They followed up well, the backs punting well and giving them opportunity to display their speed. It was a splendid game from a spectator's standpoint, there being any amount of open play, brilliant runs, long and clever punts and sharp tackling. Both forward lines felt that they could rely on their halves, and did not fall back to protect them. This was the cause of the quick tackling, and invariably the wings had to give their opponents the benefit of the five-yard rule. There were no long and tiresome scrimmages.

The game was not rough, as the list of casualities might lead one to believe. The only exhibition of intentional rough work was nipped in the bud by the referee, and that was the end of it. Campbell Howard met with an unfortunate accident, but it was in the general mix up, and the particular part of the head upon which he was struck was already suffering from a knock received some weeks ago. Bond did not get his shoulder bone broken as was thought to be the case. The Montreal men that were injured were not seriously hurt. Despite this recital of accidents, there was nothing repulsive in the game, and if it was always played with the same exhibition of good feeling on both sides it would be better for all concerned.

Both teams were strong all along the line. For the victors Hamilton played a steady game. The three halves did some clever passing, profitable punting and useful running. Jack at quarter never played better. He secured the ball sharply and passed accurately, and at times bucked the line successfully. Herbert Molson was sure in catching Jack's passes, punted well when he should, and made daring runs when they were in order. Grace, McGill's full back, was reliable, and filled his position well. The three halves did splendid work, showing great speed and tackling abilities, while their punting gained much for their team. Davidson was a marvel at quarter. Quick as a flash in securing the ball when it was heeled out, sharp in deciding whether to pass it back or buck the line, unerring in his ability to collar a punt or free kick, and wise in the management of his team, he was a tower of strength to his alma mater, and proof positive of the statement that good material is often done up in small parcels. The wings, "especially Billy Moore," protected him well, and could not be improved upon. Tobin tackled well, and Turner and Duffy followed up perfectly. Turner rarely showed up to such good advantage, and his run with Duffy of not much less than a hundred yards, was the most sensational play of the day. If Duffy had been a little farther from Turner when the latter passed the ball, he might have got over for a try. Had such a thing happened the collegians would have been yelling yet, as it would have gone down in football annals as the most sensational play that Montreal has ever seen. Ogilvie, who has been putting up a good game on the second team all year, was King's substitute when the latter replaced Bond in the scrimmage, and played so well that he will probably become a fixture on the team.

In fact every man on either team played well. Montreal is to be congratulated upon its magnificent victory, and McGill upon its brilliant fight.

The result of the game gives Montreal the series by four points. They were three up on Saturday—11 to 8—and had one to the good as a result of the first meeting of the two teams.

Mr. D'Arcy Martin, of Hamilton, made a most acceptable referee. True, his decision in putting Meek off for the whole game was considered harsh, but it showed his determination to keep the game perfectly clean. It was clean and his prompt action in the Meek case was the chief reason for it. Mr. W. H. Bunting, of Toronto, was none the less acceptable as an umpire; he missed but little, and gave general satisfaction.

The ball got under way at 2.25, which is a record for Montreal. A wind, sometimes strong and sometimes not, blew from the north-west to south-east corner of the campus, and McGill getting the toss, decided to kick with it.

The teams lined up as follows:

Montreal.	Position.	McGill.
Hamilton	Back	A. Grace
Southam	Half Backs	Gillies
Savage	"	Molson
Molson	"	Sutherland
Jack	Quarter Back	Davidson
Poff	Scrimmage	Howard
Meek	"	Bond
Baptist	"	Ross
Dr. J. Barclay	Left Wing	King
Irvine	"	Robertson
Murphy	"	Tobin
Evans	Right Wing	Moore
Lash	"	Hill
Massey	"	Turner
N. Barclay	"	Duffy

Referee, Darcy Martin, Hamilton; umpire, W. H. Bunting, Toronto; touch judges, Dr. H. Yates and G. Mason, timekeepers, A. J. Whitham and N. Rankin. Goal judges, H. Schwartz and R. Macdougall.

The Play.

McGill opened strong by getting the ball behind Montreal's 25 line in the first two minutes. From a scrim McGill got the first free kick but the ball went only a little way and was punted to touch on the 25 line. Montreal gained along the touch line. Bond was slightly injured and took his five minutes. Montreal gained 50 yards on a punt by H. Molson. McGill scrimmaged the ball back and a McGill free kick helped it along. Somebody pulled the lace from Jack Ross' jacket and the play had to stop. McGill did not hold its wings. Montreal got a free kick which was returned by Shirley Davidson. Sutherland made a good run to touch. Savage punted behind and Montreal made a touch, so everyone thought, but the ball was taken back to scrim and Montreal was given a free kick soon after and the ball was magnificently returned by Davidson from behind the line to near the centre. From a long dribble in which the muddy field fooled the Collegians, Massey made a touch for Montreal.

Montreal, 4; McGill, 0.

A Montreal free kick after the kick off gave Davidson a chance for a great punt and he took it, the ball going behind from centre. Hamilton atempted to run out with it, but he was pushed back and Turner made a fine try which Molson very nearly converted.

Montreal, 4; McGill, 4.

Montreal worked the ball down but a long high punt brought it back to centre and a little later a free kick by Montreal was splendidly backed by Howard. Montreal gained by a fine triple play. Jack, Montreal's quarter, punched somebody and was put off for a little while. Davidson returned another free kick to touch. Montreal worked the ball across the field and gained in the scrims. The ball was near McGill's goal line for some time until Kenny Molson made a great run of 40 yards. McGill's scrim did better and the wings were accountable for a good gain. The Montreal Molson got the ball from a scrim, ran and passed to Murphy who was well tackled by Gillies. From a scrim Montreal got a kick by Southam marking, but McGill gained by a long dribble. The play was hard and fast. The chief movements for a while were: McGill free kick, but gained very little, College scrim made a big gain, Davidson's fine pass out to Molson who punted well, the ball was brought back for off side, McGill free kick. H. Molson muffed and play was behind Montreal's 25 line. Meek was not so meek as his name implied and was put off. Davidson punted for a touch in goal.

McGill, 5; Montreal, 4.

A series of loose scrimmages. Davidson repeatedly falling on the ball, finally passing to Gillies, Gillies forced into touch across field gaining some five yards. Molson secures well from quarter, passing to Gillies when tackled. Gillies punting well up, putting the ball in touch. Free kick for Montreal, for a punt out of scrimmage. Gillis doing remarkably fast work. Savage to Gillies, and punted well again to Savage. Gillies again punts into touch from McGill's territory. When put in play Southam secures ball and punts up the field, putting ball in touch. Montreal's free kick returned to touch by Molson. McGill gains on touch line. Irvine and Austin took the ball across the field but did not gain much. Irvine of Montreal and Bond, of McGill, both got hurt in the same scrim and James and Ogilvie took their respective places. McGill was working a big lead when half-time was called.

Second Half.

McGill kept possession of the ball pretty well after the kick off. Each side got a free kick. Gillies passed to Sutherland and there was a good gain and it was followed up by a Montreal triple play. Davidson did some clever passing, from scrim and Molson punted well. From such a play the ball went behind and in attempting to get out with it Hamilton had to make a safety touch.

McGill, 7; Montreal, 4.

A free kick and long dribble gained a great deal of ground for Montreal but one of Molson's runs relieved the pressure. McGill got a couple of free kicks and from the second Ogilvie bucked the line to good advantage. Gillies made a fine run and punt, but the ball was brought back. Savage was well tackled by Tobin, Gillies made a magnificent winding run. McGill got a free kick from the 25 line and K. Molson kicked it for a touch in goal.

McGill, 8; Montreal 4.

Montrael gained but by magnificent football for which Davidson Gillies and Molson were chiefly responsible, McGill gained. There were any amount of scrims and the play was very close. McGill was the stronger in the scrim and Turner did well. Savage punted to McGill's goal line and Grace returned to touch. Murphy kicked a touch in goal.

McGill, 8; Montreal, 5.

Molson punted to Montreal's goal line and Hamilton returned splendidly, the ball going into touch at the right place, Shirley got through for a good gain and a moment later made a fine run. McGill punted behind and Davidson marked Hamilton's return. Savage got the ball out from behind and Montreal worked it to centre. Davidson continued to buck the line. Montreal gained by a punt but McGill pushed it back to the 25 line where McGill got a free kick but on account of the wind nothing was gained. H. Molson tore through the scrim and nearly got over. There was a scrim near the goal line. It was a stubborn fight and very exciting. Molson at last passed to Savage who reached centre. McGill was off side and the free kick for Montreal was muffed by Molson, who to save himself had to make a rouge.

McGill, 8; Montreal, 6.

A moment later Montreal secured a touch in goal, kicked by Southam.

McGill, 8; Montreal 7.

Montreal still had the ball until the most sensational play of the day took place. Turner secured the ball and ran nearly the full length of the field; he passed to Duffy who almost got over. McGill gained in the scrim until Montreal got a free kick, which with a couple of scrims took the ball to centre where McGill had a free kick. In getting after the ball Barclay was injured, Montreal gained along the last touch line until Grace marked a hard flying kick and kicked the ball to touch. Campbell Howard was injured and had to be carried off. The ball was rushed by Montreal to near the McGill line. A free kick helped the Collegians but a Montreal punt put it behind. Grace did not seize the opportunity to rouge and Murphy knocked the ball from his hands, and made a try which was not converted.

Montreal, 11; McGill, 8.

With very few minutes to play and the excitement at fever heat, long punts were exchanged. Davidson punted to H. Molson who muffed and the ball went to touch near Montreal's line. It was rapidly becoming dark. There was any amount of scrims and McGill gained by inches. Nearer and nearer the mass of players got to the fateful line while the excitement of the spectators, who were straining their eyes to catch the fine points of the play in the gloaming, knew no bounds. A try and its conversion would give McGill the match and series; it looked as if they would get it and the supporters of the Collegians yelled themselves hoarse in lending encouragement to their warriors when it was most badly needed. Montreal had the ball in its possession most of the time and McGill worked like trojans to get possession of it but Montreal's defense work was magnificent. At last, however, the 'Varsity boys got the pigskin and Shirley Davidson commenced bucking the line. But Montreal's full strength was concentrated upon seeing that he did not get through and he did not. Then he passed to Molson but the pass was partly blocked and Kenny could not get possesion of the ball which was dribbled out and in a few seconds time was called. So ended one of the finest football matches ever played in the city.

SUMMARY.

Montreal.		McGill.	
2 tries	8	1 try	4
2 touches in goal	2	2 touches in goal	2
1 rouge	1	1 held in goal	2
	11		8

FREE KICKS.

Both Bond and Howard showed great pluck when they were hurt, the former playing for some time with a very sore shoulder, and the latter staggering to his feet and taking his place in the line just as he fell insensible to the ground.

Would it not have been safer for Montreal to have rouged in those closing few minutes when it looked as if McGill would get across? A rouge would have been one point to save probably six, and it would have taken the ball out of danger.

Wonder if we have any referees down here and if it will always be necessary to send west for them?

The Herald's bulletin of the Ottawa game, and cards giving all the results up to date, were greatly appreciated.

Montrealers celebrated in right royal style on Saturday, and well they might.

It was a muddy aggregation of heroes that left the field when time was called.

There was one thing about the game; no old crock-kneed football crank went away grumbling about not getting his money's worth of excitement.

It might have been anybody's game until ten minutes before time, when McGill's big forward was disabled and carried off the field.

"Oh, you horrid brute," said a certain violet-eyed girl in the stand, when a huge Montrealer mistook Davidson's head for a garden spade, and casually gouged it down in the soft mud.

Montreal's quarter-back can pass out a ball like greased lightning.

The ground was wet and slippery. We have seen games where there were fewer rrors, and games where there were more. But not many.

For a while in the second half, Gillies seemed to monopolize things.

A beautiful run by Moore brought the ball from dangerous proximity to McGill's goal-line.

During the last ten minutes of play the umpire backed away and whistled, "In the Gloaming." It was too dark to see off-sides.

Half-time came at a bad time for McGill. They had the ball within four yards of Montreal's goal-line.

Montreal did some effective dribbling.

McGill's half-backs did not settle down to work until the second half. Molson covered himself with mud and glory.

The Herald had a G.N.W. wire and bulletin board on the grounds, giving, from time to time, the score of the Ottawa game.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MUDDLE.

The officials of the Quebec Rugby Union may well ask themselves, where are we at? He is a remarkable man who can work out exactly just how the different teams stand. McGill has won one round, Montreal has won one round, Ottawa City has games to be played over with Montreal, and Ottawa College; each team has defeated each other team, and, altogether, there is a mix-up, in comparison with which a Chinese puzzle is pleasant and easy diversion. If the two matches yet to be played had been disposed of, it might have been possible for some brilliant expert to figure out how the different teams stand, but as it is now, it is just about impossible to find out just where we are at. The chances of the different teams are something like this:—If Montreal defeats Ottawa City, over whom they now have a lead of 14 points, and defeats Ottawa College who is 29 points up on them, they will win the championship; if McGill defeats Ottawa College and City, and either College or City defeats Montreal, McGill and Montreal will tie; if Ottawa College defeats the City and Montreal, it will tie with McGill and Montreal, providing the second "if" occurs; if the City defeats Montreal, College and McGill, they will win the championship; and, if—if—if every player would drop dead, the whole difficulty would be settled without difficulty. With the remaining games it is possible to have a dozen different situations in the standing, and we are now as far from guessing at the championship as we were before the clubs organized. Each team could win it. The Ontario people like our system because it keeps the good teams in till the last. It certainly does, and now shows good signs of keeping all of them in until about next Easter. It is a very pretty system on paper, but when backed up by a union that would not take decisive steps when matters of importance came before it, it does not work out worth a cent.

The Union is to blame for the present muddle. It should have allowed Montreal the first game called on account of darkness and given the referee power to call a game when he saw fit. Had this been done we might now have some sneaking idea that one of the teams was a little ahead of the others, and that the end was in sight. The system seems to be bad, and the Union has added to the difficulty by blundering.

The action the Union will take on the communication of the referee in Saturday's Ottawa match, who will report both teams for brutal work, is another interesting feature of the championship race, but in considering what to do with the offenders, the Union must not take into consideration what effect it would have on the championship, and no good can be accomplished by discussing it here.

Here is a way out of the difficulty. Why not have the two Ottawa teams and the two Montreal teams play off on Saturday next, and the two winners play off for the championship the following Saturday. Some such action must be taken if the championship is to be decided on this side of Christmas, and it cannot be done if the present games ahead of the teams are played out. The plan suggested would be fair to all teams, and its consummation could be brought about by the four teams notifying the Union of their willingness to have the change made. This plan is submitted to the earnest consideration of those who have to grapple with the situation and who have had no better plan offered to them.

At all events, something must be done, as it is out of the question to play out all the games, and it is doubtful if the results, if they were played, would not leave the four teams tied for the championship. Our way of scoring is a good imitation of perpetual motion.

AN UNCALLED-FOR ATTACK.

The Sunday Sun of yesterday, in reporting the Montreal-McGill game, made a most uncalled-for remark about John Ross, of the McGill team, having an altercation with Chas. Meek, for which the latter was ruled off. It attributed to Mr. Ross, as far as common decency would allow it to go, some vile expletives which caused Mr. Meek to lose his temper. Mr. Ross was in no way connected with the fracas, and had nothing more to do with it than did the man that wrote the article, neither did the McGill man who was in the scrap, use the remark that was so unkindly and unjustly credited to Mr. Ross.

CAMPBELL HOWARD'S CONDITION.

Alarming reports have been circulated about the condition of Campbell Howard. To the Herald, Dr. C. J. Martin, who is attending him, stated at noon to-day that Mr. Howard had a slight concussion but was doing very nicely now. His condition is entirely satisfactory.

THOSE TIGERS LOST.

Hamilton, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—The football game with Osgoode Hall on Saturday went the wrong way for the home team, Osgoode winning from the Tigers by six to two, in a game in which the visitors had things pretty much their own way.

Hamilton (2)—Glassco, back; Burke, Dumoulin, Wyhe, halves; Fox, quarter; Freeborn, Irvine, Melligan, scrimmage; McCarthy, Telford, Martin, McAuliffe, Marshall, Dewar, Kilvert, wings.

Osgoode Hall (6)—Strathy, back; C. Kingstone, McLellan, Towers, halves; McMurrich, quarter; Duggan, Wilson, Mitchell, scrimmage; Jellett, Tudhope, Parmenter, Flood, H. Kingstone, Syer, Wadsworth, wings.

Referee—R. G. Fitzgibbon, secretary O.R.F.U.

Umpire—A. B. Ford, president O.R.F.U.

Summary:—First half—Osgoode Hall, nothing. Hamilton—Rouge, touch-in-goal; total, 2. Second half:—Osgoode Hall—Rouge, touch-in-goal (3), penalty goal, Parmenter; total, 6.

The Osgoode scrimmage did wonderful work, and the visitors' wings rushed the Tigers pretty much as they liked. Osgoode's halves are only moderate, while the Tigers' work in this division was poor. Both full backs played an excellent game and saved many scores. The Tigers were badly rattled in the second half, and played without any head or direction. Never was a visiting team shown such treatment as the Osgoode Hall players experienced subsequent to the game. Over 200 hoodlums assailed them with stones, mud and other missiles as they were driving away in the 'bus, and although nobody was seriously hurt, there were several narrow escapes.

ON OTHER GRIDIRONS.

Amherst, Mass., Nov. 6.—The fifteen hundred people who saw the Amherst-Williams game on Pratt Field to-day, the first of the season of the Triangular League, were treated to a fine exhibition of football, but with few exceptions were dissatisfied with the result. What was manifestly Amherst's game by superior playing, resulted in a tie through a decision of the referee, which has put the game under protest. The last two minutes of the game were played by moonlight, and to a great degree explains the referee's decision. The score stood, Amherst, 6; Williams, 6.

Petrolea, Ont., Nov. 6.—In the Junior Rugby final here to-day, 'Varsity III. won the championship by defeating the home team in a close contested match, by 9 to 5. The score at half-time was 1 to 1.

St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 6.—For the first time in its history, Ridley College succeeded in defeating its old opponent Upper Canada College, at Rugby to-day. The teams were equal in weight. The scientific play of Ridley won the day by a score of 13 to 10.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Pennsylvania Freshmen were snowed under on Soldiers' Field to-day, where they were defeated by the Harvard Freshmen eleven, 52 to 0. It was a complete walk-over for the home players, who were not only fifteen pounds heavier, man for man, but also excelled in team work. The Red and Blue visitors saw the hopelessness of the game from the beginning, and put little heart into the play.

Guelph, Ont., Nov. 6.—A Rugby football match was played here this afternoon between Brampton and Guelph. Both teams put up a good game, but Guelph team is badly in need of practice. The game resulted, Brampton, 11; Guelph, 4.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6.—The University of Pennsylvania Football Eleven this afternoon defeated the Carlisle Indians by the score of 20 to 10. The Indians kicked two goals from the field in the first half, while the Red and Blue scored two touchdowns from the two goals resulted. In the second half, however, the Indians did not get within thirty-five yards of Pennsylvania's goal except on kicks and then Pennsylvania would rush the ball down the field. Princeton had scored eighteen points against the Indians without having her line crossed, while Yale's score was 24 to 9 for the Redmen. The Red and Blue hoped to top both scores, notwithstanding that Coach Bull said the Red Men were in fine fettle.

A friendly game of football was played between the Abingdon and St. John's Schools on Saturday, the result being 37 points to 6 in favor of Abingdon. In the first half Abingdon got 24 points together, while St. John's made 6, from a try and two touches in goal. In the second half Abingdon scored 13 more, while the school failed to count. Messrs. Stennson and Ogilvie were the officials.

PETERBORO' DEFEATS T.A.C.-LORNES

Peterboro', Ont., Nov. 6.—The Rugby football match played here to-day between Peterboro' and T.A.C.-Lornes, Toronto, resulted in favor of Peterboro' by a score of 11 to 5.

THE WHEEL.

A GREAT RIDER.

F. O. Myers the Canadian Road King, Still Grinding Out His Centuries—His Ambition.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—(Special.)—F. O. Myers, Canadian road king, has passed the 10,000 mile mark and is speeding on towards the 13,000 mile goal which he hopes to reach before this season closes. Some of his achievements are five thousand two hundred miles in forty-six days, from September 12th to October 31st. 1,200 miles in eight days from October 23rd to 31st, four single and four double centuries; 100 miles in five hours and twenty-two minutes, establishing a Canadian road record for that distance. 200 miles, twelve hours and twenty-nine minutes; a world's unpaced record. This week Myers will go after a triple century record, and expects to bring it down under twenty-three hours. It is also his intention to run up against the Canadian twenty-four hour record, expecting to run the mileage up to between 315 and 320 miles. His Toronto rivals for the century prize have dropped out.

PRIMROSES WILL PLAY HOCKEY.

At a committee meeting of the Primrose Bicycle Club held in their club rooms, 514 Dorchester street, it was resolved that the committee call a general meeting of the club for Friday, November 12th, at eight o'clock sharp, in the club rooms, for the purpose of electing officers for the Hockey Club to be formed in connection with this club. A very large attendance is expected. By addressing W. A. Corcoran, 514 Dorchester street, all information will by gladly given.

SKATING.

ORGANIZED AT M'GILL.

The Annual General Meeting of the McGill University Skating Club Held.

The annual general meeting of the McGill University Skating Club was held in the "Old Library," in the Arts Building, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of adopting a constitution, reception of the secretary's and treasurer's reports, and election of the committee for the ensuing year.

The president of the club, Mr. Porter, was in the chair. After the meeting had been called to order, the constitution was read and adopted, article by article, by the club.

Then followed the secretary's report. There had been a very successful season, the rink having been open from the 23rd of December to the 13th of March, and the membership had been fairly good. In closing he made some suggestions to the new committee based on the retiring committee's experience.

The treasurer's report was then read. The rink had been open thirteen weeks. The total expenditure had been $411, of which $256 was paid for clearing the ice. The total income had been $412, of which $362 was realized from the sale of tickets. While the books were being audited the committee for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Science—Messrs. Angus Davis, Walter W. Colpitts and Harry Archibald.

Medicine—Messrs. John Todd, Stewart Ross and — Hutchison.

Arts—Messrs. Robert A. Paterson, Frank S. Patch and Ernest Shepherd.

Law—Messrs. Reg. H. Rodgers and Murph. Robertson.

Veterinary Science—Messrs. W. B. Wallis and R. Burke.

After some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

OTTAWA CITY AND COLLEGE PLAY A DRAW.

There Was More Brutality Than First-Class Playing.

When Each Side Had 8 Points Game Was Called.

DARKNESS TOOK A HAND.

Referee and Umpire Assaulted by the Players.

BOTH TEAMS WERE REPORTED.

Hamilton Tigers Downed by Osgoode—Games Across the Line and on Many Gridirons.

Ottawa, November 7.—Whether College or Ottawa has the better football team is a question yet to be decided. Three weeks ago on the College campus Ottawa won from the Collegians by 5 to 4. Yesterday the Ottawa gridiron was the scene of strife and after a battle which was sensational, disgraceful and unbecoming two crack teams, the result was a draw. The score to the credit of each team was 8 points, and it explains better than words what a stubbornly contested battle it was.

For unnecessary roughness and deliberate brutality it eclipsed anything of the kind ever witnessed on an Ottawa field. The bad feeling started from the first kick off, and manifested itself till the darkness put an end to the onslaught, when there were still 7½ minutes to play. That the game could not be finished was perhaps the most unsatisfactory incident of the day. A result one way or the other would have pleased the admirers of both teams. Still there was no other alternative for the referee but to call the teams from the field. In the darkness more brutality than ever might have been indulged in and there was every probability that the slaughter among the opposing factions would have been general.

Evidence of the bitterness cropped up within a minute after play started. After the initial scrimmage Smith passed the leather nicely to Gleeson. In a twinkling the College wings were scattered right and left. It was an exciting moment as the 3,000 spectators watched Smellie's progress through the line towards Gleeson. He swung desperately into the big good-natured captain, after the ball had been punted back towards the Ottawa line. His display of viciousness was there and then apparent. Both arms were directed at Gleeson, but the latter escaped with nothing more than a jolt that almost turned him over. This started the nasty work and forever afterwards it was a conspicuous though disagreeable feature of a battle that will remain memorable in the annals of football in Canada.

The pace from then was terrific. There was a fierce assault every time the teams came together, and at times the gladiators of both sides were left stretched out silent and motionless on the sod like so many logs thrown shoreward in a strom. Delay after delay came from the many successive injuries, but with grim determination and grit, player after player, with only two exceptions struggled pluckily and faithfully back into the game.

On account of the many hair raising encounters there was little brilliancy displayed. At the commencement Ottawa showed splendid organization of forces in the rush line which enabled them to score two touch-downs. They earned the points honorably and by the adoption of new tactics in the scrimmage which were a surprise both to their opponents and the spectators. The points were obtained by a peculiar screw-like formation of which Kennedy was the head. Tandem-like he and Buckam faced through the College line followed by hard pushing comrades who were out in double column shoving them along. The play worked successfully on three different occasions. By it Ottawa made their only scores.

But College were equal to the task before them and by a compact interference they repulsed the city men's fierce attacks more strongly than ever and perhaps played stronger than they ever knew how. They knocked the tandem rushes to pieces and began piling up points that bode ill for their opponents.

Ottawa's success in the first few minutes, against the wind was as short lived as it was remarkable. They had secured 8 while College was getting two, and even then it did appear as if their progress would not be stayed. College then defended their territory as it was never defended before. Clancy made himself heard on all sides. He put more life into the scrimmage, and had College men squirming in all shapes for possession of the ball. This with Gleeson and Murphy's good kicking behind the line aided materially in not only securing points but keeping the Collage goal line continuously out of jeopardy.

McGuckin was the first man carried off the field.

He was in the game scarcely two minutes. Obtaining the ball from Gleeson he started for a run and had covered 40 yards, reaching Ottawa's 25 yard line where he was cleverly tackled by McGee. In the melee which followed he was kicked near the temple, a large wound, from which blood copiously flowed down his face was the outcome of the crush. He could not continue the game and Charlie McGee replaced him.

Billy Powers who went into the struggle with a sore leg, had to retire also as he met with another bad wrench. He was carried from the field.

Other little trivialties from a football point of view was a complete knock down which McCreadie gave Smellie. It was a stinging right hand punch in the face which made blood fly—like water through a sprinkling can. McCreadie was retired for 15 minutes for his display of temper. Towards the end of the play Clancy was rendered hors de combat for a few minutes and then Gleeson had his nose broken after coming in contact with Pulford's fists. He managed to continue to the end. Another and more startling event was Walters' attack on the referee and umpire. He was ruled off for an alleged foul and struck the referee. Before leaving the field he hit the umpire in the face and also attempted to kick him. He was then put out of the game and the entire Ottawa team had to suffer, for they had to play short a man for 20 minutes in the second half. With Walters on there was, perhapse, just a a possibility for Ottawa to secre. In any event Ottawa might have prevented College from getting the only solitary point made in the second half.

Under all the strange and unexpected circumstances, it can be said to the credit of College, that victory was theirs had darkness not interrupted their progress to the Ottawa goal line. With clenched teeth and fierce faces they hurled themselves upon their foes. Once started on the struggle for supremacy they were not to be stayed. From centre they rushed Ottawa's game men back. Now and then there would be an awful crash and swaying of fighting men on the line. Then the human mass fell in a heap, all fighting desperately for the ball. From both sides the men plunged headlong to the ground for possession, and it was right in such desperate work that College showed superiority. Her stalwarts were fortunate in getting the pigskin oftener than the opposing men, and therein lay the secret of their after successes which all but brought the garnet and grey victory.

From thousands of voices now came the appealing cry of "Ottawa, Ottawa; hold them, Ottawa." A wild shout went up several times when Smellie succeeded in getting the ball out to Powers or McGee. College wings made no mistakes, however, and watched the progress of Smellie's long throws, and rushed through the Ottawa ends so quickly that Ottawa invariably lost valuable ground by them. Powers and McGee were both dropped the moment the ball reached them, much to the credit of Sparrow and Ross. Even Gleeson and Eddie Murphy made their way into Ottawa's back division at critical moments, and prevented Powers from accomplishing the brilliant long runs for which he is famous.

The second half was nearing a close when College put renewed life into the battle. Defeat to them looked inevitable, until the real and serious situation of the campaign was considered by Clancy, Boucher, Ross and McCreadie. This little council of war was held while Gleeson's fractured nose was being attended to. When hostilities resumed, they put their heads down and went in to do or die. They were ready to break their necks, and the Ottawa's were equally as anxious to spare any part of their anatomy to achieve the same honors which College were after. Ottawa with a man short were under a disadvantage, and College realized this, and so put forth a dying effort in the few moments that remained. In every succeeding rush, in every succeeding scrimmage, College brought the ball towards the Ottawa line. The crowd was breathless. Nearer and nearer it went, and finally Gleeson punted it high and out of reach of even the Ottawa backs. A rouge was added for College and the score tied.

Kennedy and Rayside were now working like tigers, and Smellie worked like a pile driver as he bucked the line for gains. Ottawa's line found College scrimmage impregnable at this stage of the struggle.

Three or four bitter attacks were made, but College resisted, and subsequently the ball was passed to Eddie Murphy, who ran twenty yards through the twilight and almost got to the Ottawa line. Another scrimmage would have settled Ottawa now, for in the least, a rouge could have been counted. The referee played the most important part in the game just at this crisis, and called the teams from the field, declaring the match a draw.

The decision was received with groans by College players and sympathizers. To the Ottawas it was anything but a bitter pill.

The match throughout was the hardest played in years. It was almost continuously scrimmage. In which honors were about even. At the start Ottawa showed more strength, and her wing men had a shade the best of the battle. College picked up at the end and easily held her own. College played more of an open game than their opponents, but after all there was so little of it, that the entire struggle was practically speaking, a line-bucking one.

The teams were:—

College.	Positions.	Ottawa.
P. Murphy	Back	Wilson
E. Murphy	Halves	Powers
Gleeson	"	Smellie
McGuckin and McGee	"	F. McGee
Smith	Quarters	Kenny
Boucher	Scrimmage	Buckam
Clancy	"	Kennedy
McCreadie	"	Bradley
Sparrow	Wings	Rayside
Lafleur	"	Pulford
O'Gara	"	Powers
O'Brien	"	Cameron
McGee	"	McGivern
Ross	"	James
Leveque	"	Walters

Referee—F. A. Crathern, Montreal.

Umpire—F. Caines, Montreal.

In the first half College had the wind and made two rouges within six minutes. Then Ottawa scored two touch-downs, none of which Smellie converted. Kenny and Kennedy got the ball over. Ottawa kept College on the defensive for some minutes afterwards, but good punting by Gleeson and fast wing play kept Ottawa guessing. Within a few minutes of the half, College added two more rouges and two helds-in goals, making the score 8 to 7 for the half.

College added a rouge in the second half. Their line was only threatened twice, but at no time had Ottawa a chance to score, even when they had a big advantage, when Sparrow and McCreadie were ruled off. The referee had the hardest task of his life, but gave good satisfaction. Rules governing off-sides were not strictly enforced, and only three free kicks were allowed in the entire match.

A TREMENDOUS SCORE

Toronto, Ont. Nov. 6.—Varsity II. now hold the intermediate cup. They defeated London in the final game on the campus this afternoon by 64 to 5. The score at half time was 19 to 1. This game not only gives them the championship but the record for the largest score made this year. The game was very one-sided, but was an interesting game to watch as the home team put up as pretty football as was ever seen in Toronto. The work of the wings and scrimmage was good, and the combination of the halves was perfect. The Forest City players were never in it at any stage of the game, and Varsity scored as they pleased, in fact, their opponents were bewildered by the brilliant play of the halves, and on two occasions, stood and watched them go over the line. London was without Reid and Stringer, while Woodworth, who had been playing with St. Catherines at quarter, and "Chicky" McCrae, the old Queen's star at half. Varsity played the team they have been playing all season. The game was fairly free from rough playing, although Ferris and Stoddardt were ruled off in the first half, while Ransford had two ribs broken, and had to give up, Spence going off Varsity's team to even up. Foreman, Varsity's quarter, was kicked in the knee by McCrae and went off, being replaced by Waldie from back, Waldies place being taken by Ball.

Referee, J. M. Mowatt; Umpire, W. Ormiston.

THESE TIGERS WIN.

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 6.—La Fayette went down to an overwhelming defeat this afternoon and the invincible Tigers added another victory to their already long list by rolling up 57 points to nothing for the visitors. Seven thousand spectators witnessed the one-sided contest, which, notwithstanding the size of the score was intensely interesting and exciting. La Fayette has one fact to console her. It was not the poor playing but the superb all-round work of Prnicton that caused her defeat. No team on the gridiron to-day could have made an impression on that stonewall line or resisted the onslaughts of the interference which aided every back in his ground gaining. The team worked like a well oiled machine and every part was lubricated up to perfection. Booth played a fast game at centre and Hillebrand, Cochran, Reiter, Bair and Bannar were stars in themselves. La Fayette tried the complicated guards back and end plays, but in nearly every instance their interference was crushed and smashed, and the runners nailed without an inch of gain. The only run of any importance made by La Fayette was when Walbridge took the pigskin on a double pass and circled the end for thirty yards.

On the other hand the Tigers' back went through La Fayette's line at will and Wheeler once broke through the La Fayette centre for eighteen yards. Rinehart played a wonderful game and frequently went through crowds and was down the field as soon as the ends. Otherwise La Fayette was out-played and out-classed.

CHICAGO GOT OVER THE LINE.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 6.—In the last exhibition game of the season of 1897, the Yale 'Varsity football eleven this afternoon defeated the team representing the Chicago Athletic Club by the score of 16 to 6. The scoring was all done in the first half and with something of a rush. The second half was uninteresting, owing to a change of Yale's tactics from fierce aggressiveness to careful defense. Good kicking was a difficult art because of a spanking northwest wind, which favored the Chicago men in the first half and Yale in the second half.

The game was marked by two striking features, the remarkable playing of Draper, of Chicago, the famous former William's half-back and the wonderful improvement in the Yale team. Draper was a tower of strength to the Chicago team and to him is due the credit of the Western only score. Yale's offensive play was sharp, rapid and telling, and her defensive tactics, while weaker than in former years, indicated an improvement which opens out interesting possibilities in connection with the great game with Harvard next Saturday and the contest with Princeton November 20. Throughout Yale played straight football, using no intricate formations and resorting to nothing but line bucking and end circling plays.

LOOKS GOOD FOR CORNELL.

Ithica, N.Y., Nov. 6.—Cornell easily defeated Pennsylvania State College to-day by the largest score the Cornells have rolled up this year, 45 to 0. This is larger than University of Pennsylvania's, Princeton's or La Fayette's total against this eleven. Although the Cornellians were out of condition and their line weakened by the absence of McLaughlin and Reed, they played all around their opponents, outwitting them by double passing, and gaining at will through the tackles and around the ends. Young did well for Cornell to-day, kicking one goal from the field and four from touchdowns. Sleicher, who was tried at full back, gave excellent satisfaction. Perkins went in at the second half, fumbled three times and mixed up things on fumbles.

In the second half the State College put Atherton, their coach, on at full back, and he did some fine punting. Cornell will hold a hard practice all next week in preparation for Williams on November 30.

ANOTHER BIG SCORE.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 6.—In a perfect gale of wind, which carried the ball hither and thither about the gridiron, Lehigh met the Cadets on the field to-day, and the game was absolutely one-sided from the beginning. The strong team sent out by the soldier boys that had held Yale down to a tie score last week, simply ploughed through Lehigh's line for touch-downs when and where they pleased. Lehigh's only touch-down, from which Holderness kicked a goal, was made from a scrimmage that resulted in a general melee. West Point's first touch-down was made by Romeyn after two minutes of play. Chamberlain and Holderness, for Lehigh, played a good game, while on West Point, Waldron's run of sixty-five yards in the second half, and the work of Nesbitt, Craig and Romeyn throughout the game, is worthy of mention. The final score stood 48 to 6.

QUEBEC DEFEATS MONTREAL II.

Quebec, Nov. 6.—The first rugby match of the season was played here to-day on the Q.A.A.A. grounds under unfavorable weather, it having rained all day up till about two o'clock leaving the players a very disagreeable field to play on and a miserable attendance. The Montreal team with their big advantage of 2 points were easily defeated by Quebec by 24 points to 1, leaving Quebec at the end of the game the victors and 11 points ahead of them. The victory is mainly due to their acknowledged strong scrimmage who played a brilliant game throughout. There was no unnecessary roughness throughout the game, thanks to the strict watch kept on both teams by referee Watson. The teams lined up as follows:

Quebec.	Position.	Montreal.
W. Pugh	Full Back	Russell
F. Stocking	Half Backs	Robinson
C. Toffield	"	Savage
W. Henry	"	Wadsworth
Robert	Quarter Back	Haaloway
T. Foote	Scrimmage	Redpath
McGillivray	"	Forbes
Gibson	"	Dunlop
T. Pugh	Wings	Porteous
Watson	"	Fulton
Anderson	"	Henderson
Nilant	"	Duffy
Siefert	"	Beckworth
M. O'Meara	"	Dr. Fortin
S. Miller	"	Williams

See also page 7.

BASEBALL.

WALLA TONKA ALIVE.

The Famous Indian Ball-player Reprieved and Will be Tried Again Next Month.

WALLA TONKA ALIVE.

Kansas City, Mo., November 6.—The prospects are that Walla Tonka, the Choctaw Indian, who gained national notoriety through the fact that his execution for murder was postponed in order that he might play baseball with the team of which he was a member, will never be shot.

He was convicted of murdering his uncle, Lampson Young, a deputy sheriff, and sentenced to be shot on August 6th. That day conflicted with one on which his team was to play ball in Kansas City, and it was arranged through an appeal to the Supreme Council to have the execution stayed.

The Supreme Council re-sentenced Walla Tonka last week to be shot on Saturday, November 6th. All arrangements were made for the execution on that day, but on Tuesday it came to the knowledge of the Choctaw authorities that Walla Tonka's friends had appealed to Chief Isparhecher for a reprieve, and it was decided to carry out the sentence before the reprieve could be granted. Accordingly, it was ordered that Walla be shot Thursday, instead of Saturday. The plan did not work, however, for just before midnight Wednesday a reprieve arrived from Chief Isparhecher, together with an order for a new trial. Tonka will be tried again in December, and will probably be acquitted.

The above will be good reading for the Montreal evening paper that had the report of Walla Tonka's execution well illustrated.

OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The directors of the Montreal Baseball Club are determined to place a good team in the field next season. Mr. George O'Neill, vice-president of the club, left for Philadelphia last evening to confer with the Eastern League magnates, and Manager Dooley hopes to meet Mr. O'Neill in Philadelphia, to discuss ways and means for Montreal securing additional star men for their team. The Montreal management already have in sight several excellent men and there is no reason why this city should not possess a first-class team.

The Philadelphians have prepared a splendid programme for the entertainment of the visiting baseball men. Besides this, several important discussions regarding scoring and rules are to take place.

ATHLETICS.

AND STILL ANOTHER NEW ONE.

The West End Amateur Athletic Association is the latest addition to sporting organizations in this city. This organization was formed Saturday night at a meeting held in Chatham Street Hall. About 125 men inscribed their names on the membership roll. Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, C. H. Dodgson; vice-president, T. H. Spencer; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Burton; assistant-secretary-treasurer, J. R. Walsh; committee of management, W. Caldwell, R. Boon, J. R. Walsh, D. Brown, T. Watt and L. Campbell.

A hockey team in connection with the association will be formed and will be entered in one of the hockey leagues. W. Caldwell, J. R. Walsh and C. H. Dodgson were appointed delegates to the Hockey League. The West End hockey team will no doubt be found well to the front when the season opens, as there are a number of first-class hockey players in the West End. The W.E.A.A.A. committee will meet to-night at Chatham Hall.

TURF AND TRACK.

RACING AT LEXINGTON.

Lexington, Ky., November 6.—Weather clear; track heavy. Summaries: First race, six furlongs—Rollins, 1st; True Light, 2nd; Walderf, 3rd. Time, 1.18.

Second race, 6½ furlongs.—Hampden, 1st; Conan Doyal, 2nd; Provolo, 3rd. Time, 1.25½.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Performance, 1st; Kitty B., 2nd; Sir Edony, 3rd. Time, 1.52.

Fourth race one mile—Belle Bramble, 1st; Letcher, 2nd; Trimuda, 3rd. Time, 1.45½.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Princess Revenue, 1st; Dunster, 2nd; Conceal, 3rd. Time, 58.

LAKESIDE SUMMARIES.

Chicago, November 6.—Lakeside summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—O'Connell, 1st; The Plutocrat, 2nd; Uncas, 3rd. Time 1.14¼.

Second race, 1¼ miles—Sir Dilke, 1st; Cappy, 2nd; Evanasus, 3rd. Time, 2.00½

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Presbyterian, 1st; Bannockburn, 2nd; Alleviate, 3rd. Time, 1.21.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Macy, 1st; Boanerges, 2nd; Banquoi, 3rd. Time, 1.53¾.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Abuse, 1st; Boanerges, 2nd; Lady Callahan, 3rd. Time, 1.01.

Sixth race 1 mile.—Topmast, 1st; The Elector, 2nd; Gaton, 3rd. Time, 1.42.

THE MONTREAL HUNT.

Ile Bizard afforded good sport to the hunt on Saturday. A rattling run of an hour and ten minutes was enjoyed, at the end of which Reynard was marked to ground. The coverts at the east end were drawn first, and near the middle road a fox was found, but after an uninteresting run of twenty minutes he was lost in the dense woods. A mile further on the pack scraped acquaintance with the fox, which gave them such an excellent run two weeks ago. Heading westerly, he made for the old quarries, but was pressed too closely to go to earth, and made for the belt of wood. He twisted and doubled for some time, but the hounds kept close up, and finally ran him down. Mr. J. Watson gained the brush.

"TOD" IS TOO SPORTY.

London, Nov. 8.—"Tod" Sloane, the American jockey, is much criticised for betting. He had £500 on St. Cloud II. for the Cambridgeshire stake, and, as jockeys here are not allowed to bet, the Jockey Club's attention is being called to Sloane's proclivities. It is urged that if he remains here he must be stopped from betting. The Evening News hopes the Jockey Club "won't gloss it over, as it did when it permitted Croker to use the Jockey Club enclosure."

AFTER THE DERBY.

New York, Nov. 8.—The famous racing horse Archduke, which is to be run in the Derby next season, was shipped for London Saturday morning on the American Transport Liner Mobile, as was also the American-bred racing horse Indian Chief. They are consigned to J. S. Curtis, now in England.

Coleman's CELEBRATED SALT
DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD AND FARM
PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED
CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION
CLINTON, ONT. 6

CRICKET.

HEAVY BATTING.

Melbourne, Victoria, November 6.—In the cricket match between Captain Stoddart's English eleven and an eleven representing the colony of Victoria, the latter, at the close of play to-day, had scored 273 runs for six wickets.

ARTIFICIAL RINKS.

"The day of artificial ice rinks in the States is just about over," said Mr. V. Percy Smith, who has just returned from a trip to Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Washington and other cities. "They flourished last season when they were new, but now they are falling flat. In the bright warm weather with which those cities are blessed in winter, skating and other ice sports do not suggest themselves, and now that the newness has worn off, they will not be patronized again. Another disadvantage is that the people are dressed for warm weather, and when they go into a cold rink they invariably catch cold. Not more than one-quarter of the rinks that last season did a big business will be open this season.

"Another thing I noticed was that the big riding academies in connection with the retail bicycle agencies, which have been maintained at a tremendous cost, will be closed, and there won't be more than four or five of them open in New York this year. They cost too much money."

THE AMIR'S BOOK.

It may interest some of your readers to know that a copy of the Amir's book on "Jehad," or Holy War, has reached England. It is a small quarto, rather less than half an inch thick, including the rough, dead gold colored boards in which it is bound, and the sheets appear to have been struck off from engraved plates, and not from type. The execution of the work certainly does some credit to the skill of the artificers employed. The contents will doubtless be carefully examined by competent, impartial authorities, and we may expect to learn in due time whether it is merely a harmless academic treatise, as it has been represented in certain quarters. Meanwhile, I may offer you the following succinct description, taken from an article which appeared in the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette of March 3rd:—

The book is called "Takwim-ud-Din," and was not really written by the Amir himself, but was compiled under his direction by two moulvies. Mir Mahomed Azim Khan, a sergeant major, and Abdul Razzak, from Delhi. The book, which is partly in Persian, partly in Arabic, is divided into three dissertations and a peroration. There is also a preface, in which it is stated that the Amir was one day sitting in one of his palaces, when the idea occurred to him to have a book compiled with the object of inducing people to make holy wars and of preserving and strengthening their religious beliefs. His Highness therefore called the doctors learned in Mohammedan law, and requested them to draw up a number of draft treatises. This was done, and each alim, or doctor, composed a treatise and read it to his Highness, who made various suggestions and alterations. During this process the Amir had occasion to refer to the Koran, and he ordered a Hafiz to be brought, meaning thereby one of those holy men who can repeat the Koran by heart. By mistake, a copy of the "Diwan-i-Hafiz," a popular Persian book, was brought instead, and in the circumstances it appeared to the Amir to be suitable for augury. He therefore opened the volume at random, and lighted on the following passage:—

"The messenger of the morning breeze brought me intelligence last night that the days of my hardships were drawing to a close. When Hafiz resorted to the court of the Almighty God, his triumphant standard reached the heavens."

The Amir was delighted with this. Consulting his watch, he found that it was just half-past twelve, and the call for the Juma, or Friday prayer, at that moment sounded. The state astronomer gave it as his opinion that it was a most auspicious hour at which to implore the blessings of Allah and to convene the alims, and, as it to confirm this augury, it began to rain—an excellent omen, according to Mohammedan belief, for the granting of prayer. The Amir accordingly prayed as follows:—

"O Almighty God, preserve the religion of Thy Prophet from decay to the Day of Judgment, and keep the Afghan from all earthly and heavenly visitations, and direct all the Faithful, especially the Afghans, into the right path—the path which pleases Thee!"

The first dissertation, which follows the preface, explains when the jehad is obligatory, and establishes it by that text in the Koran which says, "Fight with all the idolators as they fight with you." Generally, the jehad is farzi-kifaya—that is, a duty which may be performed by a few individuals as substitutes for the whole community. But, if the Mohammedans are hemmed in on all sides by the infidels, the jehad then ceases to be kifaya, and becomes obligatory on all the Mohammedans. The mujahids, or crusaders, are ordered to fight the infidels, so long as the sedition does not cease, the infidels are not reduced to subjection, and the worship of one true God is not disseminated among them. Very special rewards are promised to the mujahids, including gardens for them in the next world, the expiation of all their sins, except what is due from them to others, and the special favor of God in Paradise. Great rewards are promised to all who assist the mujahids with food, arms, and other necessaries of war, while the martyr who is slain in the jehad enjoys the six following advantages: (1) All his sins are forgiven; (2) he is exempted from punishment in the grave; (3) he is freed from the anxieties of the Judgment Day; (4) he is crowned with the diadem of glory; (5) he is married to seventy black-eyed houris; and (6) the intercession for seventy of his relatives is granted. Those who return alive from the jehad enjoy the same advantages of the martyrs, and even those who leave home for the purposes of jehad and die or are killed otherwise than in battle are counted as martyrs. The remainder of the first dissertation consists mainly of quotations from the Koran, enjoining fortitude in battle and explaining the administration of the Islamic world.

The second dissertation explains that it is obligatory on all Mohammedans to appoint a ruler to be guardian of the faith and protector of the people. This ruler, who must be an adult male Mohammedan, of free condition, and intelligent, has three principal duties—(1) to exterminate renegades, theists, innovators, rebels, traitors, and thieves; (2) to acquire diplomatic qualifications, and to cultivate his intellect and his qualities of bravery and generosity; and (3) to be kind as a guardian to his subjects. The subjects in their turn, besides rendering him general allegiance and loyalty are particularly ordered not to criticise his dress and outward appearance.

The third dissertation comprises a detained refutation of the heterodox tenets of the Wahabis. In the peroration these sectaries are denounced as no better than infidels. Several moulvies append their seals or signatures in the shape of a tree of Afghanistan, and the signature of Abdurrahaman Khan is also added.—(Letter in London Times.)

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.
R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class Investments always on hand.

STOCKS SLUMP ONCE MORE.

Declines Here and in the Wall Street Market.

STREET RY. EARNINGS.

Commercial Cable One of the Weak Stocks Here—Pacific Holds About Steady—Fluctuations.

The bears took another fall out of Wall street stocks this morning, and for a time the general aspect of the market looked pretty sick.

Mainly on the weakness in Wall street the bears hammered the local market.

Stocks here of course did not tumble to the extent that the New York securities did, but they certainly declined as much as conditions warranted. The Wall street market has been described as absurdly sensitive, and that just about fits it, brokers here being at a loss to understand how in the world a $40,000,000 drop could have resulted from the unimportant war talk.

In the local performance Pacific figured the most prominently. The stock, however, held steady, owing largely to the fact that prices in London were fractionally better. Most of the business was on the basis of 80½, with a couple of blocks at 80¾ and 80¾. Commercial Cable was a good point and a half lower at 180, and Montreal Street Railway also sold down from the opening final sales of the morning being made at 227¼.

In the way of bonds there was business in Heat and Light at 85 and Colored Cotton at 95.

A wire to Mr. C. D. Monk from New York said:—"London is a moderate buyer of stocks this morning, but there is only a small margin between prices in both markets, hence arbitrage houses are not doing much business. Advices from London make it clear that there is very little apprehension on the other side of dangerous developments in the Cuban situation at the present time."

Montreal Street Railway earnings last week were good. The figures in detail are as follows:—

	Earnings.	Decrease.	Increase.
Sunday	$2,790.39	.....	$372.91
Saturday	4,042.01	.....	302.87
Friday	3,734.47	.....	311.10
Thursday	3,875.35	.....	403.61
Wednesday	3,657.85	.....	236.25
Tuesday	3,943.73	.....	358.21
Monday	3,517.70	$37.93	.....

MORNING BOARD.

12 shares Bank of Montreal ..... at 240
50 " New Street ..... at 225½
47 " Molsons ..... at 199
23 " Telegraph ..... at 178
5 " Toronto ..... at 232
25 " Street ..... at 228½
325 " Street ..... at 227¼
25 " Gas ..... at 180½
115 " Gas ..... at 180½
180 " Gas ..... at 180½
31 " Halifax ..... at 115
5 " Halifax ..... at 114½
5 " Toronto Railway ..... at 84
75 " Pacific ..... at 80¼
425 " Pacific ..... at 80¼
125 " Pacific ..... at 80¾
25 " Cable ..... at 181½
50 " Cable ..... at 180½
175 " Cable ..... at 180
$3,000 " Heat and Light Bds. ..... at 85
$400 " Colored Cotton ..... at 95
25 " Electric ..... at 141½

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Nov. 8. Ask.	Nov. 8. Bid.	Nov. 5. Ask.	Nov. 5. Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	80¼	80	79½	79¾
D. S. S. A.	4	3	4	3
D. S. S. A. pfd.	8	6	7½	6
Commercial Cable Co., xd.	180½	179½	182½	181
Do. Coupon Bonds	105	101	105	102
Do. Reg. Bonds	105	101		
Montreal Telegraph Co. xd	182	178	180	176½
Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co.	112	107	112	107½
M.S.R.	228	227½	228½	227
M.S.R. Rights, new stock	226	225	226	224
Montreal Gas Co. xd	186½	186	187	186
Bell Telephone Co. xd	177½	172½	177½	172½
Royal Electric Co., xd	142	140	144½	142½
Toronto Street Ry.	83½	83½	83¾	83
Halifax T Co.	115	114	114½	113
Do do Bonds	112	105	112	105
Bank of Montreal	240	230	245	239
Ontario Bank	100	97½	100	99
Bank of Nova Scotia	240	20	240	200
Molsons Bank	200	195	200	195
Bank of Toronto	235	227	232	227
La Banque Jacques-Cartier				
Merchants	187½	184½	187½	184
Merchants' Bk. of Halifax	185	173	185	173
Eastern Townships		150		
Quebec		124		125
Nationale	90	87	90	87
Union		103		103
Commerce	140	137	140	136
Ville Marie	100	84	100	84
Hochelaga	150	148	150	148
Ottawa Bank				
North West Land pfd.	53	50	54	50
Champ. and St. Law. Bonds.				
Montreal Cotton Co. xd	140	134	145	134
Canada Colored Cotton Co.	50	42½	50	42½
St. John Ry. Co.	140	127		126
Dominion Cotton Co.	92½	89½	95	89½
Cornwall R.	50	35	45	35
People's H. & L.	42	38	42	38
Do. do. Bonds			89	80
Windsor Hotel	105	99½	105	99½
Dom Coal, pfd.	104½	104	107	104
Do. Common	23	20	22	20
Do. Bonds	103½	100	103½	101½

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Stocks.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 4.
Atchison			
Canadian Pacific	82½	82½	81½
Grand Trunk 1st			44½
Do do 2nd		60½	61
Erie	15	15½	15½
Do pfd.	36	36½	36½
Illinois Central	102½	103½	104½
Louisville & Nashville	54½	56½	56½
Lake Shore			
Northern Pacific	52½	52½	53½
New York Central	108½	109½	
Ontario & Western	15½	16	16½
Reading, assess. pfd.	10½	11½	11
St. Paul	93½	94	94½
Union Pacific		22½	22½
Wabash pfd.	16½	18	18½
Bank Rate	3	3	3½
Consol			

HOW IT HAPPENS.

"Stiggins is queer; he buys paintings but never turns books."

"No thing queer about that; he can borrow books."

HER IDEA OF IT.

Mattie (reading)—"What is the 'pale of civilization'?"

Helen—"Oh, it's some new kind of face powder, I suppose."

THE OXFORD CAFE.

University Street. Hand-picked Malpeque oysters received daily from the beds served at lunch counter and in dining rooms until midnight. 25 cents per dozen.

$40,000,000 SLUMP IN WALL STREET.

The Talk of War Was the Principal Factor, But Other Rumors Helped the Bears and the Leading Stocks Went Down With a Rush.

The war talk in Wall Street on Friday resulted in a $40,000,000 slump in stocks, the active list declining $25,000,000 and the inactive list $15,000,000.

Besides this talk, which resulted from the Chamber of Commerce's demand for more harbor protection, there was the utterance of ex-Minister Hannis Taylor regarding the probability of a sudden climax of Cuban affairs; a rumor that Minister Woodford had been recalled, rumors of the death of H. O. Havemeyer and of Richard Croker, and several others, if anything, a little more absurd. The Street, however, was evidently in a mood to swallow rumors that day, and stocks tumbled right and left. The bull forces, for a time, were completely routed, and for a couple of hours the bears held full sway, making stacks of money. The full extent of the slump is shown in detail by the following figures:—

Stocks.	Net Decline.	Capital Stock.	Actual Loss.
American Sugar	4⅛ per cent.	$35,000,000	$1,440,000
American Spirits preferred	2 per cent.	7,000,000	140,000
American Tobacco	1½ per cent.	18,000,000	270,000
American Cotton Oil	2½ per cent.	20,000,000	450,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred.	1 per cent.	102,000,000	1,020,000
Canada Southern	1½ per cent.	15,000,000	225,000
Chicago and Great Western preferred	3½ per cent.	10,000,000	350,000
Consolidated Gas	7 per cent.	35,000,000	2,450,000
Consolidated Ice	5 per cent.	6,500,000	325,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	2 per cent.	26,000,000	520,000
Erie first preferred	2½ per cent.	30,000,000	675,000
Adams Express Company	4 per cent.	12,000,000	480,000
Iowa Central preferred	2½ per cent.	7,000,000	175,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1⅝ per cent.	82,000,000	1,405,000
Lake Erie & Western	4 per cent.	12,000,000	480,000
Lake Erie & Western preferred	5½ per cent.	12,000,000	660,000
Louisville & Nashville	1¾ per cent.	55,000,000	951,000
Manhattan	2⅜ per cent.	30,000,000	825,000
Michigan Central	4⅜ per cent.	19,000,000	784 000
Chicago & Northwestern	2 per cent.	40,000,000	800,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	2½ per cent.	46,000 000	1,035 000
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2½ per cent.	20,000,000	450,000
Western Union Telegraph	1½ per cent.	95,000 000	1,550 000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred	3½ per cent.	11,000,000	335,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1½ per cent.	46,000 000	575,000
Atchison adjustment 4 per cent. bonds	1⅜ per cent.	52,000 000	910,000
Atchison general 4 per cent. bonds	1⅝ per cent.	98,000 000	1,595.000
Texas Pacific income	2 per cent.	25,000 000	500 000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 4s	6⅜ per cent.	40,000,000	2,700 000
Northern Pacific general 3s	1½ per cent.	60,000,000	900,000
Loss on twenty-five stocks and five active bonds			$25,000 000
Loss on inactive stocks and bonds			15,000,000
Result of day's decline			$40,000,000

FIFTY-SEVEN MILLIONS

The Value of Stocks Returned From Europe.

Foreigners Still Interested to Millions of American Railway

An interesting article in the Philadelphia Press on the liquidation of American stocks and bonds by London and the Continent, says in substance that the shares of American railroads returned to this country in the past six months amount in value to about $57,500,000. Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad is more largely held by foreigners than any other issue. Their holdings are now 1,150,000 shares, out of a total of 2,586,000. On January 1, 1890, the foreign holdings was 51 per cent. of the total. On January 1, 1897, such holdings had been reduced to 46¼ per cent.; and on October 23, 1897, a further decrease to 44½ per cent. was recorded. About 15 per cent. of the foreign holdings of the New York Central have been returned to this country since January 1, 1897. The aggregate of such shares is between 85,000,000 and $6,000,000. Philadelphia & Reading shares of all classes to the amount of 150,000 shares have been returned since January 1, 1896, amounting in value to about $3 000,000; on January 1, 1897, the foreign holdings of St. Paul were 187,000 shares; these have been reduced by returns to this country to date to 68,000 shares. Of the 119.000 shares thus returned, fully three-fourths were returned since April 1. The value of these shares is about $11,000,000. The total in detail is given as follows: New York Central shares, $6,000,000; Pennsylvania shares, $8,500,000; Louisville & Nashville shares, $16,000,000; St. Paul shares, $11,000,000; Union Pacific shares, $3,000 000; Philadelphia & Reading shares, $3,000,000; miscellaneous shares, $10,000,000; total of $57,500 000.

CHARLES A. DANA.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne writes of the late editor of the Sun:—Dana was so much the Sun that now he is dead, one feels inclined to question whether the newspaper, as we have known it, can long continue to exist. The color of his personality has tinged everything in the paper, and given it both its supporters and its enemies; it may contrive, for a while, to maintain this peculiar hue, but as the effort manifestly must be a tour de force, with nothing substantial behind it, it will inevitably die out; and the future of the paper will then be contingent on whether some other person turns up who possesses force and ability commensurate with Dana's. Dana was a singular man, and his career is interesting; when the conventional expressions of sorrow for his death, and of appreciation of his qualities, have been uttered, we shall hear plenty of frank criticism, and from it, gradually, we shall see the true form of the man emerge. Few men have had better opportunities in life than he, and not many have been better equipped to take advantage of them. One of the first things that strikes us is that he retained the friendship of none of his eminent contemporaries. His intimates, at the end, were all small men, creatures whom he could control or magnetize by the activity and hardness of his intellect. In the numberless anecdotes about Dana we find nothing that points to moral grandeur; no broad generous humanity. His nature was perhaps not warm and kindly to begin with; as he grew old, it chilled and contracted. A great heart was needed to balance so forcible and virile a brain as his; but he was a cold man, and the spites and animosities which accompany such coldness grew upon him. He could be a fascinating companion, because the play of his mind was so various and brilliant; but he could not, and perhaps did not care to, forge a lasting bond of trust and amity between himself and another. His aesthetic tastes were fine, and he was a punctilious grammarian; he was a violent political partisan, but his political judgment was not sound, nor was his record consistent. Mere intellect is always fickle; he was more faithful in his enmities than in anything else. One of the pathetic features of his character was the intensity with which he clung to life; one constantly read in his paper articles in celebration of centenarians, or describing means of prolonging mortal existence. He lived, indeed, to a good old age; but in some of the accompaniments of old age, of which Shakespeare speaks, he was lacking. They were not unattainable by him; but he does not seem to have cared to secure them. He made a newspaper which was in some respects the best published in this country; but the impression he made upon his time was incommensurate with his abilities; and his loss will be felt by the general public less than that of many men of much less intellectual power.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Has Taken Quite a Drop from Top Prices.

GAIN IN WHEAT VISIBLE.

Cheese Very Dull Here and in the Country Goderich Wheat Now Selling Under $1.

The recent slump in the leading U.S. markets has hit the Manitoba farmer pretty hard, as prices up there have been acting more or less in sympathy with the American values. In the early part of last week free sales of No. 1 hard were made in Winnipeg at 85c to 86c. On Saturday and to-day the market was not much better than 81c to 83c, while prices in the interior declined in proportion.

In the Chicago market this morning the feeling was rather bearish. December wheat started in at 93c to 92½c, and shortly after the opening it stayed around the latter price. At 12.30 it was a little steadier at 82¾c to 82¾. May wheat opened at 90¾c to 90¾c, and went down to 90c, recovering a little later to 90¾c to 90¼c.

The visible supply statement issued this morning showed an increase in wheat of 2,072,000 bushels, a decrease in corn of 855,000 bushels, and an increase in oats of 25,000 bushels.

SOME ENGLISH POLITICAL DUELS.

The fact that the Austrian Prime Minister was wounded in a duel a short time since may render it of interest to recall to public recollection some of the famous political duels in England in comparatively recent times.

On May 27, 1798, Mr. Pitt, when Prime Minister, fought a duel with Mr. Tierney, a famous leader of the Opposition, who had challenged Pitt for accusing him of a desire to obstruct the defence of the country. The Prime Minister, on receiving the challenge, immediately sought the counsel of Mr. Addington (Lord Sidmouth), who was then Speaker of the House of Commons. "I was," writes Lord Sidmouth, "dining with Lord Grosvenor, when a note was brought in from Mr. Pitt, stating that he had received a hostile message from Mr Tierney, and wished me to go to him. Mr. Pitt had just made his will when I arrived. On the following day I went with Pitt and Ryder (Lord Harrowby, Pitt's second) to where their chaise waited to take them to Wimbledon Common." The principals took their ground at a distance of twelve paces, and fired at the same moment, each without effect. A second case of pistols was produced and fired, with the same result, Mr. Pitt on this occasion firing his pistol in the air. The seconds interfered, and this ended the affair.

Pitt was in this encounter the person challenged, but in 1829, the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, was himself the challenger to a duel which was actually fought. The Times, in its memoir of the Duke, thus records this duel:—"The Duke had been chosen patron of the new collegiate institution in the Strand, which, under the name of King's College, was destined to combat the rival seminary in Gower street. On the disclosure of the Ministerial policy, Lord Winchilsea, writing to a gentleman connected with the new establishment, spoke of the Duke and his patronship in these terms:—'Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and the High Church party; that the noble Duke, who had for some time previous to that period determined upon breaking in upon the constitution of 1688, might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the Protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties and the introduction of popery into every department of the State.' These expressions, coming from such a quarter, appeared to the Duke to call for personal notice, and after a vain essay of explanations, the Prime Minister of England, attended by Sir Henry Hardinge, and Earl of Winchilsea, attended by Lord Falmouth, met in Battersea Fields on March 21, 1829, in full session, to discharge loaded pistols at each other on a question concerning the Protestant religion. The life of the great captain was not, however, exposed to danger. Lord Winchilsea, after receiving the Duke's shot, fired in the air, and then tendered the apology, in default of which the encounter had occurred. The duke, in a letter to the Duke of Buckingham, a month subsequently, thus explained his position:—'I was lying for some time in an atmosphere of calumny. If I said a word, either in Parliament or elsewhere, it was misrepresented for the purpose of fixing upon me some gross delusion or falsehood. I am afraid the event itself shocked many good men, but I am certain that the public interests of the time required that I should do what I did.'"

Pitt and the Duke of Wellington fought in duels while actually holding the position of Prime Minister. Lord Shelburne, in March, 1780, as an ex-Prime Minister, fought Col. Fullarton, the member from Plimpton, for accusing him in a speech in the House of Commons, of "ungentlemanlike behavior." "Col. Fullarton," says the Annual Register, "desired Lord Shelburne to fire, which his lordship declined, and Col. Fullarton was ordered by the seconds to fire. He fired and missed. Lord Shelburne returned it and missed. Fullarton then fired his second pistol, and hit Lord Shelburne in the right groin." Again, on September 21, 1809, Mr. Canning, a future Prime Minister, fought with Lord Castlereagh, in consequence of a misunderstanding that arose from Lord Castlereagh's dismissal from the Cabinet. The parties met at Putney Heath and exchanged shots. Mr. Canning's fire did not take effect, but that of Lord Castlereagh inflicted a severe flesh wound on the thigh of his adversary. In August, 1815, Sir Robert Peel, who was at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland, a future Prime Minister, challenged O'Connell. O'Connell was arrested and bound to keep the peace within the kingdom. Peel and O'Connell then agreed to fight on the Continent, but O'Connell was again arrested in London. It was believed that no great efforts were taken on either side to elude the vigilance of the authorities—a supposition which gave rise to the famous criticism of Lord Norbury, the Irish Chief Justice, at O'Connell's expense:—"I fear," said O'Connell, in arguing a case, "your lordship does not apprehend me." "I perfectly apprehend you," was the reply. "No one is more easily apprehended than Mr. O'Connell, when he wishes to be apprehended."—Westminster Gazette.

"GIVE ME YOUR 'AND."

The Australasian, published in Melbourne, has the following:—"A witty Canadian lady tells a story of her dealings with a crossing-sweeper in Regent street the other day. The man appealed for a sixpence, and the lady shook her head. 'You gave me a coin three months ago, miss,' said the man, reproachfully. 'Three months ago,' replied the lady, smiling, for she is really a grandmother, 'I was in Toronto.' 'Toronto!' exclaimed the crossing-sweeper with enthusiasm. 'Are you a colonia Then give me your 'and.' This outburst genuine emotion typifies the knitting gether of the relations between all par of the Empire, recently so conspicuous this great metropolis."

THE "UNIQUE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION"

Unavoidably postponed till November 20th. Results will appear in The Herald November 22nd.

THE CRADLE.
THE ALTER.
THE TOMB.

Births
Marriages
Deaths

...THE...
Evening Herald
is becoming a popular medium for announcements of all these important events.
NO CHARGE
is made for one insertion of such notices in THE EVENING HERALD.

The Herald is the brightest and best Evening Paper in Montreal.

$3.00 is the yearly subscription to the Evening Herald. Realizing that wherever introduced The Herald becomes a welcome and constant visitor, this offer is made. For $3,00 paid in advance the Evening Herald will be sent to any address by mail from now until the end of December, 1898.
This offer applies to either old or new subscribers.

Woman's Interests
Receive more attention—and intelligent attention—in the columns of . . . .
The Evening Herald
than in those of any other Montreal journal. . . .
"MADGE MERTON"
Conducts a column in THE HERALD of great interest to women. In it she discusses the wide range of subjects on behalf of which woman's sympathies are invoked, and which are too often neglected in the public press. The interest taken in her writings is manifested by the large number of letters she daily receives from readers of her column. . . .

In THE HERALD will be found:
Madge Merton's Column.
Daily Cooking Recipes.
Latest Fashion Decrees.
Special Reports of Women's Associations.
Character Interpreted by Hand writing.
Demorest's Paper Patterns
And much other Reading Matter of special attraction to Home-Rulers.

HERALD JOB DEPT.
The Best Equipped
PRINTING HOUSE
In the Province.
RAILWAY AND SHOW PRINTING.
BOOK BINDING AND RULING.
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CORRESPOND WITH US BEFORE PLACING THEIR ORDERS ELSEWHERE.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
TELEPHONE 343.

WANTED—A respectable, smart young girl, to attend a Hat and Cap Store; must speak both languages. Apply S. Taylor, 277½ St. Lawrence Street. 272

BARRISTERS, NOTARIES, ETC.

CHRYSLER & BETHUNE, Barristers and Solicitors. Parliamentary, Supreme Court and Department Agents. Solicitors in Exchequer Court. 19 and 20 Central Chambers. OTTAWA, CANADA. FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, Q.C. C.J.R. BETHUNE

LEITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc. CORNWALL, Ont. JAS. LEITCH, Q.C. R. A. PRINGLE.

A. FINLAYSON. A. GRANT. FINLAYSON & GRANT, Custom House Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. 413 to 417 St. Paul street. MONTREAL. Bell Tel. 1303. P.O. Box 424.

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Streets. LONDON, Ont. GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q.C. T. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.

NOW ON HAND NEW CROP. RICE. MILLED BY Mount Royal Milling & Mfg Co., Ltd. D. W. ROSS COY., Agents, MONTREAL. Agents.

HAVE YOU TROUBLE!
Are your BELTS stretching? If so, try our
LEATHER BELTING.
D. K. McLAREN, VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

Bookbinding
Merchants who require blank books that will stand the wear and tear of daily use for a long time should place their orders for ledgers, journals, cash books, day books, etc., with The Herald.
None but the best workmen are employed in The Herald bindery, and none but first-class work is turned out. Let us give quotations.
Herald Publishing Co.

WANTED—By young Englishman, employment. Knowledge of French, German, mathematics, etc. Will go anywhere. Address B.C. 12, Herald. 274

WANTED—Situation by a boy, to any kind of trade. Left school last June. Age 14. Address A. R., 15 Balmoral Street.

WANTED—By a respectable man, furnaces to attend, and also snow to shovel. Apply 25 Dowd Street. 274

DISSOLUTION.
Our Store will be Closed for Eight Days for Stock-taking.
RE-OPENING SATURDAY, 13th INSTANT
When Stock-taking, no sales will be made, but the office will be open for collection.
DUPUIS FRERES,
Cor. St. Catherine and St. Andre Sts.

OFF TO WASHINGTON

The Premier and Sir Louis Davies Go South.

F. X. LEMIEUX NOW A JUDGE

Senator McInnis Appointed Lt.-Governor of British Columbia—Mr. Templeman Succeeds Him.

Ottawa, Nov. 8.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Louis Davies left for Washington this afternoon. J. M. Macoun, Canadian expert, who has made a study of seal life in Behring Sea, accompanied them. They expect to be in Washington for about ten days. The Premier says that they go on the invitation of the American Government to discuss the Behring Sea business. Nothing has been said so far about reciprocitiy or the alien labor law, to which so much reference has been made in the press. The Ministers give a flat contradiction to reports from Washington that any change has been made in the arrangements for the meeting which is to be between Britain, Canada and the United States.

No Judgeship for Lount.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies the statement emanating from Toronto that he promised Mr. Lount, M.P., who has resigned his seat, a judgeship.

F. X. Lemieux made a Judge.

Mr. F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P. for Bonaventure and Levis, Que., has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of



MR. F. X. LEMIEUX,
Who has been appointed a Judge.

Quebec for the district of Arthabaska, in place of his father-in-law, Judge Plamondon, who resigned. Mr. Lemieux is one of the ablest men at the Quebec bar. The order-in-council was passed on Saturday.

Lieutenant-Governor and Senator Appointed.

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Senator McInnes Lieuenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Wm. Templeman, of the Victoria Times, Senator in place of Mr. McInnes. This was already foreshadowed in this correspondence.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Dr. Laberge Will Enforce the Law Regarding the Vaccination of Children. —Smallpox Patients.

Dr. Laberge, medical health officer, stated this morning that Flore Philibert, the servant in St. Catherine's boarding school, who was removed to the smallpox hospital on Saturday, is in a dangerous condition. The form of the disease which she has is a virulent one. The two pupils, Demers and Leblanc, are doing nicely, and will recover. The girl Philibert, who is twenty-five years of age, has never been vaccinated. The disease has now shown itself in the only three people in the institution who were not vaccinated. The girl comes from Gaspe.

In view of what has taken place, Dr. Laberge announced this morning that he was going to put into force the provisions making the vaccination of children compulsory. These provisions have been very laxly administered in this Province in the past. During the last four months a great deal has been done voluntarily in the way of having children vaccinated, and Dr. Laberge has been loath to adopt sterner provisions so long as moral suasion would produce better results. He has now determined, however, to enter a few test cases against parents who refuse to obey the law in this regard.

CARRYING THE MAILS.

All Parties, Including the C. P. R., are Satisfied withe the Terms of the Beaver Line Contract.

Mr. D. W. Campbell has returned from Ottawa, well satisfied with the contracts he has made on behalf of the Beaver Line for the carrying of Dominion mails. The vessels will load at St. John, calling at Halifax for the mails. He says that all parties are satisfied, including the C.P.R., which was objecting to the delay in the forwarding of St. John cargo by stopping at Halifax. It was intended that the Gallia would sail from Liverpool on Saturday next, but Mr. Campbell is afraid that as the matter had been put off for a few days, it may not be possible for the Gallia to leave on that day. If the company had known a few days previous the Lake Superior, which left on Saturday for Montreal, would have gone to St. John.

STREET RAILWAY WAS TO BLAME.

A Car Going at an Excessive Rate of Speed Did Some Damage to a Herd.

Judge Mathieu this morning awarded E. H. Peterkin $94 in his action against the Street Railway Company. Mr. Peterkin, who is a milk dealer, sued for $105, the alleged value of two cows killed and one injured, by being struck by the cars as they were being driven, with fifteen others, the property of Mr. Peterkin, along St. Antoine street. The court held that the car had been driven at an excessive rate of speed.

Mrs. S. Brault, of Montreal, P.Q., says she was cured of a severe bronchitis with **Menthol Cough Syrup** and she recommends it.

BETTER THAN GOLD DIGGING

Klondike Fades Into Insignificance

BESIDE GASPE OIL FIELDS.

Their Potential Wealth is No Longer a Secret.—Work Goes on Night and Day.

The oil-wells at Gaspe, which have been closed down for several weeks, have once more begun to flow, and the refineries are working day and night. The management is believed to have shut down for a specific purpose, but having failed to accomplish what they desired, the works were re-opened last week. The extent of the work being done no one knows, everything is kept so quiet, but it is known that the output is enormous.

If only a portion of the reports which are to hand concerning the value of the oil wells, are reliable, the riches of the Klondike gold fields almost fade into insignificance. A great deal of excitement prevails at present, and in all Eastern Quebec the Gaspe oil fields have created something like a boom.

For the past two or three years an English company, known as the Petroleum Oil Trust, Limited, has been carrying on operations with great secrecy, all the employees being bound not to divulge anything they might learn about the company's business; so that up till recently it has been very difficult to obtain anything like complete or reliable information. But certain facts have now leaked out, and the potential wealth of the Gaspe oil fields no longer remains a secret. The proprietary company referred to, owns over 48,000 free hold acres of oil-bearing lands and of mineral and oil-bearing rights in perpetuity, which are free of rent and royalties. All the necessary features which usually betoken the existence of petroleum in quantities, obtain in the peninsula of Gaspe.

Natural Advantages.

The geographical position of Gaspe, and the fact of its being on the seaboard within seven days' passage of London, and 1,000 miles nearer to European markets than the United States oilfields, give it many advantages in the matter of carriage and freight. Labor, timber, and fuel are cheap and abundant, while the climate is favorable for petroleum mining all the year round.

As to the productive power of the Petroleum Oil Trust territory, it is stated officially that, at the lowest estimate, from 10,000 to 12,000 wells may be sunk upon the property. In this prosaic nineteenth century it seems almost impossible to believe that during the twenty-two years previous to 1887 profits amounting to the enormous sum of $600,000,000 were made from petroleum and its products.

The Money In It.

Mr. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Trust, alone became worth from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 sterling, all out of petroleum, and it will now be seen that the Standard Oil Trust is no longer going to retain the whole of the business itself, as the (British) Petroleum Oil Trust will compete with it, and, having the advantage of possessing oils of such high quality, should command the market. The company has, in addition to its already vast properties, within the past month obtained grants from the Federal Government of mining rights over large plots of land in the neighborhood of its other properties, thus controlling practically the whole of the oil-bearing region.

Dr. N. C. Smilie, of Gaspe, has given notice of his intention to ask the Legislature at its next session for letters patent authorizing him to lay pipes on Crown or private property, where necessary, to develop oil wells, etc., in that district.

WANTS $250,000 DAMAGES

James Baxter Sues L. J. Forget & Co Because They Made an Unfounded Demand of Assignment.

Mr. James Baxter is suing Senator Forget's stockbroking firm for $250,000. Messrs. Forget some time ago made a demand of assignment on Mr. Baxter, who disputed the claim which was for some $7,000. The Court of Review, reversing the decision of the Superior Court judge, has decided that Messrs. Forget's claim was not founded. The demand of assignment falls through, therefore, and Mr. Baxter sues for damages as above.

G.T.R. ON SHORT TIME.

Employes at the Point St. Charles Shops are Reduced to 45 Hours a Week

The usual winter time-table of the Grand Trunk shops, Point St. Charles, went into effect to-day. The time is reduced from fifty hours to forty-five hours a week. The men hereafter will go to work at 7.30 in the morning, and will knock o ffat 4.30 p.m., with five hours on Saturday. The reason for the reduction, it is said, is that there is not enough daylight to work from seven in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon.

As the change in the working hours necessitates a corresponding reduction in wages the men are not altogether pleased.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Partnership has been registered by James Cahill, general partner and John Melvin, special partner, restaurant and hotel keepers, (James Cahill & Co).

Thos. Alany, O. Chadburn, Edwin H. Grieee and Homer J. Lyall's (Electric Fire Extinguisher Company.)

Arthur and Joseph N. St. Denis, restaurant, (A. St. Denis & Cie.)

Mrs. L. E. and A. F. Waters and T. H. Harper, printers, etc., (L. E. and A. F. Waters).

Emmanuel Guerin and Josephat Rivard, butchers, (Guerin and Rivard).

F. Cossette and L. Archambault, Ste. Rose, dairy produce (Cossette and Archambault).

Dissolution has been registered by: Xiste Bourque and Aug. Bourque, (St. Antoine Drug Hall, Bourque and Compagnie).

Thos. Alony, O. Chadburn, Edwin H. Grice and Thos. F. Reid, (Electric Fire Extinguisher Company).

E. Destengchamps and Arthur St. Denis, (A. St. Denis and Cie.)

Mrs. L. E. J. and A. F. Waters, printers, etc, (L. E. and A. F. Waters).

The Indentification Protective Co., H. W. de Courtenay, president, has filed at the Tutelle Office a declaration of its incorporation.

EDUCATION REFORM

The Recent Conference with the Provincial Ministers.

SEVERAL THINGS ASKED FOR

School Assessment upon Joint Stock Companies, &c., Should be Decided Between Catholics and Protestants.

Quebec Province is going to have educational reform. A representative of The Herald called on Mr. H. B. Ames, who has just returned from the Ministerial conference for the discussion of such educational reformation in Quebec, and was informed that the Government listened with much courtesy and at great length to the proposals of the deputation representing the Protestant members of the sub-committee of the Council of Public Instruction. The discussion took place on Friday, the 5th inst., and there were present at the meeting the Hon. Messrs. Marchand, Duffy, Archambault, Robidoux and Dechene. The question of provincial education was informally discussed for nearly two hours. Dr. Henniker, chairman of the Protestant committee, acted as spokesman, and referred to a number of minor changes in the proposed revision of the school law upon which both Catholics and Protestants were agreed.

He then drew the attention of the Ministry to certain changes advocated by the Protestant members alone. The most important of these dealt with school assessments levied upon joint stock companies. It was urged that taxes paid by such companies should be divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant schools in the municipality, in the proportion determined by the said companies, at their annual meetings. In case no such division of taxes be made by the said companies, the taxes should be divided according to the school population of the municipality.

The points, other than this, especially urged by the Protestant Committee were as follows:—

The establishment of the Panel System, already in vogue in all our cities and many large municipalities, upon the demand by resolution of either corporation. It was felt that this method would be much simpler and less expensive than the provision already existing.

The restoration of those clauses of section 374, which had originally been accepted by the joint sub-committee, but afterwards struck out at the instance of the Roman Catholic committee. The deputation urged that these clauses be reinstated, but made optional upon either committee, the object being to enable the Protestant Committee to wield a greater influence over elementary education. During the past few days, it was urged, since the Protestant Committee has controlled the superior education fund, it has been able to effect great improvement among the academies and model schools, through being able to reduce the appropriation to schools not attaining to the original standard. At present the Protestant Committee has no such leverage in the case of elementary schools, but since our academies and model schools in this Province are institutions to be proud of, the Protestant Committee is desirous of bringing about a similar state of affairs in elementary education.

The deputation also asked that Protestant members of the Council of Public Instruction might be replaced by proxies, to be given only to associate members of the Protestant Committee. The Roman Catholic bishops alone, it was pointed out, now enjoyed the right of proxy, and the same privilege was desired by Protestant laymen.

The committee expressed itself as being also desirous of putting itself on record as opposed to allowing any teacher to serve under it without a proper diploma, contrary to the existing order of things, which permits any priest, minister or ecclesiastic, or any member of a religious community of women the power of teaching, whatever may be his or her qualifications. This clause should, they claimed, be made operative for Roman Catholics only. The committee were also anxious to amend that article which made exemption from taxation, for school purposes, applicable only where an annual report is made to the Department. The deputation finally expressed themselves as desirous that the word 'Dissentiate' be eliminated from the school law, and the two religious bodies, Roman and Catholic and Protestant, be so described when required.

Dr. Shaw's report of the conference was practically a reiteration of Mr. Ames' remarks. Both gentlemen remarked the considerateness and the courtesy with which the Government received the deputation. Dr. Shaw, in dealing with the subject of the taxes of commercial corporations for educational purposes, pointed out the fact that the large preponderance of capital is Protestant, while the great preponderance of labor is Roman Catholic, and as there is a growing tendency to connect private business into joint stock companies, this state of affairs greatly prejudiced Protestant schools. Dr. Shaw thought that in the city the existing law is thus objectionable, while much could be said in its favor as to towns and villages which are almost entirely French.

CAPSTAN NAVY CUT,

And Bristol Bird's-Eye should be in the office and smoking room of every gentleman. To be had at all first-class tobacconists, also at E. A. Gerth's, sole agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

ANOTHER HUNTING FATALITY.

Almonte, November 8.—Mr. D. M. Frazer, the well-known barrister, was accidentally shot while hunting at Burn's Lake on Saturday. The ball passed through the elbow, and some time after Mr. Frazer fainted and expired from heart failure. He was a prominent Liberal, and contested North Lanark against Joseph Jamieson in the Dominion elections of 1891.

THE C.P.R. BOARD.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway is being held at the head office this afternoon. Only routine matters are to be discussed. Amongst those who came to town to attend the meeting were Hon. Senator Macinnes of Hamilton, Mr. G. R. Harris of Boston, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., and Mr W. D. Matthews of Toronto.

TWO IN THE SAME COFFIN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 5.—Mrs. Amelia Mendenhall died this morning at her home in this city, aged 81 years. Forty-five hours before, her husband, Dr. Elijah Mendenhall, passed away at the age of 82 years. The husband and the wife were buried this afternoon in the same coffin, made double width, at Crown Hill Cemetery. They had been together through 56 years of wedded life.

TOM NULTY GUILTY.

Continued from page 1.

HAD HE AN ACCOMPLICE?

Rev. Father Baillarge Says He Has Reasons for Believing That Nulty Was Not Alone.

Early Sunday morning Rev. Father Baillarge made known his theory to a Herald reporter.

"There are, I think," he said, "good reasons for believing that Tom Nulty was not alone in the committal of those crimes.

"There has already appeared in The Herald the name of a young man who I think can be reasonably suspected. He came to my house on the night of the murder, and after telling me about it, asked me to accompany him to the scene. That was out of the question that night, but I agreed to send my man, Gravel. Gravel says that scarcely had they got well on the road when the young man wanted him to sing and laugh. There was something strange in his demeanor—so strange that I determined to inform the detectives, as it is my duty to see that such a dangerous young man as this is looked after."

"It was a particularly significant fact," continued the cure, "that the youth's face was all scratched up, and he told me that a man named Thomson and he had a fight. I have ascertained that he had no fight at all with Thompson."

The cure's impressions were laid before Detective McCaskill, and to-day he is hunting in the mountains for the young man, who, to say the least, will have to make some explanations as to his conflicting statements.

GETTING THE NEWS.

Some of the Work Done by a Herald Reporter in Preparing the Story of the Murder.

Some of the work done by a Herald reporter in preparing the story of the murder is as follows:

In addition to railway travelling, a Herald reporter covered the following ground by driving over the heavy mud roads of some districts of the rocky, sandy roads of others. This was all done in fifteen short hours.

St Julian to Rawdon	9 miles
Rawdon to murder	8 miles
Murder to Chirsey	7 miles
Chesey to Prisoner Murphy	3½ miles
Murphy to Chirsey	3½ miles
Chirsey to Rawdon	11 miles
Rawdon to St. Julian	9 miles
St. Julian to Rawdon	9 miles
Rawdon to Joliette	19 miles
Joliette to Lanorie	9 miles
Total	88 miles

SCENES AT THE FUNERAL.

Parents could Identify the Dead—Tom's Strange Behaviour.

There were some strange scenes at the funeral on Saturday. It had been intended that the bodies should be interred after being taken from the church, but on the order of the coroner they were left in the village morgue near the church. The cortage consisted of two express waggons, each carrying two coffins, and followed by a large number of country people gathered from miles around.

It left the stricken Nulty homestead shortly after seven o'clock in the morning. Owing to the muddy condition of the road and at some places the huge boulders the journey was a tedious one. St. Patrick's Church at Rawdon, nine miles distant was not reached till after nine o'clock. The corpses, enclosed in plain, stained deal coffins, were carried to the church door, were the parents were asked to tell which was which. They guessed and guessed again, and finally the coffins were taken up the aisle without being definitely named.

Rev. Father Baillarge officiated at the mass for the dead. It was here, for the first time, and so far the last, that the father showed any outward signs of grief. His whole frame was apparently convulsed with sobs, and his wife bore up very little better. This was very soon past. Tom Nulty was entirely different. He was utterly unconcerned, and peered at the congregation through his fingers. There was a very large number of people present, among them being the girls from St. Ann's Convent. The service was exceedingly simple, and the congregation soon dispersed.

Then Detective McCaskill loomed up, and tapped Tom Nulty on the shoulder. Said he: "I think you had better go with me." So with the detective he went to Magistrate Morin's house, and the beginning of the confession, afterwards finished during the drive to Joliette, was commenced.

Owing to the confession of Tom Nulty, the bodies will now be interred without delay.

NOTES.

Tom Nulty is a private in the 83rd Battalion. He camped out at Laprairie last summer under Captain George Mason, of Rawdon.

Postmaster Rowan says that guilt was stamped on Nulty's face from the moment the inquest started.

Detective McCaskill received telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country.

The murderer was quite willing that the photographer should take his picture for The Herald.

The tragic events has been a source of great income to those who have vehicles for hire. They are charging higher prices, and it is a case of pay or walk.

The interest has been widespread. Correspondents for newspapers all over Canada and the United States have been kept busy sending the news.

A large crowd of fashionably dressed ladies visited the town hall yesterday to get a look at Tom Nulty.

Judie Nulty says she will go right back to service in the city as she wouldn't live out here now.

The presence of such a celebrated prisoner has revived memories of the Hooper trial which lasted many weeks in Joliette. It was there that Hooper was acquitted of the charge of murdering his wife, but was afterwards found guilty at Three Rivers of attempted murder.

Nulty admitted to a Herald reporter that Detective McCaskill warned him that anything he said would be used in evidence against him.

On the way to Joliette McCaskill stopped at a farm house to get Nulty to repeat the confession, so that he would have witnesses in case the prisoner afterwards denied his story. When the farmer heard what he was wanted for he took to his heels and quickly got out of sight.

A late despatch this afternoon says that there is now comparatively no excitement in Jolsette, and that there need be no fear of the prisoner being roughly handled when he leaves to-morrow for Rawdon.

The lighter your beverage is pure, the more suitable to this climate—Try Labatt's London Ale and Stout

CHAMPAGNE
LAURENT-PERRIER
"SANS-SUCRE."

A NATURAL HIGH CLASS CHAMPAGNE, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ADDED SUGAR, ALCOHOL, OR LIQUEUR.

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY AND THE NOBILITY OF EUROPE

A CHAMPAGNE IN WHICH THE CARBONIC ACID GAS AND ALCOHOL EXISTS IN THE CONDITION AND PROPORTION AS NATURE HAS DETERMINED.

CHAMPAGNE
LAURENT-PERRIER "SANS-SUCRE"
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCSE"
LAURENT-PFRRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "

VINTAGE 1892, $29.00 QUARTS.
VINTAGE 1892, $29.00 QUARTS.
VINTAGE 1892, $29.00 QUARTS.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE IN DRAWING ATTENTION TO A SMALL SHIPMENT WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OF LAURENT-PERRIER CHAMPAGNE "SANS SUCRE," IMPORTED BY US AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF SEVERAL OF THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF THIS CITY.

CHAMPAGNE
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "

VINTAGE 1892, $31.00 PINTS.
VINTAGE 1892, $31.00 PINTS.
VINTAGE 1892, $31.00 PINTS.

THOSE WITH WHOM OTHER BRANDS DO NOT AGREE CAN DRINK LAURENT-PERRIER "SANS SUCRE" WITH ADVANTAGE.

CHAMPAGNE
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "
LAURENT-PERRIER " SANS-SUCRE "

VINTAGE 1892, $33.00 HALF-PINTS.
VINTAGE 1892, $33.00 HALF-PINTS.

AS A STIMULANT, TONIC, OR BEVERAGE, TO ALL THOSE OF WEAK CONSTITUTION, NERVOUS DISPOSITION, AND LIABLE TO ACIDITY, CAUSED THROUGH WEAK DIGESTION, LAURENT-PERRIER "SANS SUCRE" IS INVALUABLE.

LAURENT-PERRIER & CIE.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS,
BOUZY-RIEMS.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
207, 209, 211 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

Farmers' Loan and Savings Company Closing Business.

It Has Been in the Ontario Field for Twenty-six Years—Directors Lose $20,000.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 8.—After being in existence for twenty-six years, the Farmers' Loan & Savings Company is to go into liquidation, and the business of the company will be wound up as rapidly as possible. Rumors regarding the financial position of the company have been on the street for several days. What started the talk apparently being the fact that the usual half-yearly dividend of three per cent., due on the 15th of the present month, had not been announced, although it was customary to advertise it about the end of October. The feeling in regard to the company was reflected on the Stock Exchange, the stock falling off 10 points from 80, the closing on Saturday being 70 offered.

Hon. Wm. Mulock, who was the first president of the company, retired some time ago, and Mr. J. D. Laidlaw, the well-known grain merchant, was elected to succeed him. The official announcement made by Mr. George S. C. Bethune, manager of the Farmers Loan & Savings Company, says that:—"Owing to the depression in real estate in Toronto, and to the fact that considerable unproductive property has come into the hands of the company, and the margin of profits have been greatly reduced; the directors have decided to recommend to the shareholders the gradual winding up of the company by means of a voluntary liquidation."

"Interest on debentures and deposits for the half-year will be paid forthwith. The amount of the assets is largely in excess of the liabilities. The total sums due in Canada are about as follows:—Deposits, $260,000; debentures, $200,000; the total liability to banks is under $60,000."

The Dominion Bank is a creditor of the company for the amount above mentioned. According to this statement the amount due depositors has been reduced by $147,620 in the past two years, and debentures in Canada by $53,143.

According to Mr. Purse, one of the directors, the company's troubles are largely due to losses incurred in connection with properties in Toronto Junction and in Dovercourt. The accumulated interest due on loans totals nearly $500,000, and a lot of property has of late been thrown on the company's hands. Mr. Purse also said a lot of valuable Manitoba property is held, and in Toronto alone the company has 300 houses, nearly all rented. He thought that the six directors, between them, would stand to lose something like $40,000.

Director Aikins and his brother, Senator Aikins, between them hold $30,000 worth of stock. Of the subscribed capital of $1,057,250, the sum of $611,430 is paid up, and the shareholders are liable for the balance. The last statement of the company showed liabilities to the public, deposits, and interest, $258,249.67. Debentures (sterling) $802,377.32. Debentures (currency), $219,093.33. Interest accrued on debentures, $24,238.66. Total, $1,403,958.98.

Liabilities to shareholders' capital paid up, $611,430.27. Dividend No. 48, payable 15th May, 1897, $18,342.90. Reserve fund, $162,479.90. Balance carried forward, $5,647.20. Total, $797,900.27. Total liabilities, $2,201,859.25. Assets—Investments, $2,194,807.68. Cash in bank, $3,651.70. Cash on hand, $3,399.87. Total, $2,201,859.25. The directors are Messrs. John Aikins, George S. Bethune, B. D. Dick, J. D. Laidlaw, J. C. McKeggie, A. Purse and E. W. Spragge, M.D.

KINGSTON NEW $1 DAILY.

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8.—The Rev. James R. Black, pastor of Bethel Congregational Church, has tendered his resignation, to devote himself to journalism. He will be editor as well as stockholder in the Evening Times, a dollar daily to appear in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cifderon, of Ottawa, are guests at the Queen's.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle tawa, are guests at the Queen's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

B. Lindman, 13 McGill College Avenue, truss manufacturer, has removed his office to 2418 St. Catherine Street, where he can be consulted in reference to all cases of rupture. Tel. 4651.

BALMORAL HOTEL, MONTREAL.

Now under new management. Leading down-town hotel. First-class accommodation and bill of fare. Terms moderate.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

Why be afraid of the dentist when you can get your teeth extracted and replaced without the least pain at Dr. J. G. A. Gendreau, Surgeon-Dentist, 20 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. False teeth without plate, Gold Crown, Vulcanise, Aluminum Plates, etc.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.

Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gums. Absolutely painless. No sleep producing agent or cocaine. We are not competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brosseau, 7 St. Lawrence.

NOTICE.

Beginning Monday, 8th November, Park & Island cars leave Westmount for Around the Mountain, St. Laurent and Cartierville at twenty-five minutes past every hour; first car at 6.25 a.m., last car at 10.25 p.m. (to St. Laurent only.) Take M. S. R. cars to corner of Victoria avenue and Sherbrooke.

Office Supplies...

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

Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Henry Hogan, hotel keeper, of the City and District of Montreal, and other proprietors interested in the expropriation of Notre Dame Street East, in Hochelaga Ward, from Frontenac Street to Moreau Street, and from Prefontaine Street to the East limits of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature, at its next Session, to obtain the passing of an act to amend section 14, of chapter 49, of the 59th Victoria, Quebec, for the purpose of authorizing the City of Montreal to proceed to the expropriation of lots and buildings necessary for widening said Notre Dame Street, according to the homologated plan of Hochelaga Ward, with power by the said city to borrow the money needed for the said expropriation, as also power to levy on the riparian properties situate on Notre Dame Street, in the said ward, one-half of the cost of said expropriation, including the damages suffered by the said interested parties, by the fact of the suspension of the expropriation proceedings, in virtue of the act above cited, and for other purposes.

PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN, ARCHER & DECARY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
Montreal, 4th November, 1897.

WANTED—Situation in small family, or work by week. Address 66½ St. Urbain Street. 274

WANTED—A good plumber. Apply to Denman & Ogilvie, 279 Bleury Street. 274

BATHS
OF ALL KINDS.
Swimming Baths
Private Baths
25c
LAURENTIAN
Open Day and Night
Russian and Turkish Baths during day, 75c.
Evenings till 10, 50c.
BATHS
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

UDERWEAR SENSE

There is common sense in getting your Underwear proper fitting. It means comfort and long-wear. That is the kind of Underwear we sell—perfect-fitting. It don't cost any more here than the ordinary ill-fitting kind does elsewhere.

Munroe Bros.,
2246 St. Catherine St

You Can Sleep

We were going to say you could sleep in a box-car as well as in an handsome Mahogany Bed, but we chopped off our sentence just in time. Pleasant and beautiful souroundings are as necessary to real, sound peaceful slumber, as comfortable bedding. Both are necessary.

You get both sleep-inducers here.

Real Mahogany Bedroom Suits, they are all the style just now, at $55.00 and $75.00, and others higher.

A cheaper chance to be in style is found in our Imitation Mahogany Bedroom Suits, at $25.00 and $29.00, and some other low prices.

We make our own Mattresses and Pillows. We found that was the only way to be sure what was in them. We're so sure that our's are all right, we guarantee them. They are not more expensive than the doubtful kind.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
Artistic Furniture House.
652 Craig Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2021.—The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company versus Marie C. Marsan dit Lapierre, es qua

Notice is hereby given, that the sale of the immoveables seized in this cause, to wit:

1.—A lot of land situate in the Saint Mary's Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference of the said Saint Mary's Ward, as lot number seven hundred and eighteen; bounded in front by Saint Catherine Street—with the buildings thereon erected, to be affected by all charges contained in the clauses and conditions of a lease dated twelfth January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and passed before J. L. Coutlee, notary, of the middle shop of the three shops, which the lessor binds and obliges himself to build on his property, on the north side of Sainte Catherine Street, known as number seven hundred and eighteen, of the official plan and book of reference of Saint Mary's Ward, City of Montreal, and doth order that the said immoveable property number seven hundred and eighteen, of Saint Mary's Ward above described, shall not be sold, except subject to the charge of said lease and of the obligations thereof; the said lease having been registered on the twenty-seventh August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the registration office for the division of Montreal East.

2.—Another lot of land situate in the Saint Mary's Ward, in the City of Montreal, known on the official plan and in the book of reference of said Saint Mary's Ward, as lot number seven hundred and seventeen; bounded in front by Allard Street—with the buildings thereon erected, which should have taken place in my office in the City of Montreal, on the sixth day of August last, 1897, at two of the clock in the afternoon, will take place on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon, at my office, in the City of Montreal. To be sold in one and the same lot.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, November 8th, 1897.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

In the Superior Court of the Provine of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

No. 167.—In the matter of Joseph Beauchamp and Ferdinand Legault dit Desjauriers, both of the Town of St. Henri, of Montreal, and carrying on business as manufacturers of doors and sashes, under the firm of "Beauchamp & Desjauriers," Insolvents.

The creditors of said Insolvents are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court Room for Insolvency matters, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the fifteenth day of November instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvents.

H. W. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.
Montreal, 6th November, 1897.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

R & O QUEBEC LINE
Single, $3.
RETURN, $5.00; DECK, $1.50.
Steamers leave week days at 7 p.m. Steam Heat, Electric Light. Rooms warm and comfortable. Berths—50c and 75c.
For further information and tickets apply to
H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
128 St. James Street, opposite P.O.
Telephone, 1731.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tenders for Timber, Lumber, Etc,

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Timber, Etc," will be received until Saturday, 27th November, 1897, for supplying all or any part of the Timber, Lumber, etc., referred to in a specification to be seen at all Booking Stations.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
5th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Notice is hereby given, that the Grand Trunk Railway System has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an extension of time beyond January 1, 1898, within which they are required to equip their freight cars with automatic couplers and power or train brakes, under sections 2 and 3 of an act approved March 2, 1893, relating to the equipment of cars used in interstate commerce with such safety appliances, and that a hearing upon said application will be had at the office of the Commission in Washington, D.C., on December 1, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

At that hearing all persons interested for or against the granting of the relief prayed for, will be heard either in person or by attorney, and they may file with the Commission affidavits, statements or arguments for or in opposition to said petition on or before such date.

By order of the Commission:
EDW. A. MOSELEY,
Secretary.

NOTICE from Bridget McGolrick, wife of Henry Gilchen, that on the 24th November, 1897, she will petition the Provincial Treasurer to authorize Joseph S. Caron to transfer his restaurant license to the said petitioner. Montreal, November 8, 1897.

The Early Frost

Has caused a demand for Good, Pure Liquors. The place to get the Best and at Lowest Prices is at

A. D. GILLIES,
THE FAMILY GROCER,
430 St James Street.

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co.
Of New York.
Deposit with Canadian Government
Policies Covering Glass Against Breakage Issued for One or Three Years LOWEST RATES

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ..of Liverpool
RELIANCE .. .. of Liverpool
BOSTON MARINE .. .. of Boston

Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND
Gen. Agent.
80 St. Francois Xavier Street