Sixteen Pages

The Herald.

Sunday—Showers in some places.

91ST YEAR. NO. 255. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE NELSON MONUMENT RESTORATION FUND.

32 Library of Parliament 31Dec8

Total to Date, $531.48

The following additional subscriptions to the Nelson Monument Fund have been received. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager, Molsons Bank; but any that are forwarded to The Herald will be handed to the hon. treasurer.

The co-operation of the Sons of England lodges in the movement has been enlisted. Last evening the lodge at Westmount had the matter presented to it by Mr. H. A. Hodgson, and as a result a handsome amount has already been subscribed, and the subscription, when completed, will be a decided help to the monument's restoration. Lodges in Montreal and all over the country will likely follow this example.

A. F. Gault	10 00
P. J. Cleghorn	$ 5 00
Geo. S. Cleghorn	1 00
Andrew Patterson	1 00
C. H. Nelson	1 00
H. Jacobs & Co	2 00
Wm. McNally	2 00
A. W. Grant	2 00
Cash	2 00
Previously acknowledged—	
W. C. Macdonald	50.00
Hon. Geo. W. Stephens	50.00
From Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, being balance of an old fund	$47.98
F. Wolferstan Thomas	$20.00
George Hague	10.00
Robert Meighen	10.00
A. T. Patterson	10.00
The Herald Publishing Co.	10.00
Major E. L. Bond	10.00
R. G. Reid	10.00
S. H. Ewing	10.00
Law, Young & Co.	10.00
Hon. Sydney Fisher	10.00
S. Greenshields, Son & Co.	10 00
Hugh Paton	10 00
R. MacCaulay	5.00
P. S. Ross & Sons	5.00
G. B. Reeve	5.00
D. Hatton	2.00
W. D. Lighthall	5.00
Robt. W. Tyre	5.00
Hugh A. Allan	5.00
E. S. Clouston	5.00
John W. Molson	5.00
R. J. Tooke	5.00
J. Cradock Simpson	5.00
W. A. Hastings	5.00
Gibb & Co	5.00
Hanson Bros.	5.00
E. P. Heaton	5.00
Henry Hogan	5.00
Robert Hampson	5.00
James Carruthers	5.00
Alex. McFee	5.00
Henry Birks & Sons	5.00
H. B. Ames	5.00
W. R. Wonham & Son	5.00
James Linton & Co.	5 00
Geo. T. Slater & Sons	5 00
H. Shorey & Co.	5 00
Brophy, Cains & Co.	5 00
Wm. C. McIntyre	5 00
E. H. Botterell	5 00
Chase & Sanborn	3.00
Dr. F. L. Leprohon	3 00
C. S. Carsley	2.00
J. H. Hanson	2.00
T. B. MacCaulay	2.00
J. Stevenson Brown	2.00
John Johnson	2.00
Geo. A. Childs	2.00
W. T. Fisher	2.00
A. C. Leslie & Co.	2.00
James Torrance	2.00
W. F. Carsley	2.00
C. R. G. Johnson	2.00
J. J. Wylde	2.00
F. F. Parkins	2.00
J. B. Goode	2.00
T. Harling	2.00
W. Scott & Sons	2.00
J. C. Badgley	2.00
Palmer & Son	2.00
H. Jelly	2.00
R. Charlebois	2.00
J. Carsley	2.00
The H. A. Nelson & Sons Co., Ltd.	2.00
J. B. A. Martin	2.00
Lockerby Bros.	2.00
G. H. Balfour	2.00
F. W. Evans	2 00
Wm. Armstrong	2 00
R. Hemsley	1 00
Rae & Donnelly	1 00
Cash	1.00
J. A. H.	1.00
Cash	1.00
W. S. Goodhugh & Co.	1.00
James F. Riley & Sons	1.00
C. W. Casselman	1.00
Henry Briggs	1.00
Cash	1.00
R. T. Hopper	1.00
Walter J. Joseph	1.00
Frank R. Shaw	1.00
H. Mason	1.00
F. E. Phelan	1.00
Mrs. A. Croft Jarvis	1.00
Geo. Hadrill	1.00
The Gilbert Blasting and Dredging Co., Ltd.	1.00
Donald Fraser	1.00
A. G. Gardner	1.00
A. Mactavish	1.00
John A. Barry	1.00
W. Paterson	1.00
Jos. Horsfall & Co.	1.00
Thos. Liggett	1.00
M. Hicks	1 00
Cash	1 00
Theodore Lyman	1 00
W. J. Brown	.50
H. Russell	.50
R. H. Fowler	.50
W. J. Wright	.50
Cash	50
Total	**$531,48**

TO CLOSE UP THE ART "DRAWINGS."

Royal Art Union in Court, and Its Manager Charged With Keeping a Common Gambling House.

Another effort is to be made to close the various "drawings" in this city which are operated by arts associations of various standings. Some of the proprietors were tried a short time ago and acquitted, but Mr. John A. Grose, of the Grose Secret Service, is to make another effort to convict.

He has chosen the Royal Art Union, 240 St. James street, as his first victim, and this is the very concern which came out victorious in the last fight.

Mr. Grose laid a complaint yesterday before the Police Magistrate that Mr. John Bickel, the manager of the Royal Art Union, was keeping a common gambling house, and word was sent to Mr. Bickel to appear for trial. He was somewhat unwell yesterday, but appeared before the magistrate this morning and arranged for the enquete. High Constable Bissonnette went over to the art rooms about five o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked for the drawing wheel. With the law on his side it was not very hard to walk off with the wheel, and it will be used as evidence in the case.

The Royal Art Union claims to do business under a Federal law, and the fact that they have freely advertised their drawings and announced well-known gentlemen as superintending these drawings, it was thought that they had overcome their troubles.

The company claims that the law is not broken. People who wish to purchase tickets do so, and the lucky ones who draw pictures have to accept them, the company not buying them back. In the Mechanics' Hall building an art school is maintained where students may spend their time.

Mr. Grose has, it is claimed, evidence of a different style, which will not be made known until told in enquete.

THE LONDON CAR STRIKE.

So Far the Men Have the Best of It—The Trouble May Spread.

London, Ont., Oct. 29.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Street Railway Company started four cars from the barns, the first to run since the strike began. At the corner of Dundas and Richmond streets a large crowd had gathered, and the men on board the cars were jeered and hooted. The demonstration soon took on a more serious form, and eggs were very freely used, Manager Carr being one of the principal sufferers. Not a whole pane of glass was left in any of the cars, and they were headed for the barn again. No further attempt has since been made to take them out. A mass meeting of those in sympathy with the strikers was held last night. Exciting things are expected to happen, as the mayor has notified the company that they must keep their cars running. This action will precipitate matters, especially if the company try to run their cars with non-residents in charge, which is specially prohibited by by-law. The strikers believe this will do much to win the day for them if the authorities enforce the by-law. Much of the egg-throwing and damage done to cars was the work of sympathizers. The Street Railway Company's officials say they are determined to fight the matter out, and have secured enough men to operate their cars.

There is a possibility of the strike extending to Cleveland, Detroit, and all other cities where the Everett syndicate operates. Mr. Everett will be in London to-day, and should he refuse to grant the demands of the men here, it was stated by a member of the strikers' committee to-day that the union men all over the Everett system will be called out. The president and secretary of the Street Railway Employes Association of Canada and the United States are in London, and their ultimatum will be presented to Mr. Everett. All over the system the men are thoroughly organized, and fully in sympathy with the local strikers.

Ontario Smallpox Scare.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Dr. Bryce has ascertained that the passengers who crossed from Charlotte to Cobourg on the same boat with a smallpox patient on Monday last, bought tickets for Grafton, Deseronto, Colborne, Brighton and Belleville, and the health officers at these points have been warned to be on the alert. One passenger has been discovered at Colborne and has been vaccinated by Dr. Willoughby. Dr. Dean, of Brighton, has discovered a passenger and has vaccinated him. Dr. Bryce is encouraged to think that owing to the prompt action of the local authorities there will be no other cases.

PLEBISCITE RETURNS.

Several More Quebec Counties Report to Ottawa—Demand from Western Prohibitionists.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The following additional plebiscite returns have been received from the province of Quebec:

	For.	Ag'st.
Compton	1,616	1,125
Lotbiniere	86	1,987
Chateauguay	586	940
Jacques Cartier	418	2,124
St. Mary's Div. (Montreal).	463	2,627
Hochelaga	1,319	2,595
Beauharnois	426	1,456
Dorchester	49	2,216
Nicolet	153	2,684
Sherbrooke	663	629
Champlain	130	2,162
Richelieu	139	1,507
Two Mountains	91	157

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 29.—A meeting of the Executive of the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held last night for the purpose of outlining a definite course of action, in view of the result of the plebiscite.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Whereas, the recent plebiscite indicates a substantial majority in favor of prohibition, which majority could certainly have been materially augmented by the people of the province of Manitoba had more recent voters' lists been used, and a more favorable time been fixed for taking the vote; therefore,

Be it resolved, that, in the opinion of the executive of the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance, the Canadian Parliament is in duty bound to enact a prohibitory law, with efficient machinery for its enforcement forthwith.

Suicided With a Razor.

Barrie, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special:)—Mrs. James Sawyer, aged 30, committed suicide here yesterday morning. Her husband missed her, and failing to find her about the house called her, and after a search found her body in the orchard, a razor lying near at hand on the ground. There was snow on the ground, and her footmarks were the only ones to be seen.

Schooner Wrecked.

Wiarton, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The schooner C. P. Minch, lumber laden for Chicago, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Cove Island on Wednesday morning during a heavy north-east gale, and is a total loss. The crew were saved and are now at Tobermoray.

MR. OXLEY SECRETARY

Of the New Tourist Association for the City of Montreal.

At a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the new Tourist Association yesterday, Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley was elected secretary. It was decided to recommend that the membership fee be five dollars annually, but that the necessary revenue be also sought in special subscriptions. The city will at once be canvassed for members and subscriptions in order that the work of the association may be got thoroughly under way before next year's tourist season.

In Mr. Oxley the association has secured a secretary well equipped in every respect for the work required of him. Much of the success of the association will depend on the secretary, and it is fortunate that Mr. Oxley's services have been secured.

IN SELF-DEFENCE.

The Coroner's Jury Decide That Cox Was Not to Blame for Killing His Son-in-law.

Goderich, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The inquest on the body of Frederick Beattie, who was shot by his father-in-law, Wm. Cox, was resumed yesterday. Among the witnesses called was Dr. J. A. Wheatly, who was fetched to see Beattie by Cox after the shooting. He testified that Cox was a peaceable man, and that he had never known him to quarrel, and described the bruises on Cox caused by Beattie's attack. After an absence of forty minutes the jury returned the following verdict: "That Frederick Beattie came to his death through a pistol shot fired by William Cox, and that the said pistol shot was fired in self-defence."

The case will come before Police Magistrate Seager at 2 p.m. to-day.

Died of Heart Failure.

Colborne, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. L. Yeoman, an aged and respected citizen, dropped dead of heart failure yesterday afternoon at her home. Deceased was 78 years of age.

RAILWAY ON ST. PETER STREET.

A Proprietor Protests Against the Proposed Line, as It Would Be Dangerous.

THE STREET TOO NARROW

The Roads Committee Discuss the Nature of Soil for St. Denis Sewage Farm.

MORE POLES TO BE CUT DOWN

At the meeting of the Roads Committee yesterday afternoon, Ald. Brunet, chairman, presiding, a communication was received from Mr. J. R. Wilson protesting against the proposed construction by the Street Railway Company of a single track line on St. Peter street to St. James street. Mr. Wilson remarked that the company claimed that a majority of the proprietors were in favor of the construction of such a line. He owned one-fourth of the frontage at the corner of St. Peter and St. James streets, and he protested against any such powers as asked for being granted to the company. The street was too narrow for the present traffic, and the construction of such a line would be a danger to life. Further, not one single proprietor was in favor of the application, and the construction of the line would lead to a depreciation of property.

A Sewage Farm Report.

The City Surveyor presented a report in regard to the sewage farm, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"This is the first sewage farm that will be operated in this cold climate, and it is very important that the work should be given by contract to a man who understands such works, and not to a novice in the business.

"In regard to the drainage in St. Denis Ward, I would recommend that this work be done by day work, as the work of laying the pipes in a trench is not an easy matter, and should be very carefully done, but the sewer running from St. Denis Ward to the farm can be done by contract."

It was remarked that a man would be required to look after the farm, whereupon Ald. Martineau remarked that Mr. G. Jannin was willing to undertake that work if he were allowed to have the produce of the farm.

Ald. Ouimet considered that before anything further was done the nature of the soil should be examined.

The City Surveyor said that the soil was a good workable sand and day; and in reply to Ald. Gallery he stated that the farm consisted of about twenty acres, of which it was proposed to use ten at present.

On the motion of Ald. Ouimet, it was decided that the committee postpone further discussion until they had visited the farm, in company with Mr. Jannin and the City Surveyor.

More Poles to be Cut.

The question of the erection of poles on Bonsecours street by the Citizens' Light and Power Company, came under consideration.

Mr. L. J. Ethier, joint city attorney, read the contract, which gave the company power to erect poles on such streets as might be required, on condition that the poles should be erected at the points to be designated by the City Surveyor; that as soon as the city should have decided to impose a tax on the poles the company should pay such tax, and that the city be not liable for any accidents that might arise from the erection of such poles.

Ald. Gallery moved that the street inspector be instructed to immediately remove the poles situated on Bonsecours street, and to notify the company that the placing of such poles was illegal.

Ald. Gallery wished to know if the City Surveyor gave permission for the two poles at the corner of Notre Dame and Chubotlez streets to be put up.

The City Surveyor replied that so far as he remembered he did not.

Ald. Gallery then added to his previous motion that these poles be also cut down, and the motion was agreed to.

C.P.R. EARNINGS.

A Net Increase for the Month of September of $32,622,

While the Gain Since the First of the Year Is a Little Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The statement of net earnings of the Canadian Pacific was out this morning, showing an increase for the month of September of $32,622.62, and a gain from January 1st of $214,055.64. The statement in full is as follows:

	Sept., 1898.	Jan. 1st to Sept. 30, 1898.
Gross earnings	$2,396,385.29	$18,254,633.01
Working exp'ses	1,303,871.63	11,394,726.85
Net profits	$1,092,513.66	$6,859,906.16

In September, 1897, the net profits were $1,059,891.04; and from January 1st to September 30, 1897, there was a net profit of $6,645,850.52.

The gain in net profits over the same period last year is therefore, for September, $32,622.62; and from January 1st to September 30, $214,055.64.

S. ONTARIO CAMPAIGN.

Premier Hardy, Hon. Col. Gibson and Hon. Mr. Dryden Given a Warm Welcome.

Oshawa, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The manufacturing town of Oshawa gave a very warm welcome to Premier Hardy and to Colonel Gibson, the victor of East Wellington, last night. The appearance of the speakers was the signal for an outburst of cheering which lasted some time, the majority of the audience waving small red and white handkerchiefs, which many of the young ladies afterwards converted into ties. The reception of Mr. Dryden was most gratifying, and he made an excellent address, speaking with the confidence of a man who saw victory ahead. Mayor Fowke presided, and introduced the speakers. His reference to Hon. John Dryden marching toward victory on Tuesday next was vociferously applauded. Mr. Dryden referred to a cartoon which recently appeared in the World newspaper, which depicted the speaker and Colonel Gibson as sick in bed and being personally nursed by the Premier. He would like to state that Mr. Gibson was 500 times better than he was a couple of days ago. And as for himself, he was growing stronger every day, and by Tuesday night next would, like Mr. Gibson, be able to be out again. (Cheers.) He spoke of an undercurrent of public opinion which was favorable to him, and expressed very little doubt as to what the result would be.

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly's speech was devoted to a statement of the policy of the Ontario Government on the timber question, and his delineation of Mr. Hardy's firm stand was loudly cheered.

Mr. Hardy received an ovation which would make the heart of any leader glad. He felt that he owed his hearers an apology for appearing before them at all, because of a cold from which he was suffering so badly that he could hardly articulate. "But I felt," said Mr. Hardy, "that I could not come to Oshawa and go away again without saying a word in favor of the candidature of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture. I owe him so much, the Government owes so much, the province owes so much, that it would be ungrateful on my part if I came here and were able to articulate in the slightest degree, if I did not stand up and bear my testimony to his character as an administrator, to his ability as an executive officer and to his experience in public life."

The question is not, however, alone between Mr. Dryden and Mr. Calder. It is whether the Government, of which Mr. Dryden has long been an honored member, shall be deprived of its right arm, because a Minister of Agriculture who possesses intelligence, who possesses integrity, can do more to advance the causes of prosperity which underlie our welfare, and the whole situation in respect to this Province than any other two Ministers who gather around the Council board.

As the Minister of Crown Lands stepped forward he was cheered and cheered again. Mr. Gibson said the Liberal party in East Wellington have been during the past two months' more concerned about what they were going to do themselves. He hoped that the result of the contest would be identical with that of East Wellington.

NEWS FROM GRANBY.

A Successful Concert to Which Local and Montreal Talent Contributed—Anniversary Church Supper.

Granby, Que., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The concert given last night in the Town Hall under the auspices of St. George's Guild was fairly well attended. Professor H. W. Reyner, B.M., of Montreal, was the director and accompanist.

The Empire Tobacco Company, of this town, are applying at Ottawa for incorporation. The name of the new company is to be the Empire Tobacco Company, Ltd., with a capital stock of $300,000.

The annual meeting of the Granby branch of the Montreal Bible Society was held in the St. George's Church Hall on Monday evening. The president, R. K. Black, in the chair. Address were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Bennett, Longhurst, Mavety and Black. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Rural Dean Longhurst; vice-presidents, resident clergy, Depositor W. R. Horner; secretary, F. W. West; committee, G. S. McIndoe, J. O. Roeder, T. A. Tompkins, W. H. Robinson, D. H. Kittredge and A. Kent.

Rev. Mr. Pritchard has accepted a call to the Congregational Church here, and will commence his duties the first of the year.

The anniversary supper given by the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening last was a great success. Some 400 people sat down to the sumptuous repast prepared by the friends of the church. The proceeds amounted to some $150.

Work has commenced on the Armory, which is being erected just outside the G.A.A. grounds. Messrs. Neil & Kent, of this town, are the contractors.

LIKES THE IDEA.

The Board of Trade Council Approves of the City Hall "Cabinet System."

The Board of Trade likes the idea of the cabinet system in City Hall affairs. The Council held a special meeting, and listened to the committee's report on the revised city charter. The occasion was taken up chiefly with the discussion on the cabinet system, with the result that it was approved, with, however, the recommendation that the members of the Executive Board should be paid two thousand dollars a year in addition to their ordinary remuneration as aldermen. The council expressed its thanks to the following gentlemen who formed the committee, and had given so much time and attention to their work: E. L. Bond, John McFarlan, and William McMaster.

DR. WRIGHT DEAD.

The Best Known Physician in Ottawa Passed Away Early This Morning.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Dr. H. P. Wright, the leading doctor in Ottawa, died suddenly at 3.15 o'clock this morning. He was at Rideau Hall at a party last evening, and after returning called on Dr. Powell on business. On getting home he complained of having a chill, but went to bed. Mrs. Wright heard him breath heavily, and before she could get medical assistance he was dead.

The Archbishop Welcomed.

Brockville, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—For the first time since his consecration, Archbishop Gauthier visited Brockvile last evening. On his arrival from Kingston by the Toronto local, he was met at the station by an immense crowd of people, representing the membrs of St. Francois Xavier Church and the different Roman Catholic societies, who formed in a body and escorted His Grace in a procession to the Church. Along the route an abundance of red light was burned. The grounds surrounding the church were beautifully illuminated and decorated with flags and bunting. The Archbishop made a short address in the church and on special invitation attended a grand bazaar being held in the Town Hall in aid of the Brockville Rowing Club. He will remain in town over Sunday.

To-day's Canadian Games.

McGill vs. Queen's at Montreal.
Ottawa vs. Hamilton at Hamilton.
Ottawa College vs. Granites at Kingston.
Osgoode vs. Argonauts at Toronto.
Britannias vs. Quebec at Quebec.

THE CHAMPION PIECE OF NEWS.

This item from the Kingston Whig should be pickled. Hereafter Whig readers should demand a chart to be published with such enigmas:—"The McGill College footballists refuse to accept their win from Queen's, recognizing that they were fairly defeated but were given the game on a very thin technicality."

Drowned at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—James McCreight, aged 60, and a resident of this city, was the mate of the ill-fated schooner St. Peter, which sank off Sodus Point, and was drowned.

COUNCIL WILL ELECT EXECUTIVE

Ald. Ames' Plan for Election by Districts Defeated in Committee Last Night.

FIVE PLANS PROPOSED.

But the Committee Decided to Recommend Ald. McBride's for Election by Council.

A DISCUSSION ON SALARIES.

The Charter Committee will report to Council in favor of electing the members of the executive board by vote of the entire Council. Ald. Ames' plan for their election by the aldermen of districts, which had been adopted at a previous meeting, was reconsidered last night, and election by Council substituted therefor. There were no less than five plans before the committee. Ald. Ames, for a board of six, two elected by the aldermen from each of three districts; Ald. Beausoleil, six, two elected by the people, from each of three districts; Ald. Martineau, eight, one elected by the aldermen, from each of eight districts; Ald. Martineau, same plan, with election by the people; and Ald. McBride, six, elected by vote of Council. No plan received a majority of votes on the first test, but Ald. McBride's motion was reconsidered and adopted.

It was agreed that the members of the committee should have the privilege of offering any amendments they chose to the draft as prepared by the commissioners.

Ald. Beausoleil wanted an amendment at the first clause, which left the election of the members of the board with the Council. He favored election by the citizens direct, with the city divided into three districts for that purpose. All the papers that had strenuously favored the executive system had since spoken against the mode of election adopted by the committee at its former meeting. He appealed to the members of the committee to leave the election of the commissioners to the people, a system, he held, that would result in the selection of good men to the exclusion of ward politicians. The people would then have more confidence in the board. They would elect their own executive officers, and the administration would be improved.

Ald. McBride could not see how people could be expected to elect good commissioners if they elected poor aldermen.

Ald. Beausoleil replied that a ward politician might be elected in his own ward when he would be defeated in a larger district.

Ald. McBride came back to his original motion, voted down at the previous meeting, for the appointment of the members of the executive by the majority vote of the Council, and he asked the committee to accept that system.

Ald. Ames in His Own Defence.

Ald. Ames said that although he had been criticised for the system he had proposed, he had moved its adoption with the best intentions. He was still of the opinion that it was the very best system that had been proposed. I had been in vogue in Brooklyn and had given satisfaction. He disclaimed some of the arguments that had been attributed to him, as he still had faith in the fair-mindedness of the majority in Montreal. Still, he spoke for the minority in the Council, and he thought that they should have the naming of their own representatives on the executive committee. It was true that the plan he had proposed had some disadvantages, but it would result in the best executive board. If the board was elected by Council the members would all be put in on the one majority, whereas under his system there would be three contributions to the central body. With election by the Council a bad Council would mean a bad executive. With elections by districts there would be three elements on the board. He disavowed the argument that all the honesty and the ability were in the west end.

Ald. McBride was quite sure that the majority in the Council would give the minority fair play

A Plan for Eight Members.

Ald. Martineau submitted a plan for the division of the city into eight districts, the aldermen of each district to elect a member. The divisions were: St. Antoine, 1 and 2; St. Antoine 3, and St. Lawrence; St. Gabriel, St. Ann's, West; Centre and St. Louis; St. Jean Baptiste and St. Denis; East and St. James, 1; St. James 2 and St. Mary's 1; St. Mary's 2 and Hochelaga

This was lost, Ald. McBride, Laporte and Ames voting no.

The same plan of division with election by the people was also voted down.

Ald. McBride's motion for election by Council was defeated, Ald. Beausoleil, Martineau and Ames voting against.

Ald. Ames moved reconsideration, and the motion of Ald. McBride, on the second vote was adopted, Ald. Beausoleil opposed.

The Question of Salaries.

The next point for discussion was that of salaries for Mayor and aldermen. A motion to place the Mayor's salary at $2,000 was adopted, Ald. Laporte and Ames voting against it.

Ald. Ames, Martineau and Beausoleil voted to place the salary of the members of the executive at $800.

Ald. Laporte thought that as these men were to be expected to give up the most of their time to the city the salary should be larger, about $2,000.

Ald. McBride was also in favor of paying good salaries. He spoke of the time that would be necessary for one man to grasp all the details of a department.

A Drive at Superintendent Laforest.

"Supposing," said he, "that I was a member of the executive, and was at the head of the Water Department——"

Ald. Beausoleil—"And you couldn't get any information from the superintendent."

The rest of Ald. McBride's sentence was lost in the laughter that followed.

The first vote was reconsidered, and the committee finally agreed that the salaries should be as follows: Mayor, $3,000; members of the executive, $1,600; aldermen, (non-members of the executive), $400.

The original draft of the sections dealing with committees and their duties will also be sent to Council, in case the executive system should be voted out.

Peg Leg Remanded.

London, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Yesterday the preliminary examination of peg-leg Brown was concluded, and the case adjourned for a week to enable the evidence to be transcribed. Nothing new was brought forward.

THE ATMOSPHERE IS CLEARING.

Great Britain Will Probably Negotiate the Fashoda Affair—Saturday Budget of Cable News.

London, Oct. 29.—The English Government is fortifying Berehaven, at the mouth of Bantry Bay, Ireland. The work will take ten years to complete, and will, it is said, make of the place a second Gibraltar. It will be made into a strong naval base. It is an important place, as it lies on the direct route of food supplies from Canada and the United States, and possesses one of the finest natural harbors in the United Kingdom.

Nearing a Settlement.

The Fashoda dispute is clearing. The cabinet yesterday was willing to negotiate with France over the delimitation of the watershed, provided Major Marchand was first withdrawn. M. Delcasse, if, as is probable, he should be recalled to the reorganized cabinet as minister of foreign affairs, is prepared to make this concession.

After Major Marchand's departure, Lord Salisbury is ready to discuss the conditions and status of existing French posts in the Nile-Congo watershed. The latter are likely to raise fresh but surmountable obstacles.

Military School Scandal.

The talk of military circles, next to discussing the prospects of war with France, has been an extraordinary affair at the Hythe School of Musketry, resulting in the severe punishment of seventeen out of the eighty-six officers there. It appears that one of the officers incurred detestation by offnsive boasting at the expense of a certain lady. A number of the other officers at first played a trick upon him as a warning, and he complained to the commandant, who reprimanded the culprits. The other officers thereupon determined to give him severe chastisement. They went to his room, destroyed his uniform, and then, after having stripped him, inflicted corporal punishment. Several of the officers who took part in the affair have been dismissed from the school, and others have been punished in various manners.

The Emperor and France.

The French papers declare that Emperor William made the following utterance during his visit to Constantinople:—"The French are an extraordinary people When you see them separately they are charming, but in a mass they are unbearable. They refuse to understand us. If we were allies we should rule the world. Never mind. I shall end by forcing my friendship on them."

The Christian Scientists.

The sad circumstances of the death of Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, has directed considerable attention upon the Christian Scientists, and especially upon the kindred sect known as the "Peculiar People." The number of deaths of children among their number have become unpleasantly large. This week a coroner's jury found a member of this secret society guilty of the manslaughter of his son, eight months old. A physician testified that the childs life could have been saved by an ordinary doctor, and it was shown that its parents had lost seven out of their twelve children. Inquests were held on three of them.

Irving's Illness.

Sir Henry Irving's illness is more serious than at first reported. He has already been confined to his bed, at Glasgow, for a fortnight.

THE IRELAND CASE IS DROPPED.

No word has yet been received from Mrs. Ireland relative to the diving for the body of her husband.

The authorities have finished with the case, and announce that they daily expect news that the doctor is in England.

The insurance companies have not been asked to pay the policies on the life of Dr. Ireland.

CITY HALL FABLES.

I.

There was once a leading Light in the Water Department of a great city, a Man full of Energy and Zeal, when it came down to the small matter of looking closely after his own Interests.

This was a great Man and his Industry and Diligence carried him to a position where the common People stood and looked up to him with Awe and open Mouths.

For many moons the People stood and Gaped thus; but all the while keeping up a Steady and Active Thinking.

But even in the open Gaze of the People heretofore mentioned, this Man pursued his Ways, and laughed in his Sleeve at the People whom he evidently considered slow and withal dense Marks. This was a Mistake.

After a while, and in spite of the Public Gaze, this Man became even more Daring in his Acts, and used Coachmen and Things for his own private use, the same drawing Shekels from the coffers of the People in Payment for the Services rendered. This, of course, was all very Wrong, as in doing this he succeeded in pulling the Wool over the Public's eyes, but failed to tack Armour Plate over the Eyes of the Press. Therefore the Press showed him up, which leads us to the

Moral:

That no safe or sure Method has ever been invented for Monkeying with a Buzz-Saw.

The Forged Petition.

The case of William McDonough, charged with forging names to a petition for the paving of Craig street, was continued before Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred Clarke, of the Victoria Hotel, stated that he knew both McDonough and Mr. Strubbe. The latter had come and asked him for a good man, on whom he could rely, to obtain signatures for the petition. It had happened that McDonough was standing by, when Mr. Strubbe made the remark, so he (witness) had recommended him. He had already solicited signatures for three petitions on the same subject. One was as far as St. Lawrence street, south side, another for the north side, and the last one was for the continuation as far as Bleury street or Victoria square. The last time Mr. Strubbe came and enquired for McDonough he was not there, and the witness was not certain where he lived. Later the accused came around with the petition. He had a swollen face, and said he could not attend to the petition, but would get a friend. Witness had seen McDonough talking with a man named McNaughton. They had gone away together with the paper, and McDonough had returned without it. Witness had given him permission to sign his name at the top of the list. McNaughton had since died in one of the hospitals.

Mr. Eaton was the next witness. He corroborated the preceding evidence. He had known Mr. McNaughton, and one day had met him on Craig street with the petition in his hand. At that time there were some ten signatures affixed to the petition. The witness was sure that the petition he had seen was the one containing the forged names.

The case is in progress this morning.

Apply for Incorporation.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Beaver Portland Cement Company is applying for incorporation, with headquarters in Montreal.

At the next session of Parliament an application will be made on behalf of the Home Life Association for an act amending the act incorporating the association by empowering it to effect contracts of life insurance with any person or corporation, and to grant, sell, or purchase annuity grant endowments and generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms.

THIS EVENING.

Academy of Music—"Jack and the Beanstalk, spectacular. (Excellent.)

Queen's Theatre—"Natural Gas," farce-comedy. (Clean and laughable).

Theatre Francais—"Davy Crockett," drama and vaudeville. (Fair performance).

Theatre Royal—Rielly and Woods' vaudeville show. (Fairly good).

Vics' Armory—Prof. Carpenter's hypnotic entertainment.

Y.M.C.A. Hall—Dr. Gray on the Bible, 8 o'clock.

Karn Hall—Organ recital, by Mr. E. A. Hilton, 4.30.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Union teachers' meeting, 4.45.

Karn Hall—Rev. D. W. Delachner, lecture on Central Asia, 8 p.m.

Y.M.C.A.—Mr. Geo. H. Archibald on "The Secret of Success," 8 p.m.

Steamship Arrivals.

October 23.	At.	From.
Armourer	Valencia	Labrador
Guildhall	Antwerp	Hamburg
Gluldhall	Antwerp for Montreal	Hamburg
Gallia	Moville	Montreal
Laurentian	Liverpool	Montreal
Merrimac	Bristol	Montreal
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	New York
Canada	Queenstown	Boston
Russia	Queenstown	Philadelphia
Cevic	Liverpool	New York
California	New York	Marseilles
State of Nebraska	New York	Glasgow
Britannic	New York	Liverpool
Cape Corriautes	Dundee	Sydney, C. B.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS—ITEM 9.

In the last year of Mr. Davis' term of office as superintendent of the Water Department, a twelve-inch main was laid along Laguchetiere street from Papineau Road to St. Lawrence street. It was to replace a six-inch main, which was so badly worn that at times a blow of a workman's shovel would break it. The cost of the work done was somewhere between $20,000 and $30,000. Another $3,000 would make the junction with the mains at both ends and on cross streets. This has never been done, and the twelve-inch pipe is lying unused, half full of mud, and rapidly becoming worthless.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND THEIR GUNS.

Plebiscite Has Not Drawn Their Ammunition Nor Deprived Them of Arms.

NEVER ASKED FOR VOTE.

They Did Not Expect Quebec to Give Much Support to the Cause.

MAJORITY OF 40 CONTSITUENCIES

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Your editorial in the issue of the 26th inst. on the recent plebiscite vote, under the caption "An Army Without Arms," and many other references to the vote since it was polled, leads me to make request, "Hear the other side." The Herald I humbly submit has fallen into error—an error somewhat widespread, though often corrected—when it says "The prohibitionists believed that Quebec sentiment was much misunderstood, and that a trial at the ballot boxes would show a strong support for their cause. Upon this ground, among others, they called for the plebiscite." There is here an error, if not two. The prohibitionists never asked for the plebiscite; did not strongly approve of it when offered; and some of them hesitated as to the action they should take when it was offered. What they did ask for was not a plebiscite, but prohibition, believing that it is the function of a good government to introduce, of their own motion, good and wise legislation in behalf of the people.

Quebec No Surprise.

It is another error to state that prohibitionists had such hopes of Quebec, if allowed to vote on this question, as to ask for the plebiscite. Those who expected great things from Quebec in the recent vote were very few among prohibitionists. For myself, I stated in advance that we might expect a majority against the act of 80,000 in this province; but added also, "Quebec may surprise us." The prohibitionists generally knew well that Quebec would likely go strongly on the wrong track, and this conviction was deepened when it was seen that the clergy did not throw their influence actively for prohibition. If, I understand The Herald aright, there has been a tendency on its part (and this is true of other papers, too) to read into the hearts of prohibitionists sentiments which do not generally prevail, such as being weighed down with a sense of defeat and a feeling of discouragement. It is just as well for the Government, and the papers which seem so anxious for the Government, to know that temperance people—prohibitionists—are not conscious of defeat, are not at all discouraged; that in all the struggle they never felt more buoyant, and that they see the sun of a radiant hope rising on their horizon.

In Sight of Omdurman.

If the recent vote did not carry us as far as some may have expected, we feel that we have got over some great cataracts, and that our stakes and tents are down in sight of Omdurman, and that the death warrant of a more gigantic evil than the Khalifa has been signed and delivered. Our position was never stronger, our outlook never as bright. For myself (and I am sure I voice the sentiments of thousands of prohibitionists more correctly than several articles of The Herald and other papers) I am not conscious of defeat; I have no feeling of despondency because of the result of the recent vote. On the contrary, I am greatly encouraged by and gratified with it.

Some days ago it was stated in The Herald, in effect, that one of the things the prohibitionists would require to explain is the smallness of the vote cast. Why should they be asked to do what is not required of others when a question is submitted to the people? If two candidates were before a constituency where there were, say, 2,000 votes; and if on the day of election the Liberal candidate secured 200 votes and the Conservative candidate was given 100 votes, would not The Herald say that the candidate who polled 200 votes is entitled to the seat without explaining why he did not secure 1,200 more? But the vote in the circumstances is not small, but wonderfully large. It is the largeness of it that is making uneasy pillows for some whose minds are on other things than prohibtiion. The smallness is not difficult of explanation. To compare the vote in this case with the vote in general elections is to compare things that are not equal.

(a) I am sorry to have to acknowledge that I am forced to believe that in general elections money is used by both parties to secure votes. There was one party in the recent contest which did not buy, or attempt to buy, votes. This is a factor in the smallness of the vote.

(b) In general elections there are candidates. Some of these are often very popular men who have a host of admirers. Their popularity secures for them votes which would not be polled if the personality were missing. Then there are the hopes of office or of patronage to the constituency which centre in a candidate. All these elements were wanting in this contest.

(c) At general elections the Government is active, throwing its weight and influence into the contest. Politicians know that this means many votes being recorded that otherwise would not be reckoned. In this case the Government was—well!

Majority of Forty Constituencies.

To show that we are not discouraged, that we have no reason to be, let me turn the matter over a little. The Government gave the plebiscite: we took up the gauntlet lest it should be said we feared the voice of the people. And what have we done? Out of eight provinces (including Territories as such) we carried seven—more than we expected. One province went against us. The Herald will remember where that province stands in the matter of illiteracy, non-progressiveness and other matters. We have carried the country, as regards constituencies, by a majority of forty in round numbers, and we have a probable majority vote over the Dominion of 12,000. Now let it be supposed that the Liberals were in the shades of Opposition prior to the 29th of September; that the general elections were held on that day, and that they carried the seven provinces, as we have carried them, by the same majorities; that they could claim a majority of over forty constituencies; and also that they had a majority of the votes polled over the whole country of about 12,000, would not The Herald shout "Victory"? Would it not say that the country had emphatically discarded the other party? Would it feel despondent, discouraged? Would it say: "In view of the vote, and especially of the adverse majority in Quebec, the Liberals cannot take the reins of Government?" Or should the Conservative party at the next general elections carry the country as the prohibitionists have now done, where would the Liberals be? Could they say that the Quebec vote entitled them to hold power? Or let it be supposed that the anti-prohibitionists carried seven provinces, that only one province had recorded itself in favor of prohibition, and that a majority vote was recorded against prohibition the Dominion over, would it not be said that the antis had been signally victorious, that the prohibitionists had been routed, and that the issue was dead for years to come? Why not, Mr. Editor, give the same measure to prohibitionists as to politicians and to licensed victuallers?

Here, then, are some of our good guns: We have a righteous cause—the good of the home and State; we have accepted the Government's challenge, and returned the answer, "By a majority of votes taken the Dominion wants prohibition; seven out of eight provinces demand the keeping of the promise"; the wide-awake, progressive, up-to-date provinces ask for prohibition. Yes, we have our guns, and they will be found to be loaded some of these days, and it is the coming man who realizes it in time.

Yours truly,
J. R. McLEOD.

St. Andrew's Church Manse,
Three Rivers, Oct. 27, 1897.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Gen. Abbot Points Out Its Many Advantages Over the Nicaragua Ditch and Urges a New Report.

Harper's Weekly expresses the conviction that a ship canal through Central America is one of the projects forced on the United States through the recent war. It quotes Gen. Henry L. Abbot's remarks on the subject approvingly. He favors the Panama in preference to the Nicaragua route.

In association with a number of engineers—French, German, English and American, including the chief engineers of the Manchester and Kiel ship-canals—Gen. Abbot, who is one of the best American engineers, last spring visited the Panama Canal route, and he has come to the conclusion that this route is not only practicable, but that it is much the better of the two. He says that his judgment is "in some degree assisted by having formerly traversed Nicaragua." Not only does he think that the route is practicable and best, but he and his associates of the technical commission have made a plan for the completion of the canal. The revival of this old route as a practicable one will astonish a good many persons who have supposed that Panama was abandoned when the French Government dropped it. But it seems that a company was formed in 1894, which has since been pushing the work of investigation, and is ready to complete the work, the result of the investigation being that its engineers believe that they have solved the problem which baffled De Lesseps and his predecessors. In brief, the great problems of the Chagres River and of the climate have been theoretically, at least, overcome. The old plan of building the canal along the bed of the torrential stream which has already swept away so much human labor has been abandoned, and General Abbott says that the stream is to be mastered by a perfectly practicable series of locks. This route possesses a decided advantage in two deep-water harbors at the termini of the canal, and in the railroad which runs alongside it for its wholelength. On the Nicaragua route it will be necessary to build about one hundred and twenty miles of railway, mostly through a wilderness. Besides, two ports at the termini must be constructed; and the experiment in making the artificial harbor at Greytown has not ben successful.

He adds that the annual rainfall in Panama is much less than in Nicaragua, being 93 inches, as against 256 inches, and concludes that:

To the general relative merits of the two canals already considered must be added that the Panama route lies in the interior of Colombia, while that by Nicaragua lies near the Costa Rican boundary, where hostilities are liable at any time to cause difficulties, as they already have done during the canal examination by the Walker commission last spring. Also, that in respect to danger from possible earthquakes, which might easily cause trouble at the great locks, Panama is by far the more safe, because no active volcano is found within a distance of at least 200 miles from it, while three lie in the close vicinity of the route of Nicaragua canal, and one within only 40 miles of its western locks. Last April an earthquake destroyed substantial masonry buildings at Leon, only 100 miles distant from these lock sites.

The cost of the Panama Canal is stated by General Abbott to be, in round numbers, $100,000,000.

Maisonneuve Council.

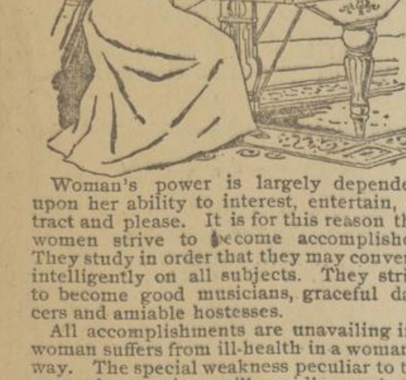
Mayor Desjardins, Councillors Gilbert, Christin, Massy, Martineau, Desrochers, and Caron were present at the last meeting of Maisonneuve Council. Mr. G. N. Pichet asked for an exemption of taxes for ten years, if permitted to construct a biscuit factory at the corner of Jean d Arc and Ontario streets. The new building will have a frontage of 105 feet upon Ontario street. 0It will be two storeys high, and will be constructed of brick and stone.

Mayor Desjardins said that the Royal Electric Company had erected poles upon Pius IX. street, which were very low. He had resolved to write to the manager of the company to ask that they be replaced by poles of a reasonable height.

A sub-committee was appointed, composed of Councillors Gilbert, Martineau and Caron, to investigate the subject of a public market.

Died Going to Work.

Mr. William Rooney, residing at No. 44 Delorimier avenue, and employed at the C. P. R. shops, was preparing to go to his work yesterday morning, when he was stricken down, and died from heart failure.



Woman's power is largely dependent upon her ability to interest, entertain, attract and please. It is for this reason that women strive to become accomplished. They study in order that they may converse intelligently on all subjects. They strive to become good musicians, graceful dancers and amiable hostesses.

All accomplishments are unavailing if a woman suffers from ill-health in a womanly way. The special weakness peculiar to the womanly organism, will rapidly wreck the general health. The sufferer will lose her natural vivacity, her wit, her good looks, and the ambition and power to display the accomplishments at her command. Any woman affected in this way should resort to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It is the invention of an eminent and skillful physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It aims to cure but one class of diseases, and claims to be good for nothing else. It imparts health, elastic strength, vigor and virility to the delicate feminine organs. It prepares a woman for wifehood and motherhood.

Mrs. Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, Taos County, N. Mex., in a letter to Dr. Pierce says: "From a grateful heart my voice goes up to God both night and day in a solemn prayer that He may guard your health and preserve your life. I hereby express my gratitude to you for the relief I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Favorite Prescription.' After suffering years of misery I am to-day a healthy and happy wife, and can truthfully recommend to women the use of the 'Favorite Prescription' as a regulator of the monthly periods."

The quick constipation-cure — Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe.

THE CLEARING OF TOM.

By CHARLES KENNET BURROW.

Natty Byrne sat on his high stool near the one window of the cabin in the falling dusk. He was tired of waiting, very tired; but his grandfather's orders had been explicit. "Shtay here, Natty, till ye see me ag'in; there's bread in the cupboard an' maybe a taste o' butther, and I'll bring somethin' swate for ye from Carmore." I do not say that Natty had not thought of disobeying; as a matter of fact the temptation had recurred at short intervals during the whole afternoon, once in the almost irresistible form, that he ought to go and look at the pig, but he had got no further than the door. He had a great feeling of importance, too; he had never been left alone for so long before, and the burden of responsibility pleased him. He had also a vague idea that something was going to happen, because, two days before, his grandfather had written a letter. The letter had cost old Nat half a day's work, and he had used a whole penny packet of stationery over it.

As it grew dark Natty began to feel a little afraid. He would have left the high stool if the dignity derived from his exalted position had not balanced the fact that his bare feet did not touch the ground. He was very proud of the stool; no other boy he knew had one like it, and, although it was extremely inconvenient, he often insisted upon eating his meals at that distinguished altitude.

From time to time he glanced furtively around the cabin. Old Nat's bed, narrow and dark, set against the wall like a ship's berth, had a sinister look in that ambiguous twilight. Even Natty's own little crib, which consisted of a deal platform raised a foot from the floor, with a mattress on the top of it, looked unfamiliar. The peats on the open hearth burned dimly, the chairs seemed to have doubled in bulk since the sunshine faded, the rough wood table loomed large and grim. After every furtive survey the boy brought his eyes back to the gray square of the window with a little shivering gasp. It occurred to him to light the lamp, but as that was an office he had never performed, it being beyond his years, he felt himself unequal to the task. Besides, that would mean trotting over the floor, and in the darkness his bare feet might touch something horrible.

But all at once he grew quite brave again, for he heard the sound of footsteps coming slowly up the mountain pathway. It was too dark to see who it was, but, of course, it must be old Nat; and Natty promptly began to wonder what the "somethin' swate" might be that was at that moment, doubtless, getting warm and sticky in his grandfather's pocket. He climbed down from the stool and pattered softly over the hard earth floor to the door. The footsteps paused and there was a knock. Natty's heart went down into his plump toes. He was so terrified that he could not move to raise the latch. The knock was not repeated, but the door was softly opened, and Natty saw a dim head thrust in.

"Is Nat Byrne at home?" asked a voice.

"Plase, sorr, no!" gasped Natty.

"Whin'll he be back, an' who are you at all?"

"He'll be back, sorr, this minute, an' plase, I'm Natty. The stranger came in and closed the door. He peered curiously around the room.

"An' who is Natty? Where are ye at all?"

"Here," said Natty.

"Is it down there ye are? Well, well! Have ye a light? Sure a cat couldn't see in the like av this!"

Natty, somewhat reassured, set a small lamp on the table and carried a box of matches to his visitor.

"Will ye light it, sorr? I don't know the way av it!"

The matches were taken from his hand, and presently, to the boy's relieved eyes, the familiar cabin shone before him again. He was afraid no longer. The idea of a thief never occurred to him, and if it had, so far as Natty knew, there was nothing to steal.

"Sit down, sorr," he said, "in the little chair," he added; "the big wan's grandad's." The stranger obeyed him in silence, and Natty climbed up to his stool again, to bring himself to a proper conversational level.

"So ye're Tom's and Biddy's boy?"

"I am that," said Natty.

"An' a pretty pair they was," murmured the stranger. He was a little, narrow-chested man, dressed in what seemed a Sunday suit of rusty black. His jaw was square, the lips were thin and pursed; a pair of small black eyes glinted above wrinkled cheeks; the hair was close-cropped around his bullet head. The boy decided that he didn't like him much.

"How ould are ye?" the man asked.

"Siven," said Natty.

"Is it so long?" said the other. After a long silence Natty arose suddenly to the responsibility of his position.

"Are ye hungry, sorr?" he asked.

"I am, dead hungry." The boy brought the remains of the bread and butter from the cupboard, also a bowl of milk.

"Grandad," he explained, "'ll maybe bring somethin' bether. Was he expectin' ye at all, sorr?"

"He was, for he sint me a letther."

"Thin it was you the letther wint to?"

"It kem to me, anyway!" Natty was disappointed; he had vaguely anticipated greater results than this from the letter.

"He wouldn't expect me to-night," the other explained. "'Twas to-morrer mornin' I should have come, but I had a slack day, worse luck, and used it this way." The boy nodded. Then he asked, "Are ye one o' mine?"

"Wha do ye mane?"

"'Lations."

"To be sure I am—yer cousin. Did ye niver hear av me?"

"What name have ye, sorr?"

"Me name," said the little man, with crackling dignity, "is Timothy Daly."

"Thin ye're Cousin Tim?"

"I am." There was another pause, in which Natty began to feel some slight natural drawing towards the new relation, and with them came a renewed sense of his duty as host.

"Are ye tired, Cousin Tim?" he asked.

"Dog tired, boy."

"Thin ye might sit in grandad's chair; 'tis fine an' aisy." Daly made the exchange of seats without speaking. He was, in fact, very tired indeed, and not over pleased at old Byrne's mysterious summons. The men had not met for six years, and there had been no love lost between them at any time. Daly was a well-to-do, hard-headed man to whom poor relations were as the dregs in his cup of fortune, but he never denied the bond of blood, if he sometimes disregarded its claims.

"Do thim boots hurt ye?" Natty enquired, curling up his own naked toes.

"They do," said Daly, "an' I've walked twilve miles in 'em."

"Tek 'em aff," said Natty. "Wait," he added, jumping once more from his stool, "I'll do it for ye, Cousin Tim." He was down on his knees before Daly had time to say a word, and whether it was the sight simple kindness of the action, or the sight of the curly bent head, or the unfamiliar touch of little fingers, I cannot say; but the man was struck home.

"Ach, but it's a good boy ye are," he said, patting Natty's cheek.

"Boots," said Natty, speaking from an infinitesimal experience, "is terrible tirin' to the fate. There, Cousin Tim, now I'll sthir up the fire an' put on another pate."

This being accomplished, Natty again perched himself on his stool. Daly watched him with blinking eyes; the keen mountain air had made him sleepy, and a feeling of drowsy kindliness crept over him. He nodded now and then, awakening with a jerk, and always to find Natty's benign gaze fixed upon him.

"Go to slape," said Natty, "an' I'll wake ye whin grandad somes." Daly smiled and settled back in his chair; in a moment he was asleep. It seemed to the boy that Cousin Tim's head must be uncomfortable against the hard wood, so he got his own small pillow, which had a chronic dusky hue, and settled it under the man's wiry hair. Daly smiled again feebly, but without opening his eyes.

Half an hour after, Natty hear other footsteps. He held up a warning finger as Nat entered and pointed to the sleeping visitor.

"'Tis Tim, sure," murmured the old man.

"He's slapin'," whispered Natty.

Nat set down the great basket he was carrying cautiously upon the table, and examined Tim Daly with the closest attention. The survey did not appear to please him particularly.

"Jist the same," he said; "divil a change —a black, hard man, God help 'im!" There was a strange glitter in the old man's red-rimmed eyes, a look in which anger and triumph contended, but the latter won. He had the marks of a hard life upon his face and body, deep lines, bent shoulders, knotted and clumsy hands; his feet dragged as he moved, all the spring had long since left his joints; yet he carried himself with a certain open dignity. Ragged gray hair fell round a face sharply eager and aquiline.

The first thing he did was to take a bag of sweets from his pocket. These were transferred to Natty, who immediately fell to a contented munching of them. Then he unpacked the basket and revealed to the boy's astonished gaze luxuries which he had only dreamed of or seen in shop windows at Carmore—a tin of salmon, a pot of jam, three loaves of white bread, a cake in silver paper and a bottle of wine. Nat had hesitated long over the wine, but he had convinced himself that it was the proper thing, and so at last had bought it. All these viands were set forth upon the table, and Nat fell back to admire the effect.

"'Tis shplendid," said Natty.

"Ye may say that, indade! This'll be a great avenin', bedad! Not that ye'll understhand it, pet, but thim as wint'll know, God rest 'em!"

"Is we to ate thim things?" asked the boy.

"What else'll they be for? An' you'll have yer share, too." Natty made a noise that indicated passionate inner surprise and joy.

These preparations had not disturbed the sleeping man, so Nat sat down to rest. He looked very old and weary, very near the end of life; but what remained burned clearly; his one hope for six years had been to accomplish what he was at last ready to do that night. But when he looked at Natty his eyes grew a little dim.

At last he rose and touched Daly upon the shoulder.

"That's a good boy now," the man murmured.

"He thinks 'tis me," said Natty, grinning. A more vigorous shake brought him upright and fully awake.

"You're welcome," Tim Daly.

"Ah, an' ye're back, thin, Nat." They shook hands with manifest restraint.

"Ye'll egscuse me," said Nat, "fur kapin' yer waitin,' but 'twas to-morrer I expected ye."

"'Twas to-morrer the letther said, but I had a slack day and kem. I was tellin' Natty there av it." He rested his hand for a moment on Natty's head. Nat drew the boy quickly away.

"Lave 'im be!" he said.

"I think the world av him. Iver since he were a raw babe I've done for 'im, and why wouldn't I be proud of 'im now?"

"Thrue for ye," said Tim; "why not, indade?"

"Dhraw up," said Nat, "an' let's ate. Afther, we'll talk o' why I sint for ye, Tim."

They drew near the table and fell to. The men glared at each other furtively from time to time; in Nat's eyes the triumph still shone; in Tim Daly's there was a half-pathetic questioning look, as though he did not quite understand it all. But Natty was perfectly unconcerned. This godlike feast excluded every other possible thought or sensation—he ate and was satisfied.

After the meal was over came the time of pipes and silence. Tim and Nat sat on opposite sides of the hearth; Natty, feeling unequal to the ascent of his high stool, squatted complacently on the edge of his bed. He soon became so sleepy that his head dropped forward with a jerk.

"Slape inside yer bed, Natty, not outside," said the old man. "Aff wid thim things, boy, quick." Natty disrobed in an incredibly short time—the untying of a single string seemed to complete the operation. Nat looked lovingly at the plump, brown body.

"Fat?" he murmured to himself. "He's as fat as butther, the darlint!" Natty dived under his blanket and promptly went to sleep.

After a time Nat rose and crossed the uneven floor to the bedside. He turned back the blanket to make sure that Natty was safely dreaming, and then stooped awkwardly towards the boy's face; but his back was too stiff for such an exercise, and he had to fall upon his knees to kiss the moist forehead. Tim Daly did not turn, but he saw what was happening by the shadow thrown on the white wall. Nat remained on his knees for a minute, and the watcher of the shadow saw the sign of the cross made on brow and breast.

The old man rose and came back to the hearth: for a moment he stood there, gazing down into the glowing peats, and it was clear to Tim that a struggle was going on in Nat's heart, a struggle that shook him bitterly; but presently he threw his head sharply up and it was over. He moved a loose stone from the wall above the chimney and took out a little leather bag, from his pocket he took another; these he laid tremblingly upon the table and untied the strings. Tim Daly, still watching silently, saw a glittering stream of gold trickle from the bags. Nat counted it in tens—there were four little piles of ten sovereigns each.

He turned to Daly with a face that showed pale beneath its tan. "With that," he said, "I pay back what me son Tom Byrne borrowed, an' I ask ye to onsay the bitther word ye spoke."

"What do ye mane?" asked Daly, chokingly.

"Ye know well what I mane. Didn't the poor boy borrer forty pounds av ye?"

"He did."

"An' didn't ye say to me, the breath bein' hardly out av 'is body: 'The blagyard,' ye said, 'niver mint to pay me back'? Thim was the words, an' 'im dead; 'The blagyard niver mint to pay me back.'"

"I was in dhrink," said Daly.

"An' I was dhrunk, too, wid sorrer for 'im as 'ad gone. I pay the debt to ye, to-night, Tim Daly, an' I ask ye, before God, to onsay thim words, an' ye'll dhrink to 'im as died for an honest man. For six years I've sweated to win the gould an' me boy's good name, an' there it is, iviry penny av it, an' if I die to-night I'll die aisy."

Daly glanced toward the sleeping Natty and rubbed his dry lips with the back of his hand.

"So that's why ye sint for me?" he asked.

"That I might gev it into yer own hand."

"Thin ye'll be a rich man now, Nat?"

"Rich? Begorra, how 'ud I be rich? 'Tis all I have, and well spint for the boy."

"An' what'll Natty do?"

"Don't spake av 'im.!" cried the old man sharply. "He must work now; he's sthrong an' well."

"But forty pound, an' what ye might add to ut 'ud make 'im a good start in life."

"I've no forty pound for 'im. Take yer gould, Tim, an' onsay thim words."

Daly looked again toward Natt's bed and then at the gold. The money drew hard at his heartstrings, but something in him had sprung to life stronger than his passion for gain.

"Ye musht think well av me," he said, "to trate me the like av this."

"I think no ill of yer beyant bein' a hard man."

Daly craned forward and spat fiercely into the fire.

"I'm not so damned hard as that!" he cried. "Would I take the gould from the child there? God save me! Would I touch a pinny av 'is as called me cousin an' rested me and put 'is own piller undher me head? Would I be the black villyan to do divil's work on a child? Kape yer money for thim as wants it; I'll not soil me fingers wid it!" His voice had risen to a shout.

"'Tis yours," said Nat, doggedly, "an' wid it I clear me son Tom." Tim sprang to his feet, a wild, gesticulating figure, and hurried to the table. He crammed the money into the bags again and dashed them down with a clash.

"Put the gould in yer pocket," Nat said.

"Anither word," said Daly, "an' I fling it in the fire, by God!" Nat rose and the two men faced each other.

"Because I was a blagyard once' an' in dhrink, must be always choke me wid it? I hould Tom's name as high as me own, an' the man as blackens it I'll break! That money belongs to Natty there."

The loud voices had awakened the boy; he was watching with round, wondering eyes.

"Thin ye'll clear Tom, an' 'll swear he was an honest man?"

"I will."

"An' the gould's for Natty?"

"For wee cousin Natty, God bless 'im."

The old man filled two glasses tremulously, and into a third he poured a little of the precious stuff that was to signify the clearing of Tom Byrne's name.

"Sit up, Natty," he said, "an' dhrink; 'tis for ye father, avick!"

And Natty sat up and drank and spluttered over the strange liquor, while the two men watched him with burning eyes.—Longman's Magazine.

SINKING OF THE PORTER.

Lengthy Litigation Probable to Arise Out of a Recent Collision.

The collision between the Turret Age and the Lloyd S. Porter will in all probability lead to a lengthy legal fight. As already announced, an action for damages has been taken against the owners of the Turret Age and a writ of seizure issued. The seizure on the Turret Age has been relieved by the owners depositing $50,000 as security. Now the owners of the Turret Age have taken counter proceedings for damages against the owners of the Lloyd S. Porter, and if the latter vessel is raised they will at once place a seizure upon it.

Old Age Creeps Upon Us Quickly

The young man of to-day is the old man of to-morrow. In these days of busy progressiveness old age seems to creep more quickly upon us than it used to. The wear and tear of business life, to-day, seems to leave more ageing marks. Quick lunches and irregular meals tell on the system. The organs of digestion refuse to work as they should, and from this springs many trying ills. Regulate your system, and make your digestive organs healthful by the constant use of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It rids your system of indigestion, and the many ills that bring the lines of age and pain to the face.

J. A. S. Brunelle, M.D., C.M., Montreal, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty; Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, etc., says: "I have found it particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and I consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my hospital practice."

60c a large bottle. Trial size 25c.

It is Only a Matter of Time

When Electricity in a mild form will take the place of Drugs.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

Generates a mild continuous current of Electricity, and he will forfeit $5,000 if the current cannot be instantly felt by the wearer.

If you suffer from the effects of Youthful Folly, Losses, Drains, Shrunken Organs, Seminal Weakness Varicocele, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble,

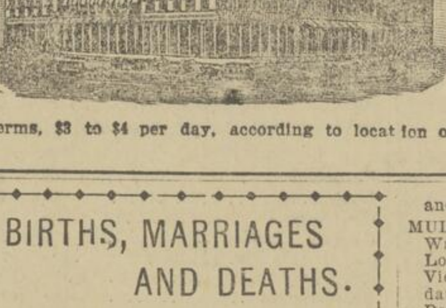
FREE BOOK, FREE ADVICE

At my office any day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 11 to 1. If you live near enough call and test the Belts, or send for book explaining all. It will be sent SEALED FREE to any address. Every man should read this book. It is worth $100 to anybody. Send for one to-day. Address

DR. T. SANDEN,

132 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

THE ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO ONTARIO CANADA



There is a charm about the Rossin known only to those who, as guests, have enjoyed the comfort and good cheer of this luxurious hotel. Rossin is the largest hotel in Ontario. It possesses every modern convenience. The most centrally situated of the Toronto hotels—it is away from the noise and dust of the railways—three blocks from the Union Station up York Street, where it intersects King the fashionable promenade. Members of the British Royal Family, the nobility, and the best families in Europe and America have been entertained at the Rossin. The Rossin is patronized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and leading members of the Government. Rooms en suite, with baths.

Terms, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of room.

A. & A. NELSON, Proprietors.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Advertisements under this head 25 cents.

BIRTHS

DUVAL—On Oct. 21, at 2810 St. Catherine st., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Duval.

FORD—At 74 Marin ave., on the 27th inst., the wife of James Ford, of a son.

McNAB—At 307 Elm ave., Westmount, on the 25th inst., the wife of James McNab, of a son.

WOODARD—At Fulford, Que., Oct. 21, the wife of Mason Woodard, of a son.

BOOTH — At Godmanchester, Que., on the 19th inst., the wife of Joseph Booth, of a son.

BEANNE—At Huntingdon, Que., on the 20th inst., the wife of A. S. Beanen, of a daughter.

GIDDINGS—At Granby, Que., Oct. 20, the wife of W. F. Giddings, of a son.

MURRAY—At Barnston, Que., Oct. 17, the wife of Rev. J. Holt Murray, of a son.

DUDDLEY—At Eaton, Que., Oct. 17, the wife of A. P. Duddley, of a daughter.

LAKE—At Eaton, Que., Oct. 24, the wife of Alvin Lake, of a daughter.

LOWRY—At Ottawa, Oct. 21, the wife of Thomas Lowry, of a daughter.

CRAIN—At Ottawa, on Oct. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crain, a son.

CHALMERS—At Beaverton, Ont., Oct. 11th, the wife of James Chalmers, of a daughter.

GILCHRIST—At Woodville, Ont., Oct. 10th, the wife of L. Gilchrist, of a son.

KIVELL—At Mariposa, Ont., Oct. 19, the wife of Mr. Richard Kivell, of a son.

DEAN—At Sunderland, Ont., Oct. 10, to Rev. S. W. and Mrs. Dean, a daughter.

KARN—At Stratford, Ont., Oct. 27, the wife of J. G. Karn, of a daughter.

SOMERVILLE—At Hamilton, Oct. 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Somerville, jr., a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALLAN-BUDD—In this city, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's cousin, 88 Columbia ave., Westmount, by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, John, jr., son of John Allan, to Jane Rebecca Parker (Budd), daughter of the late Richard Parker.

DRAKE-GILL — On the 24th inst., at St. Giles' Church, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Leile A. Drake to Clara G. Gill.

HAMILTON-AMES — At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, New York, on Oct. 26th, William E. Hamilton, of Montreal, to Grace E., eldest daughter of C. G. Ames.

MULLALLY-SWEENEY—At Quebec, Oct. 24, by Rev. Father Delargy, C.SS.R., James T. Mullally to Lauretta (Lottie) Sweeney.

SHEPHERD-YOUNG—At Waterloo, Oct. 26th, by Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Frank Shepherd, of Fitchburg, Mass., formerly of South Stukely, to Mary A., eldest daughter of George Young.

ARCHAMBAULT-BLANCHARD—On Oct. 17, at Ste. Anne de Stukely, Theodore Archambault, son of Maxime Arhambault, to Miss Marie Louise, daughter of John Blanchard.

DAVIDSON-MORRISON—At Barnston, Que., by Rev. W. Williams, Oct. 19th, A. Lee Davidson to Miss Emma Morrison.

DRAPER-WARK—At Hemmingford, Que., on Oct. 19, by Rev. W. N. Chantler, Frank Eugene Draper, of Cowansville, to Emily L. Wark, second daughter of W. W. Wark.

PAQUETTE-HUGRON — At Coaticook, Que., Oct. 17, by Rev. Father McAuley, Joseph Paquette, of East Hereford, to Miss Adelaide Hugron, of Coaticook.

SPEIRS-BOWEN.—At Iroquois, Ont., Oct. 22, by Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Mary Annabella Bowen, of Iroquois, Ont., to Joseph Barrett Speirs, of Milton, Ont.

WALMSLEY-HAMBLY.—At North Fredericksburg, Ont., October 19th, Samuel Walmsley to Alice Teresa Myrtle Hambly, daughter of John Hambly.

BROWN-HUFFMAN—At North Fredericksburg, Ont., Oct. 19th, J. B. Brown, to Edith Huffman, daughter of Hiram Huffman.

LEE—ARCHAMBAULT.—At Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 19th, by Rev. C. H. Marsh, Jennie Mabel, daughter of Mr. Louis Archambault, to Mr. Harry Launcelot Lee, of Trent Bridge.

BRETHOUR—BRYANT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Sunderland, on Oct. 18th, by the Rev. S. W. Dean, Mr. A. F. Brethour to Iva, Maud, eldest daughter of Mr. R. K. Bryant.

McKAY—LYTLE.—At Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 26th, by Rev. J. W. Macmillan, B.A., pastor of St. Andrew's church, Rev. W. M. McKay, of Norval, to Miss Ethel M., daughter of Mr. H. J. Lytle, manager of Ontario Bank.

GUNN—GRANT.—In Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 12th, by Monseignor Laurent, John Gunn, of Lindsay, to Miss Helen Grant, of Lorneville.

FOUNTAIN—COLVILLE.—At Thorah, Ont., Oct. 19th, 1898, by Rev. K. J. Macdonald, Thomas Walker Fountain to Miss Annie Colville.

MARTIN—CROFT.—At Toronto, 26th inst., by Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, Arthur Wesley Martin, of Manitoba, to Emily Strachan, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Croft, of "Oak Bank," Rosedale.

TUDOR—SANFORD—On 26th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England, by Venerable William M. Sinclair, D.D., Archdeacon of London, assisted by Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's Captain Earnest Tudor, Royal Engineers, to Edna, elder daughter of the Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Sanford, of Wesanford, Hamilton.

MULLOCK—MACKENZIE.—On Oct. 26th, at Waterdown, by Rev. Robert Cordner, Capt. Lockhart, J. Mullock, 77th Batt., of "Lake View," Waterdown, to Bella Stuart, fifth daughter of the late James Mackenzie, of Bohara, Australia, and granddaughter of Mrs. MacIntyre, of Vernon, B.C.

MYLER—LOTTRIDGE.—At Hamilton, Oct. 26th, by Rev. Canon Bland, Paul Judson, Myler to Lily Maude, daughter of James M. Lottridge.

BUTTRUM—WHITMORE.—At Berlin, Ont., Oct. 26th, Nellie B., youngest daughter of John Y. Whitmore, to Frank H. N. Buttrum.

STEEVES—PEARSON.—At Moncton, N. B., Oct. 26th, by Rev. W. B. Hinson, Gaius L. Steeves and Miss Meta H. Pearson, both of Harvey, N.B.

RUSSEL—McDONALD.—At St. John, N.B., Oct 24th, by Rev. J. W. Clarke, assisted by Rev. David Lang and Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Boston, Alfred J. Russell to Velma McDonald.

GRIFFIN—BAD.—At Halifax, Oct. 26, by Rev. Father McCarthy, P. J. Griffin to Mrs. Julia Bad.

BROWN—THOMPSON—At Halifax, on 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Robinson, Deacon James Brown and Margaret Green, eldest daughter of the latet James Thompson.

DENNISON—FORREST.—At Halifax, Oct. 25, by Rev. A. C. Chute, Harry Livingston Dennison, barrister-at-law, of Digby, and Miss Eva May May Forrest.

MACKENZIE—TREMAIN.—At "Bellevue," Port Hood, N.S., Oct. 20, by Rev. George Howcroft, John Mackenzie, M.D., of Mulgrave, to May, daughter of Edward D. Tremain barirster.

DEATHS

BRYSON—At Ormston, Que., October 22, Agnes Selkirk Bryson, youngest daughter of the late James D. Bryson.

BENN—27th Instant, Michael Benn, of the firm of Berrigan & Benn, aged 34 years.

BROWN—In Quebec, on 26th inst., Eleanor Florence, wife of Mr. T. G. Brown, of Ottawa, and eldest daughter of Frederick Heale.

BORDEN.—At Granby, Que., 19th October, Nathaniel Borden, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

HAWLEY.—At Clarenceville, Que., on 20th inst., Peter Hawley, in the 33rd year of his age.

McCANN—At Rockburn, Que., on 18th inst., Wm. Henry, son of Daniel H. McCann, aged 5 years.

HILLS—At Waterloo, Que., on the 13th Oct. Otis H. Hills, aged 62 years.

SULLIVAN.—At Waterloo, Que., 14th Oct., Lawrence Sullivan, aged 70 years.

CLARK—Suddenly, at Waterloo, Que., 17th October, of cerebral apoplexy, J. Luke Clark, M.D., in his 42nd year.

LANG—At Canaan, Vt., Oct. 14th, Nancy C. Lang, wife of Charles Lang, aged 79 years, formerly of Compton.

WHITE.—At Kingston, October 26th, Rhoda S., wife of W.J. B. White, aged thirty-one years.

SHORTALL—At Washburn, Ont., October 26th., Anastasia Shorta.., aged 26 years and six months.

BARTELLS—At Kingston, Oct. 27th, Frank, only son of Mr. and Mrs. O. V. Bartells, aged 3 years and 8 moths.

DONALSON.—In Ops, Ont., Oct. 23rd, Samuel Stewart Donaldson, aged 82 years.

GREENER.—In Lindsay, Ont., Oct. 23rd, James Barron Greenerfl relict of the late Rev. James Greener.

MUIR—At Beaverton, Ont., October 11th, Nell Muir, aged 63 years and 4 months.

HENDERSON,—At Toronto, October 26th, Archibald Henderson, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, in his 43rd year.

PASHBY.—At Toronto, October 25th. Thos. Pashby, son of the late Thos. Pashby, of Montreal, in his 44th year.

GREEN—In Hamilton, October 26th, Elizabeth, wife of George Green, aged 61 years a native of Southampton, England.

HARRISON.—At Norwich, Ont., Oct. 25, Benjamin Harrison, age 24.

CARY—At London, Ont., on 27th inst., William Henry Cary, aged 50 years and 11 months, son of the late Capt. Geo. Marcus Cary.

GILLEAN—At London, Ont., 24th inst., Margaret A.C., daughter of J. S. Gillean, and granddaughter of the late Michael Walsh.

ALLEN—At Halifax, Oct. 26, Thomas Cassels, Allen, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, aged 47 years.

CREIGHTON.—At Dartmouth, N.S., Oct. 25, Avis Rebecca, wife of T. Grassie Creighton, in the 51st year of her age.

CLEMENTS—At Halifax, Oct. 23, Nehemiah Kelley Clements, a native of Yarmouth, N.S., aged 48.

BRITISH FLEET SAILS

in every sea, lady charlo tte is in every grocer

St. Ann's Tombola.

Great interest is being taken in the tombola which is being held at No. 28 Chaboillez square, in aid of the poor of St. Ann's parish. While the object is sufficient inducement to the charitably disposed, the numerous prizes offered are such as to attract those who would be glad of a return for their outlay. The prizes include household furniture, valuable brass bedsteads, musical instruments, works of art and a building lot in Hochelaga. Any of these prizes may be won by the fortunate holder of a ticket, which can be purchased for 10 cents, or three for a quarter.

$20.00 Monthly for a Steinway.

As there are many artistic people who desire to possess a STEINWAY Piano, but who do not feel like disbursing the necessary outlay in cash, we make the exceptional offer of $20.00 per month for one of these World's best pianos. Such terms admit all persons of even moderate incomes to purchase a Steinway piano.

We have also in stock very handsome assortment Nordheimer and Heintzman pianos. Terms $8.00 monthly if you wish.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

Copperine..

(SPOONER'S)

Machinery, Journal and Dynamo

BOX METAL

The Jones Oil Co.,82 McGill St., Agents

SEWERS

ROAD DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that it is proposed to construct sewers in the undermentioned streets or sections of streets, namely:—

St. Antoine Street, from Guy Street Westwards, about 70 yards.

DesRivieres Avenue, from DesRivieres Street Westward, about 80 yards.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to construct the above mentioned sewers during the present season, and proprietors in the said streets, or sections of streets, may avail themselves of the opportunity to have drains made from their properties into the said public sewers, in conformity with sections 3, 4, 6, 10 and 14 of by-law No. 191 concerning sewers; and proprietors in the said streets or sections of streets, who fail to have drains made from their properties to the new public sewers while under construction, and require drains to be constructed in the street after the public sewer has been completed, will be charged an additional sum for said drains and restoring the macadam or permanent pavement. Proprietors who may have claims for an existing brick or tile pipe sewer in said streets, or section of streets, are hereby notified that such claims must be fyled with the City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers, or section of sewers.

By order,

PERCIVAL W. ST. GEORGE,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall.
Montreal, 27th October, 1898.

THE CALEDONIAN

—IS THE—

Oldest Scottish Fire Office.

FUNDS: — $10,000,000

OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING.

Lansing Lewis, Manager.

Electric Repairs

Electric Motors and Dynamos repaired at the shortest notice.

DYNAMOS & MOTORS

Bought, sold and exchanged.

We have in stock several second-hand Dynamos and Motors, as good as new, which will be sold cheap and guaranteed.

Fred. Thomson & Co.,

7½ Chenneville Street

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Oct. 29th 1898

A Brilliant Millinery Study.

The MILLINERY Salon is in its full tide of splendor. Fashion never unfolded so much beauty, never so much style as you'll find gathered at THE BIG STORE. Among the many attractions there is one which will command universal attention. It is a Magnificent Creation in Crinkled Silk Velvet, with stiff crown of same material, trimmed in front with two elegant large Ostrich Plumes towering above a rich foundation of Velvet and Velvet Bows, fastened with Brilliant Ornaments, handsomely trimmed at back with beautiful full Rosettes of Crinkled Velvet, completing a most becoming and elaborate Hat, at only $7.50.

Ladies' New Capes

If it were right to tell you what customers say about these Stylish Capes, it would not read so prosaic as this paragraph, but would be adorned with such superlatives as exquisite, beautiful, handsome, distinguished, recherche, etc.

Ladies' Heavy Venetian finished Cloth Capes, cut full circular, and lined Italian cloth, $5.50.

Ladies' Shot Curl Cloth Flounced Capes, lined Fancy Self Plaid Effects, new style hood, $10.50.

Ladies' Box Cloth Capes, trimmed rows of cording, Persian Lamb Collar and satin lined, $17.25.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' WINTER HOSIERY

Carefully selected Hosiery for cold weather, the best kind that Hosiery generalship can procure, priced as follows:

Ladies' Plain Wool Hose, extra long legs and seamless feet, very elastic. Special Price, 22c pair.

Ladies' Heavy Cashmere Hose, fast black, winter weight, full fashioned. Special Price, 37c pair.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Plain Wool Hose, soft, warm and flexible. Special Price, 45c pair.

Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, full sizes, fashioned legs and spliced feet. Special Price, 40c pair.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

NEW WINTER DRESS FABRICS

WINTER DRESS FABRICS will constitute the principal showing in the DRESS GOODS SECTION ON MONDAY. They are composed of all the Latest Novelties from the famous looms of Paris, Lyons, Alsace and Berlin, along with the heavy but dignified Tweeds from Scotland—strikingly elegant fabrics, in bold and fearless Plaid Patterns, that make such Stylish Gowns, Plain Cloths in Cheviots, Serges and Venetians for Tailor Made Costumes.

Winter Dress Fabrics

This department is overflowing with Rich Novelties that open up a new vista of possibilities in Dressmaking.

FANCY PLAIDS, in a rich mingling of pretty colorings, bright foundations, with black mohair tufted effects forming checks. Special $1.00

SILK AND WOOL DRESS MATERIALS, in exquisite shadings, new styles, that show a world of loveliness in every color. Special $1.20

EXCLUSIVE DRESS GOODS, worthy styles, in marvellously beautiful effects that make handsome Reception Dresses, rich assortment of best shades. Special Price $1.15

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Comforters

Handsome, well chosen patterns in these BED COMFORTERS. The soft and downy kind that's so comforting to the touch. The kind that gives the maximum of heat for the minimum of weight.

SPLENDID LOT OF SINGLE BED COMFORTERS, extra well filled, reversible covering. Special Price...... 56c each

EXCELLENT DOUBLE BED COMFORTERS, good strong coverings and good filling. Special Price $1.10

BEAUTIFULLY COVERED BED COMFORTERS, fine white filling, extra size, reversible patterns. Special Price $1.40

PURIFIED DOWN COMFORTERS, best sateen coverings, reversible sides, well filled, very light weight. Special Price $3.70

Flannels

Jack Frost has been giving us a foretaste of what we may expect from him in a short week or so. Flannel needs will now occupy attention. Read the Special Values.

HEAVY GREY FLANNEL, in Plain or Twill Weave, excellent quality. Regular 14c quality. Special 9c

EXTRA HEAVY GREY FLANNEL, Special Weave, 27 inches wide 14c

ALL WOOL RED SAXONY FLANNEL, extra quality. Special Price.... 14c

HEAVY NAVY BLUE FLANNEL, extra quality, about 27 inches wide. Special 20c

EXTRA QUALITY HEAVY QUAKER FLANNEL, in Cream, about 27 inches wide 23c

HEAVY NATURAL WOOL FLANNEL, splendid close weave, 27 inches wide. Special Price 24c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Blanket Prices

A cold dip is heading this way. Crafty old Jack Frost, he tempted summer to deceive us, but splendid BLANKETS are in such easy reach that he'll find trouble in catching people with his frosty chills.

BLANKETS — White Wool, pure and soft woolly surface, size 56 by 76 inches. Special, $1.80 pair.

BLANKETS—White Wool, with pretty colored border, size 60 by 80 inches, $2.30.

BLANKETS—White Wool, handsome borders, size 68 by 84 inches, $2.80 pair.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

WRITE FOR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE AND THE MAINE.

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Visitors to the Maine.

Until the night of the explosion nothing whatever was developed to show that there was any special need for extreme vigilance. Many people visited the ship, chiefly in parties. It is probable that nearly all were Cubans. These were chiefly representatives of the refined class in Havana, who took great pride in visiting the ship—more, perhaps, than I could have wished, in view of the situation. There must have been three or four hundred of them on board from time to time. They were warmly demonstrative towards us, and at first were inclined to ask us to return their visits. I believe some of the Maine's officers took advantage of their invitations; but I always explained that my position in Havana was a delicate one, that I desired to know socially both the Spaniards and the Cubans, but that I should not feel free to accept hospitalities until the Spanish people first showed a willingness to accept the hospitalities of the ship. I often made enquiries in a rather jocular way as to the politics of the ladies who visited the ship. The ladies pointed out to me visitors of different shades of opinion, but I have my doubts whether any of them were really in sympathy with the Spaniards. I let it be known everywhere that it would please me greatly to entertain the Spanish people on board, and made considerable effort to bring about the desired result, but without success. It was evident that the Spaniards would not visit us socially; they would do their official duty, but would not go beyond it.

I finally decided to make a very special effort. I knew two charming young Spanish ladies of American descent on their mother's side. Both were engaged to be married to Spanish army officers. Their father had been a Spanish officer. All their associations had been in Spanish military circles. They assured me that it was a mistake to suppose that the Spaniards would not visit us in a friendly way. To demonstrate their view, they offered to bring aboard the Maine, on a certain day, a party of Spanish officers. The ladies came at the appointed time, their mother being one of the party; but with them there was only one Spanish officer, and he was in what we might call a civil branch of the army. Each lady gave a somewhat different excuse for the absence of the officers, which only served to make it clear that the officers would not come at all, and that there was a general understanding that the ship should not be visited by Spanish officers, except officially.

Captain Sigsbee's Belief as to Explosion.

Before reciting the details immediately connected with the destruction of the Maine, it may be said that I did not expect she would be blown up, either from interior or exterior, although precautions were taken in both directions. Nevertheless, I believed that she could be blown up from the outside, provided a sufficient number of persons of evil disposition, and with the conveniences at hand, were free to conspire for the purpose. It was necessary to trust the Spanish authorities in great degree for protection from without. I believe that the primary cause of the destruction of the Maine was an explosion under the bottom of the ship, as reported at the court of inquiry. How it was produced, or whether it was produced by anybody intentionally, I do not know; therefore I have carefully avoided accusation.

Precautions on the Maine.

Every precaution that could be taken against injury or treachery was taken on board the Maine, so far as could be permitted under the restrictions of my orders requiring me to make a friendly visit. If one, when dining with a friend at his home, were to test the dishes for poison, he would not be making a friendly visit. The harbor could not be dragged without giving offense; it could not be patrolled by our own picket-boats at night, nor could the search-lights be kept going; but every internal precaution was exercised that the situation suggested. There were sentries on the forecastle and poop, quartermaster and signal-boy on the bridge, and a second signal-boy on the poop, all of whom were charged with the necessity for a careful lookout. The corporal of the guard was specially instructed as to the port gangway, and the officer of the deck and the quartermaster as to the starboard gangway.

Instead of the usual anchor watch, a quarter-watch was kept on deck at night. The sentries were supplied with ammunition; a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition were kept in the pilot house and in the spare captain's pantry inside the after-superstructure. An additional supply of shells was kept at hand for the six-inch guns. In order to be prepared more completely to work the hydraulic mechanism of the turrets, steam was kept up on two boilers instead of one; special instructions were given to watch all the details of the hydraulic gear and to report defects. The officer of the deck was charged by me to make detailed reports, even in minor matters, acting on the suspicion that we might be in an unfriendly harbor. I personally instructed the master-at-arms and the orderly sergeant to keep a careful eye on every visitor that came on board, and to charge their own subordinates to the same purpose. I instructed them to follow visitors about at a proper distance whenever the ship was visited below; they were carefully to watch for any packages that might be laid down or left by visitors, on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosives might be used. They were also required to inspect the routes over which visitors had passed. The officer in charge of the marine guard was required to make at least two visits during the night to the various posts of the vessel. The purport of my own orders and instructions was that we should consider the Maine in a position demanding extreme vigilance, and requiring a well-sustained routine both by day and by night.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Windsor Station as follows:

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

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

Trains Leave Place Viger Station:

8.25 a.m.—For St. Rose, St. Jerome, St. Agathe (Tues. and Thurs.), Ste. Therese, Ottawa.
8.45 a.m.—For Joliette, St. Gabriel (1.30 p.m. Sat. only), Quebec.
3.00 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese, except Sat. and Sun. (1.45 p.m. Sat.).
3.30 p.m.—For Quebec (daily).
5.15 p.m.—For St. Rose, St. Therese, Ottawa.
5.30 p.m.—For St. Lin, St. Eustache (1.45 p.m. Sat.), St. Rose, St. Therese, St. Jerome, St. Agathe (1.45 p.m. Sat.).
6.35 p.m.—For St. Jerome (1.45 p.m. Sat.), St. Rose, St. Therese.
11.00 p.m.—For Quebec, Campbellton, N.S., and I.C.R. points (daily).

Trains Arrive at Windsor Station:

7.50 a.m.—From Boston, Portland, St. Johns.
7.50 a.m.—From Toronto and West, Farnham, Newport, etc.
8.05 a.m.—From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Ottawa, etc.
8.35 p.m.—From Boston, Portland, etc.
9.00 a.m.—From Sherbrooke, Halifax, St. John, etc. (except Monday).
12.00 noon—From St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Sherbrooke.
2.00 p.m.—From Winnipeg, Vancouver.
6.50 p.m.—From Toronto and West.
8.35 p.m.—From Boston, Portland, St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Sherbrooke.

Trains Arrive at Place Viger Station:

6.30 a.m.—From, Quebec, Three Rivers.
8.40 a.m.—From St. Jerome, St. Lin, St. Eustache.
8.50 a.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel.
10.50 a.m.—From St. Jerome.
12.55 p.m.—From Ottawa and Lachute.
3.10 p.m.—From Quebec, Three Rivers.
6.30 p.m.—From Joliette, St. Felix, St. Gabriel, Quebec, Three Rivers.
9.55 p.m.—From Ottawa and Lachute.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

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

7.00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—New York via D. & H.
9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
9.30 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
1.25 p.m.—(Sat. only)—St. Lambert and St. Johns.
4.00 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Arthabaska.
4.30 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
4.45 p.m. — St. Johns and Rouses Point. Waterloo and intermediate stations via Chambly.
*4.55 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. (Valleyfield daily except Sun.)
5.15 p.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall and Brockville.
5.30 p.m.—Except Sat. and Sun.)—St. Hyacinthe and U. C. Ry. points and Sorel.
*6.50 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R.
*7.00 p.m.—New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.
*8.25 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.R.
*8.45 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland (Quebec daily except Sunday.)
10.25 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Station

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

Suburban Trains.

LACHINE—7.30, *9.00 a.m., *12.10 p.m. (ex. Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 daily, 3.50, 4.55 (Sun. only) 5.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m. daily, 11.25.
LACHINE WHARF—5.20 a.m., 6.35 a.m., 8.00 a.m., *12.10 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 6.20 p.m.
ST. LAMEBRT—5.45 a.m., 7.00 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon (except Sat. and Sun.), 12.10 p.m., 1.25 (Sat. only). 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.30, 6.30, 6.50, *7.00, *8.25, *8.30, 11.15.
LONGUEUIL—8.00 a.m., 5.30, 6.30.
COTE ST. PAUL—6 a.m., 6.55 a.m., 7.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.21 p.m.
ST. ANNE'S and VAUDREUIL — 7.30 a.m., *9.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.30 p.m. (Saturday), 4.55 p.m., 5.15, 6.15 p.m., *8.00 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.), 10.25, 11.25 p.m.
DORVAL—7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 12.10 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.), 1.30 p.m., 3.50 p.m., *4.55 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

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

Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Station:

4.20 p.m.—(Monday excepted) Maritime express.
10.20 p.m.—(Sunday excepted) Local express

"Pat Murphy," said the magistrate, "the constable says you've been fighting. Now, what have you to say for yourself?" "Plase, yerroner, Oi had a clane whoite shirt on, an Oi was so moighty proud av ut that Oi got up a bit of a row wid a man, so's I could take off me coat and show ut."

WANTED—By young married man, situation as cake baker; five years' experience. Address C. H., Herald Office. 257*

SOME POEMS WORTH READING.

London.

Haunted by all the historic smiles and tears
Of many a great soul vanished into space,
Tomb of prides, aims, and passions, pure or base,
Yet theatre where life loudly domineers,
From fabulous epochs through a thousand years
Of battle and dear-bought peace your annals trace,
Till now (on earth man's mightiest meeting place)
Your vastness this columnar fame uprears!

In fogs of noonday night, in rains and sleets,
In yellow or silver mists, or suns blood red,
Or violet alps of cloud, deep charm I see . * * *
For always through your monstrous maze of street,
With steps unechoing, walk your Deathless dead,
O city of ghosts, that can so ghostly be!
Edgar Fawcett, in Literature.

What the Bullet Sang.

(From Harper's Weekly, 1861.)
O, joy of creation,
To be!
O, rapture to fly
And be free!
Be the battle lost or won,
Though its smoke shall hide the sun,
I shall find my love,—the one
Born for me!

I shall know him where he stands,
All alone,
With the power in his hands
Not o'erthrown:
I shall know him by his face,
By his godlike front and grace,
I shall hold him for a space
All my own!

It is he—O, my love!
So bold!
It is I—all thy love
Foretold!
It is I, O, love, what bliss!
Dost thou answer to my kiss?
Ah, sweetheart, what is this?
Lieth there
So cold!
—Bret Harte.

A Scientific Grandpapa.

"See, grandpa, my flower," she cried;
"I found it in the grasses!"
And with a kindly smile, the Sage
Surveyed it through his glasses.

"Ah, yes," he said, "involucrate,
And all the florets ligulate,
Corolla gamopetalous—
Compositae—exogenous—
A pretty specimen it is,
Taraxacum dens-leonis!"

She took the blossom back again,
His face her wistful eye on.
"I thought," she said, with quivering lip,
"It was a dandelion!"
Margaret Johnson, in October St. Nicholas

A Welcome Tale.

All along the woodland ways
And in the lonesome thicket
To-day we hear the merriment
Of katydid and cricket.
They tell us, and we are rejoiced
The wise musicians know it,
That coming soon, they sing in tune,
And some white morn will show it,
As sure as fate, from Nature's hand,
The secret never lost,
To this uncomfortable land
Will safe arrive, the frost.
Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

The Doves on the Spire.

There's a whir and a whirl in the mist,
Of wings silver-tipped and dew-kissed,
White flashes that herald new flights,
Proud pauses at hard attained heights;
There's a glow in bird-hearts and bird-eyes,
Because of the news of the red East a-fire,
There are circles that widen and murmur that rise.
It is Morn, by the doves on the spire.

The hot world is a glimmer of green,
The birds do not pluck, press nor preen
Their silken-green breasts in the sun;
Aspiring is over and done.
All folded and furled are their wings,
Their eyes say unutterable things,
Of the fullness of fulfilled Desire.
It is Noon, by the doves on the spire.

They have burnished to purple and gold,
Have their love songs and lullabies told,
Crooned and brooded and wavered to rest,
Have faded to gray in their shadowy nest.
Now darkness has folded them round,
Unfathomed by sight or by sound;
Save by notes from the Stars' circling Choir,
It is Night by the doves on the spire.
Flavian Rosser.

The Hours Fly Fast.

Mourn, O rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying;
Each one some treasure takes,
Each one some blossom breaks,
And leaves it dying.
The chill dark night draws near,
The sun will soon depart,
And leave thee sighing;
Then mourn, rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying!

Rejoice, O grieving heart!
The hours fly fast;
With each some sorrow dies,
With each some shadow flies,
Until at last
The red dawn in the East
Bids weary night depart
And pain is past;
Rejoice then, grieving heart!
The hours fly fast!

Mohegan, Ahoy!

The coast-guard stood on the Cornwall course,
And his heart cried loud till his voice grew hoarse—
Cried in anguish out t' th' ill-reck'ning ship
Till his eyes grew dim and white his lip:

Mohegan, ahoy! Where away, where away?
With that rising gale on the larboard bow?
'Cross her wake, milk-white, the Eddystone light
Meets the dying day, greets the grewsome night;
And the Lizard ray from her starboard way,
She should sight full bright in a minute now.
She's out of her course. Has she lost the lay
Of the Cornwall coast? O, God, she's lost!
Mohegan, ahoy! Where away?

Mohegan, ahoy! Who's blundered now?
Growls the sou'east gale from the French man's shore,
As it sweeps the sea with a hell-born glee,
And gloats again at the breakers' roar;
And the waves wash her decks from stern to prow.
Stand by! Stand by! That's the skipper's cry.
Ho! he answers the wild sou'eastern sea.
And with Saxon brawn and with Saxon heart,
They'll show 'em now what's a Briton's part.
It takes men to die with the dying day.
—David Duncan Fletcher in Anglo-American, Boston.

Ex-President Pretorius, of the South African Republic, carting gravel for road building with a team of mules in the streets of the city that bears his name presents an appearance of "republican simplicity" that makes all memories of the Hon. L. Q. Cincinnatus seem tame and stale.

MR. ROBILLARD'S BURIAL.

A Large Number of Citizens Followed the Body to Cote des Neiges.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. Clotus Robillard, whose remains were brought over from New York, took place yesterday and was largely attended. The chief mourners were deceased's two sons, Messrs. Adolphe and Ovide Robillard; his brother, Dr. E. Robillard, and his son-in-law, Mr. E. Vandelac. Among those present in the funeral cortege were: His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Judge Loranger, Judge Desnoyers, the Hon. Senator Dandurand, Alderman Martineau, ex-Alderman Renault, ex-Alderman Thompson, Messrs. Rouer Roy, Q.C., A. E. O. Labadie, L. O. Hetu, P. M. Wickham, H. A. A. Brault, F. D. Monk, M.P., L. P. Demers, J. L. Coutlee, A. Levesque.

Among the floral offerings was one from the French Canadian Society of New York. The funeral service was held in the Church of the Gesu, the Rev. Father Monette officiating, and was very impressive. After the service, the remains were conveyed to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment.

BUILDERS' SUGGESTIONS.

Changes in the New Charter Suggested by Members of the Building Trade.

A meeting of builders was held in the Chammre de Commerce hell yesterday to consider the new charter, Mr. Joseph Lambert in the chair. It was resolved to suggest that Chapter XII., 9 Art. 1st, of the new charter read as follows: That the bureau of assessors be composed of eight persons of practical experience in building construction, as follows: One architect, one real estate agent, one civil engineer, and five practical builders.

It was also resolved that Sec. 9, Chap. 28, page 115, of the new charter should read as folllows: That the bureau of arbitration be composed as follows: One city assessor and four commissioners named by the court and judge in chambers, of which one is to be a lawyer, one an architect, one a practical builder, and the other a real estate agent. The above commissioners in expropriation to select one of their number to act as president. The meeting is adjourned to Wednesday next at 4 p.m.

Pending the construction of the "Cape to Cairo" railroad in Africa, it is to be observed that there is at the present moment a highway open for travel over that very route, partly on lakes and rivers by steamer and partly on land by railroad and wagon. It follows the Nile, the great lakes and the grand trek through Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The distance from Cape Town to Cairo is about 6,250 miles, and it may be traversed in safety and comfort in eighty-five days.

One In Seven DIES OF CONSUMPTION

This is proven by statistics. Two-thirds of all the cases of consumption begin with catarrh. From these facts you can figure out what chance you have of escaping death by consumption.

It is easy to neglect catarrh until it works its way insidiously into the lungs and becomes consumption.

It is easy to cure catarrh if you immediately resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is delightfully healing and soothing. It clears the air passages, makes breathing free and easy, relieves the pressure which causes headache, makes the breath sweet, and restores hearing.

Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure is a positive cure for Catarrh. 25 cents a box. Blower free.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 60 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bate & Co., Toronto. (7)

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Church of England.

Twenty-first Sunday After Trinity.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Prof. Steen. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the rector. All seats free at the seven o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Tuesday, All Saints' Day, Holy Communion at 10 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, assistant minister. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 4.15 p.m. Litany. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. . Rollit. 3.15 p.m., children's service. All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st, Holy Communion.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor — Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion after evening prayer. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Rev. C. J. James will preach his farewell sermon. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rev. Dean Carmichael. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, Divine service, 8 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., cor. Pius IX. and Adam Sts.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector Street, corner St. Paul—Mr. A. Elliott, incumbent. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—Dorchester St., corner of Atwater Avenue — Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Morning service at eleven o'clock. Sunday School and Bible class at three o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Services Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets — Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. Seats free. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., the rector. 7 p.m., Rev. Prof. G. Abbott Smith, B.D. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Notre Dame Street East—J. F. Renaud, rector. Thanksgiving service. The Righ Rev. The Lord Bishop of Montreal will preach at the 11 o'clock service. Members of the Eastern Star Masonic Lodge and visiting Masonic brethren will hold their annual service. Evening service, preacher, Rev. J. L. Flanagan. Offertory at both services for late repairs to the church.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Canon Dixon. 7 p.m., Rev. H. R. O'Malley, M.A. Sunday school and Bible class for men and women every Sunday at three o'clock. Girls' Brigade, every Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, at 8 p.m. Savings bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. MARK'S CHAPEL — Dorval — Rev. B. Hewton, rector. Service 4 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS—ST. Lambert—Rev. W. J. Dart, rector. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S—Valleyfield—Rev. Geo. H. Gagnon, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S—Back River—Rev. James L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning prayer, 11.15 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION — Sunday school 9.30 a.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S—Lachine—Rector, Rev. H. E. Wright, M.A. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S—Upper Lachine—8 a.m., Holy Communion. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER — Cote St. Paul—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. L. H. Davidson, lay reader, in charge.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Avenue and Notre Dame Street, St. Henri—Rev. Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 p.m. Seats free.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Avenue—Rev. E. C. Bushell, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

AMHERST PARK AND BOULEVARD MISSION—Divine service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. C. Carruthers (student).

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free at all services.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION—No. 809 Delorimier Avenue, near Ontario Street—P. Sinclair, missionary. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited, and made welcome, especially young people.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at seven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Corner of Ontario and St. Urbain Streets—Canon Edmund Wood, M.A., rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins at 10.15. Children's service, 3.30 p.m.

ST. PHILIPS—Montreal West—Rev. George Johnson, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Holy Communion every third Sunday in the month at 8 a.m., and every first Sunday at the 11 a.m. service. Week night service on Friday, at a quarter to eight.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. J. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—Beaconsfield—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the 11 o'clock service.

GRACE CHURCH—Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. Dr. Ker, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon. 7 p.m., evensong and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Outremont Avenue, Outremont—Rev. J. S. Flanagan, incumbent. T. J. Wilson, assistant. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

German Lutheran.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH — 129 St. Dominique Street — Reformation Sunday and 40 years' Jubilee service at 11 o'clock. Jubilee sermon, Rev. Pastor Christiansen, of Arnprior. Subject, "The story of the church and congregation." The pastor. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Reformation sermon. Rev. Pastor Christiansen. Holy Communion. Sunday school, 9.30 a.m.

Methodist Episcopal.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION—26 Albert st., Chaboillez sq.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. Robert L. Holden, pastor.

Undenominatoinal.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT—Public services are held in the Hall, 174 Inspector st., on Sundays, at 10.30 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Rev. Emery F. Smith, pastor.

WELSH MISSION—Walford Hall—Service at 2.45 p.m.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.M.C.A. Hall, corner Wellington and Richmond (subway), every Sunday, at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION hold services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., at the Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission, No. 75 Inspector Street. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

Y.M.C.A.—Dominion Sq.—Bible class as usual to-morrow at three o'clock. All young men will be welcome at the following meetings: Young men's Gospel meeting, Saturday, 8 p.m. Young men's Bible study, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Social song service, Sunday, 8.30 p.m.

FRIENDS OF ZION—Members of the Christian Catholic Church, Friends of Zion. Meetings at 3 p.m. Sundays. Strangers welcome. 419 Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Services conducted by C. A. Hope

CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS—No. 205 St. Urbain Street—Rev. John McCarter, superintendent. Divine service every Saturday at 4 p.m. Sunday, at 7 30.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—896 Dorchester Street—Union prayer meeting open to all ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of The King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Bible class every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Service of song and Bible class every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the W.G.R., No. 2434 St. Catherine Street. Willing Circle of The King's Daughters on Friday, at 8 p.m., at W.G.R., 2434 St. Catherine Street. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL Christian Mission—No. 6 Craig Street—Every Sunday, 9.30 a.m., Sabbath school. 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting. 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., gospel services. Tuesday evenings, 8 o'clock, prayer meeting. Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services are held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander Street, on Sundays, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Children's Meetings on Sunday, at 10 a.m., and Saturday, at 3 p.m. A holiness meeting is conducted on Friday nights, and a public service is held in the "Lighthouse" on Wednesday nights. The "Band of Love"

Mr. F. P. Brown, a leading citizen of Welland, Ont., is spending a few days in town, and is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Presbyterian.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening, "The Elders and the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Sunday school, 10 a.m. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer Prophets." Preacher, at both services, meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Westmount — Rev. T. W. Winfield, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Chinese class at 9.45 a.m. Wedneday evening service, 8 p.m.

ST. LAURENT — Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, minister. Service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Rev. J. Miles Crombie, minister. Service at 2.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.

ST. CUTHBERT'S—St. Lambert—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m.

KENSINGTON MISSION—Services Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Montreal Annex —Divine service will be conducted every Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in the Fairmount School, corner of Fairmount Ave. and St. George st. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev . James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.10 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—Wellington St., Point St. Charles—Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior Y.P.S.C.E., on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the above services.

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street — Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke St., head of Crescent St.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach. Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. Society Monday evening, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN Mission (St. Paul's)—284 St. Charles St.—Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. All are cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Corner William and Dalhousie Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school after Sabbath evening service.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Longueuil—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be provided with seats.

KNOX CHURCH — Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

CALVIN CHURCH—Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets—Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets—Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church—Atwater Avenue—Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH—Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Streets—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Westmount—Rev. T. W. Winfield, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN Church—The Rev. T. A. Mitchell, pastor. Service in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at St. Laurent, at 7.30 p.m.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Streets—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church — Westminster Avenue, Montreal West—Rev. R. J. Douglas, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. John J. Milne, superintendent.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and pastor's class. 7 p.m., "God's Law of Life—The Fourth Commandment." Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome. 8.30 p.m., Chinese school. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

Congregational.

CALVARY CHURCH—Guy Street, above St. Antoine Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, 3 p.m. "Men's Own" meeting, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday evening, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Christian Courage." 7 p.m., "Is the existence of sin necessary to the higest good?" Chinese class, 3 p.m. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. Mr. Kingman, Soudan, Africa. Evening service, pastor. Sabbath school and Bible classes at three o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH — Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. D. W. Lacheur, returned missionary from Thibet. Evening theme, "Fun," the third in a series of sermon to young men. Sunday school 3 p.m. Everybody invited. Come.

Methodist.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church — Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets — Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., Rev. D. Macvicar, B.A. 7 p.m., the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Friday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Western and Lansdowne Avenues—Rev. J. W. Clipsham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Streets — Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH—St. Lambert — Pastor, Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL—Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church—Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets—Rev. H. G. Cairns, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. All seats free. All are welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts.—Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., B.D., pastors. Rev. Wm. Sparling will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. Epworth League of C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m.

HERALD AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 2.30 p.m. W. S. Lingley, superintendent. C.E. meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST Church — Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at seven o'clock. Sabath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E., Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—The Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST Church—Corner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue—Rev. A. J. Belton, pastor. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All seats fre. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. David Winter, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH—17 Marlborough Street—Rev. E. A. Davis, B.A., B.D., pastor. 389a Notre Dame Street. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all these services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets —Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

DESRIVIERES MISSION—Rev. R. L. Holden, B.L.D., pastor. Sabbath services, 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church — The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Baptist.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—1006 St. Catherine Street—O. E. Tudderham, acting pastor. Public worship Sunday. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all these services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors.— Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Young People's Association every Monday evening at eight o'clock. Church prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street — Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Osborne and Mountain Streets—Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. On Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting in lecture room.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION — Winstanley Hall, Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde — Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Preaching service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor. Rev. J. Edgar Hill at both services. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Topic of sermon, "Bringing out and bringing in." Minister's class for young women and young men at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Subject, "Hard Sayings." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society, Tuesday, at 3 p.m. Missionary Society, Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m. Communicants' classes, Wednesday, 4 and 8 p.m.

Advent Christian.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Service at 7 p.m., Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "Christianity the ideal of social reform."

House of Industry.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes — Longue Pointe — Divine service will be conducted at 3 p.m.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—Corner Dorchester and Hanover Streets Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Christian Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—Harmony Hall, 2456 St. Catherine Street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 p.m.

Reformed Episcopal Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH (Reformed Episcopal)—Corner Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street—Rev. A. H. Grace, B.A., will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Charles R. Cook at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m., in the lecture room.

The Herald.

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UNION LABEL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Charter Committee, at their last night's meeting, got back to solid ground on the method of electing the Board of Control. When the draft from the revisers was received it was proposed to discuss the whole affair over again, so that the committee might be as nearly as possible at an agreement before the plan was submitted to Council. Ald. Beausoleil, in what was, for him, a speech of considerable length, expressed dissatisfaction with the scheme as it had gone through at last meeting, and suggested that the controllers should be elected by the people in the three divisions, instead of by the aldermen. Ald. Martineau took the same view. Ald. Laporte formally reopened the question of how the board should be selected by moving that it consist of the Mayor and six aldermen to be elected by a majority of the Council, and to sit for two years. Ald. Ames, while evidently prepared to drop his scheme for dividing the aldermen into three groups, expressed his belief that it was the best plan of obtaining a satisfactory board. The voting was peculiar. First, it was on an amendment by Ald. Martineau to divide the aldermen into eight groups, the mover voting alone; next, on a motion by Ald. Martineau to have the controllers elected by the people, on which he and Ald. Beausoleil were out-voted; and finally, two votes on Ald. Laporte's motion, Ald. Ames and Martineau voting against it the first time as a matter of record, and everyone but Ald. Beausoleil voting for it the second time. Ald. McBride, Laporte, Ames and Martineau were thus agreed that election by a majority of the whole Council was the best practicable plan, and so it will go on to Council.

It is hardly necessary to say that this decision meets with the hearty approval of The Herald, for since the committee, a week ago, decided to accept the scheme for a division of the aldermen into groups we have endeavored to make it clear that the plan would probably not serve the purpose for which it was designed, and that, even though it did secure the best possible English representation, the ills produced in other ways would more than counterbalance what might be gained. Ald. Ames last night referred to Brooklyn as one city in which the system is in use, and where, he says, it has proved quite successful. Granting this to be the fact, it is still not demonstrable that the plan would work in Montreal with like effect. In Brooklyn the population is practically homogeneous, and although there are racial and religious minorities, they are not concentrated in certain localities as is the case in Montreal. In Brooklyn the group plan would serve the purpose of securing representation—not necessarily the best—for sections of population approximately equal in point of numbers, territorial extent and taxable valuation. What Ald. Ames set out to do was to conserve the forces of a minority, and his plan failed first because it discriminated against a large section of that minority whose homes are in St. Lawrence Ward, and because, having declared for the rights of minorities, it could make no provision for the rights of the French and Irish minorities that would be found in the western division itself. We believe Ald. Ames will come to see, if he has not already, that the only sure way to get the best representation for the minority is to secure the election of desirable aldermen, and then to combine the best elements of the Council so as to secure the election of as many controllers of proved capacity and integrity as shall be possible. There need be no fear, under such circumstances, that the claims of the minority will be overlooked.

* * *

Ald. Martineau's alternative plans do not, to our mind, embody any principle which would in practice make their operation any more effective for good than that proposed by Ald. Ames. The division of the aldermen into eight groups, instead of six, might, indeed, ensure representation to all sorts of minorities, racial, religious and even pohtical, but the prime consideration where the groups were so small would be the needs of the wards and not the needs of the whole city. This is precisely what, in our judgment, the Board of Control is designed to avoid. Constitute a board of eight aldermen who owe their election to two or three wards, and their every effort will be directed to securing the most possible for the wards in question, and even for such individuals as may control blocks of votes. The only hope of again obtaining a seat on the board would depend upon the ability of the representative to satisfy his colleagues and their wards. Elect the same alderman by the vote of the whole Council, and he has the whole Council to appeal to next time; the probability of his considering the interests of the whole city are at once considerably enlarged, for it is not only that he may appeal to all on his record, instead of to the few, but he must also answer to all instead of to the few. Surely the old committee system has given us enough of ward-grabbing and of the abuse of patronage.

The plan of election by the people at large also presents difficulties which, if not insuperable, are at least serious. Let anyone suppose himself engaged in a contest for such an honor in any of the divisions suggested by Ald. Ames, and the danger of complications is at once manifested in the most practical manner. What, for example, would be the circumstances attending such an election in the division consisting of St. Ann's, St. Antoine, St. Gabriel and West Wards? It would mean the need of permanent and formidable organization, the use of much money and a small army of office-seeking election-workers to placate. Every one knows that the city would eventually be made to provide the money and to provide places for the workers. And a second and greater danger, would lie in the fact that such organizations are not easily recruited, and that there would be the most direct inducements to the great political parties to throw their machinery into the work. Nobody wants that. There is nothing in civic administration for Liberal and Conservative to disagree about, except the offices, and when, as in New York, political parties get into such a disagreement, it is "all day" with the tax-rate.

* * *

We regard the decision arrived at last night as the best that could have been come to, and one which there is reason to believe will commend the plan to the acceptance of a majority of the Council. Incidentally, it is perhaps no harm to remark that, although the members of the Charter Committee are all exceedingly able men, it is doubtful if under Ald. Ames' plan more than one of them would have been elected. Yet if all committees were as useful as this one, there would be little need for the change that is now so urgently demanded.

PROHIBITIONISTS' EXPECTATIONS.

A correspondent writes us an interesting and moderately-toned letter referring to an article in The Herald in which some observations were made upon the proposed visit to Ottawa of a prohibitionist delegation. Between our correspondent and ourselves there is no divergence regarding the object which the temperance movement has in view, nor regarding the inestimable value of the work which has been, and is being, done by temperance workers and organizations. That they are worthy of the heartiest support and sympathy of every well-wisher of society goes without saying. But the fact that their object is one of the best that the mind can conceive is not a sufficient reason, it will be admitted, for the prohibitionists being allowed, unopposed, to pursue it in the worst way. And yet we think we can detect in our correspondent's letter, little open to objection though it is, some of that impatience with criticism which, on the part of less clear-sighted and balanced prohibitionists, amounts to a belief that because of their purposes they should enjoy immunity from criticism as to their processes.

On the point whether the prohibitionists asked for the plebiscite, we will compromise with our correspondent. The prohibitionists through their main organization, the Dominion Alliance, did not formally ask for it. But the temperance people at large did; and if their desire was not formuated into a resolution by the alliance, it was on account of tactical reasons. But the approval of the prohibition forces was evident in the last election, and during the stumping tours of the party leaders preceding it. Wherever the candidates or stumpers were interrogated it was accepted as a sufficient answer if the reply was made that the Liberal party had promised to take a vote, and that they would abide by the mandate of the people. Strictly speaking, the prohibitionists did not formally ask for it, yet nothing is more certain than that the holding of the plebiscite was in accordance with, and was welcomed by, temperance sentiment in every other part of the Dominion except possibly Quebec.

It is true that when we said the prohibitionists expected Quebec would furnish a surprise, and that the barrier which has been interposed to a Dominion prohibitory law by the antagonism generally supposed to exist in this province, would be removd by a plebiscite, we had in mind the expectations entertained in the other provinces, rather than in this, principally in Ontario, from whence now comes the disposition which is manifested to resent and disclaim the expression of Quebec opinion. Indeed, our correspondent himself appears to have shared the expectation of a "surprise."

That the prohibitionists are not weighted down with disappointment we can well believe, and are heartily rejoiced at the fact. It would be, as we have more than once stated, an incalculable calamity if there should be any slackening of the efforts of any section of society's moral reform forces. Whether the vote was small or large will be decided differently, according to the points of view from which it is regarded. It may be a large vote, and yet not nearly large enough to warrant the passing of a law. But, after all, large or small, sufficient or insufficient, it will have the effect which our correspondent desires, if it has, indeed, given prohibition the support of a majority of forty constituencies in the House of Commons. But, on the other hand, if prohibitionists have this majority, according to the vote of the 29th of September, and yet cannot pass their law, is there not in that fact an object lesson, if one is needed, to show how different is prohibition from ordinary political issues.

A HAPPY ISSUE.

There is every reason to be pleased that the Charter Committee on second thought decided against dividing the city on race lines. The task that calls for the best endeavor of every Canadian patriot is to bring the races nearer together rather than to separate them. If there are wrong methods to be exposed or high-handed administrators to be dealt with, racial divisions are the last thing that ought to be thought of. These are always first in the minds of those who lay plans to rob the taxpayer, and the whole inside history of corruption at the City Hall fairly throbs out appeals to this or that national sentiment. It would be easy to name men ready to oppose anything originating in the English section, but whose palms are always itching for spoils, and who, rumor has it, will tell people to charge to the city sums that go into their own pockets. And it would be easy to name one alderman who within the past year waved the British flag hard enough to safeguard the Water Committee against the influence of a reforming chairman. Nor it is even necessary to name an alderman of yet another nationality who is content, seemingly, to let rascality run riot in the departments so that he may secure what he believes to be justice for his constituents.

The day Sir Wilfrid Laurier became Premier of the Dominion a long stride was taken toward the establishment of better relations and a more trustful understanding between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians. It were a pity did Montreal adopt any arrangement which might be regarded as retrogressive in this respect. In justice to Ald. Ames, whose plan we have felt called upon to criticize in this as in other particulars, it ought to be said that he last night disavowed in the most emphatic manner, and with a candor that does him credit, any pretence that righteousness in civic politics is confined to one side of Bleury street, or that corruption and incapacity are to be found only on the other side. But the plan itself and the reason he gave for its adoption when he first proposed it were certainly such as might lead anyone to suppose that the line of cleavage is absolute, and that English and French distrust each other thoroughly. But this line we are glad to say is growing less and less definite, and what little there may be left can quickly be wiped out if people will only get it into their heads that all are citizens of Montreal, and that it is the duty and the interest of French and English alike to get rid of incapacity and to punish stealing in every form. "Thou shalt not steal" may be made a common platform on which both can unite without mental reservation of any kind.

GEN. HUTTON IN TOWN.

The Commander of the Canadian Militia Arrived in Montreal This Morning—Will Discuss Rifle Ranges.

Major-General Hutton and his aide-de-camp, arrived in the city this morning. Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., met him, and they took a special boat to Laprairie to inspect the camp grounds and rifle ranges there.

Chambre de Commerce on City Charter.

The Chambre de Commerce held its weekly meeting yesterday. The Hon. Alph. Desjardins presided. Others present were Messrs. C. P. Chagnon, Surveyer, H. A. A. Brault, Garand, Catelli, Haynes, Morin, Contant, Damase Parizeau, J. X. Perrault and Stanislas Cote, secretary.

The new draft city charter was the principal topic of discussion. A suggestion was received that the board of valuators of the city be composed of an architect, a civil engineer, a real estate agent, and five builders. Another suggestion was that the expropriation commissioners be composed of one of the city assessors, an advocate, an architect, a builder and a real estate agent. The members of the Chambre are invited to attend the next meeting of the charter revision committee to make suggestions.

A Hat Store Burglary.

About eleven o'clock last night a report was sent to the detective office that a hat stall in St. Ann's Market had been burglarized, and that a large quantity of hats had been taken away. Detectives Gallagher, Guerin and Picard were detailed to look into the case, and soon captured John Cole, an inmate of the Salvation Army Lighthouse, who had the hats in his possession. Cole was taken to the cells for the night. This morning he appeared before Magistrate Lafontaine and was remanded for trial.

North Hastings Vacant.

Madoc, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The protest against Mr. Allen in North Hastings has been settled by the respondent acknowledging a corrupt act by an agent named Eckherdt. All personal charges are dropped and each party pays his own costs. The matter will come before the trial judges in a few days in a formal way, when an order will be made voiding the election and declaring the seat vacant.

Napanee Bank Robbery.

Napanee, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—It is now asserted that the Crown will not apply for postponement in the Napanee Bank robbery trial when it comes up Nov. 21st. Provincial Detective Greer is working on the case. While in Napanee he spends hours daily in Pare's company. County Constable Sills is also working with Detective Greer. Mackie's meals are now furnished to by Turnkey Clark. He takes occasional exercise sawing wood in the jail yard.

An Approaching Conference.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The arrangements for the approaching Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction are well under way. Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Judge McDonald and Mayor Shaw are expected to take part in the opening meeting, on Nov. 10th, at the Normal School buildings. The conference will then be formally organized and the officers elected. The conference will continue in session November 11.

Injured, But Didn't Know It.

Yesterday afternoon Delphis Dupre, a little boy nine years of age, was run down by a carriage on Craig street. The Notre Dame Hospital ambulance was called, but the boy said he felt no pain, and refused to go to the hospital, but went home in a cab. An hour later the ambulance was called to Dupre's house. Dupre was brought to the hospital, where it was found that he had a fractured leg.

Club National's Pilgrimage.

At the Club National meeting last night it was decided that the ceremonies in honor of the memory of the late Mr. Mercier should take place at two o'clock on Tuesday next, at the deceased's grave in Cote des Neiges cemetery. This will avoid any clashing with the general religious service which His Grace the Archbishop will celebrate in the cemetery at three o'clock, and is in accordance with His Grace's desires.

Experiments With Hemp.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 29.—(Special.)—The Ontario Department of Agriculture has begun some experiments in growing hemp on the waste lands of Muskoka. Through Dr William Brodie, of Toronto, a number of places have been selected, pieces of land that are at present producing no economical crops, and patches of old beaver meadows overrun with weeds.

Bishop Bond Will Preach.

Bishop Bond will preach in St. Thomas' Church at the thanksgiving service tomorrow (Sunday), 29th. Morning service, 11 a.m.

ToCure a Cold in One Day.

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

Sterling Bread Trays

From $20.00 Up.

No fashionable table should be without one.

Only one quality in all, and that the best.

All our sterling goods, guaranteed 925 fine.

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Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

1794 Notre Dame Street.

MASON AND RISCH PIANOS.

MONTREAL WAREROOMS—19 Phillips Square.

Drink RADNOR

Empress of Table Waters, A purely natural Mineral Water. Analysis on every bottle,

For sale by all Clubs, Grocers, Restaurants, etc.

You Wish Your Boys To be Well Dressed.

With the best and at as little cost as possible too, no doubt, bring the boys in and make selections from these lots. Economy and excellence go hand in hand, if these do not please you there are others in plenty.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' ALL WOOL, ENGLISH SERGE, 3-PIECE SUITS single and double-breasted Sacques, beautifully finished and lined with Farmer's satin, $8.00, $9.50, $10.00.

CHILDREN'S and BOYS' All Wool TWEED SUITS, in brown, light and dark grey, fancy mixtures and beautiful tweed effects, plaited and double-breasted Jackets.

SIZES	PRICES
22 to 24.	$3.25 to $4.00
25 to 28.	3.50 to 4.80
29 to 30.	4.50 to $5.00

Reefers

Boys' All Wool Nap, lined with all wool tweed, deep Storm Collar with chin tale bone and gilt buttons, all sizes from 23 to 35. Prices—23 to 28, $4.00; 29 to 32, $5.00; 33 to 35, $6.50.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' REEFERS, in all wool Nap, lined with Farmer's satin, deep storm collar, with chin tale bone and gilt buttons, velvet pockets. Prices—$5.50, $6.50, $8.00.

Children's Blanket Coats,

All Wool, Piped with blue and red, lined with good tweed lining, Melton Collar, all sizes from 20 to 32. Prices—$4.75, $5.00, $6.00.

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion

Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S SPECIAL

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

Stylish Melton Cloth Costumes, in black, navy, myrtle and seal, all perfect fitting garments. Special Price, only $6.95.

Tailor Made Costumes, made from worsted materials, narrow striped effects, lined with silk. Worth $22.00. Special Price, only $7.95.

ALSO—A special line of Homespun Tweed Costumes. Same Price, viz., $7.95.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Rich Broche Silk Skirts, perfect fitting, and the very latest shapes. Special Price, only $7.90.

75 Separate Skirts, in all the newest wool materials, to be sold as follows: $4.50 for $2.45, $5.50 for $2.45, $8.50 for $3.85, $10.00 for $3.85, $12.00 for $3.85.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2348 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Corner of Metcalfe.

TERMS—CASH.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SCHOOL—11 Gulbault Street, (day and evening), J. J. Conolly, Principal. English branches, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, French, Latin, Music, (Piano). 257

WANTED—By a young lady, who is employed during the day, light employment for three evenings in the week. Apply, G. 3 Herald. 256

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

6 TRAINS FROM MONTREAL —TO— OTTAWA

Lv. Montreal, Windsor St., via Short Line, 9.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., via North Shore, 2 p.m. and *10 p.m.

From Place Viger Station, via North Shore, 8.25 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

*Daily. Other trains week days only.

Short Line Trains arrive and depart from Central Depot, near Russell House, in Ottawa.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

LAURENTIAN MOUNTAIN SPECIAL leaves 9.15 a.m. from Place Viger Station for ST. AGATHE, ST. JEROME.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James St, NEXT TO POST OFFICE

EPPS'S COCOA

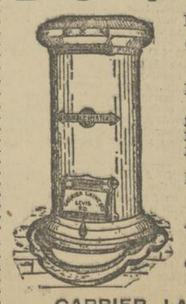
GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially Grateful and comforting to the nervous and Dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

DO YOU HEAR



People talking about the accomplishments of the "QUEBEC HEATER" (REGISTERED)

No Stove ever made so many friends in so short a time—for obvious reasons!

No Clinkers choke the draft on cold days.

No Coal Gas to endanger life and health.

Does not need to be everlastingly shaken to keep it properly going.

Fill It Up Once in 24 Hours. Burns Coal or Coke and leaves nothing but ashes. Fire Brick Lined—will last a lifetime.

A great FUEL SAVER and above all a PHENOMENAL HEAT GIVER.

MONTREAL DEPOTS:

GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 St. James Street.
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I. L. LAFLEUR, 1999 Notre Dame Street.

CARRIER, LAINE & CO., - Levis, Que.

AMUSEMENTS.

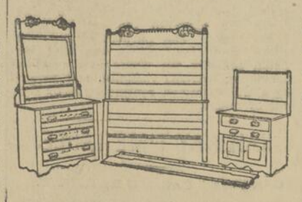
THEATRE FRANCAIS, WEEK OF OCT. 24TH. W. B. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager. 2 Performances Daily, 2.15 and 8.15 p.m.

THE ROMANTIC DRAMA "DAVY CROCKETT" And BICKNELL, the Sculptor.

Box office open from 10 a.m., to 10 p.m. 'Phone, East 316 for reserved seats.

Handsomely Carved, Solid Hardwood

Bedroom Sets



3-piece, oak finish, good size, Bevel Mirror in Dresser, cannot be duplicated in this city at less than $12.50.

Our Price $10.50

Blanket weather is now at hand, and this is where you can get suited best in quality and values.

White Wool Blankets

in a medium size, pretty striped borders, whipped edges; sold everywhere at $3.00. Here only $2.25 pair.

We are also showing a big range of ALL WOOL SCOTCH AND CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, extra weight and sizes, from $7.50 to $18.00 pair.

GOOD CHINTZ-COVERED COMFORTERS,

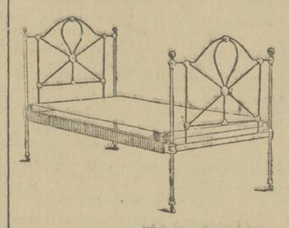
Filled clean White Batting, from 75c to $2.00.

REAL DOWN COMFORTERS, covered in fine Art Sateens, large size, from $3.95 to $15.00.

The Most Comfortable Chair Made

is the "MORRIS." We have a special line is solid Oak frames, spring seat, two large cushions upholstered in corduroy velvet, at $6.50.

White and Black Enamel



IRON BEDS,

with heavy pillars, brass knobs, spindle top and bottom, with woven wire spring bed. Sizes, 3 to 4 feet wide, 6 feet long.

Our Special Price, $5.00

FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS

If you require any WALL PAPER this fall you naturally want the very latest patterns at the very lowest prices. You'll save time, trouble and money by coming here.

Just received 5 cases of PHOTOGRAVURES, handsomely framed. The prices you'll find are very reasonable.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

HAMILTON'S St, Catherine and Peel Streets, DOMINION SQUARE.

THE **Merchants Bank of Canada**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE, General Manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1898.

The Bank of Toronto

DIVIDEND No. 85.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board.

(Signed) D. COULSON, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th October, 1898.

WANTED—By an experienced nurse, a position as companion or nurse to an invalid lady. Address A. C., Herald Office.

WANTED—Situation as accountant, ten years experience, can produce first class references. Address, J.C.L., 575 Lagauchetiere Street. 257

The Ontario Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. for the current half year has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. McGILL, General Manager.

Toronto, 20th October, 1898.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the current half year, equal to six per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office, or at its Branches, on or after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the board.

W. WEIR, President and General Manager.

Montreal, October 26th, 1898.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND NO. 63.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

Toronto, October, 25th, 1898.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—TO-NIGHT, MAT. SAT.

The Last Performances of

JACK and the BEANSTALK

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next Week—J. H. HAVERLY'S EUROPEAN-AMERICAN MINSTRELS

Seats now on sale. Box Office open daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Phone "Up 148."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Queen's Theatre - THIS WEEK.

LAST NIGHTS OF..... "NATURAL GAS"

NEXT WEEK.....

The Great Spectacular Farce Comedy,

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN.

THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, OCT. 24TH.

Reilly and Woods' Big Vaudeville Show

PRICES—10, 20 and 30 cts. Box Office open from 9 a.m., to 10 p.m.

NEXT WEEK — The Bon Ton Burlesquers.

Caledonian Society,

HALLOWE'EN CONCERT,

WINDSOR HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, October 31st.

ARTISTS.

Madame Annie Grey, soprano, Edinburgh
Miss Mary Waldrum, soprano, Dundee.
Miss Tessa MacCallum, elocutionist, Galt.
Mrs. Ogilvie Grey, pianist, Edinburgh.
Mr. George Fulton, tenor, Glasgow.
Mr. Walter Bruce, basso, New York.
Mr. Cathcart Wallace, violinist.

Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., will deliver and address.

Tickets and plan of hall at Shaw's Music Store, 2274 St. Catherine Street, on and after the 21st instant.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE.

Dancing and Deportment,

PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN.

Classes for beginners now forming. Adults 8 p.m., Juveniles 4 p.m. Private lessons and classes by appointment. Stage and Fancy Dances taught. New book on dancing, 13c Tel., Up 934. Send for circular n ote. Beginners may join at any time.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,

Deportment and Physical Culture, 2269 St. Catherine St. Classes meet as follows: BEGINNERS, Monday and Thursday, 8 P.M. ADVANCE, Tuesday and Saturday, 8.15 P.M. JUVENILES, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4.15 P.M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Best instruction, easiest method. Finest music and floor in the city. All the latest new dances taught, including fancy dances, etc. Send for circular. Telephone "Up" 1425.

GEO. F. BEAMAN.

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PROMINENT UNITARIAN MINISTERS

Sent on applict on to Mrs. John W. Loud, 94 Crescent St., MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE to LONDON & BRISTOL

The fine Steamers of this Line have excellent accommodation for a few

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Full particulars on application to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners st., Montreal.

Art Association

—PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Advanced and Elementary Art Classes, 1898-99.

These Classes will Commence on FRIDAY, 14th 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.

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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.

Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw the advertisement.

We pay express charges.

Mail order department at Belleville Ont. Address all communications there.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

HEALTH SOAP Just try it once and you will be satisfied.

Free! Free!

POSITIVELY NO MONEY TAKEN.

To demonstrate the wonderful success of our Electrical Treatment, we will, commencing Nov. 1st, give a FREE COURSE of Electrical treatment to a limited number of persons applying.

If you are suffering from any nervous disorder or any other affection or irregularity—you are cordially invited to call at our Electrical Dept. and if your case is suitable for Electrical treatment we will treat you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ANY CHARGE. Necessarily only a limited number of cases can be accepted, it will therefore be necessary for immediate application.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR TREATMENT. SKILLED ATTENDANTS.

LAURENTIAN BATHS, COR. CRAIG AND BEAUDRY STREETS.

Ladies' Days—Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.

MRS. JOSEPHINE WHITE.

How She Cured Herself of Female Weakness—Her Complexion Makes Her Look Ten Years Younger Than She Really Is.

The things that make women look old are weakness and sickness. Ill health robs the face of its beauty and the figure of its charms. When a woman or girl is dragged down by leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, nervousness, headache, backache and poor digestion, her ailments show in her face. She "ages" fast. She looks far older than she really is. Nothing makes a woman look young except vigor, strength and health in the distinctly feminine organs. Here lies her youth. Women seem to overlook this fact. They resort to all sorts of powders, paints and cosmetics, but the ravages of disease cannot be covered up. You have got to go down to the roots of the trouble and restore health there.

Mrs. Josephine White, Tower Spring, Lincoln Co., Kan., writes as follows: "I had terrible backache and female weakness, and was so dizzy at times that I had to sit down to prevent myself from falling on the floor. I saw Dr. Coderre's Red Pills advertised, and wrote your physician for advice. Then I used Dr. Coderre's Red Pills faithfully and followed your specialist's advice. I since gained ten pounds, and am perfectly healthy, and my present complexion makes me look ten years younger than I am. My appetite is very good. I sleep well at night, and am ever so thankful to your specialist for giving me such valuable advice. I am pleased to testify in order that all sick women may follow my example and cure themselves." (Signed.)

MRS. JOSEPHINE WHITE,
Tower Spring, Lincoln Co., Kan.

You see from Mrs. White's letter how she cured herself of female weakness, dizziness and backache. You see how she wrote our physician for advice, which was given absolutely free. We never make a charge for consultation, and invite all women to write us when they are sick. *Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women*, if taken according to directions and according to the advice of our celebrated specialist in female diseases, will cure any woman or girl. They will make her complexion fair to look upon, and they will make her figure plump. They will restore her youthful looks—make her seem to be ten years younger than her actual age.

This is the plain truth. Mrs. White's letter is convincing proof. We have hundreds of testimonials that say the the same thing. Better write us today about your case. It won't cost anything for the best advice. Those who wish personal treatment can visit Montreal, and call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis street. While you are about it, you might as well send for a free copy of our famous doctor book, entitled *"Pale and Weak Women."* It is the most valuable publication of the kind ever issued.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are such a wonderful remedy that dishonest dealers have imitated them. They sometimes offer worthless red pills by the dozen or by the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. Don't take them. Insist upon Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, which are always sold in boxes containing fifty Red Pills for 50 cents. These pills at 50 cents last longer and are easier to take than liquid medicines costing $1. Besides the low price, *they are a certain cure.*

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IT IS A DIFFICULT MATTER TO ADJUST.

Some Side Lights on the Question Over Which France and England Are Agitated.

NEWSPAPER POLEMICS.

A Free Nile Is the Great Essential Policy for Which Britain Is Striving.

LONDON'S YELLOW JOURNALS.

London, Oct. 23.—"The polemics of the Boulevard press as to the possession of Fashoda," the London newspapers remark austerely every morning, "are not to be taken seriously." "Sensible Frenchmen," say the better sort of Paris journals es regularly, "will not pay too much heed to excited pressmen in London, eager to maintain and magnify a sensation." The pot and the kettle in the proverb did not taunt each other more justly. Yet the conflicting claims of England and of France in the basin of the Upper Nile make a grave matter which, with due regard to the susceptibilities of each nation, may not be easily or quickly brought to amicable solution. No sane person believes that France will make war upon England for the possession of an insignificant and fever-ridden village, for a large part of the year barely habitable by white men, and in itself valueless to the republic unless it set up a sign, "On ne passe pas," on the banks of the Nile, and undertake to enforce the prohibition by sword and rifle. The present is very far from the psychological moment in which France could wisely hazard war with England or with any other power. The Dreyfus case and its consequences weaken the republic at home, partially tie its hands abroad and threaten even its stability. The "august ally" in St. Petersburg, unless many observers are at fault, grows more lukewarm and restless. The French navy—and a war with England would be largely naval—is in the throes of M. Lockroy's reorganization; and if all his plans were accomplished today it would be no match unaided for England's. Russia would draw closer to England and the present rapprochement between the two countries has disturbed Gallis equanimity.

Other Ends than War.

The French Government is seeking other ends than war in its pretensions over Fashoda. When some of the Boulevard sheets shriek over French rights in the Upper Nile and make light of war with England, their real purpose is to make the situation as uncomfortable as possible for the ministry that has undertaken the revision of the Dreyfus trial. When not a few English newspapers speak of French claims and policies in Africa and of the course of M. Brisson's Government in language that might well drive a less sensitive and hasty people than that of Paris to reckless action, they are only practising the new journalism, assiduously copied from American newspapers that they profess to despise, and adoption of vices rather than of virtues that is weakening the old reputation of the British press for accuracy, moderation and decent manners. The skill with which the two chief exemplers of the new fashions in London—the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Mail—have exaggerated and distorted the whole Fashoda episode, bawling the quarelsome costers in a public house, shows that they have little to learn from certain corners of Park Row.

None the less, the English Government and public opinion in England take the French occupation of Fashoda very seriously. Apart from the sound and fury of irresponsible newspapers there is grave resolution among the men who direct the course of the Government, and back of them is the firm support of all the influential elements, especially in the governing class, that guide public opinion. The full possession of the main stream of the Nile from the Mediterranean to the lakes of Central Africa and to Uganda is one of the great essentials of English policy. It stands on all fours with the maintenance of communication by the Mediterranean with India or the strengthening of English dominion in South Africa. Conservative and Liberal cabinets have alike upheld it. There is no division in English opinion, high or low, as to it. No ministry could live, Lord Rosebery truly said last night at Epsom, that abandoned, jeopardized or much weakened it. A minister like Lord Salisbury would think many times before he presented ultimatums to rival powers in China; he would make concessions there or in Madagascar or in West Africa because they are less important than the maintenance of friendly relations with France or other continental powers. Public opinion would criticize them, often for partizan ends, without laying them much to heart. But it would rise in anger at any yielding as to the valley of the Upper Nile

The English Protectorate.

Before the days of the Mahdi the basin made a part of the dominions of the Khedive and of the English protectorate over them. The Anglo-Egyptian army has just reconquered them. By "old dominion" and present conquest and occupation it belongs to England and to Egypt. Long ago Sir Edward Grey's statement at the command of his chief, Lord Salisbury, that any intrusion of the forces of another power there would be counted an unfriendly act was the natural corollary of these vested rights. Time and again in the past the French Foreign Office has acknowledged them. Even the far-sighted M. Hanotaux does not seem to have foreseen that these admissions would ever weaken French pretensions. The English Government purposes to keep the door open for the trade of all comers in the valley of the Nile. Frenchmen and French wares can go to and fro at will on the great river from the Mediterranean to the French possessions in the Congo basin. Lord Salisbury is acting with a resolution, courtesy and moderation worthy of him at his best. By his command, the English in Egypt are keeping M. Marchand and his little company at Fashoda from starving and carrying letters and telegrams to them. Yet he will not permit them the slightest semblance of authority there—the Soudanese troops have them effectually isolated—and he will not enter into negotiations until the French government has ordered them to withdraw. For the first time in months Lord Salisbury has no hostile critics worth heeding to hamper him at home. The Queen, with all her dislike of "crisis" and the peril of war, knows when to submit to public opinion, and she is at one with her ministers.

The real aim of French policy is not the possesion of Fashoda, but the exchange of it, so to say, for compensations elsewhere in Africa. If the Quai d'Orsay were only reasonably confident of the securing of these compensations in subsequent negotiations, if it and Downing street could only devise a way to take M. Marchand out to Fashoda without undue wounding of French pride and exciting of French opinion, especially in those quarters where any stick is good enough to beat poor M. Brisson and his colleagues, it would willingly bid him depart. It would not really be deeply distressed, a correspondent writes me from Paris, if M. Marchand made stress of circumstances his excuse and withdrawal of his own motion. His journey from the French possessions on the Congo across Central Africa to the basin of the Upper Nile was at bottom a kind of prospecting expedition, conceived under the influence of the growing dream of a French African empire, south of the Sahara, from the Atlantic on the west to the Indian ocean on the east, and accomplished in the face of extraordinary physical obstacles, and nearly every privation. The municipal council of Paris had better decreed a fête Marchand than a Rue Fashoda in observed fashion to a very plucky man. The French Government was neither directly responsible or irresponsible for the venture. It was privy to it, but the authorities preferred to await its results before they committed themselves definitely. They were probaly as surprised as the rest of the world when they learned that M. Marchand had actualy attained the Nile. Perhaps they regretted then that they had not deterred themselves more to his aid so that he might not have been dependent for the necessaries of life upon the good will of England. Moreover, if Lord Katchener had not beaten the Dervishes before Omdurman and appeared at Fashoda when he did, it is highly probable that they would have killed M. Marchand and all his party. Gallic acuteness is growing dull if Frenchmen do not see that his present position is just a bit ridiculous.

Negotiations.

The French Government might not be averse to the use of negotiations over Fashoda as a lever to reopen the whole question of English dominion in Egypt. Here again the English Government, with united English opinion behind it, is and would be as firm as it stands over the retirement of M. Marchand from the banks of the Nile. The other European powers, even the "august ally," however jealous they may be of the strength of England in Egypt, have no encouragement for French illusions or desires on this score. English possession of Egypt is as established a fact as English possession of the Channel Islands, and all discussion of it is academic. The Quai d'Orsay made its mistake years ago when it hesitated to join Whitehall in the bombardment of Alexandria and in the suppression of the revolt of Arabi Pasha. Had France helped to subdue that and later to orush the Dervishes, it might have stations on the Nile and the dream of the colonial empire from sea to sea might be nearer realization. The growth of English power and interests in South Africa, in Uganda and in the valley of the Nile has probably thwarted it for all the future. The rival colonial empire from Cairo to the Cape and from Senegal to the Soudan could not safely intersect at Fashoda.

Apparently the French, except a few extremists, are are content with the division of the basin of the Niger upon which England and France agreed last spring. The question of the appropriation of Morocco, in which France, Spain, Germany and England will be concerned, belongs ot a comparatively near future rather than to the immediate present. The French have no foothold in South Africa. Their desires now turn on Central Africa to their territories in the Congo basin and Lake Tchad. A branch of the Nile, the Bahr-el-Ghazel, flows southwest toward the watershed which divides the two great African basins. It might make, with the devlopment of transportation inCentral Africa, an avenue from the French colonies to the English possessions and to the sea. The valley is fertile and the promise of trade excellent. The title of any power to the district is much less clear than that of England to the main stream of the Nile. Stations on the Baher-el-Ghazel are likely to be the balm that Frane will ask England to lay upon the wound of withdrawl from Fashoda, and that Lord Salisbury might give under reservations that would confirm England's possessions and as useless as a station in the moon, to a real profit. But until it finds a way to withdraw M. Marchand, Lord Salisbury will not even listen to such suggestions.

—H. T. Parker, in the New York Post.

The Fashionable Choir.

Have you ever heard this story of the fashionable choir and the humorous clergyman?

The choir was singing a new arrangement of the beautiful anthem, "Consider the Lilies." The pure, sweet voice of the soprano rose clearly and distinctly in the solo:—

They toi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Ny-y-y-ther do they spin.

She paused, and the tenor took up the strain:—

Ne-ee-ee-ther do they spin,
They toi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Ne-ee-ee-ther do they spin.

The tenor ceased, and the basso, a solemn, red-haired young man, with a somewhat worldly looking eye and a voice like a foghorn, broke in:—

Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin,
They toi-oi-oi-oil not,
They toil not,
They toil not,
Nay-ay-ay-ther do they spin.

Then the voices of the three were lifted up in a semi-chorus:—

Ny-y-ythe
Ne-ee-ee-ther do they spin,
Nay-ay-ay-ther
They toi-oi-oil not.
They toil not,
They toil not,
Ny-y-y-ther
Ne-ee-ee-ther do they spin,
Nay-ay-ay-ther

"Brethren," said the gray-haired, old-fashioned pastor, when the choir had finished, "we will begin the service of the morning by singing the familiar hymn—"And am I yet alive?"

A Needlework Magazine.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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For 1899.

It contains twenty-five entirely new superbly colored plates. Five are of double roses.

This number contains articles from the best embroidery artists in Canada and the United States; tells how to embroider Centre-pieces, Doyleys, Tea Cloths, Sofa Cushions, Photo Frames and all kinds of Fancy Work in new designs. There are also rules and new patterns for Cross Stitch, Church Embroidery and Corticelli Decore Crochet, the latest thing in needlework.

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The Inside of a Home.

The outside of a home is a matter between your purse, your architect, your landlord and your locality. It is seldom within one's absolute control. The inside of a home is a matter largely of taste and textiles. Most women and a few men know that interior decoration is a matter more of taste than of money. Beautiful interiors are easy to the unlimited purse, but by no means confined to it. If the home-maker is given wide possibilities in the matter of choice it compensates for limited possibilities in matters of expense, and this is the more marked when the energy of such a store as this is devoted to such matters. Given these resources, the artistic and the quick judgment of effect will make bare rooms blossom and glow at a surprisingly small cost.

Carpets, Curtains, Draperies.

It is precisely these resources that such a stock of Decorative Fabrics, Handsome Carpets, Rugs, etc., as is shown on our Third Floor. We aim to give unlimited choice, not only in price, but in color and effect, and we are constantly on the look out for new things. Note the Pretty Curtains in the newest effects, the beautiful designs and colorings in Wilton, Axminster, Brussels, Tapestries, German and English Axminster Squares in Rugs. We buy them singly and pick every one with care, not the happy-go-lucky by the bale lots, with so many undesirable patterns. In Oilcloths and Linoleums we have special importations of our own from the finest makers in the world.

arpet Sweepers, Grill Work Window Shades, etc., always in stock.

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What a Pity

It is that Dr. Nansen didn't have a pair of our Felt Waterproof Sole Boots with him when he got so near the North Pole. These we are selling at $3.00 per pair, lined with felt.

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we have a full range, varying in price from 50c to $1.50 a pair, lined with lamb's wool. Fine and warm. Just the thing for cold weather.

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Rubber-sole Boots in all sizes—you will need them soon.

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Her Own Words....

Mrs. P. McCann, 76 Greene Avenue, says:—

"I have washed clothes for the past forty years, and during that time you may be sure I have tried all kinds of soaps and washing compounds. I have no hesitation in saying that Victorine, the Clothes Washer, is the best, and also that Victorine is the only article that has given me complete and perfect satisfaction, and it does everything that is claimed for it. There's no rubbing or no bother—simply soak, boil and rinse. A family of ten can get their week's washing out of a Monday morning in less than two hours. I have used Victorine for two years, and I use it for colored prints, silks and woollens; and all I have to say is that, besides saving more than half the time and labor, it saves the clothes, and then it is much cheaper to wash clothes with Victorine than in any other way. I, for my part, would not be without it if it were sold at four times its present price."

The above was given word for word to one of Victorine's advertising men, on Monday, October 24th, 1898.

VICTORINE

THE CLOTHES WASHER.

Send for it on MONDAY.

ALL GROCERS. Two Cakes for Five Cents.

WILL WASH 4 BOILERS OF CLOTHES.

A TIDE OF TESTIMONY

In Favor of Doan's Kidney Pills Sweeping Over Halifax!

People Being Cured of All Kinds o Kidney Complaints!

Almost every one in Halifax, from the little white-headed boy to the silver-locked old resident, knows Mr. Thomas Hogan, of 184 Creighton street, and one and all will be interested in reading the story of his rescue from the pangs of pain and his restoration to perfect health.

When our reporter called on Mr. Hogan he was comfortably seated in his cosy parlor nursing his little daughter of four. Said Mr. Hogan: "About 10 years ago I fell a victim to kidney trouble, and ever since that time have suffered more or less from the terrible effects which almost always follow kidney derangement.

"The disease kept growing steadily worse until in the last few years the various distressing symptoms became almost too much to bear. The pains in my back were nearly continuous. Nervousness and dizziness gave me great distress, and although I tried many remedies I could obtain no relief.

"Finally I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and am pleased to testify to their remarkable effects. They completely removed the pains from my back, and left me feeling like a new man with a fresh lease of life.

"Several of my neighbors have used these pills for kidney troubles, and I have not heard of one instance where, after a fair trial, they have not given entire satisfaction. For my part, I am fully convinced of their powers as a kidney cure, and recommend them to any one suffering as I did."

Doan's Kidney Pills never fail to cure Backache, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Urinary Troubles, Female Weakness, etc. Sold by all druggists at 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

WORLD OF MUSIC.

The first of Prof. Goulet's symphonys was given in Windsor Hall yesterday afternoon, and was unquestionably a success. I have already congratulated Prof. Goulet upon the excellent manner in which he has handled his orchestra and has made his concerts attractive. The praise was really earned when it is considered that the professor has had only one short season to bring his artists up to the necessary state of perfection. Yesterday's concert—the first of the second season—was pleasing from start to finish, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, which, while it might have been larger comfortably filled the hall. The programme opened with Weber's "Jubel," which was well handled Haydn's delightful symphony, "The Queen," followed, and the efforts of the orchestra were even better, the expression given the work being distinctly pleasing. When the liberal applause following this had died away Miss Hollinshead appeared and sang "Elizabeth's Prayer" from Tanhauser. While it was sung very acceptably Miss Hollinshead has been heard to better advantage, as, indeed, she was a little later when accompanied by Miss F. Abbott and Prof. Goulet, she rendered a pretty encore. Massenet's suite, "Les Erinnyes," followed, and again the orchestra did well, the delicate shading of the piece being exceedingly well done. The programme concluded with the Berlioz Marche Dongrose, "Damnation de Faust," which was so successfully rendered last season. In a way this afforded opportunities for a comparison, and it can be safely said that it was given even better yesterday than previously. The programme:—

1—Weber... ..."Jubel"... .. ..(Overture)
2—Haydn.. .."The Queen"...(Symphony)
(a) Adagio—Vivace
(b) Allegretto
(c) Final
3—Wagner...."Elisabeth's Prayer" ..... (Tanhauser)
Miss M. Hollinshead and Orchestra.
4—Massenet.."Les Erinnyes".. ...(Suite)
(a) Prelude
(b) Scene Religieuse
(c) Danse Grecque
(d) Final
5—Berlioz—Marche hongroise "Damnation de Faust."
Miss F. Abbott, pianist. M. A. Dorey, organist.

The next concert will be held on the Friday after next, November 11th.

The musicale in Karn Hall last Saturday was pleasing and well attended. A splendid programme was arranged by Prof. Goulet and was thoroughly enjoyed.

At the Church of the Messiah to-morrow evening the choir will sing Woodward's Anthem, "The Splendors of Thy Glory," and Roberts' "In the Fear of the Lord."

Madame Melba is again in London, and will probably give a concert before leaving for America in the middle of next month. While passing through Paris she considerably replenished her theatrical wardrobe.

Two Viennese composers of operetta have retired from the field. Johann Strauss declares that he will trouble himself to write no more scores until somebody comes forward with a libretto to make the labor worth his while, and Carl Milloecker is rich enough to declare that he is not willing to take the trouble to compose and produce a work now in view of the little profit that is likely to come from it.

Despite the enormous sums earned by vocalists, few singers achieve the enviable position of Mr. Edward Lloyd, whose retirement is announced. The unique position which Mr. Lloyd has occupied in the musical world for many years past is such that his absence from the platform will leave a void which will be difficult to fill. At the opera it is different; but Mr. Lloyd, unlike his great predecessors, Incledon, Braham, and Sims Reeves, has always shunned the stage, and has confined himself exclusively to the concert-room. There for nearly thirty years he has reigned preeminent. Since he first leapt into popularity at the Gloucester Musical Festival of 1871, Mr. Lloyd has been called upon to create the chief tenor parts in practically every new oratorio and cantata from a British pen; while, as a singer of ballads, he has long been without any real competitor among tenors. Nor have his successes been confined to this country. In America he was for some years an honored visitor, while in Belgium, in Germany, and in France, his beautiful voice and his perfect and manly vocal style enabled him easily to triumph over the jealousy felt against British vocalists on the Continent. Mr. Lloyd, who is now only fifty-four, prefers to retire on an ample fortune, and thenceforward to live the life of a country gentleman. Happily his final appearance will not take place till nearly two years hence.

A new musical paper has appeared edited by John C. Freund, New York. It is bright, attractive and newsy, and deserves a successful career.

Gustav Mahler, the conductor of the Vienna Opera, has composed a symphony which will apparently beat the record. It has five movements, the last two with chorus, and the score calls for an immense body of strings to balance six horns, four clarinets, four trombones, five kettle drums, two tom-toms, two harps, etc.

It is rarely that an orchestra can celebrate its three-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary, as the Royal Orchestra of Dresden did on September 22. Its first conductor, in 1617, was Heinrich Schutz, known as "the father of German music." Weber and Wagner have also led this celebrated organization.

Up to last year there had been fourteen Handel Festivals at the Crystal Palace, London. The smallest attendance was in 1865, with 50,434, while the largest on record was the 87,784 attendance of 1883. On eight occasions an attendance of 80,000 has been exceeded.

A committee in Moscow is intending to erect a school on the Wychwotinzy property of the late Anton Rubinstein in memory of the deceased composer. It is to be called the Rubinstein Memorial School, and is to be open to natives and strangers. Great attention will be paid to choral singing and music in general. The committee have 11,000 rubles in hand, and hope to lay the first stone on November 20, the anniversary of Rubinstein's death in 1894.

New York has lost its opportunity of securing the greatest living operatic conductor. Hans Richter has apparently accepted an offer to conduct the Manchester concerts at a salary of $7,500 for six months. The Pall Mall Gazette prints this extract from a recent letter received from Richter:

I beg to inform you that I am now preparing to accept the position of conductor of the Halle concerts, and to sign a contract on the terms and conditions set forth in your letter of November 12, 1895. . . It is, of course, quite self-understood that I should reside in Manchester or in the immediate vicinity; also that during the period of my contract with you I shall not undertake any other artistic engagements. I only need mention that I desire to have leave of absence to conduct the Birmingham festival, which takes place once every three years.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

At the Academy next week occurs the great gala event of the season, the occasion being the annual appearance of the always reliable J. H. Haverley's American-European Minstrels, this time presenting a programme of minstrelsy that excels all previous efforts and does the great name of Haverley proud. The register of members engaged includes the best obtainable, and the highest-salaried American artists, all of whom have clear records, with the best of organizations. A word to the wise is sufficient. Prepare to see the greatest all-round minstrel show of modern times.

From a sombre yet pretty love story of the western mountains, as told in "Davy Crockett," to the rich comedy of Sothern's, "The Highest Bidder," is a big jump. The Francais Stock Company feels capable of undertaking it, and on Monday next, therefore, this celebrated Lyceum success wil be played in Montreal for the first time in Canada. The entire Francais company will be engaged in the production and in addition Mr. Morris McHugh will make his first appearance in a character role. Swift and Chase have been engaged as the head liners of what looks like a first-class vaudeville bill. Marshall Clements and the Little Sunshine, who are said to be clever singers and dancers are also in the bill.

On Monday, continuing for a week, "Lost, Strayed or Stolen," will be presented at the Queen's Theatre. The comedy is replete with fun, fast and furious, and is greeted with bursts of applause and merriment everywhere. The mistakes of the young man who is doing his best to find his only baby boy are most ludicrous. He is assisted by three jolly fellows and a score of others. The comedy is full of complicated situations, the unravelling of which causes unbounded merriment. The musical portion is very strong, and several pleasing specialties are introduced. The comedy is well known throughout the United States on account of its twenty weeks' run in New York City, at Miner's 5th Avenue Theatre, also all the large cities in the east and west.

The offering at the Theatre Royal for the week of October 31st is the famous Bon Ton Burlesquers, an aggregation that is 365 days ahead of all others, a title which they truly deserve, as they are among the first in the field to supply the cream of fun and novelty to the theatre-going public. The management has this season secured the best talent available and has for a curtain raiser the bright musical burletta, A Parisian Night, surnamed "A Vaudeville Cocktail." This introduces the entire company.

How We Took Khartoum.

We went swinging through the desert,
marching straigth to right a wrong,
For the British vengeance tarries, but the
British arm is long;
And the Soudanese beside us, with our
darkies from the Nile,
Marched behind the British sergeants
grinning sideiong, gleesome smile;
For they knew we sought the dervish and
they heard the muttered doom
Of the Khalifa's black emblem, where it
floated, o'er Khartoum.

Scottish pipe and English band,
Mule and camel pack,
Marching through a fiery land,
On the Mosiem track;
Marching through the desert sand
With our Union Jack,
England's honor in each hand,
Soldiers white and black!

We went swinging through the desert, such
a troop was never seen,
All avengers of the hero who drew tears
from England's Queen,
Men from Warwickshire and Lincoln, with
the Irish Fusiliers,
And the Camerons' gay tartan flicking
British Grenadiers;
Old Northumberland and Lancashire, a-
swearing in their zeal,
Lancers gleaming on their chargers, with
their thews of British steel.

Tramping through the burning haze
Far as eye could scan,
With our Maxims all ablaze,
Eager, to a man!
Holding, with a comrade's gaze,
Egypt and Soudan;
Thus we faced the dervish ways
Down by Omdurman.

God! But were they men or devils?
Fiercer swordsmen never drew,
As they swooped, a white-robed legion,
shouting Allah! where they flew.
Countless banners waved above them,
shining brass and copper drum
Set the white man's heart a-beating with
a new and savage thrum,
When those cursing, fiery demons met us
in the serried shock—
Met and fell, still shouting Allah! with
black eyes that seemed to mock.

Falling, with a murder thought
In each cunning brain;
Shamming death, until we brought
Succour to their pain;
Then the dying arose and wrought
Devil's deeds again,
So! Our British vengeance sought
Victims 'mid the slain.

Satan's hordes were loose upon us; but
God's angels hovered round
Faith and Love's white pinions quivered
wher our Lancers took the ground,
Charging through the dervish squadrons,
hurling death, one man to four!
Then, with thinner ranks, and serried,
facing round to charge once more;
Gathering our fallen heroes, hewed and
hacked, from out the fray,
With God's glory on their foreheads—
calm as on their drilling day.

Through our pulses pride and shame
Coursed like wine of war;
Black and white lips spoke the name
Of our great Sirdar,
Swore the Moslem rage to tame,
Moslem force to bar—
Swore to quench the Crescent flame
In our Northern Star!

With set teeth we fought and slaughtered,
dervishes like snowflakes fell,
While our black recruits—God bless them
—rushed the foe with savage yell.
They were bent upon their vengeance—we
were dreaming of our own,
On the death for which no courage, no de-
votion could atone;
But we slew a dastard Moslem for each
hair of Gordon's head—
Slew a Moslem for each tear-drop by our
sovereign lady shed!

Tramping on the Moslem track
To the Moslem doom,
Crashing in our wild attack,
On to dark Khartoum,
Till we knelt, men white and black,
'Neath the sunset gloom,
Where our lady's Union Jack
Waves o'er Gordon's tomb!

—A. R. Rose-Soley in the San Francisco Call.

"Sarah," said a young man the other day, "why don't you wear earrings?" "Because I haven't had my ears pierced," she replied, "I will bore them for you." "Thank you, you have done that enough."

Photo Frames

Some most artistic lines of Photo Frames, selected in Europe during the past summer, are now on view.

They are principally of three kinds, Solid Silver, Solid Silver set with Rhinestones, and Real Ormolu Bronze, with a number of patterns in each style, many being exceedingly handsome.

Henry Birks & Sons,
PHILLIPS SQUARE, Montreal.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

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

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

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal
TELEPHONE - UP, 1274.

RANDOM REMARKS.

It is satisfactory to note that the Tourist Association recently organized in Montreal to encourage strangers to visit the city and district seems to appreciate the importance of advertising the numberless attractions the Province has to offer the disciples of the rod and gun, one of the best paying classes of all those who desert the summer heat of the city for the cool shades of the forests and the enervating breeze of the lakes. Quebec is a vast sportsman's paradise, and if this fact is properly put before the public it will prove one of the greatest drawing cards the Tourist Association could produce. With the awakening interests in this feature of Quebec's richness it is hoped will come a proper appreciation of the importance of so protecting our game that the supply will never run out. In the States at the present time there is a campaign being waged against those people who go shooting simply to satisfy their lust for killing, and whose consideration for the amount of game they can make use of never stays their hand as long as another opportunity for them to kill something presents itself. This wanton waste of game is one of the worst features that the protective societies have to contend against, and at present all their forces are being brought to bear to work out a solution of the problem. The first step to be taken is to make the waste of game illegal. Generally game laws are made to be left at the nearest station to the hunting field, but the knowledge that he is doing an illegal act certainly has a restraining effect on any man. In Colorado it is against the law for a man to shoot more game than he can make use of, and the penalty for an infringement is severe. As far as I know no game laws in Canada contain such an enactment. They should.

But, of course, with or without laws, the remedy lies with those who do the shooting. Sportsmen never abuse the privilege that nature has granted them, but the class of men referred to above are everywhere found. They are not true sportsmen. If they were they would see that a wanton waste would surely cause a woeful want before many years have passed. They would protect their own interests, and consult their own pleasure, by curbing their thirst for blood. But when a man has a rifle in his hand and a moose stands at a distance with his head poised proudly in the air, it is difficult to restrain the itching of the fingers to tighten on the trigger. But he with an eye to the future supply of game can restrain himself. Others should stay at home and leave the hunting to be done by those who can stop the slaughter when they have secured all the game they can make use of. An association with a very worthy object—the League of American Sportsmen—has been organized in New York, and has members all over the country.

Each member pledges himself to do all in his power to see that the game laws are observed, and all are ready to see that those who are guilty of infractions are made to suffer. Here we have the excellent fish and game protective club which is doing really good work. But as I said before, the remedy rests with those who shoot, and until they see the folly of wholesale destruction of game mere laws will go for naught. But, at the same time, let us have the law, for its salutory effect will in some measure commence the good work that only faithful missionary efforts can carry to a successful issue.

While on the subject of game laws it would be a good time to refer to the suggestion made in these columns a year ago, viz., that a universal game law for the Dominion be passed. It does not seem right that a gentleman residing in Quebec cannot enjoy the sporting privileges of Ontario without paying the twenty-five or thirty dollars required for a license. I don't think the laws were passed to prohibit the sportsmen of one province from enjoying the sport in another province. It is quite right to make foreigners pay for the privilege of shooting over our fields and in our forests, but a Canadian should be allowed to shoot at will from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In as far as it refers to the open and close seasons, of course, the law could be fixed to suit the local conditions, but matters could be arranged to work more satisfactorily under one law that would cover all Canada. It seems absurd that a Quebecer can shoot along his side of the Ottawa river all he likes, but in order to cross over to Ontario he must procure a license at a considerable cost. I see no reason why the provinces should not adopt a policy of reciprocity in connection with their game.

Those who are looking ahead of the times in their consideration of the game question say that every man who shoots should be forced to procure a permit. This is one of the ideas of the League of American sportsmen and if it were the only branch of the work it carried out it would have accomplished a great deal. It would make the contravention of that part of the law which states how much a man can export a matter easy to detect, as the railroad agents could demand the permit and ascertain the residence of the shooter and how much and what he was allowed to shoot. It would serve to keep a close eye on the sportsmen, and altogether greatly assist in a proper observance of the law. And any sportsman who had the good of the country at heart would be quite willing to go to the little trouble it would be in securing his permit and registering his name and residence.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AVERAGES.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 28.—President N. F. Young, National Baseball League, to-night made public the fielding record of players. The percentage follows of the two highest in the various positions who have played fifteen or more games:

First basemen—Lachance, Brooklyn, 989; Clark, Pittsburg, 987.

Second basemen—Daily, Brooklyn, 985; Crooks, St. Louis, 962.

Third basemen—Nash, Philadelphia, 956; Wagner, Louisville, 945.

Shortstops—Jennings, Baltimore, 944; Ely, Pittsburg, 942.

Fielders—Freeman, Washington, 1,000; Tiernan, New York, 986.

Catchers—Zimmer, Cleveland, 971; Murphy, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, 964.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO WATCH DEER SLAYERS.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Detective Inspector Joseph Rogers and Detective Wm. Grier, of the Attorney-General's Department, left to-day for Muskoka, and will remain there through the deer hunting season to see that the Ontario game laws are respected. Each of the inspectors will have a number of deputy-wardens under his control, who will do extensive patrol work. All offenders caught will be brought before the inspectors, who are vested with the power of magistrates, and punished to the full extent of the law. Every precaution will be taken to see that the law is properly enforced.

Our Suits.

Are guaranteed to cover any defects or peculiarities of form. Give us your order for a Fall Suit or Overcoat. We do all the rest. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

CURRENT GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON

The Last Senior Game of the Season in Montreal Will Be Played This Afternoon.

M'GILL VERSUS QUEEN'S.

Both Teams Are Ready for the Hard and Fast Game Which Will Likely Take Place.

GENERAL FOOTBALL NEWS.

The last scheduled football match commences at 2.30 this afternoon on the McGill campus, when Queen's and McGill teams meet for the last time this season in the Inter-Collegiate series. It will be a good game, as the season is far enough advanced to have put the men into the right condition for a hard and fast game. Queen's have come down the river with a strong team that will take a lot of beating, but McGill is out to win, and will put up a great game. The locals have improved in back work greatly, and with their excellent wings should be able to go in and win. They must, if they hope to have a look-in at the championship.

The weather at last has become somewhat respectable, so a large number of spectators may be expected.

MONTREAL WORKING.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Montreal team will hold a lively practice on the M.A.A.A. grounds. The last practices before the Ottawa College game have been carefully mapped out and arranged for, and every player must attend each one of them. It is most important that next Saturday's match should be won, and the College team will be an extremely difficult one to dispose of.

A THANKLESS JOB.

Allan Rankin has accepted the thankless position of referee of a game in which the Kingston Granites are playing. He should make a good man, but Heaven help him if the Granites lose.

THE UNION IS INDIGNANT.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The World says that the Canadian Rugby Union holds that the disqualification of its president was beyond the jurisdiction of the A.A.A. of C., and that it has been hinted that an apology will be demanded for the action. It is not generally known, the paper adds, that neither the C.R.U. nor the O.R.F.U. is affiliated with the A.A.A. of C.

BRITS AT QUEBEC.

The Britannia football team left last night by boat for Quebec, where they will play with the Ancient Capital kickers. They were in charge of Mr. M. H. Ayer, and will line out as under:—Full back, McKay; halves, McKenzie (captain), W. Christmas and Brown; quarter, Bisaillon; scrimmage, Conrad, Burns, McAllen; wings, McDonald, Radford, Ryan, H. Christmas, Wilson, Henderson and Leduc; reserves, E. Christmas and Adams.

COUNSELL IS DOUBTFUL.

Hamilton, Oct. 28.—There will be some changes in the Hamilton team from that which faced the Ottawas at the Capital City, but what they will be depends much on Jack Counsell. The club officials believe they will yet be able to persuade him to help the Tigers out to-morrow, and whether he plays his old position as centre, half-back or full-back, the boys have confidence in him as a general rule. The Hamilton team will likely be:—Back, Kerr or Kilvert; half-backs, Kerr, DuMoulin, Counsell, or Wylie; quarter, Fox; scrimmage, Freeborn, Hinch, McCarthy; wings, Ryckman, Barry, Dore, Marshall, Tracey, Martin, Ripley, Dewar, Cook and White. There has been little or no betting on the game as yet, but the betting will likely be at even money.

TO-DAY'S U.S. GAMES.

Pennsylvania vs. University of Chicago, at Franklin Field.

Harvard vs. Carlisle Indians, at Cambridge, Mass.

Yale vs. West Point, at West Point, N. Y.

Dartmouth vs. Wesleyan, at Hanover, N. H.

Cornell vs. Western Reserve University, at Ithaca, N.Y.

Washington and Jefferson vs. Pittsburg Athletic Club, at Washington, Pa.

Bucknell vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Pa.

State College vs. Duquesne C. and A. C., at Pittsburg, Pa.

Swarthmore vs. New York University, at New York city.

Gettysburg vs. University of Maryland, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Rutgers College vs. Union, at Albany, N. Y.

Bloomsburg State Normal School vs. Williamsport Y.M.C.A., at Bloomsburg, Pa.

Princeton vs. Brown, at Providence, R. I.

Lafayette vs. United States Naval Cadets, at Annapolis, Md.

SLOAN DOING BETTER.

The American Jockey Was Placed in Every Race at the Newmarket Meeting Yesterday.

London, Oct. 28.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting today Golden Bridge won the (second) Limekiln stakes. Prince Soltykoff's three-year-old bay colt Leisure Hour, ridden by Sloan, finished second, and Mr. James R. Keene's four-year-old chestnut colt Voter was third. Six horses ran over the Rowley mile, and the betting was 7 to 2 against Leisure Hour.

A selling welter, all aged stakes, was won by McNeil. Crane's Bill, the property of Lord Hartwood, and ridden by Sloan, finished second, and Mr. A. Hahoe's brown filly Rose Shoot was third. There were ten starters in this event, and the betting was 5 to 1 against Crane's Bill.

The old Cambridgeshire handicap was won by the Prince of Wales's bay filly Nunsuch, ridden by Sloan, Mr. H. C. White's Georgie was second and Sir J. Miller's Pinfold third.

Seven horses ran over the Old Cambridgeshire course, one mile and 240 yards. The betting was 6 to 1 against Nunsuch.

The Houghton stakes was won by Mr. R. A. Oswald's bay colt Scintilant, Mr. R. Devereau's Galopin Lassie was second. Sir R. Waldie's Griffiths' Landrail, ridden by Sloan, was third. Seven horses ran over the Rowley mile. The betting was 3 to 1 against Landrail.

The Criterion Nursery handicap was won by Mr. Fale Alexander's chestnut filly St. Denis, by Lourdes, out of Sister Topeace. Mr. Musker's bay filly School-Girl, ridden by Sloan, was second, and the Duke of Portland's bay colt Manners was third. Fifteen horses ran and the betting was 2 to 1 against School-Girl.

WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY DEAD.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Gus Hamilton, the clever steeplechase jockey, died here today of brain fever. Hamilton was one of the best known jockeys in the country, with an enviable international reputation. He had few or no superiors in the country, and his name linked with a horse in a race always ensured the better in a good argument for his money. His death will be regretted by all, and will leave a gap that will be hard to fill.

AQUEDUCT RACES.

New York, Oct. 28.—There was a good crowd and some fairly interesting sport at Aqueduct today. In the first race, Sister Fox, well backed, was last away, but she managed to run through her field and win in a drive. Warrenton was the favorite for the second, and after being led by Dan Rice and Swiftmas to the last furlong, went out and won as he pleased. Kinnikinnic, the favorite, had o trouble in winning the third race. Hilee led the way to the stretch when Sensational showed in front. Then Kinnikinnic went out, and won. Continental, the favorite, finished third in the fourth, being beaten out for the place by Ruby Lips, who won by a length, a head behind Estaca in the place. Myth was plunged on in the last race, but Wordsworth, at good odds, went out, and was never headed, winning by three lengths over Dalgretti. A claim of foul was lodged against Dalgretti for interfering with Myth. It was allowed by the stewards, and Sister Stella was placed second, and Brighton third. Summary:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Sister Fox, 88, Moody, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a neck; Handcuff, 94, Clawson, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a neck; Meddlesome, 92, Michaels, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time, 1.02. Rare Perfume, Prince of Wales, Somers, Camotop, Bessie Taylor, Clap-Trap, Vermouth, Anitra also ran.

Second race, mile and forty yards—Warrenton, 118, Clawson, 4 to 5 and out, won by half a length; Swiftmas, 118, Maher, 6 to 5 and out, second by three lengths; Dan Rice, 104, H. Martin, 40 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.44 1-5.

Third race, about seven furlongs—Kinnikinnic, 124, Spencer, even and 2 to 5, won by half a length; Sensational, 110, O'Connor, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by three lengths; Swamp Angel, 110, Maher, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.27. Tinge, Manassas, Hilee and Nanah also ran.

Fourth race, mile and forty yards; selling—Estaca, 106, H. Martin, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a head; Ruby Lips, 95, Clawson, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by one length; Continental, 104, Maher, 13 to 5 and even, third. Time, 1.45 2-5. Campania, Glenoine, General Maceo, Mazarine and Filament also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs; selling—Typhena, 102, O'Connor, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Kirkwood, 106, H. Martin, 4 to 5 and out, second by a head; Lando, 98, Clawson, 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.16 1-5. Holden, Belgrave, Imitation, King's Pride, Sir Florian and Tendresse also ran.

Sixth race, one mile and forty yards; selling—Wordsworth, 99, Songer, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by three lengths; Sister Stella, 99, Jones, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Brighton, 102, Maher, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.45 3-5. Dalgretti, Myth, Her Own, Philip, Fennetta, Saratoga, Talisman, Tanis, and Athy also ran.

Aqueduct Races.

New York, Oct. 28.—Aqueduct entries for to-morrow are as follows:

First race, 5 furlongs—Effervescent, 109; Grievance, 91; Morning, 93; Miss Order, 94; Falieda, 94; Auridale, 94; St. Sophia, Tut-Tut, 85; Lamity, 90; Claroba 103.

Second race, one mile and 40 yards—Tyran, 102; Flax-Spinner, 97; Blarney-Stone, 104; Merlin, 102; Nearest, Black Dude, 103; Brentwood, 104.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Warrrenton, 126: Hand Press, 102; Gala Day, 116; Charlie Rose, 92; Ben Eder, 120; Nosey, 113; Brighton, 94.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Captain Sigsbee, 112; Overboard, 105; Tyran, 102; Foolhardy, 100; Ninety Cents, 109; Savory, 112; The Gardiner, 105; Sir Christopher, 97; Cavalleria, 94; Lady Lindsay, 109; Lost Time, 105; Lopida, 102.

Fifth race, one mile and 40 yards—Tanis, 104; Free Lance, 110; Doggett, 104; Charentus, 108; Regulator, 106; Danforth, 102; Gala Day, 105; Marsian, 103; Blue Away, 103; Hurns, 99; Frohman, 90; Myth, 104.

Sixth race, about 7 furlongs—Tabouret, 104; Queen of Beauty, 98; Blissful, Fleeting Gold, Regie, May, L'Alouette, Sagacity, Lady Disdain, Come Quickly, 103.

SOME WORTHY REFORMS.

The high court of the English turf—the Jockey Club—has carried through some important reforms in the rules of horse racing this week. They are all directed to improving the staying powers of English thoroughbreds. The experience of recent years has shown that French horses are better over long distances than English. The latter, though they have been started for several, have not carried off one of the big Paris prizes this year. The Gold Cup at Ascot, on the other hand, brought out a field of five last June and only one was an English horse. Three were French and one was Argentine. The trouble undoubtedly arises from sprinkling races among two-year-olds too early in their careers and consequent lack of stamina for the big open events later on. Two-year-old events generally lead to lively betting, and have consequently been encouraged at many race meetings. The new rules declare that there must not be more than two such events at any meeting, and that no two-year-olds shall run in any race with more than 200 sovereigns added before June 1. Even this is a long way behind the French rules. A two-year-old may not race there before Sept. 1.

Another alteration in the rules is that one-half at least of the total amount of prize money at every meeting shall be apportioned to races of a mile or over for three-year-olds or upward. Further, there must not be more than two races to which three-year-olds or upward are admitted of less than seven furlongs. Even more drastic rules than those now carried by the Jockey Club were proposed to it twenty years ago by Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Chaplain, and supported by the then Lord Derby; but they were lost by twenty-five votes to eighteen, although the minority included some of the best sportsmen on the turf. Unfortunately, Sir Joseph Hawley was then one of the most unpopular men in racing circles, a heavy gambler and patron of most of the abuses he condemned. A few weeks before he brought forward his important reforms he had been hissed on Epsom racecourse for having scratched Vagabond, who was a great favorite, for the City and Suburban. Feeling ran so high that at dinner at the Jockey Club the late Lord Hardwicke threw an orange at Sir Joseph's head.

Of his then supporters the Duke of Richmond is almost the only one now alive; while three, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Prince Soltykoff and Lord Abington, have lived to see their vote of twenty years ago against restricting two-year-olds racing reversed this week. In recent years horses which have run often at that age, even if they have won the Derby the following season, have been almost done with when they were three-year-olds. A sound sportsman says that for two-year-olds to win short sprinting races they must be forced almost from birth and thus the way young horses are fed is equivalent to giving the meat of strong men to children and filling them with all manner of rich food.

One of the most successful men the turf here has ever known was Sir Charles Bunbury, who won the first Derby, and twice later was victorious in the same race. It used to be said that he starved his young stock, which really meant that he had them brought up in a natural and hardy manner, giving them plenty of liberty. The present difficulty is that as race meetings increase in number horses cannot be found to meet the demand. There has been consequently a growing tendency to get more runners by means of two-year-old racing, which at early periods undoubtedly saps the breed. Probably the new rules will result in some meetings dropping out of existence. Few sportsmen will mourn their departure.

THE SWIMMING CLUB.

The Season Has Not Been as Profitoble as Those of the Past and Effort Will Be Made to Meet the Deficit.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Montreal Swimming Club a statement showing a deficit for the current year was laid before them by the manager, Mr. Darling, who stated that never in his long experience, nor in the history of the club (organized in 1876), had the membership fallen off so disastrously.

The loss is attributed mainly to the action of the Parks and Ferry Committee in refusing wheelmen the privilege of using their wheels on the island and to the raw and unfavorable opening of the summer.

After deliberation, the board considered the difficulties were of a temporary nature only, and decided to appeal to the public to assist them in making up the deficit. As a first step to this end, the club has secured the Victoria Rifles Armory Hall for a smoking concert on Friday, November 25th, in aid of the funds They should receive every encouragement in the endeavor to maintain a club which for 23 years has been educating the young boys in swimming.

Surrounded, as Montreal is, with facilities for aquatic sport, every boy should learn to swim, thereby lessening the number of fatalities that mark every season.

THE WHEEL.

NOW IT'S A LIBEL SUIT.

New York, Oct. 28.—Isaac B. Potter, as president of the League of American Wheelmen; Albert Mott, as chairman of the Racing Board; and Albert Sturmer, as secretary of the Racing Board, have been sued for $25,000 damages by the American Cycle Racing Association for alleged libel. Mr. Potter was served with a summons, and complaint in the action by the attorneys for the plaintiffs, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, yesterday. The American Cycle Racing Association is composed of P. T. Powers, A. G. Batchelder, James C. Kennedy and William A. Brady.

The alleged libel complained of was, according to the plaintiffs, uttered on October 24th last. It consisted of a warning to cyclists who contemplate taking part in the big six-day race which the American Cycle Racing Association proposes to give at Madison Square Garden on the week beginning December 5th.

The alleged libel was published in a local newspaper as having been issued in the form of a bulletin by Mr. Mott from his headquarters in Baltimore. The American Racing Association claims that the notice was issued by the league with the intention of hurting the projected meeting at Madison Square Garden. It is also alleged that the "warning" was issued with malicious intent.

By reason of the publication the American Racing Association says that it has been injured to the extent of $25,000.

YACHTING.

THE NEW RESTRICTIONS.

New York, Oct. 28.—Chas. Sherman, of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, was seen to-day and asked what arrangements the club was making for next year's international race. He replied: "Nothing definite has been decided as yet. Our committee is arranging the new restrictions, and when they are finished they will be sent to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Montreal, for ratification. One of the members of our committee is out of town, and nothing can be done until he returns. The new restrictions will be ready next week, or possibly by the end of this week."

WILL GIVE A BALL.

The Celebration of St. Andrew's Day This Year is to Take That Form.

St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, will be celebrated this year by a ball. This decision was arrived at at a special meeting of St. Andrew's Society held last night. Among the guests will be Lord and Lady Minto. The ball will be held in the Windsor Hall, and the society will endeavor to make it a more notable affair than even any of the previous festivities which have been held there by the society.

The office of matron of St. Andrew's Home, vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Black, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Cameron. Mr. Hugh Paton occupied the chair, and among those present were Dr. James Stewart, vice-president; Mr. F. S. McLennan, treasurer; Mr. Donald MacMaster, Q.C., ex-president, and Rev. J. Edgar Hill, chaplain.

Chapel to Be Blessed.

The new Chapel of the Seminary of Ste. Therese de Blainville will be blessed on the 9th of November next, by Mgr. Bruchesi at 10 a.m. High mass will be sung by Mgr. Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke, Mgr. Bruchesi occupying the throne. The sermon will be preached by Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield. The Archbishop of Ottawa and the Bishops of Druzipara (Mgr. Decelles, St. Hyacinthe), and Ogdensburg, and the Mitred Abbot of the Trappist Monastery at Oka are also expected. In the afternoon an address will be presented to the Archbishop of Montreal, and speeches will be delivered by Fathers Proulx, St. Lin and Lessard, Nashua, N.H., and the Hon. G. A. Nantel, and Mr. L. O. David, old pupils of the seminary. A dramatic entertainment by the pupils will close the day's festivities.

Oysters at No. 2 Station.

The officers and men of No. 2 police station, corner Gain and Craig streets, enjoyed their annual oyster party last night, and, as usual, it was a success from every standpoint. The place was nicely decorated, and the very best of humor prevailed. Ald. Marsolais, chairman of the Police Committee, was present. Several aldermen and friends who had been invited sent letters of regret. Brother officers and men of other statoins were there in large numbers. Songs, stories and dancing whiled away the hours in a most enjoyable manner.

Sailors' Concert.

At the Sailors' Institute last night a large number of sailors and their friends enjoyed a splendid entertainment. Among those who contributed were:—Mrs. A. A. Murphy, Miss Peebles, Miss Fanny Murphy, Miss Grace Grant, Miss Riddell, Messrs. Thos. McCarthy, John O'Gorman, J. R. Bell, Mr. Trounson, second engineer R.M.S. Tongariro; Wm. Blake, steamship Rosarian; Daniel Houston, steamship Salacia; James Edwards, steamship Manchester Trader; and John McGowan, R.M.S. Tongariro. There will, in all likelihood, be three more of these popular entertainments before the close of the season.

The Land of Lost Content.

By A. L. Housman.

Into my heart the air that kills
From yon far country blows—
What are those blue remembered hills,
What spires, what farms are those?

That is the land of lost content,
I see it shining plain,
The happy highways where I went
And cannot come again.

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

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

THE ADDRESS WAS A THING OF BEAUTY.

Royal Society of Canada Presents Their Excellencies With a Token of Their Esteem.

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED

Lord Aberdeen Replies and Makes a General Reference to Canadian Matters.

VICTORIAN ORDER MENTIONED.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—The address of the RoyalSociety of Canada was presented yesterday afternoon at Government House to the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen by the president, Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., acccompanied by Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., hon.-sec., Dr. Fletcher, hon. treas.; Sir S. Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Dr. G. M. Dawson, C.M.G.; Sir James Grant, K.C.M.G.; E. Deville, W. W. Campbell, B. Sulte, Dr. Saunders, Dr. S. E. Dawson, Dr. DeCelles, A. Lampman, and other fellows resident in Ottawa. The address is of elaborate design. On the initial page, containing the inscription of the address, done in two large ovals set side by side, is a device of purple flag lilies, surmounted by the double "A" in monogram and coronet. The address proper occupies nine sheets, the lettering set in two oblong spaces, the English and French versions side by side. Each sheet is surmounted by a broad border of illustrations and decoration. On innumerable little medallions, wreathed round by the groundwork of floral design, are views of Canadian scenes, from Summerside and Halifax on the far eastern coast to Victoria, on the Island of Vancouver, in the Pacific Ocean. Exquisite views of the Chateau de Ramezay, McGill College, Victoria Hospital, Toronto University, Maisonneuve's monument, St. John, Halifax, Quebec Parliament Buildings, citadel and gates, Kingston, Winnipeg, scenes on the picturesque rivers and bays of the lower provinces, Grandpre and the Basin of Minas, scenes among the Thousand Islands, on the prairies of the North-West, in the Rocky Mountains and Selkirk range, in the Kootenay country, and even as far north as Five Finger Rapids in the Yukon district—are depicted in miniature framings less than two inches in diameter. The only view outside the Dominion is one of Haddo House. Their Excellencies' home in Scotland, and which appropriately faces the sketch of Rideau Hall. The devices for the groundwork of the borders embrace designs of hyrangea, pond lillies, clover, vine, maple leave, lepatica, the Nova Scotian mayflower, a device of rose, thistle and maple leaves, and one of marguerites and butterflies. On one page, specially devoted to reminiscences of the Victorian Order of Nurses, is a maple wreath in the shape of a V forming a background for a medallion portrait of Her Majesty, while the rest of the decoration of the sheet show the light and dark blue ribband of the Order, and detached forget-me-not flowers. The last sheet embraces various scenes of winter sports and amusements, set in borders of snow on a ground of pine branches and maple leaves. The arms of the several provinces of the Dominion are distributed through the different sheets amongst the other decorations. The address was designed by Mr. A. G. Doughty, the illumination and etching was done by Mr. Lyndewode Percira, of the Interior Department, and the lettering by Mr. R. P. King, of the House of Commons.

It expressed in glowing terms admiration for Their Excellencies, and tenders the thanks of the Society for the interest taken in it and Canadian matters in general by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Lord Aberdeen's Reply.

His Excellency, in replying, expressed the great pleasure which he and Lady Aberdeen experienced at being made the recipient of so flattering an address, couched in such graceful language, and which deserved the highest consideration from the fact that it came from so distinguished and so representative body as the Royal Society of Canada. As for the address itself he designated it as "nothing less than a storehouse of delightful artistic design and pictorial art," and assured his hearers that it would not only be a cherished possession of Lady Aberdeen and himself, but would "form a lasting and delightful souvenir" for them and their children and friends for many a long day. Referring to the society itself, he made allusion to the prominent position it occupied, and the good work it was doing and referred to the great interest shown in it by his predecessors, Lord Lorne, Lord Lansdowne and the Earl of Derby, and assured his hearers that it would always occupy a very warm corner in his own heart. Continuing, His Excellency said, "Nature has not endowed me with a very pachydermatous external covering in matters of this sort—(laughter)—therefore I must be careful and not try to express too fully the feeling prompted at the present time. Among the many special points and features of which you have spoken you can easily believe that the reference to Lady Aberdeen (who in a very full sense is the joint recipient of this address) you can, I say, easily believe that these words of kind goodwill, confidence, encouragement and appreciation come home to me as well as to her with peculiar significance. I feel quite sure, gentlemen, that you will never have to alter or even to modify your expressions of confidence and approval in regard to those movements with which Lady Aberdeen has been associated in this country. (Applause.) I believe these movements are being placed on a firm and sure foundation, and that they will go on and prosper. I need hardly say that I allude to the National Council of Women, a society which has conferred among many others this benefit, that it has brought together workers for the public welfare not only different in origin and race, but also in politics and opinions in a manner in which they have never been brought before. I would also allude to the Victorian Order of Nurses, which was founded as a national memorial of the Queen's diamond jubilee, and which has Her Majesty's special personal sanction and approval. This is an undertaking still in its infancy, but one as to the future of which I feel the utmost confidence. Every day shows how it is being appreciated and how it meets a real need.

The Royal Society.

"While speaking of the position and alluding to the history of the Royal Society during the past five years I cannot help wishing to make a passing reference to an incident of interest to all the members of that body, namely, the fact that some of them have received marks of distinction at the hands of the Queen. (Applause.) We may be sure that while members of these societies have occasion to distinguish themselves in other ways, their services to the Royal Society have certainly formed no small element in the case. Naturally, I refer to the honor conferred upon one whose name more than that of any other has been identified with the work and promotion of this society, Sir John Bourinot. It is most essential for the life and growth of every young country that it should possess writers and scholars and leaders of thought, who will guide the people to interest themselves in wider questions than those concerned with local interests or provincial affairs. They like to take their place in the world at large, and therefore when individual Canadians make the country known and make themselves known we may feel that they are benefactors of the country and thus deserving of honor and distinction. I make that observation with reference to Sir John Bourinot because I have noticed that his name is very familiar in England and in other parts of the British Empire. So I say that not only the members of the Royal Society but all Canadians may feel gratified when men like Dr. Bourinot and Sir Sandford Fleming are selected for distinction. And now, gentlemen, I wish to endeavor to express in a concentrated way our thanks, not only for the action of to-day, but for past manifestations of unvarying courtesy, consideration and thoughtfulness. It is a great happiness to feel that we may claim acquaintance and more than acquaintance with those present. We feel some of our oldest and best friends are here, and if anything could be added to the earnestness with which we offer our thanks and good wishes it would be the constitution of this representative gathering of members of the Royal Society. (Applause.) To the president and all present I personally and for Lady Aberdeen also give our united, hearty and warm greetings, thanks and good wishes. (Loud applause.)

Sherbrooke Gas Company.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Gas Company the following directors were appointed:—Messrs. R. W. Heneker, T. J. Tuck, Walter Blue, F. P. Buck, and A. G. Lomas. Mr. Andrew Sangster was re-appointed superintendent, and Mr. E. F. Waterhouse secretary-treasurer. It was decided on a stock vote to issue bonds to the extent of $75,000 for the purpose of retiring the balance of outstanding bonds and providing for the necessary extension of the company's business. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. R. W. Heneker was re-elected president and Mr. T. J. Tuck vice-president.

Court Freedom Entertains.

Court Freedom, Canadian Order of Foresters, sustained its reputation as a centre of social life as well as a live court by the entertainment which was given last night. After the initiation of seven candidates, an interesting programme of songs, speeches and recitations was given by Messrs. W. Walker, W. Mann, J. Beresford, Thos. Liggett, Geo. Tate, D.D.H.C.R.; Geo. Pardelian, W. Donohoe, H. F. McCready, W. D. Norris, R. Lynch, John Kyle, W. A. Walker, Wm. Ellis, John Hector.

The Age Must Pay.

In the case of the Filature et Filteries Reunies, Societe Anonyme, verses Da Sola, Judge Pagnuelo has rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $1,411, in settlement of balance of account with its agent, Mr. De Sola.

Ask a Debate.

The Conservative Workingmen's Club has decided to invite some speakers from the Letellier Club to discuss politics with them on Friday, Nov. 4th, at the hall, corner of St. Catherine and Maisonneuve streets.

Winter Overcoats.

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Imported Venetian, Serge lined, silk sleeve lining, $12, satin lined, $15

English Whipcord, full back, $18.00.

Hill's Irish Nap Frieze, velvet collar, in black, grey and brown, $15.00,

Hill's Irish Tweed, box back, welt seams, four shades, $15.00.

Genuine imported Montenacs and English Stubley Naps, $18 and $20.

Treble Meltons, best grades, $20.00.

Finest soft finished English Cheviots, superbly tailored and finished, $25.00.

Beavers, Meltons and Vicunas, $12 to $25.

Your money back if dissatisfied.

o o o

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Toronto Claims.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 29.—It is very probable that Mayor Shaw will take a trip to Ottawa shortly to urge upon the Government the city's claim to assistance in the improvement of Toronto harbor. His Worship has had conferences with several influential persons, notably Hon. Wm. Paterson, who have encouraged him in the belief that the application would receive favorable consideration. He will present to the Government, however, a plan for merely local improvements, but will submit his proposal as part of the whole system of fourteen feet waterways from the ocean to the Upper Lakes.

To Raise Memorial Fund.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—A movement has been started to raise a memorial to the memory of the late convener of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee, Rev. Dr. Cochrane. The proposal is that the fund should be a miners' mission fund of $20,000, to aid in the establishment of Presbyterian missions in the various mining camps of British Columbia and the Yukon. Dr Cochrane at the recent meeting of the committee advocated the raising of a miner's fund, and the church authorities are strongly in favor of it being raised as a memorial to him.

Principal Caven Goes South.

London, Oct. 29.—Rev. Principal Caven, chairman of the American Commission of the Presbyterian Alliance, accompanied by Rev. R. H. Walker, D.D., left last night to attend a meeting of that body at St. Louis. The late Rev. Dr. Cochrane was the secretary for Canada of the commission.

Wit and Humor.

"What a fortune you must make out of the quantity of mustard that is eaten," a lady once remarked to Mr. Colman. "No, madam," he replied, "I only make a fair competence out of what is eaten; but I do make a fortune out of what is wasted."

"No man can know everything," said the high-minded youth. "Between you and me," replied the elderly sage, "that's a fact. But there's no excuse for a man's making the mistake of owning up to it."

City Nephew—"I suppose that you will pay your hired man higher wages next year now that you are getting higher prices for your produce?" Uncle Hiram—"No, sir; I'll not." City Nephew—"But the time that he works will be more valuable." "Uncle Hiram—"So will the time that he loses when he don't work."

Representing the King.—Sassompierre, French ambassador to Spain, was telling Henry IV. how he entered Madrid. "I was mounted on the very smallest mule in the world," said the ambassador. "Ah!" said the King, "what an amusing sight to see the biggest ass mounted on the smallest mule." "I was your majesty's representative," was the rejoinder.

Uncle David walked round the stalwart university football player with an air of critical curiosity, looking him over as he might have looked at a horse he was about to purchase. "Hannah!" "Who is it, David?" "He's nigh on six foot, ain't he?" "Every inch of it." "Weighs about one hundred and ninety odd!" "I should say he does." "Well, football does develop 'em, most certainly." "Yes, he is a fine young man." "Man? Hannah, I just heard a gentleman over there say that that fellow's in his third year. Talk about your oatmeal porridge!"

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BUSINESS IS GOOD.

Remarkably Few Failures in the Montreal District and Throughout the Dominion—The Features of the Week.

A SPLENDID DECREASE.

As The Herald has pointed out from time to time, an unfailing indication of the general prosperity of the country is the failure record. It is still highly encouraging. During the past seven weeks there has been a decrease of over 100 failures in the Dominion compared with the corresponding period last year, and there has been an equally encouraging shrinkage in liabilities, as fully 75 per cent. of the failures have been considered unimportant.

During the past week there were only three failures in the Montreal district, the smallest for many years. To add to this it is stated that collections are constantly improving, and there is every indication that the trade of the country is on a sound and healthy basis.

Big Failures Scarce.

"What better proof need be adduced to demonstrate the soundness of the present mercantile status than the remarkable freedom from big failures?" says the Trade Bulletin this week. "A large dry goods merchant stated a few days ago that even in the matter of small failures and compromises that are seldom heard of, he never remembers having so few to worry him as at present."

R. G. Dun says: "The main feature of the trade situation is the paucity of failures."

Business was good in Montreal the past week, but it is doubtful if there was any marked improvement over the week previous. The spell of mild weather has interfered with business to a certain extent, but the last few days the weather has been more seasonable, and if it continues merchants confidently expect still better things.

It looks as if the farmers in the west were going to fare well. Wheat is undoubtedly in a very strong position statistically, and prices are firm, notwithstanding the fact that the war scare in Europe seems to be about over. And the crops, too, are turning out a little better than was at first expected. It is true that there has been a great deal of damage in Manitoba, but as Hon. Clifford Sifton cabled Lord Strathcona the other day it has been over-estimated. Coarse grains have turned out well in Ontario, and there is also a good promise of stiff prices, pretty profitable figures even ruling at present. The Trade Bulletin says: "The wholesale trade has manifested

A Quieter Disposition

during the past week, owing to the open, mild spell of weather, copious rains, and bad roads, which has been a drawback to business in the interior, but making due allowance for these disadvantages, a good ordinary volume of trade has been effected after all. With no misgivings of the future, since farmers have bountiful crops securely housed, with the prospect of getting good remunerative prices, storekeepers order with much more confidence and freedom than at this time last year. But what better proof need be adduced to demonstrate the soundness of the present mercantile status than the remarkable freedom from big failures? A large dry goods merchant stated a few days ago that even in the matter of small failures and compromises that are seldom heard of, he never remembers having so few to worry him as at the present time. With a big crop of wheat to market in the North-West, and another large one in Ontario, with good crops of roots and coarse grains in Ontario and Quebec, it is many years since we had such splendid prospects as the present, on the threhold of a long winter. Money is firm, and it looks as if it was going higher. Call loans are quoted at 4 1-2 to 5 per cent., and mercantile paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account.

Montreal Exports.

The export movement to Europe the past week has been large, grain, produce and apples taking the lead. The shipments for the week ending October 28th were as follows:—Flour, 22,845 sacks; oatmeal, 1,915 sacks; peas, 134,959 bus.; corn, 230,971 bus.; oats, 357,461 bus.; flaxseed, 88,106 bus.; cheese, 63,878 boxes; butter, 19,106 pkgs.; eggs, 17,381 cases; apples, 40,182 bbls.; apples, 476 cases; canned apples, 69 cases; meats, 4,300 boxes; meats, 193 cases; canned meats, 9,572,770 cases; canned goods, 600 cases; lard, 1,999 pails; lard, 1,500 tcs.; soaps, 84 cases; honey, 253 boxes; hay, 2,915 bales; frozen hogs, 300; beef, 504 qrs.; deals, etc., 115,092 pcs.; lumber, 86,060 pcs.; timber, 189 pcs.; pulp, 5,990 bales; ends, 510 pcs.; staves, 662 bdls.; logs, 35; squares, 2,188 bdls.; shooks, 5,487 bdls.; doors, 766; provisions, 210 boxes; lobsters, 84 cases.

Wheat's Strong Position.

The belief that the acute stage has passed in the Anglo-French dispute in Africa has checked the speculative buying in wheat for the moment, and the bears are again in control of the market. Liquidation and re-adjustment of accounts are bound to occur after every such upheaval in values. But the strong statistical position of wheat remains. The needs of foreign countries made the markets abroad particularly sensitive to foreign political complications. The recent advance in Liverpool was at least noteworthy. That market advanced from October 1st to the 24th 15d or 30 cents per cental, equal to 18 cents per bushel, while New York advanced 11 cents, and freight advanced three cents, leaving a net advance of four cents over New York. This enabled the export houses very naturally to do the immense business recorded. The decline of 5 3-4d. since Monday, or 6 1-2 cents per bushel, compares with a three cent decline at New York, but still leaves the Liverpool market relatively higher than in the first week of October. It will be remembered that a similar bulge and decline in 1896 was followed by an active bull market in November and December of that year. Ocean freight room is engaged so far ahead that large clearances are assured for weeks. When the present speculative weakness has been adjusted it would seem that wheat values should not be under present prices unless European demand is greatly overestimated, and the export movement should fall off or the visible supply increase at a phenomenal pace.

Larger Than Expected.

The fall pack of salmon is not so light as has been estimated. Speaking of the situation on the coast an authority writes that the pack is practically over. "The pack on the Sound falls short of last year about 25 per cent., as does the Columbia River, notwithstanding preparations for an increased pack. We understand that nearly all the packers have withdrawn selling offers. Receipts of Alaska the past week were quite free. There is a little more to come forward, and with its arrival we will be able to give the total pack. The market is firm. From British Columbia there is nothing new to report. The British ship Acamas sailed from Victoria for London with 88,316 cases of salmon. On September 6, the British ship Carnavon sailed from Tacoma for United Kingdom f. o. b., with 117,200 cases, and the American steamer Centennial that sailed the past week for Honolulu took out 930 cases."

Small Apple Crop.

The apple crop of the United States is smaller than it has been since reliable statistics have been collected, according to the final report of American Agriculturist. This authority estimates the total supply from the 1893 crop of the United States at 27,700,000 barrels, compared with something over 40,000,000 last year and 70,000,000 in the record breaking crop of 1896. The failure is widespread, reaching from the Pacific Coast to Maine, and in none of the States does the output of fruit approach an average. In the great apple States of the West the crop is almost an absolute failure, although the situation in Michigan is better than elsewhere, having about two-thirds the bumper crop of 1896. New York has only one-fifth of a full crop. In New England the yield is uneven, but with favorable autumn weather the output will prove better than earlier seemed possible. A satisfactory explanation for the remarkable shortage is difficult. American Agriculturist cites as a common explanation of the failure the fact that during the blooming season there was excessive rainfall which washed out the pollen and prevented proper fertilization by insects while a cold wave added to the injury, and subsequent moist humid weather was very favorable to the development of fungous diseases. Across the line the Ontario crop is decidedly short, while Nova Scotia enjoys a fair yield of fine quality. The apple crop of Europe is reported below the normal, in Belgium and Holland very poor. The markets for American apples generally firm, and quotations almost as high as ever known at this season, and the export movement to Europe is liberal.

Coffee Supplies.

The weekly cable from Rio reports the following movement of coffee: Rio clearances to United States, 9,000; Rio clearances to Europe, 4,000; Rio shipments by steamers to United States during week, 51,000; Rio shipments by sail to United States during week, nil; Rio shipments to Europe during week, 33,000; Rio shipments to Cape, etc., during week, 6,000; Rio purchases for United States during week, 62,000; Rio purchases for Europe during week, 29,000; freight per steamer to United States 30c and 5 per cent. primage; steamers loading at Rio for United States, none; steamers loading at Rio for Europe, two; Santos shipments to United States, 32,000; Santos shipments to Europe, 72,000; Santos purchases for United States, 43,000; Santos purchases for Europe, 99,000; Santos freight per steamer to Havre, 20 francs and 10 per cent. primage; steamers loading at Santos for United States, one; steamers loading at Santos for Europe, four; Victoria shipments to United States during week, 14,000. Bahia weekly receipts, 4,000; Bahia stock, 22,000; Bahia shipments to United States, 4,000; Bahia shipments to Germany, 2,000; Bahia shipments to rest of Europe, 1,000.

Dun's Review.

Dun's Review says: "Since our last report the main feature of the trade situation at Montreal is the paucity of failures in the district, there being only three reported for the week, and they of insignificant character. Collections are favorably spoken of. The weather, up to Thursday, has hardly been conducive to activity in dry goods and kindred lines, the proportion of mildness and dampness being unusual to the season, but city retailers report business good on fine days, and wholesalers are not apparently disposed to complain of sorting orders, while an increasing volume of orders is reported for such lines of spring goods as are now being sold, namely, prints, cotton goods, tweeds, etc. Woollen manufacturers though all busy, are comparatively light buyers of raw wool, finding it hard apparently to accept the situation with regard to the firmer prices prevailing. Groceries are moving briskly countrywards; sugar refiners report good demand from the West, and seem a little firmer in their ideas as to values, owing to a stronger market in New York, but there is no revision of quotations. Some complaints are heard of cutting in prices of dried fruits, for which there seems little excuse, especially at this season when the demand is good. Some improvement is noted in the shoe trade, sorting orders coming in better, and a fair proportion of spring orders is also reported. Manufacturers in this line are making more enquiries regarding leather, but the actual volume of local business in this latter line does not yet show much increase. Outgoing steamers are taking liberal shipments of sole leather, and are likely to continue so doing up to the close of navigation. In oils, paints, glass, etc., a satisfactory turnover is shown; turpentine has been subject to another heavy advance, owing to a large shortage in the south, and prices are up 5 cents a gallon. Cements are quiet at the present, but a good deal of business is calculated on yet this fall, if the weather proves fairly open; receipts this week are large. The money market is barely as firm as it was; the banks seem to have an abundance of money, and there is a sort of feeling in some quarters that the rate for call loans may go back to four per cent."

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—The mild weather with trade in certain lines in this market and a drop in the temperature would be welcomed by the wholesale trade. The movement in lighter goods is fair and values in nearly all lines are firm. There is a good sorting trade being done in lighter dry goods. Hides are rather scarce and about steady. Leather is in good demand and firm. Wool is about a cent lower, and there appears to be some disposition on the part of holders to realize. Hog products are in good demand; fall operations are now in progress; stocks of last season's meats have been about exhausted. There is a good demand for general groceries and prices are firm. Country remittances are fairly satisfactory. The local money market is unchanged at 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. for call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts.

ART NOTES.

In the pressure of business cares and the responsibilities of our everyday life, a very small percentage among us can devote much time to the serious study of art.

A love of gain has been implanted in our nature, and is necessary to enable us to fulfil the active offices and duties of life. Yet all of us require to be drawn out of the depths of materialism and at times to indulge in what the Germans call "the play impulse."

Now, many are of the opinion that it is requisite that a person must paint or write poetry to appreciate the beauties or defects embodied in the works of those who follow art as a profession.

Yet it is true that earnest study and knowledge of technique is desirable in a certain measure in order to enable us to give an intelligent and correct opinion. It is this being both artist and writer that imparts the great value attached to the writings of the late P. Q. Hammerton. And we have an instance of capability to judge the merits of a poem in "The Study of the Princess," by Dr. S. E. Dawson, and although we do not remember ever seeing a line or verse of poetry written by that gentleman, yet in that study we find keen perception and good judgment.

* * *

In the common acceptation of the word taste we must admit it is in a certain degree intuitive in its nature, and often operates unconsciously from natural causes without reference to reason and experience. This faculty is born in some of us in a greater degree than in others. Hence we find taste strongly developed in some people even under unfavorable circumstances, while others, surrounded by every advantage, display an utter lack of it.

We differ in our tastes. Some like the simple, serious and pathetic side of life; others the star and buskin; some the great, the majestic and sublime; some may prefer the graceful; others require force; one delights in bright colors, another in delicate or sober tints. Many desire lively strains of music to please them, while others may lean to the solemn. In all this there is nothing incorrect. It is only so when misplaced, or mistimed, causing it to jar upon our feelings for want of proper association and harmony. The music we adapt to the occasion expressive of our joy or sorrow. The bright colors of youth give place to black, "staid wisdom's hue," as more becoming to old age.

In the past all countries have had peculiar habits and tastes. Nor are we exempt from this who live in the present age. These habits and tastes grow up during a length of years and are engendered by national prejudices or constitutional feelings. These, acting upon us, are the causes why we so often change our opinions in regard to what we consider beauties until in a short time we look upon them as deformities. This brings us to the consideration that it is well when we wish to pronounce judgment, especially upon matters of taste, to leave a margin, so that when we desire or see cause to change our opinions, we can conveniently do so.

* * *

By the proper cultivation of our taste for the beauties of nature we feel the impulse of higher motives than those pertaining to mere animal enjoyment.

And we are led to take greater pleasure in the grouping of the mountain forms, or in the ever-moving, ever-changing cloud forms, causing by their motion light and shade, imparting to the landscape an endless variety of effects of glancing lights and shadows that brighten a hundred different hues of green on broad meadows and upland fallows.

All nature speaks in a language of beauty to the possessor of a refined and cultivated taste. To them how numerous and varied the impressions, how manifold the combinations, how exquisite the pleasures produced by the contemplation of the natural world. Their intellectual faculties are called into play. Memory, comparison, analysis, combination, classification and induction, afford them pleasures countless in number and inestimable in value.

The natural appetite of the human mind is for truth. A painting true in all its parts, or music that is correct in harmony, pleases the cultivated taste, and we judge it by a preconceived standard, which, having stood the test of time and the approval of those competent to judge, and in whose judgment we have confidence, we naturally adhere to. Yet we must not forget that nations and people differ regarding a standard of taste.

This question naturally leads one to enquire, Where is the best standard to be found upon which to base our judgment?

* * *

In our educational establishments in Montreal there has lately been an attempt made to teach drawing, giving it a place among the other studies. But it appears we have but an imperfect idea of what is requisite in order to carry out a proper system. There is something more wanting than mere teaching of the freedom of the hand in drawing. There is the proper cultivation of taste and the education of the eye so as to develop the faculty of sight and the power to observe correctly.

Is is true that any child who can write can learn to draw. But the art of designing is more difficult to teach, and it is just here that judgment and taste enter in.

It is by no means enough to educate them as mere copyists. Something more is needed, for in designing the creative power is developed and a certain individuality given to their work.

The children now attending school will in the future either become producers or consumers, and as consumers it is quite as necessary that their taste should be cultivated, for a cultivated taste not only tells us what to like, but how to employ our likings.

Now, how is this to be accomplished if the young are to depend upon inexperienced teachers who have received no proper training? If we desire to make drawing a success we must employ teachers thoroughly trained in industrial art, possessing a knowledge of the different styles of ornament and their proper application, capable also of explaining the true principles of design and of cultivating a correct taste.

Many of those now attempting to teach in the art line have received but a slight training, and are not competent to teach others, yet they are preferred to trained teachers because they are cheap. This is poor economy. A false direction is often given the pupils under their instruction. And many things the pupils acquire there will have afterwards to be discarded. It is difficult to eradicate bad methods.

How many do we meet who cannot draw you a simple leaf correctly if you test them, and yet they can show you paintings as specimens of their work.

In the present day would it not be well to pause and consider if we are not developing a desire to discover easy paths to knowledge, to create without labor, developing a disinclination to study. Whether in the arts or otherwise, we must so direct a sound education that the pupil will be enabled to draw plain conclusions from plain facts; that will lead to patient thought, develop energy, enabling them to overcome difficulties and form characters. For work which is intended to last must have a broad, deep and well-laid foundation. Not for the purpose of gaining a mere superficial knowledge for ostentatious display or for gain solely, but for the better understanding and loving interest it imparts, and the pleasure it brings into our lives, placing us in harmony with our surroundings, making our lives fuller, freer, and happier.

* *

CRAFTSMANSHIP.

Lately there has been a revival of the word craftsman, to distinguish it from the common name so generally used to designate a mechanic or artizan. Craftsmanship denotes the blending of many qualities in one person. He must be an originator, to distinguish him from an adapter of other men's ideas, not a mere copyist. He must be a designer and apply his design appropriately to the material upon which he is skilfully working, he must impart a spirit to it, a creative power and an individuality that stamps his work with his own personality.

The craftsman who can combine in himself all these qualities although he may not produce pictures is surely entitled to be classed among artists. His hand must be skilful, and his perceptions of the beautiful keen, in order to carry out his thoughts into the material he is engaged in working upon.

Long and earnest study must be given by the craftsman whether his labor is bestowed upon any of the metals, transforming them into objects of beauty—glass painting, or house or church decoration, pottery or carving, in fact any material upon which he is called to exert his skill.

Have you ever watched a printer arranging a programme or circular, and observed the amount of study he has to give to the placing of every word and line to the best advantage? It is an art in itself. Do you ever consider the time and study a decorator must give when decorating a house or church? He must know what style of ornament he is going to use, where to place it for the best effect; he knows too much ornament will crowd it, too little will starve it. His colors must be arranged in their proper harmony. He must combine softness with delicacy, and give a bright touch of color wherever needed to brighten up the effect. Is there not art in all this?

We admire in our tastes. Some like the simple, serious and pathetic side of life; others the star and buskin; some the great, the majestic and sublime; some may prefer the graceful; others require force; one delights in bright colors, another in delicate or sober tints. Many desire lively strains of music to please them, while others may lean to the solemn. In all this there is nothing incorrect. It is only so when misplaced, or mistimed, causing it to jar upon our feelings for want of proper association and harmony. The

The meaning applied to the word design, we think, is not often properly understood. Designing is one thing, applying that design to manufactures is another.

Russian Marriages by Order.

Marriages by order were so common that among our servants, each time a young couple foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, although they had no mutual inclination for each other, they took the precaution of standing together as godfather and godmother at the christening of a child in one of the peasant families. This rendered marriage impossible, according to Russian Church law. The stratagem was usually successful, but once it ended in a drama. Andrel, the tailor, fell in love with a girl belonging to one of our neighbors. He hoped that my father would permit him to go free, as a tailor, in exchange for a certain yearly payment, and that by working hard at his trade he could manage to lay some money aside and to buy freedom for the girl. Otherwise, in marrying one of my father's serfs she would have become the serf of her husband's master. However, as Andrel and one of the maids of our household foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, they agreed to unite as godparents in the christening of a child. What they had feared happened; one day they were called to the master, and the dreaded order was given.

"We are always obedient to your will," they replied, "but a few weeks ago we acted as godfather and godmother at a christening." Andrel also explained his wishes and intentions.

The result was that he was sent to the recruiting board to become a soldier.

Military service in those times was terrible. It required a man to serve twenty-five years under the colors, and the life of a soldier was hard in the extreme.

Blows from the sergeant and the officers flogging with birch rods and with sticks, for the slightest fault, were the normal state of affairs. The cruelty that was displayed surpassed all imagination.

Thus Andrel had now to face for twenty-five years the terrible fate of a soldier; all his schemes had come to a violent end.

Marchez! Marchand!—General John Bull (to Major Marchand): "Come, Professor, you've had a nice little scientific trip. I've smashed the Dervishes—luckily for you—and now I recommend you to pack your flags and go home!"

"Don't you think, James, that these lonely dinners at the club drive a number of men to matrimony?" "May be, sir; but not so many as matrimony drives to the club!"

Old Gentleman (who has received a present of butter from one of his tenants): "And how does your mother make all these beautiful patterns on the pat, my dear?" Tiny messenger: "Wiv our comb, sir!"

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A Complete Line of..... MINERAL WATERS from
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In Bombays, Cylinders, Splits, Dumps and Half-Dumps.
SODA, POTASH, QUININE TONIC, LITHIA, GINGER ALE, ETC.
ROBERT DALGLISH, Montreal, Agent.
READ WHAT THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT ANALYST SAYS:
(Taken from Journal of Commerce.)
"The Government Analyst, after testing samples of soda water, ginger ale and other aerated waters, states that no Canadian soda water comes up to the British standard, and that most consist merely of distilled water, impregnated with carbonic acid. In ginger ale the carbonic acid is not produced by fermentation, but introduced as gas. The analysis goes to show the impossibility almost of procuring a Canadian article that is fit to drink, and it is to be hoped the trade will take heed. Many sterling brands of whiskey have met their 'Waterloo' in bad soda, which is 'soda' without a trace of soda, than which nothing is more flat, stale and unprofitable."

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Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisers who purpose using space in the regular daily issue of The Herald which will be issued in connection with the Special edition to be published at an early date, will please send in their copy at once marked "Special Edition." Advertisers may avail themselves of this edition at their regular contract rates. It will be the handsomest edition ever issued by any Canadian paper. It will have a very large circulation, and will be of such a character as to make it preserved by subscribers.

Mrs. Geo. Adams, Uxbridge, Ont.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her of Fainting Spells, Partial Paralysis and Heart Trouble After the Doctors Had Given Her Up to Die.

The beginning of this year very few people in Uxbridge, Ont., thought Mrs. Geo. Adams, a well-known and highly respected lady of that town, would be alive to see the incoming spring.

She was so weak and wasted, her appetite was gone, there were dark circles under her eyes, her heart was bad, those terrible faint spells and smothering sensations came over her so frequently that it seemed to be only a matter of time till she would pass to the great majority.

More than that, there were times when she became partially paralyzed, and the doctors who were in attendance had given up all expectations of her recovery. At this time a friend in Toronto, hearing of Mrs. Adams' serious condition, advised the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. It was the last ray of hope, and Mrs. Adams concluded to try the remedy.

On February 3rd she got the first box, and started taking them. That was a Thursday; Friday night the first good effects of the medicine were made evident in Mrs. Adams getting sound refreshing sleep, the first good night's rest she had had in months.

From that day on every day found her improving in health and getting stronger. The terrible pains that used to shoot through her head and arms disappeared, the spells of numbness and partial paralysis that came over her at times bothered her no more. Soon she was able to resume her household duties, and in addition bake her own bread, a thing she had not attempted for the past two years.

Today Mrs. Adams is thankful to Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for sparing her life to her children and husband, and under date of April 4th, 1898, wrote as follows:

"I had given up all hope of recovering, and frequently thought I could not live through a day.

"Fainting spells, numbness and partial paralysis came upon me very often, sometimes seven spells in half a day. I was in this helpless and hopeless condition when a friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I secured at Mr. Nicoll's drug store. I had not taken them long when I noticed a great change for the better, and before I had used half a box I was up doing my own housework.

"By the time the first box was completed I was able to walk down town and back quite easily, a distance of half a mile each way.

"I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as they saved my life and restored my health."

ELIZABETH ADAMS.

T. C. Nicholls, B.A., the popular druggist and stationer of Uxbridge, who sold Mrs. Adams the pills, is ready to vouch for the truthfulness of the above statement.

This case of Mrs. Adams is only one of the thousands that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are curing all over Canada. Anyone afflicted with weak, palpitating, throbbing heart, nervousness, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, pale sallow complexion, thin, watery blood, dyspepsia, weakness, loss of flesh, spinal disease, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., will find Milburn' Heart and Nerve Pills the remedy indicated.

For women they are specially beneficial, imparting a rosy color to the pallid cheek and giving relief from pain and weakness. Growing girls and nursing mothers have heavy drains on their systems, and will find in Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills the very elements that are needed to keep up their health and strength.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

End of the Month Sale.

Banner Bargain Days... Saturday and Monday!

Money-Saving "Chances" in all Depts.

Capes and Jackets

50 Black All-wool Boucle Cloth Capes, extra wide and nicely braided, only $2.45, worth $3.75.
75 Golf Capes, made from heavy all-wool mixed materials, extra wide and tailor made, $2.89, worth $3.50.
90 All Wool Black Frieze Jackets, double breasted, velvet collar, seams well made and bound, fit perfect, price only $2.95, worth in the usual way $3.50.
75 All Wool Black Frieze Jackets, double breasted, stylish and well made, price only $2.45, worth in the usual way $4.50.

Colored Dress Goods

300 yards Colored Tweed, usual price 25c per yard, for the end of the month sale, price only 12½c per yard.
200 yards Fancy Boucle Cloth, good value at 20c. End of the month sale, only 15c per yard.
500 yards All Wool Tweeds, sold at 50c per yard. End of month sale, only 25c per yard.
2,000 yards Fancy Boucle Cloth, assorted colors. These goods are sold from 75c to $1.00 per yard. End of month sale, your choice at 50c per yard.
800 yards Scotch Cheviots, Mottled Tweed, worth 85c. End of month sale, 50c per yard.

GLOVES

Ladies' $1.15 Kid Gloves, with 2-clasp fasteners, 3 rows silk embroidered back, in new fall shades of ox-blood, green, tan, brown, navy and red. Regular value, $1.15. For 3 days only, 69c.

Hosiery and Underwear

100 Ladies' $1.25 Wool Combinations, trimmed ribboned neck and front, high neck and long sleeves, extra finish and good value, at $1.25. For 3 days, 69c suit.
300 pairs of Children's Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose, sizes 4 to 8½ inches. Value 25c. For 3 days, 12½c pair.
250 pairs in ladies' sizes, worth 25c. For 3 days, 17½c.

Special 25c Tables of Fancy Goods

50c, 75c and $1.00 Articles for 25c each.

These tables contain Pomade Jars, Photo Frames, Pin Trays, Ink Wells, Fancy Stationery, Dolls, Mirrors, Baskets, etc.

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Men's Furnishings Dept.

A large range of Men's English Suspenders, by the best known makers, at prices ranging from 25c to $1.25 per pair.
Men's Suspenders with soft leather or Cantab mountings, at 30c and upwards.
Men's Suspenders with white Kid mountings, 40c and up.
Men's best English Suspenders, silk embroidered, with genuine Pig skin or Kid mountings, at 80c and upwards.
Genuine French Guyot Suspenders, at 50c per pair.
Imitation Guyot Suspenders, at 25c.

For Quality of Materials Used, and for Workmanship, Fit and Finish, the

"Colonial" White Shirt

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST SHIRTS, YOU CAN GET THEM AT .. ..

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MARCHAND HAS LEFT FASHODA.

The Report Sent Out From Cairo Yesterday Proves to Be Correct.

HE WILL REPORT TO PARIS

And in All Probability Ask for Permission to Bring His Force Out.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

Cairo, Oct. 29.—A boat recently despatched to Fashoda has reached Khartoum on its return journey. Major Marchand is on board of her. It is added that the Major deemed it necessary to personally bring to Cairo the unfinished portion of his report of his explorations. Captain Germain was left in command of the French mission at Fashoda.

Major Marchand left Fashoda on Sunday, and arrived at Khartoum yesterday. He will start for Cairo to-day. As the other Frenchmen remained at Fashoda, Major Marchand's departure from there is not regarded as a settlement of the question as to the possession of that place, which is in dispute between Great Britain and France.

London, Oct. 29.—The morning newspaper editorials regard Major Marchand's movement from Fashoda to Khartoum as indicative of a yielding on the specific question in controversy, although the position is officially unaltered.

It is assumed that he will push on to Cairo in order to be in direct communication with the French Government, and that on reaching there he will report to Paris the impossibility of remaining at Fashoda under existing conditions, and will ask authority to withdraw his entire force.

The Times says: "The desire ascribed to France to raise a general discussion ought to be in itself sufficient answer to the ridiculous rumor circulated in ill-informed quarters yesterday, Friday, that we intended to play into her hands by declaring a protectorate over Egypt. Nothing could be more unlikely at the present moment."

The Daily News takes it for granted that Major Marchand will come to Paris.

Another Minister Speaks.

The first Cabinet Minister to speak publicly since the Cabinet council on Thursday is Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, who, when addressing a meeting last evening at Galashiels, Scotland, declared that it was the settled policy of the Government that the valley of the Nile must be Egyptian territory.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, in Lord Rosebery's Government, in a strong speech last night at Greenock, endorsed Lord Salisbury's attitude toward the Egyptian question, and referred with great satisfaction to the prospect of an Anglo-Saxon entente.

Baron De Courcel, the French Ambassador, had another long interview at the Foreign Office yesterday (Friday) with Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and there is no doubt that important matters were under discussion.

The rumor was circulated on the Paris boulevards yesterday that Major Marchand would be recalled from Fashoda; but on neither side of the Channel—certainly not on this side—is any serious attention paid to the rumor that England will declare a protectorate over Egypt.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "I have excellent authority for the assertion that Major Marchand left Fashoda on his own initiative, but that he will demand permission to withdraw the mission, since his men are dying of hunger and disease."

The special correspondent of the Daily News at Omdurman telegraphs: "I have reason to believe that Major Marchand is waiting for instructions to withdraw the French mission from Fashoda."

THE NEWSPAPER WON.

A Peculiar Action Taken Against the Ottawa Citizen by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—A libel case of great interest, Gourdeau vs. The Citizen, one which has been much discussed in Ottawa society circles, was heard by Mr. Justice Street yesterday afternoon. Last March a domestic servant was arrested for larceny, her name being mentioned in police circles, severally, as Eva Gourdeau, Grodeaux, Gourdereau and Godin. Over the item which appeared in the Citizen there appeared the heading "Eva Gordeau arrested," the text describing the prisoner as a domestic. Major Gourdeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, took umbrage at the heading and also at the bulletin in the Citizen's office window, as calculated to lead people to believe his daughter, Miss Eva Gourdeau, was meant. Accordingly he demanded an apology and retraction. The Citizen next day explained that the paragraph did not apply to Major Gourdeau's daughter, and that the editor who wrote the heading did not even know Major Gourdeau or know of him. The Citizen would not apologize further, whereupon Major Gourdeau entered an action for damages. After the evidence for the plaintiff was put in the judge suggested that the case was one for arrangement. Counsel and His Lordship accordingly retired from the court room when the suggestion was made by the judge that the Citizen should apologize, each side to pay its costs. This suggestion was not accepted, and the case went on. Before any witnesses were called for the defence His Lordship said he thought there was no case for the jury with regard to the paragraph itself; but that there was in reference to the publication of the bulletin, accordingly the trial went on. Several newspaper men who heard the case against the girl testified that she told them her name was Eva Gourdeau. After addresses last evening by counsel, Mr. Belcourt, M.P., for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. W. Shannon for the Citizen Company, Justice Street charged the jury, which after brief consideration returned a verdict for the Citizen with costs against Major Gourdeau.

Lord Kitchener.

London, Oct. 29.—General Kitchener, whose elevation to the peerage was announced on September 26, takes the title of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum and Aspall, in the County of Suffolk. It is said that a letter of welcome and congratulation from the Queen in Her Majesty's handwriting was handed to General Kitchener on his arrival at Dover.

Twice to-day he visited the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, at the latter interview having a long talk with the Prince.

London, Oct. 29.—The Daily News sent a special correspondent to ascertain the truth of the reported naval preparations at Portsmouth. He writes that the dockyard is full of unwonted activity, and echoes from end to end with the noise of preparations. Fifty torpedo boat destroyers are being rapidly overhauled, and can be made ready for service in a few hours. Thousands of tons of coal are being poured at topmost speed into the bunkers of several vessels, and food and ammunition are going aboard as rapidly as the men and derricks can work.

Outside the dockyard there is similar activity. Throuhout the day there was a continuous boom on the coast, where the artillerymen were testing their guns. The forts at Spithead are taking in quantities of ammunition. The Southsea Common, close to Portsmouth, is dotted with tents, which are occupied by engineers and miners, who are erecting searchlight stations at breakneck speed. The earthworks all along the sea front are being strengthened, and there is evidence everywhere that preparations are being made for the worst contingency.

MONTREALER ROBBED.

Gave a Friend $400 to Put on the Races But He Put it in His Stocking.

Long Island City, Oct. 29.—When Chas. Roberts, of Montreal, a race track follower, was arraigned before Magistrate Smith yesterday, charged with grand larceny, the fruitless and expensive trip of Jacob Rosenthal to New York was made public. Rosenthal is 32 years old, a merchant tailor, and does business at 179 St. Antoine street, Montreal. He and Roberts had been friends until yesterday. Rosenthal was the complainant against Roberts, and accused him of stealing $400.

Rosenthal stated that Roberts occasionally sent him "tips" on the races. Roberts, a short time ago, told him that a "good thing" was coming off at the Aqueduct track yesterday. Rosenthal came on from Montreal and met Roberts. They went to the Aqueduct track. Roberts told the tailor that the sure winner was "Stay-Sail," and that she was 20 to 1. Rosenthal stated that he gave Roberts $300 to place on the horse at the odds, and that Roberts returned in a short time bemoaning his luck at not, having more to put on the horse. Rosenthal stated that he gave Roberts another $100, and that he watched him. When Roberts did not visit the betting ring Rosenthal became suspicious. He waited until Roberts returned, and then questioned him. Roberts said he had bet the money, and Rosenthal went to the bookmaker he said he had placed the $400 with. The bookmaker told Rosenthal Roberts had not bet a penny on Stay-Sail. The bookmaker laughed at Rosenthal, saying it was foolish to bet on the horses, but exclaimed that he would take any bet that Rosenthal might want to make, and that he would offer odds of 200 to 1 against Stay-Sail. Then Rosenthal decided to have Roberts arrested. When Roberts was searched, the $300 was found in his stocking, and the $100 given him the second time was in his under-clothing.

The money is in the possession of the police. Rosenthal says he does not want to prosecute Roberts, and will go to Montreal if he can get his money. Roberts asked that his case be postponed so he could employ a lawyer. This was granted, but he could not furnish $1,300 bail, and was committed for an examination on Monday.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

New Appointments to the Prince o Wales Fusiliers—Other Changes, Promotions and Appointments.

The following changes have been made in the Royal Military College, Kingston: Captain Von Straubenzie, R. A., is appointed professor of artillery, vice English, time of appointment expired.

Lieut. A. S. Logan, Leicestershire Regiment, is appointed professor of tactics and reconnoissance, vice Lee, time of appointment expired.

Lieuts. Leslie and Logan have been granted the local rank of captain in the army whilst employed at the Royal Military College.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets have been granted their discharge from the Royal Military College of Canada: Gentlemen Cadets J. C. Lafferty, H. D. Browne, H. Levers and H. Watson.

Lieut. Arthur C. Bell, Scots Guards, has been appointed aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the militia, from the 22nd eSptember, 1898. Lieut. Bell is granted the rank of captain in the militia while so employed.

2nd Montreal Regiment—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Jas. Herbert Davidson, vice Wynne, promoted.

Quebec Company—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Vaillancourt, vice Methot, retired.

1st Battalion Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers—To be captain, Lieut. Wm. G. McV. Stuart, vice Henderson, transferred. Provisional 2nd Lieut. A. Galbraith is permitted to retire. Provisional 2nd Lieut. H. A. Futuvoye, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be 2nd lieutenants, provisionally, Wyatt Gault, Johnson, gentleman, vice Bostwick, retired; Edmund Arbuckle Barke, gentleman, vice Galbraith, retired; Frank Lowe Campbell Bond, gentleman, vice Futvoye, retared; and Harold Hutchins, gentleman, vice Stuart, promoted; honorary chaplain, the Rev. C. J. James, is permitted to retire To be honorary chaplain, the Right Rev. Wm. Bennett Bond, vice James, retired.

13th Batalion Infantry, Hamilton—To be 2nd lieutenant, Captain Gordon John Henderson, from 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers, vice Billings, retired, 10th October, 1898.

17th Levis Battalion of Infantry—No. 1 Company, to be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Eugene Lacerte, vice Lagueux, promoted.

52nd Brome Battalion of Light Infantry—No. 5 Company, to be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. Alfred Benjamin Chappell, vice Bowen, promoted.

55th Megantic Light Infantry Battalion—The appointment of Lieut.-Col. Ward, as commanding officer of the battalion, is extended until the 17th October, 1899.

58th Compton Battalion of Infantry—No. 7 Company—Captain R. G. Trenholme is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of captain on retirement.

84th St. Hyacinthe Battalion of Infantry—The appointment of Lieut.-Col. A. Denis as commanding officer of this battalion, is extended until the 16th September, 1899. Provisional Major M. Macdonald is permitted to retire.

87th Quebec Battalion of Infantry, No. 3 Company—Second Lieut. Lemieux is permitted to resign his permission. To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. Jos. Alfred Gusteve LaTerriere, vice Lemieux, retired.

88th Kamouraska and Charlevoix Battalion of Infantry—Paymaster and Honorary Captain P. D. d'Auteuil is permitted to resign his commission. To be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, P. V. Chaloult, Esq., vice Dauteuil, retired.

89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Battalion of Infantry—The further services of Surgeon Lieut. P. E. Grandbois are dispensed with. To be surgeon, Major J. E. Fiset, vice Grandbois, retired.

Surgeon-Major W. Nattress, A. R. C. I., and Surgeon-Major H. S. Birket, 3rd Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada, have attended a course of instruction at the Depot and Training School, Royal Army Medical Corps, at Aldershot, England; in the exercise of stretcher bearers and bearer companies, and in the field hospital organization, and have ben granted certificates.

ELECTIONS COME SOON.

The Nominations Took Place in Most of the Northwest Constituencies Yesterday.

Winnipeg, Oct. 29.—Nominations for the general elections for the North-West Territories Legislative Assembly took place yesterday in all constituencies save Victoria, Albert and Cannington, where the dates are postponed several days, owing to the delay in the delivery of the writs. Reports of the nominations have been received as follows:—

Grenfell—R. S. Lake, Government; B. P. Richardson, Opposition.

Moosejaw—James H. Ross, Government, by acclamation.

South Regina—Jacob Smith, Opposition; William Eddy, Independent; Jas. Hawkes, Opposition.

Medicine Hat—William F. Findlay, Dr. J. G. Calder, Horace A. Graveley.

Moosomin—John Ryerson, Neff and Alexander Smith.

Souris—John Young and John W. Connell.

MacLeod—F. W. G. Haultain, Government, and A. E. Cox, Opposition.

Whitewood—A. B. Gillis, the old member, elected by acclamation.

Yorkton—Dr. Patrick, Government, re-elected by acclamation.

South Qu'Appelle—D. G. V. Bulyea, Government, and W. G. Vickers, Opposition.

North Qu'Appelle—D. H. McDonald, Government, elected by acclamation.

Calgary West—T. Riley, R. B. Bennett, James Muir and W. W. Stuart.

Calgary East—James Reilly, S. J. Clarke, A. T. Cross, Joseph Bannerman.

Battleford—J. M. Shelton and B. Prince.

Wolseley—L. Thomson, William Elliott.

East Prince Albert—Speaker Betts and S. McLeod.

West Prince Albert—Thos. Mackay and J. Agnew.

Saltcoats — Wm. Eakin, Government; James Nixon, Opposition.

Edmonton—Alex. Rutherfrod, H. H. Robertson, W. McCauley.

Red Deer—J. A. Simpson, George W. Greene, Jas. Speakman.

Mitchell—Jos. A. McIntyre and A. B. Stuart.

Lethbridge—Dr. Deveber, by acclamation.

North Regina—J. H. Willoughby, Government, and George W. Brown, Independent.

Change of Service.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will put on their Winter Schedule on the 1st of November next. Time tables and winter rates are posted in all the Company's stations and offices. For enquiries, telephone Up 2716.

Sayoy Hotel.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street.

Conducted entirely on the European plan. The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

Mr. Bigley—Do you think you can keep a secret? Mrs. Bigley (eagerly)—Yes. (A pause.) Well, go on. What is it? Mr. Bigley—Oh, nothing. I just wanted to know if you could keep one. Mrs. Bigley goes to her room and weeps. Now she knows that John is keeping something from her, and that they are slowly but surely drifting apart.

JOHN BULL'S $1 DRESS SHIRTS

Are gaining new friends every day.
They are made to fit and wear,
WHITE SHIRTS TO ORDER, 3 for $5.00.

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

LORD MINTO HONORED.

Our New Governor-General, Lord Curzon and Rev. Dr. Welldon Banqueted—Lord Rosebery Presided.

London, Oct. 29.—The banquet of Old Etonians, given in London last night to Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India; the Earl of Minto, the new Governor-General of Canada, and the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Bishop-Designate of Calcutta, proved a remarkable gathering.

The Earl of Rosebery presided, and the company of 230 guests included Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons; the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; and Baron Roberts of Candahar and Waterford, commander of the British forces in Ireland, with many of the most prominent and brilliant men in the kingdom.

Lord Rosebery's speech for the most part was an eulogy of the guests of the evening, with many references to the importance of the respective posts they have been called to fill. The Earl of Minto responded to a toast to his health, and referred to the great possibilities affecting Canada in view of the sympathetic kinship of the United States.

Lord Curzon, who on rising received a great ovation, spoke on Indian matters.

Lord Roberts, in proposing the health of Lord Rosebery, said the British nation owed him a debt of gratitude for breaking his four years' silence by a patriotic speech which had relieved and satisfied the feelings of all Britons.

Seme Recent Publications.

The Oxford University Press (American Branch, New York,) has issued a new edition of the Revised Old and New Testaments, with revised marginal references. The type is bourgeois, and the letter-press is, therefore, very legible and attractive. The references are copious, and assist materially in making the edition peculiarly valuable to Sunday school teachers and other students of the Bible. The divisions of the chapters according to the King James' version, are retained, but Arabic numerals are substituted for the Roman. The divisions of the verses in the older edition are also indicated. A number of colored maps render the edition still more valuable.

"Just a Girl," by Charles Garvice, is a story which if its plot is somewhat improbable in character, possesses the decided advantage of being thoroughly interesting from beginning to end. The reader's attention is not allowed to flag through any absence of incident. James Bowden, publisher, London.

"Lady Mary of the Dark House," by Mrs. C. N. Williamson, is a tale to delight those girls who have got beyond the class of books which demand their attention throughout the night. It is time to release them about twelve o'clock. The heroine is taken suddenly from a quiet boarding school, run through a series of hair-raising adventures, as wheat through a threshing machine, and in a few days comes out at the other end most comfortably married. James Bowden, publisher, London.

Kipling's fugitive sketches cannot be too quickly collected and presented in permanent form, to please his admirers. Mr. Morang (Toronto) has done an admirable work in gathering a dozen of these sketches and giving them form and substance in a neat volume entitled, "The Day's Work." The stories include the well known one "A Walking Delegate." "The Ship that Found Herself," and "William the Conqueror."

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith does not maintain his high standard of literary work in "Caleb West, Master Diver," just issued by George N. Morang, Toronto. In this story, however, he deals with a subject which has not found frequent treatment at the hands of latter-day novelists—that of deep-sea diving. The tale he weaves around this subject is an interesting one, and will repay perusal.

AMONG THE SHIPS.

In and Out of Montreal.

Arrived—October 28 and 29.

Steamship Angola, Hay, Liverpool, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Steamship Admiral, Pouliot, lower ports, D. Robertson & Co.

Cleared—October 28 and 29.

Steamship Arona, Baxter, London, R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Ottoman, D. McDonald, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.

Vessels in Port.

Steamships.

Rydalholme, Brown, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Manchester Enterprise, Couch, Furness, Withy & Co.

Turret, Nesbitt, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Tongariro, Miller, D. W. Campbell.

Rosarian, Dunlop, H. & A. Allan.

Ferndene, Sharp, Cardray, Routh & Co.

Kastalia, Webb, the R. Reford Co.

Lokoja, Lander, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Buenos Ayrean, McAdam, H. & A. Allan.

Tryg, Danielson, Intercolonial Coal Co.

Angola, Hay, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Admiral, Pouliot, D. Robertson & Co.

Schooners.

Canada, Lachance, C. A. Boucher.

Mary Star of the Sea, Lateigne, C. A. Boucher.

Scylla, Annett, J. G. Brock.

Barque.

Cambria, McGaff.

En Route to Montreal.

Malin Head, Ardrossan, October 18.

Manitoban, Glasgow, October 19.

Assyrian, London, Oct. 19.

Dominion, Liverpool, October 20.

Westmeath, Hamburg, October 20.

Parisian, Liverpool, October 20.

Alcides, Glasgow, October 21.

Yola, London, October 21.

Gloriana, Antwerp, October 21.

Glenvech, Leith, October 22.

Lake Huron, Liverpool, October 22.

Cervona, Newcastle, October 22.

Devona, Shields, October 24.

Bengore Head, Ardrossan, October 24.

Strathgarry, Hamburg, October 25.

Amarynthia, Glasgow, October 25.

Monterey, Bristol, October 25.

Irishman, Liverpool, October 25.

Turanian, Greenock, October 26.

Lycia, Bristol, October 26.

Manchester Trader, Runcorn, October 27.

Guildhall, Hamburg, October 27.

Labrador, Liverpool, October 28.

Turanian, Liverpool, October 28.

Ashanti, Shields, October 28.

Grecian, Glasgow, October 28.

Supreme Court Cases.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—In the Supreme Court yesterday the argument in the Knights of Maccabees vs. Hilliker, were completed and judgment reserved. The next case argued was the town of Petrolea vs. Johnston. In this case the respondent sued for damages to him as a riparian owner from refuse brought into the river through his land by means of a drain built and maintained by the town. The courts below accorded him $50 damages and an injunction. The appellant argues that under the evidence the matter complained of as brought down by the drain was almost entirely refuse from the oil works, for which they were not responsible. The arguments were not concluded to-day. Aylesworth, Q.C., for appellant; Riddell and Weir for respondent. Johnston vs. the Imperial Oil Company et al., a case similar to the above, in which the action was against the individuals for the same injury, will be heard next. The court will not sit to-morrow.

MORE LIGHT ON DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, Oct. 29.—In the Court of Cassation yesterday the public prosecutor, M. Manu, followed M. Bard. Addressing the judge, he said: "Nobody can now take the Dreyfus case out of your hands. Nor can you relinquish it without dereliction of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the very expression of truth and justice. Revise the trial, then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the road for its revision."

M. Manu then declared the court could not annul the sentence imposed upon Dreyfus without a retrial of the prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent, the culprit must not go unpunished."

The public prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, urging a revision of the trial and dwelling upon the fallibility of the writing experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau, saying: "He can admit its authorship with immunity, since a court-martial has acquitted him of being the author of it. But what a service he has rendered to the country in confessing that he is its author and what a service he will render to unhappy Dreyfus."

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from General Gonze to the president of the Cassation, in which the General said: "I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday, in which Picquart accused me of a dishonorable action. I have never previously heard of this memorandum, and I wish to deny most formally Picquart's allegations.' I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement called forth loud protests in court.

The reporter added that as Colonel Picquart's memorandum was publicly read, it was only justice to read General Gonze's denial.

The president of the court ordered that the general's letter be added to the documents in the case, and the court adjourned.

The court was less crowded than on the previous day, but the same stringent precautions were taken. There was no excitement outside the Palace of Justice. Only a few people assembled about the building and the streets in the neighborhood presented their every day appearance.

Forget! Remember!

When unjust words are spoken
And unkind actions done
To you (or those you care for,
For you and they are one),
Don't cherish a resentment,
Not even for a day;
Take my advice, mes amis,
Forget it straight away.

But when some generous action
To you or to your friend
Is done, or words are spoken
Which joy and gladness lend,
Within your memory's noteboo
Just jot it down to-day;
Take my advice, mes amis,
Remember it for aye.

Forgetting isn't easy
I know, when one's been wronged;
But if we're truly noble
Our wrath won't be prolonged;
For shall we not remember?—
We never can forgive—
So much as we're forgiven
Each day and hour we live.

Forgetting is so easy
When it's the other way;
"Besides, kind words and actions
Are due to us," we say;
But if we're only honest,
We shall, I think, confess
Our giving than receiving
Is infinitely less.

—Emily Edis.

$100 and $125.

Most desirable lots for sale at one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five dollars at Amherst Park. Very liberal terms to purchasers. High and dry grounds. Near churches, schools and electric cars. Apply to agents on the grounds, or to C. C. E. Bouthellier, secretary treasurer, 145 St, James street.

THE AMERIOAN THANKSGIVING.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President McKinley has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, November 24, as Thanksgiving Day.

The proclamation reads, in part, as follows: "Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of national purpose and unity.

"The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war; but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of so brief duration and the losses we have had to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of Hosts. We may laud and magnify His Holy Name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrows and disasters that attend protracted war."

Great Explorer's Friend (as the explorer is about to start): "Well, you've arranged for your lectures and book when you come back, haven't you?" Great Explorer: "Yes; also my testimonials are written for the tinned goods, the clothing, the boats and the cooking utensils. All I have to do now is to get lost, and my fortune is made."

Those Clan Tartan Neckties

Are the leaders this year. We have them for every Clan and in all styles—and will make them to order in any special style you may desire.

OUR STOCK OF—

Men's Furnishings

In all lines is the most complete we have ever had. As we prosper we keep abreast with the times and have all the Latest Styles in Men's Furnishings as soon as they come out. You can always depend on getting the very latest here. That is probably the reason why our trade is constantly increasing.

Munroe Bros.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

BELL PIANOS

The Premier Of Canada.

Produced under scientific direction, with unrivalled facilities of capital and skilled workmanship. Upwards of 10,000 Pianos made and sold within the last ten years, a record unequalled by any competitor. Endorsed by Adelina Patti, Madame Albani, Armando Sepilli, Watkin Mills, Prof. J. B. Labelle, P. J. Ilsley, A.R.C.O., Arthur E. Fisher, M.B., F. H. Torrington, etc. Marvellous tone resources, versatility of expression.

As we are wholesale agents for these instruments, we are enabled to offer them at prices very little more than are often demanded for second grade pianos. Correspondence and inspection invited.

WILLIS & CO.,
1824 Notre Dame Street,
(near McGill St.)
MONTREAL.

Also agents Knabe Pianos, Bell Organs, etc., etc.

MISS McLEOD,—Dressmaker, cuts fits by tailor system, 40½ City Councillor St. —238

Gilray's Patent Folding Curtain Stretchers

are the only genuine. All others are poor imitatious. They can be used for Scolloped or Plain Curtains.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, Sole Manufacturer, 6 Main St,

Furniture Bargains.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday are Bargain Days for cash only. Tell your friends about it. Open evenings.

F. LAPOINTE,
1551 St. Catherine Street East.

The acknowledged Lowest Priced Furniture Dealer.

LAURENTIAN
Turkish, Russian, Electric, Private and Swimming
BATHS.

Open Day and Night and Sunday till 10 a.m.

Cor. Craig & Beaudry Sts,

LADIES' DAYS—
Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.

Of a certain dissenting minister it is said that he was once grieved to find that his servant girl did not attend his chapel. Naturally enough he asked her how it was she did not go to hear him preach. For a while the girl did not give a straightforward answer, but at last, with some sign of confusion, she replied: "Well, sir, I did go to your chapel regularly for nearly three months, but nobody ever spoke to me there." I then went to the church, and I got a young man the very second Sunday, and so, of course, I have been going there ever since."

Morin's Wine Creso-Phates.

Dr. Ed. Morin & Co.

Sirs,—I used Morin's Creso-Phates Wine and found it very good. I was suffering for a long time from severe bronchitis, which affected my health so much that I got thin in a short time, but as soon as I commenced to use this Wine I found a great change in my health; my cough ceased, appetite came back, and in the space of three or four weeks I gained fifteen pounds in weight which I had lost during my illness. I recommend Dr. Ed. Morin's Creso-Phates Wine with pleasure to all persons suffering from pulmonary diseases; also to weak persons, because I consider they cannot take a more strengthening compound to restore their strength promptly.

Your obedient servant,
J. B. CHOUINARD,
Quebec.

Mrs. Goodsoul—"What's the matter, my dear? You look worried." Mr. Goodsoul—"I am suspected of being a defaulter." "But you are not." "No; only it's very hard to be suspected of being a thief after the years of faithful work I have done for Closefist & Co." "But how do you know they suspect you?" "They have offered me a two weeks' vacation."

Montreal Park and Island Railway Co

A two-minute-and-a-half service to the cemetery will run every Saturday and Sunday from Mount Royal avenue and Victoria avenue, Westmount.

"Do you not think?" the student of social problems was asking, "that the lack of fortuitous advantages, rather than inborn wickedness, is responsible for most of these men being here?" The chief governor of the prison inclined his head. "Beyond a doubt," he answerd, earnestly, "there is hardly a thief in my charge who, with wealth and position and culture, might not have been a kleptomaniac."

Clara—"Why so melancholy?" Belle—"Oh, I had the worst shock this afternoon that I ever experienced. You know those flowers I was going to take down to the gaol to that poor man who murdered all his first cousins? Well, I got into the wrong cell, and gave them to a big brute who was there for robbing a fruit stand."

Bank of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 18th October, 1898.

The St. James T Depot.

WHERE ARE KEPT

The finest blends of tea.
The purest coffee.
The choicest groceries.
The best butter.
The most complete assortment of wines and liquors.

A. D. GILLIES, 430 St. James St.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO.
Room 8, No. 260 St. James St., Cor. Vic. Square, Bank of Toronto Building.

SMALL CLASSES IN FRENCH, HELD BY Prof. Croizard (of Paris). Advanced and beginners' forms, Conversational System, $2.50 per month, twice weekly. A new class is now in formation; ten pupils only will be admitted. Apply immediately. Private lessons, translations. Highest references. The Croizard School of Languages, 2444a St. Catherine st. 255*

Looks Like Murder.

Constable Napoleon Gregoire, of No. 16 police station, leaves on Monday for Oakland, Cal., to enquire into the death of his brother Cleophas Gregoire, who was found dead in that city, some six weeks ago, with five bullet wounds in his left breast.

W. D & H. O. Wills. Bristol Eng.

Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake," "Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

Hallowe'en.

The glowing coals within the grate
With pictured tales foreshadowed fate;
For she who watched with tender eyes
The glowing phantoms fall and rise
Within her breast the wizard bore,
To whom alone such fairy lore
Will yield its tale of coming days.
The elfin light about her plays
With waving light in shining maze;
With dance fantastic weaves a charm
To blind her eyes to shades of harm.
Her hand her rounded chin supports,
The flickering gleam her soft hair courts;
And bright curls vagrant from their place
Throw flitting shadows on her face;
But light sinks deep in her sweet eyes,
Where happy love a-dreaming lies.

—Carrie Stern, in Collier's Weekly.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 1330.

Dame Azilda Jubinville dit Berthiaume, wife of Louis Laverdure, merchant, of the Town of St. Louis, District of Montreal, Plaintiff, versus the said Louis Laverdure, Defendant.

An action for separation of property was entered to-day.

GOUIN, LEMIEUX,
DECARIE & BROSSARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, September 27, 1898.

Because It's the Fashion.

This is the influence that guides many in their actions. You may patronize the dyer and cleaner and know that it is fashionable to do so. But a more sensible reason is because he is a strong helper in economy in the person and the home. You may save buying a new garment often by consulting us.

R. PARKER & CO.,
1953 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
'Phone (Bell) 1597. 'Phone (Merch.) 23.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

HERALD BULLETIN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Over Two Hundred Passengers Went

Down the Rapids

on the steamer Chateauguay this morning. Don't miss it while the water is low. Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. train, connecting with boat at Lachine.

Return Trip, 50c.

J. REAY, Manager.

Sixteen Pages

The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 255. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

RECORDER ON THE CITY'S MORALS

He Says Liquor Is the Cause of Three-Fourths of the Crime Before His Honor.

GROCERS SELL BY GLASS

Laments the Fact That a "Secret and Powerful" Political Influence Nullifies the Law.

WANTS MENDICANCY RECOGNIZED

THE Recorder, Mr. De Montigny, has presented to the Police Committee a report on the moral condition of the city. In the course of this document he affirms that the abuse of liquor is the cause, direct or indirect, of nearly all crimes committed. Of six thousand persons who appear annually before the Recorder, three-fourths are there as a result, direct or indirect, of excessive drinking. After discussing the evils of drunkenness, he states that last year he recommended to the Government the establishment of an institution for the treatment of habitual drunkards, holding that the result would be fewer cases calling for expensive trials, inquests, etc. He thinks the city should contribute to the creation of such an institution.

The Recorder has frequetnly drawn the the attention of the Chief of Police to the sale of liquor by the glass in groceries, and also the Sunday sale of liquor. The Chief deplores the evil, but complains of the small number of men at his disposal. The Recorder some months ago appointed three special constables to visit suspected places, and on one single Sunday they found seven where liquor was being sold. He continues:

"It is not beside the question to declare that it would be no practical use to denounce violators of the license law, if a secret and powerful hand takes from those who are charged with having the law respected, the possibility of doing so, or reduces to nothing the effects of a condemnation, by an injunction not to execute it."

Seized liquors should be analyzed, in order to defeat a plea that they were non-alcoholic when seized.

After discussing the social evil, the Recorder expresses himself in favor, to avoid a greater evil, of tolerating a certain number of houses, "where order reigns amid disorder." This view, he says, is approved by St. Thomas, St. Alphonsus of Lignori and St. Augustin.

His Honor expresses difference of opinion with Judge Wurtele as to the interpretation of the law regarding certain women, but suggests that the law be changed so as to remove all ambiguity. Having dealt at great length with the problem of regulating disorderly houses, without, by so doing, giving any indication of looking upon their existence with favor or approval, His Honor turns to the evils of poverty. He cites the forgiveness of the repentant thief on the cross, and argues therefrom that Government and charitable institutions not being sufficient to stamp out poverty, mendicity should be permitted; but, as the law requires, with the authorization of a priest, a minister, or two justices of the peace. He pays a tribute to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Grey Nuns, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and other charitable institutions and organizations. He thinks they are entitled to aid from the public funds. He complains that people often come before him and ask to be sent to gaol or they will starve. He has to grant their request, for he knows they will otherwise commit some offence to merit imprisonment. His Honor concludes a lengthy report expressing himself in favor of a municipal prison for the detention of those convicted of slight offences, such as drunkenness, so that they might be preserved from the contamination of contact with more hardened offenders.

Burns Won the Dinner.

There is a story told of Robert Burns in his youth. Burns was living in the town of Ayr, and though still young had attained more than a local reputation as a poet. One day he was passing through the main street of the town, and saw two strangers sitting at one of the inn windows. With idle curiosity he stopped to look at them. Seeing him, and thinking that the rustic might afford them some amusement while waiting, the strangers called him in and asked him to dine with them. Burns readily accepted the invitation, and proved a merry, entertaining guest. When dinner was nearly finished, the strangers suggested that each should try his hand at verse-making, and that the one who failed to make a ryhme should pay for the dinner. They felt secure in the challenge, believing that their rustic guest would have to pay for the meal. The ryhmes were written, and Burns read the following: "I, Johnny Peep, saw two sheep; two sheep saw me. Half a crown apiece will pay for their fleece, and I, Johnny Peep, go free." The strangers' astonishment was great, and they both exclaimed: "Who are you? You must be Robbie Burns!"

The Clergy in England.

There is not a trace in this country of the angry scorn with which on the continent the clergy are so often regarded because of their claims to special reverence and a separate authority. Englishmen "are not minding," as the Scotch say, what the clergy think of themselves. They hold in their hearts that all good functions are of divine appointment, and should be performed from a sense of duty which it is always divine, and if the clergy perform theirs with a special feeling of mission they rather respect them the more. A good clergyman who thinks himself a priest in the highest Roman sense will often be a better clergyman than one who does not, the capacity increasing responsibility at least as much as arrogance, and with that goodness the Englishman is content. His desire is for fine conduct, personal and professional, and if the fine conduct is visible, as in our day and country it usually is, he does not care much from what impulse it proceeds.

The only real danger is lest the clergy on some unhappy day should translate their latent opinion into action, and refuse to exercise their functions, except according to their own judgment of their duties—should for example, introduce "discipline," rebuking erring individuals in church by name, or refusing the sacrament to any on the ground of their opinions, or objecting to real services for the dead if the dead have been in life anti-ecclesiastical. Then, indeed, there would be "war," furious war for a few days; but the lay Englishman has no fear of such a contingency arising. In the first place, he knows the clergyman to be an Englishman, too, and certain to act in the non-extremist, reasonable, English way. In the second place as he holds no act done to him ab extra to be material to the welfare of his soul, he has always the resources of staying away, and regarding the church as for him contained under his own hat. And in the third place, he is fuly aware that he is in the last resort absolute master, through the Parliament which he appoints, of the situation.—London Spectator.

Wealthy Beggars.

When Tori, a well-known Italian professional beggar, died last year, there were found hidden away in his rooms bank books, securities, gold and silver amounting collectively to the value of upward of 2,000,000 francs or $400,000. His heirs were two nephews, who for years had been existing in a state of pitiable poverty. In 1895 a beggar who died in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in a trunk, and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790. In the same year an old beggar woman named Marie Dufour, who occupied a wretched garret at a house in the Rue de Sevres, Paris, was found dead in her bed. In a bundle belonging to her were found a deposit receipt for $6,000 in the name of the deceased and Government securities representing an annual income of $106. Gustave Marcelin, a professional beggar, was found dead in his room in Rue Puy Guillaume, Avignon, in November, 1892. A search led to the discovery of French Government bonds and various securities to the value of $100,000. He left a paper requesting that his savings might be divided equally between the city and the Bureau de Bienfaisance. The wealthiest living professional beggar, Simon Oppasich, was in 1890 sentenced to seven years' hard labor for perjury. He was born without feet or arms, and his physical defects brought him exceptional sympathy and cash. In 1880, at the age of 47, he had saved $60,000, and in 1888 he had by speculation increased his fortune to $125,000 in cash and some tate. Since then he has quadrupled his wealth by trading on the bourse.

Sarah Grand on Matrimony.

A young man (says Sarah Grand) has an idea that he will marry some day, and on a certain occasion he finds himself dancing with a girl, or sitting next one at dinner. There are music and flowers and lights and champagne, talk and laughter. He is in the right mood for the moment, his heart beats high; nothing is wanting but love to complete his satisfaction. He looks at his companion. She is young, too, her eyes are bright, her cheeks are flushed, her smiles are frequent; he sees no flaw in her, he tells himself he loves her; he dreams of her that night, he goes to see her next day, and so renews the pleasure of the party. And always on every subsequent occasion that sensation is renewed, until they marry and wear it threadbare—then they see through it, and as likely as not there is nothing beyond, no foundation upon which to raise the structure of a permanent affection. "You must give young people opportunities of meeting," say the old ones. Why certainly. But do not let the opportunities be on special occasions, when the conditions are pleasurably exciting. Let them meet by daylight, when everything is ordinary and commonplace, and all they have to depend upon to make a good impression are the qualities in themselves and each other that make for happy marriages. The man who would have a good wife must begin by being worthy of one; but as like attracts like, the man who is worthy, if he would but take deliberate counsel of his own cool judgment, has an infallible guide in his own grace of nature to determine his choice.

Gold and Honey in a Tree.

The other day, says the Humboldt (Tenn.) Journal, when some boys who had been to the river bathing were returning home along the road which leads by Col. I. H. Dungan's farm they found a bee tree about twenty feet from the roadside. Their first act was to procure an axe and the necessary fixtures for capturing the honey. When all arrangements were completed, they proceeded to cut down the tree. Many were the licks it took to fell the oak, as it was perhaps about four or five feet in diameter, and the number of grains running through the wood numbered about 80, which proved this one to be about 80 years old. After the tree had fallen they quickly lighted some rags, and after the bees had been smoked out each boy made a rush to obtain his share of the honey. They soon filled a 20-gallon stand and two or three buckets, and as the last comb of honey was being taken down they saw some shining object still further down in the tree. They set to work with their axe, and soon a block was chipped off large enough to see the object better, and it was found to be a pot of gold, the value of which was $2,000. Whose it was and how it came to be there no one can tell, but it is supposed to have been put there during the war in 1865. Col. Dungan is wild with excitement, and declares the place now worth $500,000.

The Late Sir George Grey.

The following startling story of the late Sir George Grey and his wife is being told by the English press. Not many years after their marriage, the late Sir George Grey, when going out to the Cape as its Governor-Designate, accompanied by his wife, was walking alone on the deck of the ship. Seeing a letter on the deck, he picked it up, and found it to be a note written to Lady Grey by the captain of the ship—a still living and immensely popular naval officer, now of high rank. Sir George's anger apparently got the better of his reason, for, after a violent scene with the captain, and presumably without giving his wife a chance to speak for herself, he insisted on putting into port and sending Lady Grey on shore. From that moment he separated himself from her, and never saw her again for thirty-three years. At the end of this period, by some means unknown, an eclaircissement was arrived at, and it was proved that Lady Grey knew nothing at all of the letter, and was not even aware of the captain's feeling for her. The aged couple were at last re-united, and spent about three years together before the death of Lady Grey, which took place only a few days before that of her husband.

A Veteran's Voice.

By H. Jelly, late R.N.

I stood by Nelson's monument,
Upon Jacques Cartier Square,
And noticed that the shaft and base,
Both, needed some repair.

In fact the shaft looked like the mast
Of some abandoned wreck;
Yet on it stood the braves man
That ever trod a deck.

For honor's sake, let's fix it up,
Or take it clean away;
It mocks the fame of him who fell
Upon Trafalgar Bay.

Let's get a shaft of polished stone,
Of permanence and beauty;
Nelson "expects that" Montreal
"This day will do her duty."

She—"The Bishop's daughter is shockingly disrespectful." He—"es; she calls him the 'Old Man of the See' !"—Life.

"Folks dat insists on habbin' dar own way," said Uncle Eben, "runs a good deal o' risk in not habbin' no one ter blame when fings goes wrong." — Washington Star.

NO PAVEMENT FOR CRAIG STREET

The Petition for Illegal Work Finally Disposed of by the Council Yesterday.

ONLY FOUR SUPPORTERS.

All the Representatives of the Wards Interested Vote Against Paving the Street.

THE INCLINE RAILWAY FRANCHISE.

THE City Council yesterday killed the Craig Street paving petition of varied history. On the vote which determined its fate the ill-starred scheme received the support of only the four members who crowded it through the Roads Committee. The four stood together when the vote was called, but Ald. Dupre hesitated before he replied to the call of the clerk for his "oui" or "non." The representatives of the wards through which the proposed pavement would pass, St. Louis, St. Lawrence, Centre, West and St. Antoine, all voted against the scheme. The vote was eighteen to four. The petition was the first order of the day. The petition, the opinion of the Attorneys declaring that the work would be illegal, and a letter from the contractors offering to wait for their money until the Council obtained from the Legislature authority to borrow for the purpose, were read. Ald. Brunet and Gallery moved the adoption of the report.

Ald. McBride raised the point of order that the report was not accompanied by a certificate from the City Comptroller that there was money in the treasury for the purpose, and it therefore could not be considered.

The Mayor ruled that the report did not pledge the city's credit, and therefore could be considered.

Ald. Laporte and Stevenson spoke against the adoption of the report. Both were anxious for the pavement, but neither wanted it done illegally. They both objected, too, because the City Surveyor had declared that it was too late in the season for laying asphalt.

Aldermen Taken for Fools.

Ald. Ames read the letter of Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., releasing the proprietors from responsibility, which was given in Wednesday's Herald. Contractors who would come before the Council with a petition such as the one that had been read, after writing that letter, must take the aldermen for a pack of fools.

Ald. Clearihue expressed great surprise at the chairman of the Roads Committee asking the Council to adopt a report of that kind. The proposal to put down a pavement on those conditions was perfectly absurd.

Ald. Gallery was also surprised that the members of the East and West Wards were against the paving of the street.

Ald. Stevenson replied that all the wards through which the pavement would pass were anxious to have a pavement, but they wanted it done legally. It was not the first time that the Roads Committee had sent to Council petitions that bore forged signatures.

Ald. Wilson spoke in favor of the petition and Ald. Lareau, Ouimet and Prenoveau against it.

The vote was as follows :—

Yeas—Dupre, Gallery, Wilson, Brunet—4.

Nays—Stevenson, Sadler, Jacques, Martinau, Ames, Turner, Beausoleil, Gagnon, Dufresne, Prenoveau, Paquette, Clearihue, Kinsella, Marsolais, Lareau, Archambault, Ouimet, McBride—18.

Ald. Laporte was in the chair when the vote was taken.

The Incline Railway Franshise.

The following letter from the Mount Royal Incline Railway Company was referred to the Parks and Ferries Committee :—

"For the past fourteen years we have been operating the Mount Royal Park Incline Railway. We have spared neither personal attention nor expenditure of money to make it a success. In some ways we have succeeded. We have provided a safe and easy way of access to the top of the mountain which has certainly been a great help and relief to the many visitors to the park and cemeteries. We have maintained a respectable moral atmosphere on our line as well as on the lookout, or covered platform which we erected at very considerable expense for the convenience and comfort of our patrons and the public.

"It is, we think, worthy of note that we have never had an accident; this immunity could, of course, only be secured by employing only reliable, competent hands, and by maintaining all of our machinery in the best of order. This has been done without any reference to dividends for stockholders We have expended a very large sum in the last few years in getting the whole concern, power and roadway, into the best, up-to-date shape.

"In doing this we have been obliged to deny our stockholders any dividend for the past four years. [illegible] every cent the Incline Railway has earned has been expended on itself, not one dollar having been paid to the persons who put their money into the company.

"The stockholders to a man preferred safety and reputation, believing that in the future they would get a fair return from the largely increased business which their good record as public carriers would bring them

"The directors feel that to get everything in the shape they want it, there is yet some expenditure to be made, but inasmuch as their contract with the city expires in one year from next May, it would be only just and fair to their shareholders to come to an agreement with the city authorities as to the conditions upon which their future operations should be conducted before asking them to make any further outlay.

"To make the investment anything like a sound one, we ought to have an extension of say twenty-five years—the corporation of course reserving to itself the right to buy us out at any time by paying us the cost of the system."

An Extraordinary Marriage.

Readers of this journal says, (London, Eng.) Truth, scarcely need to be told that truth is stranger than fiction. If any of them, however, has doubts on the point, a perusal of the following story may possibly serve to dispel those doubts. Some months back, Mrs. C., a widow of some years' standing, formed, by means of a newspaper advertisement, an acquaintance with Mr. W., a clerk in the city. The acquaintance ripened into an attachment—on one side at any rate. But, unfortunately, Mr. W. was a married man with a large family, which precluded the attachment ripening into matrimony. The attachment consequently took a form which scandalized the friends of Mrs. C.. In order to allay the scandal the following proceedings were resorted to: In an almshouse in Shoreditch Mr. W. had a brother. The brother was a bachelor, and to him went Mr. W. with the gratifying announcement that he had discovered a lady in comfortable circumstances, who was desirous of marrying a husband out of an almshouse, and had fixed her choice upon him—the second Mr. W. The brother does not seem to have stopped to inquire what had prompted this desire on the lady's part. It may be that he took it as a matter of course that any lady who had the chance would wish to marry him, or it may be that so long as he got out of the almshouse he did not care a rap what the lady's motives were. Anyhow, he gave a blushing, but apparently not reluctant, consent. The happy day was fixed. The bridegroom emerged from his almshouse, and the couple were duly married on April 30, at Ilford Parish Church. Mr. W., who had negotiated the match was present, presumably in the character of best man. The marriage over, however, the best man, to the consternation of the bridegroom, announced his intention of walking off with the bride. What was worse, the bride intimated her perfect approval of this proposal. The bride and the best man drove off to spend the honeymoon at Folkestone, and the bridegroom was left disconsolate at the church door with apparently no option but to return to his almshouse, which he accordingly did. In this way Mrs. C. became Mrs. W., and was able to furnish her friends with full and apparently satisfactory evidence that she was lawfully married to the object of her affections. And they lived happily ever after. Well, that is, unfortunately, not quite certain. The course of true love never did run smooth, and it is specially liable to be ruffled when one of the lovers possesses a wife and children, and the other happens to have a husband in an almshouse. The wife and children in this instance appear to have been induced to acquiesce in the arrangement, but the husband in the almshouse is disposed to give trouble. According to the latest information he is taking proceedings to have the marriage declared null and void, and he has, at any rate, gone far enough to entirely explode the fiction of Mrs. C.'s marriage to the first Mr. W. Taking it all round this is about as strange a story as ever occurred in real life.

Fenderson—"Do you know, I half believe Bass meant to insult me yesterday. Fogg—"What did he say to you?" Fenderson—"He advised me not to visit the Vegetarian Club, and it has just come to me that he meant to insinuate that I am a beat."—Boston Transcript.

THE RED HAND OF O'NEILL.

The Poet-Captain of the Bengore Head Explains in Verse the Signification of the Flag of the Head Line of Steamers Which Ply Between Montreal and Dublin. . . .

SHIP Captain and poet is a combination rarely met with, but Montreal can lay claim to one. Captain W. A. Brennan, of the Head Line steamship Bengore Head, when his duties allow him the spare time often describes in verse any incidents in his everyday life which are out of the ordinary. A peep into the captain's cabin shows he is somewhat of a literary turn of mind. His well-filled bookshelves contain a library of which any literary man might be proud; such as the works of Darwin, Ruskin, Scott, Dickens, Tennyson, Moore, Shakespeare, Chaucer, and a number of modern poets and novelists, besides works in the original Irish language, of which Captain Brennan is an ardent student.

And with all his taste for literature Captain Brennan does not neglect his daily duties, for he is regarded as one of the best seamen in the Head Line, and a thoroughly reliable ship-master.

Captain Brennan is a native of Ulster and is well-versed in the folk-lore of that part of Ireland. The following verses by the poet-captain give the origin of the Red Hand of O'Neill, which has been the emblem of Ulster for many a long year. This is the design on the flag of the Head Line, or Ulster Steamship Company to give it its proper name, and can be seen flying from some of the ships in port throughout the shipping season. It is under this flag that Sir Thomas Lipton will sail next season in his endeavor to capture the America Cup for the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The ground of the flag is of blue and on it is a white shield with a red left hand, having three drops of blood below it. Here is the origin of the design:

THE RED HAND OF O'NEILL.

'Twas many hundred years ago,
In Ulster there did reign
A gallant king and powerful.
The sons he had were twain.

These sons were brave and daring,
And oft they sallied forth
To battle with their enemies,
The clansmen of the North.

And oft on foray they were bent,
And oft they crossed the main,
And pillaged far the Scotish coast,
Ere they returned again.

When absent on such wild foray
O'er Scottish Lowlands led,
The king, their father, died, and quick
The fateful tidings spread.

And soon the royal princes hear
The news so full of woe
To all who loved the gallant king,
Whose head was now laid low.

Then for the space of three long days
The brothers mourned their dead;
Then ordered that their camp be struck,
And homeward fast they sped.

Now all who know the Brehon law,
At once will understand,
The eldest son need not succeed
Unto his father's land.

But, rather he who fittest is,
Whose might hath oft been shown,
Who with strong hand can hold the rights
His people deemed their own.

Now both the princes of my tale,
Had rightly proved their might
On many a stricken battle-field,
With spear and falchion, bright.

It then would seem, when they returned,
If each desired to reign,
An equal right they would posses,
A fair and equal claim.

To press the claim by force of arms,
Each prince was well aware,
Would drain their country's dearest blood,
Lay land and treasure bare.

They, therefore, (after counsel long),
At length resolved to race
In caracles, the "Silver Streak,"
To win the royal place.

The first who touched on Ulster soil,
The kingly crown should win;
The other would his claim forego,
And homage do to him.

They started fair from Scotia's strand,
Their army in their wake;
The princely crews right well are watched;
A gallant race they make.

And soon the space is covered fast,
Towards Dalriada's shore;
Oh, ne'er, I we'en, was such a race
Ere witnessed there before.

With straining backs, far-reaching arms,
Each rower plies his might,
Each eager for to place his lord
On high and kingly height.

And foremost kept the elder's crew;
Yet, as the shore they reached,
The younger brother's boat was scarce
A half length from the beach.

The latter, seeing that the crown
Was like to pass from him,
A resolution quickly took
To cause him for to win.

His falchion from his side he drew,
His left hand held out bare;
Then with a fearful blow, at once
The wrist he severed there.

And, picking up the bloody hand,
He threw it far on land,
Before his elder brother yet
Had time to reach the land.

O, Neill! in deep astonishment
The elder cried aloud,
The "O" has ever since remained
An Irish prefix proud.

And since that day the "Bloody Hand"
Our Ulster crest hath been.
And, long and proudly, the O'Neills
Did wear it with the green.

But now, what altered days are ours!
The "Hand" now goes to form
The flag of trading companies,
Or sporting clubs adorn.

W. A. Brennan,
SS. Bengore Head.
August, 1897.

NOTES.—The "Brehon Law" is explained in the verses following the mention of the law.
Caracle—An Irish fishing boat.
The "Silver Streak"—A common name for the North Channel.
Dalriada—An old name for the north-eastern part of Ireland.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT ?

Albert Morier is paid by the city $7 a week for being stable man to Mr. Laforest at his private house.

Charles Adam is paid by the city $9 a week to drive Mr. Laforest from place to place, and to act as hunting guide for him and his friends.

Six carpenters are kept at the Water Department shops now. One was enough in the department's busiest time. They are either acting as plumber's assistants or killing time. The pay is the same in both cases, $2 a day.

At three places in the city there are electric lights, ordered by Mr. Laforest, and within six feet of each of them other lights ordered by the city. Waste, $300.

Mr. Laforest has a patent on a tile box for water service; 4,000 to 5,000 on hand, supply enough for five to ten years. Has been putting them into use this year as fast as he could, and without authority. Had teams going night and day hauling them out of the way when the aldermen were expected. Cost, $3 to $4 each; former ones, 40 cents each.

Did the same thing with a few thousand dollars' worth of check valves, only one or two of which have been used this year, and which can be readily procured.

Preparing for a visit of the committee, he sent carpenters to various parts of the city to be out of the way, and disposed of large quantities of shovels and brooms where they would not be seen, and showed a few.

Has seven telephones—Merchants—at the shops. Two would be more than enough. The bill was handed to the investigating committee Wednesday evening.

Bought seven barrels of lampblack—enough to dye the St. Lawrence black.

Gave orders to smash a number of valuable meters when they could easily be repaired. They were smashed, although the workmen objected.

Used the city's workmen to make articles required by him in outside places; 100 keys for street services at Lachute made by city's blacksmith; boxes to hold them made by city's carpenter; 400 street numbers for St. Agathe cut by city's plumber, painted by city's painter.

Had a cutter made for himself at a cost of about $400. Stamped the name of the corporation on the bottom and called the thing even.

Had he city's painters, plumbers, carpenters, working for weeks at his new house at the city's expense.

Pumped out a quarry for Ald. Costigan (chairman Water Committee last year); twelve men working night and day; 100 feet of first-class hose burned by steam, one six-inch pump broken, two small ones choked with sand and stone. Total cost to the city, $300 or more. Etered against this in the books of the Water Department, $60. No return made to City Treasurer, who alone should receive money.

CABLED FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

The Mercantile Trade of France Is Not What It Was in Years Past.

JEALOUS OF THE KAISER.

A Conference to Be Held to Inquire into the African Liquor Trade.

THE DREAD FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The correspondent of the London Times in St. Petersburg says that great importance is attached to a visit of personal inspection which the Russian Minister of the Interior is about to make to the distressed provinces. The failure of harvests which has been repeated two years running in a great many parts of the so-called "granary of Europe," the originally fertile, but now exhausted, soil of the Volga basin, is giving both the central and the local authorities a good deal of trouble, and they are now making up for the time lost in not recognizing the danger at the very beginning. A special commission, composed of representatives of several ministries, has decided to assist the poorest peasants by advancing 324 pounds of rye flour and 360 pounds of hay per head during the winter. A sum of 10,000 rubles is also to be advanced in each district where it may be necessary for the purchase of horses and cattle. Each peasant accepting these advances must assume the responsibility of repayment, but this is not likely to prevent any of them from borrowing. Orders have been sent to the provincial governors to organize the victualling arrangements of their districts without delay, and special officials have been sent into the interior to make the necessary purchases of corn and fodder on account of the Government. Frost and snow have appeared unusually early this year in many parts of Russia.

Liquor Trade in West Africa.

It is reported that a new European conference will be held soon to discuss the liquor trade of West Africa. According to all accounts the existing regulations are wholly ineffectual. The King of Belgium, as head of the Congo Free State, will take the initiative as before. He has asked the Powers interested to try again, and Great Britain, France and Germany have accepted his invitation. He will propose, it is understood, that the minimum duty on imported alcohol shall be raised everywhere. At present it is thirteen cents a gallon, as fixed by the Brussels conference of 1890. In ports under control of British authorities the minimum is much higher already—it is seventy-five cents at Sierra Leone—and still the natives find money to buy much more than is good for them. It has often been urged that the import should be forbidden altogether, and everybody admits it to be an unqualified curse. The trouble is that West African trade would be paralyzed temporarily by such a course. There are many merchants who would welcome the prohibiton if they could pereceive any means of carrying on their business without theaid of spirituous liquor. For the present, at any rate, the "bush negro" will not work for any other inducement. It is feared, also, that the prohibition of imports would not check the evil now. The blacks have profited by experience to master the secrets of distillation, and the banana gives them excellent material to work upon. The police at Sierra Leone are kept busy hunting for illicit stills in the woods.

French Mercantile Marine.

According to a writer in a recent issue of Le Yacht, the French mercantile marine is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Thus, while the tonnage of British merchant ships increased 53 per cent. during the decade 1886-96, and that of Germany 107 per cent., that of France actually diminished. Even nations such as Spain and Italy have shown greater activity in this matter than France. The former, during the decade referred to, increased her merchant tonnage 30 per cent., and the latter by 68 per cent. The French flag, according to Le Yacht, has almost disappeared from the far East and from the Pacific, and this in spite of heavy bounties granted by the government. Several causes are alleged for this stagnation. Among others, it is asserted that the treaties with England by which equality of treatment is secured to ships using harbors or docks belonging to either state act prejudicially to French interests. Thus, in France, all docks and harbors are owned and operated by the state, whereas this is the exception in England, where private ownership is more usual. The private docks, according to Le Yacht, are not bound by the treaties, and can and do favor their own boats. The great difficulty which French shipowners experience is, it appears, to get outward freights, and it is asserted that, being unequally treated at private-owned docks in England, the French ships are unable to obtain these freights from English ports. The principal difficulty, however, is the excessive cost of cargo boats built in French yards. The price is from 35 to 80 per cent. more than for similar boats built in England. To secure the Government bouney ships must be built in France, and the increased expenditure thus necessitated more than offsets the advantage conferred by the subsidies.

Russia and the Emperor.

The Russian press regards the pilgrimage of the German Emperor to the Holy Land with great dislike and suspicion. The St. Petersburg Novosti the other day had an apparently inspired article declaring that Germany's affection for Turkey had been the chief cause of the dissolution of the European concert and of all the failures of the Powers in the East. Both in the Armenian question and the Cretan crisis Germany, it says, has all along played a selfish part, having artificially encouraged the Porte and thus supported the chaos in Eastern affairs. German policy weighed heavily on little Greece both before and after the war with Turkey. It goes on to say that if the Turks are preparing to give the Emperor William a splendid welcome, Germany has certainly deserved it. As to France and Russia, their attitude towards the plans attributed to Germany must be regulated by the exclusive privileges which they each claim in Palestine in relation to their respective protectorates over Catholic and orthodox Christians. In spite of the repudiation of any special political or commercial aims, the Novosti finds that the reference of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to new applications of German capital in Turkey seems to confirm the general suspicion. German policy, it remarks, was not very ceremonious in China when the Berlin government wished to acquire Kiao-chau, and it would not be surprising if, in return for the reorganization of the Turkish army and the advantages of political support, a part of the Syrian coast were to be made over by Turkey to her German benefactor. If that should happen, France and Russia would not remain indifferent spectators.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has writen a letter defining his views on the burning subject of English "ritualish." He says that, so far as he can learn, "the number of churches in which the law is broken is not probably very large. In this I may, of course, be wrong, for there are no statistics available. subject is as follows :—(a) Ritualistic practices which are illegal should be stopped. (b) But a ritual may be perfectly legal, and yetinflict considerable hardship on the congregation who prefer a ritual of simpler character. I should like ot see some machinery devised by which, in such cases, no change change should be introduced of which the congregation disapproved. Such a scheme, however, would be extremely difficult to devise, and still more difficult to carry through. (c Apart from questions of ritual in the church, we have to consider theopinions and doctrines believed and taught by its ministers. As regards thes I should certainly not be a party to narrowing the comprehensive character which the Church of England has always possessed. This is not because I have any predilection for High Church doctrine any more than for ritualistic practices, but simply because I am convinced that, if you narrow down the English Church to one particular school of religious thought, you would do it incalculable injury, and I should hold this opinion even if that school of thought happened to be my own."

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

The Cigarmakers' Unions have amalgamated, and No. 58 will hereafter be known as the Montreal Cigarmakers' Union. The union was organized on December 4, 1880. Its membership is now 600; and at their last meeting they donated $250 for the benefit of the Slater strikers. The secretary is permanently employed by the union,and can always be found at his office, 278 St. Lawrence Main street.

The business agent of the National Alliance Stage Employes' Union, No. 56, reports that all members are working.

There is a barbers' union in Montreal, but the bosses want to own it. There is no reason why an employer, working at the business, should not be as good a member as anyone else, but he doesn't own, any more than his employe does, any part of the union.

Several candidates were admitted at the last meeting of the Plasterers' Union, and much other business of importance transacted. There were many propositions for membership.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Union is in a flourishing condition. At every regular meeting candidates are initiated. They meet at 278 Main street.

If secretaries of labor organizations will kindly communicate any matter in connection with their respective unions to S. R., Herald, due notice of such will be given in this column.

If workingmen would purchase only goods bearing the union label, there would be no use for the boycott or strike.

Typographical Union 176 has received power of attorney to prosecute any one under its jurisdiction using the International Typographical Union label without permission from the I. T. U.

The International 'Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich., are taking steps to connect Montreal 'longshoremen with the International Union. This move has been under consideration for some time. The International 'Longshoremen's Association is composed of members engaged in loading or unloading vessels. It was formed for the purpose of mutual protection, and has wiped out the system practised by boss stevedores, who, in many instances, are proprietors of saloons along the river front. Previous to the formation of the organization in the United States, men seeking employment along the docks would of necessity be obliged to be patrons of the saloons owned by the stevedores. Consequently, very little money paid out by the stevedores was taken outside of the saloons by those who earned it. Although Montreal 'longshoremen have no particular dealings with stevedores who are proprietors of saloons, they claim that the many benefits derived from membership in the International Association is convincing that it is to their interest to become connected with the I. L. A. A substantial sick benefit is one of the attachments.

A meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council will be held next Thursday evening, when matters of importance to the craft will be considered.

Dr. Oronhyatekha.

The subordinate courts of the Independent Order of Foresters located in the Montreal district are now preparing for a demonstration which will take place in Montreal on the 11th of November at Sohmer Park, and will be given on the occasion of the first official visit of the Supreme Chief of the Order, Dr. Oronhyatekha, who has promised to come along with his colleagues of the Supreme Executive and hold a sitting together with the High Standing Committee of the Province of Quebec on that day or the next. The Royal Foresters of Toronto will accompany the Supreme Chief upon his visit, and will act as an escort, together with the Montreal encampment, in the parade, and march through the streets of Montreal.

It has been decided that a collective address from all the subordinate courts of the district will be presented to the Supreme Chief at Sohmer Park, where it is expected he will make a speech in reply. Ten thousand invitations will soon be mailed for this demonstration, which will be of a unique character, inasmuch as non-Foresters will be admitted under the tutorship of a worthy brother. The day following this grand demonstration a reception will be held in honor of Dr. Oronhyatekha at Windsor Hall during the evening.

The Tourist Association.

Editor of The Herald.

Sir,—I am pleased to see that a movement is on foot to establish a tourist association. In spite of all the guides issued there is still a need for a concise and handy book, not only for the Dominion and the United States, but for the continent of Europe, with maps and views, at prices within the reach of all, say $1.00, 50c or 25c, according to size. There should be no advertisements, or else put in brief form, and the reading matter should be attractive. After half a century in Montreal I can confidently assert that no city has such a combination of attractions. The coming spring should produce a hand-book worthy of the city, and such as will ensure an enormous sale. I have on my table several guide books of my native city, Edinburgh, and the east coast of Scotland, which are models of what a guide-book should be. There is no better time than the present to make one up and then tourists will flock here as to a Mecca. Yours truly,

Pro Bono Publico.

CAPT. SIGSBEE AND THE MAINE.

First Authentic Account of the Visit of the Battleship to Cuba and Her Reception.

THE VISITORS TO WARSHIP

Were Few, and Although Courtesies Were Observed, There Was Restraint.

PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT MAINE

CAPTAIN Charles D. Sigsbee, has contributed to the November Century the first portion of his "Personal Narrative of the Maine," which is to form a part of the Century's New War Series. Captain Sigsbee says :—

Admiral Sicard announced that he had received instructions from the Navy Department to send the Maine to Havana. I do not know personally the precise reason which induced the United States Government to act at that particular time. My orders were to proceed to Havana and make a friendly visit. I was left to act according to my own judgment, in the usual way; that is to say, it was undoubtedly assumed that I would know how to act on my arrival in Havana, and it was inteded to hold me responsible for my action. The situation seemed to call for nothing more than a strictly careful adherence to the well-known forms of naval procedure and courtesy. It was to be expected that the Spanish people in Havana would prefer that the Maine should stay away; but with a lingering insurrection, the end of which was not in sight, with American interests in Cuba affected adversely, and American citizens in Cuba alarmed for their safety, the United States had decided to show its flag from a public vessel in Cuban waters. It is quite certain that I gave myself no concern over the peculiarities of the situation. My vessel was selected to go to Havana, and I was gratified at the choice, just as any other commanding officer would have been. I volunteered the remark to Admiral Sicard that I should try to make no mistakes.

The Maine at Havana.

In command of the Maine at Havana, I had but one wish, which was to be friendly to the Spanish authorities, as required by my orders. I took pleasure in carrying out my orders in this respect. The first Spanish officer to come on board was a naval lieutenant, who represented the captain of the port. His bearing was both dignified and polite (which, by the way, is invariably the rule with Spanish naval officers), but I thought he looked embarrassed and even humiliated in carrying out his duty. I greatly regretted that such should be the case, and did all that I could to make him feel at ease. After the arrival of a second Spanish lieutenant, who seemed to take matters more philosophically, and of a German lieutenant, the naval officer who had arrived first appeared to lose his embarrassment. I made all the visits required of me by usage, and was everywhere received with courtesy. It is hardly to the point whether there was any great amount of actual friendliness for us beneath the surface. The Spanish officials on every hand gave me absolutely all the courtesy to which we were entitled by usage, and they gave it with all the grace of manner which is characteristic of their nation. I accepted it as genuine.

It is not essential to enter here into the details of usage in connection with salutes. It is enough to say that convention required the Maine to salute the Spanish national flag and also to salute Admiral Manterola. But such salutes are given only when it is known that they will be returned. I therefore deemed it prudent to determine this point, although the visit of a Spanish officer to the ship would ordinarily be thought sufficiently convincing. In the course of conversation with the Spanish naval officer who was the first to visit the Maine, I said : "I am about to give myself the honor of saluting your national flag; from which battery will the salute be returned?" He replied : "From the Cabana." With that assurance both salutes were fired and returned. The salute to the Spanish admiral was returned by his flagship, the Alfonso XII.

Shortly after the arrival of the Maine, I sent my aide, Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, ashore to report to General Lee, and announce that I would soon follow. I promptly gave orders that no officers or men of the vessel should go ashore unless by my express order. I desired first to test the public feeling, private and official, with reference to the Maine's visit. I made my visit to Admiral Manterola in full dress, with cocked hat, epaulettes, etc. I landed at the Machina, the men-of-war landing, which is virtually at the Spanish admiral's residence. There was a crowd assembled, but only of moderate size. There were no demonstrations of any kind; the crowd closed in about me slightly. I thought the people stolid and sullen, so far as I could gather from an occasional glance, but I took very little notice of anybody. On my return, however, I noted carefully the bearing of the various groups of Spanish soldiers that I passed. They saluted me, as a rule, but with so much expression of apathy that the salute really went for nothing. They made no demonstration against me, however, not even by look.

The same day I made my visit to General Lee, and arranged with him for my visit to the acting captain and governor-general, who at that time was General Parrado, Captain-General Blanco being absent on a tour of the island. It is customary in the case of high officials to make the visit at an appointed time. When I made my visit, on January 27, accompanied by General Lee, there seemed at first to be a probability of embarassment. We called at the palace of General Blanco at the appointed time, and apparently nobody at the palace knew anything about our appointment. The ever-present American newspaper man relieved the situation; he ascertained that General Parrado was in a residence across the way, where he was expecting us. We promptly repaired the mistake, and were received by General Parrado with great courtesy. He had a table spread with refreshments for our benefit. All of my official visits were returned promptly. General Parrado returned my visit in person, and was given the salute of a captain and governor-general; that is to say, the governor of a colony—seventeen guns, the same salute which is prescribed for the governor of one of the United States.

All visits were made without friction and with courtesy on both sides, and apparently with all the freedom of conversation and action usually observed.

(Continued on Page Three.)

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR)

THERE has been more or less discussion this week as to the wisdom of having such entertainments as "The Girl From Paris" on our local boards. It will be remembered that this was the attraction at the Academy last week; the managers certainly won't forget it, for when a week's business runs into $4,500 in Montreal it is very unusual. The discussion has arisen over one or two scenes which some of my friends claim are suggestive, and one of them, signing himself "Appendego," whatever that may mean, declares:

"The piece was morally vicious and in this country the whole stage has degenerated. I am backed up in my statement by the London Era, the voice of the stage."

Dear, dear! The Era the voice of the stage. Mr. "Appendego," you know not whereof you speak. You may be right about "The Girl from Paris," in fact, I think you are, but your reference to "the stage of this country" is decidedly wrong. In looking over the field what do we find in support of such a statement?

Is there anything, anywhere, that compares with the horrible vulgarity that prevailed in the dramatic writings and among the actors of the Shakespearean period? Everyone who is at all conversant with stage history must be aware that no parallel can be found to-day for that condition of affairs. The progress of civilization has made such plays and such players an impossibility at the present time, and while we have no Shakespeare, the general average of our dramatic literature is higher in tone and purer in manner than it ever has been since the theatre became a modern institution. Those who think otherwise base their convictions upon exceptional cases.

The stars, the companies and the plays that are to-day honestly conspicuous in the public eye, furnish the best proof that this form of recreation is not degenerating. In Montreal this week we have four really good clean shows and they are all doing a good business. In looking over the list of attractions that are coming I notice plays and players that are not degenerating.

Look at the big money-makers of to-day, the attractions which are being discussed by the greatest writers in the land. Mansfield is attracting crowds with "Cyrano," the most poetic and beautifully romantic play that has been written for years. Maude Adams is still devoted to "The Little Minister," a gem of literary and dramatic construction. Viola Allen has just scored successfully in "The Christian," another new play far above the level of most comedies written in England a century ago. John Drew is playing "The Liars," a bright and pleasing comedy by Jones, and Sothern is presenting a clever comedy-romance — "The Adventure of Lady Ursula"—until "The Musketeer," a sterling romantic play, is ready for use. And so throught the entire list, with Crane, Russell, Francis Wilson, the Bostonians and all—there is everywhere the testimony of new and brilliant work to upset the assertion of Mister "Appendego."

* * *

In New York the theatres were well-patronized on Monday night. The principal event was the production of an English adaptation of Mr. Henri Lavedan's comedy "Catherine," with Miss Annie Russell in the title role. An unusually brilliant theatrical audiences attended the performance and the house was crowded to the doors.

"The Belle of New York" returned to the Casino, and Verdi's "Il Trovatore" was review at the American Theatre.

There were the usual changes at the combination houses and at the music halls.

* * *

When Miss Fanny Davenport made her will in 1892 she considered herself to be a very rich woman—one of the wealthiest American actresses of the day. In deeding the bulk of her fortune to her husband, Mr. Melbourne MacDowell, she considered that she left him at least $300,000, and, if all went well with her investments, that he might receive even much more. That was in 1892.

When Miss Davenport died recently, those who knew her best said that her wealth was greater than generally estimated, that the minimum of her fortune was $350,000, its maximum $600,000, and that in leaving $50,000 to her relatives she had cut them off with a comparative shilling, and that Mr. MacDowell by the will became possessed of probably half a million dollars—that the young actor was made wealthy for life.

The estate has been examined. A careful search has been made for deeds, bonds, property of any and every kind. It has been counted up in money and estimated where it was in property, and here is the result:

The relatives will receive about $30,000 in legacies.

Mr. MacDowell will receive about $25,000 and her MSS. plays. That is believed to be all that is left of Miss Davenport's estate—all that it would bring were it disposed of now.

That it was once a great estate is considered undeniable—how great no one knows.

What has become of it is not now known. How it dwindled, shrunk, took wings, flew away, it is impossible to say.

* * *

According to the latest report from London Sir Henry Irving has made up his mind definitely to act in "Cyrano de Bergerac" himself, after all. This story says that he did transfer the play to Mr. Charles Wyndham, but that it has come once more into his possession, and will be produced at the London Lyceum at the earliest opportunity. Of course he may disappoint expectation, but so far as public report is concerned, he is the one actor who might be expected to give due expression not only to the extravagant humor, but to the romantic and heroic sides of this complicated character. It is a curious fact that in France, where dramatic judgment is supposed to be well-nigh infallible, Mr. Coquelin should have been regarded as an ideal interpreter of the probosciferous hero. The universal opinion in London, or at all events all the best opinion, was to the effect that his performance was almost totally lacking in the romantic element, and exhibited very little of the heroic. He certainly failed to suggest his possession of any romantic or heroic acting power in any of his performances in this country, wonderful as they were in their humorous, intellectual and artistic qualities. But then in his own country he was accepted as a satisfactory interpreter of the part of Mathias in "The Bells." This would seem to indicate that the French no longer judge a romantic actor by the standard which prevailed in the days of Frederic Lemaitre.

* * *

The craze over "The Three Musketeers" as a source of dramatic fame and profit seem to have taken possesion of the whole dramatic profession in England. Soon there will be no less than four D'Artagnans at work. These are Lewis Waller who has just made a big hit in Dublin; Beerbohm Tree, who will be seen presently in Her Majesty's Theatre, London; Kyrle Bellew, who is to act at the London Globe with Miss Kate Rorke as his principal female support; and Mr. Charles Warner who is going to disport himself in the provinces generally. Here we are to soon see Sothern in the great character. I believe he will be here during the season at Her Majesty's.

* * *

So Lillian Russell is once more a free woman—that is free to marry again. She has been divorced from Perugini. Here is rather an interesting study in progressive nomenclature :—

Helen Louise Leonard (maiden name).
Lillian Russell (stage name).
Helen Louise Braham (as the wife of Henry Braham).
Helen Louise Solomon (as the wife of Edward Solomon).
Helen Louise Braham (after the annulment of her marriage with Solomon).
Helen Louise Leonard (maiden name resumed).
Helen Louise Chatterton (as the wife of John Chatterton).
Helen Louise Perugini (with deference to her husband's stage name).
Lillian Leonard Russel (a name conferred by the courts last May, prior to her departure for Europe, for use in signing legal documents in foreign countries).

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt now announces that she will open her season at the Renaissance in Paris with "Medee," a new play written for her by Catulle Mendez. She had intended to revive Octave Feuillet's "Julie," but will shelve it for the present. Indeed, it may be put aside for a long time to come, inasmuch as Sarah says the second work of her new Parisian season will be from the pen of Jean Richepin. In this piece the leading character is a gypsy, whose fierce, tempestuous nature ought to fit Mme. Bernhardt like a glove. She and Richepin are good friends nowadays. Both of them, with that excess of pliability which in persons of less importance would be called fickleness, have apparently forgotten all about their little affair of the heart which came to an end when Richepin "shook" Sarah, thus breaking all records and causing her to throw a series of startled and angered fits.—Leander Richardson in New York Telegraph.

* * *

Sydney Rosenfeld has closed with Daniel Frohman for the production of his English version of "Im Weissen Rosel," the very successful German play which Mr. Rosenthal secured in Berlin. The play is said to be a remarkable combination of comedy incidents, and it will be produced with an unusual cast and elaborate scenery. Mr. Rosenfeld controls both the English and German rights for this country and England. Mr. Conreid is negotiating with him for a German version here. The English version will be called "At the White Horse Tavern." The play recounts the adventures of a Berlin tourist in the Austrian Alps, interwoven with a fascinating love story. The piece has passed its two-hundredth night at the Lessing Theatre, in Berlin, and is said to be the most pronounced hit Germany has had in years.

* * *

Montrealers will be sorry to learn that Mr. Hallet Thompson, leading man at the Theatre Francais, has accepted a call to Boston, where he will be the leading man of the Boudouin Square Theatre. Mr. Thompson, though here but a short time, has made many friends; his work has been clean-cut, forceful and at all times showing careful study. I understand that Mr. Phillips has secured a successor in the person of a bright young actor who is rapidly making his way to the top of the ladder.

* * *

Notes.

There is a current rumor that Mr. Kyrle Bellew and Miss Kate Rorke may soon head a company in one of the West End London theatres.

Mr. Edward Terry will produce a new comedy called "What Will the World Say?" in the theatre that bears his name some time next January.

A play has been made out of "The Minister of State," a novel by Mr. John A. Steuart, which had a considerable amount of temporary popularity a year or so ago in England. The piece will probably be seen in a London theatre some time this winter.

It is now positively announced that Mr. John Hare intends to revive the entire series of the comedies of the late Tom Robertson as they were produced originally in the little Prince of Wales's Theatre in London.

Mr. George Grossmith has taken a brief lease of the Royalty Theatre, in London, in order to produce the farcical comedy, "Young Mr. Yard," in which he and his brother, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, have been starring in the English provinces.

The many friends of Miss Dora Norman (Mrs. Drew Morton) will be pleased to learn that she has recovered from her illness, and will take her place in the Francais company week after next.

Edmond Rostand, the famous author of the famous "Cyrano de Bergerac," is writing a new drama in blank verse, entitled "Algion," founded on the history of the Duc de Reichstadt, a son of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise. The principal role, which is a masculine character, is being written for and will be played by Sarah Bernhardt.

Miss Attalie Claire has decided to try her fortune in vaudeville, and will make her debut next Monday night in New York in a repertory of songs. Miss Claire has recently been singing with the Castle Square Opera Company. Formery she was well known on the comic opera stage.

It will seem like old times to have Haverly's minstrels at the Academy next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Algy—I do not think Mr. Rice has anything to do witih the companies you mention.

Lotta—I do not think there is any intention of making Sohmer Park auditorium a permanent theatre.

Englishman asks for the plot of the much-talked-of "Cyrano de Bergerac." In short it is as follows:

Cyrano is a brave soldier, a wit, a poet and a man of charming manners, but ugly in feature. He loves his cousin, Roxane, but she, while she admires qualities of mind such as his, has also a passion for physical beauty. She is in love with Christian de Neuvillette, a soldier of Cyrano's regiment, a good fellow, but quite without the poetic soul which she believes him to have. She tells Cyrano of her love, and he connives at her marriage to Christian just as the regiment is going to war. Cyrano takes every care of Christian while they are in the field, and writes all his letters to his wife for him, so as to keep up the fiction that he is a poet. Christian is killed in the war. Cyrano remains the friend of Roxane, and secretly her lover, but it is not till fifteen years later, and when Cyrano is himself dying, that she discovers that he loves her, that he has always loved her, and that, since his was the inspired mind, it was he whom she always loved.

PAUL PRY.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

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But living women and hungry children do. They tell a sad tale sometimes, that brings the terrible charge of carelessness and neglect to provide, against the husband and father whom the hand of Death has stricken. What a little thing a 5 cent piece is, yet 5c. a day will provide $2,000 Insurance for a man of average age in the

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A GLASGOW ROMANCE.

Strange Scottish Philanthropist Who Denied Himself in Life and Bequeathed Half a Million to Charity.

In connection with the windfall of £100,000 to Glasgow charities through the death of Jas. B. Thomson in Gartnavel Lunatic Asylum recently, there is a somewhat curious story. The family history of the Thomsons, it appears, goes back to the early days of the century, when three boys, John, James and Thomas Thomson, were reared in humble circumstances in Rottenrow. In the course of time John went into business in the city, and became an underwriter and a well-known figure in the Royal Exchange. He was for many years in partnership with Mr. Watson, the late City Chamberlain, and he controlled a very prosperous business. His most successful speculation, and the one which laid the foundation of the fortune which now awaits distribution, was the purchase of some property at Stobcross. In the course of time, when the docks came to be formed there, this ground increased enormously in value, and was sold to the Clyde Trust. Thomas, another of the brothers, had meanwhile gone abroad, and established a large and successful trading business in Valparaiso. The third brother, James, who died on Sunday, remained in Glasgow, but his affairs went less successfully, and he worked most of his life about the docks, becoming eventually a stevedore in a small way of business. A number of years ago Thomas returned from Valparaiso, and, being unmarried, took up house with John, who was also a bachelor. They occupied a mansion house in the west end of the city, and their combined fortune at this time ran to about £300,000. The two brothers made a compact then that when one of them died, half of their combined possessions, about £150,000, should go to their maternal relations, families named Brown, and that the survivor should take the remaining £150,000. About eight or ten years ago Thomas died, and under his will this agreement was carried out, and three relations of the name of Brown got each £50,000. Very soon after John also died rather suddenly, and as he left no will, his money passed to his brother James as heir-at-law, though the other brothers had not recognized him for many years. James was, like the others, well advanced in years at this time, and lived in Smith street, Kinning Park. The money was made over to him, and he took possession at the same time of the house which his brothers had occupied. He went there and lived for about a week, at the end of which he left, saying it was far too expensive for him, and returned to his room and kitchen at 27 Smith street. He had always been a little peculiar in his ways, and as the years went on his peculiarity became more marked. He shunned all society, and lived a solitary life, attended only by an elderly woman named Mrs. Stuart, who kept the house for him. About two years ago his housekeeper fell ill, and was compelled to leave him. He refused to allow anyone else to wait on him, shut himself up in his house, and lived in the meanest possible way. He cooked his own food, living principally on porridge. Some of the neighbors remonstrated with him that a man possessed of money should live in that fashion, but he justified himself by arguing that it was "very economical." A neighbor woman got in occasionally and attempted to keep the house in fairly decent order, but he became more and more suspicious, barricaded his door, and refused to allow anyone to enter. All last winter he lived shut up in his house without a spark of fire more than was necessary to cook his porridge. His sole recreation was to go to the Mitchell Library, to which he walked every day with the idea of saving car fares, and where he sat regularly every day. His affairs were meantime in the hands of a firm of Glasgow solicitors, but he drew from them only a few shillings a week, and refused to allow them to make any other arrangements for him. Last spring he had become so queer in his behavior, and his house had become so offensive from long neglect, that the neighbors called the attention of the authorities to the case. A sanitary inspector visited the place, and found the house in a very filthy condiiton. They had it cleaned out, and as Thomson then seemed incapable of taking care of himself an attempt was made to get him into some institution in the city. The Old Man's Home was tried, but it was naturally considered that being possessed of means he was not a fitting candidate for admisson. Every effort was made to induce him to remove or to allow someone to take care of him, but he stubbornly resisted. He had several hallucinations, one of them being that his brother Thomas, who had been dead for nearly ten years, used to visit him every night. He had knocked a hole in the wall separating the room and kitchen beds, and he used to lie there and carry on imaginary conversations with his brother. The parochial authorities refused to take charge of the case, and at last he was certified as insane and removed to Gartnavel Asylum, where he remained until he died. It is stated that while he himself lived in such squalid surroundings his lawyers paid, by his directions, charities amounting to about £600 per year. The terms of the will have not yet been made public, but it is stated that the total sum left amounts to about £130,000. There are, it is said, a number of legacies to private individuals, ranging from £2,000 downwards, and that £100,000 is set aside for public charities.

As to Striking Matches.

"I may be wrong," said the little woman in the cross seat of the car, "but I fully believe that a man would strike a match on the tombstone of his mother," and her eyes snapped and her cheeks flushed at the idea of such a sacrilege.

Go where one will, into the most out-of-the-way place or corner to ignite a match, telltale streaks will be found as positive proof that a match-striker has been there before. Raise the drapery about the mantel and peer underneath and there again will come in view the cabalistic brown tracks, the "blazed" way, as it were, of the match-striking guild.

On every side of lamp-posts, fire plugs and bulk window frames are to be found the trail of the successor of the tinder box and steel. Letter boxes, street corners, every pillar in the elevated structures, door jambs, bottoms of chairs and edges of bureaus, washstands and dressing cases possess the hiero—or pyro—glyphics.

Even church edifices are not sacred when the hurry call is issued for a light. Even altar rails have been visited by the same touch. In fact, there is no place too sacred or too much out of the way not to have at one time or the other received the necessary friction required to secure a light. When Cleopatra's Needle was placed in Central Park the apex bore traces, among the most obliterated hieroglyphics, of the passing of the match. It is said that the same modern signs can be found upon the topknot of the Sphinx and upon the top of the Pyramids.

Armed with a match and a slight blaze being a necessity, the holder will make for the nearest spot to obtain the necessary friction. Upon the variety stage, even, the production of flame from the surface-tipped sliver of wood is utilized by queerly "made up" mummers to win the laugh of the man who has paid to see. A made up bald head is an attractive spot, and furnishes the desired place for coaxing the flame and bringing a laugh from the theatre patrons. It always succeeds, and would have been a star performance coeval with Joe Miller's joke book had matches been in existence at that time.

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For three of these Coupons and five cents in coin or stamps, any one of the

BOOKS

advertised by The Herald will be given or sent by mail to any address outside the city.

FURNESS LINE.

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE

The S.S. GUILDHALL will sail from Antwerp October 27, and from Montreal about November 20th.

For freight rates, and other particulars, apply to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

SHIPPING.

Newfoundland

The Most Picturesque Summer Resort in America.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Every river and lake along the line of the Newfoundland Railway abounds with salmon and trout.

THE SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,

Quickest and Safest Route to any part is via the ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"BRUCE"

(Classed A 1 at Lloyds.)

Leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express. Returning, leaves Port Aux Basque every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening on the arrival of the Newfoundland Railway express from St. Johns.

FARE—Montreal to St. John's, Nfld: First $33.95; second, $19. Return, $54.55.

Through tickets on sale at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R. and D.A.R.

The sea trip will be only six hours. For further information, apply to

R. G. REID, St. John's, Nfld.; or ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents, North Sydney, C.B.

ULSTER

Steamship Co., Limited.

"HEAD" LINE.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the Regular Summer Service between the above-named ports:

S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (bldg.)	10,000 tons
S.S. TORR HEAD	10,000 "
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500 "
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	7,500 "
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000 "
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	5,000 "
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500 "
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	3,500 "
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500 "
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,400 "

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

	For	On or about
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	Dublin	Oct. 22
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	Belfast	Oct.
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	Belfast	Nov. 5
S.S. MALIN HEAD	Dublin	Nov. 7
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	Belfast	Nov. 15

To be followed by other steamers weekly. 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, Que.; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B., or

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

Ontario Agency—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

QUEBEC

Steamship Co., Limited.

S.S. "CAMPANA," 1,700 TONS.

Next Sailing from Montreal

MONDAY, NOV. 9th, at 2 P.M.

Last trip of the season, leaving Quebec the following day at noon.

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

Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

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

Furness, Withy and Co.

LIMITED.

AGENCIES:

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only Direct and Regular Steamship Line Between

CANADA and MANCHESTER.

It is intended to despatch steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
———	Cynthiana	Oct. 23
Oct. 14	Manchester Enterprise	Oct. 30

FURNESS LINE.

Regular fortnightly sailings between ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX, N.S., and LONDON, G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.

NEXT INTENDED SAILINGS.

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax
29 Oct.	St. John City	Nov. 3

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND LINE

Regular fortnightly sailings between HALIFAX, N.S., ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., and LIVERPOOL. G.B.

Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool, and two days after leaving Halifax.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted and carry stewardesses.

Next intended sailing from Halifax, Dahome ... Oct. 26

For dates of sailing and rates of passage and freight, apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & COMPANY, LIMITED, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York Southampton—London.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Louis	Nov. 16	St. Louis	Dec. 7
St. Paul	Nov. 23	St. Paul	Dec. 14
Paris	Nov. 30	Paris	Dec. 21

*Pennland .Oct. 29, noon.

RED STAR LINE

New York—Antwerp.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Noordland	Nov. 2	*Southwark	Nov. 16
Friesland	Nov. 9	Westernland	Nov. 23

*These steamers carry only Second and Third-class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office—6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE

PORTLAND to LIVERPOOL.

REGULAR WEEKLY SAILINGS.

Steamers of this well-known Line are intended to be dispatched as follows:

SHEIKH	Wednesday	Nov. 23
VIRGINIAN	"	Nov. 30
ARAB	"	Dec. 7
GEORGIAN	"	Dec. 14

Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk Railway and their Agents, or from

FRED. LEYLAND & CO., LTD., 309 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL.

Also at PORTLAND, MAINE.

ADD marriages

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
Oct. 4	S.S. SALACIA	Oct. 23
Oct. 15	S.S. KASTALIA (cold st'ge)	Nov. 1
———	S.S. ALCIDES	Nov. 3
———	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Nov. 10
———	S.S. CONCORDIA	Nov. 15
———	S.S. TRITONIA	Nov. 19

—Agents—

Glasgow........Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. ARONA	Oct. 27
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage)	Nov. 3
S.S. CERVONA	Nov. 6
S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Nov. 12
S.S. FREMONA	Nov. 15
S.S. IONA (cold storage)	Nov. 19

EAST COAST SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LEITH.

S.S. ARONA ... Oct. 27

MONTREAL TO NEWCASTLE.

S.S. BELLONA ... Nov. 10

MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.

S.S. BELLONA ... Nov. 10

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers on Both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES

For further information, apply to Henderson, Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Dominion Line

STEAMSHIPS, LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
DOMINION	Nov. 5, daylight.	Nov. 5, 2.30p.m
LABRADOR	Nov. 12, daylight.	Nov. 12, 2.30p.m
SCOTSMAN	Nov. 19, daylight.	Nov. 19, 2.30p.m

Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax.
VANCOUVER	about Nov. 30.	about Dec. 1

BOSTON SERVICE

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Thurs. Oct. 20	New England	Thurs. Nov. 3, 12.30p.m.
Thurs., Nov. 10	Canada	Thurs., Nov. 24, [illegible] a.m

Rates—First Cabin, $60 and upwards single; $114 return. Second Cabin, $35 and $40 single, $66.50 and $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, 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.

—THE—

Ottawa River Navigation COMPANY.

MARKET BOAT LINES

TO CARILLON and Local Ports—Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK from Canal Basin 6 a.m. every Wednesday and Saturday.

TO HAWKESBURY, PAPINEAUVILLE, OTTAWA, Etc.—Steamer PRINCESS every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30 p.m.

TO OTTAWA, Etc.—Steamer MAUDE every Friday at 7 p.m.

Passengers and freight at lowest rates. Full particulars at

HEAD OFFICE AND STORES,

161 TO 165 COMMON STREET

Telephone—Main 1029.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Managing Director

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.
S.S. Westmeath	Oct. 8	Oct. 13	Nov. 10

WINTER SAILINGS — HAMBURG AND PORTLAND, ME.

	From Hamburg.	From Portland.
S.S. Christiania	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
S.S. Moravia	Nov. 21	Dec. 15
S.S. Westmeath	Dec. 6	Dec. 30
S.S. Strathgarry	Dec. 17	Jan. 10

And Fortnightly Thereafter.

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and Western States by the Grand Trunk Railway or their Agencies.

For further particulars, apply to

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

Black Diamond Line

The A1 steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season.

FROM MONTREAL

For Charlottetown, P. E. I., North Sydney, C. B., St. John's, Newfoundland.

	About
S.S. BOAVISTA	Thursday, Oct. 27
S.S. COBAN	Monday, Nov. 7
S.S. BONAVISTA	Monday, Nov. 14

For St. John's, Newfoundland, DIRECT.

	About
S.S. CACOUNA	Tuesday, Nov. 8
S.S. LOUISBURG	Tuesday, Nov. 15
S.S. CAPE BRETON	Wednesday, Nov. 16

To be followed by regular sailings about every eight days.

These vessels have superior passenger accommodation, and carry experienced stewardesses.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

KINGMAN & CO., 14 Place Royale, Montreal.

Telephone Main 57.

SHIPPING

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.

Castilian, 8,800 tons, Launched,
Tunisian, 10,000 tons. } Building.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons.

LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE

Calling at Quebec and Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
13 Oct.	Numidian	27Oct.6a.m.	27Oct.3p.m.
20 Oct.	Parisian	3Nov.6a.m.	3Nov.3p.m.
27 Oct.	Laurentian	19Nov.6a.m.	19Nov.3p.m.

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

RATES—Cabin: Numidian and Laurentian $52.50 and $60. Parisian and Californian, $60 to $80, according location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35.00, Single; $66.50 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. 1st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
14 Oct.	STATE of NEBRASKA	28 Oct. noon
28 Oct.	MONGOLIAN	11 Nov., 2 p.m.
11 Nov.	STATE of NEBRASKA	25 Nov., 3 p.m.

Rates—1st Cabin, $47.25; return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
14 Oct.	BUENOS AYREAN	1 Nov.
21 Oct.	SARDINIAN	8 Nov.
19 Oct.	MANITOBAN	6 Nov.
28 Oct.	GRECIAN	15 Nov.

xCold storage.

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
12 Oct.	xROSARIAN	30 Oct.
15 Oct.	ASSYRIAN	4 Nov.
22 Oct.	xMONTE VIDEAN	9 Nov.
5 Nov.	ORMISTON	16 Nov.

Steamers marked thus x on all services, have cold storage accommodation for perishable cargo.

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool to St. Johns.	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about.	From St. Johns to Glasgow.
28Sept.	10Oct.	COREAN	22Oct.	27Oct.
12Oct.	15Oct.	CARTHAGINIAN	5Nov.	10Nov.

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

DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

Montreal AND Bristol (Avonmouth.) **and LONDON.**

Consisting of the following first-class steamers which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates.

S.S. MILWAUKEE	12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH	12,000 "
*S.S. MONTCALM	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY (new)	8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC	6,500 "
S.S. YOLA (new)	6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER	5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI	5,600 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new)	5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA	4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA	4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON	4,900 "
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL	11,000 "

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. MONTCALM	Oct. 27
S.S. MONTEREY	Nov. 3

And Weekly Thereafter.

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

The railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.

TO LONDON

S.S. LOKOJA	Oct. 22
S.S. ANGOLA	Oct. 29
S.S. YOLA	Nov. 5

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

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

Ontario Agency:—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street, E., Toronto.

Chicago Agency:—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

JOHNSTON LINE.

Weekly Sailings.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

SS.	Tons.	SS.	Tons.
Vedamore	7,700	Ulstermore	7,700
Templemore	7,700	Oakmore	7,200
Rossmore	6,600	Sedgemore	6,200
Incemore	5,500	Dromore	5,500
Foylemore	5,500	Barnesmore	5,500
Baltimore	4,800	Barrowmore	4,700

Also 12 others and 55,000 tons building.

Next Sailing.

S.S. SEDGEMORE, [cold storage]...... Oct. 28

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; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to

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

LACHINE RAPIDS LIGHT.

ORDER electric light for your house, store or factory before the Fall rush. Call or telephone 38 Victoria Square.

OF THINGS MILITARY

BY CORPORAL TRIM.

THE attention which Britain is paying to Canada's defences must bring strongly home to every thinking Canadian the great part that Canada is destined to play in the Empire. But its increasing importance brings with it increasing responsibility. The more important Canada becomes from a commercial point of view, the more desirable a possession she becomes, and the greater need there is for having her properly defended against covetous enemies. Part of this work must fall on Canada. She must be prepared to fight for herself, in case Britain at any time has her hands too full to give her much aid. It is from this point of view that the defensive preparations now going on should receive deep consideration from every Canadian, and especially from every one conected with the militia.

On the West, Esquimault is being strengthened so that it will be nigh impregnable. In the east, the garrison at Halifax is being increased, and the fortifications strengthened; there is, moreover, a rumor that St. John is to be fortified, so that the shipping there will be protected in case of a war between Britain and some other nation. Further than that, imperial officers are now examining the fortifications of Canada, and are studying the country with a view to further defence being provided in the near future. The announcement has just been made that a naval training ship is to be established on the lakes near Toronto. General Hutton, in an address to militia officers at Toronto, stated that it was time to put the Canadian militia on a national footing. All these facts point to some conclusion—namely, that Canada is to play an important part in imperial defence in the future. She will probably be called on to bear part of the expense of maintainance of the fleet protecting her shores, and the expenditure on the militia may have to be increased. But such taxes should be borne without a murmur. They are a sign of the importance of the Dominion. Canada is no longer in the cradle, and she should begin to do something to help the mother who watched over her in early days.

Telegraph's Mobilization Scheme.

The Quebec Daily Telegraph, under the heading, "A Big Military Scheme," proposes to mobilize all the Canadian militia, permanent and active, at Quebec next year, for the purpose of field manœuvres on an extensive scale. Nothing could be of more benefit, under certain conditions, than such manoeuvres, were it possible to have them, though a more central place than Quebec should be chosen as the base of operations. But a moment's thought is sufficient to show that such mobilization is not even within the range of possibility. The men could not leave their work in large enough numbers at one time to make it worth while, and that ends the whole matter. Even if they could, in the present position of Canada, would the enormous sum of money spent in carrying it out, be well spent? To say the least, this admits of argument. Until the militia has been practised in smaller bodies, such as manoeuvres of the troops in a military district, provincial or Dominion manoeuvres are out of the question, and the money spent would be to a great extent wasted.

If the Telegraph wants to boom a scheme which will be to the interests of the militia, let it urge the holding of manoeuvres in the military districts in the way General Hutton advised. He suggested that during the last three days of the annual camp of the rural battalions the city corps should join them and practice field work together.

But the Telegraph's chief argument in favor of the scheme is that it would advertise Quebec first, and then Canada. Here are some extracts:—

"We are convinced that it might be done successfully and profitably from every point of view—military, social and financial,—and that a series of military evolutions, culminating in the attack by land and water on Quebec, might be arranged for next year, and prove the greatest attraction to visitors that has ever been held out."

"The fact of a self-governing colony with a standing army of some eight hundred men, undertaking experimental manoeuvres on such a scale, (the Telegraph at its largest count mentions 12,000 men), would create great interest both at home and abroad, and attract thousands from England and the United States, who would not otherwise, in all probability, have visited Canada. When they are here, a large number will not be satisfied with having merely acquainted themselves with our capacities for self-defence at need, but will examine into the commercial, mining, and agricultural resources of the country, and may be persuaded to invest more capital in it than they will do on a simple touring excursion."

"Twelve thousand men in the field would raise no interest outside of Canadian militia circles. In the recent British manoeuvres there were 52,000 men, and last year in Germany there were 80,000 in the field at one time.

An ex-Vic Dies in Klondike.

Word has been received this week of the death of a former member of No. 2 Company, Victoria Rifles, Mr. Thomas Milway. Color-Sergt. Tasker, of No. 2 Company, received a letter from Mr. Harry Leduc, who was with Milway in Klondike, and who served with him in No. 1 section, No. 2 Company. Both of these young men went to Klondike with the Scroggie party a year ago last September. All went well till this summer, when Milway caught cold, which eventually turned to pneumonia. Galloping consumption set in, and on September 10th he breathed his last.

Tom Milway was well known and much esteemed in military circles. He severed his connection with the Victoria Rifles in 1896, his last parade being on Jubilee Day, just six years from the time he first swore in. Most of No. 2 Company had served with him, and the announcement of his sudden death, coming so soon after hopeful letters had been received from him, was a great shock to all.

Mr. Milway was also a member of St. Patrick's choir, where he was held in high esteem.

The deceased was a native of Herrington, P.Q., and has two brothers in Toronto, one of them in the Queen's Own Rifles.

Next Week's Parade.

The 1st Prince of Wales' Fusiliers will turn out on Tuesday evening for a drill preparatory to the church parade. There will be a half hour's drill, followed by a march through the principal streets.

The 65th Battalion will turn out on Wednesday, and if the weather permits will have a sham battle on Logan's Farm. The turn-out last Wednesday was not very large, owing to the heavy rain. This, of course, necessitated the cancelling of the proposed manoeuvres.

On Thursday evening the Scots will parade at 8.15 for a short drill and a march out. They will return early to their quarters, and there the prizes won at the regimental rifle matches will be presented.

On Friday the Garrison Artillery turn out for their last muster before the church parade.

Color-Sergt. Rose Resigns.

Color-Sergt. Rose, No. 3 Company, Victoria Rifles, is going to resign his stripes and go back to the ranks. He finds that his duties as color-sergeant took up more time than he could spare. His resignation will be a loss to No. 3, as he was a capable sergeant, and to the mess, where he was always one of the leaders.

The colors will now go to Sergt. James Arnold, who will no doubt fill the position with acceptance to all. Corporal Frank Brown will be promoted to the vacant sergeantcy.

Spaniards Had Wooden Bullets.

It is well known that Spanish soldiers in Cuba were poor marksmen, but great surprise has been expressed at the remarkable lack of execution which characterized their fire at Guantanamo and Santiago, and an officer of the United States gunboat Montgomery has been able to throw some light on the matter. He visited the Maria Teresa after the destruction of Cervera's fleet in search of souvenirs. He found a large number of Mauser cartridges in groups of five ready to go into the magazines of the guns, and, if the entire Spanish army and navy were equipped with that kind of ammunition, both Cervera and Toral were amply justified in surrendering when they did. The cartridges consisted of a metal shell loaded with hair and a sprinkling of powder. The bullet was of neither brass nor lead, but of wood. Some army contractor had imposed on the ordnance bureau of the Spanish navy, but to what extent the wooden Mauser bullets were used will probably never be known.—Scientific American.

The Man Sold, Not the Guns.

Two old cannons, relics of Crimean victories, used to stand in a street in a certain northern town in Britain. One market day a rustic was very much interested in these guns; so much so, indeed, as to interest in turn a most obliging person, who not only volunteered all information regarding them in most glowing colors, but also managed to sell them to the poor rustic. The deluded countryman, coming back two or three days later with a two-horse dray to remove his purchase, was interviewed by a policeman, who, with a hawky smile, remarked: "I doot that it's you and not the guns that's sold, my friend."

New Bullet Beats Lee-Metford.

The Khartoum expedition has given an opportunity of testing the new military bullet. The War Office caused special attention to be given to the capacity of the bullet to stop a "rush," and asked for a comparison on this point with the original Lee-Metford missile. The report, which has now been received, is entirely and unqualifiedly favorable to the new bullet. It is urged, indeed, that while with the Lee-Metford bullet, as was illustrated in the Chitral campaign, a man might continue fighting for a time after having received a serious and even a mortal wound, the new bullet is absolutely effective in securing the real purpose of these missiles —the disablement of the man struck.

Ballons No Good.

The New York Times, discussing the failure of the attempt to make the balloon of any practical use in the recent Spanish war, says: "The balloon, we fear, must be stowed away with the dynamite cruiser among the relics of great hopes never realized."

Fired at Random.

The Vics' sergeants are giving a dinner to-night in the mess. They are inviting all the corporals of the regiment.

On Monday night, Hallowe'en, the Garrison and the Field Battery will each hold its first assembly for the year.

The Garrison gymnasium will be in shape next week. Instructor Wylie is in good shape, and there is a large class ready for him.

The Vics.' non-coms.' class begins Wednesday, November 2nd.

A COLEMAN CITIZEN

Discovers the Marvellous Power of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Joseph Taylor, Car Inspector, Tells His Story—Kidney Disease Tortured Him for Twelve Months—Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Were Tried and Cured Him.

Coleman, Ont., Oct. 28.—Few residents of this place are as widely-known or more highly respected than is Mr. Joseph Taylor, resident at No. 16 Luttrell avenue, Mr. Taylor is a car-inspector, in the service of the G. T. R., and his duties oblige him to be out in all kinds of weather.

The nature of his work, and the exposure consequent upon it, resulted in a very severe attack of Kidney Disease.

This distressing and painful complaint was not easily got rid of. For twelve months Mr. Taylor suffered intensely from it. He was forced to quit work, and the medical treatment he received did him not the slightest good.

He was in a very serious condition. Health and life were at stake, and both depended on his being able to find a medicine that would restore his kidneys to strength and vigor.

Let Mr. Taylor take up the story at this stage. He says: "A friend told me of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and said they would cure me. I gave them a trial, and found his words to be true. One box gave me great relief—two boxes cured me completely. I am now strong and well, and never have a trace of Kindney trouble."

This is one more striking proof of the marvellous power of Dodd's Kidney Pills, in all cases of Kidney Disease.

No uncertainty troubles the patient after he begins to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first few doses convince him that they will cure him, and his recovery is rapid, thorough and permanent.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cost fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50. All druggists sell them.

AFTER ENGLISH GUNNERS

John Chinaman Wants Them for His New Navy.

(London Mail.)

"Wanted—First-class time-expired gunners, for service abroad." So runs an advertisement that has appeared in many of the Sunday papers in London and several of the provincial journals. A reporter has been making enquiries about the mysterious "want" item, and the results are of much interest.

No less a personage than our peculiar friend "John Chinaman" is longing for the services of English skilled fighting men to enable him to re-establish his navy, which was so ruthlessly blowed to fragments by the Japanese. The Daily Mail representative discovered that for the past six months men who have served their time in the royal navy have received most flattering and tempting offers from certain agents in this country to go to the assistance of China, who, it will perhaps be recollected, has three warships on the stocks, but the experienced men to man them are wanting, and apparently the Chinese Government could fix upon no other choice than the English navy as a poaching ground.

Investigations show that exceptionally high wages are offered to all those men who care to accept service for three years, together with free passage both to and from China. The men who have responded to the advertisement have been told that they will have the "sole charge of gunnery batteries," and will be expected to bring the natives to a state of training which will enable them to "cope with European soldiers or sailors."

But Messrs. Thomas Atkins and Jack Tar are not being permitted to forget their duty to the state, and also that an officious body, by an act of parliament called the foreign enlistment act, not only controls the exportation of arms and ammunition to a foreign country in times of war, but also looks after those men who have been educated in the secrets of warfare at the cost of the ratepayers. That being so, the attention of the War Office and the Admiralty was drawn to these tempting announcements, with the result that the police were consulted and effectual steps taken to prevent men leaving this country for China under agreement with the Government of that country.

A complete list of all reservists was made out both at the War Office and the Admiralty, and special officers were deputed to see that each man received a circular dealing with this matter. In this proclamation reservists were particularly warned, and were further informed that their oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen was binding upon them and prevented their taking service under a foreign power.

GERMANY EXPECTS MUCH.

(New York Post.)

The Pen-Germanic movement will soon, if it keeps on, surpass our erstwhile dear Pan-American movement in grandiloquence and prophetic programme. Even now it has laid out a plan entirely to re-arrange the map of Europe. Germany is to swallow the German provinces of Austria, is to take in Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, and at least to "fraternize" with the Germans in the Baltic provinces of Russia. This readjustment of the map is to be completed, so the All-German Union announces, by the year 1950. Those who live so long will see it—or will see something else. Meanwhile, the Germans are to go in mightily for expansion. They are to plant prolific colonies in South Africa and South America, keep all they have in China, and seize more as soon as convenient, and above all are to press "Germany's claims on the Turkish Inheritance." That is what the Emperor is now in Turkey for. He is to see to it that the Sultan puts Germany down for something handsome in his will. Moreover, the Pan-Germans are going to spare none of their rivals in trade. Angelsachsentum is a "threatening peril" which they propose to meet effectively, and as for Yankeetum, they cannot abide it. In the rather abstract and grandiose speeches at the conference of the Union at Munich one comes now and then upon talk of a Weltboycott and other dire monsters of the kind, and Prof. Hasse, of Leipsic, declared, "If it comes to the worst, the policy of Germany must not shrink from the employment of force against other civilized nations." A Pan-American Jingo could not have roared better.

Bismarck's Pluck.

(J. P. Grund, in the North American Review.)

Motley pays Bismarck the tribute, among others, in a letter to Lady William Russell, of possessing the most undaunted courage. When the Prussians entered Paris, Bismarck saw that when the men in the mob recognized him they scowled at him furiously. He at once rode up to the wickedest-looking one, asked him civilly for a light for his cigar, thanked him, and received a polite bow in return. When the late John Morrissey saw a "bad man," a gambler who threatend to shoot him on sight, standing at the bar of the Grand Union in Saratoga, he walked up to the bar quite close to him, poured out a tumbler of ice water, drank it, and walked out without once looking at the man. "In a case of that kind," said John, in the hoarse whisper peculiar to him, "I always think it best to come straight to the front."

So it was with Bismarck, and John was a bit of a Bismarck in his way; while the Prince in his younger days was gifted with tremendous physique and a readiness to "box without the muffle." He gave a fearful thrashing once in a Berlin hall to a man who wantonly insulted him. He himself told me that he received a queer compliment near St. Petersburg from a Russian Istvochik or cabman, a very rough fellow indeed, as they all are. The Prince hired him to take him out of town to a village near by, paid him with a handsome gratuity, and dismissed him. The man, however, was dissatisfied, remonstrated, and finally became insolent and even threatening. Bismarck seized him, turned him around, and with one vigorous kick sent him flying down the entire flight of stairs. The man got up and, while rubbing himself, glanced at him not without admiration. "Is nasch?" he said, "one of us?"

New Inventions

Below will be found a list of new patents recently granted by Canadian and American Governments, the patents being secured through Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents, New York Life building, Montreal, and reported by them for the benefit of our readers. Canada: No. 61,444, Jas. W. Brethour and Geo. Watt, Winnipeg, Man., door fastener; No. 61,448, L. E. Patenaude, Napierville, P.Q., boat propelling mechanism; No. 61,514, Robert Hetherington and Jas. G. Hunter, Winnipeg, Man., improvements in sash holders. United States: No. 610,300, Nap. Fournier, St. Germain de Grantham, P.Q., wheel barrow; No. 610,548, E. Alfred Manny, Beauharnois, P.Q., canal locks; No. 611,447, W. J. Curry, Nanaimo, B.C., grater; No. 611,735, Geo. Heon, Ste. Anne du Sault, P.Q., whiffle tree connection; No. 612,964, Elzear Dore, Laprairie, P.Q., cultivator; No. 612,974, Anthyme Lucas, Edmunston, N.B., rail spike lock, tie and gauge protector.

PHILPOTT'S RELEASE.

Sciatic Rheumatism a Double Compound in the Realm of Pain Torture, but South American Rheumatic Cure Drives It Out and Never Misses.

A few weeks ago while on a business trip to North Bay I was seized with a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by South American Rheumatic Cure I procured a bottle, and inside of three days all the pain had left me, and when I had taken one bottle was completely cured. I think it the greatest of remedies, and shall be pleased to communicate with any person wishing more particulars of my case."—EDW. PHILPOTT, Cannington, Ont.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Conclusive.

(From the San Francisco Argonaut.)

Two convicts at the French penal colony of Cayenne, employed as servants by the Governor, got leave to marry. They went to the mairie and the lady was asked if she was a spinster or a widow. "Widow," she said. "Well," said the official, "but I have not the certificate of your first husband's death." "Really," said the bride, "I thought it was not needed." "Why, it is an indispensable document." The lady smiled and referred him to the record of her conviction. "You will perceive, sir, that I was sentenced for life for having poisoned my husband."

$80

will buy a good size lot at Amherst Park. Easy terms. Only a few of these low-priced lots left for sale. Apply to L. E. Jalbert, agent, who is on the grounds every day, or at the head office of the Amherst Park Land Co., 145 St. James street, C. C. E. Bouthellier, sec.-treas.

A few years ago Blue Ribbon Tea was unknown. Today it is a household word. Why?

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

{Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90/100 TO 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

"RELIANCE ROSE-BUD."

(Trade Mark Registered.)

Undoubtedly the best cigar manufactured in the Dominion. Guaranteed exceptionally fine old Havana stock, and superior to any imported goods at a much higher price. Sells to the best people entirely on its merits. Every dealer with a trade for fine goods should have it.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 62 McGill St., Montreal.

Health and Happiness are in using Pure Goods.

COWAN'S HYGIENIC COCOA

Means Health to Everybody who uses it.

COWAN'S QUEEN'S DESSERT CHOCOLATE And ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE

Are worth your while buying if you want to know what fine chocolate is. Ask your grocer for these goods, and it will pay you to see that you get them.

The PEOPLE'S COAL COMPANY,

Represented by VIPOND, PETERSON & CO., For Montreal and Quebec Province.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal.

Our price to the public for all kinds of HARD COAL is $5.50 per ton Delivered, in bags or bulk. Free from dust.

Offices and Yards, {Corner Shannon and Wellington Streets. 948 Cadieux Street. 275 Commissioners Street. Telephones—East 122, Main 3157, Main 125

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS—TORONTO AND WEST.

	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a.m.	*10.25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	6.55 p.m.	8.46 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	8.40 p.m.	10.55 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10.00 p.m.	12.00 noon
Arr. LONDON	3.10 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Arr. DETROIT	6.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2.00 p.m.	9.10 p.m.

*On Sunday leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

Improved Train Service Between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

THREE FAST EXPRESS TRAINS Daily Except Sunday.

AT POPULAR HOURS.

Leave Montreal 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 4.55 p.m. Returning, leave Ottawa 8.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m. and 6.45 p.m. On Sundays, leave Montreal 4.55 p.m. and Ottawa 8 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES — 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

From MONTREAL to

MONCTON, N.B., ST. JOHN, N.B., AND RETURN, $8.00

NEW GLASGOW, N.S., PICTOU, N.S., HALIFAX, N.S., AND RETURN, 10.00

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., AND RETURN, 9.50

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., AND RETURN, 10.95

SYDNEY, C.B., NORTH SYDNEY, AND RETURN, 14.00

Proportionate low rates to other points in Maritime Provinces. Particulars on application.

Tickets good going October 19th, 20th, 21th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1898.

Good to return within 15 days from date of issue.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 ST. JAMES STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

Return Fares From MONTREAL to

ST. JOHN, N.B. MONCTON, N.B. and intermediate stations. $8.00

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I. $9.50

HALIFAX, N.S. NEW GLASGOW, N.S. PICTOU, N.S. and intermediate Stations. $10.00

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. $10.95

SYDNEY, N.S. NORTH SYDNEY, N.S. 14.00

Proportionately low rates to other points in Maritime Provinces. Particulars on application.

Tickets good going October 26th, 27th and 28th, 1898.

Good to return within fifteen days from date of issue.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 St. James St, NEXT TO POST OFFICE

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. of simple ailments form its best recommendation. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 21, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY & CHARLEVOIX RY. CO.

Comprising the Electric Railway System in the City of Quebec and Surrounding District, and including the Line to Montmorency Falls and the Celebrated Pilgrimage of St. Anne de Beaupre.

Incorporated under the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, 48 Vic., Chap. 58, and Amending Acts. Confirmed by the Parliament of Canada under 58-59 Vic., Chap. 59.

Issue of $1,500,000 25-Year 5 p.c. Gold Bonds

IN BONDS TO BEARER OF $1,000 EACH, maturing June 1st, 1923.

Interest Payable Half-yearly, 1st June and 1st Dec., at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

Secured by a First Mortgage on the entire Plant, Property, Franchises, Revenues and Undertaking of the Company.

Authorized Share Capital $3,000,000, of which only $2,000,000 is issued and paid up, the balance of $1,000,000 remaining in the Treasury of the Company.

The Company reserves the right to redeem the Bonds at 110 and accrued interest upon giving six months' notice, as provided in the Trust Deed.

Trustees for Bondholders:—The Montreal Trust and Deposit Company.

PRICE OF ISSUE 104 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE QUEBEC, MONTMORENCY & CHARLEVOIX RAILWAY COMPANY owns and operates the ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

It also runs from the City of Quebec past MONTMORENCY FALLS and STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE to Cap Tourmente, a distance of about 30 miles, which is at present operated by steam.

It is intended to electrify this road throughout and also to construct an independent branch along or near the highway to Montmorency Falls, the whole to be run in connection with the ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM of the City of Quebec, which the Company now owns and operates. The estimated cost of these improvements is $330,000, and out of the proceeds of the present issue, this sum or its equivalent, in Bonds, will remain in the hands of the Trustees to be expended for such work as it progresses.

When completed the system will comprise over 60 miles of well equipped Electric Railway.

The actual result of the operation under one management for the past three months of the combined system as it at present exists, viz., partly steam and partly electricity, is as follows:

Gross Earnings	$79,006.36
Operating Expenses	33,847.01
Net	$45,359.35
It is estimated that the cost of snow removal for the year will be about $12,000. Distributing this sum over the year, the proportion to be added to above operating expenses would be	3,000.00
Leaving net revenue for three months	$42,359.35

The General Manager states that:

"In considering these results, it must be borne in mind that although the Summer returns may be regarded as more favorable than those of the Winter months, at the same time, the above actual returns are from an incomplete system, being partly steam and partly electric, and that when the improvements and additions to the system which are contemplated and provided for are complete the actual returns will undoubtedly be largely increased."

Mr. Edward A. Evans, C.E., General Manager and Chief Engineer of the Consolidated System, has made the following estimate of the probable net income of the completed railway system, and as he has had full charge of the construction and operation of the present electric system, his opinion should have weight. He estimates as follows:

Net Estimated Returns City System as at present	$127,500
Net Estimated Present Steam System when converted	67,500
Net Estimated to Montmorency when constructed	13,900
	$233,900
To provide for interest on Bonds, say 5 p.c. on $1,500,000	75,000
Surplus	$158,900

He further remarks:

"By combining the City System with the Cap Tourmente and Montmorency Systems the track mileage will be nearly 61 miles, and by placing the whole under one management I have no hesitation in affirming that the property when completed should yield the above returns and that the security is a most excellent one."

Mr. R. C. Brown, late General Manager of the Halifax Electric Railway and now of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City, has thoroughly investigated the matter, and he estimates the net income of the Company, when the system is completed, after providing for the interest on $1,500,000 of bonds, will be $

In closing his report he says:

"I think that you may congratulate yourselves on having in this system a well equipped road with remarkable earning powers, and one that under careful management can be operated more cheaply than the average Electric Railway System."

In addition to the reports of Mr. Evans and Mr. Brown, we have had an examination made of the property by the well-known Electrical Experts, Messrs. Ahearn & Soper, of Ottawa, and in their report, dated 17th of October, 1898, appears the following:

"We have an intimate personal knowledge of the character of the construction and equipment of the Quebec District Railway, and consider it unexcelled by any electric railway on this continent. The roadbed, rails, overhead electrical construction, cars, trucks and motors are all of the latest and best type."

"Owing to the railway's exceptional equipment, repairs will be very inexpensive. This fact, together with the operation of the road by water power, and the excellent management which characterizes the Company, render the property one that can be operated with great economy, while the peculiar topographical features of Quebec make the use of the cars almost a necessity and ensure an increasing revenue."

"In conclusion, we beg to say that we consider the estimate of Mr. Evans fair and conservative. In our opinion the figures given by him for the probable earnings of the steam railway transformed to electricity and the eletric railway on the highway between Quebec and Montmorency are somewhat lower than the actual results will prove."

The Company has a 30-Year Franchise on most favorable terms with the City of Quebec.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

President, H. J. BEEMER, Esq., Montreal and Quebec.
Vice-President, ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., Quebec, President Union Bank of Canada.
HON. S. N. PARENT, Quebec, Commissioner of Crown Lands Province of Quebec and Mayor of the City of Quebec.
E. E. WEBB, Esq., Quebec, General Manager Union Bank of Canada.
FRANK ROSS, Esq., Quebec, President Quebec and Lake St. John R.R.
HON. JUSTICE CHAUVEAU, Quebec.
WILLIAM HANSON, Esq., Montreal, of Hanson Bros., Montreal.

Applications for the Bonds may be made to and complete prospectuses obtained from MESSRS. HANSON BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, Montreal, where also the original reports of the Experts may be seen. CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL. 25th October, 1898.

EDUCATIONAL.

International Business College

Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Classes will be resumed on Monday, August 22. Call, write or telephone Main 309 for prospectus CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Quebec Business College

QUEBEC CITY, CAN.

The Leading, Best Equipped and Most Progressive Commercial School in the Dominion.

Thorough Business Training, practical courses in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc., preparing young people of both sexes to earn their own living. Day and Evening Classes. Individual Instruction.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT under direct supervision of the Principal. The only Business College in Canada with first-class boarding accommodations. Terms reasonable.

For illustrated prospectus, and other information, address E. J. O'SULLIVAN, C.E., M.A., Principal, Corner St. John and Stanislas Streets, Quebec City, P.Q.

Fine Horses.

W. KERR has landed from the Wes with a mixed load of Horses, including High-Class Harness Horses, Cart and Express Horses.

W. A. WEESE of Lindsay, Ont., will arrive with a carload Saturday.

Parties in need of Horses will find all sorts at

TELFER & CLIMIE'S, 43-45 Inspector Street

M. Walsh & Co.

(Late with M. Chantelоup) 562 Craig St.

If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light, Bells, &c., we should be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Ailments generally.

Large Pots, 1s 1½d each, at chemists, with instructions.

Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH, By Using Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash

Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggist or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist, 2373 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Bond's Soap WILL

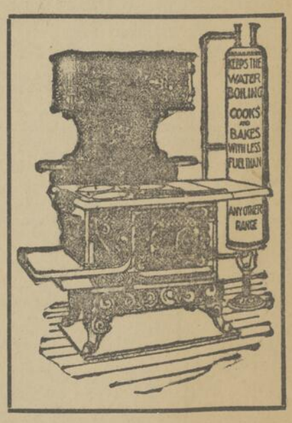
CLEANSE EVERYTHING BUT CLOTHES

POLISH EVERYTHING BUT MANNERS

BRIGHTEN EVERYTHING BUT IDEAS

BURNISH EVERYTHING BUT LEAD

FAMOUS ACTIVE. PERFECT BAKER. Perfect Baker. FAMOUS ACTIVE. PERFECT BAKER.



FAMOUS ACTIVE. R. & W. Kerr FAMOUS ACTIVE.

Balmoral Block, 1908 and 1910 Notre Dame Street.

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

The woman with a grievance against the world may be as unhappy as she is tiresome, but I doubt it. One cannot help pitying her, but how the longing to shake her strives with the pity. It's a pretty good world to live in, and forgetting that fact gets human beings into a lot of trouble. It's ten to one that on the day when you decide the earth is a wicked, woeful place, your own precious digestion is a little shaky or you liver is clogged or your nerves are unstrung. Half the anguish of the world will be avoided if we all ever learn that things are mostly what we make them, and generally the color we give them by reflection from our own moods.

If we are peevish and unreasonable we will meet more absolutely hateful people in an hour than any person entirely sane in temper will find in a week. "Like takes to like" in a most irritating way.

But there is this about it—when we've decided that possibly we are at fault, half the trouble is over. We don't care to go around apologizing for ourselves, and generally when Number One is rightfully loaded with the blame, Number One makes a big effort to set things right.

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Phrenology, physiogonomy, palmistry and graphology are most engrossing studies. The devotee practises on her own immediate family. When one member of it develops some particular power of brain or kink of temper, she will promptly say, "Of course, that is shown by such-and-such a bump on his head, or is plainly promised by a certain mount and line in her left hand." She finds herself comparing the craniums of audiences and congregations, and a bald head is a boon to her. Sometimes a particularly bushy head almost maddens her. She wants to go for bushy-head's own immediate female relatives and persuade them to smooth it down so she can determine if his hope is high or low, and whether he has as much destructiveness as he appears to have. When she has settled the head question she wishes she could see his nose and eyebrows to know if they bear out the "bumps."

Sometimes when she has read a lady's palm she wishes the lady could be persuaded to take off her bonnet, so it might be known if the reverence on the hand was added to, or detracted from, by benevolent bumps up above. Sometimes a face shows great earnestness, and there is a hint of deceit in it. Then the physiognomist part enquires of the palmist part whether particular little lumps and lines go this way or that. It's all very delightful, but sometimes you get an elaborate shock at being calmly told by your best friend that you've read her character or disposition. You spedeily wonder what you've said, and whether your friendship is on or off. It is not always best to be blatantly frank to the people you have to meet day after day.

—

What a wicked thing it will be if the city is left without garbage service. It is all very well to say burn the garbage. That is practicable where householders have either coal ranges or furnaces, but there are numberless families living in heated flats and tenements with gas ranges in their kitchens. It is rather ludicrous to say to them, "Why, burn it, of course." Some of it will be burned, but a very small proportion. The rest will fester and blister and swell in the lanes, where the enterprising cats and dogs and rag, bottle and bone fraternity will pick it over and toss it about, and give us the greatest variety of odors to be obtained. We will need to cover each layer of poisonous garbage with ashes, if we do not use a disinfectant. The difficulty with using a poison is that you are always afraid someone's pet dog or prize cat or some poor starving wretch will eat the scraps that have been poisoned. There are pussy cats that one might wish to remove, but poison is a coward's weapon, and it seems cowardly to use it even for a cat given to nocturnal music-making.

—

What a stand-by the "family doctor" is to people who live away from cities and towns. He drives over all sorts of roads, and can call every youngster old enough to be christened by its right and proper name. No need to tell him the family history of diseases and deaths. He knows it all. He stood by the bedside when the founder of the family passed away. He has been at every wedding and every funeral, every birth and every christening for forty or fifty years. Sometimes he adds the profession of dentistry to his other accomplishments, and knows just how much strength to use on the molars of each particular family. If he is a good and sympathetic man as well as a clever doctor, you have some warm spots in your heart for him. You never can forget the time when someone was dying, and you said you couldn't bear it. Couldn't he ease them? You were half-frenzied. He was calm. He took your hand and smoothed it, and told you to be brave, and you looked up into his gray-bearded, kindly face and gained courage from it. Then when you were ill one time you "gave up"—didn't want to get better, wouldn't take medicine or nourishment, in fact grasped all your privileges as an invalid, lumped them and made a day of it. He talked about the war in Egypt (one of the other ones), told you of some wonderful discovery or other, offered to lend you a book and then poured out an extra large dose of horrible stuff which you swallowed as meekly as possible. The family doctor may be old, but you "have faith" in him. He may have old-fashioned ideas, and not have been able to keep abreast of the times, but you couldn't bear to have the young doctor who has a shining new door-plate and is chipper and new-married, and plays golf in the meadow adjoining his house while he waits for "practice."

People who are fairly sensible and reasonable at other times often sink into a mild idiocy when they are sick. If they didn't, no one on earth could coax them to be dosed, and rubbed and plastered and smeared with some of the evil-smelling liniments and salves that are counted cure-alls. To have "faith" in a doctor is one of the first essentials of cure. That is why the good old family physician cures his patients five times out of ten, even if his treatment is a little rigorous, and his medicines somewhat old-fashioned. He never overcharges—this good old family doctor. In fact, he is rather careless about sending bills, and he has been known to doctor some families for five or six years without sending bills. True, the father was having a hard time in business, but the doctor didn't mention that. When he was asked for the bill he said: "Oh, yes, as soon as I have time to make it out. Don't worry when you owe money. Worry when other folks owe it to you."

Blessings on the good old country doctors, with their kindliness of heart as well as their skilled hands. What a sense of relief the sufferer felt when the doctor's old trap was said to be coming up the lane! How the pain seemed almost vanquished when he came into the room! As for the toothache, it stopped the minute he was in sight.

There was this about the country doctor. He often had only half a chance, because if he had to drive five or six or ten miles, he was seldom sent for as soon as he should have been, and it was unhappily the custom many years ago for the sufferer to be dosed according to the old practice or the newly acquired knowledge of the family, as well as to be treated as the neighbors might suggest. In consequence, the doctor was often brought when all the known remedies had failed and then perhaps all the good old man could do was to be a comfort to the sorrowing relatives and leave word at the undertaker's on his way down.

Did a painter or a paper-hanger ever get his ladder directly in front of a door when the whole family didn't want to pass in and out of that particular room at that particular time?

When some smooth-tongued individual has tried to get the best of you, and you realize you were altogether too easy-going, you feel like echoing the words of that irreverent party who amended the text: "The meek shall inherit the earth," by adding, "When all the rest have done with it."

Is there anything more important-looking than a five-year-old who is allowed for the first time to come home alone from her blessed kindergarten? What dignity is in her very feet as they patter along! How proudly the little luncheon basket is swung! What a smile of bliss rests on the baby face, and what a jolly big world it is for her little umbrella.

—

One woman, to another, of another—"I'd rather wear my long skirt in the streets than take chances of microbes over her floors."

There are some disadvantages about having a faultless cook stove. The blame for bad cooking cannot be shouldered off on the oven.

Is there anything more exasperating to a woman than to find she is being moved into a house papered and painted in blue, when nearly every yard of drapery, every stick of enamelled furniture, and all the fussy little fiddlings so dear to the woman-creature's heart are green? And it's just as bad when it's vice versa.

—

It was a suggestion of a member of the W.C.T.U. that women should wear short dresses even if fashio nsays they must be long. Some prominent reformers approached the leading Paris costumers last month and told them how much harm they were doing by setting forth long gowns as the fashion. The reformers dilated at length upon the weight, the dirt and the general inutility of long gowns for the street. But the fashion-makers were prepared. They quite agreed with everything. Long skirts were not, of course, for walking. All their customers were carriage people. And there you are! Wasn't it clever, and isn't there a deal of truth in it? Because Mrs. Top o' the Tree, who never bobs up and down street car steps, and never goes over dirty crossings, wears a really truly fashionable gown, isn't little Mrs. Trot-on-her-Tooties very foolish to imitate the gown when she can't imitate the carriage? "But a long gown is so pretty," women wail over and over again. Of course it is, and it's dignified and all the rest of it, indoors. But, tell me truly, is there anything more helpless-looking, more inartistic and more senseless, than a fashionable skirt when it requires two hands to hold it? In the name of cleanliness, let us wear short skirts when we go out to walk, and reserve our trains and boot-scraping front breadths for the days when we drive, or are stepping across presumably clean floors.

Chats With Correspondents.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

To draw your hand, lay it palm down on paper, being careful not to spread the fingers more than is natural. When the shape is carefully taken, put in the principal lines. Make them thick or thin, deep or shallow, long or short, just as they appear on your hand. At the base of the fingers there are sometimes fleshy little pads, sometimes hollows; and they must be carefully marked. Then write a description of your skin, white or red, fair or dark, hard or soft, and be sure you have the ends of the fingers drawn exactly as they are.

Address, Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Baritone Bass.—A few words, not a quotation, are best for purposes of delineation. It might be that the matter would influence the reader of character, but I think not. You are affectionate, very brisk, with an almost nervous energy, strong self-will, strong self-control, order, decision and fondness for social pleasures.

Meredith E.—It is most likely, my new little correspondent, that your mother knows best. I can quite understand how you feel about it. You can't tell him that your mother objects, for you are not sure that he cares whether she does or not. I do not think I would change my manner if I were you, that is, unless your mother has some good reason for wishing you to break even acquaintance. Why not ask her all about it? She can advise you, for, you see, she knows him too, and I only know that you are sensitive, warm-hearted, with much delicacy of feeling, some vanity, a spice of impatience and much earnestness.

Lancelot.—You are very good to be interested in this page. I hope it will continue to interest and perhaps help you. If it will help you to believe in and respect women, it will do a good work. Men sometimes are disrespectful, but they are not the men I would like to see you imitate. Your writing shows candor, courage, order, sympathy, and, perhaps, just a little too much self-esteem.

Mabel Sutton.—Perhaps you are just a little too self-conscious to be at ease in the society of young men. You cannot make conversation if you are not interested in things and able to talk of them. To be perfectly natural is nearly always to be agreeable, unless you are disagreeable, and I fancy you are not. Don't you think people ought to know better than to tell a girl she is pretty? Your writing shows vanity, abruptness, decision, some carelessness, ambition and reticence. I am very glad you dropped in for a chat, and allow me to assure you that you are very welcome.

Tramp.—Indeed I have bought my new autumn shoes, lovely thick-soled lace-ups, with a broad sole and a bull-dog toe, and it's over the little mountain I want to be tramping in them this blessed minute. I'm so glad you are better, and that the air and sunshine have done so much for you this summer. We women must not lose all we have gained by proceeding to hermetically seal ourselves up in close, over-heated houses. We must tramp and skate and snowshoe, and keep our blood flowing well, and our digestions working. Yes, I thought the bazaar was lovely. I think I remember you. Didn't you come back to ask me about your temper after I had delineated your writing? No, I have not heard how much the ladies cleared. Let us hope it was a nice fat sum, for they all worked so hard.

X.Y.Z.—You are hopeful, genuine in your manner and words, active, merry and very industrious.

Mort.—Your meek request made me fairly shudder. Tell you how old I am? Not much. I wouldn't tell my best friend, if she didn't already know, and if I hadn't such a fearful grist of letters to answer I would read you a lecture on the unpardonable curiosity, not to mention rudeness, you have shown. Good-bye, and don't sin again, that's a nice girl.

Ybrik.—You are impulsive, tempestuous in nature, unselfish, decisive, loyal in friendship and somewhat over-candid with your enemies. By all means send along the other writing. I shall do my very best with it.

Pete.—I wish you could see this note you have written me. You have unintentionally mixed up the names of enterprising journals in a great way. I suppose I should argue from this absent-mindedness that you are in love. Well, I hope you are, if you enjoy it as much as I did when I was your age. Your writing shows ambition, some industry, but I think it is an acquired kind, for I have an idea that you were born under a lazy star. Sincerity is strong, and so is sociability, fondness for luxuries, and the ability to imitate by voice, manner, and gesture the words and actions of others.

Savona.—Tact, cheerfulness, enthusiasm, ardor of attachment, strong practical nature and much method.

Abraham.—Affection, sympathy, sincerity, some pride, industry and self-control.

Good Egg.—Merriment, hope, diligence, impulse, lack of order and candor.

Susina.—Courage, hospitality, self-will, affection, much humor and loquacity.

Palm.—Energy, precision, self-will, sensitiveness, honesty and ambition.

Jane Fergus.—It was good of you to tell me you were married, for, of course, I know now that you are patient. We women folks who are wives have patience thrust upon us after marriage, even if we happened neither to have achieved it nor been born with it. I should think you were earnest, capable in almost everything, particular about details, neat, entertaining and abundantly cheerful.

Blue-eye Bay.—You are alert, decisive, charitable, with good vitality, much will-power, a slightly sarcastic style of speech, strong affection if coupled with respect.

Ada B.—I am delighted to have the recipe. and hope more of my readers will send some for the recipe column. The writing shows self-reliance, sympathy, candor. neatness and self-control. Send me your photo and I will study it carefully and return it promptly.

Curiosity.—So I gave you your delineation two years ago. I daresay I told you you were somewhat moody. This shows some moodiness, but in the main it is that of a brave and enduring woman, who is lifting pretty hard, I daresay, at some especial duty-burden.

Yoona.—You are self-reliant, enterprising. nervous, energetic, artistic in the music or poetry line, somewhat of an idealist with a fondness for science, hopeful and sincere.

Dimple.—My dear little Miss Fuss, if I knew any certain remedy for freckles which would not injure the skin, one which would be permanent and not poisonous, I would have used it long ago. As it is, I daresay you and I will have to go down to our graves in the same fix as the leopard who cannot change his spots. Don't meddle with the freckles. If we are nice nobody will mind whether we are freckled or not, and its easier to be nice than to get off the worrisome little brown spots. Your writing shows viviacity, versatiltiy, intuition, carelessness and candor.

Brownie is affectionate, sensitive, a bit imperious. industrious and proud in a dignified way.

Jack.—Independence, persistence, cunning, dignity, self-reliance, self-control, earnestness, lucky if you mind your p's and q's, and just a speck inclined to be self-esteeming.

Yankee Cousin.—Your letter was very welcome. and it heartens me wonderfully to hear you say you like to read of walks over the mountain. I am glad you believe that nature draws us out of ourselves and inspires us in more ways than by setting the blood to bounding. It is almost a religion sometimes, and I feel a different and a better creature when I am out in the air and under the sky. Bless you, yes, you are welcome to anything for your paper. I am only proud that you find any thoughts worth using. Success to the study club. Perhaps you will send me the paper to print. I am sure tho readers of the page would be glad. It is all true. as you say. Some of the letters which come to me are full of misery and if I didn't school myself I would get woefully blue over them. As it is I try not to, but oh I do pity the sorrowing women and the despairing women so much. So you welcomed Colonel Roosevelt home and had a jubilee all your own. Wasn't it fine? Is your own little sorrow quite flitted away.

Shirly.—Tell me all about it, and I'll tell you honestly what I think. Don't worry. Somebody calls worry "a short-sighted fumbling with affairs." Don't be short-sighted.

Antonio.—Determined, placid, courageous. ardent in temperament, thoughtful, earnest. persistent. The eyes are particularly fine—calm, and philosophical without suspicion, or any hint of jealousy or imperiousness, and the mouth, from what I see of it, is such a good one that it is a crying shame to cover it with moustaches Can you not influence the owner, my correspondent, and have that fine, strong face shorn of its blemishing growth of hair.

Frank.—Yours shows penetration, self-will. sensitiveness, energy, excellent powers of memory, humor, cheerfulness and fondness for gaiety and display.

"Brother" is courageous, somewhat self-satisfied, with excellent reasoning power and cool and collected judgment.

Cousin.—Ambitious, affectionate, methodical, practical, sympathetic, and strongly devoted to duty. No. 1 shows vanity, shrewdness, reticence, punctuality, fair content, and self-satisfaction. No. 2 is impulsive, inclined to be suspicious, somewhat jealous, but very kind-hearted and strongly humorous and intuitive.

Poverty.—Order, candor, fair prudence, indecision and unselfishness.

Amelia A.—The garnet is the birthstone for January and the flower sacred to the first month is the brave little snow-drop. Your writing indicates an impulsive nature, originality and facility for being agreeable and making the best of things, much charity and fair unselfishness.

Grace.—You are rather tall—five feet eleven. I feel tempted to ask you if it's rainy and cold up there where you are. You could spare me some inches so nicely, and they would be such a comfort to me in crowds. Don't bother about it, we can't help these little discrepancies and so let's both be happy. I think you are very wise to wish to fit yourself for some life-work, but I could scarcely advise you what to do. Your writing shows energy, perseverance, impulse, an erratic manner, a tendency to be moody once in a while, candor, strong affection and the gift of secresy.

James A.—You are very affectionate, agreeable in manner, brisk in movement, decisive in speech and thought. I should think you had some self-esteem. were faithful in friendship, enduring in enmity, with perseverance and hope strong.

Mimic.—Hair falls out from so many causes. that the only satisfactory thing to do is to go to a good hair-dresser, ask advice and follow it faithfully. Your writing shows cheerfulness, enthusiasm, intuition, sympathy and sincerity.

Charity.—Brusqueness, timidity, method, unselfishness and patience.

C.B.R.—Vanity, hope, trustfulness, candor. courage and originality.

Sally in our alley.—Bless you in your good wish and may dear little Cupid never be sorry he took a hand in the affair. I am so glad your writing was correctly read.

Lime.—I am not quite sure if this name is right. It is rather indistinct. What a shock to have some one say you were "too old." I can't believe it, for we are only as old as our hearts are, and I am sure yours is very young. I wish you success in your next trial. Your hand shows patience, spirituality, sensitiveness, earnestness, unselfishness, courage and too little self-confidence. About the hair, I believe a new growth does sometimes come in darker or lighter than its predecessor. I know the kind of eyes you mean, and it stirs my heart just to think of them.

Angelica.—Intrepidity, determination, fanthfulness in friendship and extreme sensitiveness are shown here.

Devonia.—You are shrewd, earnest, artistic. thoughtful for others, merciful, of the spiritual type, with great power of concentration and strong sense of beauty in form. You ought to draw or model in clay or build tailor gowns of perfect hang or fit

Madge Merton

FRENCH GOWN OF WOOL BENGALINE FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Wool bengaline, a material which falls in graceful folds, forms an attractive circular skirt, with no fulness about the hips and an especially pretty flare around the bottom, where it measures about four yards, and spreads out behind in fanlike pleats. A plain but becoming effect in trimming consists of double folded bands of the material, two or three in a cluster, which outline an apron in front, and, reaching higher towards the back, produce a yoke effect behind, where it is fastened by several buttons. Below this opening the material is extended wider for the adjustment of the pleats. In order that the skirt may be adaptable to all figures, the pattern is given with directions for cutting a little fulness at the waist-line in the back.

The blouse of chenille-dotted silk has an adjustable chemisette that forms a vest in front, thus permitting many pretty touches of color. The model is tucked and finished with a high collar, ornamented with a cravat, tied in a square bow at the side. Over the shoulders is a deep collar bordered similarly to the opening of the fronts, that have clusters of ornamental buttons, which, large and small, are a distinctive feature of simple as well as elegant gowns. The corsage, back and front, may be snugly fitted, or made with a slight fulness at the waist line, the directions for each mode being furnished in the pattern. The sleeve, which is the latest model for winter shirt-waists, has an easy fulness at the top, and is fitted at the wrist to a circular cuff. The proper cut of this gown, taken from Harper's Bazar, can be obtained only by the use of Harper's Bazar cut-paper patterns.

Quantity of material—for skirt, 3 3-4 yards 48 inches wide; for blouse, 2 yards 48 inches wide, or 4 1-2 yards of silk.

Hasty Pudding.

Reveries of a Bache or.

Ten Years Ago.

A moonlight walk, a lovely talk,
A question whispered low,
A glance of scorn, I am forlorn,
For she has answered no;
And seems to glory in her pride
O'er me, poor mortal! at her side.

Now.

She sits alone, her husband at his club,
For this, you know, is his delight.
And ponders o'er the days gone by,
When she a maiden was free and bright,
'Tis my turn now to smile with glee—
She is married, but I am free.

—Flavel S. Mines.

It is a much more comforting view of autumn to regard it as indicative of coming sleep rather than suggestive of approaching death.

"Minnie" Davis said of her father: "We children always believed that there was no problem too abstruse, no natural upheaval too stupendous to be dominated by our father.

"I remember distinctly crying to be taken to him during an earthquake and feeling perfectly safe and happy when placed in his arms.

"Nor, on the other hand, did we ever feel that anything which annoyed or hurt us could be beneath his notice, for he was one of those delightful people who seem always possessed of an abundance of time to listen and an endless store of sympathy to expend.

"The confidence we reposed in him was probably the outgrowth of one of his maxims, to which he strictly adhered. He would often say, 'Never joke with a child or a savage. They will not understand and you will only destroy their confidence in you.'"

Country folks, says a writer in the Christian Herald, are accustomed to undervalue certain educational opportunities which they possess, which city people do not, and which not even great municipal wealth can bring within their reach. It has been urged upon the New York Board of Education that the majority of city children are in utter ignorance of many of Mother Nature's simplest secrets—the look or the feel of an acorn or a lichen, the shape of a bird's nest, the wonderful mysteries of sprouting seeds and bursting blossoms, of seed-time and harvest; and suggestion was made that fortunate people who could spend summers in the country or by the seaside, should bring back collections of acorns, lichens, bird's nests, sea-shells and so on to be used in the schools as materials for object-lessons in nature for children who could not know by personal observation what such things are.

There are people who rejoice in a ray of sunlight traversing their sick beds, while others see only in it the ever present mote of dust.

There is nothing so unsatisfactory to write about as the weather, for it is almost sure to change before the article gets into print.

If the baby, whose mother bleached its hair, shows symptoms of softening of the brain, the chances are nine to one that it inherited the malady.

Is there any devotee of the paste pot and inkstand who has not at some time glued up his pen and dyed his brush.

Who are the most objectionable in a car—the women who spread their gowns over too much sitting space or the men who barricade the aisle with their feet.

Ideas are much like the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope; they may be bright in themselves, but must be arranged with care to make any effective showing.

Certain social and literary developments in America are cleverly satirized by Mrs. Burton Harrison in her story, "An Author's Reading and Its Consequences," in the October Harper's.

The "cat in the strange garret," or "the fish out of water," are both very much at home compared to the new-made father trying to suppress the complaining of his first born.

In the days of Queen Anne forks were treated variously to prongs, some being made with two, while many counted to six. Yellow handles had a vogue one ear, green another, and so on, until every hade in the rainbow was reached. Many of these quaint relics are still preserved as heirlooms, and in one north country mansion a set of pink coral handled, pearl-inlaid forks are used on great occasions which tradition has it once graced Mistress Anne's own royal board.

A well-filled lamp and a well-filled table are two adjuncts that make home of almost any spot.

Many a woman makes her children's health her ostensible excuse for staying away from her liege lord.

Do not always judge too harshly a householder by the pictures on the walls. They may have been gifts from persons that he or she couldn't afford to offend and so offended their own taste instead.

To make your will and say good-bye to your friends before going to a hospital is the nearest approach to a death-bed scene that we know about.

If the winter supply of coal is in the cellar, instead of to be bought, it makes a great difference about the necessary time of the starating of the furnace fire.

"Never mind, mamma," said the little girl who had asked her mother a question. "You need not trouble to tell me. I will ask papa. He is a lawyer, but you are only an ordinary mother."

The financial transactions between women are most mystifying to men.

When a woman is light-headed it does not imply that she uses peroxide of hydrogen.

A mother as a rule is the only one who does not get nervous over the baby's crying.

Chicle gum, which is the correct name for all the various brands of chewing gum, is a greater thing for repairing tires than commonly supposed, according to the testimony that is entitled to credence, says the New York Sun. It can be used on the road as a makeshift for vulcanization, and even to effect a permanent repair. It will be news to some who have used chewing gum to repair a puncture on the road to learn that it will burn. A stick or sheet of any of the common brands, if held in the blaze of a match, will burn like sealing wax, holding a flickering flame and melting in a spluttering fashion.

Miss Alice M. Longfellow says that her father always pronounced "Evangeline" with the "i" short, and that she never heard it with a long "i" until quite recently.

The wisest woman will sometimes show her weakness when it comes to the question of consulting a fortune-teller.

This is the season when only the people who can afford to have open windows and a furnace fire at the same time can be truly comfortable.

The reason many a man does not marry is that he is too much engaged.

The terror of a hospital has subsided in minds attuned to fin-de-siecle ideas.

It doesn't matter if beauty is only skin deep, provided the skin is worn right side out.

The woman who is told what she said when she was delirious must feel a good deal as the sober man who is informed of his antics when he was drunk.

Les Precieuses.

In connection with Mr. Mansfield's new play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," everyone is asking who were "les precieuses?" The term was used in France—made by a man who delighted to hold the frailties of the fair sex up to ridicule, yet the women who made up this set should have been commended for their virtue and their nonsensical actions passed by.

The reign of les precieuses marks an extraordinary epoch in the manners of a nation conceded to have the lead in polite forms.

The coarsest, most profligate women of France in the seventeenth century were its three queens—Catherine de Medici, Marie de Medici, and, most dissolute of all, Marguerite de Valois.

It was impossible that the example of these three women should not lower the moral tone of France. The origin of les precieuses was in an effort made by the young wife of the Marquis de Rambouillet—a charming and pure-minded creature—to establish a school of correct manners.

The Marquise de Rambouillet, with the most exalted intentions of forming a cult of simplicity and virtue, succeeded in producing a set of seventeenth century neurasthenics beside whose hysterical affectations and ridiculous jargon the Four Hundred, with their "vegetable reunions," "scrubbing woman's balls" and "studio teas," appear conservative.

The precieuses had rules and regulations set down for them in a prescribed form.

They had their "Art of Love," their "Code of Manners," and their "Book of Usage in Matters of Sentiment."

Their high priestess was Mlle. de Scudery, who appears not only to have managed the etiquettes and sentiment departments, but also to have furnished the coterie at frequent intervals with ten-volume novels, which, for incident, sentiment and fervor, would put Laura Jean Libbey to the blush.

Picture, if you can, a body of men and women sublimated as to speech, exquisite to the last affectation in manners, dressed, without regard to sex, to the extremest degree attainable, with ribbons, laces, furbelows and flummery.

Fancy each of these human bonbons carrying in an inside pocket a little volume containing a "Map of the Country of Tenderness" for constant reference!

According to this love chart, there are, in the Country of Tenderness, three rivers—Inclination, Esteem, Gratitude.

If one wishes to go from the Town of New Friendship to the City of Tenderness, near the River of Esteem, he has to traverse the villages of Great Wit, Charming Verse, Love Letters, Sincerity, Noble Heart and others with equally sentimental names.

But if the traveller strays to the Village of Negligence, he will fall into the Lake of Indifference, or wander through the villages of Indiscretion, Perfidy, Pride, Slander and Wickedness to a watery death in the Sea of Enmity.

The precieuses disappeared from view as the result of the satire with which they were inundated.

Practically, they came again to the surface during the French Directory; they are to be recognized in the Incroyables of that period, and later still, in the aesthetic wave which swept over the universe a score of years ago, we suffered a certain sickly resemblance to the woman whom Miss Ada Rehan has been so delightfully portraying.

An Autumn Petticoat.

It is possible to obtain an excellent effect and more durability from a petticoat composed particularly of silk and partly woolen material, the skirt of glace silk being invariably most extravagant in wear. More warmth is also obtainable where the upper portion is of wool, and this is a consideration when closely-fitted skirts make many petticoats or thick underwear an impossibility. With the flannel petticoat put into a deep band of silk, and worn under the corset, one upper skirt is ample, and this may be silk, lined with fine flannel, cashmere, or nun's veiling.

Mais et Fromage.

Mais et Fromage.—Cut cold boiled hominy in small squares, spread with mixed mustard, dredge with flour and fry brown in hot fat. Roll in powdered cheese and serve with salad.

Dress and Its Belongings.

A close-fitting turban, very severe in effect, is of blak beaver cloth trimmed with fancy black feathers and a large rhinestone buckle for ornament.

As for designs in fancy waists, there is no end of variety. Yoke effects are popular, and white in combination with all colors is strong. Appliques and embroidery are used in addition to cording and tucking These waists have little fulness and no suggestion of the blouse; just an easy fit. The sleeves are long and small, with a fancy finish at the wrist. An unusually strong line of blues is seen, also many violet and lavender tones. Reds are very strong.

A bit of color is brought into a dark gown by means of the collar, which will be of a pretty, bright velvet, while a little piece of the same velvet flares and falls over the hand.

The well-remembered surplice front fastening over at one side of the waist is to be seen with a knot of velvet or silk as a finish. This is another pretty, old fashion, and with the lace or chiffon vest it is becoming to all styles of faces, and softens the plainest.

A handsome small evening bonnet with a close-fitting crown is covered with mink tails and trimmed with an Alsatian bow of white satin, with applique of renaissance lace.

Comet ribbon, which is a new edition of baby ribbon, is shirred into the innumerable little frills that adorn our gowns.

Silk Dress Skirts.

Unusual favor is promised the silk dress skirt in fancy styles. Black taffeta, peau de soie and satin are the materials most in vogue. All kinds of fancy shapes are seen, many of them being embroidered and corded. There are many flounced styles and overskirt effects, and a good prospect that overskirts will creep in. All novel skirts are made without any fullness at the belt; some of them have not even a seam at the back, but open invisibly at the sides.

Silk Skirt Waists.

In preparing for the new season silk waist manufacturers have seemingly made efforts to produce such attractive models as to preclude any question of their continued popularity.

Plain satin and taffeta largely predominate, and a great deal of work in the form of cording and tucking is used for decorating.

Fully two-thirds of the lines shown are composed of waists of solid colors. Satin waists are good sellers, as they are warmer and more serviceable than taffeta.

The shirt waist keeps its form in the back and in the sleeve, but variety is given in yoke effects and the application of cording to the front. There is less fullness in both body and sleeve. Cuffs are narrow, either tucked or corded, and cut with round corners. A plain collar finely corded is substituted for the linen collar.

There is something so exquisitely dainty in a pure white silk petticoat that it is small wonder that every trousseau contains one, and that they are especially favored or evening wear. They may be elaborately plaited, flounced and racked with regal effect, but the most refined women will select those made like the muslin models, with a gored top and deep Spanish flounce, with rows of point de Paris inserting let in between clusters of the tiniest tucks, and having a full fall of the same lace, rather deep upon the broad flounce and numerous dust ruffles. These skirts cleanse beautifully, can be worn with a variety of outer shades, and are less expensive than the proportionately less desirable ones in color.

NOTES.

A fine black and white walking hat is faced in white velvet with narrow ruffles if black and white ribbon, the crown being of black velvet, with a large bow of black silk ribbon and two ostrich plumes of black and one of white, held in place by an ornament of rhinestones and cut steel.

It is said, now and again, that the American woman is wearing earrings, but she isn't. There are always some women who were them, particularly the women who believe in the efficacy of solitaires worn where they can always be seen. The average well-dressed woman is not wearing earrings, though they are worn in France to some extent.

The modistes have not planned for amateur workers this season. Puffings and shirrings and fine work on chiffon are to be seen in everything. The necks of some gowns are filled in with the finest shirred chiffon and chiffon ruffles, are ruffled again with chiffon, or finished with little double puffs. A pretty reception gown of silk has chiffon sleeves puffed the full length, and a tiny double ruffle or puff edges the front panel and runs around the bottom of the skirt. The chiffon appears on the gown in no other place. These little finishes of chiffon are very pretty around the skirts of gowns.

Since latch-keys have become a perquisite of the batchelor girl they—the latch-key—have been undergoing a beautifying process. It is gratifying how promptly art always steps forward to refine and beautify an article when woman thinks sufficiently well of it to adopt it for her own use. Jewellers now make to order dainty latch-keys of sterling silver; often there is a topaz in the chased handle. Again there is an ornamental key-ring for her. One of these is in the design of a serpent and in the spring-set tail is an opening large enough to hold her latch, escritoire and jewel-box key.

Those Three Meals a Day.

A correspondent kindly sends the following recipe for the benefit of the readers of this column:

Spiced Tomatoes.

Ten lbs. ripe tomatoes, peel and slice; 4 lbs. sugar, 1 oz. mixed spices, whole, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, half-pint vinegar, salt and pepper to taste; boil well. This is nice to serve as fruit for tea, or with meat.

Yeast in Rhyme—Very Fine.

A handful small of fragrant hops. Deposit in a kettle;
Then add a pint of Adam's ale and boil them till they settle;
Then if you wish to brew good yeast, lively and sweet, you'd oughter
Take four potatoes medium sized, and wash them well with water;
Divest them of their jackets next, in common parlance, skin 'em,
And faithfully dig out the eyes, there's dirt imbedded in 'em;
Then make assurance doubly sure and banish all pollution,
By subsequently giving them another grand ablution.
Then boil them—half an hour, perhaps; of course, your judgment using,
Or steam them, if you like it best, the method's of your choosing,
But whether boiled or cooked by steam, the process should be rapid;
Potatoes moderately cooked are heavy, soggy, vapid,
Then mash them thoroughly, each lump with vigor pulverizing,
And put them in a vessel which leaves ample room for rising;
A cup half filled with sugar add, 'twill sweeten it enough.
It needs the same amount of salt, you'll find it quantum suff (sufficient quantity).
The hop infusion strain in next, a pint, you mind, by measure,
Then with two quarts of water warm dilute it at your pleasure;
And to gently keep it moving from circrowd and break and vanish
Never fail to bid your silver spoon its hidden depths to enter;
Then add two brimming cups of yeast, and quickly take occasion
The fragrant mixture to subject to brisk manipulation.
And when the entire ingredients are mingled well together,
Then give the opportunity to rise, according to the weather.
In winter set it near the stove and oft renew the fire;
In summer place it farther off, the temperature is higher;
Then patiently the issue wait, while Time his flight is winging,
Its status scanning now and then; and when you hear it singing
And see upon its surface, now here, now there, a bubble,
You'll feel a thousand-fold repaid for all your toil and trouble.
Give to the winds all idle fears, all doubts, all scruples banish;
And when the bubbles thicken fast and crowd and b reak and vanish
The yeast is prime, your toil is o'er, success has crowned persistence,
And loaves of tender, light, sweet bread

Chow-Chow.

One well-sized head cabbage, two quarts corn, one pint each lima and string beans, one quart onions, four peppers, four bunches celery. Boil the corn and beans separately, until tender, and with the liquid mix the other vegetables which have been chopped. Add one-quarter pound yellow and brown mustard seed, mixed and one-quarter pound ground yellow mustard, salt to taste. If sugar is liked, throw in one-quarter pound. Allow the mixture to come to boiling and then add vinegar to suit the taste.

Ripe Tomato Jam.

To each pound of fruit allow an equal quantity of sugar, a pint of water and two lemons. Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order that the skins may be easily removed. Place the sugar and water in a pan, and when it becomes a thin sirup add the tomatoes and lemons thinly shredded. Boil the whole until the fruit is clear, then place it in flat dishes to cool. Continue boiling the sirup until it is quite thick, and when cold add to the tomato and place in jars. It is very important that this preserve be stored in a cool, airy place.

Winter the Soup Season.

A good tomato soup is made as follows: Take two veal shanks, chop them in small pieces, put in a saucepan—well retinned copper if it can be had—one pound of good butter. Let fry twenty-five minutes, stirring often; when a nice brown color add six carrots, three turnips, three cloves of garlic, all sliced, three cloves, a pinch of sweet marjoram, and let fry for ten minutes longer; then pour in two gallons of nice ripe tomatoes, one quart of stock soup, or water, and two tablespoonfuls of meat glace, beef extract. Let boil for two hours—do not skim the fat—strain and boil again; thicken with half a package of cornstarch, mixed with one tablespoonful Hungarian paprica, half a cupful of sugar. Dilute with cold water and stir it into the soup while boiling; salt to taste, remove from the fire and serve.

A Strictly Vegetarian Soup.

A Strictly Vegetarian Soup.—Slice up four sticks of celery, two large leeks, three turnips, one onion, one potato and two carrots. Fry the pieces in butter and then stew in a saucepan for one hour in their own juices alone; then add two quarts of boiling water and stew again for two hours. Season, before serving, with salt and pepper.

Pea Soup.

Pea Soup. — This very favorite soup needs a quart of peas, three quarts of water, a stick of celery, two onions, some meat or ham bones and pepper and salt to flavor. The peas should soak over night in cold water, and be boiled next day in a saucepan with the water and other ingredients. Boil until the peas are tender, then pulp through a sieve and boil again. A little milk should be added if the mixture seems clogged and thick. Stir frequently at this stage and sprinkle in some dried mint. When once more boiling the soup is ready and should be served immediately.

A State Dinner.

(Estelle Foreman in What to Eat.)

I.

They sat together at dinner, one night,
In a blaze of glory and flowers and light,
It was one of those heavy state dinners, you know,
Where the wine glasses stare at a man in a row,
And the dinner is long and the company slow,
And the wrong girl sits at one's right.

II.

He stifled a yawn; she stifled one, too,
Each horribly bored, as the other one knew,
He hoped that she wouldn't be thinking him rude,
And she—well, she hated the sight of all food;
And they both breathed a prayer of sincere gratitude
When the stately state dinner was through.

Brooch Buckles.

Hunt through your jewel casket, for, of course, you have one that once belonged to some far-way ancestress, and fish out the oldest brooch, no matter how big, and thank your stars for the treasure trove. It is the clumsy jewelry worn fifty years ago that makes the handsome belt clasps of to-day. Fine, artistic stone cameos, set in massive gold, with points of diamonds; beautiful, clear cornelian and polished coral framed in genuine Roman gold, and even the mosaics from Florentine workshops, if they have the true artistic elegance of their period, are now impressed into service. In fact, it is the old style jewelry that is preferred to the latest "patterns," costly as they are. But it all depends how the quaint relics are worn, and by whom, whether the effect is distinguished or "smart."

A Royal Heirloom.

The glorious pearl necklace which the Emperor of Austria presented to the late Empress on the christening of the miserable Crown Prince Rudolph has been left to the young Archduchess Elizabeth, together with many other jewels, by her grandmother's will. The Empress' own jewels, independent of those belonging to the crown, were not long since valued at $7,000,000.

HEART STAGGERS.

Here's Confession of Intense Heart Suffering and Weakness that Made Life One Long Dreadful Nightmare—Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart Was the Saving Agent.

Mr. Thomas Cooke, 260 Johnston street, Kingston, writes this of himself and how Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart helped him: "I have used in all six bottles of this great heart remedy and it has completely cured me of heart weakness, from which I suffered severely for years. Prior to using it the slightest exertion or excitement would produce severe palpitation and nervous depression. To-day I am as strong as ever, and without one symptom of heart disease."

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Woman! Woman!—Mrs. Knowit — "Mrs. Strongmind is gradually developing her husband into an ideal man. He does everything now just as she wants him to." Mrs. Sharper—"Yes: and when she has him perfect she will despise him because he didn't have a mind of his own."—Puck.

BRITISH BUDGET.

ANOTHER TRAIN-WRECKER.—Geo. Ayling was sentenced at Petworth to imprisonment for one day and to receive six strokes with the birch rod for attempting to wreck a London, Brighton & South Coast train by placing large stones on the line.

ORIGIN OF HONEYMOON—An early Anglo-Saxon custom, strictly followed by newly-marrieid couples, says a British paper, was that of drinking diluted honey for thirty days after marriage. From this custom comes the word "honeymoon," or honey-month.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.—Several severe sentences for insubordination on the part of privates have been reported lately, and now Henry Eagles, private in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, stationed at Dundalk, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and dismissal for striking his superior officer.

A TENNYSON MSS.—An article of considerable interest to collectors of "Tennysoniana" was sold recently in Chancery Lane. It consisted of a small album, presented by Tennyson to a fellow undergraduate when at Cambridge, and contained the original MSS. of St. Agnes' Eve, and two other poems in the poet's own handwriting. This little volume realized the high price of £32.

THE CLAN SMITH.—Eleven members of the Clan Smith took part in an inquest at London the other day. The unrelated corpses were named Smith, an inspector of the police was named Smith, the parents of the deceased, who were present, were named Smith, a cabman involved in the affair was named Smith, and several promiscuous Smiths were jurymen.

WHALE CHOKED BY A SALMON.—An instance of a whale being choked by a salmon comes from Silloth. The other day a dead bottle-nose whale, nine and a half feet long, was washed up on the beach. It had its throat a salmon three and a half feet long and about 20 pounds in weight, and there is no doubt the whale was choked while attempting to swallow the salmon.

AN ENGLISH DYERS' COMBINE.—A dyers' combination is now forming in the Bradford district, England. It already includes twenty-four subscribing firms, and represents the whole piece-dyeing industry of the west riding of Yorkshire. The capital will consist of £5,000,000, three-fifths in ordinary shares and two-fifths in debentures. Only one large firm is not included in this dyers' trust.

THE EAGLE OF GERMANY—The collar of the frock coat of the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which regiment the Emperor of Germany is honorary colonel, is henceforth to have the Imperial Eagle of Germany attached thereto. This has been approved by the War Office. Whether the emblem is to be "made in Germany" or in this country the authorities do not say. The Eagle of Germany is to be attached to the neckgear of a distinguished cavalry regiment by authority, and that should suffice.

INCITING A SON TO STEAL.—A sad case of parental depravity was brought to the notice of the London sessions recently when Arthur uRssell, 45, clerk, and his son, 17, were brought up for sentence, the younger prisoner for stealing jewellery valued at £900, the property of his employers in London, and the elder prisoner for receiving it. It was stated the lad had been led away by his father and he was simply bound over. The elder prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor.

HE WILL DO IT AGAIN.—An old man named James Doyle, who recently made a determined attempt on his life by partially cutting his throat, near Kilbrin, is at present making satisfactory progress towards recovery in the workhouse hospital. Doyle states that the moment he has sufficiently recovered to enable him to visit his home, he will complete the act of self-destruction, and that there will be no mistake about it this time.

A TELEPHONE ENGAGEMENT.—The question of whether an engagement by telephone is binding recently came before the Blackburn County Court, when Ambrose Walton sought to recover damages for breach of contract against a firm of cotton manufacturers. The plaintiff said he had received a telephone message from the defendants' mill telling him to come as soon as he could. When he did go he found the place filled. Judge Coventry declined to be bound by the telephone message, and gave a verdict for the defendants.

BRITAIN'S BRAVE FIGHTERS—Captain Kenna, of the 21st Lancers—whose name is mentioned as a probable recipient of the Victoria Cross for his part in the gallant rescue of Lieut. Grenfell's body in the battle of Omdurman—a few years ago, when stationed in Dublin, displayed a conspicuous courage and humanity in saving a man from drowning. He was walking down the quays, when a cry was raised that a man had falen into the Liffey. Captain Kenna immediately leaped over the quay wall, plunged into the river when a strong current was running, and rescued the drowning man at the imminent risk of his own life.

A HELPMEET INDEED—Apropos of the story of Mrs. Creighton, wife of Bishop Creighton, offering to take her husband's place at a confirmation, it is recalled that a few years ago, in a certain parish in Herts, the aged and infirm vicar one Sunday began the Communion Service. He had just consecrated the elements, when his wife, in her bonnet and shawl, appeared within the altar rails. "Sit down, my dear; your rheumatism is very bad to-day. I'll finish the service." And then and there she administered the bread and wine to the astonished and kneeling communicants, and finished up with the proper prayers and the blessing.

A CURIOUS JEWISH CUSTOM.—A curious Jewish custom was mentioned in a case heard at the Westminster County Court when a Russian Jew sought to obtain payment for some coats he alleged he had made. The defendant asked if it was not a fact that soon after he took the coats away the plaintiff came back and said, "My child has died, and I am prohibited from working for eight days." The plaintiff admitted that that was so, and that the coats were completed by another man. His Honor gave judgment for 5s., which he thought was the value of the work actually completed.

NO FOLLOWERS ALLOWED.—The Rev. Alexander Young, a parish minister in Aberdeenshire, appeared before the sheriff at Aberdeen recently, and pleaded guilty to a charge of recklessly discharging firearms. A fortnight ago a young man visited the manse for the purpose of seeing his sweetheart, and is stated to have created a disturbance, whereupon Mr. Young got his gun and shot the man in the leg, with the result that the latter was confined to hospital for ten days. Defendant was fined £4, or in default fifteen days' imprisonment.

KISSING THE BOOK.—At the Newcastle County Court recently Judge Greenwell, upon a witness examining the Testament before being sworn, advised him not to kiss the book, but to be sworn in the Scotch fashion of holding up the right hand and repeating a form of oath. His Honor drew the attention of those in court to the case of a witness in a Shields court who was suffering from cancer at the time of kissing the book. This, said His Honor, ought to be a warning to everybody against the ordinary English form of taking the oath, especially as everybody was entitled to be sworn in the Scotch fashion.

WOULD NOT GIVE UP TOBACCO.—An incident occurred at the last meeting of the Christchurch Guardians, when a Bournemouth street flower-seller applied for out relief on behalf of her mother, an old lady of nearly seventy years of age, who was getting too shaky to continue her precarious calling. When asked why the aged lady would not come into the house, the applicant replied that her mother would not give up her "baccy." Further enquiry elicited the interesting statement that she had been addicted to the use of the weed for over forty years.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—At Paddington, London, recently, the revising barrister delivered an important judgment upon the objection raised by the Liberals to sixty-seven Anglican "Sisters" belonging to the Kilburn Sisterhood being retained on the municipal and parochial electors' list. The barrister upheld the objections, pointing out the vows of obedience and poverty which the ladies took on entering the institution were entirely inconsistent with any possibility of their occupying as owners or tenants. Their names much, therefore, be struck off.

THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE. —The Marquis of Tweeddale has been made a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in place of the late Earl of Mansfield, who at the time of his death was the oldest holder of the order. Barring royalties, the other Knights are, of course, all Scotchmen. The foundation of the order is very ancient; but it was revived by James II. in 1687, and again by Anne in 1703. The badge is a collar composed of sixteen gold thistles interlaced with golden sprigs of rue, and a small golden image of St. Andrew in a gold badge attached to the collar. The motto is: "Nemo me," etc. The "rue" is said to be a pun—Thistles Andrew (rue).

THREE MEN TO ONE TOOTH.—A peculiar dental case occurred in the Westminster (London) County Court recently. Mr. Richardson, an American dentist, sued a Mr. Freeman for £13, balance on account for stopping five teeth of Miss Freeman. Plaintiff said payment was arranged at the rate of one guinea for each half-hour, and the operation took twenty-eight half-hours. Fourteen half-hours had been spent over one tooth. He had three men working together on the tooth, and for such an operation he never charged less than twenty guineas. His Honor said he had heard of two men to one spade, but never three men to one tooth. The defendant having already paid £15, he gave judgment in his favor with costs.

THEY KEPT THEIR WORD.—A story which tends to show Major Wyndham's popularity with the 21st Lancers, is now being told. Before going into action at Omdurman all the subs wrote and signed a letter to Mrs. Wyndham saying that they did not intend to come back without her husband, and meant to look after him. How well they kept their word is now matter of history, for when Major Wyndham's horse was shot under him, and he himself was wounded, the signatories of the letter and some of his men stood round in a ring and prevented his being trampled upon, as so many other brave soldiers had been. This gave him time to mount the horse of another who was killed, and so he lived to fight through that desperate charge.

LIFE'S DOWNWARD GRADE.—The vicissitudes of life were illustrated at an inquest held recently in the London Hospital, on the body of a dock laborer, Lucien Francois Seret, aged fifty-seven. The widow deposed that the deceased was at one time a captain on a Cunard liner, but, having been shipwrecked several times, and met other misfortunes, he became a dock laborer five years ago. A reporter asked one of the dock officials who was present whether it was unusual for a ship's captain to descend to dock laboring, and the official replied, "Oh, no, we have many former captains working as laborers in the dock. We have also doctors, clergymen and lawyers acting as laborers. They all fall back upon us when they come down in the world."

THE QUEEN'S NEW YACHT.—It is now definitely decided that the Queen's new Royal yacht which is now building at Pembroke shall be launched before the middle of next May. The ceremony of christening the vessel will be performed by a member of the royal family, and in the event of nothing happening to interfere it is intimated that the Prince of Wales will be present. All the cabin fittings, upholstery and decorations are to be completed at Pembroke by the dockyard and contractors' workmen. Directly she is launched she will be docked for sheathing, when her engines will be hoisted in, and every incidental with regard to the vessel's hull be thoroughly carried out.

PENSION LIST INCIDENT.—A curious incident in connection with the pension list is disclosed in the finance accounts for the past year. The late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., was in receipt of the pension of £1,000 a year, granted for two lives by Parliament, in consideration of the distinguished services of his father, General Havelock, in the suppression of the Mutiny. Before leaving on his self-imposed and fatal mission to India last autumn Sir Henry had, it appears, been paid a full year's pension for the financial year ending March 31, 1898. His tragic death occurred on December 30, 1897, when, of course, his annuity ceased to be payable, and it is notified, therefore, that the amount over-issued from the Exchequer will be repaid—presumably by Sir Henry's executors.

NO WONDER HE WAS FINED.—At Southwark Police Court recently, the head of a trading firm at Bermondsey, upon whose premises a quantity of livers were recently seized, was summoned at the instance of the Vestry. The prosecution alleged that the livers had been decomposed for weeks, that some were diseased, and that they yielded slime and an offensive odor. The defendant's counsel stated that the livers were those of Irish pigs, that they had been exported to Germany to be made into sausages, and that, the supply being in excess of the German demand, they had been sent to England. The magistrate said the offence of making meat extract from such "absolute filth" required the severest possible punishment. He imposed the maximum penalty of £50, with £50 costs.

ONCE A NOTABLE FIGURE.— William Fraser, whose death took place at Ipswich the other day, was a notable figure in the moving times at the beginning of the reign. With Cobden and Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, he was one of the famous British and American deputation to European cities on the subject of universal peace. He was the eastern counties organizer of the Corn Law Repeal Committee, and it was from his house that most of the work in Norfolk and Suffolk, during that stirring period, was directed. He was a zealous worker among the Chartists, to the no slight indignation of his own class. Of late years he had lived in quiet retirement, and has now passed away at the ripe age of eighty-four.

THE SIRDAR'S TITLE.—The selection by Sir Herbert Kitchener of the title of Lord Khartoum is quite in accordance with precedent. It was believed that his title would be Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, following the analogy of Lord Wolseley of Cairo, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Lord Roberts of Kandahar. Titles have, however, been taken from the places of signal victories very frequently. Thus Jervis became Lord St. Vincent; Duncan, Lord Camperdown; and it is not, perhaps, generally known that Captain Josiah Nisbet, R.N., Lord Nelson's stepson, who saved his life, was offered the Earldom of Trafalgar. Considerable latitude has always been permitted to persons elevated to the peerage in the selection of titles. In some instances, however, the titles sought for have been refused. Within the present generation it was intimated to a gentleman who sought when raised to the peerage the title of Lord Oxford that he must make another selection.

MURDERERS AND POISON.—In the course of an address at the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Society, Sir J. Crichton Browne referred to the use of poison by murderers and suicides, and said that, notwithstanding the discovery of new poison, which, when taken into the body, could defy detection, even under a most minute post-mortem examination, homicides still clung to the old-fashioned and clumsy methods of human destruction. Even medical men, when they developed murderous instincts, did not make use of the new and powerful organic poisons, but contented themselves with employing inorganic drugs, which were easy of detection, and were scheduled in the pharmacopoeia. A connoisseur of poisons could, by keeping his own microbes, slaughter hundreds of innocent people without the slightest fear of his crime coming to light. For a long time to come he thought murderers would continue to stake their necks on such old methods as arsenic and strychnine poisoning, and that was a remarkable lucky thing for society.

THE RAILWAY SERVANTS.—The Railway Servants' Congress, sitting at Leeds, recently, altered its rules, so that a ballot of the men should be taken before the executive committee could order a cessation of work or the issuing of notices. The congress discussed the continued prevalence of excessive hours of labor, and called upon branches to bring such cases before the notice of the Board of Trade. It was resolved that, experience having demonstrated the futility of endeavoring to obtain reasonable hours by voluntary effort, the executive committee should use every means in its power to effect the passing of an eight-hours bill for railway men. A resolution was also passed protesting against railway and dock companies making it a condition of employing men that the latter should subscribe to sick and superannuation pension funds. Another resolution called for the appointment of a select committee of Parliament to investigate alleged cases of victimizing of unionists by railway officials. The congress also reaffirmed a resolution of the London meeting that the time has now arrived when the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants should be directly represented in Parliament by the general secretary, who should be independent of either political party.

A BRAVE SCOTTISH SOLDIER.—Corporal James MacLaren, who died recently at Stirling, enlisted in the 42nd Royal Highlanders in 1853. He embarked with his regiment for the Crimea and took part in the battles of Alma, Kertch, Balaclava, siege and fall of Sebastopol—medal with three clasps and Turkish medal. He served with the colors in India during the mutiny, and was present at the engagements at Cawnpore, Bareilly, siege and capture of Lucknow, and other places—medal with clasp. The deceased was one of a party, under Captain Lawson, who were attacked by a rebel force at Maylah Ghaut on Jan. 15, 1859. Soon after the engagement began Captain Lawson was mortally wounded, the other officers and non-commissioned officers were wounded, and MacLaren and other soldiers directed their comrades, whereby 2,000 of the enemy were held in check for fourteen hours. Sir Hugh Rose, the commander-in-chief, called the men to the front of the battalion and thanked them. After the campaign was over Corporal MacLaren volunteered to serve with the 43rd Regiment in the New Zealand war against the Maories and had some bush fighting—medal with clasp. The war over, he rejoined his old corps, the 42nd, and sailed for the Gold Coast, in 1873, and was present at the battles of Egginassie, Amoafoul, and capture of Coomassie—medal with clasp. Deceased was never once wounded. He received the medal for long service, and was pensioned after twenty-one years' service.

WHEN BABY HAD SCALD HEAD—WHEN MOTHER HAD SALT RHEUM—WHEN FATHER HAD PILES,

Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in any and every kind of skin disease—eczema, tetter, skin eruptions, blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerating piles, scalds, burns, old sores, etc., etc.—and it's 35 cents a box.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

"She has a wonderfully forgiving nature," said one young woman. "I offended her unintentionally, and when I spoke to her about it she said she was perfectly willing to overlook the past." "Yes," replied the other fair one. "That is a specialty of hers." "What?" "Overlooking the past. She says that she is only 28 years of age."

Doctor: "Your husband, madame, is suffering from nervous prostration." Madame: "Yes, sir." Doctor: "And he needs something to quiet him. What is his business?" Madame: "He is a policeman, sir." Doctor: "Well, slip a shilling into his hand, when he isn't looking, every two hours during the night, and I'll call again in the mornin. Good day."

From $4 to $10,000 Every Month.

We distribute 3434 prizes, ranging in value as above, at each of our monthly drawings. If you want more definite information drop us a post-card and we will send you our prospectus and plan of drawing.

The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited, 238 and 240 St. James St., Montreal.

Tickets, 25c, 50c and $1. 11 one dollar tickets for $10.

Next Drawing: MONDAY, October 31st, 1898.

If you want pure, excellent tea, delicious flavor, try the

Walla Galla TEA IN LEAD PACKETS

40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

Red Cross (REGISTERED) on every package. Demonstration and Free Sample given away all next week at WARK BROS.', cor. Main and Sherbrooke Streets.

Can cure your Dyspepsia—restore your stomach to a normal state, so that it will do its work, digesting food, without you knowing it.

Then the ills associated with Dyspepsia—Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath—Laxa-Liver Pills relieves and cures them all.

Just take a Laxa-Liver Pill before retiring, 'twill work while you sleep, without a gripe or pain, and make you feel better in the morning.

Price 25c. a bottle, or 5 for $1.00, all druggists.

Fortune Favors the Mighty

and a first-class heating apparatus will produce better results and accomplish more in the coldest weather than an old-fashioned one.

SAFFORD Patent..... Radiators

Will do the Best Work.

THEY CANNOT LEAK

No Bolts, No Packing,

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Summer Temperature all Winter.

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THE DOMINION RADIATOR MFG. CO., LIMITED,

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The Largest Radiator Manufacturers Under the British Flag.

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ROKCO

WHAT IS ROKCO?

ROKCO Is a purely cereal preparation made from Canadian grown grain blended and roasted under our new roasting process.

ABSOLUTELY PURE, WHOLESOME AND NOURINHING.

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ROKCO nourishes your system, makes you feel strong, makes bone and muscle. If you are of a nervous disposition, troubled with headaches, weak stomach, loss of appetite, etc., caused by the use of tea and coffee, then use ROKCO, which will relieve you of all such ailments. Price, 2 lbs. for 25c. All grocers.

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Sole Selling Agents. - MONTREAL.

CORSETS.

Corsets are made to order, any style, very best materials, real whalebone, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also the largest assortment of imported corsets, such as P.D., R. and G., Ferris, etc., etc., in all lengths and qualities. Prices low. No extra charge for fitting.

C. J. GRENIER, 1613 St. Catherine, near St. Hubert. 2318 St. Catherine, near Mansfield.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY CO.

The half-yearly interest due on the 1st December next, on the five per cent. debenture stock of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., 6 Princess Street, London, England, on and after that date to holders on the register on the 2nd proximo.

Interest for the same period on the common stock of the Company, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co., London, England, at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 2nd prox.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The debenture stock transfer books will close in London and Montreal on the 2nd November, and the common stock transfer books will close in Montreal on the same day. The books at both places will be re-opened on 2nd December.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 19th October, 1898.

FOR SALE.

3 Manning Boilers, 175 Horse Power each.

1 Laurie Engine, 110 Horse Power.

2 Westinghouse Church Engines, Damaged by Fire.

May be seen at the Cote St. Paul Station, Cote St. Paul road. Apply to

THE LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND COMPANY, Limited.

88 Victoria Square.

Gilt Edge Real Estate.

ATTRACTIVE TENEMENT PROPERTIES, on HUTCHISON ST., CHURCH ST., and ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST.

For Positive Sale by Auction.

The subscriber has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, to close joint account, the only reason for doing so, being that the present business engagements of one of the owners necessitates his absence from the city during the greater part of the year,

WEDNESDAY, 2nd NOV., at 11 a.m.

At his salesrooms, 1828 Notre Dame Street, the following properties:

8 STONE FRONT TENEMENTS, Nos. 33 to 47 Hutchison St.

Exceptionally well built property, and finished throughout with all modern improvements, yielding a revenue of $1,800 per annum. Lot 88x89; lane in rear.

4 STONE FRONT TENEMENTS, Nos. 41 to 47 Church St.

This property also yields a splendid revenue, and is finished with all modern improvements. Lot 50x83, with wide lane in rear.

2 SOLID BRICK TENEMENTS. 295a, 295b St. Charles Borromee St., Situated Close to Sherbrooke St. Lot 26x79 feet.

The keen investor will readily see the importance of this sale. The offering includes a class of property which is without doubt amongst the choicest in the real estate market to-day. Each property is always quickly rented to a superior class of tenants, and is in such a perfect state of repair that no outlay will be required for that purpose by the purchasers.

Perfect titles.

Easy terms of payment.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

Never satisfied—Squire Popjoy (to Farmer Scroggs): "Well, Mr. Scroggs, you can't complain of the harvest weather this year." Farmer Scroggs: "No, squire, the harvest were all right, but, dang it all! the zun has dried up my pond, and the dooks be all a-perishing for want of water."

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on

Wednesday, the Second Day of November Next, at Ten O'clock in the Forenoon,

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,

Montreal, 14th October, 1898.

B. D. McCONNELL, Memb. Can. Soc. C. E., D. and P. L. S. J. A. MARION, A. Memb. Can. Soc. C. E., Memb. Amer. W.W. Assoc.

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LOST.

LOST—On the sidewalk, Notre Dame st., in front of Carsley's store, a pocketbook, containing over $20. Reward to any one who will bring it back to 452 Sanguinet st., above St. Louis sq. 254

LOST—Woven silver bracelet, via Sherbrooke, Union ave., and St. Catherine st. Reward at 747a Sherbrooke. 255

LOST—Sum of money, between Royal Victoria Hospital and Macgregor st., way of Pine ave., McTavish, Metcalfe, St. Catherine, Drummond, Sherbrooke and Simpson sts. Reward at 7 Macgregor st. 255

LOST—In or near Windsor Hotel, on 17th instant, envelope, containing legal documents, of which one is a "certificate of title." Marler & Cameron, 157 St. James st. 254

LOST—Tuesday, the 18th instant, a large black collie dog, with white on breast and tail. Please return to 1963 Notre Dame st. Any one detaining him after this date will be prosecuted. 254

LOST—Near 1013 Dorchester st., or entrance to Stanley Mansion, leather purse, containing $5 bill, loose change, car tickets, etc. Reward No. 2 Stanley Mansion. 252

LOST—On Friday evening, on St. Catherine or Victoria st., a gold ring, with black stone, and initials inside. Finder will please return to T. W. Dodds, 480 St. Paul st. 252

LOST—Collie dog, answering to name of Bruce; had a narrow leather strap round his neck. Finder kindly return to 1134 Dorchester st. and receive reward. 252

FOUND.

FOUND — On October 26th, young hound, bitch. Can be had by proving property, at 155 Vitre st. If not claimed in three days will be sold. 253*

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE — Stock of merchandise, from 4 to 7 thousand, for spot cash, in live town; stock and price must be right. W. W. Barton, Smith's Falls, Ont. 253

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—A large Mount St. Bernard dog. Will be sold cheap. Apply at 284 William st. 255*

FOR SALE—My entire stock of White and Silver Wyandotts, including prize winners. Dollar each. Cockerels and pullets same price. W. Ulley, Victoria sq., Montreal. 260*

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 — 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. 261*

FOR SALE—Cheap, saw table, 2 saws, wood chopper, shafting, bearings, pulleys, beltings, wood cart, all nearly new, only being used four days. Apply to James Duggan, 59 Sous La Cap st., Quebec. 252

R. A. MAINWARING'S LIST.

FOR SALE—Choice residence for a doctor or a dentist, on one of the best streets and localities in the City of Montreal. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Choice lot on Drummond Street, 50x150 feet. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Three choice lots on Western Avenue, Westmount, 24x110 feet each. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Vacant lot, corner Greene and Sherbrooke, Westmount, 94x132 feet. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Corner lot, on St. Catherine Street, north side, with large frontage. Will be sold on easy terms. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Property in Cote St. Paul, containing 90 arpents, known as the Jackson Farm. Can be subdivided and sold at an immense profit. Within five minutes from the street cars. This is a snap. Must be sold to close an estate. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 arpents, good house, barn and stables, in the Parish of Pointe Claire, within a mile of railway stations. Price, $5,500. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st. 256*

WANTS. WANTS.

Advertise Your Wants in the Herald.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED — Young man as bookkeeper for manufacturing concern in country. Apply in handwriting, stating references and salary expected, P.O. Box 504. 256

WANTED—In a shirt and collar factory, a young woman, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures, to assist forewoman; one accustomed to the work preferred. A. H. Sims & Co., 54 Latour st. 255

WANTED—Plain cook or general servant. 88 Shuter st. 255

WANTED—At once, experienced cook; none other need apply. Mrs. S. O. Shorey, 84 Redpath st. 256

WANTED — Good general servant, private family. 43 Victoria st. 255

WANTED — Good general servant, another servant kept; no washing. Apply 252 Metcalfe ave. 255

WANTED — Immediatey, an experienced tablemaid, with city references. Apply 1143 Dorchester st. 255

WANTED — Commercial traveller, speaking English and French, to travel with team. Apply to the Harvey Medicine Co., 424 St. Paul st., Montreal. 255

WANTED—An errand boy. Wages $2. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence. 255

WANTED—Willing young girl as general servant; must have references. 2486 St. Catherine st. 255

WANTED—A general servant, light housework; no washing. Apply at 129 Hutchison st. 255

WANTED—Good carpenters. Apply to J. W. Bishop & Co., 84 Canada Life Building. 255

WANTED—Two good milliners. Call immediately, at Mrs. Swail's Millinery Store, 228 St. Lawrence st., near Monument National. 255

WANTED—Smart English youth, one speaking French preferred. 136 McGill st. 255

WANTED—Feeders for litho. and type presses, also message boys. Apply The Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., 457 St. Paul st., city. 255

WANTED — Office boy. Room 17, Temple Building. 255

WANTED—A first-class millinery traveller, with experience and acquaintance in the trade in Montreal and townships; only first-class man need apply. Chas. Reid Co., Toronto. 255

WANTED — An intelligent young lady as canvasser; good salary. Apply 456 St. Paul st., between 11 and 1 o'clock. 255

WANTED—Immediately, a good general servant, at 1786 Notre Dame st. 255

WANTED—Experienced general servant; no washing or ironing; references required. 34 St. Mark st. 255

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework; good home for the right girl; references required. 23 Victoria st. 255

WANTED—A young girl, about 17, for general housework. 179 Selby st. 255

WANTED—General servant, about November 1st. Apply 107 St. Famille st. References required.

WANTED—Capable nurse, Protestant; good home for trustworthy person. Address Mrs. Thos. Fraser, Prince Albert ave., Westmount, 1st house above Sherbrooke. 255

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply at 70 Park ave. 255

WANTED—Upper housemaid, who will also wash and iron (family of two, four servants). Apply immediately, 334 Peel st. 254

WANTED—General servant; no washing or cooking; with references; sleep home. 1715 Ontario st. 254

WANTED—Experienced saleswoman, speaking both languages, for boots and shoes department. Apply to Hamilton's. 254

WANTED — Strong girl for scrubbing; no Sunday work; sleep at home. Apply 1750 Notre Dame st. 254

WANTED—A young girl to mind a baby and do light housework. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. 120 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. 254

WANTED—Good general servant, at 5 Thistle Terrace, near Turkish Bath Hotel. 254

WANTED — Chambermaids. Apply Stanley Hotel, 22 Osborne. 254

WANTED—At once, housemaid waitress. Apply 105 Stanley st. 254

WANTED—Good coat and vest makers to go to Belleville; permanent work and good wages. Apply to Finley, Smith & Co., 29 Victoria sq., Montreal. 254

WANTED—A smart girl to assist in kitchen, and one who understands plain cooking. Apply, with references, 161 Mansfield st 254

WANTED—A1 young men, tailors, at James Bannon's, 334 St. Antoine. 254

WANTED—General servant, must be good plain cook; also nurse for two children; references required. Apply 197 Mance st. 254

WANTED—A cook; must have references. Bishop st. 254

WANTED—Respectable young girl as mother's help or general servant; washing given out; small family; living in country; all city conveniences; good comfortable home; will be well treated. Address Advertiser, P.O. Box 63, Montreal. 254

WANTED—General servant for small family; references. 21 Laval ave. 254

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL 'HERBAROOT, which is a sure cure for Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases arising from impure blood. Large sample sent free to prove its curative powers. Write to-day. HERBAROOT MEDICAL CO., Montreal. 257*

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

PERSONAL—G. Savolino, ladies' tailor, has now opened at 26 McGill College avenue; two years as cutter and fitter with J. J. Milloy. First-class work guaranteed at moderate prices.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED — For two gentlemen, in vicinity of Atwater ave. Address, stating price, Box G 2, Herald Office. 255*

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts Ingrowing Nails. Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences

BUSINESS CHANCES

A CIGAR STORE, IN THE CENTRAL PART of the city, with a complete stock of cigars and tobacco, to be sold at cost price, at 2138 St. Catherine st. 255*

WANTED—If you understand the retail grocery business and have a moderate amount of capital, a sure chance is waiting a reliable man. Address P.O. Box 264. 255

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE —Terms easy. Address R. N. Christopher, Lake View House, Port Hope, Ont. tf*

FOR SALE OR TO LET

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

FOR SALE—Farm, in Cote St. Paul, known as the Jackson Farm. Contains 90 arpents. Can be sub-divided advantageously into building lots. Only 4 minutes' walk from Notre Dame st. cars. Will sell low and on easy terms. R. A. Mainwaring, 147 St. James st. 253*

TO LET—Only two of those very handsome residential flats, Nos. 253 and 265 Elgin ave., Westmount, overlooking Westmount Park; flats contain 7 rooms, finished in hardwood; No. 2 Daisy furnace, enamelled baths; doors open; can be seen day or evening; lighted with electric light from 7 to 10 p.m. every evening. Elgin Avenue is the first street past Metcalfe Avenue and runs from St. Catherine to Western. Particulars at No. 245 Elgin Avenue or from J. Stevenson Brown & Co., 1764 Notre Dame st. *

TO LET—Lower tenement, 32 Guilbault st., six rooms, with furnace; also a cottage, 15 Essex avenue, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to Miller & Bremner, 2325 St. Catherine street, or 35 Bleury street. eod

FOR SALE — Sportsman's outfit, consisting of 1 sportsman's cabinet, 1 Winchester rifle, 1 Marlin rifle, and 3 shot guns, all in good condition. 1680 Notre Dame. 232

TO LET—Houses to rent for winter at small rentals. No. 528½ and 530½ Sherbrooke st. Apply to R. A. Baldwin Hart, 33 St. Nicholas st. 241

TO LET—Furnished house, Dorchester west, easily heated, 12 rooms, complete in every detail, piano, range, gas stove; all in A1 order. Address F 22 Herald. 250*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By young lady, position as lady's companion or governess; has no objection to travelling. Address 179 St. Hypolite st. 255*

WANTED—By a respectable woman, washing or ironing by the day. Apply 41 Alexander st. 254*

WANTED—By first-class dressmaker, work in ladies' families immediately; city references. Apply G 14, Herald. 256*

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and typewriter; has good knowledge of French and is experienced in office work; willing to accept a moderate salary to commence with. Address 220 St. Hypolite st. 255*

WANTED—By a young lady, position as lady's companion or governess; has no objection to travelling. Address 179a St. Hypolite st. 255*

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work of any kind by the day or week. Address 23½ Vallee st. 255

WANTED—Position as plain cook or general servant. Apply No. 5 Anderson st. 255

WANTED—By a young lady, who is employed during the day, light employment for three evenings in the week. Apply G 3, Herald. 256*

WANTED—By a young German lady, work by day or week. Apply 69 Delisle, flat 3, left. 255

WANTED—By young girl, situation as housemaid. Apply to 26 St. Hypolite st. 255

WANTED—Situation as housemaid, able to sew or do general housework. Apply 38 Soulanges st., Point St. Charles. 255

WANTED—A situation as a good plain cook. Apply 95 Bleury st. 255

WANTED—By a very ... able middle-age ... liquors. housekeeper to two or three gentlemen; highest references. Apply 2657 St. Catherine st. 255

WANTED—Any kind of plain sewing in private families or at home, by an experienced person; charges very moderate. Address Mrs. Greening, 65 Inspector st., city. 255*

WANTED—Sewing by the day for a few good families, by first-class dressmaker; city references. Address F 26, Herald. 253*

WANTED—Pantry or kitchen work, or washing and house and office cleaning, by the day. Address or call L. Jones, 40½ Aylmer st., door on left upstairs. 254*

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work of any kind by the day or week, such as cleaning offices or stores, or washing. Address 23½ Valle st. 254*

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation in office of printing establishment, by general utility man; good canvasser and hard worker. R. Barton, 907 City Hall ave. 255*

WANTED—By respectable man, situation as kitchen porter, second cook, or scullery-man; understands all branches. Good references. Address R. G., 113 St. Antoine st. 253*

WANTED—Youn man, 23 years of age, good double entry bookkeeper and German and French correspondent, would like to hear from a good house. Salary no object. Apply N. Sanft, 16 Guilbault st. 255*

WANTED—By a sober, steady man, situation as storeman, night watchman, or any other place of trust. Best of references. Address 1269 Notre Dame. *

WANTED—Respectable old country man desires employment attending furnaces and snow shovelling; can give good references. Apply L 30, Herald Office, or to 12a Hermine st. 253*

WANTED—Man and wife, just from England, want situation in any capacity; man used to horses, wife do housework. Address Alfred Clark, St. Andrew's Home, 46 Belmont Park, Montreal. 253*

WANTED—By young man, situation as stock clerk in a clothing house, three years' experience and reference. Isidore Spielberger, 27 St. George st. 252

WANTED—Position as accountant; with long practical experience; capable of discharging satisfactorily any work of this nature entrusted to me. Formerly principal of Sackville, N. B., Business College. Address A. W. Young, 25 Resther avenue, Montreal dtf

EDUCATIONAL

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

MESCALL'S SHORT CUT IN FIGURES and expert calculation. Invaluable to all who wish proficiency in figures. Post free, $1.00. John Lovell & Son, Publishers, Montreal. 257*

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage Life Insurance. agents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

Marriage Licenses Issued

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner,

107 St. James Street

And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

OUR ELEPHANT HUNT.

(By Augusta Prescott.)

We had reached Quilimane, South Africa—father, mother, 15-year-old brother George and I—on the long trip we were taking around the world.

We had landed at Cape Town, and, then, by easy stages, reachaed this settlement.

Our companions were Zamoluga and Gizuzi, two native guides. A third guide, Appo, by name, had started with us, but had been discharged by father for stealing —the natives' worst fault. Appo still followed us, and one night I screamed with affright on seeing his black form rise outside my bedroom window; while I was sure I heard him whisper "Sechrudi!"—the native term for revenge.

One evening father said: "To-morrow I am going with the natives upon an elephant hunt; and I hope to return by nightfall with a pair of tusks to show for my day's sport. The drought has driven the big fellows down for water; and, by to-morrow, they will be within a day's hunt. We can start early and return by dusk."

"George, I am going to leave your mother and little sister in your care. We shall all be obliged to proceed on foot in the hunt, on account of the tsetze fly, which is very abundant in this region and fatal to horses. I shall ride in a howdah part of the way, but the others must run afoot. You must remain at the settlement, and, in the afternoon, you and sister may ride to the end of the bridal trail upon your ponies."

It was with sinking hearts that we saw father ride away next morning. His howdah, borne by four swift-footed natives, never looked as attractive to us; while the score of spearsmen and beaters that surrounded it, told of a day's sport.

We were turning sadly away from the sight of the receding caravan, when we heard a slight hissing sound—the usual way the natives have of attracting attention.

It was Appo! Flat upon his stomach he lay, with his head sticking up out of the brush at the side of the house.

He beckoned to us with a long, bony finger.

"Would the little Sahib and his sister like to go hunting the elephant?" he whispered.

"Oh, Appo!" I exclaimed, forgetting my distrust of him, "will you take us?"

We did a great deal of whispering that morning; and I am sure if mother had heard what we were planning she would have worked less tranquilly upon her bit of needlework.

After a hurried luncheon, we mounted our ponies, and, telling mother we would soon be home, we started down the bridal path. George spoke first.

"Appo told me," said he, "that we could easily overtake father by cutting across the country along the left-hand trail, which leads into the woods."

By this time, we had galloped to the end of the path; and George, standing upon his pony, took a long look to the left, down the trail.

"See! See!" he exclaimed, pointing to a small, dark object toward the horizon. "There they are! I can see them moving. We can overtake them."

"Will father be angry?" I asked.

Certainly not! His only objection was on account of the tsetze fly. But, by taking this inland cross-trail, Appo says, we shall avoid them."

So, as we were, we had no idea of the danger one can see in tropical latitudes.

Next minute—banishing our last misgivings—we had turned our ponies to the left, and were galloping down the trail.

"Mother will hardly have time to miss us," said George, "before we are home."

"Helping father carry the tusks," I suggested.

Soon the trail became very narrow. And—what we did not like at all—there were great thorn bushes growing on each side of it, so that we could with difficulty avoid them; and even the ponies stepped carefully.

My pony soon grew so uneasy that I had to dismount him to pat him on the nose and gather long grasses for him; while George had all he could do to soothe his own beast.

Once George said: "Do you think, Wessie, that we could have mistaken the trail? No! Appo said it was the one at the left."

Before I could answer my pony gave a snort and jumped into the air, while George shouted: "Look out, Wessie! It is the tsetze flies. The tsetze flies! They are coming in a swarm. Hurry! Ride for your life!"

He spoke none too soon, for the swarm settled down around us and all our spurring and fighting with whip and lines could not keep them off.

"It is surely the tsetze," I panted, as we flew into the open space, which for us meant temporary safety.

"Yes," said George, pale to the lips, "and Zamoluga said that though no bigger than a horse fly, their bite would kill the strongest desert pony. But come! We cannot stay here. The tsetzes will soon overtake us."

The terrible buzzing began again, and and in another minute, we were spurring onward.

"Father cannot be far off," said George, reassuringly. "The caravan looked only ten miles away."

Through the long stretch of woods we flew, as if on wings. Suddenly I saw George pause—and stop. "The trail!" he cried. "We have lost the trail! Look! we are in a hopo!"

Sure enough, we were in a great triangle, around which there lay a deep ditch into which the natives had, at some time past, driven all the wild animals to be killed. Anyhow, it was, we knew, the home of wild beasts.

"What shall we do?" I cried. "Why did we trust Appo?"

"Look out!" shouted George. "There is a big tsetze!"

But his warning came too late. The deadly thing alighted upon my pony's nose. The terrified little animal sprang into the air, before I knew it, I was tossed into the brush; ten feet away from me lay George, while our ponies rolled upon the ground in agony.

"Are you hurt, Wessie?" shouted George, on his feet in a minute, and running to my assistance. "Oh, little sister!"

"Oh, George! George!" I could say no more with pain, for, pinning me down securely and holding me fast, were great thorns.

We were plucky children. But, after an hour's work, we had to give up. The thorns were at least two inches long; and each movement of the bushes tore my flesh at least so cruelly that I begged George to stop.

"Wessie," said George, solemnly, after we had stared at each other a few minutes; I, from my fortress of thorns, and George outside, "Would you be afraid to stay here alone. Kafire can still travel. And I will go back, and look for father; or get somebody from thesettlement."

As George rode away, he looked back at me again and again; and once he rode back to put into my hands his little sling-shot—one which Zamoluga had fashioned for us to bring down wild birds, and with which we very adept. "You may want it," he said, but neither spoke the awful thought that was in both our minds.

* * * * * * *

How long I lay in the thorn brush I never knew. I saw my faithful little horse kick out his death struggle; heard the distant roarings of the wild beasts; tore off a few of the thorns, so that I might lay my head down—and then, did I fall asleep?

When I awoke I saw two awful eyes peering at me like balls of fire. Quite plainly could I make out the forms of a huge lioness and her cubs walking toward me; and stopping to sniff ahead.

The dead horse attracted their attention; and for several minutes I lay trembling and wondering. I could hear them tearing the pony's hide.

Instinctively, poor little child as I was, I prepared to defend myself. I gathered little stones as far as I could reach for them; and, then, lucky thought! I broke off some of the biggest thorns and, loading my slingshot with them, prepared to fight. If I could wound a cub I knew the lioness would turn from me to her baby.

Suddenly those eyes were turned upon me again; and I could see the lioness holding her head high and sniffing the air. I waited no longer. Taking aim I let fly one of the thorns, backed by a big stone. A howl of pain greeted it. And again I let fly, this time into the eye of the lioness herself, while her yelping cubs rolled over at her side. As fast as I could break thorns and reload I sent the sharp things straight at them. And such a din! The forest for miles around rang with their yelps.

* * * *

From a day's triumphant elephant spearing came father. By the side of the howdah walked six men carrying the sawed-up tusks; while in the rear were six more bearing upon a litter the great heart of the elephant—a native delicacy, always carefully brought home from the chase. Looking out of the howdah window father saw a speck across the desert stretch.

"Zamoluga," he asked, "what is that?"

And the guide, looking, replied: It is—why it is—the sahib's boy—and the pony is wounded—see he falls—and the boy lies still."

Then than the swiftest steed ran the fleet-footed men to George's rescue—for it was indeed George!

"Wessie! Find Wessie!" was all he could gasp.

The stars were shining brightly over the hills of the beautiful gold country when the men, with knives and spears, cut me from the thorn bush, scratched, but otherwise safe.

The blinded lioness and her wounded cubs, wandering along the trail, told the story of my awful work.

"The thorns saved the little missie," Zamoluga said.

But mother, frantically waiting for us at the station, breathed a prayer of thanks to God.

BUZ AND BUTTON.

Buzz was so named because when he was a very small puppy he sometimes used to make a queer little sound like a bumble bee, and Button got his name because he had a round, black spot like a collar button on his throat. Except for this spot, both of the little woolly dogs who laved and played together in a big green yard were snow white.

They were very lucky little dogs. When they were taken away from their mamma, as they were one day, they had come to live in this beautiful green yard, in which there was a beautiful big house and a still more beautiful lady, who petted them and often took them to drive in her carriage. They had a bath almost every day, too, which they did not like so well, but as it kept them white and silky they did not make as much fuss about it as some children do.

What they liked best was playing on the big green lawn, chasing each other around and around and rolling over and over down the little terrace next to the fence. Often their mistress would sit out on a pretty rustic seat and watch them, and sometimes, when they pretended to be fighting, they growled and made such a noise that she lectured them on their manners. Then for a while they were very proper and dignified little dogs.

Buzz and Button had been warned a great many times not to play down by the fence. I am not sure that they had not once been punished for this very thing, and I know they had been scolded for it repeatedly. The fence was very low, and their mistress told them that it would be quite easy for some wicked person to reach over and kidnap one of them, and perhaps both. They knew this as well as she did when they thought about it, but they forgot it so often, and then the terrace was such a nice place to roll down, one over the other, growling and barking, to the very bottom, which was against the fence.

But Buzz and Button disobeyed, or forgot, once too often, for one day, when their mistress was dressing to take them out for a nice drive, and they were romping and tumbling down the terrace, all at once Buzz felt himself seized roughly from above, and Button felt a quick grab that just missed his tail as he scampered up the slope with his ears laid back and his eyes standing out with fear. When he had reached the safe place, and turned about to look, poor Buzz was nowhere to be seen.

Then Button looked everywhere, and called and whimpered, but Buzz did not come. Presently his mistress came out, and when she saw him alone she called and looked, too. Then she grew excited, and also began to cry, and ran into the house, calling that Buzz was stolen, and ordering all the servants out to look for him.

It was a terrible day. Button was locked up in the basement just as if he were to blame for it all, and men with blue uniforms and brass buttons came down and looked at him, where he sat huddled in one corner, lonesome and heartbroken. Then everybody went away, and he was all alone, and barked and howled and wept until late in the evening, when his mistress returned, and hugged him and cried over him and gave him some supper.

But Buzz did not come back. The thief whoever he was, kept him well hidden. Day after day passed, and Button's mistress gave up hope and mourned the missing one as dead. As for Button, he grew thin, and moped, and never cared any more for romping on the lawn. His mistress petted him and let him ride in the carriage more than ever, and one day a doctor came and gave him some unpleasant medicine, but all this did not bring back the lost Buzz, and it was only his little brother Buzz that Button wanted.

And so at last he made up his mind that he would go and find him. He thought he knew which way the thief had gone, and he believed if he could only get out of the yard and go and keep going he would find Buzz at last. He watched his chance for several days, and one morning, when the back gate had been left open for a minute, he slipped through unnoticed and ran and ran.

He found himself in a sort of a lane or alley, and he didn't know where he was or where he was going. He only knew that somewhere out in this big, terrible world was poor Buzz, and he was going to find him. Twice he was chased by very dirty children, but they could not catch him. When he stopped at last to pant and consider, he could not have told where he was or how to get home to save his poor little life.

But perhaps instinct was stronger in Button's brain than reason. For presently he found himself going again, and by and by he came to a high board fence with a little open gate, which he bounded through without stopping to think or to reason any whatever. He found himself in a little dirty yard without a spear of grass on it and half full of barrels and cans. In the middle of it all there was a stick driven in the ground, and tied to it by a piece of dirty twine was a poor starved little creature that gave a great tug at the string and a wailing bark as Button entered. Button stopped and gave one look, then a joyous answering bark, for in spite of dirt and starvation he knew that the poor little fellow tied in that wretched yard was his long lost brother, Buzz.

Then such a hugging and kissing and excitement. The thief must have been gone that day, for nobody came out to see what was going on. But when Button started to leave and found that Buzz could not follow he was in great distress. Buzz tugged at the string and whined, and Button sat watching him and really trying to think and reason, this time very hard. Suddenly he ran to the tightened string, and, in spite of its dirt and bad taste, he began biting and chewing at it as if it were a nice bone. He chewed and bit and chewed, while Buzz tugged and tugged, until by and by, with one very hard tug, Buzz tumbled heels over head, for the string was broken right in two and he was free.

They ran a very long way, and at last found themselves in a wide, beautiful road. Some carriages were passing, and all at once they heard a little scream and a carriage stopped, and then Buzz and Button knew that it was their dear, beautiful mistress, and that they were found and safe.

She had been out searching for Button since morning, and when she saw him and realized that the poor little creature with him was Buzz, she gathered them both in her arms, in spite of the dirt, and hugged them while she cried and laughed both at once. Then when she saw how the string on Buzz's neck had been bitten and chewed, she knew that Button had done what all the officers and servants together had failed to do. He had found Buzz and brought him back to her.

That night Buzz and Button slept once more together in their own little bed. In a few weeks both were as fat and beautiful as ever, playing and rolling on the green lawn. But they do not roll down the terrace now, and you could not get them near the fence, no matter how much you coaxed them. And then, too, their mistress rarely allows them to play on the lawn unless she is watching them from the pretty rustic seat.

—Albert Bigelow Paine, in the N. Y. Herald.

The Modern Boy.

I wonder if the boys and girls
Who lived in olden time
Were like the boys and girls we know
In our age and clime.
I wonder if the girls had dolls,
Or did the boys play ball,
Or did good little Samuel
Know how to play at all?

I love the Sweet Babes in the Wood,
And oh, how my heart grieves
To think they slept upon the ground
With cover made of leaves!
I love the Princes in the Tower
In curls and ruffles fine,
I hate their wicked uncle, too,
I'm glad he isn't mine!

I wonder if they laughed and talked,
Or were they always sad,
I'm sure I would be if I had
An uncle half so bad.
With my brave company of boys
I wouldn't take one hour
To capture him, and rescue both
Those Princes in the Tower.

O children of the olden time,
I read of you in books,
I see your pictures on the walls,
And love your gentle looks.
Your sad eyes seem to follow me
About wher'er I play,
As if you longed to have the fun
We children have to-day!

—J. Zitella Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

A Fishing Party.

One day my cousin (a city in Maine) said to me. "Let us go fishing for (a cape in Massachusetts)."

"That will be fine," I answered, laying down her new (city in Italy) hat that I had been admiring, and upsetting a bottle of (a city in Germany) in my haste.

"But I am afraid to go without a (island near England)," said my cousin.

"Let's ask—and—(two capes in Virginia)," I answered.

So I ran across the street for the two who were to accompany us, while my cousin fixed up a small lunch, consisting of (islands in the Pacific Ocean), a large piece of (a country in Europe), and an (town in New Jersey) for each of us; and, for a joke, she put in a large (river in Vermont).

It was a beautiful day in (a cape in New Jersey), and we expected to have a fine time. I fed Dick, my pet (islands off the coast of Africa), and we started.

To save time, we thought we would go through the barnyard, and across lots, but I saw a large (cape in South America) sticking out from behind the barn, and refused to go near old Brindle; so we went another way.

As we were passing through the woods, all of a sudden my cousin cried out "(a cape in North Carolina)! there is a big (river in Washington)!"

I picked up a piece of broken (a country in Asia) to throw at it while my cousin eagerly snatched a (city in Ireland), thinking it was a stone. One of the boys had sense enough to throw a (city in Arkansas) at its head, killing it instantly.

We thought our troubles were over now, and were laughing and talking gayly, when we suddenly saw, a few feet from us and coming for us as fast as its feet would carry it, a (lake in Canada).

This was too much. We turned our faces toward home and ran for our lives. In the flight my cousin lost her beautiful new cape, trimmed with (a cape in Florida).

We did not stop running until within a (island belonging to Rhode Island) of our house, where we said (a cape in Greenland) to our companions, and went in the house to enjoy a cup of (an island near India).

Answers to the puzzle should be in the hands of the editor of the Boys' and Girls' Circle not later than Wednesday noon.

THE LETTER-BOX.

Members of the Boys' and Girls' Circle are invited to correspond with the editor on any subject that may interest them, being good enough to observe the following rules: (1) To write plainly on one side of the paper only; (2) To make their communications short, and (3) To give their age, names, and addresses.

Dear Editor,—You cannot imagine how surprised I was to see my letter in the paper. When I wrote it I did not think of it being in print, still, as you were so good as to do it, thank you ever so much. We had a delightful time in the country, and the tan is still on my hands and face. Why people should be ashamed of tan I can't think. I wonder if you understood my last letter towards the end very well. But as I was finishing it just when my sister was ready to start for town, and as I wanted to give it to her to post, I think I have some excuse. When are puzzles going to begin?

E. McDougall.

Will E. McDougall kindly send his or her address to the editor of the Boys' and Girls' Circle. The puzzles shall begin here and now, and all the members of the Circle who are not too busy with the story competition, may bring their geographical knowledge to bear on the following:

The Horse in Battle.

A veteran cavalry horse partakes of the hopes and fears of battle just the same as his rider. As the column swings into line and waits, the horse grows nervous over the waiting. If the wait is spun out he will trumble and sweat and grow apprehensive. If he has been six months in service he knows every bugle call. As the call comes to advance the rider can feel him working at the bit with his tongue to get it between his teeth. As he moves out he will either seek to get on faster than he should or bolt. He cannot bolt, however. The lines will carry him forward and after a minute he will grip, lay back his ears, and one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible.

A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or the heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left and stands with drooping head until loss of blood brings him down. The horse that loses his rider and is surrounded himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them if possible, and in any case leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds they fall in and keep together, as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" on the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—Buffalo Horse World.

Queen Wilhelmina's Palaces.

In the October St. Nicholas there is an article on "A Girl Queen," by Jeannette May Fisher. The author says of Queen Wilhelmina: Her official residence is an unpretentious white palace, built around a small court in a narrow street of The Hague. But a more favored home is the dream-like "Queen's Palace in the Wood," which calls to mind the fabled abode of the Sleeping Beauty. This dainty villa is picturesquely located on the edge of a magnificent park just out of the Dutch capital. Lost to sight amid the rich foliage of the trees, when finally it comes into view, it dawns on the delighted vision like a veritable fairy palace.

Another of Wilhelmina's residences is the hideous old royal palace at Amsterdam, built on a foundation of 13,650 piles, and frowning gloomily from a central square of that busy city. Here it was that Hortense de Beauharnais, while Queen of Holland, held her brilliant court with true French magnificence. The immense ballroom, in which she was wont to tread a stately measure with the gay courtiers is still shown to visitors; and a splendid room it is! We could but wonder how she kept warm in those gorgeous but draughty apartments. The palace is now kept open mainly as a show place, for it is inhabited during only three days of the year. At that time the two Queens repair in state to Amsterdam, where they review the Dutch fleet on the Zuyder Zee.

An American Tribute to Nelson.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

While the air resounds with the naval victories of Dewey, of Sampson and of Schley, and comparisons are being made, not unjustly, between the feats of our admiral and those of England's greatest sea warrior, Horatio Nelson, it might be well to remember that to-day is the ninety-third anniversary of the greatest sea fight in history, the battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson destroyed the combined fleets of France and Spain, and established England's supremacy on the sea.

Nelson's career is one of the romances of history. A midshipman at 12, a post-captain at 21, a commodore at 37 and an admiral at 39, his genius for war and his undaunted valor have made his name the most renowned in the annals of naval warfare. He is the ideal sea commander, an exemplar not only for English but for American youths.

It is pleasing to record that his best and most appreciable biography has been written by our own Captain Mahan, the most authoritative writer on sea warfare of modern times.

With Nelson's great battles, St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar, the world is familiar. They are twice-told tales, and yet, like all feats of courage and skill and daring, the world never tires of their recital.

From March, 1805, until October, Nelson watched and waited for Villeneuve, the admiral in command of the French and Spanish fleets. He chased him to the West Indies and back again, but the French admiral eluded him, and finally sought refuge in Cadiz. In the last days of September Nelson was off Cadiz with a fleet of thirty-three or thirty-four sail of the line, while Villeneuve had a fleet of about the same force. But Nelson, knowing that the Frenchman would not venture to fight on equal terms, actually sent away several of his own ships in order to induce Villeneuve to come out and bring on an engagement.

On the 20th of October Villeneuve put to sea, in obedience to a peremptory command of Napoleon, who stigmatized him as a coward for fearing to meet the English admiral. He had thirty-three ships of the line, and Nelson had but twenty-seven. At daybreak on the 21st Villeneuve appeared off Cape Trafalgar, and soon thereafter the English fleet, in two columns, made the attack that Nelson long had planned. "England expects every man to do his duty," was the signal that flew from Nelson's flagship as the vessels moved into action, and the responsive cheers from the British fleet carried with them the doom of Villeneuve.

In the battle that ensued only a few French and Spanish ships escaped destruction, but the splendid victory was dearly bought with the life of Nelson himself. He died the hero he had lived, and now, after almost a century, his memory is still revered wherever the English language is spoken, as the greatest of naval heroes.

Outwitting Macaulay.

Apropos of "The Albany" edition of Macaulay's works now being issued, reviving interest in the great English historian and essayist, here is a capital story, which we do not remember having seen before. It appears in September number of The Periodical, published by the Oxford University Press: The headmaster of one of Britain's educational institutions enjoyed and apparently deserved a wide reputation as a clever and enlightened teacher, and was favorably known as the author of popular text-books upon a variety of subjects. One intended for the use of candidates for the Indian Civil Service was a short history and account of India. This he had the courage to send to Macaulay, who, glancing over its pages, found so much inaccuracy and ignorance of the subject, that he incautiously wrote to the author and, after calling attention to some of the more amazing blunders, expressed his severe surprise at the double impudence of the man. The man, however, got the best of it, for he promptly announced a second edition of his work, "revised and corrected by Macaulay."

Twins Marry Twins.

In the remarkable wedding which took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. O. McKee, near Wilmington, O., recently, says the Chicago Times, will be found the groundwork of a first-class comedy. Twin sisters, Misses Adda and Alma McKee, married twin brothers, William and Frank Brindle. William pairs with Adda and Frank with Alma. The extraordinary likeness between the twins, pair for pair, has been the occasion of much confusion and fun. The two brothers and the two sisters are so much alike that everybody but their parents long since gave up distinguishing between them. The brothers might as well look in a mirror as at each other; so also the sisters. Will and Frank dress precisely alike; so also Adda and Alma. The Brindle twins never made friends until they met the McKee twins, and vice versa. But, although the brothers are so much alike, Adda never mistakes Frank for Will, or Alma Will for Frank. So, too, it may be said Frank never mistakes Adda for Alma, or Will Alma for Adda. The two couples will live in a large double house in Prairie avenue.

A Catholic Organ on the Result.

(Catholic Record.)

What are the causes which have made Quebec take such a stand against prohibitory law?

It is certainly not one of the causes of this that the French-Canadians are an intemperate people, for among all the races which makes up our population, they are pre-eminently temperate. We may pass through village after village among the French-Canadians without as much as finding a single tavern. Would that the same thing could be said of Ontario. It is one of the principles of trade that the supply naturally follows the demand, and if there were a demand for the taverns, that is to say, if the people wanted them, and if they would have customers, they would be established at once. We must infer that the principal cause of the decisive vote against prohibition in Quebec lies in the fact that the people of that province do not feel that it is necessary to pass a prohibitory law to make the people sober.

Newspaper Waifs.

Anxious to Learn.—"Pluck is the secret of success on Wall street." "Well, I'll give you ten thousand dollars if you'll teach me your method of plucking."—Brooklyn Life.

A Question.—"I hope," said the cigar-dealer, "we don't annex Manila and Cuba." "Indeed?" quoth the customer. "Yes. If we do, where in thunder are our imported cigars to come from?"—Life.

What Else Could He Think?—Mr. Pitt—"What do you think of the new Flour-Mill Trust?" Mr. Penn—"What do I think of the Flour-Mill Trust? It is a grinding monopoly, of course."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A lady who adored a certain preacher took the late Archbishop Magee to hear him. "Oh, what a saint in the pulpit!" said the lady, as they were going home. "And, oh, what a martyr in the pew!" added the Archbishop.—Tit-Bits.

From His Point of View.—"Did you see the story of that fellow with only $800 who succeeded in failing for $80,000?" "Sure." "What do you think of it?" "Well, I wouldn't like to do it myself, but I would like to be able to do it."—Chicago Evening Post.

The Army Food.—"How was the food?" asked the chairman of the investigation board. "Well," replied the officer, "about the nearest thing I can compare it to is the stuff you get to eat when you are camping out with a summer party."—Philadelphia North American.

New Commodity.—The stranger who was strolling about the outskirts of the city halted in front of the sign: "Suburban Intelligence Office." "Great Scott!" he said, looking at the lonely houses scattered here and there in the swamp and the innumerable "Lots for Sale" signs, "have they got any intelligence to spare out here?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Thoughtless Painter.—"What is this figure in the background?" asked the German Emperor. "That," answered the artist, "is supposed to be your Majesty on top of a mountain commanding the world." "Nonsense. Paint it out. The mountain is a very good idea; but the idea of putting me in the background under any circumstances is preposterous."—Washington Star.

"My dear," said Mrs. Richleigh to her daughter the other evening after young Woodby had departed, "how in the world did your hair become so disarranged?" "Why, mamma," replied the quick-witted miss, "I guess it must be from shaking my head so much when Mr. Woodby was trying to coax me to say yes." And the mother suddenly remembered that she had once been a girl herself.—Chicago News.

THE VICTORIAN AGE.

Phenomenal Progress Made Under the Queen.

When She Ascended the Throne the Population Was 26,000,000, Now it is 40,000,000.

The progress made by England since Queen Victoria ascended the throne is phenomenal. When she took the reins of government, in 1837, there were 26,000,000 people in Great Britain. There are now 40,000,000. In addition to the increase at home, Great Britain subdued Schind in '43, the Punjaub in '49, Ouda in '56, and later Upper Burmah and the Shan States. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand square miles have since been added to the Indian possessions. The British have occupied Aden and Suez, created Hong Kong and taken over territory in Siam and adjacent islands aggregating 80,000 square miles; 300,000 square miles have been acquired in Africa, and 1,000,000 are administered by the chartered companies. The government occupies Egypt, and is advancing on the Soudan and the Transvaal. Australia and Canada comprise 6,500,000 square miles. Canada has increased from 1,000,000 inhabitants to 6,000,000, and has been transformed from a disintegrated number of rebellious colonies, to a compact, loyal and energetic dominion.

Australia in 1837 had 175,000 white inhabitants, of whom a third were transported victims. It now has 4,500,000, a population nearly equal to that of the United States at the beginning of the century. The British Empire thus comprises 10,000,000 square miles of land, with 350,000,000 people. One square mile out of nine, acknowledges the rule of Britannia, and one person out of every four owes allegiance to Her Majesty.

SCIENCE MADE IT POSSIBLE.

All this has been made possible by the remarkable inventions of the Victorian age.

The year of Queen Victoria's birth, 1819, it was literally true that "Man could travel no faster than the Pharoahs." The first of the great trunk lines from London to Birmingham was not completed until the year after she ascended the throne. In 1838 the Great Western and the Sirius crossed the Atlantic, and in 1840 a steamer made the passage of the Red Sea. The trip across the Atlantic occupied eighteen days, and the one to Bombay thirty-eight. These journeys are now made in five and fourteen days respectively. The tonnage of the whole commercial navy of the empire was less than 3,000,000 tons. It is now 900,000,000.

In 1851 a telegraphic cable was laid under the channel, and the American Civil War had just closed when the Atlantic cable was successfully put down. Now a net-work of lines on land, and cables under water, connect every part of the empire, so that a disturbance is felt in London almost as quickly as a nerve communicates with the brain of the human body.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

When Victoria came to the throne one person out of every dozen was a pauper. Not one out of forty-five is now supported by the public. The condition of the poor was horrible. In the cities they lived in cellars and sanitation was unknown. Graveyards were still used for burials in the centre of the towns. There was no system of sewage or water. The streets were unlighted; after rain the accumulation of filth on the streets drained off into the cellar dwellings of the poor. The mortality of the lower classe was frightful, especially among children.

Until 1850 children under eight years of age worked in the factories, ten and twelve hours a day. Human beings for the first time were competing with machinery, and for twenty years human beings were the cheapest.

The vicious conditions of their lives made crime. A man in working clothes could not enter a park. There were no free libraries, free schools, people's institutes, bath or wash houses. The public house was the only refuge of the poor from the sweat shops and the cellars. paupers numbered 1,500,000, the criminals 50,000. In 1893, with the population increased 50 per cent., crime was reduced 78 per cent. Let us now look at the change of the present day. The laboring man is now enfranchised, the children taken from industrial life and put in public schools, sanitation and factory safeguards are now compulsory by law. Agriculture is largely abandoned for manufacture and commerce. Water and sewer systems are universal, the parks and libraries are open to all classes alike. Wages are actually higher than sixty years ago, and the purchasing power greater. The laboring voter is largely in majority over all voters, so much so that the House of Lords are now threatened. The demand for universal franchise dates with the public demand for free and open schools.

THE WORK OF NOVELISTS.

In all the great improvements Victorian Age novelists and writers have taken a prominent part. Dickens was instrumental in rehabilitating the private schools, in abolishing the imprisonment for debt, correcting the abuses and delays of chancery court. Walter Besant's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" hurried the people's palaces, schools of science, and museums into existence, Mrs. Browning released the factory children; Tom Hood called the attention of the public to sweating by his Song of the Shirt; Kingsley and Charles King each helped in the regeneration of the age, and Carlyle was the prophet of Altruism as opposed to the abominable political economical system of Adam Smith. This sentiment pervades British politics. The law interferes to protect labor in its life, safety and usages; the government is the model employer; the "living wage," the issue of the day.

Factories must be sanitary, the dwellings and estates must be healthful, the home of a lord is now no more his castle than is that of the humblest. With such wonderful advancement of the greatest power on earth is it any wonder that the loyal subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria would pray God Save the Queen.

GEO. M. SINN.

The Passing of Autumn.

The wizard has woven his ancient scheme,
A day and a starlit night;
And the world is a shadowy-pencilled dream
Of color, haze and light.

Like something an angel wrought, maybe
To answer a fairy's whim,
A fold of an ancient tapestry,
A phantom gare and dim.

Silent and smooth as the crystal stone
The rivers lie serene,
And the fading hills are a jewelled throne
For the Fall and the Mist his Queen

Slim as out of aerial seas,
The elms and poplars fair
Float like the dainty spirits of trees
In the mellow dream-like air.

Silvery-soft by the forest side—
Wine-red, yellow, rose—
The wizard of autumn—faint, blue-eyed—
Swinging his censer, goes.
—Archibald Lampman, in November Scribner's.

One Man's Remedy.

(Atchison Globe.)

No man should scold his wife for keeping plants in winter, when leaving the window open on a cold night will have more effect than cross words.

It Would Be Swift and Sure.—"There is one way in which we could vanquish the whole world." "How's that?" "By having our War Department provide for the combined armies."—Chicago News.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS — SOME OF THEM YOUR NEIGHBORS.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM

Mr. Alpheus Mott, an esteemed resident of Morewood, Ont., says: "For some years past I have suffered horribly with rheumatism. At times I was so bad that I was almost wholly deprived of the use of my legs, and could only go about with great difficulty. I had to give up farming entirely and removed to Brockville, where I had the best of medical advice, but with no good results. I also tried many remedies said to be cures for rheumatism, but with no better results. Some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so, and found they were doing me a great deal of good. I then moved to Morewood, where I still continued the use of the pills, steadily gaining in health and strength, until I could abandon the use of the cane, without the aid of which I could not before move about. Every ache and pain left me, and only those who have suffered the terrible pangs of rheumatism can understand the joy I feel at what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

A VICTIM OF SCIATICA

Mrs. J. Palmer, now a resident of Forest, but for some thirty-five years a resident of the adjacent township of Warwick, says: "I have for many years been a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism, being at times so bad that I was not able to walk. I tried many remedies, and while I had temporary aid from some, I received nothing in the way of permanent relief. In fact, it seemed to be growing steadily worse, and for nine months I was forced to use crutches. My sister urged me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have done me a wonderful amount of good. The crutches have been discarded. I can go about as easily and feel better than I have felt for years before. I think these Pills a grand medicine.'"

COULD NOT SLEEP

Mr. David R. McKay, the well-knewn baker, of Stellarton, N.S., writes: "I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down, could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was rapidly losing my flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 130 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those ailing."

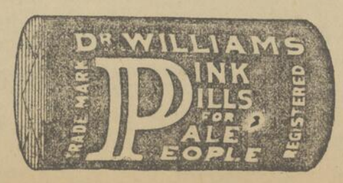
Autumn Medicine,

Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr Williams' Pink Pills that are of any use. If the full name isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.



WEAK AND AMBITIONLESS

Mrs. Geo. Annis, who resides near Orillia, Ont., says: "I thought at one time we were going to lose our eldest daughter. She was run down, weak, and had no ambition. She did not suffer any pain, but just appeared to be slowly wasting away. She was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit her, and for nearly two years this condition of affairs went on. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills constantly and highly recommended, we decided to try them. Two months' treatment worked wonders; she gained so much strength that she is now able to do any work about the house, and her cheeks, once so pallid, now present a rosy glow of health. I gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other mothers whose daughters may be feeble."

It is proved that

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills CURE

Rheumatism,
Sciatica,
Locomotor Ataxia,
Anaemia (lack of Blood),
Heart Troubles,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Paralysis,
Incipient Consumption,
All Female Weakness,
Dizziness and Headache,
And all Troubles arising From Poor and Watery Blood.

When buying ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

And refuse all substitutes. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent post paid at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leavings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

That Nova Scotia Story.

The work of Nova Scotia schooner captains in plundering a wrecked steamship is a reminder how close we are still to barbarism in certain spots. If these Nova Scotians have been swarming on a wreck and looting cargo and ship furnishings and fittings, it is simply what used to be done on every coast when a wreck was driven ashore. Now it happens only on coasts where the inhabitants are poor and law is weak. It used to be thought everywhere that when a wreck came ashore everything connected with it was a lawful prize. Nova Scotians will outgrow these ideas along with the rest of the civilized world come time.

Got Ahead of Kipling.

The editor of the Cantab, an undergraduate journal published at Cambridge, has been trying to beat Mr. Rudyard Kipling out of a cheap contribution to its columns. Here is Rudyard's first reply:

The Elms, Rottingdean, near Brighton, Sept. 17, 1898.

To the Editor of the Cantab:

There once was a writer who wrote:
"Dear Sir: In reply to your note
Of yesterday's date,
I am sorry to state,
It's no good at the prices you quote."
—Rudyard Kipling.

The editor wrote again requesting to be informed of Mr. Kipling's lowest and most favored nation's terms. Rudyard replied:

"Dear Sir,—Heaven forbid that the staff of the Cantab should go about pawning their raiment in a public-spirited attempt to secure a contribution from my pen! The fact is that I can't do things to order with any satisfaction to myself or the buyer. Otherwise I would have sent you something. Sincerely,
"Rudyard Kipling."

But still the pertinacecus Cantab tried it on. This time they asked for a photograph. The great man who can't write to order was drawn a third time. He wrote:

"As to photos of myself, I have not one by me at present, but when I find one I will send it, but not for publication, because my beauty is such that it fades like a flower if you expose it. Very sincerely,
"Rudyard Kipling."

The first letter was illustrated by a pen-and-ink sketch of Kipling standing on a pile of MSS. in a circle of hugs of dollars, and the second with a kind of silhouette of the same, with his head poked through the cover of an umbrella—perhaps intended to keep off further demands for copy. Out of these materials the ingenious editor of the Cantab has constructed an illustrated article. He has got his Kipling on his own terms after all.

The "Equisine" Cocktail.

Away with gold as a precious cure for drunkenness! Put aside the hypodermic syringe! Disregard the base substitutes of ginger ale and calisaya for rum! Listen to the voice of science as it comes from the Pacific coast!

A California doctor has discovered a cure for drunkenness which, if it pans out as well as the Keely motor or colored photography, is about to wipe the word "jag" off the human slate.

The process is simple enough. The cow furnishes the vaccine with which the child is inoculated against smallpox. So the alcoholized horse is to supply the "equisine" which is to inoculate mankind against intoxication. If you have been equisinated in your youth you can no more catch a jag than the vaccinated child can catch the smallpox.

Here is a revolution of almost every fixed and settled principle of the end of the century. What's going to become of the makers and sellers of intoxicants? How can police justices, who thrive on drunks, make a living? Of what use will be the policeman's night stick? What will the funny man do without his "drunk" jokes? How can we ecelebrate football games? How can the policeman treat his constituents? How can the human nose be colored?

These are only an infinitesimal few of the vexatious questions that arise to greet "equisine." But, saddest of all, what is to become of that hail fellow well met, the merry companion, the clever raconteur, the bon vivant, the hoor-a-y boy who sails through life half seas over, emitting an aroma of old rye and good-fellowship that is well nigh irrestible.

Happy thought! Perhaps equisination will not be made compulsory by law.

A Jury Reform.

A jury reform attempted in Delaware County, Pa., is within the power of the jury commissioners of the county and can be effected without legislative action. It is to be brought about merely by the exercise of common sense. Hereafter these commissioners are to use more discrimination in the selection of names to be placed in the jury wheel. Judgment is to be exercised as to the intellectual and other qualifications of citizens who are subject to call for jury service. As one of the commissioners says, it is a difficult matter, whatever care may be taken, to secure twelve men who will be able to follow judiciously details of a case in court, and who are possessed of that force of character not to be biased or misled by the sophistries of the attorney on the one side or the other. It is a question whether one-half of those who sit on an average jury are prepared to assume the exacting responsibilities—to pass fair judgment upon technicalities, and to grasp fully the complete basis of the many disputed points. Possibly the action in Delaware County was influenced by the published experiences of a juryman in a recent trial for murder. He found in the jury room, he says, that there were nearly as many views as there were jurors, and one of the twelve explained that he voted for first degree not because he thought that the accused had malice aforethought, but because of his belief that the Huns and the Poles and other foreigners who crowd the jails and the almshouses ought to be taught a lasting lesson.

A Concession to the Moslems.

Philatelists will doubtless look forward to the new Soudanese stamp with great pleasure; religious susceptibilities, however, have been more instrumental in bringing about the change than Lord Kitchener's conquest of Khartoum. The old stamps bore a cross for a watermark sunk into the paper; this is reported to have given offence in Mohammedan quarters, and the cross will undoubtedly be replaced with the crescent. To many ardent and conscientious Christians this also may give offence. But people should remember that the time of martyrdom for conscience sake is over and that the British Government in offending the religious sensibility of the Soudanese might have more to reckon with in the hereafter than it would by shocking the ideas of a few churchmen.

The Swagger of Youth.

Though Mr. Kipling's "Truce of the Bear shocked the tender sensibilities of many persons in England as well as in the United States, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, it runs through the colonies like hot wine through young blood or fire through dry grass. Indeed, Mr Kipling acquired his own truculence on the empire's rim, where he went, a peaceable middle-class youngster enough, like many others whom friction with civilization in the raw kindled to firebrands. Dr. Jameson would have been a respectable chemist had he stayed in London. It was in India that Kipling got his point of view of Russia—the queer mental habit of seeing red when he hears or thinks of "seventy million people who have done nothing, nothing yet," but who are coming back some day through Khyber Pass—not to dine with the White Hussars. Mr. Kipling is not unique. His nature's sea change is common to most of the far-faring youth of England. The empire is like a tree. Its most vivid life is just under the bark. The rational spirit burns hottest on the periphery. It is not uninspiring to see how the martial youth of England is renewing itself in her colonies, with all the crude bumptiousness and sincere bravado time has softened for us in the men who made the times of Elizabeth and Pitt glorious. It is easy to smile at colonial forthputting, in Canada, Australia and South Africa, but it makes a fine show in perspective. Cecil Rhodes is a little ridiculous to his contemporaries, but nobody laughs at Sir George Grey now. Her colonies have been the salvation of the English people from the dry rot of a stationary state, smothered in riches, vested rights and over-population. Cramped natures escape from the narrow island in plastic youth and grow to their full stature in wide world spaces. It is nothing that they swagger a bit, with unsoftened speech and ready fists. The men who made England great had these ways, and their home-staying descendants of gentle manners and cultivated tastes have had no chance to show their temper. The nation may have need of her colonial roisterers yet. For two centuries the colonies have fought Great Britain's wars, all but the contest with Napoleon First and the foolish alliance with Napoleon Third. Americans won New France for her and mercantile adventurers won India. Australasia and the Cape have taken care of themselves, constantly invigorated by the freshest and most vital blood of England. Time may come when the colonies will fight and win for England a more critical battle of defence of the empire against a European coalition, leaving her only the sea and the island to protect. They are as ready to do this now, in her anxious extremity, as they were to flout and desert her in her peace and money-loving sloth half a century ago. Their defence is not to be despised. Better be a little patient with their swagger.

A Grievance Old as the Hills.

"Why don't the men propose, mamma?
Why don't the men propose?
One seems just coming to the point,
And then away he goes."

The young ladies of Bridgeport, Conn., believe that they have discovered a new grievance. They say that as soon as the weather turns cold the young men of their town become devotion itself—that is to say, they call every evening. They chat, they sing, they play on the piano, they give every evidence of being amused and entertained, but they go no further! Sentament and love to these callow swains is a closed book. They toast themselves by the fire, but it does not warm their hearts. They strum "All Coons Look Alike to Me," but never touch the tender chords of "Oh, Promise Me!" When the snow melts and the frost is gone they go with it. They discontinue their visits and bask now on street corners. The winter is gone and nothing's done.

The Bridgeport girls have dubbed this type of young man "Chair Warmers." He is the bane of the mother of marriageable daughters. He is aggravating in the extreme to the daughters themselves. He is always in evidence, polite, gentlemanly, conversational, but he is always just coming to the point. He never comes. The Chair Warmer never stops to think that in the pursuit of his own pleasure and comfort he is working a serious injury to the girl he affects by keeping off other men who might come to the point—that extremely fine point which it is every woman's ambition to reach.

If those Bridgeport girls discover a method of getting rid of their Chair Warmers they might send the recipe here. Sometimes they manage those things better in the country than in large cities

A Miscarriage of Justice.

A remarkable miscarriage of justice has just occurred in Rhode Island. A man attacked a young woman on a wharf last summer, and practically threw her into the water, where she was drowned. Through a blunder there was no autopsy, and the state was unable to submit any proof of the cause of the girl's death. A conviction for murder would have been probable, for manslaughter certain, had the mere routine of examining the body been followed. Negligence prevented this, and the best the state could do was to indict the fellow for assault, and use his own admissions as evidence. His sentence is seven years. It is lucky for the ruffian that his offence was not committed in the South. But the official negligence that let this criminal slip through its fingers deserves a stern rebuke.

Pasteur's Absent-mindedness.

According to tradition and contemporaneous tales, scientific men are noted for their absentmindedness on all subjects save their own particular hobbies. Pasteur, the French savant, was no exception to this rule. An amusing story concerning him is just now going the rounds of the Parisian press. It seems that the professor was once visiting his son-in-law in Bourgogne; the family was at dinner and some cherries had been placed upon the table. It was noticed that Pasteur dipped his cherries in a glass of water and thoroughly rinsed them before eating. On being questioned, he gave a little lecture on bacteriology, saying that the cherries he washed probably contained on their surface microbes of the most direful diseases. "One cannot be too careful concerning what one eats and drinks," he said in conclusion, and lifting the glass in which he had cleansed the cherries, he calmly swallowed the contents.

The Boffin Myth.

Once upon a time, as the story used to run in a certain newspaper office, it became necessary at the last moment to remove two names from a list of persons staying in a hotel at Cape May, and to substitute for them the first that occurred to the man that was revising the paragraph. When he read it in print, his invention—a sonorous name of three parts and many syllables—so pleased him that for the rest of the summer, in appropriate paragraphs, he carried his phantoms, as the custom then was, from watering place to watering place. By autumn they amused his acquaintances as much as they did him, and in due course they elected to pass the winter in Philadelphia, where they went often to large dances, dinners and entertainments in general. In a few months their inventor had so well established them socially and he began to find their names in lists of guests sent to him for publication by hostesses who wished to persuade the town that they had everyone worth having in their drawing-rooms. Such semblance of flesh and blood soon brought vexatious questions to his door, and he prudently sent his phantoms to Europe, where the husband died and the wife chose to dwell permanently.

The narrow limits and the comparative intimacy of society make against the probability of the tale; while if it be true, a newly related jest in similar vein of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, the eminent barrister and still more eminent wit, much surpasses it. Sir Frank set his phantom in politics, a more intricate and closely-scanned field than society. In a debate in the Commons his friend, Mr. Birrell, had set up a man of straw as a target for argument which he named the Rev. Tobias Boffin, B.A. (Lond.), and which, it is easy to guess, represented some amusing vagary of the Nonconformist conscience. In half an hour Mr. Birrell had demolished Boffin, and he had nearly forgotten him, when, two or three days later, he received a letter from him sharply resenting the attack in the House. He was the more surprised and perplexed, when, not long after, he chanced upon Boffin's name in a list of those present at a conference of northern Liberals in Leeds to consider the reform of the Upper Chamber. From Leeds, as a newspaper soon informed him, Boffin had apparently come to London and attended a dinner in honor of Lord Kimberley. By this time Mr. Birrell was a little dismayed. Had he by pure accident given his man of straw a name that really had flesh and blood and some local influence in his own party behind it? The sudden prominence of Boffin, however, in paragraphs that were likely to catch his eye, quickened his suspicions; enquiries confirmed them; and Sir Frank Lockwood found so much pleasure in his jest that he half admitted it. The Boffin of the speech had tickled the barrister's fancy, and he had forthwith persuaded a friend or two in the press gallery of the House to place his name in paragraphs where it would discomfit and perplex Mr. Birrell.

After the dinner to Lord Kimberley, Boffin seemd to return to the obscurity of his meeting house; but from time to time in the session, especialy when Mr. Birrell was in the company of other members, the parsons' card would come from the loby with an urgent request for "an interview on private business." At the long vacation Sir Frank went to his house in Yorkshire, and Mr. Birrell fancied he was done with his indignant pursuer. In November, however, when political meetings began to be frequent again, he received a clipping from a newspaper that purported to summarize the speech of a Liberal member in the North Riding. The speaker had mentioned Mr. Birrell. "Thereupon," the report proceeded, "the Reverend Tobias Boffin, B.A. (Lond.), came to the front and expressed in strong language his regret that Mr. Alfred Pease had thought fit to allude to Mr. Birrell, M.P., as his honorable "friend" and a "good Liberal." He went on to say, amid considerable interruption, that for his part he would be ashamed to number among his friends such a man. The chairman asked Mr. Boffin to postpone his remarks and to allow Mr. Pease to continue. (Cheers and "Sit down, Boffin!") Amid general disorder, Mr. Boffin quitted the platform. When he left the hall, he vanished completely and was never again heard of.

GOLDWIN SMITH: NO WAR

But if it Does Come England's Superiority on the Sea Cannot Be Doubted.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing in the Weekly Sun says:

The kingdom of reason does not come as fast as we might wish. Still, by degrees, it comes. Great wars are not made now-a-days without strong motives, good or evil. They are not made, as they were in the last century, to avenge an epigram on a King's mistress or the loss of Jenkins's ears. The Italian war was made for the liberation of Italy. The Austro-Prussian war was made for the unification of Germany. The Franco-German war was made in defence of German unity, which was assailed by the malignant jealousy of France. The apparent exception is the Crimean war, for which there was no rational cause; but this was the work of three men, Louis Napoleon, Palmerston, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, all of whom had personal objects to serve, and who, acting in concert, were unhappily masters of the situation. Lord Aberdeen, had the reins been really in his hands, would unquestionably have found a diplomatic solution and averted war; but he was the nominal head of a coalition Government, ill-supported by the other section and with a weak following of his own. There will hardly be a war about M. Marchand's escapade. An exact parallel to the Fashoda case was the Tahiti affair, arising out of the violent act of a hot-headed French Admiral, who laid violent hands on a British subject. Then, as now, there was much angry bluster on both sides; but nobody seriously doubted that diplomacy would settle the quarrel. In the present case the only serious source of danger is the temptation to which the French Government might be exposed of relieving itself from internal difficulties, and giving military passion a vent in foreign war; but, supposing that Government to be capable of a policy so wicked, it would have to consider, on the other hand, the danger which war would create by ruining trade and causing distress among the people. Nor could the army have much hope of distinction. The conflict would be at sea, where France must know that Great Britain is more than her match. Paris is looking forward to her Exposition, and the voice of commerce, deprecating havoc, is already being heard. Nobody who understands Lord Salisbury's character can believe that he will plunge into an unnecessary war. It is true that he is not a very strong man; if he were he would control the utterances of Chamberlain and Hicks-Beach. But he is master of the Conservative party, which has an enormous majority; he has a strong sense of responsibility; he thoroughly understands Europe; and if he can he will preserve peace.

If war did come, it would be under new conditions, such as might cause some misgiving to those whose hearts are with England. We cannot doubt her superiority at sea. Yet the character of naval warfare, in which she has hitherto been unrivalled, would be greatly changed. In war navies, the sailor, properly so-called, has ceased to exist; his place has been taken by the operator of a machine. There would be no more boarding, in which the valor of the British sailor was without a peer. Instead of wooden, there would be iron walls, firing with long-range guns from behind them; or perhaps the butting of iron-clad rams against each other. The qualities of Nelson's tars are out of date. Of an invasion of England we could hardly entertain the thought; but in the judgment of military authorities, steam has made it possible, if the enemy is willing to sacrifice his fleet. Railroads also may play a part, even in a maritime war. In forty-eight hours the crews of the Brest fleet might be transferred to Toulon, or those of the Toulon fleet to Brest. A descent on Ireland might be tried, as it was in 1796, and it is to be feared that the invader would be welcomed by a part of the Irish people. Great Britain has become more vulnerable from the immense growth of a population dependent on foreign supplies, both for raw material and food. Supplies from her own colonies would in war be even more precarious than those from foreign countries, because they would be liable to capture. Absolute command of the sea would now be necessary to prevent terrible distress. The extension of the Empire also, the dependencies, for the most part, having no means of self-defence, multiplies the points of danger. The Navy League itself proclaims the insufficiency of the British navy, in its present state, to meet the enormous demands which would be made upon it by war. However, there is not going to be a war.

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He Had Been There.

In a recent volume of reminiscences of the great Indian mutiny, a little incident is related by Colonel Maude of a faithful Hindu spy, by name Anjoor Tewaree. His services had been of great value, especially in the advance to recapture Cawnpore after the frightful massacre there of English women and children. Indeed, his cleverness and daring were so remarkable, and he used to penetrate the enemy's camp so skilfully, that, Colonel Fraser-Tytler, to whom it was his duty to report, sometimes teased him by pretending to doubt his information, or at least that he derived it from ocular observation. Anjoor knew he only joked; nevertheless he was piqued.

"All right!" he cried. "Some day I'll prove it to you."

Shortly after, as the column were in the heat of the attack at Bithoor—which had been undertaken mainly on the spy's information—Colonel Fraser-Tytler, busy at the front, felt a tug at his foot, and looked down, to see Anjoor, who whispered to him, "Do you see that bit of white kupra on a tree in front of you? Well, take it down quickly and put it into your pocket."

As he reached the tree the colonel obeyed almost mechanically, rising in his stirrups and pulling down from a bough to which it was tied what appeared to be merely a piece of white cotton cloth, which he thrust in his pocket and forgot; but after the action was over, Anjoor came up again and enquired if he had kept it.

"Yes," was the reply, as he pulled forth the bit of rag and eyed it enquiringly.

"Just see if it fits this," said the spy, smiling; and untying the ends of his loin-cloth, he matched the piece that had been torn from it—thus proving, beyond even the cavil of a jest, that he had on the previous night taken his observations himself among the enemy on the ground which had just been so hardly won. The joke was against the colonel, and after that nobody ventured to poke fun at Anjoor Tewaree.

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REMINISCENCES OF OMDURMAN

The following is from a guardsman's reminiscences of Omdurman in the London Daily Mail: "The first we knew of the Lancers' charge was seeing a riderless horse come galloping back. We thought it belonged to the Arabs at first, but when it came nearer we could make out the cavalry saddle, and knew that something had happened. The horse was covered with blood; a bullet had hit his quarters near the tail, and blood was streaming down his legs, but he galloped, neighing, towards the staff, and formed up among the horses. He seemed glad to find some chums. Yes, we had to kill a lot of the wounded Dervishes, and, though it sounds cruel, that was all we could do, and they deserved it. If the troops had seen what was left of the Lancers who fell in the charge they wouldn't have left one alive. It was terrible. I was one of the burying party, and honestly, it would have been almost impossible to tell they were soldiers if it had not been for the uniform. They were cut and carved up as though a troop of hyenas had been among them. Did I feel at all bad when I saw men killed? Well, no, not at the time. An officer of the Warwicks was shot through the neck just as he was standing behind me, and he dropped with the blood spurting out in streams, but I didn't seem to feel it much. It was afterwards—then for the rest of the day I didn't want food nor water; I felt as though I'd give a year's pay to be away from the smell of blood and the dead."

The Prince and the Parcel.

A London journalist, passing up St. James's Street, saw an unexpected sight some time ago. He met a gentleman coming down that thoroughfare, and at once made way, uncovering as he did so. The salute could not be returned in the usual way, so a genial smile, nod and laugh took its place. The whole thing was so surprising that the newspaper man could not believe his eyes, so he turned and followed the gentleman, who passed under the Palace clock tower, giving the same return to the sentries as they presented arms, both indulging simultaneously in two of the broadest grins of which Tommy Atkins is capable. Other sentries performed the same manoeuvres, facial and manual, and when the shadowed one went into the Duke of Edinburgh's house, no doubt remained that the Prince of Wales had been observed carrying a parcel, and a good-sized one, too.

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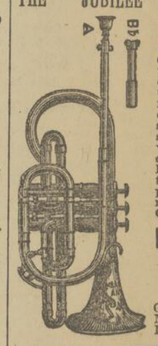

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Is the title of a weekly page that displays at a glance the panorama of people prominently before the public—portraits and paragraphs that tell the week's history among the notables.

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN TOWNS OF EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Gleanings of Minor Interest Left Over From the Telegraphed Intelligence Supplied to Herald's Readers During the Past Week by the Paper's Splendid Staff of Correspondents in Every Part of the Territory Which The Herald Serves.

SUTTON.

Sutton, Que., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—After the big fire of April 15th ult., many thought that it would be a long time before Sutton would be built up again. It was only a few days till the Sutton Lumber Company had a new mill built, which is much better than the old one, fitted it with new machinery, and had it ready to get out lumber for the other new buildings. The Phoenix Hotel was the next building completed. It is four stories high, covered with metal siding, and painted to look like stone. It is a very pretty looking building, and Mr. A. Lebeau, the proprietor, has finished off the interior very nicely.

Curley's Hotel is three stories high and covered with siding painted to represent brick. It is located on Main street, and is a credit to the town. Just opposite is Olmstead & Boright's new brick block. In it are situated Olmstead & Boright's general store, S. H. Dow's meat market, M. Bonneau's barber shop, the I.O.O.F. hall, and the Masonic hall, and H. Champagne's tailor shop. South of this are H. S. Boright's clothing store, M. G. Hawley's millinery store, and Dyer & Son's general store, with a stock of $15,000. The Bell Telephone Company have their central at Dyer & Son's.

On the same street are the following stores:—Jas. Lafleur, hardware; Greeley Bros., & Thompson, grocery and feed; E. R. Shepard, grocery; Boright & Safford, general; Cutter & Co., hardware; P. Huard, grocery; Mrs. V. Bonneau, millinery; and Mrs. C. O. Smith, general store.

Other new buildings are the Methodist parsonage, Dr. R. T. Macdonald's house and stable, E. A. Dyer's tenement house, C.P.R. freight sheds and station, D. W. Scofield's dwelling house, Dr. F. A. Cutter's dwelling house and drug store, and A. A. Robinson's flour and feed mills. Dr. F. A. Cutter will have, when finished, one of the largest and best-looking buildings in Sutton. The drug store will be the nicest in the Eastern Townships.

A. A. Robinson's elevator is 50 x 84 feet and three stories high. It will hold 20 car-loads, and he has it full of flour, feed, hay and salt. It has just been opened up, and he is doing a rushing business.

The corporation is putting in a system of water works, which will cost about $13,000 when completed. The water comes from springs on the mountain, about two miles from the village, and the fountain-head being so high up will give it great force. The light used in the majority of the new buildings is acetylene. Electric light is used in O. D. Chase & Son's house and sash and door factory. The post-office is in the same building with E. R. Shepard's store. Within the last year the amount of mail matter of all kinds has increased 50 per cent. The total number of daily papers received here is 124. First comes the Montreal Herald with a list of 54 subscribers; the next in order are Star, 41; Witness, 13; La Presse, 12; Le Soleil, 1; La Patrie, 1; Boston Herald, 1; and New York Press, 1. About 450 weekly papers are taken by the people of Sutton, so it is quite evident that they are of a literary turn of mind.

Although so many were discouraged last April, with the exception of the shade trees destroyed, Sutton now looks far better than it did seven months ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Curley returned home Saturday last from their wedding tour.

The [illegible] brothers are erecting a new [illegible] this [illegible] we shall avoid the [illegible] of their store here.

[illegible] and family are visiting Sutton friends.

Mrs. Gavin Shanks spent Tuesday, 25th inst., in Montreal.

Rev. Albert Noyce and family have returned from South Africa, and are stopping at present with Mr. Aaron Wallace, who is Mrs. Noyce's brother. Mr. Noyce has been in South Africa for several years as a missionary. Mrs. Noyce has not been home for about ten years, but Mr. Noyce was here some four or five years ago. They have several children, two of whom were born in Africa.

Mr. W. T. Hamilton, C.P.R. travelling auditor, and Miss Grace Ames, formerly of Sutton Junction, were married Wednesday, 26th inst., in New York. After the honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will live in Montreal.

Mr. Alphonse Boright spent the present week in Sutton, in the interests of the St. John's News.

Herbert Grimson, who fell from Dr. Macdonald's barn last week and received serious injuries, is rapidly recovering.

F. A. Olmstead, Mayor of Sutton village, was in Montreal several days last week on business.

G. H. Boright and A. T. Newton visited Montreal on Monday last.

Special meetings have been held in the Methodist Church for the past six weeks by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Tucker.

Sutton Valley Lodge, I.O.O.F., held their first meeting in their new hall Friday evening, 21st inst. There was a large turn-out of members, and some twenty or twenty-five visitors from surrounding lodges. After the business of the lodge was ended a first-class supper was partaken of at Curley's Hotel.

Wm. Dow and family, who have been spending the summer with relatives around here, have returned to Redlands, Cal.

Mr. J. C. Draper was in Quebec a few days ago on Government business.

Norman Westover is erecting a barn on the site of the one destroyed by fire a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Safford, of Bethel Vt., have been visiting Sutton friends lately.

COWANSVILLE.

Cowansville, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Mr. Enoch Buzzell, produce merchant of Cowansville, was recently elected a member of the Montreal Board of Trade. Mr. Buzzell and his partner, Mr. R. Arthur, are large operators in the dairy products of this district.

Rev. Mr. Elliott was at Stanbridge East on Wednesday to assist Rev. Mr. Harris, of that place, at a missionary meeting.

Mr. ad Mrs. O. H. Hull and daughter, Miss Edith Hull, will shortly close their handsome residence here and remove to Montreal for the winter.

Mr. Lomas, of Sherbrooke, has come here to assist temporarily the Eastern Townships Bank staff at this branch.

Mr. George W. Brock, of Glen Sutton, the popular cheese buyer, has added another link to the chain of good feeling which exists between himself and the salesmen on the cheese board here. Last Saturday he invited all the members of the board, salesmen, buyers and officials, to a dinner to be held at the Ottawa Hotel here on Saturday, Nov. 5. This is the date of the last meeting of the cheese board for this season, and the double event is sure to draw out a very large number of the dairymen of the district. Mr. Brock has been one of the heaviest operators on the board this summer. On a number of occasions he has forced prices up to a figure the other buyers never would have reached without his competition. About a month or six weeks ago he sold out his entire holdings at that time to Messrs Hodgson Bros., Montreal, and realized a handsome profit on the transaction. His popularity among the salesmen is unbounded, a fact shown in a unique manner on the board last Saturday, when Mr. Brock, on first selections, bought the product of every factory but three, in all 1,069 boxes, at 8⅝ cents, a price fully an eighth of a cent less than the cheese would have sold at had the salesmen been a little less willing and held off for half an hour. Notwithstanding this, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed as Mr. Brock booked his sales. There is to be only one more meeting of the board this season, and it is Mr. Brock's ambition to buy every cheese that will be put up on that occasion. The factories which sold to Mr. Brock on Saturday were Adamsville, 60; Brome Centre, 40; Dunboro, 45; East Brome, 52; Elm Grove, 36; Fordyce, 26; Lakeside, 46; Lennox, 75; Maple Grove, 90; North Stanbridge, 55; Scottsvale, 48; Shamrock, 55; Star, 140; Perfection, 58; Choice Valley, 70; Clover Leaf, 35; Beranger, 58; Haysville, 50; Farndon, 30.

The question of reorganizing the board for another season will be brought up at the final meeting, and other questions of important interest to the dairy world will be the subject of discussion.

A harvest thanksgiving service was held in Trinity Church on Sunday evening last. The chancel of the church was gracefully decorated with plants, and there was a large congregation present. The service was conducted by the rector, Rev. Mr. Elliott, who preached an impressive sermon on the duty of gratitude to God for the bountiful harvest.

Mr. W. F. Vilas, the well-known agricultural implement manufacturer of this place, attended the Hochelaga ploughing match this week. This year, as heretofore, Mr. Vilas gave one of his finest plows to be competed for. Mr. Vilas' business here is expanding rapidly, and his goods are well known to agriculturists all over Canada.

Mr. J. Albert Nesbitt and Miss Nesbitt returned home last Saturday after six weeks' absence, which was spent on a trip to Western Ontario and the American Northwest. Among the places visited were Toronto, London, Hamilton, Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Both Mr. and Miss Nesbitt have the appearance of having enjoyed their trip very much.

Mr. J. L. Leach, the contractor, has the new fire station almost completed. It is likely that the council will have part of the upper flat fitted up as a comfortable reading and recreation room for the members of the volunteer brigade.

Mr. E. O'H. Chandler was home from Iberville for a short visit. He stayed over Sunday.

Miss Kavanagh, principal of the Catholic Separate School, has started a night school for the benefit of boys and young men who have to labor during the day time. The classes meet three nights a week in the school house. All the elementary subjects are taught, and Miss Kavanagh already has a dozen pupils. Her enterprise deserves to be encouraged, as the night schools should be a real boon to a certain class of the population.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Trinity Church, held at the rectory on Tuesday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Mrs. Enoch Buzzell; president, Mrs. (Rev.) James A. Elliott; vice-president, Mrs. Matthew Ruiter; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Williams. A resolution was passed expressing regret at the removal of Mrs. A. L. Gilman, and appreciation of her services to the field. A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. Mackinnon, who is suffering from ill-health, was also passed.

Mr. J. Mackinnon, manager of the E. T. Bank here, and Mayor of the village, and Mrs. Mackinnon, have gone on a holiday jaunt to Quebec and other places. They are members of a party who are the guests of Mr. Mackinnon's brother, Mr. T. A. Mackinnon, vice-president and general manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and are travelling in his private car.

Mr. J. C. McCorkill, M.L.A., was at Bedford this week attending the Circuit Court.

CAUGHNAWAGA.

Caughnawaga, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A few days ago, three horses belonging to Indians were run over and killed outright by a Canadian Pacific Railway train some distance south of the Adirondack Junction station. At this time of the year it is customary with the tribe here to let their horses and cattle roam all over the reserve until snow fall, when there is a general round up. It is claimed that the three horses went on the C. P. R. track through a broken gate at a railway crossing.

By order of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Caughnawaga station is taken away entirely, and no trains stop there now; Adirondack junction station, one mile more distant from the village is substituted, there all trains, passenger and freight must stop. Indians do not appreciate the change, claiming that the new roadway built by the C.P.R. is well-nigh impassable to even light waggons, and that there is no sidewalk from the junction to the village, but they have to walk through fields of mud to reach their homes.

The Caughnawaga quarries are being extensively worked, and a considerable number of Indians are employed; the quarries are worked by J. B. Delorimier, a Montreal contractor. He has a contract with the Department of Railways and Canals to supply all the stones required for the new walls of the Lachine canal from the Lachine to the Cote St. Paul locks. The quantity of stones required is considerable and will be a boon to the Indians employed in the quarries.

This year has been a fairly prosperous one for all Indians who cared to work. Many of the Caughnawagas are working on the New York and Ottawa Railway Company Bridge between St. Regis and Cornwall; others on the Soulanges canal for contractors Ryan and Macdonald; more than fifty of the tribe are working for the Detroit Bridge Company on the Victoria bridge, and others at Lachine and Lachine rapids.

Every year the Indians are getting more industrious, much more so since rafting is no longer remunerative, and the bead work industry has dwindled down to almost nothing. They seem to leave aside their old fondness for travelling, and now prefer a steady occupation.

Owing to the frequent storms at this time of the year and the difficulty of crossing over to Lachine during winter in boats, all the braves who work on the island of Montreal have petitioned the Indian Department to come to their assistance and negotiate with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to grant to the Indians the privilege of using the bridge between here and Lachine. These Indians earn an aggregate sum of two thousand dollars per month, which they would to a great extent lose if the railway company refuses to grant them the privilege of using the bridge.

Word has just been received from an Indian native of Caughnawaga, who left last spring for the coast to peddle beadwork; he reports to a relative that on the 13th instant, about one mile outside the town of La Grande, Oregon, he was held up by highway men; they took away from him three hundred dollars which he had in a belt. It is the first case known of an Indian peddler from here being dispossessed of money in this cavalierly way.

During the whole summer the majority of the Caughnawaga girls were in Hogansburg, N.Y., near St. Regis. They were making hammocks, army tents, baskets and fancy wares, and returned last Monday, in time to be present at the wedding of F. Hemlock's brother-in-law. Hemlock was one of the brilliant lacrosse players who formed the Caughnawaga lacrosse club in its best days.

We had the other day the visit of Rev. N. V. Burtin, O.M.I., our former missionary, and now attached to the Oblat Church of St. Sauveur, Quebec.

At the time of the visit to Montreal of the Imperial military experts entrusted with the duty of looking into the means of defence of Canada, Caughnawaga had the honor of their visit. They were conversant with the topography of the Reserve just like a native. It is rumored that owing to the important railroads which converge here and in proximity to Montreal, a fort may be built here.

IROQUOIS.

Iroquois, Ont., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—On Saturday last one of the masons on the works was struck by a falling boom on the travelling derrick. Although not seriously hurt, it was a very narrow escape. Had the outer end of the boom not struck in its downward course a stone pile, in all probability there would have been fatal results. They were lifting a heavy stone at the time, when the cable broke and came down among the men. During the same evening a similar accident occurred. While unloading stone from the stone scow at the foot of the locks a stone slipped from the derrick and came down with a crash, going through the scow entirely.

Mr. Fred. Powell, timekeeper for the Gilbert Blasting and Dredging Co., who has been unwell for the last few years, after being confined to his room for two weeks, was taken to the Montreal General Hospital on Saturday, and on Sunday an operation for appendicitis was performed. If it had been delayed six hours longer it is doubtful whether it would have been wise to perform an operation, as the appendix had already reached a far stage of decay. Fred was accompanied to Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. Powell and Dr. Stephenson. It is hoped by Fred's many friends that he may have a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Peter McCoy passed away very suddenly on Monday morning. Although her death was looked for at most any time, yet on this morning she was apparently unusually well and up and about. On Sunday a family group was photographed outside of the house, and so well was she on retiring that evening, it was remarked by her friends. Mrs. McCoy had been troubled all summer with a cancer on the forehead, and despite the best of medical assistance from Montreal and Detroit, nothing could be done for her. The sermon was preached from the Methodist Church on Wednesday morning by the Rev. J. M. Macalister, and the remains were taken to her former home back of Kingston for interment.

Owing to the rainy weather work was again suspended on the public works Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The works are progressing here as well as can be expected. The new lock, over eight hundred feet long, is now nearing its completion. With favorable weather, the contractors, Messrs. Larkin & Sangster, expect by the first of December to have the locks completed, and the wing walls advanced toward completion, so that by the opening of navigation next year the new locks will be ready for use. It is the intention this winter to unwater the canal and take out by steam shovels the old canal bank between the new and old canals. When the water is let in again in the spring, the gates for the new locks will be hung, and by the opening of navigation the new locks will be ready for use. The Government, when calling for tenders for these works, stipulated that the work must be completed inside of two years. It looks as if such would be the case. Great praise is due to the contractors for the manner in which they have pushed the work along.

The drill-boat of the Gilbert B. & D. Co. has been at work drilling and blasting in the river below the new locks for some months, and this week their dredge, Ottamac, commenced taking out the blasted rock.

The Town Council is laying a twelve and a six-inch water main across the new canal above the upper gate sill. These pipes will be protected by stonemason work which surrounds them. The Council felt it its duty to do what they could to give the village good drinking water, more especially since the water works company was doing nothing in that direction. It is hoped that the pipes will be laid and extended to the river and laid across the old canal, so the village will enjoy fresh water this winter. In fact, if the canal is unwatered this winter, the water supply will be entirely shut off unless this connection is made. It will be necessary to do some drilling in the rock on the south side of the canal for a roadway for the main leading to the river.

The pathway or sidewalk leading to the Point passing the public works is in a very bad condition. Some places the planks have been torn away entirely, while in other places the mud has hid the walk from sight. The contractors' attention ought to be called to this fact at once, as it is now impossible for small school children to get through.

Mr. Miles Carson, formerly G.N.W. telegraph operator here, has secured a position with the Grand Trunk Railway at Lachine. He left to fill his new position on Thursday, and all his friends wish him success.

Mr. D. Fink, G.T.R. station agent, has been confined to his home for the last two weeks. The sickness has been brought on by overwork. Ever since the public works started here there has been work enough at the station to keep two men busy. Mr. Fink has asked time and again for an assistant without result. Now perhaps the G.T.R. authorities will consider his requisition more favorably.

MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Dr. Emmett, who has been spending a few weeks visiting in Toronto, returned Friday, the 21st.

Mrs. Carr, who at one time lived in Morrisburg, and who at present is living in Cardinal, paid a flying visit here on Tuesday.

Mr. Clayton Casselman is visiting in the neighborhood.

Roland Bowers, who was one of the Canadian boys serving in the American war at Santiago, has returned to his home here after paying a visit to his relatives at Kemptville.

Miss Nellie Brown, of Chesterville, spent Sunday at home.

Mr. M. S. Logan and wife paid a visit to Montreal this week.

Miss E. Weagant and Miss Farran, of Farran's Point, were in town on Tuesday.

Miss VanAllen and Miss Perkins, who have been visiting in New York, returned to their homes here Sunday.

Sunday, Mr. John Meikle was the recipient of sad news in the form of a telegram announcing the death of his nephew, George Meikle, of Glasgow.

The steamers Hamilton and Persia were both late on their upward trip last week, and laid over here Sunday.

Mr. P. Flynn, late bookkeeper to Poupore and Frazer, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Crowbar and Miss Lurcher, of Iroquois, were in Morrisburg Tuesday.

Mr. Massey, who injured his foot with an axe, has been able to resume his duties in the Collegiate.

James Stubbs, of Farran's Point, was in town Tuesday.

Sister Joseph, Mother Superior of the House of Providence, Washington, D.C., spent a few days with her brother, Moses Pariveau, of Morrisburg.

Mrs. Vernier and son, of Montreal, were visiting Miss Pariseau this week.

Miss Gormally, of New York, is at her home here this week.

Last Saturday night Uncle Tom's Cabin was given in the music hall here by Mr. Burch's company. A very fair crowd was in attendance and were fairly well satisfied with what they saw. The only difference between between 'Liza's crossing the river on blocks of ice and some of the boys crossing the St. Lawrence to Waddington during the winter months being the lack of "real bloodhounds." Sunday evening the company were out in force in attendance at the Methodist church.

Harvest home services were held in the Methodist church here Sunday. The church was very prettily decorated. In the evening a praise service was held. The choir sang two anthems, "Praise ye the Father" and "My Shepherd is the Loving God." The Misses Corrigan and Bennett sang a duett entitled "Saved by Grace." It is the intention of the Methodist church after this to have at least one praise service each month.

The principal attractions of the residential part of this hustling little town at present, outside of dead leaves and mud, is the amount of furniture, carpets, curtains, with a few things thrown in on the side, displayed on the various lawns. Late meals and consequently late hours at returning to business is all accounted for by house cleaning.

Morrisburg may not be a sporty town in the usual sense of the word, but when it comes to possessing distinguished names I very much doubt if any other town can show such on their police force. The chief is Fitzsimmons, while his principal assistant is Mr. McCoy. The bad boys call them "Bob" and "Kid."

PICTON.

Picton, Ont., Oct. 28.—(Special.)— Mr Peter Lowery, of Kingston, was in Picton last week.

Miss May Jeffers, of Picton, is home from her visit to Three Mile Bay, N.Y.

Mr. W. N. Irwin, barrister, Toronto was in town last week.

Father McDonagh was at the reception given to His Grace Archbishop Gauthier at Kingston.

Mr. H. E. C. Melrose, Picton, has been sick for several weeks, and has recovered sufficietnly to endure a journey to Bermuda, where he expects to spend the winter.

Miss M. Porter will soon return to Montreal, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Carmichael.

Professor MacDonald, dancing master, is here for the winter to give dancing lessons. Mr. MacDonald stands very high in his profession.

Great excitement is aroused in this village over the sudden death of Mary Rogers, a young girl, which occurred a short time ago, which resulted in an inquest on the body. The inquest, which is now closed, resulted in a verdict, implicating one Geo. Althouse. He is now under arrest on two charges, one for abduction and one for manslaughter. The hearing before the magistrate will take place next week.

Picton is to have a large new Methodist church.

Picton's town hall has ben thoroughly repaired, and will be opened next week.

PEMBROKE.

Pembroke, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. Thompson, of Quebec, is visiting with her mother, Mrs. A. Ebert.

Miss Florence Piche, after having spent most of the summer in Quebec, has returned home. While driving in Quebec she was thrown out of the carriage and one of her limbs was broken. She is just now recovering from the accident.

The Pembroke Bicycle Club intend having an "At Home" on the 28th at the Queen's Hotel; over two hundred invitations have been sent out to friends in the town.

The Pembroke Milling Company intend erecting an elevator on McKay Street, close to the Pembroke Southern Railway tracks. The elevator is to be two stories high, 60 x 30, and is to be lined and floored with iron so as to be vermin proof. When completed ample accommodation for storage will be afforded to the farmers in the surrounding district.

Last Sunday a large gang of men were engaged unloading ties and rails on the Pembroke Southern Railway. The citizens were indignant at the contractors for compelling or allowing these men to follow their daily avocations on Sunday.

British capital, to the extent of $3,500,000, is to be invested in pulp mills at Sturgeon Falls. The company will be known as the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company. The pulp mill was formally opened on Saturday last and the foundation of the first six paper mills has been laid.

The company, according to contract, will not engage less than 250 men, but 400 will find employment.

360,000 tons of pulp will, it is expected, be the yearly output, or 120 tons for every working day.

The Citizens' Band intend having a concert about the middle of November. Talent, of a very high order has been engaged and all public-spirited persons should patronize the town band.

Te Rev. J. Higgins, pastor of the Baptist Church here, preaches his farewell sermon next Sunday evening. Mr. Higgins goes to Ottawa and it is not now known who is to take up his labors.

The funeral of the late Mrs. E. Edwards took place Thursday afternoon. The body was interred in the Methodist Cemetery. Rev. George Edwards officiated.

On Thursday, the thermometer dropped below the freezing point and snow fell in small flurries during the day.

In all probability the town of Pembroke will own and operate an electrical plant of its own. Hitherto one company has had the contract of lighting the streets and dwellings of the town. Many think the rates charged exhorbitant, and as a result of a heated agitation in the Town Council an electrical engineer has been here making an estimate of the cost of the proposed plant.

KNOWLTON.

Knowlton, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The attendance at the Knowlton Academy is increasing constantly, and the commissioners are now considering the necessity of hiring a fourth teacher.

Mr. M. Clark has been engaged by Mr. England in his store, and will commence his work soon.

A great improvement is being made on the lower streets. Mr. Guthrie has repaired the block in which Dr. O. A. McLaughlin has his feed store; Mr. George Robb has a neat outbuilding erected, and Mr. B. L. Cory is putting on an addition to his house, where he intends putting in a laundry more spacious than the present one.

Mr. Eli Ruiter has been here this week fixing his shop, which he recently purchased from George Robb, and putting it in running order.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton's mine has been rather idle during the stormy weather, but next week we expect a "clean-up."

Mrs. H. C. Knowlton, who has been on the sick list, is now improving.

A very pleasant social was held at the residence of Mrs. O. J. Soles on Tuesday evening last under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. A short programme, consisting of songs, recitations, etc., was given by many of the local talented young people, after which cake and coffee were served to all present. Mrs. S. W. Foster announced that it was their intention to have them every two weeks during the winter months. A small fee of ten cents is charged, for the purpose of putting a new roof on the Temperance Hall. About seven dollars was realized, and all went away feeling that a pleasant evening had been enjoyed by everyone.

All were sorry to hear of Mr. H. Grimson's misfortune at Sutton. He is doing as well as can be expected, and will be out in a few days.

Mr. J. W. Lloyd, bailiff, brought two men through here on Thursday last on his way to Sweetsburg, whom he had arrested at Lawrenceville for burglary. On reaching the gaol they were examined, and it was found that they were not the ones wanted. They were peddlers, but without licenses, and were fined.

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A grand ball was given in Moir Hall on Friday evening, 21st inst. It is needless to say that it was a success, as the management, under the direction of Dr. Marshall and Andrew Philps, was a sufficient guarantee of that. There were about eighty couples present, and dancing was kept up until daylight. The music was furnished by a Montreal orchestra.

During the last few weeks several travelling troupes of the low comedy and limelight variety, came this way, and held forth in the Moir Hall. They would have been better off financially if they had not come, as shows of this kind are always poorly attended in this village.

A couple of Indians, said to be Caughnawaga braves, visited the village this week. One of them gave an open air lecture at night, describing a wonderful medicine that cured everything in the ache and pain line. The medicine, which was freely offered to those surrounding him, is supposed to be made from herbs gathered at a sacred place on the Indian reserve near Caughnawaga.

The Royal Templars, who have been holding monthly meetings during the summer months, have started in on their winter campaign, and will hereafter until further notice, hold their meetings every Tuesday evening. These lively temperance workers will give their first social of the season on the evening of Nov. 1st.

At a meeting of the W.C.T.U. on Friday, the president, Mrs. W. A. Dunsmore, read a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Westmount Convention. The delegates from here speak in glowing terms of the reception tendered them by the Westmount ladies.

Wedding bells have been ringing out merrily in all directions in this district during the week. Among the many happy weddings celebrated we might mention that of Mr. Charles McK. McClenaghan, of the firm of McClenaghan & Gebbie, of Howick, to Miss Mary Christina, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Brown, of Elgin. This event took place at the pretty residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th. The bride was charmingly attired in white, with white carnations in her hair, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Miss Maggie Rowat played the wedding march. After the marriage ceremony was concluded, the guests, to the number of sixty, partook of supper, when an enjoyable time was spent until 3 o'clock in the morning. The bridal party departed for their home in Howick, amidst the usual shower of rice.

STANFOLD.

Stanfold, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Mr. Louis Lavergne, M. P., has recovered from his serious illness, that confined him to his house during many days.

A young lawyer, Mr. J. E. Perreault, son of Mr. Perreault, of Malbaie (Murray Bay), fromerly member of Parliament for Charlevoix in the Liberal interest, is now practising at Arthabaskaville. He is a nephew of Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

Rev. E. B. Gauvreau, priest, of Beardsley, Minn., is in the village, on his way home, after having attended the funeral of his father, L. W. Gauvreau, N. P. and returning officer for the plebiscite in Temiscouata. Though very young, he is one of the best friends of Mgr. Ireland.

A strange case occurred here three months ago. News reached the village that there was deposited in one of the banks of Manitoba a certain amount of money, left there some fifteen years ago by a man named Theophile Nault. At the time a farmer of Stanfold named Theophile Nault visited Manitoba, and, it is said, bought a lottery ticket, which was deposited with one of the leading banks of Winnipeg, for the drawing later on. Mr. Nault, of Stanfold, died, giving the whole of his estate to his son, Noel, who now lives in the States. Being told by Rev. A. Desaulniers, who was corresponding with the well known writer on the school question, Abbe Cherrier, that there was a deposit of nearly three hundred dollars, he gave power of attorney to his brother. Sinaie Nault, of Stanfold, to draw the money and give release. In the face of proofs made by the parties, the bank paid the amount, which has been divided between the two brothers.

Last week the firm of Crepeau & Crepeau, lawyers, of Arthabaskaville, were ordered to take actions against Sinaie Nault because the real depositor of the money, one Theophile Nault, of Manitoba, perhaps a cousin of Nault's, made a strong proof of his property, and claimed the amount deposited. Before the court the bank was condemned to pay, and now seeks redress against the Naults, of Stanfold. This promises to be a very important case before the court of the district, if the Naults, of Stanfold, resist the action.

A Clerical Error.—"That was a good sermon that Dr. Binks preached this morning?" "Excellent. It would have been almost perfect if the doctor hadn't interpolated a few sentences of his own." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Knees All Right.—"What's the matter—are you weak-kneed ?" indignantly shouted an officer to a bolting Irishman during the battle of Santiago. "No, sor; Oi ain't," replied the soldier. "Oi'm runnin' es fasht's inny av thim."—Judge.

Fond Parent — "What is the matter, Bobby ? You dont generally keep on crying after your father has given you a beating." Bobby—"I know it. But he says I've got to sit down and think it over. Before, I've always stood up and forgotten it."—Life.

ASTHMA.

—The Kola plant proves the panacea
—for this distressing ailment, which
—has baffled medical Science for
—centuries.

It was Stanley, the African explorer, who discovered the Kola Plant on the banks of the Congo River in Africa, and sufferers from Asthma have to thank him for the discovery of a permanent cure. Clarke's Kola Compound represents this wonderful medicinal plant in a highly concentrated form. It is a positive cure for asthma, and has been tested in several cases. Endorsed by eminent physicians everywhere, and borne out by the testimony of the cured ones. Mr. W. R. Hume, of Kamloops, B.C., a C.P.R. engineer on the Western Division, was a sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over twelve years. Nothing gave him more than the merest relief until the railway physician prescribed Clarke's Kola Compound. He took two bottles and was permanently cured. If you doubt it write him for particulars of his case. Clarke's Kola Compound is sold by all druggists. Price two dollars per bottle; three bottles, with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C. 1.

Hay Fever Clarke's Kola Compound is guaranteed to cure Hay Fever. All druggists sell it.

BEDFORD.

Bedford, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A reception and banquet were tendered to Mr. David Girard by a number of his friends at Poissant's Hotel on Thursday evening last in anticipation of his approaching marriage. The menu was excellent and a very pleasant evening was spent by the large company. Several songs were sung in excellent style by Messrs. E. W. Morgan, S. Constantineau, Blanchard Girard, Berthiaume and Bastien, and some capital speeches were made.

Mr. E. W. Morgan, manager of the Bedford branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, has acquired possession of the fine residence formerly owned by Mr. A. A. Batcheller, and intends to make extensive alterations and improvements preparatory to occupying it with his family.

Mr. Ebenezer Alcombrack celebrated his seventieth birthday on Tuesday, last week, by entertaining a large number of his friends. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the host received many hearty congratulations and good wishes.

Bedford, P.Q., Oct. 29.—E. W. Morgan has taken possession of the fine residence lately owned and occupied by Mrs. A. A. Batcheller.

J. Senesac is lighting his new store with acetylene gas.

G. A. Coslett, manager of the Bedford Manufacturing Co., has returned from Winnipeg.

Burglaries are becoming frequent, victims of the last raid being Messrs. Sheltus and McNamara, who were relieved of a goodly number of woollen underwear.

W. H. Smith and family are spending a few days on the old homestead.

Rev. H. W. Nye has been attending missionary meetings at St. Hyacinthe and Upton.

D. L. Sanders, Past Grand Patriarch I.O.O.F., Montpelier, Vt., was in town this week.

H. D. Kendall, of Enosburgh Falls, is in town.

G. S. Walsh has bought a fine property in Stanbridge East, and is preparing to erect a business block.

MASSAWIPPI.

Massawippi, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The funeral of the Rev. Thomas Henry Lloyd, M.A., youngest son of Rev. T. Lloyd, whose untimely death occurred at the Saranac Lake Sanitarium for consumptives, on the 17th inst., took place from the residence of Mrs. Lloyd's father, W. G. Murray, Esq., and was largely attended by relatives and friends; there was also a large representation of the clergy of the church of England. The service was conducted by the Rev. Albert Stevens, of Hatley, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Parker, Compton; Rev. Canon Foster, Coaticooke, and Rev. W. T. Foresythe, of Stanstead. The remains were tenderly borne to their last resting place by former classmates at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Deceased leaves a widow and two chidren.

COOKSHIRE.

Cookshire, Oct. 28.—(Special.)— While attending a farm sale recently, ex-Mayor W. H. Learned fell by accident through a trapdoor in a loft and broke two ribs. He is making favorable progress to recovery.

The operation on Mr. P. H. Allin's eye was entirely successful. He has resumed his clerical duties.

The citizens' agitation over the matter of open drains has been of effect. The council is now having them properly tiled and covered.

Dr. A. H. Beers has ceased his dental practice here and moved last Monday to Point St. Charles.

Mr. Will. J. Grey, of the Chronicle staff, leaves soon to take a position on the Sherbrooke Record. Mr. Grey has been on the staff of the Chronicle ever since it started here eight years ago.

Two of our local shots, Messrs. Hurd and Weston, won several prizes at the Coaticook Rifle Asociation matches last week.

By the amount of venison brought to town our village hunters at Island Brook and St. Malo are in luck. One party of three recently shot five in two days.

The Methodists of Sawyerville are advertising for tenders for a new church, to cost about $5,000.

SOREL.

Sorel, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A bazaar in aid of Christ Church will be held in the school house Hallowe'en night.

The Sorel Baseball Club having claimed the title of champion amateur baseball club for the Province of Quebec, has received a challenge through La Presse from St. Hyacinthe for a side bet of $100, and has accepted the same, provided the match is played at St. Hyacinthe, with Seguin—who is recognized as being impartial as umpire.

The ploughing match for the county of Richelieu resulted as follows:

Special prize for best outfit, given by Hochelaga Bank, won by R. Collette, St. Roch, silver cup.

First class, 21 years and over, 29 contestants, 13 prizes—1, C. St. Martin, Ste. Victoire, steel plough; 2, D. Peloquin, St. Ours, steel plough; 3, L. Morin, St. Ours, steel plough; 4, P. Potvin, St. Ours, sower, new model; 5, P. Harpin, St. Ours, $7; 6, P. Beaudreau, Ste. Victoire, $6; 7, V. Larochelle, Ste. Victoire, $5.

WEST BROME.

West Brome, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A new generation has sprung up since the Union church was built, and for some years it was not used, so it became delapidated. Rev. Geo. E. Bates, B.A., was appointed by last conference to this new mission, and all that he does prospers. Mr. Miller, of Brome Corner, undertook to have the church restored, and at a cost of over $300 it has been completely renovated within and without. McClatchie Bros., of Cowansville, renewed the spire. What is practically a new shed has been erected and all expenses met. A most interesting re-opening service was held Sabbath afternoon conducted by Rev. W. Henderson, Cowansville.

A Hallowee'n Guild wil be held in the basement of the Episcopal church on Monday evening next, Oct. 31st. A good programme will be presented.

SWEETSBURG.

Sweetsburg, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Hon. H. Thos. Duffy was here this week in connection with some cases which he has in the Superior Court.

Miss Fuller, daughter of Dr. Fuller, has gone to Montreal on a visit.

One of the gang badly wanted by the police to answer to several charges of burglary, arson and theft was arrested a few days ago in a Vermont town. Four others are still at large, and High Constable Galer has sent out circulars containing their descriptions. Their names are George Desmarais, Frank Proulx, Royal Gareau, and Jules Vincent.

EAST DURHAM.

East Durham, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The Epworth League Society was addressed last Friday evening by Rev. C. Sykes, of Mansonville.

Mr. Wm. Perkins is putting in a creamery, which will be in operation on November 1st.

Mr. Derby has purchased the cheese factory at Abbott's Corner from Mr. F. Farnham.

Mr. Edson Spicer has sold his farm and stock to Mr. Beattie.

STANBRIDGE EAST.

Stanbridge East, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A few years ago Messrs. J. A. Vanantwerp and E. L. Gardner, of this place, sowed a quantity of wild rice in the mill pond above this place for the purpose of establishing a feeding ground for the numerous flocks of wild fowl that pass over this place during the fall months while journeying southward. On the following summer as none of the grain had yet made its appearance above the water, it was supposed that the rice sown had been of inferior quality and had not taken root. Nothing further was thought of it until three months ago, when C. S. Ross, who happened to be passing over the ground, made the discovery that not only had the rice taken root, but was growing in abundance along the bed of the river wherever it had been sown.

Mr. Henry Hibbard, who has been employed as bookkeeper for an American electric company, which has the contract for furnishing the city of Quebec with lights and motive power at Montmorency Falls, was here for a few days on a visit to his parents.

The Rev. Mr. Harris is having the appearance of the Episcopal parsonage greatly improved by the erection of a new portico in front of the main entrance.

New Hope for the Dyspeptic.—Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are the dyspeptic's haven of rest and cure. They contain no injurious drug or narcotic, won't hurt the most delicate stomach, aid digestion, stop fermentation of the food, good for the blood, good for the nerves, good for the brain, make flesh increase, cure the stomach. 35 cents.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Charley Gosset asked a friend of his from the country the other day if she had been out to the fair, and she replied as follows: "I didn't went; I didn't want to went, and if I had wanted to went, I couldn't have gotten to gwine."—Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle.

VIN ST. LEHON

acts against poorness of blood, helps a difficult digestion, accelerates the circulation of the blood and removes any injurious particles likely to prevent nourishment.

It contains all natural fortifying properties in a high degree.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Laporte, Martin & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

TO LET

TO LET—39 ST. MARK STREET—A stone front, 14 room house, Daisy furnace, in good order. Cheap for winter.
TO LET—10 TARA HALL AVE.—8 rooms, hot water furnace.
TO LET—13 TARA HALL AVE.—8 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace.
TO LET—248 ST. DENIS ST.—A large upper tenement, 9 rooms, suitable for private residence or boarding house, opposite St. James Church.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1763 Notre Dame Street.

SMALL PROPERTIES
FOR SALE CHEAP.

$1,800—437 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.—A brick-encased 10 room house, near Prince Arthur st.
$3,200—47-51 LATOUR ST.—Two large brick dwellings and a store. Lot 26x100 feet.
$1,650—136 HARBOUR ST.—Four brick tenements, forming the corner of Demontigny. Lot 47x80 feet.
$1,200—09 CARRIERE ROAD, near St. Denis Street)—A large brick warehouse, with dwellings above and deep cellars.

Apply to
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THE SALE OF THE SEASON!

QUEENS AUCTIONEERS M. HICKS & CO.

We have received instructions to sell at the residence,

No. 151 Dorchester Street.

all the Elegant Household Furniture, Decker Bros.' Baby Grand Piano, Crystal Gasaliers, Mirrors, best Wilton and Brussels Carpets throughout house, Turkish and Persian Rugs, magnificent collection of Ornaments and Bric-a-Brac, Paintings and Water Colors by Canadian and foreign artists, Fine China, Glassware, Silverware, "H.W. Collinder" Billiard Table, etc., etc.,

TUESDAY, NOV. 8th,

At Ten O'Clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

The furniture is nearly all by Thomson, and the collection of Paintings, Rugs and Bric-a-Brac is acknowledged to be one of the finest in Montreal.

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FOR $1.25

You can buy a good, warm, heavy, full-sized Dutch Kersey Horse Blanket, a Blanket that will stand lots of hard wear, always look well and keep your horse warm. What more do you expect a blanket to do? We have a very large stock at all qualities and prices. You can buy a better horse blanket for less money than anywhere else at

E. Cavanagh Co