

NOTHING TO DO WITH POLITICS

Lieut.-Gov. Patterson Speaks of His Trip.

RECENT RUMORS DENIED.

The Subject Was Not Mentioned in Quebec.

OR BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

Would Not be Constitutional for Him to Meddle in Political Affairs.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Hon. J. C. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was in the city yesterday, and was interviewed by your correspondent with reference to the objects of his present trip to the East.

"You have no doubt," said your correspondent, "seen the interview with Mr. Francois Langelier, in which that gentleman alleges your trip East has to do with politics?"

"Mr. Francois Langelier does me altogether too much honor," said your correspondent. "Will you say whether your trip East has any political significance, or whether it is connected in any way with the school question?"

"All the gossip and speculation in the newspapers regarding my visit to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa, and to Sir Adolphe Chapleau at Spencerwood, are based upon false premises. I came East solely on private business, and have not talked a word of politics with any of the gentlemen whose names have been associated with mine. To do so would be most improper on my part. I have many communications with the Federal Government, but I invariably take the Provincial Ministers into my confidence, and am in the habit of furnishing them with copies of all correspondence with me which is at all of an official character. I do this as a matter of course, and I would not think of discussing questions affecting the Province without first having informed Mr. Greenway of my intention. It is my earnest desire to be strictly constitutional and impartial in my dealings with the public men of Manitoba."

"Are we to understand then, that your visit to the East is not connected with the school question?"

"The school question has not been mentioned since I crossed the boundary line of Manitoba on my way East. I do not know whether I have made my denial sufficiently strong, but I repeat that my visit has no political significance, and I have not interfered in the affairs of the Province of Quebec. When with Sir Adolphe Chapleau we talked of the weather and the crops, and swapped stories suitable to our anecdotal age. The subject of his supposed second term was not mentioned by me to him or to any other public man. My visit to Spencerwood was purely one of friendship. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has any plans to carry out, he can easily find a more suitable and pleasant instrument than I would be likely to prove."

"What about your visit to Sir Wilfrid?"

"The only significance attaching to my visit to the Premier is this: That Canadians in public life are becoming partially civilized and are able to interchange social courtesies while retaining their individual independence of thought. Although I stayed in Sir Wilfrid's house nearly a week, I saw little of him, except at dinner. He is a very, very busy man, and although charming, he left me to the still more charming society of the ladies."

INDIGNATION AT ST LAMBERT

The Council "Roasted" at a Public Meeting for Its Recent Action.

The old school-house at St. Lambert was crowded to the doors last night by the angry taxpayers, when Mr. W. H. Rosevear, sr., took the chair at the indignation meeting. A more representative crowd never met anywhere, fully 150 being present. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and Councillor Sproule was called upon by him to speak. He gave the history of the passing of the proposed town charter by the Council, and was followed by Councillor Beatty in a similar strain.

It was then moved by Mr. Bragg, and seconded by Mr. James Brown:—"That this meeting of electors approves of the modifications to sections 6, 22 and 23 of the proposed town charter, which was brought before the Council by the petition of 123 electors on the 6th instant, and that the petition be sent to the Provincial Legislature at its present session."

Rev. M. Watson spoke to this resolution which was carried unanimously, and it was resolved that a copy of it be sent to the Mayor.

After a salutatory conversation the following resolution was adopted:—"That the following meeting be appointed to select candidates for the forthcoming municipal election, to be held at the same place as the last meeting, namely, Councillors Sproule and Councillor Beatty, and the chairman (Mr. W. H. Rosevear, sr.), and Messrs. Andrews, Carson and Messrs. Powell, with power to add to their number."

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE

Discusses the Importation of Spurious Teas and Other Matters.

Yesterday afternoon the regular weekly meeting of the council of the Chambre de Commerce took place, Mr. J. X. Perrault, in the absence of the president, occupying the chair. The other members in attendance were Messrs. C. F. Chagnon, H. Laporte, L. E. Morin, and D. Masson.

Communications regarding the proposed insolvency law to be submitted at the next session of Parliament had been received from the Quebec Board of Trade. These were read and referred to the committee on legislation.

The recently-appointed committee for inquiring into the importation of spurious teas into this country made a report through Alderman Laporte that very stringent measures had been adopted to prevent a recurrence of the same. It was suggested, also, that the Minister of Customs be asked not only to enforce the measures already adopted, but, if possible, to make them even more rigid.

DRUGGISTS VS. GROCERS.

They Will Oppose Amendment of Pharmacy Act.

The Pharmaceutical Association does not intend to allow the Retail Grocers' Association to go unopposed in its efforts to obtain permission for grocers to sell proprietary medicines and common non-poisonous drugs. It will oppose at Quebec the amendment to the Pharmacy Act which the grocers seek to have enacted, and which is as follows: 4039. Nothing herein shall prevent the sale, by persons not registered in pursuance of this law, of the following articles: All patent medicines, alum, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camomile, carbonate of lime, castor oil, cod-liver oil, liver oil, cream of tartar, epsom salts, flavoring extracts, ginger, sulphur, glycerine, gum arabic, hops, linseed, linseed meal, senna, tartaric acid.

BOY'S CLOSE CALL.

Runaway Horse Knocked Him Down on Craig Street.

A C.P.R. telegraph messenger, Horner, had a narrow escape from death last evening just at six o'clock. A horse and cart belonging to W. H. Hope, picture framer, was standing on Craig street, when a box from the top of the load fell between the horse and the dashboard. The horse took the fall and dashed east on Craig street. Horner was crossing the street at Place D'Armes hill and was struck by the horse and run over. He was carried into Hertz's drug store and the ambulance was sent for. He was cut round the head, but besides a few bruises was otherwise none the worse. It was the merest chance that the accident did not end fatally. One of the men who was standing in the rig was thrown to the ground, but was unhurt. The horse ran into a telegraph pole and was caught before further damage was done.

CITY LOSES AGAIN.

Has to Pay Damages for the Flooding of a Cellar.

The Court of Review has confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of T. Cartwright vs. C. Mackay and the city in warranty. The action arose out of damages caused to the plaintiff by the flooding of his cellar, and the amount claimed was \$1,381. It had been shown that the damage had been caused by the bursting of a water pipe in the house adjoining that of the plaintiff, which was neglected, and where the city had neglected to turn off the water. The actual damages proven only amounted to \$127.25. The city was called in guarantee, and the judgment holding it responsible for the damages and costs has been confirmed.

VOTES AGAINST IT.

Y. M. C. A. Mock Council and the Victoria Square Matter.

Consideration of the question of granting Victoria Square to the Grand Trunk was concluded last evening by the Mock Council of the Y.M.C.A. The discussion has occupied two meetings. The motion for the granting of the square was lost by a narrow majority. At the next meeting the question of tax exemption will be discussed.

CLUB TARTE OFFICERS.

The Club is Flourishing—Ald. Prefon, taine to Speak.

The members of the flourishing Tarte Club have elected the following officers: President, Emile Fontaine; vice-presidents, J. C. Wilson and Cyrille Asselin; recording secretary, M. O. Brouillet; corresponding secretary, J. O. Lambert; treasurer, Amedee Ducre; marshal, Napoleon Massineau. Committee, J. E. Barthelemy, J. Mercier, Louis St. Pierre, H. Labelle, M. Peron, Conrad Vallee, L. St. Jean and O. Chaptin.

Ald. Prefontaine is to be invited to deliver an address on the 21st inst.

A NEW SCHEME TO MAKE MONEY

Montrealer Charged With Swindling.

BONUS PAID TO GET WORK.

Robert W. Woods Arrested in Ottawa.

Discusses the Importation of Spurious Teas and Other Matters.

Robert W. Woods, of Montreal, has got himself into trouble in Ottawa, and is now in jail on a charge of swindling unemployed men to whom he made promises of work. Detective Finnigan has the case in hand. The victims are a large number of young men in Lower Town, mostly French-Canadians.

A few days ago Woods went to Ottawa, in company with his wife, and engaged rooms at Osgoode Hall on Nicholas Street. He made that place his headquarters for his operations. The man represented himself to be the representative of Mr. C. W. Woods, of the Governor Pulp Wood Company, and his business was to engage men to work in the woods during the winter. He hired a large number of men, exacting from each a bonus of \$1.50 as a guarantee of good faith.

At this time of the year a large number of men are out of employment and without proper means of supporting their families, so Woods was overwhelmed with applications for situations, and was roping in the dollars in good shape. A good number paid up Wednesday, and many more eager to obtain work, agreed to pay next day. Woods promised to meet the men at the C.P.R. station when they were to receive certificates of employment and free tickets to the scene of their winter's work.

One of the young men, who knew the application of the alien labor law across the border, became suspicious of his employer and telegraphed to Mr. Titus, of the Governor Pulp Company to ascertain if he had any representative engaging men in Canada. In a short time a reply was received from Mr. Titus stating that he had instructed no one to engage men for his company. The man was then reported to the police, with the result that Woods was located in his hotel and spent the night at the police station.

When arraigned in court on a charge of receiving money under false pretences from Nap. Baillie and others, Woods pleaded guilty, and was remanded. In the meantime the detective will further investigate the case, and if what some of the victims say is true, will experience no difficulty in securing an abundance of testimony against the accused. Woods is a man of about 40 years of age. He is neatly dressed, and says he was formerly a commercial traveler. When taken to his cell he was uncommunicative, but seems to take his position with apparent ease. His wife, who is a rather handsome woman, was in court and watched the proceedings with interest.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Miller Still Leads And Looks Like a Certain Winner.

New York, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The score in the six-day bicycle race at 10.15 a.m. was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Miles. Miller... 2,019; Rice... 1,922; Schinnerer... 1,885; Hale... 1,821; Waller... 1,776; Pierce... 1,729; Golden... 1,635; Enterman... 1,607; Elkes... 1,599; Gannon... 1,503.

FIFTY DOLLARS A MEAL.

A Montrealer in Klondike Says They Want Bread but Have the Gold.

Mrs. James A. McArthur, of Prince Arthur street, received a letter yesterday from her son, who left some five months ago for the Klondike.

After referring to family matters, he says:—"The journey was one which I shall never forget. There were four in our party, and I tell you we suffered hardships which we never dreamed of before we left Montreal. But it is going to be all right. We are almost starving for the want of bread, but you will notice I said 'almost.' There is no doubt that we shall get along until spring, and then there will be a good supply of food. I would give a piece of gold worth fifty dollars for a plate of Medville's roast beef this very minute. Now as to the gold. There is rich gold here, and if things keep on I shall return in two years with a great deal of money. I will write at length in a few days."

COWANSVILLE MASONS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the last regular meeting of Corner Stone Lodge, No. 37, A.F. and A.M., Q.R., Cowansville, held on Wednesday evening, December 8th, Bro. M. Munitzer, W.M.; Bro. A. Brewer, S.W.; Bro. H. C. Harley, J.W.; Bro. L. D. Von Iffland, Sec.; R. W. Bro. C. P. Taber, treasurer; R. W. Bro. E. M. Taylor, chaplain; Bro. W. H. Fuller, Tyler.

THEY WANT LICENSES.

Already 323 applications for hotel and restaurant licenses have been received at the License Commissioners office and six for shops. The total number granted is 400 and for hotels and shops must be in by the 20th of next month.

A CHRISTMAS TRAIN.

During the remainder of the present month the Canadian Pacific Railway will run a special train between Winnipeg and Toronto every day to accommodate passengers coming east.

GOT AWAY WITH \$600 IN SILKS.

Thomas May & Co. Robbed Last Night.

A DETECTIVE'S GOOD WORK

Alfred Nebs Arrested With the Bundle in His Arms.

Detective Sutherland made a most important capture last night on Mance Street. The prisoner is Alfred Nebs, a young man who is known as a loafer and has an unenviable reputation generally. He is charged with stealing some 800 worth of silks, satins and fashions from Thomas May & Co. The detective saw him on Mance Street with a quantity of goods in his possession and challenged him. Nebs said he was in the employ of the company and that he was delivering the goods. Detective Sutherland considered his answer unsatisfactory, however, and took Nebs to the Detective Department.

Mr. May was then sent for and on his arrival he identified the goods as belonging to his stock. Nebs was employed with the firm for a time and his father is also employed there. The son was discharged some time ago. Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, according to Mr. May's manager, young Nebs came to the store and asked for his father. It is supposed he thus gained admission and secreted himself in the cellar. When he left the building he left the doors open and they were found that way by Detective Sutherland.

This morning before Judge Dugas, Nebs said he was drunk last night and someone gave him the goods at the corner of Alexander and Craig Streets. He thought that he shouldn't be held responsible for receiving the goods while in that condition.

NO QUESTION OF COALITION.

La Patrie on the Recent Langelier Interview.

La Patrie of last evening published the following: "Several of our friends have asked what we think of Hon. Mr. Langelier's interview. Our answer will be brief. The assertions credited to Hon. Mr. Langelier are so astonishing that we refuse to put faith in the veracity of the interviews in question. "We do not know anything of what took place between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Langelier, but it is quite certain that the relations between a prime minister and a member of the Opposition standing in the party. Mr. Langelier's allegations regarding the pretended discussion of party affairs by Tarte, Dansereau, (De)celles, Patterson and Chapleau, he knows very well that no such thing took place."

"Mr. Tarte went down to Quebec the other day with Hon. Mr. Patterson, in company with Mr. Desjardins and Mr. Drolet for the purpose of making a visit that had absolutely nothing to do with politics. Mr. Desjardins is out of politics, and Mr. Drolet is one of the devoted friends of the Liberal cause. There is no question either directly or indirectly, of a coalition between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Adolphe Chapleau, and in making this declaration we take the full responsibility and we think this should be a sufficient answer to all that has been or will be said on the question."

"Mr. Langelier has rendered great services to the Liberal party, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier who is a man of honor as well as a politician of a very high order, has never been at all disposed to ignore the member of Quebec Centre. We may also be permitted to add that during Mr. Tarte's recent visit to Quebec, he discussed at length the affairs of the party with Mr. Langelier."

WANT REV. A. J. MOWATT

To Preach Anniversary Sermons at Calvin Church, St. John, N. B.

Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor of Erskine Presbyterian Church, has been requested by Rev. Mr. Rainnie, of Calvin Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B., to preach at the anniversary service of that church a week from to-morrow. As he will speak at the Westminster celebration in Montreal next week, however, Mr. Mowatt has been obliged to decline the invitation.

A CIVIC CENSUS.

It Will Take the Police Three Months to Complete.

Col. Hughes, Chief of Police, states that he has not yet received any official instructions respecting the proposed civic census. The police will perform the work. He expressed the belief that the task will occupy at least three months, as the hundred constables on duty have already enough work to keep them fully occupied.

WAS NOT DISCUSSED.

Appointment of Successor to Rev. Dr. Rose Postponed.

It was thought that at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. James' Methodist Church last night the appointment of a successor to Dr. Rose would be discussed, he having accepted a call to Ottawa. Nothing was done in the matter, however, nor will be till February, but meanwhile it was left in the hands of a committee.

ALMOST A PANIC.

State of Nebraska Struck by a Barge—Montreal Lay on Board.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Allan State line steamer State of Nebraska left this port for Glasgow shortly after noon yesterday, and seven hours later returned to her dock at West Twenty-first street with more than a hundred feet of the main deck superstructure on her port quarter demolished and carried away.

The damage was done by the heavy bowsprit of the coal barge C. C. Chapman, which, with another barge, was in tow of the tug Triton, bound in from Norfolk to the wharves of the Pocomontac Coal Company, in Hoboken. The Chapman had her bowsprit in, and when she drew away from the State of Nebraska the thick bowsprit remained firmly fastened in the steamer's side.

The State of Nebraska carried eleven saloon passengers, a crew of eighty-six men, 140 head of cattle and a cargo of general merchandise. The passengers were thrown into a state of panic when the steamer and the barge crashed together, and their fears were increased when the bow of the barge swept along the port quarter, ripping and tearing the heavy planking of the cattle stalls, the rails, stanchions and rigging.

BETTER ROADS FOR QUEBEC.

Discussion to That End in the Legislature.

SPEECH BY MR. McCORKILL

Some Progress Made With the Estimates Recently Brought Down.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—At a recent meeting of the Levis Town Council, a motion was unanimously passed condemning the Chaudiere site for the proposed new bridge between the Quebec and Levis sides of the river. There was a meeting of the Ferry Committee previous to the Council meeting, when the chairman brought up the question of the city keeping a boat or canoe on the river in order to save people or horses which fell into the river. Aldermen Drolet, Vincent, Cote and others also spoke on the subject, but the idea was given up, as the committee had no funds to devote to this purpose.

At last night's meeting of the City Council, Ald. Cote (St. Sauveur), drew the Mayor's attention to the snow question. He said that the Electric Railway Company, instead of removing their snow, placed it on their neighbors' portion of either side of the street. He also spoke of the way in which the company threw the snow and whatever the brooms of their sweepers chanced to catch, against windows and doors and over anyone who happened to be passing at the time.

Ald. Roy, president of the Road Committee, stated that he had endeavored to please everyone, but that he found it a difficult job.

The Mayor read communications between the city and the Railway Company, and said that he thought Mr. Evans was doing all that he could. If, however, the snow was not removed, the corporation would have to enforce the by-law governing it. A letter was read from Mr. Scott, of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company. It stated that the company handled large quantities of butter, cheese pulp, etc., in the shipping season, and that they were obliged to ship it to Montreal in order to secure better rates than they could get in shipping from Quebec. They asked the city to allow them to lay a track on Dalhousie Street to the Allans' wharf, in order to allow them to secure better rates without shipping their goods to Montreal.

Mr. Resther, proprietor of the Hotel Victoria and Turkish Baths, will have the baths re-built at once, as they were doing get them ready with as little delay as possible.

At the annual meeting of the pilots for and below this harbor, which took place yesterday, Messrs. F. X. Lamine, Arbel Bernier, Paul Paquet, Leon Labrecque, Edouard Larochelle and Paul Gobeil were elected directors for the current year. The new board will choose a president this afternoon.

MISS SCOTT APPOINTED.

Young Montreal Lady Chief Nurse in Soldiers' Home Virginia.

Miss Ida F. Scott, a Montreal young lady, has been appointed chief nurse of the National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, in succession to Miss Elizabeth S. Collier, who has held that position for some time. Miss Scott was one of the qualified nurses of the home under Miss Collier, and her many friends in this city will feel exceedingly gratified on hearing of her promotion. A Virginia paper speaks of the young lady as "very pleasing in manners, while her kindness to patients is duly appreciated by all."

DREDGE OWNERS SUED.

A Father Proceeds in Forma Pauperis for Son's Death.

Mr. Justice Archibald has granted the petition of Arthur Gagnon to be allowed to proceed in forma pauperis against Chas. P. Dunbar, et al., dredge owners, engaged last October in dredging the Lachine Canal, for \$1,999 damages for the death of the plaintiff's son, who was drowned by falling off the dredge. The plaintiff contends that the dredge was not provided with the necessary safeguards.

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REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Satisfactory Figures for the Past Five Months.

A SURPLUS OF \$3,248,852.

Parliament has Been Formally Prorogued Until Jan. 24th.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The revenue for the five months of the fiscal year ending 30th November last was \$14,651,077, and the expenditure \$11,412,225, leaving a surplus of \$3,248,852. The revenue is \$83,000 less than it was for the same period last year, while there is a saving in the expenditure of the current year of \$634,000. There was nearly half a million dollars increase in the revenue for the month of November, as compared with the same month in 1896. The customs alone show for the month an increase of over a quarter million dollars. The figures for the five months are as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1896, 1897. Customs... \$9,008,641.11 vs \$9,312,286.72; Excise... 3,403,625.29 vs 2,670,911.92; Post Office... 1,175,000.00 vs 1,430,000.00; Public works... 1,718,443.23 vs 1,738,167.13; Miscellaneous... 431,160.63 vs 503,731.93.

Total... \$14,734,913.26 vs \$14,651,077.70; Expenditure... \$11,049,341.96 vs \$11,412,225.80; Surplus... \$3,248,852.00.

A Peace River Railway.

Application will be made next session for an act to enable the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company to build a railway from a point near Edmonton, N.W.T., by the most feasible route to some point near the confluence of Smoky and Peace Rivers, or to a point between the confluence and Dunvegan.

Application will also be made for a company to construct a railway, or tramway from the head of Miles Canyon to the foot of White Horse Rapids, on Lewis River, in the N.W.T.; also to acquire lands, bonus, or other aid from the Government of Canada.

Application will be made next session for an act to enable the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company to extend its railway so as to connect with the Crow's Nest Pass, and to issue bonds upon such extension.

MR. EGAN AFTER THREE MEN

In Connection With Chinese Smuggling—His Mission Now Ended.

For some time past Mr. Patrick Egan, late ambassador to Chili for the United States, has been in Canada on a mission which has been shrouded in the profoundest mystery. Yesterday morning Mr. Egan informed a Herald representative that he had merely taken a little jaunt to Ottawa and Quebec for the purpose of a pleasure trip, and was in no way connected with the Chinese smuggling question.

But this morning The Herald learned from the most reliable source that Mr. Egan is making secret negotiations for proper punishment of Canadians who have been engaged in recent Chinese smuggling cases. Mr. Egan has been in private conference with the Government at Ottawa, and also with the Provincial authorities at Quebec, and the outcome of these negotiations promises to lead to some very interesting results.

As matters now stand Canadians who engage in the nefarious practice of Chinese smuggling into the United States, can, unless caught on American territory, defy with impunity the officials of Uncle Sam.

The Herald is informed that Mr. Egan's investigations have resulted in warrants being issued for the arrest of three Montreal men named Eaton, Taylor and Hill, in connection with the Chinese smuggling business.

A FACTORY LEAVING MONTREAL.

Montreal is losing one of its manufacturing industries. It is the canning establishment of Martel, Lafleur & Co., on Papineau avenue. For some time the people of St. John's have been speaking of granting a bonus to the firm, and Mr. Lefebvre has been in St. John's looking after the matter. He returned this morning, and is very well pleased with the arrangements he has made. The Council have already issued the grants which will be \$22,500, and it is to be submitted to a vote of the rate-payers on Monday next. There is no doubt that the by-law will pass, as some time ago the matter was discussed in a public meeting called for that purpose, and a vote was taken which showed an overwhelming majority in favor of the grant. Thus Montreal loses one of its oldest firms, through the attractions held out by the Council of St. John's.

Mr. Lefebvre said this morning that the work of moving would begin immediately, and that a few weeks would see his factory in Montreal closed up.

Hon. A. G. Blair, Superintendent Pottinger of the Intercolonial, Hon. Wm. Pugsley of St. John, Mr. A. H. Harris of the Intercolonial, Mr. Wm. Wainwright, Mr. J. W. Greenfields and Mr. Wm. Mitchell, left Montreal last night for Ottawa to inspect the newest additions to the Intercolonial rolling stock. Their newly-purchased Baldwin engine took the party there in their private cars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Board of Out-Door Relief acknowledges with thanks from Thomas A. Dawes, Esq., \$25.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Corner Stone Lodge, No. 37, A.F. and A.M., on Wednesday evening, passed a resolution of condolence to the relatives of the late Dr. Gibson.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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STRATHY STILL C. O.

But Major Ibbotson Has the Arms and Stores.

NO CHANGE TILL GAZETTED

Military School—General Military Notes.

Contrary to the general impression Lieut-Col. Strathy is still nominally in command of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, even though Lieut-Col. Ibbotson has the arms and stores, and is still only Major Ibbotson.

So a well-informed military man states, and supports his assertion by pointing out that no new commander has yet been gazetted to the corps. Till this is done, of course, the old commanding officer is still the one to whom his superiors and inferiors must look.

Should the Royal Scots be ordered out on active service to-day Lieut-Col. Strathy would have to take command. On inquiry at the Brigade Office it was learned that this view is correct, and that Lieut-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., will have no official knowledge of a change in the actual command until the appointment of Major Ibbotson is gazetted.

It was expected that a batch of militia general orders would have been published last Saturday, but none appeared. They will probably be in to-day's Official Gazette, but they may be delayed for a week or so longer.

The Infantry School. In its last issue the St. John's News contains the following regarding the infantry school:—"It is the prevailing impression in military circles that the infantry school will have its headquarters transferred from St. John's to Montreal by next month, that a squad of married men will be left in the barracks to keep them in order."

The officials have known nothing about the removal of the school as spoken of, but of course a provisional school is on the tapis for this winter if a sufficient number of officers can be got to go in for the course of instruction.

Military Notes. The Board of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the shooting accident at Cote St. Luc this fall, has concluded its investigations. The report will be sent to headquarters shortly. It is said that if a stop-but were put up the ranges would be made perfectly safe for the Leclercs next season. This would be rather expensive, but will probably be done. Whatever the remedy decided on, it should be commenced early in the season. As delays cause a good deal of unsatisfactory confusion in the arrangement of shooting programmes.

It is said that the "Queen Victoria medals," granted as a special reward to cadets at Woodstock and Sandhurst, who distinguished themselves during their course of study, will later on be extended to the cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Col. Lake, the quartermaster-general, arrived in town last night from Sherbrooke, where he has been inspecting the Drill Hall, etc., and left for Ottawa this morning.

No. 4 Company of the Victoria Rifles will hold their annual meeting in the armory to-night.

PULZLE PICTURES

An Opportunity for the Child to Earn Some Money.

The Herald has prepared a series of Puzzle Pictures representing towns and cities in Canada. The solution of these puzzles will afford amusement and instruction for the young people, and perhaps it will keep the older folk busy during their leisure hours. The first of the series will appear in Monday's Herald, and will be followed thereafter by others from time to time.

The conditions of the contest are simple, and will be fully explained on Monday. Acceptable prizes are offered for the best solutions. Every child who reads The Herald can compete, and may be assisted by members of their families. Take home a copy of The Herald every evening and get the boys and girls interested in these puzzle pictures.

GRATON'S

AT GRATON'S BOOK STORE SOME OF THE LEADING BOOKS. "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS," by Rudyard Kipling. A vivid story of the Grand Banks, full of stirring adventure and picturesque character-drawing. Of interest to young and old. Illustrated by the author. \$1.50

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JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

We invite you to inspect our magnificent display of goods suitable for Xmas. Every department is to the front with the choicest selected goods, at prices to suit every shopper in the city. A few examples:

BOYS' CLOTHING A very dainty present is our Child's and Boy's Brown Corduroy Suits, Norfolk style, nicely finished; or one of our Blanket Coats, all sizes, with red and blue piping, also a plain Black, made from the best of All Wool Blanket Cloth.

GLOVES Every lady appreciates a nice pair of gloves. Favorite and reliable makes are the only ones we carry. Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, with 2 large pearl buttons, with white embroidery on back, with white kid between fingers. Also in assorted Tans, with white and black embroidery on back and white and black kid between fingers. A perfect Glove for Xmas.

SMOKING JACKETS AND DRESSING GOWNS Having closed out a sample lot of Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns from the celebrated makers, Welch, Margotson & Co. London, Eng., we are thus able to offer these Fine Goods at fully 33-1/3 per cent. less than regular prices.

NECKWEAR Our Xmas Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear is now complete with the Very Latest Novelties, at popular prices. Fancy Silk Band Boys, at 12 1/2c and 25c. Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands, at 12 1/2c, 25c and 50c. Fancy Silk Purfs, at 25c and 50c. Fancy Silk Becketts, at 25c, 50c and 75c.

TIEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS Lot Men's Extra Fine All Wool Cardigan Jackets, full regular made, with split-up sleeves, in black and brown, all sizes. Regular price, \$4.00. Our Price, \$2.50. Ladies' Seamless Black Cashmere Stockings, spliced heels toes and soles, 35c pair. A manufacturer's stock of samples in Ladies' Short Sleeve Vests, in white, pink or blue, in wool, silk or cotton, to clear at special prices.

HOSERY For the Little Toes. Infants' Fancy White or Colored Infant's and Booties from 15c to 40c. Buy a pair for baby. Ladies' Plain Spun Silk Stockings, in white, pink, light blue and gold, \$1.00 pair.

VEILINGS The Latest in Veilings is the French Milliner's Bow Scarf Veil. Can be put on in a minute. Be sure you see this Latest Novelty in Veil Wear.

HANDKERCHIEFS Ladies' Belfast Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and embroidered edges, from 25c up. Ladies' Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with pretty designed edges, 15c, 18c, 25c.

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS Just received, for our Xmas trade, Gems of Art Lace Work Handkerchiefs, Real Irish Lace, Limerick, Carrick, Macross, Honiton and other novelties.

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The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada. ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS, MONTREAL.

Wouldn't You Like the Present of AN UMBRELLA

Why Not Give One? We have what you want in Umbrellas and Walking Sticks, made specially for the Xmas trade.

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AT GRATON'S BOOK STORE

Leading Novels of the Day. "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS," by Rudyard Kipling. A vivid story of the Grand Banks, full of stirring adventure and picturesque character-drawing. Of interest to young and old. Illustrated by the author. \$1.50

GRAFTON'S, 250 ST. JAMES STREET, TEL. 2456

"KIT'S" JUBILEE LETTERS.

Kit, the well-known editor of the "Woman's Kingdom" page of the Toronto Mail and Empire, has long held a prominent position as one of the foremost woman-writers of this continent. Her description of travel and writings on social subjects, not to mention her weekly correspondence column in which she has given advice and sympathy to thousands, have made her a welcome guest in numberless Canadian homes. It was universally conceded that her letters on the World's Fair were the best piece of journalistic work that appeared on that subject. They were widely quoted in the press of the United States, beside receiving general attention in Canada. Her recent descriptions of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration were not less important and attractive, and a call for their collection in book form has come from many quarters. Dealing as they do with an event in the Victorian era which was interesting to every subject of the Empire, they form an interesting memento of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. Their gifted author had exceptional opportunities of seeing and knowing all that was going on, and the brilliant account of it she wrote forms a delightful reading. Presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a guest in the houses of the nobility, "Kit" did not forget the masses of the people with whose trials and joys her broad sympathies have kept her ever in touch, and there is a human element about her writings that goes straight to the heart. At the same time her Jubilee Letters were a memorable feat of journalistic description, the high character of which was at once appreciated. The publisher is George N. Morang, Toronto, and the edition will be cloth bound and sell for 75c.

OUT-GOING VESSELS CROWDED WITH CANADIAN EXPORTS.

Mr. Bosworth, traffic manager for the C.P.R., states that Eastern traffic is at present enormous, every foot of space in out-going vessels being already engaged. The exports from St. John this year will be double those for last year. Mr. Bosworth states that the Canadian Pacific have been forced to decline to receive several shipments of grain.

XMAS PRICE LIST 1864 Notre Dame Street



Fur Lined and Trimmed Cloth Capes. In all the Leading Brocades and Cloths. 25 to 36 inches deep. Ladies' Cloth Capes, Lined in Squirrel, Hamster and Martlet; trimmed in Sable, Thibet, and other Fine Furs. Large stock always on hand and made to order. Prices, from \$18.00 to \$45.00.



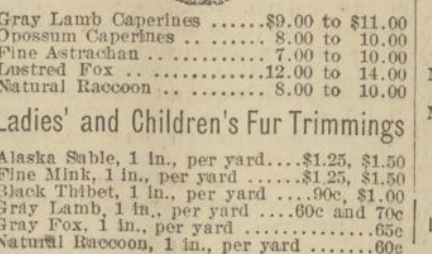
Ladies' Mink and Sable Boas. Ladies' Short Mink Boas...\$5.50 to \$9.50 Ladies' Short Mink Boas...\$8.50 to \$16.50 Ladies' Sable Boas...\$14.00 to \$20.00 Ladies' Long Sable Boas...\$12.00 to \$14.00 Ladies' Thibet Boas...\$6.00 to \$7.00



Ladies' Stylish Seal Hats. Ladies' Stylish Seal Hats...\$8.00 to \$10.00 Ladies' Seal Hats...\$10.00 to \$14.00 Ladies' Seal Hats...\$8.00 to 8.00 Ladies' Stylish Gray Lamb Hats...\$3.50 to 4.50



Ladies' Frilled Muffs. Canadian Mink...\$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00 Alaska Sable...\$14.00, \$16.00 Persian Lamb...\$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00 Gray Lamb...\$12.00 to \$14.00 Russian Seal...\$7.00 to 8.00 Natural Raccoon...\$8.00 to 9.00



Misses' Caperines. Gray Lamb Caperines...\$10.00 to \$11.00 Onossum Caperines...\$8.00 to 10.00 Pine Astrachan...\$7.00 to 10.00 Black Thibet, 1 in., per yard...\$8.00, \$10.00 Natural Raccoon...\$8.00 to 10.00

ALEX. NELSON & CO., MANUFACTURING FURRIER, 1864 Notre Dame Street, - - - Cor. St. Henry

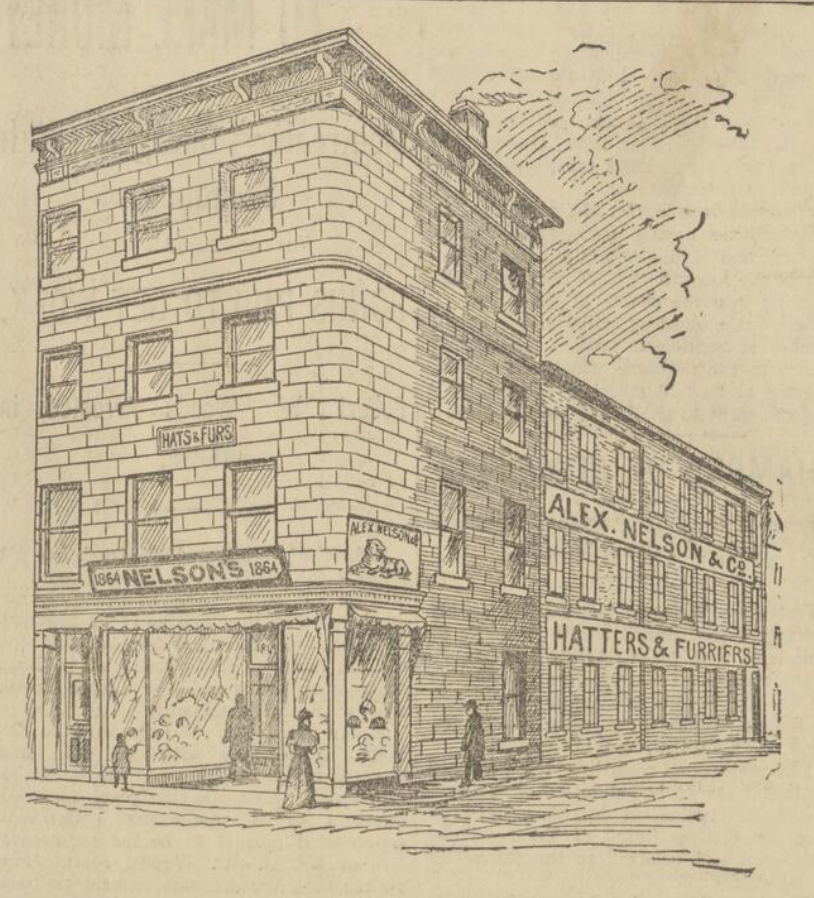
ENGLISH PAINTINGS. The Balance of the Catalogue will be disposed of and comprises some of the most prominent Works of the Artists represented. THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, at 7.30 O'CLOCK, at the FRASER INSTITUTE. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. The sale will be without reserve and regard less of price.—M. H. & Co.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, ETC. Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers. NOS. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, Wednesday, the 15th, and Thursday, the 16th December. At 10 O'clock A.M. each day, on Three Months' Credit. REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets and Velveteens, Laces, Embroideries and Ribbons, etc., etc., also PEREMPTORY SALE OF 800 Pieces Tweeds, Prizes, Naps, Serges, Coatings, Fustians, etc., also House-keeping Linens, Cloaks, Capes and Gents' ready Made Clothing, Manufactured Furs, etc., etc. 1500 Pairs Assorted Boots and Shoes. 3500 Pairs Skates, also 500 Assorted Fancy Baskets. Sale without reserve. The attention of the TRADE is invited to this Sale.

WHERE MUCH SMOKE IS, THERE MUST BE FIRE. There Must be Merit in the MORRIS PIANO. Prof. Wm. Reed and many other prominent Professional musicians purchase and recommend them. Being under small expenses enables the Montreal Agent— W. H. LEACH, 49 Metcalfe Street To sell these Celebrated Pianos from \$250 UPWARDS On Monthly Payments. Offer Special Inducements to those buying for cash. OPEN EVENINGS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silverware, Silver Novelties of every description. Prices, as usual, the very lowest. OPEN TILL 9 EVERY EVENING. JOHN WATSON, 2174 ST. CATHERINE ST. 3 doors east of Phillips Square, Art Association Building.

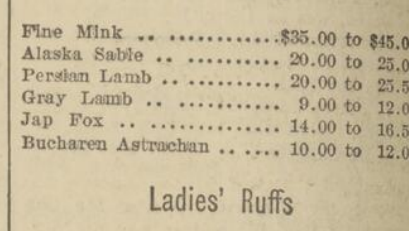
Bobity. It's a companionable recreation for evenings at home. Sold by G. A. HOLLAND & SON, WRIGHT & COWPER CO. THE HIGH SCHOOLS, PEEL STREET. TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 10-12 A. M. Parents and others interested in EDUCATION are invited to observe the General Work of the schools.



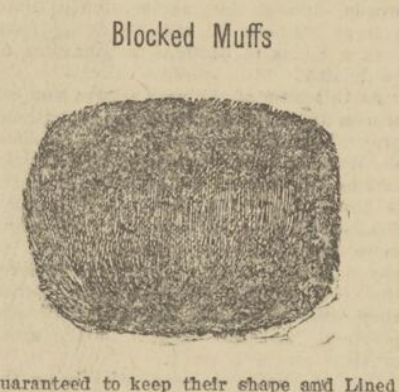
Ladies' Gauntlets. Best Mink, fur lined...\$10.50 to \$12.50 Best Seal, fur lined...\$10.50 to 12.50 Best Persian Lamb, fur lined...\$7.00, \$8.00 and \$9.00 Best Gray Lamb...\$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00 Best Plucked Beaver...\$9.50 to \$10.50 Best Astrachan...\$3.75 to 4.50 Best Electric Seal...\$3.75 to 4.50



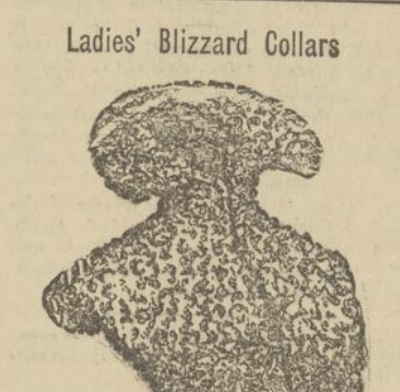
Ladies' Collarettes. Fine Mink...\$35.00 to \$45.00 Persian Lamb...\$20.00 to 25.00 Gray Lamb...\$9.00 to 12.00 Jap Fox...\$14.00 to 16.50 Bucharen Astrachan...\$10.00 to 12.00



Ladies' Ruffs. Mink Neckties...\$1.75 to \$5.00 Sable Neckties...\$3.00 to 4.50 Lustrated Jap Fox...\$3.50 to 4.50 Black Opossum...\$1.75 to 2.00 Natural Opossum...\$1.50 to 1.75 Natural Raccoon...\$2.50 to \$3.50 Nutria...\$2.50 to 3.00 Persian Lamb...\$3.50 to 4.50 Gray Lamb...\$2.75 to 3.25



Blocked Muffs. Guaranteed to keep their shape and Lined with Best Elder Down Beds. Best Canada Mink...\$14.00 to \$16.00 No. 2 do...\$8.00 to \$10.00 Best Alaska Sable...\$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00 Best Persian Lamb...\$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00 Best Plucked Beaver...\$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.50 Best Gray Lamb...\$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 Best Natural Raccoon...\$4.50 to \$5.00 Black Coney Mud...\$1.00 to 1.50



Ladies' Blizzard Collars. Ladies' Blizzard Collars, Long Fronts, in the following Furs: Alaska Sable...\$9.00 to \$12.00 Persian Lamb...\$10.50 to 13.00 Canada Beaver...\$8.50 to 12.00 Gray Lamb...\$5.50 to 6.50 Baltic Seal...\$4.50 to 6.50 Victoria Opossum...\$3.00 to 6.00 Black Opossum...\$3.50 to 4.50 Astrachan...\$4.00 to 6.00 Black Coney...\$2.00 to 2.50

Boys' and Youths' Persian Lamb Wedges, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00 Men's Persian Lamb Wedges, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50 " " No. 1 Extra...\$8.00 and \$9.00 Men's Mink Wedges, Caps, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00 Otter Wedges, Caps...\$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00 Beaver Wedges, Caps...\$8.50, \$7.50, \$8.50

Men's Fur Coats. Men's Astrachan Coats, well made and finished, only \$30.00 and \$35.00. Men's Raccoon Coats, made from Prime Skins, \$34.00, \$36.00, \$38.00, \$40.00. Large Stock of Black and Gray Sleigh Robes, well Lined and Trimmed, \$6.50.

Storm Collars. In all the Leading and Fashionable Furs, at Moderate Prices. Children's Fur Collars, Muffs and Caps. Gray Lamb Wedges...\$2.75 to \$3.50 Gray Lamb Storm Collars...\$3.00 to 3.75 Gray Lamb Muffs...\$3.00 to 3.50 Natural Opossum Collars...\$3.00 to 3.50 Natural Raccoon Collars...\$3.50 to 4.50

Men's and Boys' Nutria Wedges...\$2.00 and \$3.00 Men's, Boys' and Youths' Electric Seal Wedges...\$2.00 and \$2.50 Gentlemen's Coat Trimmings. In Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb, American Beaver and Natural Raccoon, All Prices.



Stylish Muf. In Mink, seal, Sable and Persian Lamb.

ALL IS QUIET AT COTEAU DU LAC. LOW DEATH RATE.

The Italians Have Returned to Their Work.

MRS. LALONDE FEELS BAD.

Messrs. Cornellier, G.C., and Poirier May Defend the Prisoners.

Coteau Landing, Que., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Everything is quiet at the small town of Coteau du Lac, and the Italians have returned to work on the Soulanges canal.

Pasquale Campanoni and Geo. Willis are fast recovering from the wounds inflicted on them in the riot of last Wednesday. The prisoners' families were visited yesterday by your correspondent. Mrs. Lalonde is feeling very bad over her son's arrest and is greatly affected.

"My son," she says, "before the tragedy was under the influence of liquor, and I tried in every way I could to prevent him from going out, but it was of no avail. He said, 'I am bound to go out and nobody will prevent me from doing so.'"

The prisoner's mother seems to doubt her son's conduct under the influence of liquor. At the widow Deguire's residence when your correspondent entered everything was found in confusion in the house.

The house was in charge of a young girl of about ten years of age, and apart from the disorder which is apparent, there is nothing to indicate that anything unusual had happened.

"Where is your mother?" was asked. The young girl answered, "Mother is working at day work, and my brother went down to Montreal yesterday."

The child did not realize the gravity of her brother's position.

May Defend Prisoners. Mr. C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., and Mr. A. Poirier will probably defend Joseph Lalonde and Gedeon Deguire, who are charged with the murder of the Italian Grieco at Coteau du Lac.

When spoken to in regard to the matter this morning by a Herald reporter Mr. Cornellier said that the matter was not definitely settled, but admitted that it was possible.

MR. NORMANDIN FREE. He Could Not Be Held Criminally Responsible.

Alban A. Normandin, until recently manager of the French department of the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company, is once more a free man.

In the Police Court on Tuesday he was arraigned on a nominal charge of misappropriating \$20, the alleged property of the company. Hon. C. A. Geoffroy, Q.C., appeared for the complainant, Mr. John Kerr, and on his behalf declared that the facts on which the information was laid were under the second paragraph of section 208 of the Criminal Code, and although a civil debt existed for monies collected, the agent could not be held criminally responsible.

In the Police Court yesterday Judge Desnoyers rendered judgment, concurring in the opinion of Mr. Geoffroy and dismissing the case.

It is understood that the Insurance Company will take civil proceedings against Mr. Normandin. Mr. Normandin has been out on bail since his return to Montreal.

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS. Court Montreal, of St. Henri, Elects Its Officers.

The members of Court Montreal, No. 888, Independent Order of Foresters, have elected their officers for next year, and these will be installed at the beginning of the year. The new executive is as follows:—G.D.H.C.R., B. Hurlbut, president; J. M. Lymburner, recording secretary; J. O. Remblin; financial secretary; J. E. Hurlbut, treasurer; P. A. David; orator; J. W. A. Comte; senior woodman, Enc. Morin; junior woodman, J. Charbonneau; senior blade, O. Hurlbut; junior blade, L. M. Lymburner; committee on finance, L. M. Lymburner and J. E. Hurlbut; trustees, L. F. Rheume and J. B. Bissonette; auditors, J. Charbonneau and L. M. Lymburner. At the same meeting it was proposed by Bro. J. E. Hurlbut, seconded by Bro. L. M. Lymburner, that it was with much regret the Court learned of the death of Mr. M. Davis, father of the Court physician, to whom it extended deep sympathy.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT. Society Elects Officers for the Next Half-Year.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, held in St. Patrick's Hall, McGill street, the following officers were appointed for the coming six months, the previous board being re-elected: Ald. T. Kinsella, president; D. O'Neill, assistant president; James McVeigh, secretary; John Dwyer, marshal; John Davis, treasurer; and J. Imiship, assistant collecting treasurer. The books were audited by Messrs. John Power, John Dwyer and Thomas Nulty. A vote of thanks to the officers of the past six months for the able manner in which they had conducted the business of the society, and the manner in which the books and records had been kept, was unanimously adopted.

CONTRACT FOR THE PEMBROKE SOUTHERN. A despatch from Arrnprior says—James Fowler, American consul, and a prominent contractor of this town, has been awarded the contract for the building of the Pembroke Southern Railway from Pembroke to Golden Lake on the O.A. & P.S. a distance of about forty miles. It is understood that the contract figure is in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. Fowler states that surveys will be sent out immediately to make the final survey. The contract for material, etc., will be given out at once, and the work will start as soon as possible. The road will probably be in running order by the middle of July.

TO BLESS A BELL. Sorel, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Bishop DeSève, of St. Hyacinthe, will be here Sunday, to bless a bell for the Mont. St. Bernard College.

FOR LEARNERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH LESSON NO. 5.

(Traduction) "Fille numéro vingt, dit M. Gradgrind, indiquant carrément, avec son index carré, la personne désignée; je ne connais pas cette fille. Qui est cette fille?"

"Sissy Jupe, monsieur, répondit le numéro vingt rougissant, se levant, et faisant une révérence. —Sissy? Ce n'est pas un nom, ça, dit M. Gradgrind. Vous ne vous nommez pas Sissy, vous vous nommez Cécile."

"—C'est papa qui me nomme Sissy, monsieur, répondit l'enfant d'une voix tremblante et avec une nouvelle révérence. —Il a tort, répéta M. Gradgrind. Dites-le lui. Cécile Jupe. Voilà votre nom. Voyons un peu. Que fait votre père?"

"—Il est coiffeur, artiste au cirque, s'il vous plaît, monsieur. —M. Gradgrind fronça les sourcils, et d'un geste de sa main, repoussa cette profession inconvenante. —Nous ne voulons rien savoir de ces choses-là ici. Votre père doit être un homme d'affaires, n'est-ce pas?"

"—Oui, monsieur, s'il vous plaît; quand nous trouvons quelque chose à dompter, nous le domptons dans le ménage. —Il ne faut pas nous parler de maître et de valet; c'est entendu. Désignez votre père comme un homme d'affaires. Il soigne aussi les chevaux malades, sans doute?"

"—Oui, monsieur. —Très bien. C'est un vétérinaire, un maréchal-ferrier et un dompteur de chevaux. Donnez-moi votre définition du cheval. —(Grande terreur éprouvée par Sissy Jupe à cette demande.)

"Fille numéro vingt incapable de définir un cheval! s'écria M. Gradgrind pour l'édification de toutes les petites cruches en général. Fille numéro vingt ne possédant aucun fait relatif au plus vulgaire des animaux! Allons, qu'un des garçons me donne sa définition du cheval. Bitzer, la voilà?"

"L'index carré, après s'être promené ça et là, était venu soudain s'abaisser sur le possesseur de cet index carré, et se trouvait par hasard exposé au même rayon de soleil qui, s'élançant par une des croisées nées d'une salle badigeonnée de façon à faire mal aux yeux, répandait une vive clarté sur Sissy; car les filles et les garçons étaient assis sur toute l'étendue du plan incliné en deux courbes d'armées compactes, divisés au centre par un étroit espace, et Sissy, placée au coin d'un banc sur le côté opposé au soleil, profita du commencement d'un rayon, dont Bitzer, placé au coin d'un banc du côté opposé à ce que nous rangs plus bas, attrapa la queue. Mais tandis que la jeune fille avait des yeux et des cheveux si noirs que le rayon, lorsqu'il tombait sur elle, paraissait lui donner des couleurs plus foncées et plus vives, le garçon avait des yeux et des cheveux d'un blond si pâle, que ce même rayon semblait lui enlever le teint de couleur qu'il possédait. Les yeux ternes de l'écolier eussent à peine été devenus plus ternes, et les petits bouts de cils qui, en provoquant un contraste avec les traits avec quelques chose de plus pâle qu'eux, dessinaient leur forme. Ses cheveux, presque ras, pouvaient passer pour une simple continuation des taches de rousseur qui couvraient son front et ses joues. Son teint était si dépourvu de fraîcheur et de santé, que l'on soupçonnait qu'il devait saigner blanc lorsque par hasard, il se coupa. —Bitzer, reprit M. Thomas Gradgrind, votre définition du cheval?"

"—Quadrupède; herbivore; quarante dents, dont vingt incisives, quatre incisives et douze incisives. Change de robe au printemps; dans les pays marécageux, change aussi de sabs. Sabots durs, mais demandant à être fers. Age reconnaissable à diverses marques dans la bouche. Ainsi (et plus longuement encore) parla Bitzer. —Maintenant, fille numéro vingt, dit M. Gradgrind, vous voyez ce que c'est qu'un cheval?"

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THE CHURCHES.

Church of England.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norman, D.D., rector. Services at 11 a.m. Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Subject, "The Church of England." 4.15 p.m. Litany. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Prof. F. W. Robertson, officiating. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Daily service at 5 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.—257 St. Catherine Street—Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preaching, Rev. G. Abbott Smith, Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A. All seats free after 7 p.m. Sunday school, 8 a.m. Bible class, for both sexes, 3.15 p.m. Daily service during Advent at 5 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH—St. Denis Street, opposite Viger Square—Rev. Fred H. Gibson, rector. Services at 11 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Morning prayer and Litany, 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Preacher, the rector. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector St. Paul—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, M.A., D.C.L., rector. Services at 11 a.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preaching at both services. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. JUD'S CHURCH—Corner Conroy and Viger Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. Preaching, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday school and Bible classes for men and women, every Sunday at 3 p.m. Baptismal service at 4.30 p.m. Girls' Brigade, every Monday at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Religious class, every Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Boys' Band, every Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, 8 p.m. Ministering Society, 8.30 a.m. Ministers' Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week-day evening, from 8.30 to 9.45.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Corner Notre Dame and Voltaire Streets—Rev. P. Renaud, rector. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 8 p.m.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Gaudin, rector. Services at 11 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class, every Sunday at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne, rector. Services at 11 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Holy Communion with sermon, 3.30 p.m. children's service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. Osborne. Strangers welcomed.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets—Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching on 1st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 5th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 7th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 9th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 11th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 13th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 15th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 17th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 19th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 21st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 23rd Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 25th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 27th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 29th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 31st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kitson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. H. Jeckell, B.A., rector. Preacher, at both services, the rector. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and St. Denis Streets—Rev. G. J. James, M.A., rector. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching on 1st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 3rd Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 5th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 7th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 9th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 11th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 13th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 15th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 17th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 19th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 21st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 23rd Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 25th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 27th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 29th Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month. Preaching on 31st Sunday in month, after morning service, and 9 a.m. on 3rd Sunday in month.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Ave.—Rev. C. B. Bell, rector. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH—715 Wellington Street—Rev. John Ker, D.D., rector. 8 a.m. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. morning service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. J. James, officiating. Trinity Church, 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth and Notre Dame Streets, St. Henri—Rev. W. W. Robertson, officiating. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m. The rite of confirmation and the rite of Holy Communion will be administered by the Lord Bishop of Montreal at the morning service.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. 3.15 p.m. Expository lecture, 3.15. Mission Work Party, Tuesday, 11 a.m. Dorcas Society, Wednesday, 11 a.m. Ladies' Aid Society, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Public service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Robertson, officiating. Subject, Father Parlow, G.G., on "The Infidelity of the Pope."

CONGREGATIONAL.

POINT ST. CHARLES—185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preaching, Mr. Thos. M. Blythe, evening. Mr. Thos. M. Blythe, officiating. Congregational College. All welcome. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. E. E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m.

VALVARY CHURCH—302 Guy Street—Rev. H. Hill, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. Evans, D.D., pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Subject, "The First Sign." Sunday school, Bible and Chinese classes at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject, "The Young Woman Ideal." G.E. meetings at close of evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Rev. W. H. Warriner, pastor, 11 a.m., the pastor, 7 p.m., Rev. J. A. Dobson.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH—Corner Clark and Dorchester Streets—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor, 285 Clarke Avenue. Pastor at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "The Model State," being the last of a series of sermons on models. Everybody invited. A hearty welcome awaits you.

The New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—Corner Dorchester and Denover Streets—Rev. Edwin Gould, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. No evening service. The public are cordially invited.

German Lutheran.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH—120 St. Dominique Street—Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "The Best Proof for Christianity is What it is Effecting." Sunday school, 10 a.m.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Streets—Rev. J. H. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. E.L. of C.E. meeting on Friday at 8 p.m. Sunday school, at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councilors Streets—Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., pastor. Preaching by the pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in connection with the morning service. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Street—Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. P. Richardson, B.A. (the regular monthly exchange). Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. P. Richardson, B.A. "A Way that Seems Right, but all Wrong." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. Mansell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer service on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. E.L. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. AND OUTREMENT METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. D. A. Lough, S.T.L., pastor. Services to-morrow, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Service to-morrow at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Miller will preach. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomely Streets—The Rev. W. H. Emsler, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. "Familiar Use of the Knife." Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E. on Monday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Corner Dorchester and St. Ursula Streets—Rev. W. Leitch, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH—Corner Lagacière and Plessis Streets—Rev. G. G. Hurlbut, 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. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are invited.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Conroy and Canning Streets—Rev. W. H. Spradling, B.A., pastor. Services to-morrow, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor at both services. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH—17 Marlborough Street—Rev.

The Herald. FOUNDED 1838. 141 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, QUE. DAILY EDITION. Twenty-Five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year. WEEKLY EDITION. Seventy-Five Cents per Year. TELEPHONES: HEAD OFFICE... 343 EDITORIAL ROOMS... 751 HERALD PUBLISHING CO. JAS. S. BRIDLEY, Managing Director. MONTREAL, DECEMBER 11.

KEEP TO BUSINESS.

In the very natural interest aroused in Canada by academic discussions regarding a reorganization of the Empire attention is apt to be distracted from the business-like policy now actually in operation as a result of the Liberal Government's first year in office. The zeal of those who have long advocated a reconstruction of the Empire on new lines has indeed received a material impetus from the inauguration of that policy, but it ought to be remembered that their aspirations are, even on their own admission, a long way from realization. And while in the future of the British Empire Canadians take a deep and affectionate interest it can never be forgotten that, in the immediate progress of Canada they are most vitally concerned. There is, therefore, no derogation of our proper loyalty to the Mother Country in the statement that what most concerns us is the promotion of a policy which will ensure the prosperity of the Canadian people.

The policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Administration is simple enough in its essentials. As Canada is as a whole adapted to the production of vast quantities of food supplies, the aim of that policy is to expand production. As there is one market to which the spare food supplies of all countries are sent the aim of that policy is to make that market easily reached by Canadian producers.

These two considerations are the main-spring of the policy upon which Canada has entered. Unless the British market can be easily reached Canadian products cannot be sold there with profit. Unless there be profit in the business there will be no expansion of food production, no immigration, no settlement of the gigantic areas distant from the valley of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. The Government have begun at the foundation. They have urged upon the farmers that they should produce the goods that are wanted and of the kind that is required. They have shown that butter and bacon and fruit are needed in England, and that these have only to be of the finest quality to find a ready market. They have provided means for maintaining the quality of perishable articles. Cold is necessary to this and bonuses have been given to creamery owners that they may have cold storage premises, and trains and warehouses and steamers have been fitted with cold storage appliances that quality may be preserved despite carriage of thousands of miles.

It were worse than useless to sell goods unless a profit be made. As transportation generally costs more than it should, and is often enough to eat up all profits, the Government has set to work to cheapen transportation. Beginning in the west the great railway which serves all that country has been brought to make reductions in its charges.

But cold storage on freight cars and lower rates from the west would be of no avail unless the ocean freight conditions were improved. The Government has made definite arrangements for a line of fast steamers which will be equal to the New York service and will save days in the carriage of perishable goods. The establishment of this line will result in Canadian exports being visited by better freight boats than hitherto, which means another gain so material that one authority says it means an addition of ten per cent. to the value of exported goods. To make Canadian trade profitable and desirable for this class of vessels the Government is improving the harbor at Montreal, and by paying the mail subsidy to a line making St. John its winter terminus has materially aided that port. To still further induce these boats to come to Canadian ports and to give cheap rates on Canadian goods exported, the Government has made it possible for them to have larger return cargoes than ever before. Before long the people of England who buy our food stuffs will have an advantage in Canadian markets to the extent of 25 per cent. of the duties on imported goods.

All this will make it cheaper to live in Canada. Reduced railway rates, reduced ocean freight rates, improved canals and harbors, make for a larger margin of profit to the producer. Improved methods and co-operation extended to every part of farm life means that Canada will fill a larger place in the British market. Lower prices for the necessities of life, made possible by a lower tariff, ensure the expansion of enterprise and the increase in population that are the only things lacking in this Dominion of Canada. The policy of the Government, to use a phrase that has become historic, tends to give us "men, money and markets."

There will be much profit to the Canadian people if the working out of the details of this comprehensive plan is set about in earnest. The design is simplicity itself, although the individual interests evolved may easily reach a stage of complexity at which we can now not more than guess. The elements of success, actual and present, are embodied in it. It is not the wiser part to devote ourselves to the attainment of the object thus placed within reach, the betterment of the conditions of life in Canada, rather

than to distract attention by arousing excitement over schemes of Empire that may change in a hundred particulars before the time is ripe for their realization? Is it not wiser that we should devote ourselves to the execution of this policy upon which we have entered, and the improvement of its details than that we should worry about a policy which must be settled in England, if at all, which will not be touched a score of years, in all likelihood, and which meantime will only distract the minds of men from the actualities that confront them and the plan which offers ample scope for their efforts?

GIVING THE SYSTEM A HEAD.

The proposition to create a Minister of Public Instruction, the principal provision of the bill that Mr. Marchand is shortly to introduce into the Legislature, is one that strikes straight at the root of the education problem in this Province. The work of such a head of the system must react upon every school section in Quebec. It is the duty of the heads of families to raise the money necessary to have their children educated; it is the duty of the head of the system to see that such money is made to produce the desired results. There is, we believe, in every part of this Province a desire on the part of parents to provide their children with a better equipment for meeting the world than they themselves have been able to procure. They will scrape and save for years to provide their children with instruction. It is the business of some one to ensure that such sacrifices are not made in vain and that the children shall come away from school the better and wiser for having been there. Mr. Marchand's bill proposes to designate this person so that there may be no mistaking him.

There are certain conditions of school life in Quebec that are commented upon by nearly all of the inspectors. The tale begins with parsimonious commissioners, whose chief usefulness consists in keeping down the charges. Then comes the school building, too small for the number of pupils, badly lighted, badly heated, badly furnished; an incompetent teacher, hired at starvation wages, knowing little, able to convey less; pupils soured by their surroundings, finding nothing so agreeable as to get away from the school, memorizing the words of the book, whether the subject be catechism, geography or grammar, learning next to nothing, and finding that little slip away in the course of a couple of seasons out of school. The parents meantime, regularly called upon for school fees while the children have spent years to no purpose, have become apathetic as to the advantages of education, and desirous only of paying out no more than they are compelled to for so poor a return.

So begins again the dreary round of failure and disappointment. Commissioners are to be found who are proud to be able to engage a teacher for \$50 a year, and even that is paid grudgingly and irregularly. At many schools the teachers teach as they like, disregarding the regulations of the Council altogether. Often the inspectors find it difficult to get anyone to admit that something besides catechism and reading is desirable in an education. One inspector stated last year that in all his schools there were only the pupils of the two lowest grades present, the rest having been withdrawn to prepare for a first communion observance—a preparation, by the way, which in Ontario separate schools does not interfere in the least with school work in secular subjects. There is a redundancy of textbooks that is surprising. One inspector, but only one, defends the practice of having plenty of such works on the ground that it encourages ambitious parents to compile them, and he protests against an attempt to stifle genius for the sake of economy. New schools are built without regard to regulations and are furnished without care for the health, comfort or pleasure of the pupils. Fifteen schools will be built where eight or ten would be ample and would better serve the purpose. These are the conditions in the rural sections. In the cities affairs are not satisfactory. It is vain to assume that this kind of thing is defensible in any way, or that it can be allowed to continue.

An inspector sums up the whole matter in the opinion that the lack of trained teachers and the slight connection between the department and the common schools is responsible for most of the ineffectiveness of the school work. Mr. Marchand's bill proposes a remedy. It will require a capable man to work the cure, but with what is known of the situation much is possible to the right man.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Whatever goes up is sure to come down. What went up so high and so suddenly yesterday in Chicago that there is a probability of somebody being hurt when it comes down.

Lord Lansdowne expresses a desire to increase the numerical efficiency of the British army. As everyone wonders how so relatively small a force can do so much, it is probable the War Secretary is right.

"Guns cannot open new markets" is the declaration of a German deputy. If that truth becomes more generally accepted in the Fatherland there will be hope of Germany becoming a commercial instead of a military organization.

A Bicyclist's End. "Madame," said the clergyman, with tremendous voice, "do not weep. Your husband is resting now." "Nay, nay!" she wailed, remembering how a wheel and not in sober worship. "Nay, nay, I fear that he is scorching yet."

Realistic Adjuncts.—Tragic Actress: "But I don't see why you want me to be the part of 'Lady Macbeth' in tights. I have never heard of such a thing." New Manager: "Why, I want to make the part as realistic to the audience as possible. The minute they see you they will realize that if you have nerve enough to wear tights you have nerve enough to do anything."

MR. SIFTON'S REPORT

On His Recent Trip to Skagway

PRESENTED TO COUNCIL.

A Sub-Committee Was Appointed to Consider It.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special).—Ten Ministers were present at the Council meeting yesterday afternoon. They were Messrs. Laurier, Davies, Cartwright, Mills, Paterson, Tarte, Mulock, Scott, Fisher and Sifton. The Minister of the Interior presented his report on the Yukon, and a general discussion took place on the whole matter. A sub-committee of the Cabinet was afterwards appointed to deal with the subject. The committee is composed of Messrs. Sifton, Mills, Paterson, Mulock and Davies.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council met to-day. The Grand Trunk made application asking for a provision to compel the Montreal Street Railway to pay extra charges for crossings made by them. Decision was reserved.

The case of Chas. Starrock to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to refund \$1,079 extra charges on coal was dismissed. The Montreal Belt Line made application to run along Desjardins and Decolles streets in Maisonneuve. The decision was reserved.

The Ottawa, Ampror and Parry Sound Railway and the New York and Ottawa Railway was also up, but no decision was reached. Drummond Railway Transfer. The head officials of the Intercolonial Railway and of the Drummond County Railway are here to-day in reference to the transfer of the latter road to the Government. Mr. D. Pottinger, general superintendent, and A. H. Harris, traffic manager, are representing the Government, and Mr. Mitchell, along with Mr. J. N. Greenfield, the Drummond County road.

PRAISE FOR CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Sifton has received a letter from David A. McGinnis, vice president and superintendent of the Exposition of the State of Minnesota, expressing much satisfaction at the display made by the Dominion of Canada. Mr. McGinnis says that the exhibit of grains and grasses and other agricultural products from Western Canada was made in a most effective manner. The writer says he was greatly impressed with the energetic manner in which Mr. J. White, press and immigration agent, had the advantage of Canada before those who attended the fair.

H. G. Toler, secretary of the Kansas State Fair, has also written to Hon. Mr. Sifton, expressing the gratification of the board of directors for the fine exhibit of fruit and cereals made by the department at the exposition. Mr. Toler hopes that some good to the Dominion will result from the excellent display.

The Head Office of The Herald has been removed to 141 St. James Street.

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

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W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager. WEEK OF DECEMBER 6th. "WIFE FOR WIFE" and "WALTER GALE (The Only Tramp)." Box Office open 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. PRICES 10c, 20c, 25c.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS. First-Class Return Tickets will be sold at SINGLE FARE, December 24th and 25th, good to return until December 27th, and on December 31st, 1897, and January 1st, 1898.

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CITY TICKET & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 St. James Street, Next to Post Office. GOING TO THE KLONDIKE? Send your address for particulars, maps, itinerary of the "David" City Relief Expedition" and other tramps. Weekly service Jan. 15th from Seattle by steamer to Fort Wrangell, thence by the Klondike Rapid Transit-Glover Locomotive recommended by the Hon. Sec'y of War—over River, Lake and Land—arriving five months earlier than by any other system of transportation. Address Klondike Snow & Ice Transit Co., ORRIEN & AUERBACH, 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Jos. Ladue, Pres. | E. I. Rosenfeld, Gen. Mgr.

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RESEMBLES THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Dreyfus Case Like it in Many Points.

FEELING IN HIS FAVOR.

It Has Been Growing Very Rapidly of Late.

Paris, Dec.—It seems impossible for anyone in Paris to talk, think or dream about anything but the Dreyfus case. It recalls, indeed, the days of the Panama scandal, and in many ways closely resembles it. Whichever one goes one hears the sensation of the day discussed, as though it were the intimate personal affair of those engaged in the discussion. The wildest speculations are indulged in, and the most incredible rumors are started by some and eagerly accepted by others. As in the time of the Panama scandal, too, one's reputation is safe. Accusations of the most terrible description are levelled against men of position and standing, whose honor, one would imagine, might be assumed to be beyond reproach. By the great majority of his countrymen Dreyfus is still regarded as guilty, but there is no doubt that there is a growing desire—a desire which did not exist at all when he was first accused and sentenced—to give him fair play. At the time of the famous or infamous court-martial no epithet was too gross to apply to him, and no punishment too great for him to suffer. To-day the general tendency seems to be that he should have been granted a new trial. It is not only Dreyfus, however, who would have to prove his innocence. Count Esterhazy will have to do the same, to say nothing of other persons incriminated on both sides of a long article published recently by the Figaro gives the charges brought against Count Esterhazy and his replies thereto. This is a summary of them: 1. The identity of his writing with that of the now famous "bordereau" or memorandum. 2. After the publication of the document Esterhazy modified his handwriting so as to make it appear like that of the memorandum. 3. The document was found in May, 1894, and ended with the words, "I am leaving for the military manoeuvres," a remark that could not have applied to Dreyfus, but which did apply to Esterhazy. Dreyfus never took part in any manoeuvres. Esterhazy did, though he at first denied the fact. 4. The internal evidence of the "bordereau" goes to show that it was written by an officer of an army corps like Esterhazy, and not by an officer of the Ministry of War, like Dreyfus. 5. The document is a long article published in the Figaro, and the handwriting and the character and pecuniary condition of Esterhazy as opposed to Dreyfus. 6. A final charge is involved in the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, who is said to have material proofs of the guilt of the accused. It is now openly stated that the chief reason for M. Casimir-Perier's resignation as President of the Republic was the difficult position in which he found himself in consequence of the Dreyfus affair. He is said to have received a letter from the German Emperor, in which the latter said: "I give you my word of honor that never did Captain Dreyfus betray France on behalf of the German Government." In a second letter the Emperor, who, we are told was much affected by the condemnation of Dreyfus, instructed the German Ambassador to see M. Casimir-Perier and ask him if the documents produced in the course of the trial had been, as certain newspapers alleged, taken from German territory. The President, who was never kept informed of the progress of the case against the captain, was obliged to accede to his sentence, but upon that occasion he resolved he would resign upon the first opportunity, which presented itself a few days after the degradation of Dreyfus by the fall of the Deputy Minister. Meanwhile two somewhat important incidents have occurred directly arising out of the affair and they will probably be followed by others. The first refers to Commandant Paulin de Saint-Morel, who has been punished with thirty days' arrest for having made to a journalist a communication forbidden by the military regulations. The second announces that M. Langlade, Captain of Infantry and Governor of the Military Prison at Avignon has superseded Commandant Forzinetti, Governor of the Military Prison in Paris, who has been removed. It appears that M. de Paulin, who is opposed to Dreyfus, gave a lot of details about him to M. Henri Rochefort, who immediately published them in the Intransigent. On the other hand M. Forzinetti has always maintained the innocence of Dreyfus, and did not scruple to assert his belief, but his opinion was kept secret until M. Rochefort got hold of it, and, as in the case of M. de Paulin, printed it in his paper. It will be remarked that M. Forzinetti has been punished for indiscretions of an exactly contrary nature to those of M. de Paulin. M. Forzinetti, as we have challenged M. Rochefort on the ground that the latter had given him his word of honor that the conversation should not be made public, and, secondly, that he had subsequently declared M. Forzinetti to be in the pay of the Dreyfus family. Finally, as was only to be expected, the students have had their little say in the matter. A crowded meeting was held in the Latin Quarter, under the auspices of a group of anti-Semitic students, backed up by such choice patriots as M. Millébois. The meeting ended in its abuse of the "partisans of the traitor," who were accused of seeking their own convenience to dishonor certain officers and squelch the French army to the profit of Dreyfus and the Germans." Finally, a resolution was voted calling upon the Government to expel all Jews from the army and other public offices. I need hardly say that the Government will do nothing of the sort.

NEWS FROM THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Gathered by The Herald from the Provincial Press.

M. C. Reynolds, of Cedarville, caught an eagle a few days ago, having eight feet spread of his wings, and is trying to tame him.

Mr. S. C. Smith, formerly editor of the Granby Gazette, lost his entire printing plant, printing office, and residence from fire recently at Uxbridge, Ont.

Government Inspector Poston, of Quebec, has recommended that the killing of partridges be prohibited in this Province to prevent their extinction.

Messrs. Howard & Craig, who have a saw mill at St. Cecile, Whitton, have received an order from France for 2,000,000 feet of lumber for shipment the coming spring.

Gold has been discovered near Knowlton. Two prospectors panned out a few grains of the precious metal in the village, and the imaginative and pictures a local Klondike. Gold has also been discovered in several creeks in the Township of Stanstead. J. B. Knox, an old California miner, has secured specimens in various localities and thinks paying quantities may possibly be discovered any day.

Joseph Clement, jr., of Spring road, Lennoxville, died recently from injuries received from the recoil of a gun. Some unknown person had loaded his gun with giant blasting powder, and his shoulder was so badly crushed that fragments of bone penetrated the skin and it was impossible to set it. Deceased leaves a wife and four young children who were dependent upon him.

Messrs. Peters and Robinson are building a large skating rink at Magog, which will be lighted by electricity to permit of evening hockey games.

Mr. A. P. Hibbard, formerly of Frelighsburg, was accidentally killed by an elevator in a Chicago warehouse the other day. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. E. E. Cleveland of Richmond.

The Mayor-elect light plant is about completed. The work has been done by the corporation, and no pains or expense spared to install a first-rate plant. The rates are very reasonable and the lights will be generally used.

Mr. J. O. Bouchard, merchant, of Eastman, is in a Montreal hospital receiving treatment for an ailment of long standing. The disease is yielding to medical and surgical skill, and Mr. Bouchard expects to return in the course of a few days completely restored.

Judge Mulvena held a special term at Waterloo, Que., on Tuesday to try the complaint of Mr. Edward Bradford against Messrs. John Boyd and Joseph Senechal for the alleged stealing of a quantity of slab wood from the complainant's lumber yard at South Roxton. The prominence of the parties invested the case with considerable interest, and several leading citizens from Granby attended the trial, which lasted nearly all day. After hearing the evidence and the arguments of the attorneys Judge Mulvena dismissed the complaint and honorably acquitted the respondents.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shefford Agricultural Society will be held at the Council Room, Waterloo, on Wednesday, 15th December. The officers are in a position to make a satisfactory report for the past year. The fall exhibition was exceedingly creditable and the great and other receipts were almost sufficient to enable the directors to pay the premiums in full. The ground question will doubtless come up for discussion. Some steps must be taken in the near future to reduce the ground debt and improve the position and prospects of the society. The debt exceeds two thousand dollars, and bears eight per cent. interest, an exorbitant rate considering the rate at which money can be had on gilt-edged security. It ought to be possible to reduce the debt materially by subscription and borrow the balance at five or six per cent. If that were done the society would be on a much better footing and could in a short time wipe out the debt altogether.

O. A. & P. S. RAILWAY DEAL. Armprior, Ont., Dec. 11.—Information from a most reliable source has reached here that the steamers of the Ogdenburg Transportation Company, eight in number, running between Chicago, Duluth and Ogdenburg, N.Y., will be placed on the Montreal route between Parry Sound, Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth next season. These steamers, which are very large, are owned by parties interested in the Ottawa, Armprior and Parry Sound and Canada Atlantic Railway lines. This, with the traffic arrangements likely to be made with the Intercolonial Railway, will be a great boon to the towns in the portions of the Province through which the above railway runs, and will mean the carriage of the great bulk of the wheat of the Western States through Canadian channels to the seaboard.

MR. SHAUGHNESSY MAKES REPLY.

To the Crow's Nest Pass Charges.

WHY A FARE WAS CHARGED.

He Does Not Believe Contractors Would Allow Robbery.

A number of very grave charges regarding the Crow's Nest Pass Railway Company's treatment of its employees, now working on the construction of the Crow's Nest line have been going the rounds of the press. For several months ominous rumors have been in circulation relating to the oppressive and unjust conditions under which these employees have been forced to labor, but the matter has been brought to a climax by the Trades and Labor Council of Winnipeg officially interesting themselves in the affair and giving it out as their opinion that the C.P.R. officials do not stand in a particularly enviable light regarding the affair. It is said the United States. It is declared that the method of procedure employed in the courts against the justly dissatisfied men is equivalent to that exercised in cases of military desertion. They are thrown into jail and given from ten to thirty days. Added to this, it is said, the men declare they have been treated in regard to wages and expenses, and that the conditions to which they are forced to acquiesce is not fit for human beings, being berded together as they are in horse-stalls and old box-cars.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles Sise, Sherbrooke Street, gave a large and successful tea on Friday afternoon, December 3rd. Mrs. Sise received her friends in her charming drawing-room and wore a very handsome gown of black brocaded satin trimmed with jet; stoles of light pink satin and real lace. Miss Sise, who received with her mother, wore a lovely gown of white tulle and patterned with wreaths of pink roses and large ficus de lace. Mrs. Charles Meredith and Miss Gillespie, assisted in the tea-room, were particularly smartly gowned. Mrs. Meredith in a blue costume with hat to match trimmed with black feathers; Miss Gillespie in navy blue cloth, trimmed with Irish lace and large picture hat. Among those present were Mrs. E. Whitehead, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. A. Strachy, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. David Morris, Mrs. MacMaster, Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, Mrs. Frank May, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Towers, Mrs. Stanway, Mrs. Thaxter Shaw, Miss Strathly, Mrs. S. Halloran, Mrs. Charles MacEachran, Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, Miss Scott, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Taylor, Mrs. Riddle, Mrs. May, Miss Paterson, Miss Grace Robertson, Miss A. Morrison, Miss Belle Oswald, Miss Riddle, Miss Estelle Holland, Mrs. Major, Mrs. Womham, Miss Parker, Mrs. Edalle, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Estelle O'Brien, Mrs. Annie Wheeler, Miss Herkimer, Miss Siette, Miss Brailford, Lady Van Horne and Miss A. Van Horne.

Mrs. Robertson, Oxenden Avenue, gave a smart little tea on Tuesday last which was well attended in spite of the inclement weather. Mrs. and Miss Robertson received in the drawing-room and Miss Clouston and Miss Violet Clouston assisted in the tea-room. Among those present were Mrs. Monk, the Misses Monk, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Charles Torrance, Mrs. E. W. Taylor, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Muir, Miss Watt, the Misses Barnston, Miss Symmes, Miss Grier, Miss Olive Grier, Mrs. Charles Johnson and Mrs. Corneau.

Mrs. James Peck, Durocher Street, entertained a number of friends on Monday last at afternoon tea. The Historical ball at the Chateau de Ramsay was discussed with much interest, some charming drawings of costumes and beautiful old-prints were displayed, and discussed by a number of young society ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the special group of the de Ramsay family which is being arranged under the direction of Mrs. Peck. Among those present were Miss Ethel Arnton, Miss M. Burnett, Miss Edie, Miss Estelle Holland, Miss Watt, Miss G. Roy, Miss Marie, Miss K. Reford, Miss Reford, Miss Skelton, Miss E. G. Arnton, Mrs. C. M. G. Henderson, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Scott, Mr. J. Pangman, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Gordon.

Mrs. Wortell, Union Avenue, gave a very smart little tea on Tuesday last which was largely attended by the fashionable world and the debutantes of the season.

NOTES FROM PAPINEAUVILLE. Papineauville, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Father Rochon, parish priest of this place, arrived from Winnipeg on Monday night. He had been three weeks absent, his return having been delayed by the unexpected death of his sister-in-law, the wife of Mr. P. Rochon, Inspector of the Public Schools of Manitoba.

THE GUN IS FOUND.

Will Have an Important Bearing on the Prevost Murder Trial.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special.)—Detective Roger, of Montreal, who was in the city yesterday, with Detective Flannigan's assistance, secured some very important evidence in connection with the revolting murder of the two Frenchmen, Carrier and Daubigny, near Port Arthur, in February last. At the preliminary trial in Pembroke, Mr. Gauthier, who was the man who left Port Arthur with the man named Prevost had blown the brains out of the two men and then burned the house, while the man claimed that Mrs. Gauthier had poisoned the men. The gun with which the deed was committed, Mrs. Gauthier said, was in Smith's Falls. Detective Roger went to the Falls a few days ago, and upon enquiry found that the weapon was in the possession of a man named Bone in Ottawa, having left Smith's Falls in June last. Detective Roger and Flannigan called at a place on St. Patrick street, and upon enquiry found that the man Bone was living on Dubois Island, a short distance from Kettle Island. They went there and Bone acknowledged having the weapon and handed it over. A new stock had been put on the gun, but otherwise it had not been altered. The old stock was found later at the Government repair shop and taken by Detective Roger.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. WILSON SMITH, Financial Agent, STANDARD CHAMBERS, 151 St. James St., MONTREAL.

BUSINESS REVIEW

A Decidedly Hopeful Feeling Exists.

LEADING MERCHANT TALKS.

He Predicts That Business Will be Better Than for Years.

MANY FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The Failure Record Continues to Show a Good Margin on the Right Side.

The general business situation was well set forth by a leading Board of Trade man this morning, who said:

The feeling among the merchants I have met during the last few days has been decidedly hopeful. Of course you know we have had comparatively little to complain of in the past, but I believe now that we are in for a still further improvement.

Another Opinion. This encouraging statement is upheld this week by the Trade Bulletin which says: "The condition of business in wholesale departments is decidedly more hopeful, the volume of trade being considerably ahead of that of a year ago, with the prospects far more encouraging."

The failure record still figures as one of the most encouraging features of the situation and following up the remarkable statement of last week, comes a very favorable one to-day.

The money market is still very easy and the banks appear only too pleased to let it out on security that is anyway reliable.

Iron and Hardware. Dullness was the main feature of the market during the past week, there being very little demand to speak of, and practically no change in prices one way or the other.

There has been a little more animation to the wool market lately, and there has been some outside business on Canadian account. There were also some of Canadian wool locally at 20c to 18c in car lots.

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No. 2, and 6 1/2 for No. 3; tanners, 9 1/2 for No. 2; callskins, 8c to 9c for No. 1, and 6c to 7c for No. 2; lambskins, 85c to 90c each.

Paints and Oils. As recorded in The Herald in the early part of the week the main feature of the market has been the advance from 5c to 40c in the price of glass. As for paints and oils there has not been a great deal done and values remain just as last quoted.

Drugs. One of the main features of the situation is the excitement in the New York market in consequence of the great advance in the price of cubeb berries of the American grass oil. For the former the market here at the beginning of November was at the equivalent of 6c for round lots of fair selection.

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THE COMING CONTEST

Echoes From the Municipal Battle-field.

LIVELY FIGHTS PROMISED

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National Club, Toronto, Wednesday night, has been much talked of here. The impression is that Mr. Blake would have Canadians believe that they can never get anything out of Great Britain no matter what the Dominion may do to benefit British trade.

The following sentence in Mr. Blake's speech has been vigorously criticised in his speech Mr. Blake said: "Confederation was accomplished, and since confederation has been accomplished, the English Government have in the most unmistakable fashion given the Government of Canada to understand that from that time forth we must not expect that the British people or the English Government should be called upon to take any very active part in the defence or protection of Canada. And that if we should unhappily come into collision with the United States, it was our own arms and our own stout hearts that we must look to for protection."

It is suggested that Lord Aberdeen should act at what time Canada was made to understand any such thing, and also who were the parties to the understanding.

The secretary of the Navy League credits the Toronto branch of the organization as being the first which seriously mooted the idea of securing colonial seamen for the British navy.

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HERALD'S... Legal Directory

A. E. HARVEY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.

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413 to 417 St. Paul street. MONTREAL. Bell Tel. 1303. P.O. Box 424.

L. BITCH & PRINGLE, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc.

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CHRYSLER & BETHUNE, Barristers and Solicitors. Parliamentary, Supreme Court and Department Agents.

NOW ON HAND NEW CROP. MILLED BY Mount Royal Milling & Wg. Co., Ltd. D. W. ROSS COY., Agents, MONTREAL.

Mount Royal Cemetery Co. The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Corporation will be held at the Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, on Thursday, the 16th of December, 1897, at 3 p.m., to receive the Report of the Trustees and transaction of the general business of the Company.

There will be a hot time in the old stove to-night. Dry Kindling only \$1.50.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE. On Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of December instant (1897), at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Office of the undersigned Notary, No. 30 St. James Street, Montreal, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, the following immovable property, belonging to one undivided fifth, to Edward de B. Macdonald, of Montreal, gentleman, intestate, and having its principal part in the lot of the late Duncan Macdonald, in his lifetime of Montreal, contractor, to wit:

A vacant lot of land situate in Montreal, fronting on Saint Radegonde Street, and known and designated under the number one thousand and seventy-seven (No. 1077) on the official plan and book of reference of the Saint Antoine Ward, of the City of Montreal.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. P. G. LACASSE, Notary, 30 St. James Street. J. CRADDOCK SIMPSON, Agent, 181 St. James Street, Montreal, 11th December, 1897.

UNDER THE WINDING UP ACT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT—No. 167.

Dame L. A. McLaughlin, Petitioner, versus The Canadian Fibre Chamios Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having its principal place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Respondent.

A winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributors of the said Company is hereby called, for the twenty-first day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court room for Insolvent matters, No. 31, in the Court House of the said City of Montreal, to appoint a final liquidator to the said Company.

L. H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, C.S. Montreal, 9th December, 1897.

Secure Information. Of a reliable sort before you trade in stocks. A speculator who buys and sells stocks, either for cash or on margin, without being fully informed concerning the conditions and factors governing the market, is at the mercy of stock manipulators and other traders who ARE informed.

The stock market offers the best opportunity known for rapid money making, when one is thoroughly posted on the market factors.

Our DAILY MARKET BULLETIN furnishes our customers and correspondents with the most reliable and latest news of the market, and such information as is likely to influence the future fluctuations in stock values.

It is UNVALUABLE to all speculators and lends material aid to the success of their operations.

Our Daily Bulletin contains, in a condensed form, all of the important news, received constantly over our private wires, and will be mailed FREE to all persons upon application.

T. E. Ward & Co., STOCK BROKERS, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, Investment Securities, for cash, or on 2 to 5 per cent. margin.

Correspondence solicited and given careful attention. NEW YORK OFFICES—31, 33 and 1270 Broadway. BRANCH OFFICES—Brooklyn, Boston, Providence, Montreal.

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COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

WE OFFER ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES AT

\$2.00 Each.

A BUTLER'S TRAY. A N.P. COFFEE POT. A N.P. ELECTRIC TABLE BELL. A TEAPOT. A STEEL SERVING TRAY. A N.P. PUDDING DISH. A BRASS 5 O'CLOCK KETTLE. A FANCY BREAD BOARD WITH KNIFE. A PAIR N.P. LADIES' SKATES. AN OAK BUTTER DISH.

Child's Rattan Table Chair, Misses' Rattan Rocking Chair, Oak or Cherry Tabourette, Gentlemen's Comfortable Rattan Rocker, Standing Book Shelf (Solid Oak).

HANDKERCHIEF BOX, Decorated French China. CHEESE DISH, in "Royal Bonn" Porcelain. SALAD BOWL, in Haviland & Co.'s French China. MARMALADE JAR, Decorated French China. A Pair of China Figures, in the 16th Century Style. BERRY SET, 13 pieces, Japanese China. TETR-A-TETE SET, 3 pieces, Japanese China.

FLOWER HOLDERS, in Ruby and Gold Glass. GLOBE BUTLER & CO. SCISSORS, in Case (2 pieces in case). CHAIN BRACELETS, JEWELLED HAT PINS, RINGS with different Stones, JEWELLED SET COMBS, REAL SHELL BACK COMBS, STERLING SILVER VEIL CLASPS, JEWELLED BROOCHES, SOLID GOLD STICK PINS, with OPALS, JET COMBS. 1 DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEF. 1 SILK MALTSESE HANDKERCHIEF. 1 FANCY CREPE DE CHENE HANDKERCHIEF.

TEA SETS. COFFEE SETS. STEAM BOATS. DOLL CARRIAGES. ANIMALS.

Bound by Patent Flexible Process, large Type, red under gold edges, with comprehensive Helps to Bible Study. GIFT and COLLAR BOXES, BRASS MIRRORS, GLOVE BOXES, HANDBOOKS, CHIEF BOXES, ASH TRAYS, OLIVE WOOD INKS, CARD RECEIVERS, PUTTERS, CARD GAMES and COMBINATION CASES.

YOUTHS' LONG PANTS. CUT GLASS PEPPER and SALT SHAKERS, Solid Silver Tops. SOLID SILVER COFFEE SPOONS, in box of 12 doz. SOLID SILVER STATIONERY and MANICURE SETS, 3 pieces. BON BON BASKETS. GENT'S SHAVING BRUSH, with Solid Silver Handles. FANCY TEA COSIES. FANCY LACE TIDIES. FANCY SILK TABLE COVERS.

ANY OF THE ABOVE AT \$2.00 Each.

Optical Department. In charge of an experienced Optician. Examination Free. BEST GLASSES AT LOW PRICES. MR. HENNAH will attend to Patients in the Medical Hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 7 to 9 p.m.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Better Christmas Buying. Can be done when you have time to choose. The "last-minute" buyer has to put up with crushing and waiting, and has not the same choice as now. That is the only reason we have for asking you to call early. Prices are as low now as they will be any time. Here are some suggestions that may help you in your choosing.

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Greatest Wheeling Contest of the Age Near the End.

MILLER SHOULD WIN EASILY

Hale, Last Year's Champion, Moving Up—Particulars of the Race.

New York, Dec. 11.—The great six days' bicycle race at Madison Square Garden has narrowed down to fifteen riders. Miller still retains his lead of 100 miles over Rice, the Wilkesbarre miner. At midnight he was about 235 miles ahead of the world's record and with twenty-four hours to spare he had covered a distance up to within a few miles of the great record established by Hale last year of 1,900 miles.

The surprise of the night was the retirement of Rivierre, the Frenchman. He is believed to be actually out of his mind, is in a pitiable physical condition, and is now under the care of physicians. Like most of the others in the race, Rivierre has given evidence during the frightful contest of having partly lost his mind. The awful strain after the first day of riding had in a measure mentally unbalanced him, and this afternoon he leaped from his wheel and made an assault on an imaginary foe in one of the boxes, swearing and jabbering in his native tongue. His trainers rushed to him, and put him on his wheel, but after making a few more laps he repeated the performance with even more rage than he had at first demonstrated. The result was that Rivierre had again to be taken from the track to return no more.

But Miller, that wonderful specimen of physical development, still holds along. He has ground out more miles in a given time on a wheel than any man has before. He has subsisted under the most telling strain with less sleep than was thought possible for any man, and with it all, an examination of him to-night by the police surgeons disclosed the fact that his condition was normal, and that with the exception of muscular soreness, and a slight deadness of the limbs, he was in excellent condition and would be able to continue to the end without much danger of collapse.

Rice, who is second man in the contest, though nearly 100 miles behind the leader, is standing by his colors with dogged determination. He is in to stay to the end, and his trainers think that he will be much nearer the Chicago man at the end of the next twelve hours than he is at present. At all events he got rid of a dangerous rival when Rivierre left the track. For hours it had been nip and tuck with these two, at one time the one leading and at another time the other. Rice's physical condition is also announced to be good.

Close up to Rice, and third man now that the Frenchman is gone, is Schinner, a fellow-townsman of Miller. Though he has had several bad tumbles during the race, Schinner has never for a moment lost any of his pluck or determination. He has a lead of ninety miles on Hale, the former champion, and, barring accidents, will undoubtedly finish third man.

Hale, with plenty of sleep comparatively speaking, has the best appearance of any man on the circle. He has really taken things leisurely, but nevertheless at the present writing is forty miles ahead of his old record of last year. This is about what his schedule calls for, but when the schedule was made up no account was taken of such marvellous speed as has been maintained throughout the race after Waller had set the pace. Those who expected Hale to move up in the last day or two are apt to be disappointed, for he is two full centuries behind the plucky leader.

Of the others, Waller has proved himself the strongest hearted. He did a lot of sprinting last night, and he has a strong following among the spectators. Enterman, the youthful Brooklyn rider, whose withdrawal was announced early in the day, has returned, and is making his miles with clock-like regularity.

Last night the police authorities insisted upon examinations being made of the men by the police surgeons. The result was a report by the surgeons which, so far as statistics go, showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs, except in the case of Rivierre. Officially, this report "goes," as it were, but it gives not the faintest idea of what the real condition and appearance of the majority of the riders are. They are all strong enough to go on with their pedalling until midnight to-night, and it is not likely that there will be any further withdrawals unless for cause of accident or unless another of the ambitious riders becomes insane.

The score of the leaders at 1.15 a.m. was as follows:—

Miller.....	1,900
Rice.....	1,809
Schinner.....	1,792
Rivierre.....	1,746
Hale.....	1,705
Waller.....	1,685
Pierce.....	1,637
Elkes.....	1,550
Golden.....	1,534
Enterman.....	1,517

Miller was 243 miles ahead of the record for 123 hours.

New York, Dec. 11.—Miller equalled Hale's 142-hour record of 1,910 miles, 8 laps, at 1.37 a.m.

THIS MORNING.

Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 11.—The score at 8.15 a.m. was as follows:—

Miller.....	1,989	1
Rice.....	1,894	6
Schinner.....	1,877	0
Hale.....	1,802	7
Waller.....	1,757	7
Pierce.....	1,693	6
Golden.....	1,613	2
Enterman.....	1,582	0
Elkes.....	1,580	5
Cannon.....	1,562	3
Kinse.....	1,478	3
Julius.....	1,343	5
Beacon.....	1,201	1
Johnson.....	1,157	0
Gray.....	1,100	3

The best previous record for 123 hours was 1,738, made by Hale.

Waller Began to Sprint.

Frank Waller, when he found his strength returning to him in spite of the terrible ordeal he had passed through, began to sprint at a tremendous pace. His wife and their little baby came to the Garden early in the morning to encourage him. The effect of their presence was wonderful. His wife cooked things for him and he felt reassured that he was not being poisoned. Again and again she

would fill a long tin cylinder with beef tea or chicken soup and one of the trainers would hand it to him as he sped past. Every hour or so he called for a piece of broiled chicken. Legs and wings were handed to him, and he gnawed the meat off them as he went spinning around the track.

Waller went off the track at 5.30, and ambled over to his room. Here he lay on his cot for an hour and a half. Then his trainers came to wake him. But he was wide awake, for he had been unable to get one moment's sleep.

"I want to get out. I want to get out," he mumbled in a hoarse whisper.

"Yes, we'll let you out. Take your time," said the trainers.

"Oh," groaned Waller, "I want to get out on the track."

He stood up and tried to rush out of the room. He was so stupid from lack of sleep that he did not know there was not a bit of clothing on him. His trainers rubbed him with liniments to relieve the stiffness and soreness of his muscles, but he kept trying to break away from them and get out of the room.

Lucky No. 7.

A number of the spectators were figuring out the chances of the riders last night and one well-informed but superstitious better placed \$300 on Miller because the number seven has been his mascot. He came on from Minneapolis yesterday simply to bet on the man who wore that number, and he claimed he did not know until he got here that the leader was known by that number. What makes matters look strange to him is the fact that Teddy Hale, who last year won the race, also wore No. 7.

Stephane Still Awake.

King, who had not slept since the race began on Sunday night, himself dropped off into slumber. When he awoke, hours later, the little Frenchman was still huddled up in a ball on the bed, with his hands and feet sticking out over the top of his blanket. He was still saying: "My friend, I shall retire."

"So shall I," said King, "I'm just about due for a good sleep."

So he called two of the Frenchmen who helped to handle Stephane and they tried to coax the little man to put on his clothes and go away. But sleeplessness had so robbed him of his reason that he could not carry out this idea. All he knew was that he wanted to do just the opposite to what his handlers asked. So he insisted upon dressing himself and going back on the track.

The first shafts of dull grey light sifting down through the grimy windows and the air blue with stale tobacco smoke fell upon this weakened, round-backed, wiry little man who staggered painfully across the track and found his bicycle. His trainers lifted his leg over the saddle and carefully put his feet on the pedals. One of them pushed the machine forward for twenty feet, the little man's knees rising and falling mechanically. Then he fell into the swing and began riding mechanically and involuntarily just as he breathed. For five laps he kept it up. Then he dismounted once more and fell into a chair.

He was taken to the Hotel Bartholdi and put into bed.

JIMMY MICHAEL'S REPORT.

I think that Miller will win the race. The way he has kept up his pace is more than remarkable. Miller's knees are troubling him some, and his legs are rather stiff, but in other respects he is one of the strongest men in the race. Unless some accident happens or he collapses from some unlooked-for cause, he ought to win the race with ease.

Rice, Rivierre and Schinner are likely to change positions at any hour. They are so close together that when one goes off for a little while the other creeps up and perhaps passes him.

Waller's riding here has been wonderful. Moore and Teddy Hale are also doing remarkably good work.

Stephane, of whom I expected great things when the race started, found the pace too much for him. He had a bad case of saddle soreness and suffered agony for hours. He could have continued, but he reasoned that unless he could take first or second place he would rather retire and stop his suffering, and I think he was right.

I think that Miller is making a mistake in not taking more sleep. I understand he intends to go through the week with only three hours' sleep.

JIMMY MICHAEL.

MILLER STILL WANTS SLEEP.

I still want sleep, and my legs are both aching me considerably, but in every other respect I am in as good shape as any one could expect to be. I still think that I will go through the race at the pace that I have held since I started, and an am confident that I will win. But you can't always tell what's going to happen.

I said yesterday that I wanted sleep, sleep, and I still want sleep, sleep, sleep, but I won't get it for I am not going to sleep again until the race is finished.

I have complete confidence in my trainer, John West, and I know he is doing everything for me that can be done. I feel weary, of course. Any one would after riding as I have, but I am not in such a condition that I can't continue for two days more.

I'll be glad when it is all over, and I can go back home to rest.

CHARLES MILLER.

RICE HASN'T GIVEN UP HOPE.

I am still riding on my schedule, and, although I don't seem to pick up much on Miller, I still feel that the chances may come during the week, and I haven't given up all hopes of winning.

I feel good, and am eating well, but my saddle soreness has been greatly aggravated for the last twenty-four hours. However, I hope to pull through.

The pace does not seem to be tiring on me as much as I thought it would. I have been picking up and tacking on to the sprinters all through the day for a mile or two, but it doesn't seem to affect me very much. My legs are in good shape and my stomach is in good shape, but I am feeling the lack of sleep badly.

JOE RICE.

LORD STRATHCONA ELECTED CHIEF

Of the Camanachd Club of Grantown-on-Spey, Scotland.

Lord Strathcona has been elected Chief of the "Camanachd" club of Grantown-on-Spey, Morayshire, Scotland. The town is the capital of Strathcona, and is but a short distance from Lezanchoil. Brans of Abernethy, where his Lordship was born, "Camanachd" it may be explained is the Gaelic for "Shinty."

LAMP WAS OVERTURNED.

A lamp was overturned at 88a Maison-neuve street, occupied by Mrs. Lamelle, last evening. The eastern portion of the brigade was called out, and the fire extinguished before much damage was done.

GIRL TESTIFIES AGAINST MOTHER.

In the Police Court yesterday afternoon the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Chares testified against her mother and

brother in connection with the Walker robbery on Pine avenue. The girl told how Legault came to the house on Saturday night, and said there was to be a big haul in a house near the mountain. The following day Legault brought home some of the stolen goods. The girl identified the stolen property, amongst which was a handsome seal coat, ball dresses and valuable jewellery. The prisoners were remanded for further investigation.

TO PRESENT THE ADDRESS.

The proposed trip of the Mayor and City Clerk to Ottawa for the purpose of presenting to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the address read to him on the Champ de Mars on his return from Great Britain, has been postponed once again. Late last evening Sir Wilfrid telegraphed to the Mayor that owing to the serious illness of his brother at St. Lin he would be unable to meet the delegation from here. The Premier left Ottawa this morning for his brother's home.

The Head Office of The Herald has been removed to 141 St. James Street.

JUST RECEIVED

Another shipment of five cases of smoking tobacco from W. D. & H. O. Wills, Bristol, England. The sales of this world-renowned tobacco increasing from day to day. To be had at all leading tobacconists. E. A. Gerth, agent.

NO MORE DREAD OF THE DENTAL CHAIR.

Teeth extracted by our late scientific method. No pain or bad results. Applied to the gums. Absolutely painless. No sleep producing agent or cocaine. We are not competing with cheap dental establishments, but with first-class dentists at prices less than half charged by them.—Dr. A. Brossac, 7 St. Lawrence.

SAVOY 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 room reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276. A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1096 Notre Dame street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2,000. Tickets, 10 cents.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—In this city, on December 9th, 1897, the wife of Robert Anderson, of a son.

FREEDMAN—On December 9th, at 86 Park Avenue, in this city, the wife of B. Freedman, of a son.

Stranger—"I notice this handsome apartment-house is illuminated, and there are sounds of revelry within. What is it? A grand wedding?" Resident—"No, sir. The janitor's funeral."—New York Weekly.

Fits We are making up some very handsome Winter Overcoats for our customers. Call in and see what we can do for you. The fit will be perfect.

M. J. ADLER. 2320 St. Catherine St.

The Artistic Piano OF CANADA.

Since the introduction of the Bell Piano, the necessity for bringing into Canada any but the artistic piano has ceased. The Bell Piano fills the position formerly occupied by the high class American instrument, and this at a greatly decreased cost, by reason of the saving in duties.

No one should buy a piano without first hearing these superb toned pianos. Artistic, up-to-date cases, in all natural woods. Terms and prices reasonable.

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Full Line of Gents' Furnishings.

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1849-51-51 1/2 Notre Dame Street. LATELY OCCUPIED BY OWEN MCGARVEY.

HIS WORSHIP IS CHARITABLE. Mayor Wilson-Smith has made the following contributions to charitable institutions: Twenty-five dollars for St. George's Home, 8150 to St. Vincent de Paul, and twenty-five dollars to St. Andrew's Home, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, relief committee of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, the poor of St. Patrick's parish, and the Shelter and Home.

THE SHOE ROBBERY. Three more arrests were made yesterday in connection with the robbery of Boyer's shoe factory on Beaudry street, for which Ovide Miron was arrested Thursday. Philias Mauville, with his mother and sister, were taken into custody with nine pairs of the stolen boots in their possession. They pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

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STERLING SILVER MANICURE SETS, 75c.
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Now in our ware-rooms. Most complete in Montreal. People having consideration for their own interests cannot but see the above pianos. The assortment embraces cases in all varieties of fancy woods. Prices made consistently low and terms to suit requirements. Pianos of any make exchanged. Inspection and correspondence requested.

Open Every Evening Until New Years.

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No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc. Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

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AGREEABLE TO TASTE. Quick to Act. Sure to Cure. No Cure, No Pay.

Our Holiday Gift to the Public

We have decided to give the public one of the best holiday gifts of the year. One they will appreciate most. From now until the end of the year every day will be a bargain day. Cut prices from now on. It is impossible to give a better or more lasting gift than an article of furniture. Our stock is just overflowing with suggestions. Come in and choose what you want. Buy what you want now and we'll store it and deliver it just at the right time.

Santa Claus, who has consented to hold a reception to the children between now and Christmas has not arrived yet on account of the bad roads. We expect him soon, though.

F. Lapointe, THE ACKNOWLEDGED LOWEST-PRICED FURNITURE HOUSE

1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE HERALD HAS REMOVED TO 141 ST. JAMES ST.

HOW THE FENIANS WERE DEFEATED

By Canadian Volunteers Near St. Albans, Vt.

MEDALS NOW TO BE GIVEN.

Montreal Men Were There—John Boyle O'Reilly's Account.

Where's the coward that would not dare to fight for such a cause?

—Scott.

ANY of the veterans living in Montreal and district who expect to receive from the Government medals commemorating the repulse of the Fenian raiders, took part in the battle near St. Albans, Vt., in 1870, and will recall the stirring events of that memorable day. The raid was made under the leadership of General John O'Neill, who had achieved some fame among his fellow-Fenians in a raid made into Canada from near Buffalo, in 1869, and which was suitably terminated by the United States Militia, under General Grant, cutting off his supplies and reinforcements. John Boyle O'Reilly was sent with O'Neill's second expedition as correspondent of the Boston Pilot, a paper published in the interests of Irish-American Catholics. O'Reilly is said to have given unbiased reports of the events of those few days, and in the despatches and letters he sent to his paper, a fairly accurate description of the battle near St. Albans is given.

He arrived in St. Albans on May 23, and then proceeded to the front, beyond Franklin, which is seven miles beyond St. Albans. He described the first uniformed Fenians he saw; they wore a green cavalry jacket, faced with yellow; army blue pantaloons and a blue cap with green band. General O'Neill was dressed in a light gray suit and was accoutred with a staff sword and spurs. The beginning of the first engagement which O'Reilly witnessed, was marked by an interference on the part of the United States authority, which, and the subsequent events, the Pilot's representative described as follows:—

"At eleven o'clock General George P. Foster, United States Marshal for Vermont, arrived at the encampment. The guard which the Fenians had posted had orders to stop all carriages and traffic on the road; and according to orders the Fenian sentinel told the Marshal to 'halt.' General Foster immediately told General Donnelly that this must not continue, as they were breaking the laws of the United States. The guard was accordingly withdrawn, and the teams were allowed to pass. General Foster then formally ordered O'Neill to desert from his 'unlawful proceeding.' The order was coolly received by General O'Neill, who then, in a low tone, spoke a few words to General Donnelly. Donnelly went forward and ordered the men to fall in. In a few minutes the entire Fenian force was in column of fours, with fixed bayonets and shouldered rifles, ready for their General to give the word 'Advance!' General O'Neill, putting himself at the head of his troops, addressed them. The line of road which the column had to march was narrow and hilly. The distance to the line was about a mile, but the Canadian front would not be visible until they had ascended the last hill, at the base of which ran a small brook. About eighteen rods on the American side of the brook was a post marking the boundary line. The troops marched steadily and well, but they certainly did not think that they would be engaged as soon as they were. General Foster, the United States Marshal, who had driven over the line and visited the Canadian forces, now returned, meeting the Fenians on the advance. He told them as soon as they came to the hill the Canadians would be on them. Many teams were on the road, but at this time they disappeared very quickly. The Fenians were in good spirits, and when they heard the fight was so near, they flung down their knapsacks and took off their great-coats to be ready for it. Up to this time everything was orderly and the Fenians held their places, and the officers held them in strict command. Colonel Brown, who had been in command, shouldered a breech-loading rifle and went forward with Cronan's skirmishers. General O'Neill rode at the head of the column, which presented a fine appearance, with its steady line of bayonets and the green flag in the front.

opened on them. Francis Carragher fell by the roadside, shot through the groin, and, in an instant after, Lieutenant Edward Hope went down in the field, and Mr. O'Brien fell dead with a Canadian bullet through his heart. When the troops gained the hill, they got the order to advance to the front and open fire. They advanced, but before they had reached the position with General O'Neill wished them to occupy they fell back again under the close, steady fire of the Canadians. The Fenians also kept up a steady fire, but all the energies of the officer could not get them to advance. Major Murphy, Colonel Sullivan and Captain Fitzpatrick did all that brave men could do to inspire the men with confidence. It was evident then that the troops were too few to achieve anything. The men felt that they had no support to fall back upon, and that even if they drove the Canadians back, they were too weak to hold a position against any considerable force. General O'Neill, who had been in their front under the hottest fire, cheering and rallying the men, then turned them under cover and addressed them. After some ineffective attempts by the officers to rally the men and lead them to a position on the hill which O'Neill wanted, the men fell back in rear of the hill.

This was virtually the end of the fighting. The Canadians still kept up a close fire on the hill and the road leading to Alvah Richards' house, where they knew that General Donnelly, with the reserve, was posted. The bullets of the volunteers swept every approach to the house, and Donnelly determined to hold it until night and then retreat. Meanwhile General John O'Neill had been arrested by the United States marshal near the house of Turner Richards, and at once verbally turned the command over to the correspondent of the Boston Pilot, John Boyle O'Reilly, who attempted to assume the command. These men, however, by this time were demoralized and one officer to whom he had issued an order refused to obey it. Another, a former soldier of the civil war, was so affected by the inhumanity of his comrades, that he broke his sword in token of surrender of his commission. Shortly after this O'Reilly himself was also arrested by the United States marshal and was kept in detention for a day or two. The news of General O'Neill's arrest was a crushing blow to General Donnelly and Colonel Brown. Donnelly was so much affected that he walked away from his men some fifty yards, and having in his hands, cried bitterly for several minutes. He returned to his men, calm and collected, and told them he would hold the place until night. However, the men finally escaped under a diversion made by a solitary field piece which sent three or four rounds into the Canadian lines. In the evening the men deserted the encampment and fled toward St. Albans utterly demoralized and disheartened.

After this unsuccessful attempt to conquer Canada the men got new heart by telegraphic news that about a dozen thousands of Fenians were on their way to Malone and would arrive there the following day. When they fully materialized in that place they numbered about four or five hundred. O'Reilly in his letter to the Pilot described their warlike demonstration, arranged by Fenian "generals" the "Battle of Trout River"—a deservedly harsh term, blaming not the men, but their commanders. The second attempted attack by the Fenians was made on the morning of May 27, and was thus described:—"For two days previously I had been in the trenches of the Fenian country, but on the evening of the 27th, when General Starr took command, he wisely recrossed the line to the safe side, fearing the proximity of a fight, and, like all the other 'generals,' I suppose, not knowing what to do with the spreading wings of the army under his command, he threw out a broad front of the peace. Taking a man from all the conflicting accounts, the troops under his command, on the morning of the 27th, numbered 450 men. Rumor in the Fenian camp had swelled the Canadian force to about 4,000 men and three regiments of cavalry. Although the poor fellows believed this, and believed also that the Canadians had artillery, they were not disheartened. They were older and sturdier soldiers than the men who had been engaged at Richards' farm, and they were eager for a fight and sanguine of results, even against superior numbers. They were in uniform, and armed with the breech-loader. In passing, we may remark that this weapon is, perhaps, as good a service rifle as any in the world, and the cartridges supplied were of the best material. About 9 o'clock a.m. the advance commenced. A strong skirmish line was thrown out, and the men acted in a steady, soldierly manner. The Canadian troops were posted strongly on elevated ground, with good shelter, and their skirmishers well advanced. There were fears among the Fenian ranks of the much-talked-of American guns, but, if they were there, they were silent. The skirmishers did not pass the line, and twenty rods when the volunteers opened fire, which was steadily answered by the Fenians for a short time. Their main body had not reached the line when the Canadian troops were sent advancing. The Fenian skirmish line fell back in first rate order. The Canadians then fired some heavy volleys, and made so rapid an advance that it was thought they meant to cross the line. This, however, they did not do. They followed the retiring Fenians to the line, sent some triumphant bullets whizzing after them, took three prisoners, wounded two men slightly, and fell back to indulge in mutual admiration on account of their victory."

And this was the inglorious ending of the Fenian invasion of Canada, a story of incompetent leaders and misguided men who counted upon support that was never forthcoming.

60 DAYS FOR SHOP LIFTING. Toronto, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Jane Day, of Davisville, was sentenced in the Police Court yesterday to 60 days in gaol for shoplifting at the T. Eaton store. Mrs. Day and her daughter were arrested on a similar charge some months ago, but escaped through the efforts of her neighbors, who testified to her good character.

THE GARRICK'S SUCCESS. Miss Mary Reynolds, of the Garrick Dramatic Club, is being congratulated on all sides on the success of Tuesday evening's performance. Miss Reynolds is not the lady who was connected with the Francis Stock Company as reported. She is a busy elocutionist, but has never been connected with the professional stage as an actress.

"W'Y, IT'S AN'Y 'NOPE, YE JOHNNY."

Author Whom Montrealers Will See.

HE IS GOOD TO LOOK UPON.

In Which Respect He is Unlike Most Literary People.

Oh, you favor everything; you are the villain of society.

REMEMBER once standing in Charing Cross Station, in London, and having the good fortune to see two of England's illustrious men alight from the same train. The first one was Herbert Spencer, who has written something or other about psychology and synthetic philosophy. The other was one Anthony Hope, author of the "Dolly Dialogues" and "The Prisoner of Zenda." The first gentleman, an old man over eighty, with stooped shoulders and thin white hair, was met by some equally aged friend, and the two of them drove off quietly together in a handsome sedan. The second, a tall, ruddy-faced, square-shouldered young fellow, with sharp features and a half-petulant half pensive droop to his scant eyebrows, found it hard to step out of his compartment, so dense was the crowd awaiting him. Lincoln and Fields shut up for the afternoon. The Strand was deserted; Oxford Street looked like a cemetery, the Park was depopulated, the matinee performers were being given to empty houses, Downing Street was crusty and absent-minded, and the great wheels of social London slackened, moved and stopped. Anthony Hope had arrived in town! Sentimental girls were throwing roses at him, there was a

valentines for my sweetheart. Everyone has to have a sweetheart, you know. But the best thing about Mr. Hawkins is that with all his fame, he is so beautifully bashful. I tremble to think what may be the interest of his American visit, but once Mr. Hawkins was the most bashful man in London. He is full of that Oxford timidity of soul which so quietly fooled Mr. Richard Harding Davis. Mr. Barr forgot himself and told the truth when he said an Oxford man is never clever of anything. Neither is he—at least, on the outside. But there is usually a very droll sense of humor behind their beautiful Oxford bashfulness, as Mr. Davis found out when they locked him up in Balliol quad, and he had to make his escape by ascending a spreading chestnut tree and dropping down on the other side of the wall.

Well, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" has this same fun-loving and foxy disposition. Only his own plentiful sense of humor could enable him to endure the strain necessarily entailed in such a number of his finer interests. He has not been inflicted on him whilst in America. From the Atlantic to the Pacific he has been repeating the story of his life to doubtful dispensers of publicity. He has still to come to Canada and tell it a few more times. Before he got as far west as Chicago he said he was sick of the story of his life. He protested he really didn't know how he wrote his own books. He even denies that they are written in a masterly way. In fact, he asserts his publishers' proof-readers swear his writing is the vilest that ever came into their printing-house.

A reporter of the Chicago Record called at the Auditorium several days ago, when Mr. Hawkins was registered there, and asked for the story of Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins' life. "So you want the story of my life?" said the creator of "Rupert of Hentzau," with good-natured wonder. "Well, here is the epic once more. My father was a person. Then I was born. My childhood was humdrum. I started to school when nine years old. I had the usual number of fights. There was nothing Homeric about them. I had no ambitions. I never thought of running away to sea to become a pirate. I never wanted to go to the woods and be a highwayman. I just wanted to live a decent life. I had never talked to a reporter then. I think I made a greater hit at football than in my lessons. I never had the youthful poetry craze. I never wrote a verse, except for

THE BUSINESS OF TYPEWRITING.

Many Montreal Women Are Experts.

A NERVE-INJURING LABOR.

Women Are Especially Quick in Taking Down Conversations.

A woman's work, grave sirs, is never done.

THE constant and not respectful use of the epithet "a pretty typewriter" carries one at once into the most unpleasant phase of this important and helpful industry for women. So frequent is it that one would suppose that good looks were an essential part of the equipment. Very observation of the majority of these busy workers discloses an immense number of worn and plain faces, showing only too distinctly the results of their arduous and nerve-injuring labor.

Having to visit certain very busy offices connected with an important business, I was greatly impressed by the demand made upon the accuracy, quickness of perception, and general mental furnishing of the typewriters, about whom I had fancied that the rapid use of their fingers and dexterous facility in writing were the chief qualifications. In one office I heard eight letters, on entirely different subjects, and containing very complicated information, involving the use of many figures, in which an error would be fatal, dictated as fast as a man could speak distinctly, and taken in shorthand by the stenographer in twenty minutes. A close, unwavering attention, a nervous wringing of the forehead, and a



Husband—"What did you think when you heard the chandelier fall in the night?" Wife—"I thought that you had been detained on 'business' again, and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could."

writing the most rapid and heated discussions which they are called upon to record. I was surprised to find that I could only hear of one girl who could transcribe a dictation into a foreign tongue. This operator could write a letter in German which was dictated to her in English. There is no reason why, in addition to the usual advantages received in the public schools where most of these girls are educated, they could not without great expense acquire at night such grammatical knowledge of French and German as would permit them to add this very important accomplishment, which would give them unquestionably much higher salaries. Inquiry has assured me that the mercy and courtesy of true gentlemen.

THE REAL RULER OF NEW YORK.

Rich. Croker, Who Controls \$75,000,000 Yearly.

A DENSELY IGNORANT MAN.

His Followers Treat Him as the Absolute Dictator.

—Pope.

THE daily bulletins from Lakewood which fill so many columns of the newspapers have no doubt that the real ruler of New York, after January 1 next, will be Richard Croker. Not only do his followers and all who wish to win his favor treat him as absolute dictator, but he assumes the role as his due, and conducts himself accordingly. The great list of official places which the new Mayor is to fill is treated by Mr. Croker as his personal property. No man, even in Tammany Hall, is to get one of them who has given personal offence to the dictator. Old favorites like Sheehan and Gilroy and Martin are said to have been put out of the running, to have been "turned down," because they presumed during the absence of the dictator in Europe to think that the organization might get on very well without him. Every day we have new additions to the list of those who have given offence and another list of those who are in the great man's favor. He has become so accustomed to this recognition of his real power by the press that he takes himself quite seriously, issues statements of his plans and views, and even indulges in denunciations of men of character and eminence who venture to question both his fitness and his right to be dictator. Most striking of all, the newspapers publish these denunciations as if they were those of a man whose views about reputable men were of interest or value to the community.

Yet who is Richard Croker? He came to this country from Ireland when twelve years of age, became a street "tough" in one of the most disreputable and riotous "gangs" which infested the city in the sixties, never had any education to speak of, and no occupation except that of a blacksmith for a very brief period. He entered politics through the old volunteer fire department, and got a poor living for a number of years through sinecure clerkships at small salaries. He is to-day a densely ignorant man, being barely able to write his name. His views on any question of real politics or government would not be considered seriously by anybody to obtain a position of trust or responsibility in any reputable private employment. Ten years ago he was a very poor man, but during the past six or eight years he has lived like a very rich man, although he has had no occupation except politics and no visible means of support.

All this is an old story. It was familiar to the people of this city when he came back here from Europe last summer and took charge of the Tammany campaign. He selected his candidates for mayor and the other offices, made no pretence that they were other than his personal choice, made no concealment that in seeking to have himself elected he was proposing to make himself dictator, and in this open manner he carried the election by a very large majority. It is strange that under these conditions he should begin to take himself seriously as a real ruler? If the election had not convinced him that he was, the deference paid to him subsequently must have done so. The amount of this deference which the public sees is large

THE LOST LEGION.

—BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

There's a legion that never was listed, That carries no colors or crest, But, split in a thousand detachments, Is breaking the road for the rest. Our fathers they left us their blessing— They taught us, and groomed us, and crammed; But we've shaken the Clubs and the Messes To go and find out and be damned (Dear boys), To go and get shot and be damned.

The ends of the Earth were our portion, The ocean at large was our share, There was never a skirmish to windward, But the Leaderless Legion was there: Yes, somehow and somewhere and always We were first when the trouble began, From a letter-row in Manila, To an I.D.B. race on the Pan (Dear boys), With the Mounted Police on the Pan.

We preach in advance of the Army, We skirmish ahead of the Church, With never a gunboat to help us, When we're scuppered and left in the lurch. But we know as the cartridges flash, And we're fled on our last little shelves, That the Legion that never was listed Will send us as good as ourselves (Good men), Five hundred as good as ourselves.

duke or two trying to squeeze up to him, and fourteen metropolitan reporters were hovering about him, like great inquisitive, animated interrogation-marks. "Ain't 'oo is An'ny 'Ope, ye Johnny?" I heard a tiny Cockney query. "W'y An'ny 'Ope, ye Johnny!" replied the other street-wise distinctly. "Ain't 'oo is An'ny 'Ope?" "W'y, 'e's jist An'ny 'Ope-ain't that enough?" And the cheering and hand-shaking and crowding and jostling that was going on in a Charing Cross said plainly enough it was enough. When Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins comes to Montreal next week he will find standing room at Bonaventure Station. He will not feel bad about this because we hardly know him yet. We know him only through his books and Mr. Robert Barr. But Mr. Barr is too fond of the artistic touch to be reliable, and long ago made the painful discovery that the most disagreeable people could write the most charming stories. If you do not believe me just ask the New York Players' Club about Rudyard Kipling and why they would take the creator of the Recessional into their midst. But as I was about to say, we have not yet become acquainted with that charming manner of Mr. Hawkins which caused all London to run out and buy his book. In the first place, unlike most literary people, he is good to look at. It is true there is a melancholy cast to his pensile blue eyes, but who has waited for four long years for a brief that never materialized and has not acquired the same melancholy cast? His clean-shaven, monkish-looking mouth has a pucker of humor about it. The manipulation of the numerous characters of four successful novels has left his hair thin and scant; in fact, he is almost bald. When you look at his fine high forehead you wonder why he had to leave his first book, "A Man of Mark," about the streets of London so long before he could get a publisher. For there is genius, written as plain as Canadian prosperity on that fine, high, expressive forehead.

When I grew up I went to Oxford. At Oxford I distinguished myself at "rigger." I played three-quarters back in the famous All-England team, which won the championship for Balliol College in Oxford. I have also medals for one hundred yard and quarter-mile running races. "Then I studied for the bar. I took chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was very lonely. It never occurred to me to write until I found I was starving as a barrister. The critics had a great worry over my first book. But it was not a quarter as much worry as I and my publisher had over it. It did not go off exactly like hot cakes. That was 'A Man of Mark.' No, sir, it was not autobiographical. Then came 'Father Stafford.' I hawked 'Father Stafford' for a long time, and could not find a buyer. Then Mr. Witt's 'Widow' came. I had just as hard a time. It was five years ago that the first thing took. 'The Prisoner of Zenda' started the thing. The work since then has been steady. 'Dolly' was introduced at odd hours whilst writing articles for the Westminster Gazette. That is my life. Yes, as you see, I have a valedict.

The interest once aroused has caused me to examine into the various things which make for and against this means of support; the requirements, the best conditions for success, the dangers and exposures, the qualifications tending to the highest results, and what might be done to increase the emolument and add to the dignity of the corps. I have made inquiries as to the relative value of men and women in this work. The difference of opinion is striking; the majority—but not a large one—is in favor of the quickness of perception of women, but more than once I have been told "they lack a grain of subject." On the other hand a singular value is set upon their self-employment. They do not venture on supplying words, or use what they think a better one, as men are apt to do. They are more mechanical in their adherence to the exact dictation, and that is an important advantage. One gentleman told me that a man whom he employed was a better English scholar than he was, and he could only break him of improving his dictation by forcing him to re-write every paper in which he altered a word. His phrase was usually the better, but I must insist upon accuracy." Women rarely fall into this temptation. Women are especially quick and accurate in "taking down" and writing out conversations where several are speaking. There are some stenographers employed in the greater law offices who rarely if ever err in

OUR CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.



Large Hair Brushes and Comb, silver backs, \$6.00.



Puff boxes, cut glass, sterling cover, \$3.00.



Tea Caddie, cut glass, sterling cover, \$4.50.



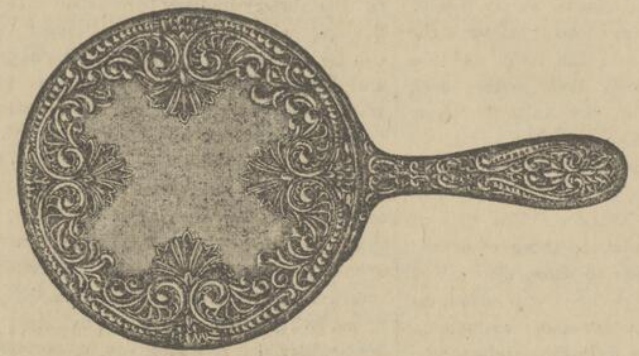
Large size heavy child's mug, gold lined, \$5.00.

NO STORE in Canada is better equipped with Holiday Goods than ours. Our manufacturing facilities make it possible for us to sell better goods at closer figures than any other firm in the Dominion. Our trade extends from Halifax to Victoria. We fill orders daily for the leading dealers all over Canada. If we can sell to the wholesale trade, we can sell to equal advantage to individual customers. We doubt if any other retail house in Montreal can duplicate our price list, quality considered. We do not make these statements boastfully, and stand willing to prove them any day by comparison. It will pay those in search of Christmas presents to look over the following partial list, and if they do not find anything that suits their fancy a visit to our store will certainly help you to decide that much vexed question as to what to give to your wife, husband, brother or friend at this festive season. These goods are all Sterling Silver, either wholly or mounted, and must be seen to fully appreciate their beauty.

Something Entirely New and Artistic.

Cut glass sugar bowls and cream pitchers, Sterling mounts.
Syrup pitchers in cut glass and Sterling mounts.
Cut Glass Berry Bowls, with handsome Sterling mounting, crocker jars, bread trays, butter plates, bon-bons.
Elegant sterling silver tea sets in many beautiful and elegant designs from \$175.00 to \$500.00.
Cut glass ink bottles, sterling cover, \$1.85.
Whisk brooms, sterling handle, \$1.50.
Cut glass salt boxes, sterling cover, 80c.

Cut glass mucilage bottles, silver cover, \$3.00.
Cut glass Mustard Pot, Sterling top, \$3.55.
Hat brushes, \$2.
Cut glass flasks, sterling mounts, \$8.
Sterling soap boxes, \$8.
Napkin Rings in many varieties as low as \$1.25.
Shaving stick boxes.
Smokers' Sets.
Sterling butter knives, sugar shells, cream ladles, cold meat forks, berry spoons, pie knives, fish knives and forks, oyster forks, orange spoons, cheese scoops etc., etc., etc.



Full size Mirror, in many designs, sterling from \$9.50 up.



Sterling Tea Strainer, \$2.00.



Cut Glass, Sterling Mounted Sugar Sifter, \$3.00.



Pin Tray, 5 inches long, \$1.00.

WE wish especially to draw the attention of the public to the fact that we carry in addition to Solid Sterling Goods, a full stock of ELECTRO-PLATE D WARE, which will be found comparatively inexpensive and within the reach of all classes. We recommend these goods as the best plated ware in the market. We have presents in both quality and price to suit every buyer.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

1794 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CLUNG TO BRITAIN.

What Canada Owes to the U. E. Loyalists.

LEFT THE UNITED STATES

After the Revolutionary War and Developed Ontario.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.

DR. BOURINOT, C. M. G., delivered an address last week on the United Empire Loyalists of Canada in the convocation hall of Trinity University, Toronto. Dr. Bourinot commenced by saying that no time was more opportune than the present to recall the history of the courageous men and women who, more than 100 years ago, left their homes in the old British colonies for the sake of a United Empire. The brilliant spectacle that was witnessed on the streets of London in June last, when Canadians joined with representatives from all parts of England's dominions to express their devotion to the Queen and their attachment to British connection—a magnificent spectacle of a contented, loyal and united empire—might well stand out on the broad canvas of history in remarkable contrast with the melancholy picture of last century, when bands of weeping exiles were seen finding their way to the shores of the possessions that England still owned on the shores of the Atlantic and in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

This Loyalist migration was in many respects one of the most remarkable that ever came into any country. Its members were imbued with many qualities that were calculated to lay deep and firm the foundations of stable institutions, of moral and conservative habits, in the formative period of the Canadian nation's growth. These people were, as some American writers now justly call them, the Unionists of those days; just as the revolutionists were the Secessionists. In other words, they were the champions of a united British Empire in the eighteenth century. They comprised the larger portion of the men and women of culture and wealth throughout the old colonies. As Prof. Homer has written, the majority "were people of substance and their stake in the country was greater than even that of their opponents, and their patriotism was among the fairest in the land; they loved beauty, dignity and refinement, but they went against them and they had to crowd into ships with the guides of their country barred forever behind them. At the outbreak of the war they represented at least one-third, others think a majority, of the people of the colonies. They disapproved, in the great majority of cases, of the indiscreet and ill-judged measures of the English Government, but they believed that there should be a reconsideration of the relations between the colonies and the parent state, and that constitutional methods alone should be

followed until the people attained a redress of grievances. They were not prepared to raise the flag of rebellion, but suffered and fought for the maintenance of one free, industrial and pacific empire. Dr. Bourinot gave some instances of the cruelty with which numbers of men and women even, were treated, even at a time when the questions were still matters for argument and debate, and not forarring and feathering or mob violence. Some allowance might be made for the heat of passion during the civil war, but no extenuating circumstances appeared at a later period, when the conditions of the treaty of peace had to be carried out, and the Loyalists were expected to receive just and humane treatment. Prof. Goldwin Smith has truly said:—"These people were deeply wronged and might well hand down to their sons the memory of the wrong." At last, however, in the United States themselves, writers deplore the treatment which forced these people to seek other lands. In now recalling the past, with its blood-stained pages, Dr. Bourinot said he only wished to pay a tribute to the memory of a long-suffering people, still misrepresented in American school books, and point out to the youth of the present day the example they gave of devotion to a noble ideal of usefulness, of self-sacrifice. It is for us now to be generous, just and conciliatory in all our relations with the great federation to our south, while faithful to those noble principles of devotion to the empire for which the Loyalists suffered and died, and to that Dominion of which they were among the makers in the critical times of Canadian development. It was for us to remember that "new occasions teach new duties," and not "to attempt the future's part with the past's blood-rusted key."

Difficulties of the Loyalists.
Dr. Bourinot then went on to describe some of the difficulties that the Loyalists of 1783-4—between 30,000 and 40,000 souls altogether—had encountered in Upper Canada and the Maritime Provinces, where at least 25,000 souls settled. He pointed out the high standing especially of the men who founded New Brunswick, and made most valuable additions to the population of Nova Scotia. No less than 60 graduates of Harvard, Yale and other American colleges, men who had occupied the highest positions in the old colonies, descendants of the Puritans of New England, of the Cavaliers of Virginia and of the Huguenots found their way to the shores of the Atlantic. The venerable rector of Shelburne, in Nova Scotia, was the grandson of one of these men, Gideon White, who was the great-grandfather of the first-born of New England, Joseph Howe, orator, poet and statesman, was the son of one of the owners of the Boston News Letter, the first paper printed in America. Miner Huntington, the father of the eminent Liberal and friend of Howe, was a member of the Cromwell family. The Robinsons, Tisdales, Merritts and other founders of well-known Ontario families, went first to Nova Scotia and thence at a later date to the west. In the records of the Maritime Provinces we find for a hundred years the names of Allen, Judge Marshall, grandfather of the lecturer, Cunard Brothers, Bliss, Odell, Inglis and numerous others, almost as distinguished. In the St. Lawrence valley we find Bethune, Stuart, Robinson, Tisdale, Keefer, Rutan, Macaulay, Kirby, Lampan, Van Koughnet, McNab, Burwell, Denison, Bowbly, Carscallen and very many others, well known to Canadian and even Imperial fame. Trinity University's first Chancellor was Sir J. Beverley Robinson, the descendant of a distinguished Virginia family, and his present head, Hon. G. W.

Allan, so universally respected, was also of Loyalist descent on his mother's side. The first corporation of the same institution had seven eminent men sprung from the same loyal stock.
Influence of the Loyalists.
The first evidences of the influence of the Loyalists in the Dominion were the formation of the two Provinces, New Brunswick and Upper Canada, and a large extension of British influence immediately throughout British North America. During the war of 1812-14 the Loyalists who could not save the old colonies to England, did their full share in maintaining her supremacy in the countries she still owned in the valley of the St. Lawrence and on the Atlantic seaboard. With this war the history of the Loyalists as a distinct class practically closed. Their children were absorbed among the mixed population that flowed into the country from 1815 until 1830. Political parties, with all their abuses, now formed themselves, and the people divided accordingly. In Lower Canada it was a war of races; in Upper Canada largely a contest between a selfish bureaucracy and reformers, who pressed for responsible government. The grievances were undoubted, but not such as to justify the ill-considered and rash insurrection that followed. In the Maritime Provinces where the Loyalist predominated, such a mixed population as in Upper Canada, or a conflict between French and British, as in French Canada, the political controversy always took a strictly constitutional course. The result was favorable to public peace and political freedom from the outset. Joseph Howe, the father of responsible government, and other able descendants of Loyalists were leaders of the Reform party, and they believed in constitutional methods for the redress of public grievances, and not in the establishment of a republic, as wildly attempted in old Canada. In this wise course they were actuated by the in those trying to guide their fathers' position in the empire for which the Loyalists suffered and died, and to that Dominion of which they were among the makers in the critical times of Canadian development. It was for us to remember that "new occasions teach new duties," and not "to attempt the future's part with the past's blood-rusted key."

In the various legislative bodies of Canada there are now 60 men—one of whom is Dr. Ryerson, of Toronto—who claim the same honorable lineage. In literature, science and education, we find the names of Chas. Sangster, A. Lampan, W. Kirby, T. C. Keefer, Rev. Dr. Bethune, Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison—who some times appears to think the war of the revolution is still in progress—Chancellor Burwash and Prof. Badgley of Victoria University, Prof. Welton, of McMaster, Chancellor Harrison, of the New Brunswick University. The roll of meritorious performance by the same class in law, divinity, medicine and commerce was too long to be given during the short time at the disposal of the lecturer. It showed also how large and influential is that element of the Canadian people who take a pride in the fact that they are connected by ties of blood with the royal exiles of last century.
Present and Past Contrasted.
In conclusion, Dr. Bourinot contrasted the harmonious relations between Great Britain and her dependencies with the state of things during the eighteenth century. Such questions of taxation, such as the non-observance of colonial conditions precipitated an American revolution in days when the relations of a parent state with her colonies required readjustment, such misunderstandings and blunders as aggravated the political difficulties which existed in Canada until the concession of responsible government, can never again occur under the wise colonial system which has been adopted during the present reign, and gives every possible expansion to colonial energy and ambition. It took British statesmen more than half a century, from the independence of the thirteen colonies to the concession of responsible government, to learn by experience of colonial conditions the best system to apply to countries which had reached a certain high stage in their national, material, political and social development. Canada's position in the empire is one of which her people may be justly proud, but as Canadians view the past with its many evidences of devotion to the empire, of capacity for self-government, of statesmanlike conception and action in the administration of public affairs, they must not forget how much they owe to the men who laid firm and deep the foundations of their national structure. French Catholics and Huguenots, Puritans and Cavaliers of the days of the Stuarts, Scots from the Highlands, the Hebrides and the Lowlands, Scotch Irish Protestants from the north and Catholic Celts from the south of Ireland, Englishmen from the hot gardens of Kent and the meadows of Devon, from all parts of that ancient kingdom where the Saxon and Norman have so happily blended in the course of centuries; all these have contributed to form a Canadian people who have planted themselves successfully and firmly over the vast region, which stretches from east to west, to the north of the federal republic. To some of the eminent makers of Canada monuments have been raised, but the vast majority lie in quiet churchyards, where the finger of time has obliterated even their names from the moss-covered stones where once they were rudely chiselled. But though they are no longer here, and even the names of most of them are forgotten, their spirit still survives in the confidence and energy with which the people of this Dominion are laboring to develop the great natural heritage which they possess on the American continent, and in the loyalty which they feel for the British Crown and Empire.

At The Theatres.
The Club Canadien had its annual theatre night at the Academy Wednesday evening, when Mlle. Rhea presented "The Empress of France." The theatre was crowded with the leaders of the Canadian society, and the tricolor was in evidence among the pretty floral decorations. The gem of the programme was Mlle. Rhea's reading of "Vive la France," in which she awakened the greatest enthusiasm. "The Empress of France" is "Josephine" in a new dress. It has been re-written and it has not been improved. It is sombre and wearisome, and is almost without plot. As a series of pictures of Josephine and Napoleon there is no cause for fault-finding, but as a play it cannot be called a success. Mlle. Rhea's Josephine is well-known in Montreal, and her work throughout the evening was much appreciated. Mr. Harris's Napoleon is evidently the result of great study, and was as a matter of fact the only finished character of the presentation. The support is lamentably weak, notably the Talleyrand and Czerechhoff.
A Chat With Henshaw.
Seated at a table in the Savoy Hotel dining room last evening, John E. Henshaw, surrounded by a coterie of admirers was recounting a few of his many pleasant experiences in theatrical life, when he was asked the following question: "How is it Henshaw that you find it so easy to capture an audience, when some other actors with all the elements and material of success fail to do so?"
"Well, I will tell you the great secret of the successful actor, next to art, is magnetic force. In the first place you must feel your audience; some are pliant, elastic and easy to sway—others are cold, critical and unsympathetic. In the first instance your work is easy. Your auditors are there for a good time, they expect a pleasant evening's entertainment and know they are not doomed to disappointment. I simply fulfill their expectations and do not turn a hair in so doing. In the second instance, where an audience is critically disposed my work is out on different lines. At my first entrance, after my opening speech, I feel intuitively that a struggle and a hard task is before me, I buckle on my armor and prepare for the fray. Step by step I feel the way. I watch my audience, sometimes singling out an apparently hopeless case who does not seem to have a laugh even 'up his sleeve.' Presently a seam opens in his countenance, and a smile, fleeting at first, but ending in a broad grin and a hearty guffaw, gives me the victory, and for the rest of the evening I am 'en rapport' with him, and the rest of the audience. It is very often much harder work than you would think, but the results justify the expenditure of nervous force and energy, for to the actor applause is the staff of life."
Primrose & West.
At the Academy the first half of next week Primrose & West's Minstrels with Ezra Kendall and Carroll Johnson are to be the attraction. As Primrose & West's company is about the only first-class minstrel organization on the road to-day, it may justly be said that they are an example of the "Survival of the fittest." Besides the two comedians mentioned above, the company includes Palke and Semon, musicians; Schrode Brothers, acrobats and pantomimists; and Trollovo, who is said to be a ventriloquist with new methods.
Under the Polar Star.
Managers Jacobs & Sparrow state that the representative of "Under the Polar Star," who was in the city this week, left orders with the stage carpenter to clear the stage of everything belonging to the theatre, except ropes used to hang the scenery—all the company went on the stage is room, as they carry everything used in the production. "Under the Polar Star" is

proably the largest spectacle that has ever been presented. It will be here for next week.
Rice & Barton will be at the Theatre Royal next week with one of their well-known burlesques. They are said to have a good company this year.
Francais.
Everything points to the biggest week of the season at the Theatre Francais next week. Mr. Phillips returned yesterday from New York where he went to specially engage the famous Kiralfy ballet. It is composed of a number of clever girls who will be seen in beautiful tableaux, dances and marches, headed by the greatest ballet master of the world, Kiralfy. All these will be in addition to other interesting Vanderville acts; and the performance of New York's greatest comedy success "Niobe," in which Miss Florence Roberts will be seen as a statue which comes to life, and causes all the trouble.
A RICH, FULL COLOR.
Diamond Dye Cardinal One of the Most Fashionable and Most Useful Colors.
Millions of packages of this wonderfully rich and popular color are sold every year.
Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal is noted for its strength, fastness and beauty of color. One package dyes two pounds of silk or all wool goods a standard shade that will never wash out. It colors over, with grand results, all shades except greens.
The Fast Diamond Dye Cardinal for dyeing cotton and mixed goods is the only Cardinal for cotton dyeing in the world that is fast to light and soap. One package makes a fast and everlasting Cardinal on one pound of cotton or mixed goods.
Be not deceived with crude imitations or soap green dyes. Ask for the "Diamond" and you will always have success.



CHAS. COGHILAN.

IT MAY HAVE A MILL.

Buckingham Has Been Made an Offer by a Company.

Proposed to Erect a Big Paper Mill in the Town—Expenditure of \$800,000.

Buckingham, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The town of Buckingham is now wrestling with the bonus and exemption from taxes question. It is anxious to secure a large paper mill to put new life into the town, and it has a chance to secure one if satisfactory terms can be arrived at by the capitalists on one hand and the town on the other. A company has made an offer to the town to erect a paper mill plant at a cost of \$800,000 if the town will give a bonus of \$30,000 and exemption from taxation for a term of years. The mill will make use of the excellent water power the town can supply, and will be the means of bringing some two hundred additional families to Buckingham. The town is in need of some big industry to bring it forward and revive it from the quiet state that has characterized it for some years. The coming of such a large industry has naturally caused a great deal of discussion in town, and it is now about the only subject for conversation. That the people want it is certain, but that some difference of opinion exists as to the means of obtaining it is equally certain. While some support the granting of all the requests of the company the general feeling seems to be that if the town gives exemption from taxation for a number of years it would be doing all it could afford.
A meeting was held last week and the matter was thoroughly discussed in every way. Mr. Livingston, the promoter of the proposed company made a statement of the intentions, and pointed out the good that would result from the establishment of such a large industry in the town. Other speakers pointed out that Buckingham was not enjoying the best of financial health, and had to be careful to what it did. The meeting, which was largely attended, was in favor of getting the company if it could be possibly arranged, but the feeling was in no way unanimous for the granting of the big cash bonus. The matter has not yet been settled one way or the other.
Messrs. Ross Bros. are urging the Council to grant the request of the company. They will dispose of their water power to the company should it locate in Buckingham.
The young men of the town are taking a great interest in the proposal, and there is a movement on foot for each of them to pay \$3 a year towards the interest on the bonds.
THE BET WAS OFF.
A Cleveland man who has been abroad this summer brought back with him from London a clever story of two costermongers.
It appears that the costers had made a bet of half a sovereign and the drinks as to which could catch the most fish. Accordingly, with the drinks taken beforehand, they had repaired to the river and cast in their lines. They sat there for something like four or five hours without either of them getting even a bite. Finally one of them imagined that he felt a nibble, and in his excitement he fell into the river.
"Bet's off!" cried the other coster. "It's no fair divan for 'em!"—Cleveland Leader.

THREADS... AND... THRUIMS...

BY MADGE MERTON.

What a smell of Christmas there is in the air! How people are dropping everything and rushing into the clamor and flutter and fuss of Christmas getting. The little folks are on tiptoe. Santa Claus' annual visit means more to them than the wreaths of green, and the holly and the mistletoe with which their elders deck their Christmas, for the sake of those who have stolen away with the years.

Jacob Riis tells us in one of his earnest sketches that in his Danish land they call the holly the Christ-thorn. The bits of green must mean more to those who hold this simple faith than to those who call it holly and hold it, perhaps, too often, as the sign for riotous glee and feasting.

At the shops these days the children who crowd the toy windows and the toy counters are of more interest than their grown-up relations. A baby's idea of toys in a shop is so much more commensurate than the circumstances warrant, and a baby's "want" could never be satisfied while the dear bulging little eyes can look and see.

The older children who pry and peep into everything, who wiggle the rabbits' tails and teeter the lion's head, and thrum on the toy pianos, are not nearly so engaging. They have too much the look and air of bargain-hunters and, besides adding to the noise and confusion, they spoil the real prettiness of the scene, though of course they would say they were having a very "fine time."

At every turn, those given to prophecy exclaim:—"It will be a green Christmas!" I cannot imagine Montreal doing anything so entirely out of order. Surely this drizzle and slush, these days of uncertain sleighing and uncertain, icy pavements are only for a joke—to frighten us and make us say solemnly, as so many will—"A green Christmas, a fat churchyard."

Let us all prophesy a good Christmas with real frost and real snow and not too much cold, for the sake of those whose tiny fires and light clothing make the bitter cold anything but a welcome adjunct to the holiday time.

A woman with a chronic pain in her temper can make just about as much unpleasantness in her immediate neighborhood as can be made by any other combination of humanity and an evil spirit. There are so many to preach of temperance in various forms, that it seems scarcely fair they should talk of drinking and eating and pay no attention to that equally clear sign of uncontrolled nature—the intemperate temper.

There are women who can keep cool when a tirade is directed towards them; who can watch the butcher cheat them and

give him clear-headed and firm-handed advice; who can arrange furniture as someone else wants it. And who can hear china and glassware taking short cuts to the happy-hunting grounds, without flushing with anger or impatience; who can be disobeyed by servant and children and be severely good-natured, and who, when a bureau drawer won't go shut, or the hooks of their bodies catch in their back hair, or their brand new gloves rip, do not lose all their beautiful self-control and fly with not exactly angel wings off that proverbial "handle" we hear so much about. It is the little worries that take us unaware, and if it is not that nearly all of us do it, and nearly all of us might be cross about it, I would say it is rather silly, besides being undignified, bad for example and against progress towards our own precious ideals of perfect womanhood.

And by the way while it is delightful to meet women who confess they are working towards an ideal, isn't it boring to be obliged to listen to accounts of the travels of those who imagine they have already reached the perfection-places.

The young girl, who is having her first taste of the big world and its gaieties this winter, is apt to make one very sad mistake, unless she has been warned by a judicious friend or mother or sister or cousin or aunt. She is apt to pay far more attention to the making of acquaintances and friendship with men than with women. In fact, it is a little the fashion for the up-to-date, advanced young woman to say unhesitatingly that she "likes men better than women." It is natural she should enjoy men's society. It is likely she will be pleased with their attentions, and, perhaps, turn only a half-deaf ear to their little nonsense, nothings and flatteries. It is to be hoped she will make some good friendships with good men—friendships which last a life-time, and are good for the woman and good for the men. But she must remember, too, that women ought to be her friends. A woman who does not like her own sex is probably a woman who, knowing how mean or unworthy she herself is, lacks respect and liking for the rest of woman-kind because of that same self. A woman who does not have some woman-friend is not to be trusted. I would doubt her goodness and her wisdom and her true gentleness. Men are—well—they are men; very delightful to talk to, splendid fellow-voyagers, real companions on either a life-journey or a picnic, but they do not understand women, and they lack just those little whims and fads and fustings, those frivolous attentions to things not altogether frivolous,

and the clinging by instinct to the best of the old customs and habits which are the very essence of womanliness. Friendship with good women is much to be desired. It is something often overlooked when girls are young and bitterly regretted when they are older—when friends are not easily made and it is discovered that a man-woman is neither fish, flesh nor good red-herring.

Progress is to be appreciated, but when women talk of progress for women, let them not go too far forward—too far from the heartstone nor too near the border line between a man's world and a woman's. A woman is better, happier, sweeter and more useful when she is thoroughly womanly; when she has not discarded all the old-fashioned women's ideals, when she makes her home the centre of her influence and makes and keeps a few good women friends.

Correspondence is invited. Where requested, character will be delineated from the handwriting of correspondents. Address letters—Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Will my correspondents hereafter enclose one study in each envelope, and if a full and correct delineation be desired, will write more than three or four lines in the usual hand, with the accustomed style of pen. In so far as the writing is out of the ordinary, just so far will the delineation be incorrect. Photographs, when desired, should be returned postage paid, and addressed to the owners. Correspondence is invited upon all subjects. The editor is invited to publish any questions women who are puzzling over questions of life will find they will be much helped by the opinions of the readers of this column, who may, I hope, be induced to enter upon a discussion of some of

Radiger.—You are a little vain, very decisive, with luxurious tastes and inclinations, a hint of suspicion, good imagination and lack of caution.

Canada, Oatooke.—You are affectionate, a little whimsical, resolute, generous and sincere. There is also a good deal of self-esteem in the little things of life. The fancy you have good executive ability, independence and perseverance, and that you are a little proud of your strong character. It is sincerely to be wondered at, and yet, you know it is not very good for you. Perhaps your direct sincerity atones for it. It atones for a good deal in these days when one is forced so often to doubt where the heart would be willing to believe. It is against the rule to enclose more than one study for delineation.

Marguerite.—You are a little selfish, orderly, ambitious, resolute and active in body.

E. M. H., Drummondville.—Lack of order, affection, some self-esteem, carelessness, mirth and an inclination to moods.

Clementine.—Sincerity, sensitiveness, cheerfulness, fondness for society of older people, obstinacy and courage.

Sallor's Lassie.—You are brisk in movement, deft-fingered and quick of speech, not very cheerful, inclined to consider carefully your friends, your recreations, your thoughts and your books. In fact, I think perhaps you think too much about yourself and your own environment. You have decision and good executive, but I think your will is somewhat imperious and that you cling to a belief or an opinion because it is yours, and not because it is good or right.

Florence C.—Many thanks for the kind wish. You are sensitive, generous, ambitious and neat.

Eudemie.—You are persevering and decisive, but you are careless and not very neat, and I'm afraid you have a habit of beginning things well and then finishing with less care and thought than you should. That is not a good characteristic for a business woman, and I think you must do a little mending at that particular spot.

Fairy wants me to tell her what I think of her. She is a little chatterbox, merry and loving but very persistent and a little too careless. I'm afraid she tosses her hat down almost any place, and loses her gloves, and forgets to sew buttons on her shoes or to fold her ties.

Fast.—You are inclined to be suspicious and do not take things on trust. The faculty of mind called "inquiring" seems to be well developed. When you were a youngster I darsay you explored rattles to find the noise and dolls' heads to see the eye "opener and shatter" inside. You will be very loyal in friendship but you will never decide that your friends are perfect. In this respect you will make a good wife, for though loving your matrimonial partner, you will not believe him an angel and will therefore be spared that grievous disappointment which comes when the foolishly fond one finds he is only a man.

Helen D.—Energy, persistence, prudence and a great deal of sensitiveness are shown in this.

Martha, Little Metis.—Conscientiousness, ambition, a tendency to excuse yourself both to yourself and to other people; generosity, courage, persistence and self-control.

Wisdom.—You are a little vain, a little lacking in self-control, self-willed, courteous, sincere and careful about the odds and ends of things you undertake to do.

Homo Loquax.—This is the writing of a scholar and a student. He is persistent, painstaking, with splendid reasoning powers and good executive, and, while not self-esteeming nor vain, is yet able to put full value upon his own ability and work. His tastes are refined but simple. He detests sham and ostentation and vulgarity.

Melgan.—You are probably cheerful, exceedingly brisk in business, pitiless of yourself in the performance of any task you have undertaken and also pitiless of anyone who must work under your direction. Your tastes are fastidious. Your tailor must be good or you are in an eternal fidget. Charity is clearly indicated, so are sincerity and determination. Your judgment is intuitive rather than calculated by steps of reason. You are affectionate but not demonstrative.

Joe.—Generosity, sympathy, sensitiveness, impulse, lack of caution and persistence are shown in this.

M. E. Taylor.—You are generous, self-reliant, orderly and rather too determined.

Maggie W.—You are brisk as a bee, more just than merciful, not very sensi-

tive, given to fault-finding but wonderfully cheerful between.

Juvenis.—Affection, thoughtfulness, sympathy, decision and ambition are shown here.

Jeanette.—Self-will, energy, resolution, caution, generosity, artistic tastes, fondness for gaiety and luxury and a little self-esteem are shown here.

Madge S. C., is modest and she wants her handwriting delineated, her age given and her married or single state determined. You little fox. Your writing shows a variable temper, affection, vanity, lack of self-control and persistence, some sympathy and a strong ambition.

D. Leifrag.—You are neat, affectionate, rather indecisive, you may love music but I do not think you have any very pronounced musical ability. Your friends probably consider you a little cynical and more just than sympathetic.

L. Meredith.—Your writing shows candor, decision, energy and self-control.

Marion.—Your letter was wonderfully interesting. I don't wonder you were impatient when you found I had said you lacked "hope." One of the phlogist told me the same thing and I've always disbelieved it though wonderfully willing to believe all the nice things. If you don't think I have any children of my own—well I could surprise you by the truth, but won't this time. Did I say you were very tender and, perhaps, over sympathetic. You probably like people all in or not at all, and I think any beggar with a plausible story would stir your feelings in spite of your better judgment.

Bertha.—Yes, I know just how jolly it is to skate, for, in the long ago, I was a devotee of skates and the opportunities thereof. Perhaps this winter you and I shall grow giddy again in our old age and court rosy cheeks and tingling blood with the rest. Don't you think it is a mistake to let yourself drift away from your husband in the way you mention. Surely your children do not take all your time. Can they not be kept quiet or put to bed so you can have a quiet chat, or a read or some music together. Dear children are they not good company after they are tired and sleepy, and if their father romps with them for a little after their tea-hour, why should they not then be tucked up and a little of the evening left free?

Reflaw.—I'm sorry your answer did not appear in the paper you mention. The letters have been coming in more quickly than they could be answered. You are affectionate, even-tempered with well-advanced reasoning faculties. Humor, some self-esteem, hope, ambition and extreme candor are also noticeable.

L. T.—You are sensitive, quick of temper, resolute almost to obstinacy, not particularly generous, nervous, deft-fingered and lacking in cheerfulness.

Margery Muriel.—You are generous, careful, affectionate, but thoughtless, lacking in caution and perseverance.

Pauline S.—Ambition, energy, some obstinacy, and some self-esteem are shown here.

Gituma.—I'm afraid you have. You would never have found me at the place mentioned. I only visit there very occasionally. Now about the writing—I cannot remember where the young lady who wrote it resided, and I think if I could I would scarcely feel like telling you. It would be a little unfair to her, it seems to me. Don't be angry with me, so many letters that it is only occasionally I recollect their writing or the name attached. Your pre-arranged retreat which you relate amused me very much.

Maurice.—Order, persistence, candor and conscientiousness are shown in this.

Winnie.—He could only call to enquire for her, unless he were a friend of the family when he could ask for her mother or sister or send his message of enquiry and regret through her. He could leave a card for her where she was. Her resolution, fondness for luxuries and gaieties, some self-esteem, some charity, intuition, energy and a little suspicion.

Sir Sutton.—Strong ambition, artistic tastes, affections, energy, some selfishness, some suspicion and strong determination.

Joe.—You are inclined to be suspicious and do not take things on trust. The faculty of mind called "inquiring" seems to be well developed. When you were a youngster I darsay you explored rattles to find the noise and dolls' heads to see the eye "opener and shatter" inside. You will be very loyal in friendship but you will never decide that your friends are perfect. In this respect you will make a good wife, for though loving your matrimonial partner, you will not believe him an angel and will therefore be spared that grievous disappointment which comes when the foolishly fond one finds he is only a man.

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Martha, Little Metis.—Conscientiousness, ambition, a tendency to excuse yourself both to yourself and to other people; generosity, courage, persistence and self-control.

Wisdom.—You are a little vain, a little lacking in self-control, self-willed, courteous, sincere and careful about the odds and ends of things you undertake to do.

Homo Loquax.—This is the writing of a scholar and a student. He is persistent, painstaking, with splendid reasoning powers and good executive, and, while not self-esteeming nor vain, is yet able to put full value upon his own ability and work. His tastes are refined but simple. He detests sham and ostentation and vulgarity.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence is invited. Where requested, character will be delineated from the handwriting of correspondents. Address letters—Madge Merton, The Herald, Montreal.

Will my correspondents hereafter enclose one study in each envelope, and if a full and correct delineation be desired, will write more than three or four lines in the usual hand, with the accustomed style of pen. In so far as the writing is out of the ordinary, just so far will the delineation be incorrect. Photographs, when desired, should be returned postage paid, and addressed to the owners. Correspondence is invited upon all subjects. The editor is invited to publish any questions women who are puzzling over questions of life will find they will be much helped by the opinions of the readers of this column, who may, I hope, be induced to enter upon a discussion of some of

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WINDSOR CASTLE
How the Guests Dine With the Queen,
HER MAJESTY'S GREETING
The Most Cordial, and to Some She Pays Marked Attention.
We've drunk to the Queen, God bless her.
—Kipling

THOSE persons who have the honor to dine with Queen Victoria receive a note which reads something like this:

"The lord steward is commanded by Her Imperial Majesty to invite Mr. Carter H. Harrison to dine at Windsor Castle on Saturday, the twenty-seventh of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at nine o'clock p.m., and to remain the night."

Enclosed with a pan in old-fashioned script upon a large card, is a smaller card, which reads:

"Paddington Station, 6.10 p.m. Please hand this to the guard."

It is customary and necessary to respond at once to an invitation from the Queen, and all other engagements must be cancelled. Nothing but serious illness is considered a sufficient reason for declining to obey her commands, and they are not issued to sick persons. Before the lord steward sends out one of these invitations he takes care to ascertain whether the person to whom it is addressed is in England and able to accept. The proper form for acceptance is:

"Mr. Carter H. Harrison accepts with great pleasure the invitation of Her Imperial Majesty to dine at Windsor Castle at nine o'clock on the evening of November twenty-seventh."

Upon arriving at Paddington station at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the dinner the guest presents his card to the station master or one of the guards, and is escorted to a special car bearing the royal coat of arms and furnished with unusual luxuries. Sometimes when there are a number of guests there is a special train. Gentlemen are accompanied by valets and ladies by maids, and the servants have their own apartment in the car. The ride to Windsor on the quickest train occupies forty minutes, and usually an hour. The distance is twenty-four miles. Upon arriving there the guests find two or three footmen and other servants. One footman is told off for each guest, takes charge of his luggage, escorts him to his carriage and looks after him, or, if it is a lady, until he or she is safely aboard the train for London the next morning. The entire party travels deadhead, and the expense is charged to the minister of the household.

The Lord Steward receives the guests as they reach the castle and directs them to the apartments, which include a sitting room, a bedroom, a dressing room and a bath. When the guest is a lady there is always a maid in attendance. It is not considered proper to leave the rooms until called for, and the guests assume themselves the best they can. Her Majesty is in a diagram of the castle, and expects her subjects to do the same. If a guest is ever late he or she is sentenced to perpetual banishment from the royal presence. No matter what his rank or influence, he never receives another invitation to the castle, and the attendants are in the habit of admonishing guests as to the necessity of being dressed in time. They have fully two hours and a half after their arrival, and have no excuse for tardiness.

Precisely at a quarter before 9 a lady in waiting calls at the apartments of each lady guest and a gentleman in waiting at those of a gentleman guest, to escort them to the reception room and present them to each other. Each gentleman is informed by his escort whom he is to have the pleasure of taking to the table, and is properly introduced. He is also shown a diagram of the castle, and is usually informed in advance by their attendants of the peculiarities, and are prepared for it.

There is no time for conversation. Only a few words are exchanged. Her Majesty usually asks Americans about the health of the President and this wife and expresses her interest in their war. If there has been a notable incident or event in the United States she may allude to it, for she keeps well informed concerning current events. Sometimes she invites a guest to take a seat beside her, which is a mark of unusual distinction that was conferred upon Mrs. Grant when she

FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS ONLY.

TONE'S GOOD POINT.

I was once intimate with a boy, whose Christian name I never knew, and I looked if he knew it himself, not having heard it...

Tone to wade off to a stump that was visible above the flood a few rods away. No one could tell whether the deep stream was not on the higher side of the stump...

only this time a heavy iron chain was around his neck. He was a most sorrowful Master Cub-Bear. "Why, oh, why am I brought this misfortune upon myself?"

PUZZLE CORNER

Our juvenile readers are invited to try their skill in guessing the following puzzles. Answers should be sent in by Wednesday...

ST. LAMBERT NEWS.

The Past Week's Happenings Across the Victoria Bridge. It is pretty near time that the pavements from the Mayor's residence to the Methodist Church were repaired.

DOWN THEY GO!

White they last you 2.00. We never will allow others to undersell us. You can always rely upon buying as cheap, if not a little cheaper, from us than elsewhere.



The greatest variety of Holiday Goods ever shown. Call and see our assortment and get our prices.

H. A. WILDER & CO., 232 to 238 McGill Street. BRANCHES—2415 St. Catherine Street 1244 St. Catherine Street.

One of the Good Things of Life. A White Shirt which fits well; which is made to give comfort—good linen—strong—open—with sleeves or not, at your choice..... \$1

Genereux & Co., 227 St. Lawrence Street. We never had to do so, all our advertising was done in our place of business.

"Why Don't You Advertise?" We have not moved from our original idea of a First Class Restaurant, but have tried all we know how to persuade a good many of our patrons to go to these cheap places...

Cherry Phosphate. Our New Beverage! Sparkling, Delicious Flavor and Invaluable as a Brain and Nerve Tonic. Medical Hall Ginger Ale Factory, KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 81 St. URBAIN STREET.

Colored Cotton Mills Co. 1897. - - - 1897. Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Gingham, Zepphrys, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Crinkles, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns Etc., Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. Since the deadly epidemic of La Grippe came from Russia in 1890, there has been no remedy so successful as Dr. Humphrey's Specific "T." It meets the epidemic condition and is the cure for all its manifestations.

Save One Dollar. By buying one of our Special Evening White Shirts. They are sold everywhere at \$2.00, we offer them at your choice for \$1.00. This is not a job lot, but a regular line of goods.—All sizes.

Business Chances. The City of Belleville invites correspondence with manufacturers desiring to establish new industries or extend existing ones. Liberal terms are available for substantial parties desiring a location.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the city trade, a first-class outdoor salesman, to sell hats and caps on commission. French and English language necessary. Apply Slinger, 383 St. Paul Street. 298. WANTED—General servant. Must be good cook. Apply in evening, 413 Argyle Avenue, Westmount. 299.

PATENTS. ALL COUNTRIES. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free preliminary advice.

Christmas Gifts. Tapestry Panels, Screens, Decorative Work in Silks. Also something entirely new and very pretty, now on exhibition at MRS. MACBRAIN'S STUDIO, 56a City Councilors Street. N.B.—Room for a few more pupils. Visitors received from 3 to 5, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, until further notice.

A Fur Lined and Trimmed Coat. is the correct thing for a gentleman to wear in this climate. Warm, stylish and durable, it can be made very light, and this is less uncomfortable in a mild spell than a heavy cloth.

John Martin, Sons & Co., 455 St. PAUL ST., Montreal. GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Save One Dollar. By buying one of our Special Evening White Shirts. They are sold everywhere at \$2.00, we offer them at your choice for \$1.00.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE. Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colic, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, etc. The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1885, says: "If I were asked publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was the best medicine I should prefer to say that it had been every one's remedy, July 10."

WANTED—Wanted to borrow \$3,000 on first mortgage. Apply to L. J. Desrosiers, 80 St. James Street. 295. AGENTS WANTED. SILKS—French firm wants a representative agent (if possible with guaranty) of sales in the larger cities of Canada for the exportation of their goods. Address H. G. M. A., Poste Restante, Place de la Bourse, Paris, France.

HERALD WANTS. ARE WITHOUT DOUBT the best medium between the employer and the unemployed, the landlord and the tenant, and in fact between any and all who want anything and those who want to dispose of anything. Try an advertisement in the Want Column and be convinced. Ads for situations wanted or situations vacant inserted, for local advertisers, three times free of charge. Be sure and use the Herald when you want anything.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Situation, general office work, book-keeping, shorthand or typewriting. Best of references. Apply Letter 2, Herald Office. 293.

WANTED—Man wants work of any kind. Is a painter by trade. Address 64 St. Elizabeth Street. 298.

WANTED—Situation as head stableman, by a young man. Best references. Address Box A, Herald. 299.

WANTED—Furnace to attend or snow to shovel, by man who is willing to make himself useful. Apply 114 St. Louis Street. 296.

WANTED—A first-class pianist (slight reader) desires engagement, stores, etc. Apply 730 St. Hubert. 297.

WANTED—By young married couple, work in house or public building, with first-class references, husband good freeman, either on boiler or steam heating or hot water furnaces, can do painting, etc. First-class references. Address A 3, Herald Office. 300.

WANTED—Place as sick nurse by respectable woman. Terms moderate. First-class references. Address 2043 Notre Dame Street, left hand bell. 300.

WANTED—By an English woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply Mrs. Carter, 64 St. Bernard Street. 298.

WANTED—Washing or housecleaning. Washing done at her own home. Rough dry, 25 cents per dozen, 64 St. Notre Dame Street. 298.

WANTED—By a respectable married woman, washing, ironing, or work of any kind by the day, or plain washing to do at her own home. Apply at 17 St. George Street, down stairs. 298.

WANTED—By respectable woman, washing at her own home. References if required. 72 Murray Street, in rear. 298.

WANTED—At once, by respectable person, work in the morning, as a housekeeper. Good references. Address C.M., Herald Office. 295.

WANTED—Plain sewing or dressmaking, at 740 Dorchester. 296.

WANTED—By respectable woman, care of widower's children, good references. Address J. W. T., Urban Street, City. 298.

WANTED—By young lady, who has had good hospital training, situation as traveling companion. No invalid lady. Speaks both English and French. Willing to leave Canada for any length of time. Address C.Y., Herald Office. 296.

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

FOR SALE—Black walnut bedroom set, marble top. Cheap, as party is leaving the city. Apply 383 Cadieux Street. 300.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINEER'S 6 INCH New Transits, of American pattern; one with vertical circle, etc., the other plain. Very superior instruments; made for exhibition. Trade discount allowed for prompt cash sale. On view at 104 Peck Street. For price, etc., communicate with the maker, Alex. Ross, 380 Dorchester Street. 297.

FOR SALE—A Good New York Square Piano, carved legs and in perfect order. \$95. payable by small instalments. P. E. Layton & Bro, 148 Peel Street. 290.

FOR SALE—Some Very Fine Second Hand Upright Pianos, by Behr Bros, Steinhilber, Evans, Knabe & Co., etc. These instruments must be sold at money losing prices to make way for new Christmas stock. Apply to Layton & Bro, 148 Peel Street, opposite Hamilton's. N.B.—Open evenings. 297.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Double or single. On bathroom flat, for one or two gentlemen. Also table board. Apply 762 Palace Street. 298.

AN AMERICAN ON BRITAIN'S ARMY. Reform an Instant Necessity, He Argues.

A MERE SKELETON FORCE Kept in England—New York Post Man's Fair Criticism.

God is on the side of the strongest battalions. —Napoleon I.

PARLIAMENT re-assembles, in all probability, on February 8, the frequent cabinet councils now held

being occupied mainly with the Government programme of the session's work. It will, I understand, prove to be a very short programme, its two principal features being a local-government bill for Ireland and a measure for the increase of the army by about 6,000 men.

The matter of the proposed increase of the army, though in no way connected with party politics, will, I think, prove one of the most memorable discussions held in Parliament on this question, since it will be waged with determination between the advocates of sweeping reforms and the defenders of the existing practices and deeply rooted traditions of the War Office.

The enormous and rapid additions of new territories within the last few years, and the expeditions they have entailed, have taxed to the utmost the military resources of this country, rendering an increase of its army a matter of urgent and unavoidable necessity.

At the present moment British troops are engaged in a serious war in India, which will cost some ten millions sterling, and the end of which is not yet clear. They are occupied in various expeditions in Eastern and Western Africa. They are carrying on a campaign on the Nile, to be continued, before its objects are attained, through a second and a third season, more than 2,000 miles distant from their true base of operations—the sea.

England has contributed by far the most numerous contingent of the foreign troops in Crete, which island already figures significantly enough—in the War Office publications coupled with Malta, Egypt and Cyprus. At the same time nearly thirty thousand British troops have, within the last year, been gradually massed in South Africa—not for purposes of defence, surely, since the Boers meditate no attack, but with the evident and almost avowed intention of seizing the first favorable opportunity of carrying into effect those Imperial objects of which Mr. Rhodes is the most eloquent exponent.

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technicalities and details, it may be stated briefly that the present organization of the British army rests upon the "short-service" system and the so-called "linked-battalions," each of which is supposed to take in turn service abroad and duties at home. A double army was intended to exist, each composed of seventy battalions. Thus the total land force is put down in parliamentary statements at 206,000 men, of whom 73,000—the flower of the British army—are permanently stationed in India, and 25,000 more or less, permanently in the colonies, leaving for home defence about 100,000 men, who are supposed to constitute two army corps and three brigades of cavalry. It was expected that by these means 65,000 men would be always available in England as an effective expeditionary force, leaving the defence of the country to the such an army is numerically inferior to the force which even Roumania or Bulgaria can put in the field, it was considered sufficient for any military operations which England was likely to be called upon to undertake.

At the same time, however, (and here comes in the absurdity of the arrangements) at home should serve as "feeders" to their corresponding units abroad, by replenishing the gaps caused by casualties, disease and other eventualities. This purpose has had, necessarily, to be fulfilled, but at the price of the complete exhaustion and emasculation of the strength of the home force, both in men, organization and morale.

On the other hand the inducements held out to men to join the army are so discouraging that the supply of recruits has been steadily on the decline, and has lately reached so low a figure that the tests for admission to the infantry have had to be relaxed, while the minimum age of eighteen is no longer strictly observed. The result is that no less than a third of the recruits admitted are the so-called "specials," mere boys, immature and undeveloped, who for eighteen months and two years after their enlistment are practically worthless as soldiers. This being so, the home battalions have had to be evacuated more and more of their efficient elements in order to keep up the efficiency of their corresponding units abroad. And where, as recently, the home battalions also have had to be embarked, a veritable razzia had to be made in all directions so as to replenish their empty ranks. Bodies of troops thus scraped together possess no coherence, no esprit de corps; the men are strangers to one another, and the greater havoc with what remains behind, since battalion drill becomes impossible. It is thus that at the present moment there is not a single battalion in Great Britain or Ireland fit to take the field. The condition of the artillery and cavalry is even more deplorable. There the horses have been impounded.

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AT THE THEATRES.

—BY PAUL PRY.

All the theatres are making great preparations for Christmas and New Year weeks and it is probable that we shall have performances better than which it would be difficult to get.

Following are the bookings:— Academy, Christmas week—"The Foundling," New Year's week, "Shamus O'Brien," one of the best comic operas ever written.

Francais, Christmas week—"Little Em'ly," and the great "Gloster," Van Biene. New Year's week—"A monster production of 'Youth,' in which 100 people will take part.

Queen's, Christmas week—"The new farce comedy, 'The Real Widow Brown,' a splendid bill. New Year's week—"A Gay New Yorker."

Royal, Christmas week—Return of Hopkins' Trans-Oceanics. New Year's week—"The American Beauties' Burlesque Co.

M. Guiry, who has been Sarah Bernhardt's leading man for a number of years and who has tendered her most efficient support, is said to be on the point of leaving the French queen of drama and going over to the Odon Theatre, where it is reported he has concluded to accept an engagement at an enormous salary. If this information turns out to be correct, Mme. Sarah will sustain a sad blow. Not alone has M. Guiry done fine work in her company, but that the great actress has come to lean upon him, but he has formed a very important part of her calculations for the future. The new plays which she has recently accepted contain parts which he is thought to be specially capable of playing, and it will be no easy matter to fill in order to keep up the efficiency of their corresponding units abroad. And where, as recently, the home battalions also have had to be embarked, a veritable razzia had to be made in all directions so as to replenish their empty ranks. Bodies of troops thus scraped together possess no coherence, no esprit de corps; the men are strangers to one another, and the greater havoc with what remains behind, since battalion drill becomes impossible. It is thus that at the present moment there is not a single battalion in Great Britain or Ireland fit to take the field. The condition of the artillery and cavalry is even more deplorable. There the horses have been impounded.

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My daughter had been ailing for nearly two years with nervous prostration, indigestion and other complaints which digested in their teens are subject to. For days at a time she was confined to her bed, and could retain nothing on her stomach. Our family physician finally declared she was in a decline. We despaired of her recovery. She gradually grew worse. I had found so little benefit from remedies prescribed, that I was obliged to resort to a course, true that the military requirements of the British Empire and the conditions on which its army has to be organized and maintained are quite special, owing to its scattered positions and the varieties of races and climates which it include. But there are certain first principles, certain permanent axioms in military science, which cannot be transgressed without entailing disastrous consequences. Avoiding

technicalities and details, it may be stated briefly that the present organization of the British army rests upon the "short-service" system and the so-called "linked-battalions," each of which is supposed to take in turn service abroad and duties at home. A double army was intended to exist, each composed of seventy battalions. Thus the total land force is put down in parliamentary statements at 206,000 men, of whom 73,000—the flower of the British army—are permanently stationed in India, and 25,000 more or less, permanently in the colonies, leaving for home defence about 100,000 men, who are supposed to constitute two army corps and three brigades of cavalry. It was expected that by these means 65,000 men would be always available in England as an effective expeditionary force, leaving the defence of the country to the such an army is numerically inferior to the force which even Roumania or Bulgaria can put in the field, it was considered sufficient for any military operations which England was likely to be called upon to undertake.

At the same time, however, (and here comes in the absurdity of the arrangements) at home should serve as "feeders" to their corresponding units abroad, by replenishing the gaps caused by casualties, disease and other eventualities. This purpose has had, necessarily, to be fulfilled, but at the price of the complete exhaustion and emasculation of the strength of the home force, both in men, organization and morale.

On the other hand the inducements held out to men to join the army are so discouraging that the supply of recruits has been steadily on the decline, and has lately reached so low a figure that the tests for admission to the infantry have had to be relaxed, while the minimum age of eighteen is no longer strictly observed. The result is that no less than a third of the recruits admitted are the so-called "specials," mere boys, immature and undeveloped, who for eighteen months and two years after their enlistment are practically worthless as soldiers. This being so, the home battalions have had to be evacuated more and more of their efficient elements in order to keep up the efficiency of their corresponding units abroad. And where, as recently, the home battalions also have had to be embarked, a veritable razzia had to be made in all directions so as to replenish their empty ranks. Bodies of troops thus scraped together possess no coherence, no esprit de corps; the men are strangers to one another, and the greater havoc with what remains behind, since battalion drill becomes impossible. It is thus that at the present moment there is not a single battalion in Great Britain or Ireland fit to take the field. The condition of the artillery and cavalry is even more deplorable. There the horses have been impounded.

For fighting purposes, there exists no British army in England. There is the mere phantom of an army. The chief defect of the present system has lately admitted that the home battalions are "squeezed lemons," and the reserve "something of a sham." The Yeomanry—nearly 11,000 strong, though only 8,500 put in an appearance last season—is a plighting, enabling a number of well-to-do middle-class gentlemen to wear a showy uniform and to picnic for a week each year (jobbing their horses for that space of time) at a cost to the public of some £120,000. Finally, the volunteers, of whom there are about 230,000, though very creditable as volunteers, cannot be considered a force for a moment able to stand against a modern continental army. It would be unjust and misleading not to add that, by the avowal of competent foreign critics, what there is of effective British troops in India, are first rate. The cost (£80 per man per annum) and the requirements of the British soldier, as compared with continental troops, are huge. But the material is second to none; while the officers have of late made rapid strides in professional instruction, they are full of zeal, and proverbially brave. In case of a European war, however, England would be quite unable, as things are now, to place in the field a single efficient army corps.

These things were, of course, thoroughly well known to specialists, both army officers and members of Parliament. Indeed, the disastrous results of the 1879 scheme would have manifested nine years later in South Africa. Complaints have since not been wanting, and explicit warnings were given in recent discussions of the War Office estimates. But the real state of affairs was hushed up and all kinds of shifts and expedients were had recourse to in order to save appearances. Even the despatch of the guards to Gibraltar had no other object in view. The heavy demands, however, made during the last twelve months upon the military resources of the country have brought matters to a climax.

Lord Lansdowne's intimation, two months ago, that another million would be required next year, has had the effect which all demands for further credits have in this country—an inquiry how the funds already voted have been spent. Not that there is any indisposition to make the necessary and indeed a liberal provision for the army. While England devotes £22,000,000 per annum to her military establishment for the combined navy of any three European Powers—her army, such as it is, absorbs no less than £10,000,000, besides the sums contributed by India for the transport and maintenance of British troops in that dependency. The entire German army costs something less.

The explanation for this state of things is to be found in the settled traditions which pervade the army and the incurable worthlessness of the War Office administration.—N. Y. Evening Post.

How They Fade When the Hand of Disease or Disaster Lays Hands on Them—What a God-Send is a Healthful and Well Tried Remedy—How We Had the Return of the Pink of Health Under Its Influence—It Is Good for the Maiden It's Good for the Mother.

on the 27th of the month and give the company three weeks of his valuable experience.

Mr. Bell made many friends during his last visit to this city, and will extend him a welcome, not only as a competent stage director, but as a thoroughly good fellow.

The costumes for "Dorothy" are all being especially made and will be really beautiful. They are the work of the well-known costumier Joseph Ponton, and he has done work that is a credit to himself and Montreal. When Mr. Bell arrives he will find everything in splendid condition and ready to his hand.

Maude Adams is breaking a record for an actress in a new York. She is rapidly approaching her hundredth performance in New York. Just think of an actress, and a star at that, playing for one hundred times in one play. The Garrick is nightly filled to overflowing. "The Little Minister" is a gigantic success.

I was chatting with Mrs. Florence Roberts last week. It was while she was playing "Young Mrs. Winthrop." For a few moments her mind wandered, and coming back to herself, she said, "I must run, good-bye." The expression "her mind wandered" is not used in the ordinary sense of the term. As a matter of fact, her mind suddenly came to what should be its normal condition, but members of a stock company are never, or seldom, while the season lasts, compos mentis as far as thought outside of study is concerned. It seems to me that their brain is taxed, and the season equally with the bodies of the bicyclists now finishing their six days ride.

Here was Miss Roberts playing an exceedingly long part in "Young Mrs. Winthrop" twice a day and rehearsing every morning an equally long part for "Wife for Wife," while between times, if there are any, she must walk the floor and cram the lines into her little head. And this applies to every one of the company, and more so to Mr. Morton, who has all the management of the stage on his hands besides reading the plays, casting the parts and often playing one. Who would not be an actor in a stock company? I see Mr. Phillips is home from New York, where he has been securing the Kiraly ballet for next week. "Niobe," which they play next week, is, I think, Paulton's best work.

Johnstone Bennett's emergence from her very brief connection with what is vulgarly known as "a gents' furnishing store" suggests some discouraging developments in the line of press agents' mendacity. No doubt, when engagements are few, we will hear of actresses entering such cheerful lines of endeavor as opening boiler factories, setting up a laundry, bidding for the contract to build sewers or establish themselves as steeple-climbers. Any odd yard will do.

The most intelligent article on the fate of "Secret Service" in Paris which has thus far crossed the ocean is contributed by W. D. Howells, who is now abroad, to Harper's Weekly. Mr. Howells points out that the United States absorbs foreign material much more rapidly than any homogeneous nation does, and that French actors, skilful as they are, do not try to get at the real nature of a strange kind of drama, but play it with their regular old traditions.

Of the American drama in general, Mr. Howells says: "The French stage will never take to our flirtations as our stage has taken to its liaisons; and I am afraid that most of our motives and emotions would be lost upon it. So far, our really native drama is essentially untheatrical; it does not speak the language which is common to all drama elsewhere, and which makes Ibsen, or Suderman, or Pinero, or Bernard Shaw, or Oscar Wilde appreciable to the whole world. It is the more intimately ours for this reason, but for this reason we must have the less hope of imparting it readily. . . . We are the crookedest among nations, perhaps, but it is not by lying straight or trying for it, that we shall have their attention or their admiration. It is our affair rather to turn our crookedness into lines of beauty without warping or rending the native grain, and then to let the result take care of itself."

I had the pleasure of being present in the Queen's Theatre during a rehearsal of the play, written for James A. Corbett, by Henry Guy Carlton, and so far as one could judge from a rehearsal—necessarily imperfect, since some of the parts had to be read, in the absence of the specialists who will be engaged later on to fill the roles—the play seems certain to make what Laertes called "a very palpable hit." Naturally, Mr. Carlton, who superintended the rehearsal, was especially anxious to bring the public too much into his confidence with regard to the plot or the characters of the drama, but no confidence is violated when I assure my readers that those who expect that the play—being written for Mr. Corbett—will be one where he will be called on to use his "props" with more or less frequency and freedom, are doomed to disappointment. The situations are sufficiently exciting without being wildly melodramatic, and the dialogue is crisp and brilliant without being in any sense objectionable or vulgar. A good many of the members of the Naval Cadet Company will have parts in the new play, but as has been said already, special character roles will be engaged for such roles as the French Marquis and an English butler, who figure in the piece. The villain—or, to be strictly accurate, one of the villains—will, of course, be Jack McVey, who, it may be remarked, has only to be natural to make an incomparable "tough." It was amusing, though it seemed somewhat superfluous, to hear Corbett whisper to him rehearsal—"Be tough, Jack; be as tough as you can in that scene."

The play has not been named as yet, but it will probably be called "The Adventurer," from the character to be enacted by Mr. Corbett. The knowledge of the actor's ability, which Mr. Carlton has shown in drawing the character assigned to him, is remarkably accurate in every particular, but, perhaps, most especially is it manifested in his giving him a great deal of love-making to do, for, as a young lady we heard to remark after the matinee on Saturday, "Mr. Corbett does make love so charmingly." I predict that "The Adventurer"—if that should be decided on as its name—will be a grand success.

Madame Hermann had an unpleasant experience with the Custom House officials in El Paso, Texas, last week. While in the Texas city, Madame Hermann remembered that a few yards of drapery were required for her new serpentine dance and crossed into Juarez, Mexico, to get it. A bargain was gotten at a silk store and the party started for home. Madame Hermann was assured that it would be an easy matter to get the goods past the Custom House, and accordingly secreted

them under the skirt of her dress. She was detected, however, and searched. When the silk was found she pleaded to be permitted to pay duty on it, but without avail. The roll was confiscated, though no charge was made against her.

NOTES.

Mr. Kipling, the Academy states, has given permission to Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, to dramatize "The Light that Failed."

Miss Grace Golden, of the Castle Square Opera Company, began suit for \$1,500 back salary on Monday, against Mrs. Phyllis McCoud, of Belleville, Ont., who was interested in the production of "The Birth of Venus," in which Miss Golden appeared.

The important item has been forwarded to America by cable that "Ellen Terry powders her nose between dinner courses," and announces that her latest find is collecting eye-glasses. The actress, who is now in Montreal, will shortly be produced in Boston, at the Tremont Theatre.

A play founded upon Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities" is being written for E. S. Willard.

Charles Thropp is said to be suffering from lung trouble, and doctors have advised her to leave London at once and go direct to the south of France.

Cora Tanner is contemplating a revival of "Alone in London" for next season, and has already had dates offered in several of the best theatres. Miss Tanner played the heroine in this well-known melodrama several years ago, and made a great deal of money with the play.

Rose Eytling will soon appear with the Murray Hill Stock Company, New York, in a revival of Rose Michel.

Edward E. Rice has received a cane made from the wood of an oak two hundred and fifty years old, on the Rice homestead.

Charles E. Evans renewed last week his lease of the Herby Square Theatre property, New York, the lease being recorded for five years at \$27,600 a year.

Florent Paget has made a distinguished success in the title-role of "The Sporting Duchess," during Rose Coghlan's absence from the cast.

Anna Boyd has been engaged by Hoyt & McKee to play the part in the second "A Stranger in New York" company. It is with this organization that Otis Harlan will impersonate the Stranger.

The new piece which is to succeed "The Circus Girl" at the London Gaiety Theatre is to be furnished by Seymour Hicks and "Harry" Nichols. The management are considering the advisability of putting on a second edition of "The Circus Girl," the receipts of which have fallen off quite heavily of late.

Mrs. Keeley, the oldest living actress, has just passed her ninety-second birthday at her home in Brompton, England. The event was quite warmly celebrated by many members of the profession in England, who sent presents, flowers and telegrams of congratulation.

Louis Nethersole, the irrepressible brother-in-law of the eminent Olga of that name, has purchased the French rights in Joseph Arthur's "Blue Jeans," and will produce the piece presently in the provinces.

"Never Again" has passed its fiftieth performance at the Vaudeville Theatre, London. It seems to have caught on quite as solidly as its predecessor, "A Night Out," and will probably run for at least a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ostrio—See reference to Christmas attractions. I do not think James O'Neil is coming this season. Richard Mansfield will surely not be here. Mrs. Fiske in January. Olga Nethersole is not coming to America this season.

Theatre-goer—George Mack, of the Henshaw-Ten Brock Company, played "My Friend from India" at the Queen's.

Stella—"The Highwayman" will be presented at the Broadway Theatre on Monday next. You couldn't leave for Montreal after the performance.

F. O.—You can get the articles you require at 21 South 8th Street, Philadelphia.

Reader—There is no record of what you ask. The company was in Montreal on the Sunday you name, but I think they were simply en route. They dined at Maguire's, Bonaventure Depot.

PAUL PRY.

ANATOMY MEASURE.

Several Petitions Against it Received at Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Dr. Armand Hudon, provincial inspector of anatomy, was here yesterday with three petitions from different medical schools against the bill authorizing autopsies by medical superintendents of asylums on unclaimed bodies of deceased inmates. The petitions set forth that any mutilation of a body renders it unfit for preservation, and therefore, in many cases, useless for dissecting purposes, since deaths occur frequently during holiday time, and it is necessary to preserve the bodies until the schools reopen.

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COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS

By **Goldwin Smith.**

A BYSTANDER.

President McKinley is very far from being a strong man, or such a man as at a perilous crisis ought to have been called to the leadership of the nation. He is, in fact, but a name for a tariff. It is not surprising, therefore, that his message should be a rather weak production giving little assurance on the great questions of finance and currency, a firm hand on which is urgently needed. He rather creeps over the subjects than grapples with them. Two good features, however, may be noticed in his message. It breathes a friendly feeling towards Great Britain, and it discourages the annexation of Cuba. To put an end, if possible, to the war which is turning a richly-endowed island into a blood-stained desert, would be a work of common humanity, and no more open to international objection than the intervention of Great Britain in Crete. But the annexation of Cuba, with a population utterly unsuited for Republican institutions or self-government of any kind, would be the most disastrous of errors. Washington, if he could have foreseen the future, while he was warning his countrymen against European entanglements, would have warned them also against tropical annexation. To the annexation of Hawaii the President unhappily commits himself. As to the Dingley tariff, what he says in effect is, "Wait and see." We shall wait long apparently before we see the deficiency in the revenue made good by a measure framed for the exclusion of imports. We shall wait still longer before we see that a measure framed in the private interest of certain traders and trusts is likely best to serve the interests of the community at large.

Our Protectionists are taking comfort from the report that the annual meeting of the Cobden Club was attended only by twelve members. This, they think, proves that free trade is dying. It is really the very reverse. Free trade is so securely established that the Free Traders do not give themselves the trouble to attend a meeting for its defence. If they had the slightest reason for alarm there could soon be a full attendance at the Cobden Club. As things are, there is no serious business to be done.

The glad tidings have been received in England of the burning of thirty more Afridi villages, with the consequences which may be imagined, to the helpless part of their population. War is war, and we must make up our minds to the burning of villages as well as to the introduction of bullets which expand in the wound, and other things which are not immediately conducive to Christianity or civilization. But, setting the question of humanity aside, one cannot help asking whether it is politic to cultivate the undying hatred of these brave and hardy mountaineers. The policy of the wisest Anglo-Indian statesmen hitherto, has been to leave between the British Empire and that of Russia, a broad belt of independent tribes, who were certain to be the enemies of the first aggressor on their territory. The tribes are now apparently being turned into deadly enemies of the Englishmen and

certain allies of any power that may attack them, while their complete subjugation in their mountain fastnesses appears hardly possible. However, if the bravos of the London music halls are pleased, all is well.

Prague, the scene of this murderous conflict between Gorman and Czech, is one of the most historic and romantic of cities. Once, with the rest of Bohemia, it was Protestant, the doctrines of Wycliffe having been carried thither from Oxford by Bohemian students. But in the end the Jesuit and the sword of Catholic Austria gained the day. A monument of their triumph is the statue on the magnificent bridge over the Moldau of St. John Nepemuck, who was thrown by a Bohemian king into the river, as the pious say, for refusing to reveal the secrets of the confessional, as the impious say, for too lovingly confessing the queen. The rage of the Czech multitude is directed not only against the German but against the Jew. This is deplorable, but is it unnatural? When an alien race cherishing, as the Jew of Eastern Europe does, an anti-social exclusiveness and treating other races as Gentiles, trusts itself upon a nation to practice the most oppressive and unpopular policy and the collision? Mr. Baring-Gould, who was a decided Liberal, and sure not to be misled by religious prejudices, tells us that in Germany there is scarce a village without some Jews in it, who "do not cultivate land themselves, but lie in wait for the falling Bauer." A German who knew the peasantry said to Mr. Gould that set of people under the sun than the German peasantry, but, he added, after a pause, "so long as they are out of the clutch of the Jew." Mr. Peget, also a Liberal says that in Hungary the Jew is no less active in profiting by the vices and necessities of the peasant than by those of the noble and that as sure as he gains a settlement in a village the peasantry become poor. The contact of free trade with gunpowder is not more sure to produce explosion than such a state as this.

Tennyson is being glorified, not only for his poetry—in praise of which every voice joins—but for his jingoism, which flatters the prevailing taste. In "Maud" he sounded, with all his power, the trumpet for the Chinese war; that war, on which, before the bodies of the slain had mouldered on the heights of Sebastopol, the very steadman who had made it looked back with sorrow, of the fruits of which after a few years not a relic remained, by which nobody gained anything except the French usurper, who wanted the support of military glory for his tottering throne. And what was the martial bard himself doing while he urged on thousands of others to their deaths in the murderous trenches or beneath the stormy waters of the Euxine? He was inviting his friend Maurice in melodious strains to come to his marine villa and watch, while they sat chatting over their wine, the battle-ships carrying out their human freight to the Crimean sea. Jingoism may be generally defined as an heroic prodigality of other peo-

ple's blood.

In Germany there is alarm about the inordinate increase of university students and the consequent over-stocking of the learned professions. The increase in Prussia, it seems, has been over one hundred per cent. The inevitable consequence is the growth of an educated proletariat, with ambitious desires and cultivated sensibilities, but without suitable employment, and in danger of being without bread. Such a class must be not only miserable in itself, but full of danger to the State. It is likely to be the nursery of anarchism. The Government, it seems, has abandoned its intentions of founding a new university at Dantzig, and is anxiously deliberating on the whole subject. Nothing can possibly be said for a system which, by sending young men into a field where there is nothing for them to do, makes them at once useless and unhappy. But the alternative is not, as some who have commented on the subject seem to think, illiteracy. It is the improvement of that part of the educational system which fits for the common duties of industrial and commercial life, with a reasonable retrenchment of the part which estranges from such duties and tempts the young to what they fancy to be a higher but do not find a happier sphere. Agriculture, if made scientific, may satisfy the aspirations which are now leading the young men, not in Prussia alone, to overcrowd the universities and professions.

The great battle in England between the Amalgamated Engineers and their employers seems at this moment to be turning in favor of the employers, who, which might have been a matter for regret thirty or forty years ago, is at all events less so now. The good done by trades unions is enabling labor to make a fair bargain with capital cannot be denied. It was most conspicuous in the case of the English farm laborers, whose condition half a century ago was miserable, and who owe its improvement largely to their combined and organized effort under the leadership of Joseph Arch. But the power of all commercial or industrial combinations, be they companies or trade unions, is liable to misuse. It cannot be denied that trade unions are showing a tendency to interfere injuriously with the freedom both of labor and production. Nor can it be denied that they are too apt to fall under the influence of men whose delight is in industrial war. Unless we can radically change the whole structure of industrial war. Unless we the direct cost of these industrial wars is frightful; and not less frightful is their indirect cost, from the suspension of other trades. It is probable that some of the industry of the Amalgamated Engineers has already been diverted by the strike to foreign nations. This is a peril which, like the other remote consequences of a strike, is more present to the mind of the employer than it is to the mind of the artisan.

Friend—"Have you given up going out at night?" Doctor—"Not entirely; but when I don't feel like doing it, I send word that I have already been called out and won't return for a couple of hours. That adds to my reputation without interfering with my convenience."

Christmas Jane

By FRANK R. STOCKTON.

BEFORE a bright fire, on a cold December evening, sat David and Martha Rowley. They were a middle-aged couple, genial in spirits, prosperous in circumstances, and their home was bright, warm and cheerful. "David," said Mrs. Rowley, "this is going to be the quietest Christmas we have ever spent together; none of your nephews, none of my nieces; just as two come before and after it. It seems to me that it is scarcely worth while for us to have a home Christmas. Of course, we can go to church, but as to—"

"No, no, no, Martha, that will never do," interrupted David. "We are not going to give up any of the joys of our life, simply because there are no young people, or any kind of people, to enjoy them with us. We'll keep Christmas just as we have always kept it."

"And hang up our stockings, I suppose?" remarked Martha.

David turned quickly toward her, his eyes brightening. "Of course we will do that," said he. "Ever since we have lived in this house there have been stockings hung up in it on Christmas eve, and they shall be hung up this year just the same."

"And you think Santa Claus will fill them, do you?" asked his wife.

"Think!" said David. "I am sure of it. Any way we will try him."

Day after day when David Rowley came home from his business, early in the afternoon, he found his wife sitting before the cheerful fire, busily darning stockings. Once or twice he fancied that as he entered the room he saw Martha hastily stuff something under the pile of stockings in her basket. This appeared odd to him, for Martha very seldom did anything hastily.

One afternoon, soon after David came home, his wife was summoned down stairs to see a caller, and hurriedly rising, she put down her workbasket and left the room. The basket was so near the edge of the table that Mr. Rowley, noticing that it was in danger of falling on the floor, rose to set it back. As he did so, his eyes fell upon something extremely bright and which lay within it. Impelled by curiosity, and having no conscientious scruples about looking at his wife's work, he took hold of the gay object and raised it that he might examine it. He raised and raised, and there seemed to be no end to it. At last he held up the gaudy thing at arm's length; it was a stocking, made up of horizontal stripes of black and red and yellow. It was not finished, for a great part of the foot was wanting. "Heavens!" thought David Rowley. "What can that be for? Not for me, surely, for I wear socks; and not for herself! Oh, no, that could never be! The stocking with both hands he held the stocking up to the two upper corners and gazed at it.

"Ten inches wide!" said he. "It is all of that! And if it were finished, it would be,—yes, it would be a yard long! Who on earth could wear a stocking as big as that?"

As he stood staring at the exaggerated hose an idea struck him. He was on the point of bursting into a laugh, but he pulled it into a chuckle.

"It's like her!" he said. "It's just like her! I have told her she is as young as any of them. I believe she is younger. She is going to hang up this stocking for me to fill. That is what she has been trying to hide from me. I thought she had an unusual number of stockings to darn. What a stocking!" he said, as he held it up once more.

"All right, Mrs. Rowley," said he, "Santa Claus will attend to you!"

And, as properly as he knew how, he rolled up the stocking and put it carefully under the other articles in the workbasket.

It was early on Christmas morning; everything was quiet in doors and out,—everything dark out doors and in, except for the dim light given out by a night lamp in the chamber of Mr. and Mrs. Rowley. The good lady was sleeping soundly, perhaps, because she had sat up the previous evening until her husband was in bed and asleep.

Mr. Rowley was not asleep, he was very wide awake,—awake with his eyes and awake with his ears. There was light enough for him to see his stocking, which hung on the left side of the mantel piece, and he perceived that it looked very full and his slippers, struck a wax match, and made his way to the kitchen, where he lit a lantern. Very careful to make no noise with bolt or key, he went down into the cellar and opened the drafts of the furnace, an hour at least before the time at which this office was generally performed by the servant.

When he came up stairs again, Mr. Rowley went into the library with his lantern; then he walked noiselessly into the parlor. There he stood by the register a few minutes, and then he went back to the library. He sat down and listened. Several times he took his lantern and looked at the clock. It seemed to him it took a long time for the hands to move to a quarter of seven.

Before the minute hand touched nine, Mr. Rowley rose and went into the hall. Very quietly he drew back the bolt to the front door, unfastened the chain and unlocked the door, ready to be opened. Then he listened intently.

Very soon he heard feet ascending the stone steps. He gently opened the door and admitted two noiseless figures. They were women. Without a word Mr. Rowley conducted them into the library and shut the door.

After some minutes of whispered conversation the three came into the hall. One woman held the lantern, so as to light the stairs, and the other with Mr. Rowley quietly ascended. She carried a bundle, and when they reached the chamber

door they stopped and listened. Finding that Mrs. Rowley was still asleep they entered and approached the right hand side of the fireplace. The woman gazed at the great stocking which hung there, and as she did so her mouth widened and her eyes sparkled, but she made no sound. Then she turned to Mr. Rowley and shook her head as if she said, "This will not do." He gazed back at her and raised his eyebrows as if he would ask, "Why will it not do? What is the matter with it?" She shook her head again and stood for a moment, thinking. She looked about her, and seeing a cushion on a lounge she motioned to Mr. Rowley to put it on the floor. When this had been done, she gently laid her bundle on the cushion.

Now she approached Mr. Rowley and whispered in his ear the word "scissors." He looked at her in surprise, but soon produced a pair from a work-table. Then she took down the great stocking, and, before the amazed eyes of Mr. Rowley, she ruthlessly cut it from the top all the way to the heel, so that it could be laid open.

In reply to Mr. Rowley's look of horror, she whispered:

"Can't be helped; no other way. It can be sewed up again."

Knocking down by the side of the sofa cushion she opened the stocking to its utmost width. She laid it over the bundle, entirely covering it, and tucking it around the sides so that it looked as if it were a stocking filled to its greatest capacity. Then she rose, gazed at her arrangements with a smile, and left the room.

Mr. Rowley slipped off his coat and drew his feet out of his slippers; then as gently as was possible for him he got into bed and covered himself up to his chin. He was trembling with pleasurable excitement.

"If it squeaks," he said to himself, "it will be the same as the alarm clock," she said, "but I must not wait for either of them."

Turning toward his wife he gave her a little push.

"Martha," said he, "it's time to get up." She opened her eyes and looked at him, sleepily.

"Is it seven o'clock?" she asked.

"Not quite," said he, "but it is Christmas morning. Merry Christmas, my dear! You ought to get up and see what is in your stocking!"

In a moment she was wide awake. "Oh yes, let us look at our stockings!" she cried, and with this she bounded out of bed. Almost in the same second David was on the floor and had touched the button of the electric light.

At first Mrs. Rowley stopped, astonished, not seeing her stocking hanging where she had put it. Then perceiving it on the cushion, apparently stuffed very full, she immediately imagined that it was so heavy that it had been dropped, and stooped to pick it up. As she did so, however, she drew back with a cry.

"It moves," she exclaimed. "It is something alive!"

"I hope so," said Mr. Rowley, who was now crouching by her. "I should have been terribly shocked if it had been dead."

Mrs. Rowley looked at him in stupefaction. Before she could speak, however, there was a convulsive movement of the stocking, a very little flat was thrust from it, and the upper part of one of its several sides fell back. Mrs. Rowley restrained a scream. "It is a baby!" she cried.

"Yes," said her husband, "that is what it is. Santa Claus must have thought it would be useful, especially in holiday times, and therefore he mentioned this to me in confidence; he could not think of anything else which would so well fit that stocking."

Mrs. Rowley did not answer. She stooped and gently took up the baby. She sat on the floor and held it in her lap. It fixed its round eyes upon her and feebly smiled.

"David Rowley," said she, "where did this come from?"

"You must ask Santa Claus about that," said he. "At least, you can ask two of his assistants who are down stairs. Good women both,—and they will assure you that everything is all right."

The two women were kept waiting a long time downstairs, but at last Mrs. Rowley, who was now sitting in a chair with the baby in her arms, told her husband that he might go down and ask them to come up.

"But before I go," said he, "I want you to know that I have named it. I have named it Jane Rowley, after my mother."

"Why didn't you name it after me?" she asked quickly.

"No, indeed, Madame," said he. "There's never to be but one Martha Rowley in this world for me. That is the reason I was so quick about it."

Now Mrs. Rowley greatly disliked the name of Jane, but of course, under the circumstances, she could not say so.

"What mystery to the people of Gananogue, and no cause can be assigned as yet."

STILL A MYSTERY.

Belleville, Dec. 10.—W. L. Hamilton, district inspector of Inland Revenue, has returned from Gananogue, where he has been examining the books of the missing collector of customs and inland revenue at that port. Mr. Hamilton reports the accounts correct as far as the inland revenue department is concerned. The inspector of customs has discovered nothing wrong as far as his investigation has gone. The disappearance of Mr. Ormiston is a profound mystery to the people of Gananogue, and no cause can be assigned as yet.

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STANDARDS OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

Commemorative Conference at Toronto.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH

Discussed by Many Able Presbyterian Divines.

CHURCH AND CIVIL LIBERTY.

The Subject of an Address by the Rev. Dr. Milligan—The Westminster Assembly Recalled.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Throughout the Christian world the two hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith is being celebrated by the Presbyterian denomination.

The Opening Address. The opening address was delivered on Tuesday evening by Rev. Principal Caven, who spoke of "The Utility of Creeds and Confessions." In the course of his address he said:—Many regard creeds as an evil, derogatory to Scripture, adverse to progress in theology, tending to insincerity, the cause of divisions in the church.

Some of the principal uses of creeds are the following:—In the first place, they are the Church's public confession of her Lord and of the truth committed by Him to her keeping. They are the Church's response to what He says to her in His Word. If truly made the Lord is honored by such confession.

Secondly, they are a guide to those who are seeking the fellowship of the church or any particular branch of it. Many, indeed, from various motives, ask what the church believes, and they are entitled to authentic information; but especially those who ingeniously seek knowledge to guide them in the important step of Christian conversion.

Thirdly, creeds and confessions are a protection against error in doctrine and practice. They help to guard the church against false doctrine. They draw the lines (if Scriptural) between truth and error, between sound doctrine and heresy.

Fourthly, the creed is a bond of union and fellowship among the members of a Church. One desires to know what is believed by those with whom he is in close and sacred relations.

How nobly has the Presbyterian Church, in many crises of her history, moved as a unit in her sense of unity in doctrine and life!

The standards are valuable as the directory in public teaching and in family instruction. Both in substance and arrangement, the standards, and especially the catechisms, are highly useful for this purpose.

The Historical Setting. Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., gave a

scholarly address upon the subject, "The Historical Setting, Political and Religious, of the Westminster Assembly." He spoke of the religious and political aspects of the events leading up to the Westminster Assembly, beginning in the year 1517. The Reformation was but the laying of the foundation of a great pyramid. It had been emphatically a great spiritual movement.

Calvin and Knox. But the movement, continued the Rev. Mr. Jordan, had not stopped with Luther. The very same principles though varying in the measures of their development were found to be at work everywhere in that age.

Rev. Mr. Jordan concluded by a sketch of the reformatory movement in England from the time of Henry VIII. until the time of the Westminster Assembly. In the year in which the Westminster Assembly convened the second Solemn League and Covenant had been drawn up, and had been ratified by Parliament.

The evening's programme was brought to a close with an able address by Rev. W. J. McCaughan, of St. Andrew's Church, on the subject, "The Personnel of the Assembly." Rev. Mr. McCaughan outlined in a graphic way the organization of the assembly, and gave a running commentary on the striking figures associated with the body.

The assembly, he said, was composed of 151 members, of whom 121 were divines and 30 lay associates, representing parliament, the universities, and the country generally. To use the words of John Milton, it had been a select assembly. Parliament had wished to have every interest considered, excepting the sacerdotal, represented by Laud and the High Church party.

At the Wednesday morning session Rev. Wm. Burns, in the course of a short address in opening the meeting, said: "There is in many quarters in this hasty and progressive age a growing disposition to do away with all creeds, and there need be no marvel if the same desire should exist in regard to our own confession."

Afternoon Session. At the afternoon session the chair was occupied by Mortimer Clark. The first address was by Rev. Dr. McLaren, professor of systematic theology in Knox College, and his subject was "The Confession and Catechism in relation to the previous history of theology."

Rev. Dr. Cavanaugh, who has been nominated as the next Moderator of the General Assembly, read an admirable paper on "The Doctrinal Contents of the Confession." The Confession, he said, for two and a half centuries had been, with the Bible, the very life-blood and the bone and sinew of our Presbyterianism.

Rev. Dr. Cavanaugh paid Prof. McLaren a warm compliment on the excellence of his paper, which, the Principal said, put the Presbyterian Church into its proper relation to the past and to all church history. There was nothing in the Confession which was not to be found in the great thinkers of the past centuries.

Rev. Mr. Gregg delivered an interesting address on "The History and Influence of the Westminster Standard in Relation to

the Various Branches of the Presbyterian Church."

"Civil Liberty and the Church." At the evening session Dr. Milligan delivered his address on "Presbyterianism in Relation to Civil Liberty." Involved, he said, in the all-important question, "What think ye of Christ?" was the vital consideration, "What idea do you entertain regarding what constitutes His Church?"

By civil liberty, he said, we understand the relations obtaining between the citizen and the State rightly regulated by law. It was the glory of our Presbyterian fathers to perceive and proclaim the truth in all essential respects regarding civil and religious liberty.

Another great truth our fathers vindicated was the priesthood of every Christian. Every believer, they asserted, must be his own priest. Every Christian must hold an intelligent experimental relation to Christ.

A truth implicit in the doctrine of priesthood taught by the Confession of Faith is the duty of the State to secure the true freedom of its citizens by helping to develop in them an intelligent, upright, humane character by the maintenance of schools and colleges.

The "cause" be it church, State or political party, which any man serves against his conscience and heart is no other than a demoralizing despotism. Our fathers, in the advocacy of the leadership of Christ over the church, fought a true, which when adequately impressed upon the hearts of men, will render them free in every relation of life, public and private.

Man in true relation to God is Lord still over every earthly realm—the custodian of every interest, temporal as well as spiritual. The church is to nourish and train men for God, who are to go out in every walk of life to make His Kingdom sacred.

IS MRS. LUETGERT ALIVE?

It is Said That She Was Seen in Boston City. Boston, Dec. 10.—The Globe to-day says:—"Mrs. Luetgert, the supposed victim of the sausage manufacturer murder, so-called, in Chicago, is alive and well."

Mrs. Luetgert was seen in this city during the month of July, acknowledged her identity, besides giving a plausible explanation relative to the reasons which caused her to leave her husband, who is again to be tried for his life.

Such was the startling declaration made by Editor John H. Schofield, of St. Louis, to a Globe man, Wednesday evening. Mr. Schofield supplemented his statement with the positive assurance that Mrs. Luetgert was at the house No. 7 Duffin Place for a period of three or four days during the middle of July last.

He further asserted that he believed that Mrs. Luetgert was still in Boston, and that she would yet be found.

THE COMING ENCYCLOPICAL. The Canadian Freeman says: The Rome correspondent of the London Catholic Monitor has the following to say in regard to the coming encyclical on the Manitoba schools: "The Holy Father, I hear, is just finishing the important encyclical to the bishops of Canada relative to the question of schools in Manitoba, but some time will necessarily elapse before the publication of the document. And so it was that we were much surprised to learn that an English newspaper had been publishing extracts from this document. One can judge of the authenticity of the extracts by the fact that the documents are not yet in the press! All that one can gather—and this is the gist of it—is that the document is favorable to the demands of Canadian Catholics, both in principle and in

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substance. But as to its precise terms, it is as yet, premature to speak, and the "extracts" are obviously unauthentic. Meanwhile Mr. Bruchesi will shortly depart for the sanctuaries of Loretto, Lourdes and Compostella, which he is very anxious to see before going back to Canada.

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