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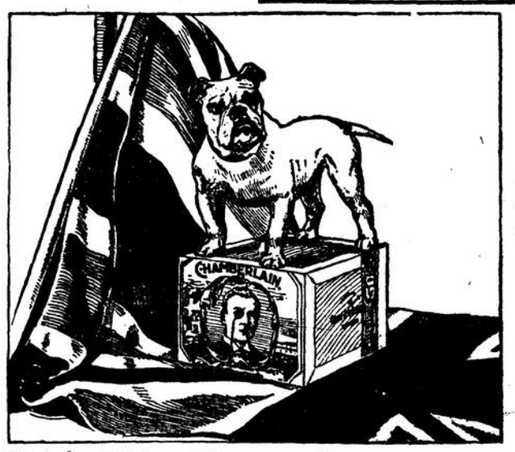

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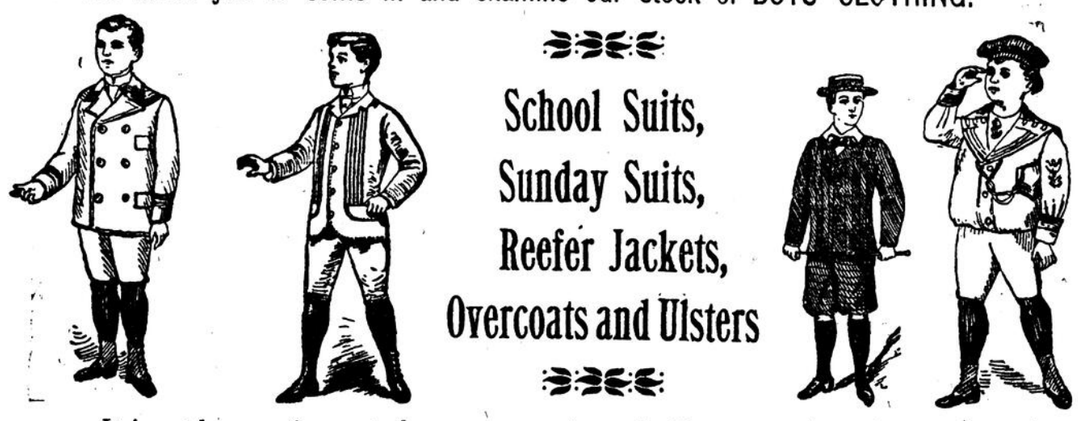

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284 1

"And Shall Trelawney Die ?"

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Can you or some of the readers of your column oblige me with the text of an old Cornish song entitled, "And Shall Trelawney Die?" The song had reference to the sentence of death passed upon Bishop Trelawney, much against the wish of the people of the County of Cornwall.

Yours truly,
WM. REYNOLDS.

836 St Elizabeth avenue,
St. Henry.

At p. 720 of George Saintsbury's "Short History of English Literature," (Macmillan, 1898), we read: "The Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker (1803-1875), is most widely known by an early, and very clever, "pastiche" in ballad, 'The Song of the Western Men,' which was taken even by good judges as an original." So also at 33 of Mr. Clement Shorter's recently published book on "Victorian Literature," he writes: "Another post-clergyman of great learning was Robert Stephen Hawker (1803-1875), whose work reflects Devonshire and Cornwall as Barne's reflects Dorsetshire. He wrote 'The Song of the Western Men,' which he deceived Macaulay into believing to be an old Cornish ballad, and the great historian introduced it, into his "History of England' as an example of the excitement caused by the arrest of the seven bishops. Its stirring refrain will always keep Hawker in remembrance."

Before giving further details about Mr. Hawker's ballad it will, perhaps, be best to quote the first version of it for the benefit of my correspondent. It occupies the first two pages of "The Cornish Ballads, With Other Poems, by late R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow. Second Edition." (Parker & Co.: Oxford and London. 1884.)

THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN.

A good sword and a trusty hand!
A merry heart and true!
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do.

And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!

Out spake their captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he:
"If London Tower were Michael's Hold
We'll set Trelawney free!

"We'll cross the Tamar, land to land,
The Severn is no stay,
With 'one and all,' and hand in hand,
And why shall bid us nay?

"And when we come to London Wall,
A pleasant sight to view,
Come forth! Come forth, ye cowards all,
Here's men as good as you!

"Trelawney, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawney, he may die:
But here's twenty thousand Cornish bold
Will know the reason why!"

To this the author appended the following note: "With the exception of the choral lines:

"And shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men.
Will know the reason why!"

and which has been ever since the imprisonment, by James the Second, of the seven bishops (one of them Sir Jonathan Trelawney), a popular proverb throughout Cornwall, the whole of this song was composed by me in the year 1825. I wrote it under a stag-horned oak, in St. Nevitte's Walk, in Stowe Wood. It was sent by me anonymously to a Plymouth paper, and there it attracted the notice of Mr. Davies Gilbert, who reprinted it at his private press at East Bourne, under the avowed impression that it was the original ballad. It had the good fortune to win the eulogy of Sir Walter Scott, who also declared it the ancient song. It was praised under the same persuasion by Lord Macaulay, and by Mr. Dickens, who inserted it at first as of genuine antiquity in 'Household Words,' but who afterwards disowned its adult paternity in the same publication."

It is clear, he adds, this monograph on Mr. Hawker's ballad as complete as possible. I must here reprint the original as given at p. 224 of "The Vicar of Morwenstow. A Life of Robert Stephen Hawker, M.A. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A." (London: Kegan Paul, French & Co., 1886). The biographer says: "The refrain is ancient, but the poem itself was composed by Mr. Hawker. This is its earliest form: It afterwards underwent revision:

THE SONG OF THE WESTERN MEN.

A good sword and a trusty hand,
A merry heart and true,
King James's men shall understand
What Cornish lads can do.

And have they fixed the where and when?
And shall Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!

Out spake the captain brave and bold,
A merry wight was he:
"Though London's Tower were Michael's Hold,
We'll set Trelawney free.
We'll cross the Tamar hand in hand,
The Exe shall be no stay;
We'll side by side, from strand to strand,
And who shall bid us nay?
What! will they scorn Tre, Pol and Pen,
etc.

"And when we come to London Wall,
We'll shout with it in view,
'Come forth, come forth, ye cowards all!
We're better men than you!
Trelawney, he's in keep and hold,
Trelawney, he may die;
But here's twenty thousand Cornish bold,
Will know the reason why!'
What! will they scorn Tre, Pol and Pen,
etc.

The careful reader will notice the variations in the two versions, and will also see that "Trelawney of the first edition becomes "Trelawny" in the last. I will now proceed to dwell further on the four references made in Mr. Hawker's final note to his ballad. I. As regards the late Mr. Davies Gilbert (who was himself a Cornish man), not only did he reprint the ballad at his private press, but he sent a copy of it to the editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,'" where it appeared in 1827, at p. 469, with Mr. Gilbert's unwarrantable assurance that it formerly "resounded in every house, every highway, and in every street."

II. As regards Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Hawker, in another note to his ballad wrote: "I have been still more deeply gratified by an unconscious compliment from the critical pen of Sir Walter Scott. In a note to the fourth volume of his 'Collected Poems,' p. 12, he thus wrote of 'The Song of the Western Men': 'In England the popular ballad fell into contempt during the 17th century, and although in remote countries (see note) its inspiration was occasionally the source of a few verses, it seems to have become almost entirely obsolete in the Capital.'" Sir Walter's note was as follows: "A curious and spirited specimen occurs in Cornwall as late as the trial of the Bishops before the Revolution. The president of the Royal Society of London, Mr. Davies Gilbert, has not disdained the trouble of preserving it from oblivion." Of course, Scott was in due time undeceived by the clerical author.

III. Lord Macaulay's mention of the song occurs in the brilliant chapter (viii. sub. an. 1688), which relates the trial and acquittal of the Seven Bishops. Trelawney, it will be remembered, was Bishop of Bristol. The historian writes: "The people of Cornwall, a fierce, bold and athletic race . . . were greatly moved by the danger of Trelawney, whom they reverenced less as a ruler of the Church, than as the head of an honourable house, and the heir, through twenty descents, of ancestors who had been of great note before the Normans set foot on English ground. All over the country the peasants chanted a ballad, of which the burden is still remembered:

'And shall Trelawney die? and shall Trelawney die?
Then thirty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason why!'

The miners from their caverns re-echoed the song with a variation:

'Then thirty thousand underground will know the reason why!'

It may here be added that Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Seven Bishops" (p. 366), went further than Macaulay. She wrote: "All the West was in an agony of rage and excitement. Ballads were made and are sung even now, of Cornish men knocking at London gates to enquire news of Trelawney, whose head was considered to be in danger:

'And have they fixed the where and when
And must Trelawney die?
Then thirty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!' "

Mr. Hawker, who dearly loved a joke, must have been highly amused at the success of his imitative ballad. The Percy Society fell in to the same blunder as Scott and the others. In their volume, edited by J. H. Dixon in 1846, and entitled "Ancient Poems, Ballads and Songs, of the Peasantry of England," the Trelawney ballad was edited at p. 222 with the following note: "This spirited song was written at the time of the committal of Bishop Trelawney to the Tower in 1688 for his defence of the Protestant religion. He was then Bishop of Exeter, and in 1707 was translated to Winchester.

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

The song has been handed down traditionally since 1688, and has never appeared in print, except in a work of limited circulation, edited by the late Gilbert Davies Gilbert." Again Mr. Hawker must have laughed in his sleeve; and he allowed the verses, as they now appear, in six stanzas of four lines each, to be printed in Chambers's "Book of Days," where I find them in Vol. I., p. 767.

Finally, as regards Mr. Hawker's reference to "Household Words," edited by Charles Dickens, the ballad may be found in Vol. VI., p. 185, in an article entitled, "The Reason Why?" The mistake was explained and corrected on pp. 233-4 of the same volume. Surely a short ballad never before in the whole history of the world made such a stir, and deceived so many people! It is for this reason that I have deemed it of sufficient importance to write its history, not only for my correspondent, Mr. Reynolds, but for the many thousand readers of the Star.

A Quotation From "Peter Bell."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir.—Where in Wordsworth (?) shall I find the following lines:

"A primrose, by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

I will feel grateful if you will give me this information some time when you have a few moments to spare.

Sincerely yours,
A. B.

Ste. Famille Street.

In 1819 William Wordsworth published "Peter Bell. A Tale," which he dedicated to his friend, Robert Southey. The poem was received by many with much ridicule. Wordsworth composed it "under the belief that the Imagination does not require for its exercise, the intervention of supernatural agency, but that the faculty may be called forth as imperiously, and for kindred results of pleasure, by incidents, within the compass of poetic probability, in the humblest departments of daily life." That he carried his theory too far is now generally admited, and the three parts of "Peter Bell" are a convincing proof of the fact. Nevertheless, the poem contains some fine passages among many others which are undeniably puerile. "Peter Bell" was by trade a Potter, that is to say, in the dialect of the North, a hawker of earthenware. We are not concerned here with the story of the Potter, but in order to fully understand the passage quoted by my correspondent, it may be as well to quote a few other lines. The 11th stanza of Part I. is as follows:

"He roved among the vales and streams,
In the green wood and hollow dell;
They were his dwellings night and day,
But Nature ne'er could find the way
Into the heart of Peter Bell!"

The next stanza reads thus:

"In vain, through every changeful year
Did Nature lead him as before;
A primrose by a river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Two more stanzas may be quoted to illustrate the coarse insensibility of Peter's heart:

"In vain, through water, earth and air,
The soul of happy sound was spread,
When Peter, on some April morn,
Beneath the broom or budding thorn
Made the warm earth his lazy bed.

"At noon, when, by the forest's edge,
He lay beneath the branches high,
The soft blue sky did never melt,
Into his heart; he never felt
The witchery of the soft blue sky!"

These verses will throw light on the three lines quoted by A. B.

A Complex Sentence.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir.—Will you please give me the grammatical position of the second line in the following couplet:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime."

By so doing you will greatly oblige,
A GRAMMARIAN.

Montreal.

A simple sentence contains one subject or nominative, and one finite verb or predicate. A complex sentence is made up of one principal subject and predicate, and contains two or more finite verbs. The part that contains the principal subject and predicate is called the principal sentence; the rest, the subordinate sentence or sentences. Subordinate sentences are of three kinds; the noun sentence, the adjective sentence, and the adverbial sentence.

The noun sentence (with which we are at present concerned), is one that occupies the place, and follows the construction of a noun. It may, therefore, be either the subject of the principal sentence, as in Macaulay's "That a historian should not record trifles is perfectly true," or it may be the object that completes the predicate as in Byron's "She knew his heart was darkened with her shadow." Most noun sentences begin with "that," though it is sometimes omitted, as in the example from Longfellow, quoted by my correspondent, "Lives of great men all remind us" (principal sentence), that "we can make our lives sublime" (subordinate noun sentence, which serves as object to complete the predicate of the principal sentence). Here is a complex sentence from Burke that contains two subordinate sentences: "I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult.

—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Three Questions.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—I. Can you tell me if there is more than one English translation of Francois Coppee's "Benediction," and if so, which is the best, and by whom is it? As I know the whole poem is too long for your columns, I would be very grateful if you gave me a few of the opening lines of the translation. II. I would also like to obtain some information about the life and works of a person who writes under the name of "Christian Reid." III. To what family did the Lady Seymour, who was Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton tournament in 1840, belong?

Thanking you in advance for your answer.

I am, yours truly,
STUDENT.

Montreal.

I will insert answers (already written), to these three questions in the Star of December 10.

—Editor of Notes and Queries.

Answer to Enigma Wanted.

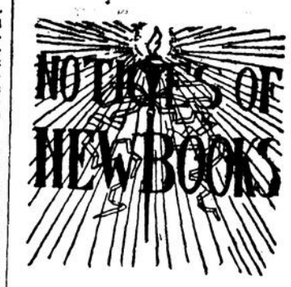
To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Can any of your charade-solving correspondents find the answer to the enclosed enigma? It was given to me by a friend about 15 years ago, and after vainly guessing at it, I put it away, and it has only just come again to light!

"I'm the sweetest of voices in orchestra heard
And yet in an orchestra never have been
I'm a bird of gay plumage; and less like a bird
Nothing in nature has ever been seen.
Touching earth I expire; in water I die;
In air I lose life, yet I run, swim and fly
Darkness destroys me, and light is my death,
You can't keep me alive, but, by stopping my breath."

W. A. G.

Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Montreal.



THE CASTLE INN. By Stanley J. Weyman. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company. 1898. Price $1.25 in cloth).

It has been well remarked that it is fortunate that Mr. Stanley Weyman's latest novel (published in London by Smith, Elder & Co.), should so nearly coincide with the publication of an interesting volume of memoirs dealing with precisely the same period. Fortunate, because if any one cared to institute a comparison between the two books, Mr. Weyman would come triumphant through the ordeal. The tale set down in sober seriousness by Chatham's colleague and disciple, the third Duke of Grafton, is here retold with equal fidelity and incomparably greater skill. If the reader objects to a world be-powdered and be-ruffled, let it be added that the tale is in itself of too absorbing an interest to permit of more than a passing glance at details of costume and accessories. Mr. Weyman is too true an artist to let his local colour become obtrusive. He undoubtedly makes us conscious of the 18th century, but he also makes us conscious that human nature, however picturesquely garbed, remains human nature still: and "The Castle Inn" would go far to convert the most inveterate enemy of the historical novel.

To the Castle Inn at Marlborough, on the Old Bath Road, came, in 1767, the great Earl of Chatham, too sorely stricken with the gout to continue his journey to London. The business of the State was accordingly forced to stand still, whilst King's messengers and Ministerial couriers by the score jostled one another in the inn-yard, all alike denied entrance into the sick Minister's chamber. Thither, Mr. Peter Fishwick, attorney of Wallingford sought also to penetrate; and, though the affairs of his clients are perhaps not matters of history, they afford Mr. Weyman a theme for one of his most delightful romances. The story, in the main, is a study of the people of the time, rather of its most prominent personages, and it may be truthfully said that the various types of character are well chosen, and cleverly depicted. A lover like Sir George Soaul belongs to every age, though fortunate indeed would be the nineteenth century Julia who could win such a heart. The bully, the fop, the vile pandering tutor who lives on the vices of his noble pupils, the insolent great lady, the courtly physician, are all types in the best sense—portraits drawn with a few clear touches, and not likely to be forgotten. Best of all, perhaps, is the little attorney, with his great need of money, and notable lack of courage, who, at a pinch, can yet pluck up heart and play the man, until, to his own surprise and that of the beholders, he so comports himself in presence of the Great Earl, as to draw from the grim lips the rare commendation: "Sir, it appears to me that you are a very honest man!" The portrait of Chatham himself is an artistic achievement. He is introduced only sparingly, but it is not too much to say that on those few occasions the patriot Minister lives again, an heroic and pathetic figure, bowed down with pain, but still capable of consuming indignation at the mere suggestion that in an age of bribery and corruption, he should act as others were wont to act. The interest of the story is maintained to the very last, and the reader who begins its perusal would require a very strong temptation to induce him to lay it down until he has reached the final page. The story abounds in exciting incidents—most noteworthy among them being the abduction of the charming heroine, Julia, and the pursuit in quest of her. The success of this — ever imminent and ever elusive — displays to the best advantage the author's power to hold the reader's attention "from start to finish." It only remains to be said that the six illustrations by Walter Appleton Clark are cleverly executed and admirably adapted to the time and spirit of the tale.

The Gospel For An Age of Doubt. By Henry Van Dyke. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Price $1.25.)

The base of the work was a set of lectures given some years ago at Yale University, as one of the courses of "Lectures on Preaching," which have provided for some years past on the Lyman Beecher Foundation. The book, which, we reviewed on its first appearance, made a considerable impression, and the proof of it is that Dr. Van Dyke's lectures have been several times revised and enlarged, and have now attained the high honour of a fourth edition. The book has been pronounced by impartial critics to be bold, broad and inspiring—a book of principles, but not of rules or small didactics. It should especially be noted that, as the Independent observes, there is not a controversial word in it. This edition contains an entirely new preface of considerable length, and, as it is now issued in a much cheaper form than originally, it will doubtless attract many new readers. It is, undoubtedly, well worth careful study.

The Christian Ideal. By J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., D.D. (London: James Bowden. Price 20 cents.)

This "Study for the Times," by a well-known eloquent Doctor of Divinity, must not be under-rated because its price is small. It can be read in the space of an hour, but it furnishes food for the reflection of a life-time. The author objects to the character of John Storm in Hall Caine's "Christian," and complains that although he is full of lofty ideals, and of chivalrous purposes — though he lacks neither zeal, nor faith, nor courage—he is altogether lacking in the spirit of discipline, and the monastic life into which he drifts, finds certainly no parallel in the New Testament. The very opposite is the Christian ideal set before us by the Apostle Paul. A man to whom God has given the spirit of power and love, and discipline, must surely be the noblest type of humanity. Dr. Rogers points out in the course of his little volume that true Christianity is a matter of heart, will, and spirit, and has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with man-made dogmas or controversial quibblings.

De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida. By Grace King. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Price $1.50.)

The preface to this fascinating book will show that Miss King has spared no pains to make her narrative as trustworthy as possible. The number of accepted authorities that she has consulted in composing the volume is indeed formidable, but the reader reaps the benefit of her industry and research. The period of adventure in history with which the book deals is in a line with the author's study of the early Spanish and French settlement of New Orleans. When writing in the Times "Literature," lately, on "The Southern States in Recent American Literature," Mr. W. D. Howells classed Miss Grace King with "the naturalists who inspire the greatest hope and the greatest regard," He goes on to say that while she has written some stories in what I may call without offence, the elder manner, she has also written a history of her city which is most interesting and most delightful. It stands quite alone among our local histories, to say no less of it; and it renders a portrait of the varied life of the past, which is most living, with none of the pseudo-picturesqueness so often attendant upon inquiries of the kind. So far as my knowledge goes it stands alone in the field of recent historic writing in the South." Some of our readers may have seen and admired the book to which, of course, Mr. Howells refers. It is entitled, "New Orleans; the Place and the People," and is deservedly popular. It is rarely that the American critic is so lavish of his praise, and he will doubtless be equally delighted with "De Soto in the Land of Florida." A few well executed illustrations by George Gibbs serve to impress Miss King's story vividly on the mind and imagination.

"When the Birds go North Again." By Ella Higginson. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Price $1.25.)

The many readers of Mrs. Higginson's prose works, "A Forest Orchid, and Other Stories," and "From the Land of the Snow-Pearls," will be ready to welcome a volume of poems from her pen. Nor will they be disappointed. The volume contains about seventy-five lyrical effusions, and about half that number of sonnets. These latter are placed together after the lyrics, and it is hard to decide which of the two divisions is the more poetical. The book takes its name from the initial poem, which we may quote:

"Oh, every year hath its winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go North again.

When new leaves swell in the forest,
And grass springs green on the plain,
And the alder's veins turn crimson—
And the birds go North again.

Oh, every heart hath its sorrow,
And every heart hath its pain—
But a day is always coming,
When the birds go North again.

'Tis the sweetest thing to remember,
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold, dark days are over—
Why, the birds go North again.

There is much in this little song that reminds us of Longfellow's sweet spontaneity. There are many lyrics scattered through the volume far superior to the quoted stanzas, but the feeling which inspired them all is the same. It is at times sad, almost always pathetic, but always hopeful, consoling, and even confident of the future. As an American lady says of Mrs. Higginson: "The emotional range of the poems is very considerable, with the naturalness and unconsciousness of the untrammeled singer, the writer refuses to be bound by anaemic limitations." She certainly does not belong to the conventional school of Mrs. Hemans in England, and Mrs. Sigourney in America. She bears a sisterly sort of resemblance to Adelaide Anne Proctor, who, however, was not endowed with the same overflowing love of nature as Mrs. Higginson. For it is this quality which more than any other undoubtedly distinguishes every lyric in the volume. It is an ardent love of natural beauty — of all outdoor life and scenes—of the vivid colours to be traced in the sea, the field, and the forest—of the endless variety of sound to be noted in the songs of birds, the falling of waters, and the human voice divine. The light and life for the most part of the Cascade Mountains, and of the waters of the Pacific that wash in at Puget Sound, have inspired a large number of the poems. As a specimen of the sonnets, we quote, almost at random, one entitled, "Going Blind":

"One time I heard a tender story told
About a mother who was going blind,
And ere the light went out forever shined
Unto her children—while the sunset's gold
In burning ribbons down the West unrolled—
To gather close about that she might trace
The lines upon each well-beloved face,
That after—so I heard the story told—
Sun, moon, and stars, and all dear things might fade,
And still their faces clearly be outlined
Against the golden background of that day.
Then came long night—but she was not afraid,
And ever answered—'Nay, I am not blind;
My children's faces star my lonely way.'"

The Adventures of Francois. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., L.L.D. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Co. 1898. Price $1.25.)

This story appeared first in the "Century" Magazine, and in respect to life-like and human quality, is a work far superior even to his 'Hugh Wynne." From the sub-title we learn that Dr. Mitchell's hero played many parts in the course of his eventful life. He was "foundling, thief, juggler and fencing-master during the French Revolution," and this affords his biographer ample opportunities of varied description. At times (it is said), Dr. Mitchell has rather strained the credulity of his readers. Francois, who is a perfectly credible personage himself, has for a companion, Toto, a dog, who is a little too clever, and the evolutions of the plot are sometimes governed less by the natural laws of human existence than by the author's desire to make a coherent drama out of his hero's career. For instance, the possibilities of coincidence are pushed to the extreme. The various "dramatis personae" rub up against one another in all sorts of out of the way places as naturally as though they had received a cue from a stage manager. This, however, may be forgiven, and is, after all, only a kind of license, granted, perhaps, too liberally, to the whole body of novelists. Francois himself, absorbs all our interest, and the Revolution only affects us inasmuch as it affected him. When it began, business became dull with him, as there were not so many rich people to approach in any of his professional ways. In his role of fencing-master, he brings us into close touch with the Revolution itself, when he gives lessons to the Aristocrats in the morning, and to the "Citizens" in the afternoon. The creatures produced by the Reign of Terror, and incorporated into its machinery — the infamous gaolers and commissioners—are powerfully delineated; the nobles also are portrayed in their strength and weakness, and the mob, both in Paris and the Provinces, receives due attention. "The Adventures of Francois," is a novel to be read for its faithful interpretation of a great crisis in history, and for the sheer pleasure of following an exciting and well knit narrative. As a Boston critic says, various scenes in the story, notably the attack on the Chateau Ste. Luce—the tragedies of the prison life—the escape of the Duc Des Iles, with his companions, through the Catacombs—etch themselves on the memory indelibly. The history of the escape is taken from the original record—in fact, the whole romance reads like a record, from the painstaking study which the author has bestowed on it, just as accurate as anatomy underlies all successful portraiture. Dr. Mitchell is to be congratulated on an admirable piece of work.

The Control of the Tropics. By Benjamin Kidd. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898. Price, 75 cents.)

All serious students of politics will welcome the reproduction in a permanent form of the thoughtful and suggestive articles on "The Control of the Tropics" which lately appeared in the columns of the London Times, from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Kidd. Mr. Kidd has added in an appendix the discussion of "The Principles of the Relation of Our Civilization to the Tropics," which originally formed part of his work on "Social Evolution," No political question which confronts the present generation is more charged with actuality than that of the control of the tropics, and Mr. Kidd by his broad recognition of its larger issues lifts it entirely out of the region of merely ephemeral controversy. The appearance of the book is so timely, dealing as it does with perplexing problems, that its circulation will probably be very extensive.

Poor Human Nature. By Elizabeth Godfrey. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1898. Price, $1.25.)

This is a "musical novel," neatly bound and consisting of about three hundred and sixty pages. Without the love interest, which predominates, many people would, no doubt, find it rather long. At the same time, it must be admitted that competent musical critics and connoisseurs have asserted that it gives a faithful and interesting picture of operatic affairs in Germany. It is written apparently by an English lady.

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BRITISH LABOUR DISPUTES.

Some Interesting Statistics in the Commissioner's Report.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, the Commissioner for Labour, has just published his report on the trade troubles of 1897, with a great mass of statistics. One of the most significant facts proved by these figures is the great magnitude of some of the trade disputes in Great Britain in recent years. In 1893 occurred the great coal dispute in the federated districts of England, affecting 300,000 miners, and another in South Wales, affecting 90,000 miners; in 1894 70,000 Scottish miners were out; in 1895 the boot and shoe trade had a great dispute, affecting 46,000 operatives. In 1896 no dispute occurred approaching in magnitude any one of those mentioned, but in 1897 occurred the great engineering dispute, affecting 47,500 workpeople. Apart from these great strikes the figures show that during the last five years only about 200,000 working people were involved annually in strikes of all descriptions, a very small fraction of the working population. A table setting forth the results of disputes shows that on the whole the balance of advantage in the settlement of the disputes of 1897 was on the side of the employers, 44.5 per cent. of the workpeople being engaged in disputes settled wholly in favour of the employers, and only 21.6 per cent. of disputes settled wholly in favour of workpeople. This general result, unusual in a year of active demand for labour, was mainly determined by the settlement of the engineering dispute. The building and clothing trades gave the largest percentage of results in favour of the workpeople, the engineering and textile trades the largest percentage of results in favour of the employers.

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Consequences.

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pimples
sour stomach
depression
coated tongue
nightmare
palpitation
cold feet
debility
dizziness
weakness
backache
vomiting
jaundice
piles
pallor
stitch
irritability
nervousness
headache
vomiting
torpid liver
heartburn
foul breath
sleeplessness
drowsiness
hot skin
cramps
throbbing head

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are a Sure Cure for Constipation.

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The Pill That Will

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284 1

OUR IRISH LETTER.

A Relic of Old Times to Pass Away in the City of Limerick.

FARMERS OBJECT TO HUNTING

Irish Cattle Exporters Association and the Question of Freights.

(From Our Irish Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, November 25.—A relic of old times is about to pass away in the city of Limerick in the shape of the obsolete and useless Limerick night watch. At a meeting of the corporation last week it was decided by 16 votes to 8 not to provide on the estimate of the expenditure for the night watch establishment beyond the 31st of December next. The Royal Irish Constabulary now do the police duties of the city, and it was considered only a burlesque keeping a lot of decrepit old men for no earthly purpose.

An alarming accident, which providentially was unattended by serious results, occurred to the American express on the Great South-Western Railway last week. The train started from Kingstown after embarking a large American mail. There were only a few passengers travelling with the mails to catch the White Star liner Germanic at Queenstown. The train had reached Goold's Cross and was running at the rate of about 50 miles an hour, when the driving wheel of the engine broke and flew to pieces, narrowly escaping smashing the boiler. Fortunately the train was not derailed, but a few more revolutions and the engine must have been thrown off the track. A new engine was got up as quickly as possible, but the Germanic was two hours and a half behind time in starting.

At a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Association, the chairman said he had been informed that some farmers in the Muskerry Hunt district had given notice that they were about to lay down poison on their lands. This would mean the stopping of hunting, and he (the chairman) thought it would be a very narrow-minded thing on the part of any farmer to poison his land so as to stop hunting. This was not a time when foxes could do harm to young lambs. The harvest was unusually fine, and was very trifling. It was resolved to let it go forth that the Farmers' Association entirely disapproved of such action.

County Court Judge Kane, in his charge to the Grand Jury at New Ross, said that drink was the curse of the county (Wexford). In five criminal cases three were caused solely by drink. But for it the criminal business in most of the Irish counties would be of a very trivial character. He said he wished he could see some signs of a move in favour of temperance such as took place in Ireland about fifty years ago.

The Irish Cattle Exporters' Association have taken a very sturdy attitude on the question of freights on cattle and sheep proposed by the Cross-Channel Carrying Companies. Mr. Field, M.P., who presided at the last meeting of the association, said that unless the dealers were willing to pay the increased rates, they would adopt some system to defend themselves. Mr. Field pointed out the disproportion between cross-channel and transatlantic rates. Cheese are shipped from America to Liverpool for from 3s to 3s per head, and the proposed change from Dublin to Liverpool will be 1s 1d per head. In the face of the tremendous foreign competition in the live stock trade, it is preposterous for the carrying companies to even think of raising their rates, which are too high already.

In the Irish court statistics for the season just closed, no less than fourteen ladies appear in the list of winning owners. Some of them have good sums opposite their names, as for instance, Mrs. Hussey, who won four races worth £561. Mrs Sadlier-Jackson comes next in the fair owners with five races, which brought her in £408. Lady Clancarty ("Belle Bilton"), Lady Hesketh and the Hon. Mrs. Dewhurst are amongst the names figuring in the list. Some Irish ladies (as for instance Mrs. Sadlier-Jackson) are to be seen on every Irish race course of any importance, and are as keen turfites as any of the male sex.

The name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales appears in the list of "Winning Irish Owners." The Prince only captured one race, but it was worth £417. The Viceroy, Lord Cadogan, was not so lucky as H. R. H., although he has been a very constant patron of Irish racing during the past season, as he only won a single race, and that was only worth £50. Another nobleman who ran horses frequently during the year was Lord William Beresford, but he had not even as good luck as the Lord Lieutenant, only winning £44.

The Earl of Annesley (whose wife, the Countess, is one of the most beautiful and popular ladies in Ireland) is the descendant of a nobleman who went through many trials and vicissitudes before making good his right to the title. The great Annesley case was one that created great interest in days gone by, the outline of the story being as follows: A spendthrift named Lord Altham, towards the close of his life, became so impoverished that his only son and heir had to go into the streets to beg for food. On the death of Lord Altham a person affirming that he was his brother, the Hon. Richard Annesley, claimed the title, declaring that the boy was not the lawful heir. The boy's right to the title, however, was maintained, and his supposed uncle, the "Hon. Richard," was appointed his guardian. Shortly afterwards the boy was kidnapped, and a well laid plot left no doubt of his death. The "uncle" succeeded to the title, and later on to that of the Earldom of Annesley. During this time the poor boy was in the cotton plantations of America, and after making several futile attempts to escape at length managed to reach Ireland, where his cause was at once warmly espoused by many old friends. His "uncle," however, was on the alert, and had him arrested for murdering a friend whom he had himself accidentally shot, when partridge shooting near Windsor. For this he was tried and acquitted at the Old Bailey. He then went to Ireland, where his "uncle" tried to have him assassinated, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and after a long trial at the Bar the young man was at last able to establish his claim to the title and estates of the Annesleys.

November 13 being "Hospital Sunday" in Dublin, there has been some controversy over the affairs of some of the city hospitals. Mr. Banks, the secretary of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, writes that in the records of that institution is a letter of His Majesty King Charles II. addressed to his "right trusty right entirely beloved cousin and councellor" the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, authorising the construction of this hospital (Kilmainham). This letter is dated 27th of October, 1679. The first stone was laid on the 29th of April, 1680, and the house was opened for the reception of duly qualified old soldiers on the 30th of March, 1684. The Hotel Royal des Invalides at Paris was founded by Louis XIV in 1670, and Chelsea Hospital in 1682. It is in the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham that Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, has his residence.

S.S.B.

THE CANDIDATE'S WEDDING.

By James Workman.

Douglas Grant, barrister-at-law and parliamentary candidate for Southpool, was shaving in his dressing-room at the Royal Hotel on the morning of the polling-day. He was a tall, broad-shouldered, well-built young man, with clear-cut features, crisp fair hair, quiet gray eyes, well-shaped mouth and chin, and a large yellow moustache. He was rather exceptionally good-looking; though an impartial observer might have doubted it as Grant stood glaring into the mirror with his mouth and nose on one side and his right cheek plastered with shaving-soap. A pronounced prejudice against being shaved by any one but himself was one of his small peculiarities.

'Come in,' he exclaimed, hearing a knock at the door.

A waiter thrust his head into the room. 'If you please, sir, Mr. Barker wishes to see you immediately.'

Barker was Grant's election agent.

'Show him up," said Douglas.

The waiter looked slightly scandalized.

'Show him up 'ere, sir!' he asked.

'Certainly.'

A minute afterwards Barker entered. He was tall and slight, wore spectacles, and had a thin, prim face and self-poised manner. Having raised himself in the social scale, he attached an exaggerated importance to propriety of speech and deportment. In his sedate black clothes, and with a shiny silk hat in his hand, he formed a curious contrast to the athletic young candidate who stood before the glass in his pyjamas, scraping industriously at his soapy cheek.

Barker stood hesitatingly near the door. 'Come in, come in,' said Douglas. 'Chuck those things off the chair and sit down.'

Barker carefully removed a waistcoat and a pair of inexpressibles from the only chair, placed them on a towel-rail, and sat gingerly down.

'Well, what is it?' asked Douglas.

'I extremely regret to inform you that I have some very unpleasant news for you Mr. Grant.'

'Oh!' exclaimed Douglas, with a grimace; 'what's up now? Anything wrong in my speech last night? Whose corns have I trodden on now?'

'Will you pardon me asking if you have heard from Miss Meredith this morning'

Douglas looked at him with a queer smile. 'No,' he rejoined. 'I could hardly expect to. I suppose she's engaged in the sacred mysteries of the toilet, and all that kind of thing. She has no time to think of anything masculine until she has made herself a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.'

Douglas was to be married that morning to Elsie Meredith, the daughter of the most popular and influential man in the district. It had been considered a happy idea that his marriage should take place on the polling-day, and that, as his enthusiastic supporters put it, the constituency should be presented to him as a wedding gift.

'Besides,' continued Douglas, 'I understand it's not quite the thing for me to see her until we meet at the church.'

'I—I—' said Barker, meekly. 'I'm afraid there's not much prospect of you doing that to-day, Mr. Grant.'

'What the dickens do you mean?' asked the astonished Douglas. 'Oh, hang it all, man! out with it!' he continued, as Barker still hesitated. 'Don't beat about the bush, or try to break the news to me. I shan't go into hysterics. Out with it.'

'Then I'm very sorry to inform you, Mr. Grant, that Mr. Meredith is in custody on a charge of embezzlement.'

'Meredith in custody on a charge of embezzlement!' exclaimed Douglas. 'Are you drunk, Barker, or have you taken leave of your senses?'

Barker got up with a very sour expression in his small eyes.

'I am not in the habit, Mr. Grant'——— he began.

'Very well, very well,' interrupted Douglas impetuously. 'I don't want to hurt your feelings, or anything of that kind; but for heaven's sake, man, don't waste any more time. Let me hear the particulars at once.'

'Mr. Meredith, as you are perhaps aware' said Barker, 'is the chairman of the Southpool Building Society, in which almost every man in the neighbourhood who has a few pounds to spare is more or less interested. Some of the poorer people have invested all their savings in it, solely on the strength of Mr. Meredith's connection with it. A new auditor was recently appointed, and he went through the books yesterday. He discovered that the accounts had been systematically cooked for some time, and that many thousands of pounds (twenty, forty fifty, I don't know the exact amount – had been made away with. The secretary was at once arrested. He confessed that he was guilty, but stated that he was merely a tool in the hands of the chairman, Mr. Meredith; and Meredith was arrested this morning. He is now in custody at the police station.'

'Do you know all this as an absolute fact?' asked Douglas.

'I should not have ventured to repeat it if I had not done so,' replied Barker stiffly.

Douglas swiftly concluded his shaving, and began to wash and dress with the utmost rapidity.

'It was well the truth came out before the ceremony,' said Barker reassuringly. 'I think you'll be quite safe as it is. People will think you've been taken in as well.'

Douglas paused, hair-brush in hand, and eyed Barker with a peculiar expression.

'Will you have the goodness to explain what you mean?' he asked.

'When Meredith was taken to the police station,' said Barker, 'he was surrounded by a howling mob of half frantic men and women, ruined shareholders of the Southpool Building Society, who wanted to lynch him. It took a dozen constables to keep them back. If you had'——

The expression in Douglas's eyes puzzled Barker, and he hesitated.

'Go on,' said Douglas.

'Well, if you had married Miss Meredith you simply wouldn't have the very slightest chance of becoming the member for Southpool.'

'Ah!' rejoined Douglas. 'Then I am afraid, Barker, that my chance of attaining that distinguished position is, to say the least of it, remote; for you may quite definitely make up your mind to one thing, and that is, that whether I become the member for Southpool or not, I shall most certainly marry Miss Meredith.'

Barker turned pale.

'You will– will marry Miss Meredith?' he stammered.

'Certainly.'

'But not to-day—surely not to-day?'

'Not to-day?' repeated Douglas. 'Why, of course I shall marry her to-day. In the first place, I don't for one single moment believe Mr. Meredith to be guilty. It's simply preposterous to bring such a charge against him. I've known him for years, and I never knew a more truthful, upright, honourable man. It's grotesquely absurd to accuse him of dishonesty. But even if I believed him to be guilty, do you suppose that anything her father might have done would induce me to shame and disgrace an innocent girl by turning my back upon her almost at the very door of the church?'

'But don't you see—don't you see,' stuttered Barker, 'that you will be simply committing suicide—social and political suicide? Hardly a man in Southpool will vote for Meredith's son-in-law. You won't have the ghost of a chance of being elected.'

'We'll see about that,' replied Douglas. 'I don't altogether agree with you. If there's one quality the average Englishman admires it's pluck. If there's one person the average Englishman despises it's a sneak. If I didn't marry Miss Meredith I should be a sneak, Barker; and there's not a man whose opinion is worth taking into account who wouldn't cut me dead, let alone voting against me, when he'd had time to think over it. In any case, you may take it for granted that the wedding will take place just as if nothing had happened.'

Pale with anger, Barker moved towards the door. He had regarded the election as a stepping-stone in his own career. If Grant were defeated, he would share in the disgrace of the defeat. He had strained every nerve to win the election, and success had appeared certain up to the moment of Meredith's arrest. Defeat was now a foregone conclusion, and his face grew livid with rage and disappointment.

'Look here, Barker,' said Douglas; 'I should like you to understand that I think this is very hard lines on you. You've worked like a brick—upon my word you have—and I hate to see a man lose the game by a fluke when he has played it as cleverly as you have. Still I don't think the outlook is quite so black as you suppose; and, in any case, I shall expect you to stand by me to the end. You must give me your hand on that.'

He held out his hand with such a frank, good-humoured smile that Barker was compelled to take it, and even to thaw a little in spite of himself.

'Of course I shall do all I can, Mr. Grant,' he said with a shake of the head; 'but I know before hand that nothing I can do will prevent you being at the bottom of the poll.'

'Well, we'll see—we'll see,' said Douglas, cheerily. 'And oh, by the way, look here. I've just had a telegram from my friend Wilson, who was going to act as my best man. He's down with the influenza and can't come. If you'll kindly excuse me asking you at such extremely short notice, I should be awfully obliged if you'd take his place.'

'But, my—my dear sir,' stammered Barker helplessly, 'I don't see how I can possibly do that when I—I so entirely disapprove of'——

'Pooh, pooh, my dear fellow! not another word,' exclaimed Grant. 'Of course you disapprove. Quite right, to, from your point of view. I should do the same thing myself. But I know you're far too good a fellow not to help me out of a fix like this. Come, it's a bargain—isn't it? Thanks awfully. You're a brick. I knew I could depend on you.'

He fumbled in his waistcoat pocket, while Barker stood gazing at him too bewildered to expostulate.

'Here's the ring. You'll take charge of it —won't you? And, look here, you might just toddle over to the vicarage and tell the vicar he may expect us at eleven o'clock, as arranged. We fixed an early hour so that I might have the rest of the day free. You will? Thanks awfully. See you again soon. Good morning.'

As soon as Barker had disappeared, Douglas hurriedly finished dressing, snatched a hasty breakfast, and, escaping with difficulty from the clutches of the excited politicians who flocked round him to discuss the unexpected situation, drove at full speed to Oak Lodge, Mr. Meredith's residence.

The man who opened the door wore an aspect of funeral gloom.

'Yes, sir,' she said, 'Miss Meredith's in, sir; and though she's not at 'ome to any one else, I suppose she'll see you, sir. I 'ope, sir, if you'll excuse me sayin' so, sir, as you'll be able to cheer her up a bit. It's heart-breaking to see her, poor young lady. Even if the 'wedder' is boff, sir, the sight of you 'll do her a heap of good, sir.'

'What in the world do you mean by talking like that?' exclaimed Douglas, irritably.

'I—I'm sure I beg pardon, sir,' stammered the poor man. 'I meant no offence, sir.'

'Perhaps not, but what the dickens do you mean by the wedding being off?'

Brown gazed at him with a look of stupefaction.

'Why, 'aven't you heard what's 'appened, sir?' he gasped.

'Of course I've heard everything, my good man; but you may take my word for it that the wedding is not off. Do you understand. The wedding is not off. Now, where is Miss Meredith?'

'She's in the library, sir.'

'Very well; I'll go there. You needn't come.'

Douglas strode across the hall, opened the door of the library, and went in.

A pretty young housemaid, plump and rosy-cheeked, whose eyes were red with sympathetic woe, popped out of an adjoining room.

'Did you hear him, Mary?' exclaimed Brown excitedly. 'He's a man—he is.'

'A man, indeed!' exclaimed Mary contemptuously. 'I call him a real gentleman.'

'It's the same thing, my dear,' said Brown. 'And now, look here my girl; I don't agree with his views on the Heddication question, and I don't consider him sound, you may say, on matters relatin' to hagriculture; but I 've a vote for the cottage my old mother lives in, and that vote he shall have, and as many more as I can get him.'

'If you don't vote for him," exclaimed Mary, 'I'll never, never speak to you again. Oh, I should like to hug him!'

'Would a hindividual of the name of Brown do instead, Mary?" asked the admiring footman.

In the meantime Douglas had discovered Elsie in a state of collapse on the library sofa, dishevelled, woe-begone, quivering with sobs, the most forlorn, pathetic-looking little object his eyes had ever rested upon. Fortunately for the success of his plans, discouragement had usually an exhilarating rather than a depressing effect on Douglas. Opposition quite cheered him up, and with the appearance of an apparently insurmountable obstacle he really began to enjoy himself. Otherwise he might have shrunk back aghast at the indignation which Elsie displayed at being married while "her poor, dear papa" was locked up in the police station.

"I would never dream of doing it," she exclaimed. "I wonder you can suggest such a thing, Douglas. It is most cruel and heartless of you."

"That's sheer nonsense, my dear girl," said Douglas cheerfully. "Why, if you go on in this way, shutting yourself up, crying your eyes out, breaking off your marriage, and all that sort of thing, do you know what people will begin to say?"

"I don't know, and I don't care," said the girl wearily. "What does it matter what they say?"

"Well, they will begin to say that you believe your father to be guilty."

Elsie raised herself on her elbows and glared at Douglas with eyes that glittered fiercely through her tears.

"Douglas!"

"That's what people will say," rejoined Douglas placidly.

"I tell you I know he is not guilty," cried the girl passionately. "He couldn't be guilty of such a thing."

"Then act as if you believed in his innocence," replied Douglas. "Dry your eyes, and fix up your hair, and take it smiling, my dear. Then, if you'll sort of straighten yourself out and put your things on, we'll drive to St. Jude's right away, and show the public of Southpool that there are at least two people who believe in the innocence of the best man I ever knew—Thomas Meredith, my future father-in-law."

His words brought the colour to her cheeks. She sat up and began mechanically to arrange her ruffled locks.

"Where are your bridesmaids?" he asked.

"Their father sent a note," faltered Elsie, "saying that under the circumstances he—he hoped I'd excuse them."

"The cad!" exclaimed Douglas. "Well, we'll do without them. We'll introduce a new fashion. We'll drive to the church together. Jump into your things, my dear, and we'll start at once."

"Jump into my things," she repeated, with a tearful smile. "Who ever heard of any one jumping into a wedding dress. Oh, it's all so different from what I expected! I wish I had a mother or sister to advise me. Do you really think I'm doing right, Douglas? Do you think papa won't be hurt?"

"My dear child, he'll take it as the most convincing proof that we don't attach the slightest importance to this preposterous charge. Now do run away and get ready, like a good little girl."

Elsie had hardly left the room when the footman appeared.

"Oh," he said, "I thought Miss Elsie was here, sir."

"What is it?"

"Miss Ethel West would like to see her, if you please, sir."

"Miss West! Good! Ask her to come in at once."

Brown ushered in a bright, brisk-looking girl in a bicycling costume.

"Miss Ethel!" exclaimed Douglas, shaking her cordially by the hand. "How fortunate! You're just the very person I wanted to see."

"Indeed. Where's Elsie?"

"She's struggling into her things."

"Struggling into her things!"

"Yes, yes; arraying herself in robes of dazzling white, and all that sort of thing. And, look here, I've got an immense favour to ask of you. I know it sounds awfully cheeky; but for Elsie's sake I'm sure you won't refuse. You've heard what has taken place? I thought so. Well, her bridesmaids have backed out. Their father won't let them come. Now, what I want to ask you is this—Don't you think that under the circumstances you could see your way to waive ceremony and act as her bridesmaid—eh? It would be awfully kind of you."

"But you don't mean to say that you are really going on with the wedding?" exclaimed the astonished girl.

"Most certainly I am, and you'll act as Elsie's bridesmaid—won't you?"

"In this costume?" cried Ethel.

"My dear Miss Ethel," rejoined Douglas, with his sweetest smile, "nothing could possibly look more becoming."

"I couldn't do it, Mr. Grant," exclaimed Ethel, with a horrified glance at her short tweed skirt. "The thing's impossible. I really couldn't."

"My dear young lady," said Douglas, "think of poor Elsie. Suppose you were in her place. Suppose that those you had loved and trusted gave you the cold shoulder and turned their backs on you, wouldn't you appreciate the loyalty and affection of the true friend who stood by you in your hour of need; who cared nothing for the sneers and smiles and shrugs of any man or woman if she could prove her faith in you and love for you, by helping you when you most needed her assistance. That's the kind of friend you'll prove, Miss Ethel, I know. I was sure of it the moment I heard your name announced. You will, won't you? Thanks awfully. Now, do go and help poor Elsie to struggle into her things."

"But Mr. Grant," expostulated Ethel as, taking her gently by the arm, he led her towards the door, "I—I—really I—oh! it's all so dreadfully unconventional."

"Yes, yes," admitted Douglas, "it is. But it's just by doing unconventional things at a moment like this that we best prove our loyalty and affection."

The girl stood hesitating for a moment at the door he had opened for her. Then she impulsively held out her hand.

"I didn't think that any power on earth would induce me to act as a bridemaid in a bicycling costume,' she said; "but I'd do that and more for any one who has shown such loyalty to the girl he loves as you, Mr. Grant. I think Elsie ought to be the happiest girl in the world."

"She ought, indeed," said Douglas cordially, "when she has such a sincere and affectionate friend as you, Miss Ethel. Do make her hurry up. We'll *only* just have time to get to the church."

In a phenomenally short space of time Elsie appeared in a dainty travelling dress, the most bewitching little bride, so he assured her, that ever stepped into a church. His enthusiasm was not wholly the outcome of an imagination inspired by love. The pale, refined, clear-cut little face, with its deep, luminous grey eyes, and halo of rippling gold, seemed to glimmer like a star in the dusky library. His pride and delight in her flushed her pale cheeks with a delicate rose, and with a lighter heart than she had felt since her father's arrest, she took his arm and stepped almost cheerfully to the carriage.

In a few moments they were driving rapidly towards Southpool. Douglas had almost, and Elsie perhaps altogether, forgotten about the election; but as the carriage rolled through the crowd collected before Douglas's committee-room, a sudden storm of hoots and hisses, and the sight of angry faces and brandished sticks, caused Elsie to start violently like one awakened out of a dream.

"Oh, Douglass!" she cried, "I had forgotten. Oh, how selfish I have been, thinking of myself and papa, and forgetting all about you and the election! You must not marry me, Douglas; you shall not—not to-day, not before papa is proved innocent. If you do you will not be elected, and I should be the most miserable girl in the world. I could not endure it; I could never forgive myself. You must get out at once. You must leave me at once, and tell the coachman to drive back."

Any candidate who had so recently tasted the sweets of popularity, whose supporters at a mass meeting the previous night had cheered themselves hoarse, and had sung 'He's a jolly good fellow' till breath failed them, might well have shrunk back appalled at the change that had taken place in a few short hours. Could these scowling faces be really the same that, flushed with enthusiasm, had confronted Douglas as he stood on the platform waiting at the close of almost every sentence until the vociferous cheers in his excited audience had subsided?

It did indeed seem as though Barker's gloomy prophecies would be fulfilled to the letter. The news that Douglas insisted on marrying the defaulting chairman's daughter had spread with lightning-like rapidity throughout the district, and had produced the most unfavourable impressions upon the Southern Building Society. The idea that he was actuated solely by chivalrous motives was openly scoffed at. They argued that no man in his senses would act in that way who had not some very substantial reason for doing so. They began to suspect that he must himself had some guilty knowledge of the frauds, and had even possibly secured a share of the proceeds. If that were the case he might well have cause to fear that Meredith would expose him if he broke off the marriage. And even if he were innocent on this occasion his character could hardly be above suspicion, when he was evidently incapable of feeling that righteous indignation against his future father-in-law's conduct, which the circumstances more than warranted.

Many who were not shareholders agreed with them; while others, though believing Douglas to be absolutely blameless, regarded his conduct as imprudent and unseemly. The result was that numbers declared their intention of voting against him, and some, who were not prepared to go that length, announced that they would abstain from voting altogether. It was little wonder that the enthusiasm of those who had determined to stand loyally by him had faded away, and that they remained silent and unresponsive, gazing at him with reproachful glances as the carriage rolled by.

Even Douglas winced when the opposition candidate, happening to drive past at the same time received a round of hearty cheers. Yet he turned a smiling face on Elsie, who was still tearfully beseeching him to allow her to return home, asserting again and again that unless the wedding was postponed she was quite certain that he would not be elected.

"Keep cool, little woman, keep cool," he said placidly. "Why, should you leap to the conclusion that I shan't be elected?"

"Didn't you see the faces of those men—the men with your colours in their coats?"

Douglas took her hand in his and patted it reassuringly.

"When we come out of church," he said "I shall have a talk with those men. Don't you worry yourself, little girl. It'll be all right, you'll see.'

"No, no," she exclaimed, almost hysterically, 'it won't be all right—it can't be; and you know it. I must have been blind, but I see it all now. In the eyes of these people I am nothing more nor less than the daughter to a swindler, and in order to be loyal to me you are sacrificing perhaps the only chance you will ever have of getting into parliament. I won't accept the sacrifice, Douglas—I can't; I daren't. Tell the coachman to drive back, or I'll stop the carriage and get out at once.'

She had risen impulsively to her feet; but Douglas drew her gently back again.

'Sit down, my dear girl, and listen to reason' he said soothingly. 'You mustn't put me on a pedestal in that way, because I don't deserve it. My conduct is not in the least heroic, I can assure you. The situation is simply this: I should be a coward and a sneak if I were to break off our marriage because of what has happened, and those good, honest thickheads you saw would be the first to say so when they had time to come to their senses. My impression is they'll come to their senses before the polling-booths close; but in any case, my dear, remember that by marrying me to-day you save me from being regarded as a despicable cad, and you prove that your father's innocence is, to you, at least, absolutely above suspicion.'

She lay back with a weary little sigh of resignation.

"Oh dear!" she said, "I wonder how it is that you always contrive to get your own way, Douglas."

"Simply, my dear," replied the modest youth, "because I never try to get my own way unless I feel quite sure that I am right."

Her eyes twinkled in spite of herself.

"I hope that—that in the future," she said, with a little laugh, "I shall sometimes be able to get my way when I feel quite sure that I am right."

"I should rather think so," rejoined Douglas merrily. "Why you dear little goose, if I were sure you were right I should never dream of opposing you."

"Yes; but you mustn't decide whether I am right or not. It must be quite enough if I feel sure that I am right."

Douglas laughed jovially.

"Well, then, we'll settle all that later on. In the meantime don't forget, my dear, that I wouldn't lose my little wife for all the gold-mines in South Africa, let alone a seat in the House of Commons. Ah! here we are at last."

The carriage stopped abruptly at the door of the church. The street was seething with an excited crowd. As Douglas helped Elsie out of the carriage and gave her his arm, he was greeted with a tempest of hoots and groans. Fierce, angry faces were thrust close to his, and in spite of the efforts of the police he was rudely hustled as he drew Elsie into the porch. Twenty-four hours previously he had been the most popular man in Southpool.

The unfortunate Barker, whose appearance suggested that he was attending a funeral rather than a wedding, sat gloomily in a pew near the door. Except for him, Ethel West, the vicar, and Mr. Joseph Suttan, the chairman of Douglas's election committee, the church was empty. Fearing a disturbance, the vicar had instructed the police to refuse the public admittance.

"Ah, you're there, Barker," exclaimed Douglas. "Up to time as usual. Got the ring?"

"Yes," replied Barker in funereal accent, "it's quite safe, Mr. Grant."

"Good man," said Douglas, patting him affectionately on the back. "I knew I could depend on you."

At that moment the vicar, who looked pale and anxious, drew Douglas on one side.

"My dear sir," he said nervously, "I'm old enough to be your father. You won't mind me speaking frankly—will you?"

"Not in the least," rejoined Douglas cheerfully. "I shall be delighted to hear anything you wish to say, and shall be very grateful for any advice you care to offer me."

"Thanks," said the vicar in his blandest and most persuasive accents. "I felt sure that you would not resent a little friendly advice from one so much older than yourself. Well, believe me, I most fully appreciate and admire the — the chivalrous motives which have induced you to refuse to postpone your wedding; but don't you think that, under the circumstances, your conduct is—you'll pardon me speaking so bluntly—is, to say the least of it, imprudent?"

"Perhaps so," rejoined Douglas; "but may I, with the utmost respect, venture to ask whether we should shrink from doing what we believe to be right because, from a practical point of view, our conduct may appear imprudent? Are we to obey the promptings of conscience only when we can do so without running any risk? Are we'——

"Yes, yes; just so, just so," interposed the vicar hurriedly; "but still, you know, we must rule our conduct by the dictates of common-sense, and I merely suggest that, in deference to the wishes of your friends and supporters, you should consent to postpone the ceremony for a few days until Mr. Meredith has had an opportunity of disproving the charges brought against him. Come, I knew your father very well. We were chums together at college, and I take a genuine interest in your welfare. Take my advice, and don't throw away what is possibly the best chance you'll ever have of winning a seat."

"My dear sir," replied Douglas warmly, "I assure you I'm most grateful to you for the kind interest you take in me, and thoroughly appreciate your excellent advice. At the same time I feel confident that a moment's reflection will show you that, now I've gone so far, it is quite impossible for me to draw back. Even those who most strongly disapprove of my conduct would despise me for doing so. If I had at once announced that the wedding would be postponed, I should, as you suggest, no doubt have acted more prudently. But now that I have actually brought Miss Meredith to the church, and you are here to perform the ceremony, shouldn't I cut a very contemptible figure, shouldn't I appear an atrociously flabby, weak-kneed, indecisive sort of fellow if I drew back now? Besides, think of Miss Meredith's feelings. I couldn't — I really *couldn't inflict* such a slight on her. Wouldn't you, in your heart, think infinitely less of me if I did?"

"Oh, well, if you put it that way," replied the vicar testily, "I suppose I must say no more; but I fear you are taking a step that you will have serious cause to regret."

"In any case," said Douglas cordially, "I shall always remember with sincere gratitude that you gave me the best advice in your power."

With an impatient shrug of the shoulders the vicar walked off to the vestry.

At that moment Douglas's eye caught a glimpse of the glum face of Mr. Joseph Sutton, the chairman of his committee, a tall, stout, prosperous man of business.

"Excuse me a moment, dear,' he whispered to Elsie; "I want to speak to Mr. Sutton."

He advanced smilingly towards Sutton, who appeared in anything but a friendly mood.

"Good morning, my dear sir," said Douglas, shaking him warmly by the hand.

Sutton almost glared at him through his gold spectacles.

"Look here, Grant," he said bluntly, "you must excuse me saying that you've made a most awful mess of this business. I wouldn't give a brass farthing for your chance of being elected. Why couldn't you have postponed your marriage for a few days? It's pretty rough on us when we've been working like slaves to put you at the top of the poll."

"It is," assented Douglas, "confoundedly rough on you, and I don't wonder that you feel it so. But this must be my excuse, Mr. Sutton."

He pointed to Elsie, who stood alone in the centre of the aisle, her slim little figure and wistful face illumined by a ray of sunshine from the window opposite.

"You've a daughter of your own," continued Douglas—"one of the nicest and prettiest girls I ever met. Suppose, just for the sake of argument, that you had got into trouble like Meredith, would you think the less of any young fellow who stood by her loyally, who resolutely refused to admit that anything her father or any one else might have done could make her for one moment less precious in his eyes, less worthy of any spark of respect it was within his power to show her?"

Sutton tried to preserve his severe expression, but his eyes softened perceptibly.

"I know you wouldn't, my dear sir," continued Douglas. "You'd think all the more of him. Besides, you see I couldn't possibly back out now; and as the thing can't be helped, I want you"—he linked his arm in Sutton's and drew him towards Elsie—"I want you, as her father can't be present, to give her away."

"But, look here," expostulated Sutton; "I really can't. It isn't fair to ask me. It places me in a false position. I disapprove of the whole thing; I really do. I've been saying so all morning."

"Yes, yes," said Douglas soothingly as he hurried him along; "but you see you can't let your old friend's daughter be given away by a pew-opener. Elsie, as your father can't be here, Mr. Sutton has kindly undertaken to give you away."

"It's very kind of you, Mr. Sutton," said Elsie.

Sutton was about to expostulate, but when he held Elsie's small hand in his, and looked into the sad little face that should have been lit up with smiles and blushes, the words died away on his lips.

"It's a privilege, my dear," he said kindly, drawing her arm through his. But he couldn't make up his mind to let Douglas escape quite so easily.

"My dear young lady," he said as they walked up the aisle, "I'm an old married man, and if you'll take my advice, you'll begin by not letting this young man have too much of his own way. If you don't put your foot down at once you won't have a will of your own in three months from now."

"I'm sure," said Elsie softly, "that Douglas will never insist on having his own way unless he feels quite sure he's in the right."

"Oh," remarked Mr. Sutton, with a grim smile, and the conversation ceased.

The vicar got through the service as quickly as possible. He was naturally anxious to be rid of the turbulent crowd outside that was growing noisier than ever, fearing serious damage to the church if they forced their way past the police.

As the newly-made man and wife went into the vestry to sign their names the noise became so uproarious that the pen trembled in Elsie's hand; Ethel West, one of the pluckiest girls that ever breathed, turned pale; and even Mr. Sutton, the most solid and resolute of men, began to look ill at ease. Barker still preserved his funeral aspect, and was apparently too miserable to care what became of him.

"Upon my word," said Mr. Sutton, "I think we'd better go out at the side door, and get a cab at the railway station."

"I should strongly advise you to do so," declared the vicar earnestly.

"Not we," rejoined Douglas, proudly drawing his wife's arm through his. "We'll go out at the front door and meet them face to face."

"Well, well," said Mr. Sutton, "I'll say no more. I know it's a waste of breath, for you're sure to get your own way in the end."

As they walked down the aisle the uproar grew louder and louder.

"Why, they're cheering," said Douglas. "What can they be cheering for."

"Probably the opposition candidate," rejoined Sutton, with a grimace.

"We'll soon put that all right," said Douglas cheerfully as they passed into the open, please?"

As the policeman drew aside even Douglas stood dumbfounded at the astonishing transformation which had taken place. The steps and the asphalt walk leading to the churchyard gate were covered with crimson baize, and a number of pretty little girls stood with baskets of flowers ready to strew them in the path of the bride. Gorgeous banners with "Vote for Grant," "Grant for ever," and so on, fluttered above the heads of the crowd, and the opposite windows were gay with Union Jacks and brilliantly coloured streamers. As the bride and bridegroom appeared at the church door a mighty cheer rose from a thousand throats, and hats and sticks were waved frantically in the air.

"Why, bless my soul and body!" gasped Mr. Sutton, "what does all this mean?"

A tall, handsome, middle-aged man, who had apparently been addressing the crowd, advanced to meet them. Elsie rushed towards him, and clasped her arms round his neck; while the people cheered themselves hoarse, and Douglas was pelted with flowers and rice.

The secret was out. It was Mr. Meredith. The secretary of the Building Society had accused him of complicity in the frauds he had himself perpetrated, in order to satisfy an old-established grudge; but had subsequently made a full confession admitting that he alone was guilty, and had supplied irresistible proofs of Mr. Meredith's entire innocence. Thereupon Mr. Meredith was promptly released; and as the greater part of the stolen money had been returned by the penitent secretary, the rage of the shareholders had merged into frantic enthusiasm, and the utmost efforts had been made to give Douglas and his young wife a reception that should entirely obliterate the memory of what had taken place.

It is almost unnecessary to add that Douglas was elected by an overwhelming majority, and received numerous votes from those who differed from him politically, but admired the pluck and loyalty he had shown under exceptionally trying circumstances.

Some War Sketches.

(Written for the Star.)

"Indian Pete" they called him down at Tampa and whether he was known by any other name I cannot say. If he was, it was long before he enlisted in the Rough Riders and gave up the wind-swept plains of the west for the hot sands of Florida, and later for the fever stricken camps in Cuba.

The man went so far as to say in a sudden burst of confidence that he was a half blood Cherokee, and that while his father had been red Indian straight from the beginning his mother was a white woman.

"You may have heard of her stranger," he said, as he leaned one arm on the bar and handled the glass of plain soda which was in front of him, for this was his off day and he was not drinking anything stronger.

He glanced over the crowd from one end to the other, with his keen black eyes and then drawled out, "Her name was Belle Star."

There was a look of interest in the faces of his now attentive audience, but nothing was said.

"You may 'ave heard of her. Some folks out in my country used to say that she was tough, and that she occasionally took a hand in a cattle raid. I never heard this first hand, but I reckon that was because she was my mother."

As he completed his remark the hand which had up to this time dallied with the glass of soda now wandered down innocently toward his hip and rested upon the handle of a blued forty-four:

There was not a person in that barroom who had a word to say, in fact, it was the general opinion that Belle Star was a perfect lady, and finally the awkward silence was broken by the man with "N. Y. V." on his collar, asking everybody what they would have.

With this our friend Pete warmed up a bit and told us that his particular business with the outfit, as he called it, was breaking in horses for the dudes of the troop. In confidence Pete said that it was a lucrative business, and that it was worth as much as six or eight dollars a day while it lasted. It took a matter of three or four days to get a horse into such shape as to be rideable and when it was suggested that this might be stretched out into a week, and that the rich dudes would not mind the expense, Pete replied with a look of disdain on his swarthy face: "That wouldn't be square, and besides stranger I've a reputation to keep as a horse breaker."

Next I asked Pete what he thought of the dude contingent of the Rough Riders. He turned the question over in his mind very carefully before answering, and finally he said, 'Wall, stranger, them men warn't bred to fight, that aint their business, but after all they have lots of grit and better than *that they love* the good name of their country, and I guess that will pull 'em through."

This was the way Pete sized the matter up, and it proved about correct.

In June Pete went out with Shafter's army, and when the roll was called after the charge up San Juan hill, he was among the missing. They brought his body into camp that night, and the men who found him said that he lay in the front line of dead men, and that his rifle and both revolvers were empty, so Belle Star's son had given a good account of himself.

* * *

The "Dutch Sergeant," as we called him, was first sergeant of the guard that night. I had seen that my relief were properly posted, the men on the incoming relief had turned in, and there was not an earthly thing to do but keep awake. This, however, is not always an easy thing, particularly if you are unfortunate enough to have the third relief, and are compelled to keep yourself awake between the hours of three and five in the morning. If there is any time a man is really asleep, it is then.

So to while away the time we got the sergeant talking. He was called the best man we had in that position in the regiment. He was steady and trustworthy, but if he had one failing it was an antipathy to getting up in the morning, and he hated that revelle call with a cordial hate which even extended to the poor musician who blew it.

That night he was speaking of what he would do when the war was over, and when he could again return to his home in New York State.

There was a little girl up there whom he was going to marry. That had been all arranged before he left. Her father had a grocery store, and was comfortably well off, and he was going into the business as a partner. Then he had a town lot all picked out which he was going to purchase, and he gave us an elaborate description of the house which he had evidently built over and over again in his mind's eyes. Upon the ground floor overlooking the garden, was to be a big bedroom. There was to be a bow window in it, and lots of light and air. When this was all completed, he was going to hire the best bugler there was in the regiment and each morning this bugler was to come into the garden, and right up close to the bedroom window he was to sound reveille.

Then the Dutch Sergeant said he would turn over quietly in his warm and comfortable nest and yell out to that bugler, "You ——— ———!"

* * *

He was called the best set up "non com" in the regiment, and certainly he knew more about drill and regulations and tactics than half the commissioned officers we had, and that was no disparagement upon the commissioned officers either.

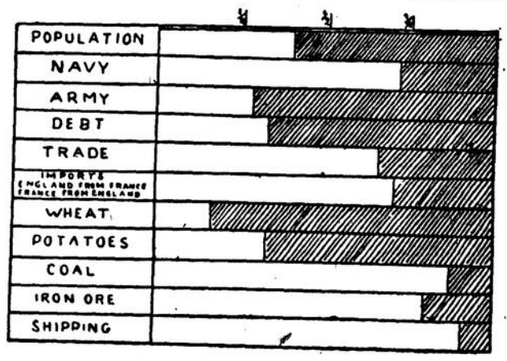
You see he had had two years in West Point and then his health gave out, and the chance of a lifetime was lost. It seemed particularly bad in his case, as he was a born soldier; in fact, his whole family had figured more or less prominently in the United States navy and army.

When the war with Spain broke out he hastened away from a ranch in the far west, and mustered into the United States service with one of the volunteer regiments. From Camp Black he went with his regiment to Chickamauga, and finally to Tampa. All this time he served in the ranks just as the raw recruit did, and his work was faithful and true, as they sometimes say on the back of a soldier's discharge papers.

Week after week went by, and the regiment was still detained in that fever-stricken land, and every day the chances of distinguished service in Cuba became less and less. Finally there was an opening and he was made a non-com- officer, for the commanding officers could not well help but recognise his ability. However, this is as far as he ever got in the way of promotion down there, and after the fall of Santiago the regiment was moved a little further north, and finally back into New York State. All the men were disappointed, but he was more than any of them. If only given a chance he was able to win his commission, and then he would be fairly started on life's highway. Finally the regiment was given thirty days' furlough, and the young "non com" went to his home. Here he received a welcome such as an only son gets. The germs of disease, however, had got their hold upon him, and soon he was stricken with fever. He lingered along delirious for days at a time, and finally one morning his fever went down suddenly, his heart failed and he died.

And the day before his death a big official envelope was received from Washington with his name upon it, but he never knew that he had been made a lieutenant.

C. F. P.



ENGLAND AND FRANCE—A COMPARISON.

In the accompaning diagram the white parts represent England and shaded parts France. In the case of both Navy and Army the comparison is based upon the numerical strength of the men. France's debt is colossal, and increases while England's decreases. That section of the diagram showing the trade of the respective countries includes both exports and imports. Under the heading "Imports" is shown how much more England takes from France than France takes from England. In the next two divisions of the diagram the annual growth of wheat and potatoes in the two countries is compared, while the annual output from the mines of coal and iron ore is indicated in the two following sections. In the size of her mercantile marine France is, of course, nowhere when compared with Great Britain.—London Mail.

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

Mr. Charles Dupuy the Solid Man That France Needs.

HE WIL KEEP A FIRM HAND OVER THE SOCIALISTS.

France has need of solid men at the present time, when complications wiyth foreign powers are threatening from without, and the stability of the Republic is in danger from the many sources of disruption working within. Such a man she possesses in M. Charles Dupuy, President of the Council, the French Premier.

Most people will recall the words and the circumstances which first made Dupuy famous. "The sitting continues!" They were the words uttered immediately after the throwing of the bomb by the Anarchist Vaillant, in the French Chamber of Deputies. M. Dupuy was President of the Chamber, a title which corresponds to that of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the bomb was thrown directly at him, the fracas, the *confusion*, the uncertainty, the cries of pain, of anger, of excitement, all this in the semi-obscurity of the Chamber can hardly be adequately imagined.

A panic seized the visitors. A panic had almost seized the members, when the clear, firm tones of the President of the Chamber were heard dominating the scene. The effect was electric. The members were galvanized into calm. They continued their labours for a considerable time afterwards, until all other feelings than that of irresistible curiosity had vanished. Then they were set free, and M. Charles Dupuy was a hero.

He is now once more in a high office in the Chamber—higher, practically, than that of President of the Chamber. He has been appointed President of the Council—that is to say, French Premier—because in most quarters the necessity has been felt for a strong hand, and M. Charles Dupuy is the man who can "tame the Socialists."

M. Charles Dupuy is

NOW FORTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE,

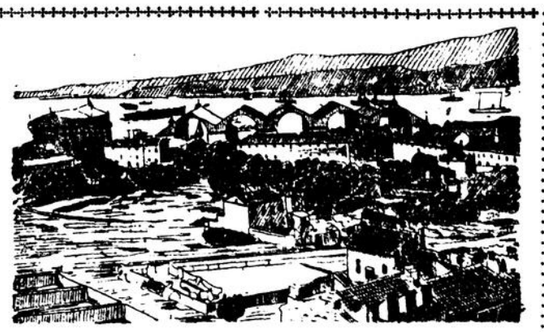
but he looks much older. He is more like a grave and reverend seigneur of sixty. He could never have possessed the sprightliness of youth. He is famous in France for his elephantine proportions, and this bulkiness of figure is an endless source of amusement to French caricaturists. It accounts partly, no doubt, for his fame, a good deal for his popularity, and much for his reputation for steadiness. A man who makes the floor tremble under him as he walks, how could he be otherwise than solid in judgment?

When M. Charles Dupu yslowly and heavily ascends the staircase of the tribune his shoulders seem to carry the Constitution of France, and his every word and gesture is significative of weight. How could you refuse to trust such a man? The storm of excitement, the light zephyrs of gossip play round his massive presence. He is a pillar of State. It is evident to the naked eye.

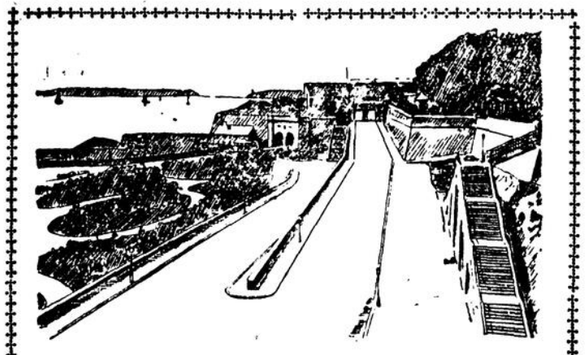
M. Charles Dupuy is an Auvergnat

SOME NAVAL DEPOTS.

Great Establishments of Great Britain and France at Various Coast Points.

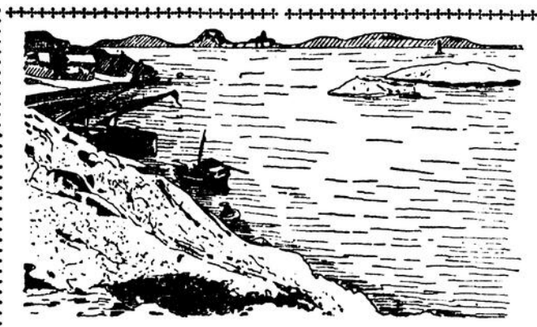


TOULON, THE GREAT FRENCH NAVAL BASE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

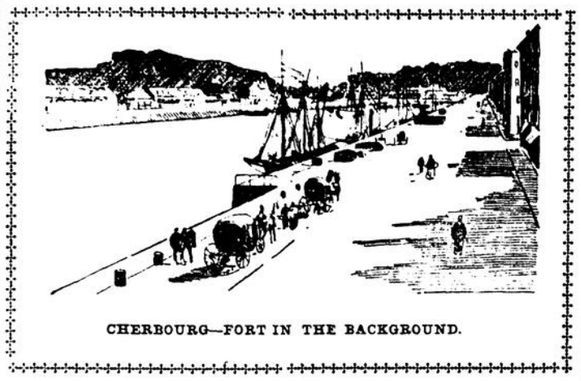


THE FRENCH FORTS AT BREST.

MILITARY HARBOUR, BREST.



THE CHATEAU D'IF AND FORTS WHICH DEFEND THE HARBOUR OF MARSEILLES, FRANCE.



CHERBOURG—FORT IN THE BACKGROUND.

(Written for the Star.)

The foundation of a regular British navy by the establishment of dock yards, dates from the reign of Henry VIII., the first one erected being that of Woolwich. Those at Portsmouth, Deptford, Chatham and Sheerness—all three, with Woolwich, situated in the estuary of the Thames followed in succession.

Plymouth was founded by William III., and Pembroke was only established in 1811, near a small yard previously existing at Milford Haven. Deptford ceased to be a building yard in 1864, but some of the ships which made England mistress of the seas were built there.

Peter the Great of Russia worked in the yard as a shipwright; here Evelyn lived, and, here, in 1582, came Queen Elizabeth to confer the knighthood upon Francis Drake. Deptford is now mainly used as the site of a great victualling yard for the navy and army.

Woolwich no longer exists as a naval station. It is now entirely used as a military depot, but it was at Woolwich that the celebrated "Harry, Grace de Dieu" was built in 1512, and it was there, in 1552, in the prime of her life—that she was accidentally burnt. A modern battleship, forty years of age, would be considered an antiquated relic.

It is at Chatham where the naval defences of the approach to the Metropolis of the Empire

ARE NOW CONCENTRATED.

Chatham is situated on the Medway, a tributary of the Thames, and has a line of wharfage and embankments extending for over three miles. The dock yard was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and, in 1563, when referring to the proposed construction of a wet dock, Pepys wrote in his diary, "The place indeed is likely to be a very fit place when the King hath money to do it with." The King at that day only wanted £5,000. For this year (1898) alone, the Critical Commons have voted for our Queen millions for building, shipbuilding and maintenance work in Chatham dock yard alone. Chatham is one English naval station which has had a visit from the foreigner leaving unpleasant memories. On June 10, 1667, De Ruyter, with a Dutch fleet, paid a call and left his card on the Admiral. This was not long after Van Tromp had sailed the English Channel with a broom at his mast-head as a sign that he had swept it.

It was not until 1797 that Admiral Duncan, at Camperdown returned the compliment, and two years later in the Texel the naval supremacy of Holland terminated in England's favour.

OTHER NAVAL STATIONS.

Sheerness dock yard, on the Isle of Sheppey, in the Thames, near the Nore, is an important supplementary naval station to Chatham, owing to its geographical position.

Dover must be reckoned the principal [illegible] naval activity. Portsmouth [illegible] known soon after the Norman conquest [illegible] 1496, its importance as a [illegible] commenced in 1653, when the [illegible] assembled there prior to engaging [illegible] of Spithead. Cromwell [illegible] it by land attack in 1642. [illegible] was married there in 1662. In 1782, the Royal George, with Admiral Kempenfeldt on board, "while careened to stop a leak," went down with 900 men within the harbour.

A forcible remark upon the change in the character of shipbuilding which a hundred years has effected, is pertinent. Then a first-class battleship could dispense with all decks, have a leak or a shot hole plugged, keep the sea for two or three years, if necessary, obtaining provisions, munitions of war, and all necessary stores by capture from the enemy.

No coaling! No docking!

To-day, the best equipped battleship afloat could not keep the sea for three months at the extreme—without entering a port.

Portsmouth is protected by a

CHAIN OF DETACHED FORTS

an outer and inner ring on the land side, and on the south the forts are built in the sea, each having an artesian well sunk in the seabed. There are eight barracks, five in Portsmouth proper, one in Southsea, two in Portsea. The headquarters of the Royal Marine Artillery are on the Gosport side of the harbour. The port extends nine miles east and five miles west. The anchorage of Spithead lies three miles to the south. The harbour itself stretches four miles inland, the entrance being only 220 yards wide, but admitting even the largest warships at low tide. At Gosport is the celebrated Royal Clarence Victualling Yards, also Haslar, the great naval hospital.

Devonport and Plymouth—the former the naval, the later the mercantile port—are situated on a deeply indented semi-circle, have in recent years been made scarcely inferior to Portsmouth in defensive strength. The harbour of Hamoaze is one of the finest in the world, its depth of water permitting the entrance of the largest warships at low water. The great factories are at Keyham and the building slips there and in Devonport. These are the ports which command the entrance to the Channel.

Pembroke dock yard was established in 1811. It is on the southern shore of Milford Haven, and is principally used

AS A BUILDING YARD.

The largest wooden battleship ever built for the British navy was constructed here nearly fifty years ago, the Duke of Wellington, carrying 130 guns. This year, Pembroke is turning out battleships exceeding 10,000 tons of iron and steel, and carrying only a small number of guns, including Maxims and boat guns, while all but seven or eight are actually smaller in size than those of the old Duke of Wellington, though infinitely more destructive.

There is also a small naval yard at Haulbowline, in that Cove of Cork, of which Queenstown is the mercantile port.

Gibraltar has been in British hands since 1704, and it was heroically defended by an ancestor of the present Canadian Governor-General—General Elliott—in the year 1779-1782. Its possession is of unusual importance to Great Britain, though, in the opinion of some experts, the growing range of modern guns, and the introduction of steam has to some extent neutralised the value of its unique geographical position. From its southernmost point—Point Europa—to Cape Ceuta, the Strait is only fifteen miles wide. The entire length of the Straits of Gibraltar is thirty-six miles; the extreme breadth twenty-four, but only nine miles at the narrowest point. The naval dock yards are situated on the west side of the rock, and are protected by a mole, which is now being extended so as to defend two

IMMENSE FLOATING DOCKS

also in course of construction. The anchorage extends for eight miles by five. Malta, the other great Mediterranean depot, is an island seventeen miles long by eight miles broad, the area being ninety-five square miles. From the enormous strength of its fortifications, Disraeli once called it "the little military hot house." Great Britain acquired it by conquest, the right being acknowledged at the congress of Vienna in 1814. Valetta is the principal harbour; Marsa Scirocco, St. Paul's Bay, and Melhilla are others. The island of Gozo, area twenty square miles, with several smaller islets is included in the dependency. Nearly a million tons of coal are stored here, and it is the principal rendezvous of the British Mediterranean fleet. Its fortifications are considered impregnable, and the entrance to the harbour is so narrow as to afford a perpetual safe anchorage even to a defeated fleet. There is a railway eight miles long from Valetta (the present), to Civita Vecchia, the ancient capital. In the time of the Phoenicians, Malta was known as Melita, and the traditional scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul was on the north side of St. Paul's Bay.

FRENCH NAVAL STATIONS.

Brest is the second strongest French naval station in the north. It is close to Cape Finisterre, and three hundred and eighty-nine miles north-west of Paris. The only entrance is through a narrow channel scarcely one mile wide. The roadstead within is about six miles long. Napoleon III. spent seventy-five million francs upon works there, and since 1883, the Republic has laid out another forty million. Its splendid strategic position, at the approach to the English Channel, has always made it an object of contention to English, French, Dutch and Spanish. England once held it for fifteen years, 1392 to 1397. In 1694, an English attack under Lord Berkley was severely repulsed. In 1794, an action was fought off the fort, when Admiral Howe was victorious, and sealed up the few vessels which escaped into the harbour. Vauban planned the original fortifications.

Cherbourg, the great French arsenal on the north, is built on a peninsula, only seventy miles south of the Isle of Wight, and two hundred and thirty miles north-west of Paris. The fortifications were begun by Vauban in 1687 the works were pushed on by the great Napoleon, and his nephew, Napoleon III., spent two hundred million francs there during the years 1856-8, causing that scare of a French invasion which was the origin of

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

in the United Kingdom. Between 1853 and 1895 the French Government have expended another fifty million francs upon the breakwater and fortifications which experts pronounce as impregnable. The weak spot of Cherbourg is the shallowness of a great portion of the inner harbour, which limits its capacity for housing a large fleet. Cherbourg was taken by the English in 1758, and contribution levied upon the town, but in modern warfare it is more likely to be blockaded like Santiago. Its inland defences have been especially looked to, though the town itself is commanded by the heights of La Roule.

L'Orient is a valuable mercantile port on an excellent bay about one hundred miles north-west of Nantes. It is specially used for shipbuilding. It was founded by the French East India Company in 1664. The dock yards and arsenal are now thoroughly up to date in armament and equipment, but like some British forts, the ordinary defences of its approaches will need the aid of supplementary mining and torpedo equipment

IN TIME OF WAR.

Lord Bridport defeated a French fleet coming out of this place on June 23, 1795.

Rochefort is a French seaport and naval arsenal of the first class on the River Charente, close to Rochelle, and only eighty-nine miles from Poictiers, where English troops won their great victory September 19, 1356. Colbert first made it a naval station in 1665, and Vauban designed the original fortifications. Buckingham was defeated near here on July 22, 1627, but in April, 1809, Lord Cochrane wiped out this memory almost on the same spot. It was from here that the great Napoleon intended to escape to the United States, when Captain Maitland turned up with the Bellerophon on July 15, 1815.

Toulon is to the Mediterranean what Cherbourg is to the English Channel: It is situated forty-two miles east of Marseilles, and five hundred and sixty-four miles south of Paris. Toulon was the creation of Louis XIV. and Vauban. Today, the water space within the mole available for men-of-war equals one hundred and fifty acres. The quayage is nearly four miles long. Outside the artificially enclosed basin there is a sheltered anchorage, which could contain the entire navy of an ordinary power. The Mourillon arsenal only dates from 1836; the private arsenal of La Seyne is equal in scope to the Armstrong works at Newcastle. Here battleships and cruisers are building for every maritime power except Germany, England and the United States. Some naval experts consider Toulon stands absolutely alone as a Mediterranean base Unlike Malta and Gibraltar, it has behind it the resources of a wealthy country, and it is believed impregnable against sea attack. Even if threatened simultaneously by land and sea, it would, owing to the nature of the ground, need much time and a large force to reduce it. Out of Toulon can come battleships which never entered there, and in any war between England and France the sealing up of Toulon will fully occupy a large fleet. On February 11, 1714, the English were whipped here by the united fleets of France and Spain, but in 1793, Admiral Hood, in alliance with the Spanish fleet, occupied the place for four months.

Bizerta, which is the most northerly town in Africa, being thirty-eight miles north-west of Tunis, has since the French occupation in 1881, been rapidly developed as another Toulon in defiance of an expressed agreement at the time. Its strategic position is excellent. The harbour is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and it is being deepened and supplied with breakwaters.

Algiers was originally built by the Arabs about 935 A.D., and the harbour was first made in 1525, by connecting four little islands with the shore. The French, since their occupation, have spent enormous sums in improving this port, which is now strongly fortified, and though inferior to Bizerta would, it is believed, accommodate forty warships.

Toulon, Algiers and Bizerta make up a triangle of strongly fortified French naval bases, which are causing grave consideration on the part of the British Admiralty.

In the foregoing review the Star only deals with the principal naval centres of England and France in Europe all west of the Suez Canal, and which were shown in the map of the coasts which was published in these columns last Saturday.

In connection with this subject, it is apropos to remark that naval experts, like Mahan and Beresford, consider that Germany and Great Britain have a decided advantage over France in the situation of their naval and commercial ports, which are placed at the mouths of estuaries, difficult of access and easily defended.

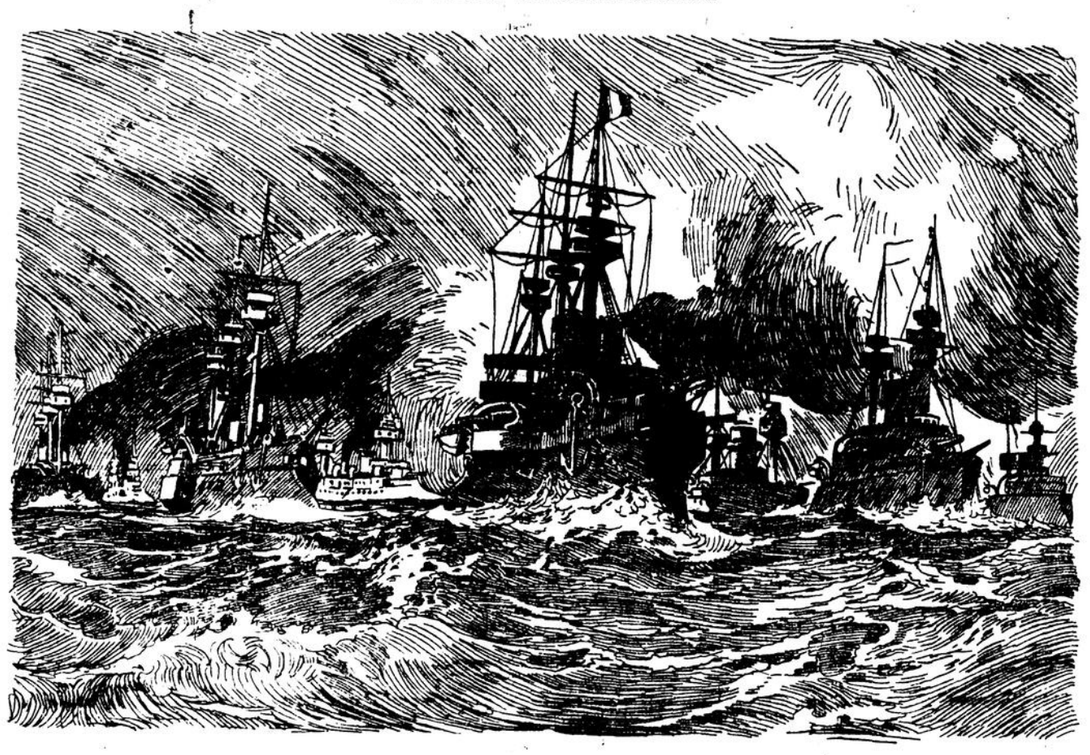
Liverpool, like Hamburg and Kiel, is thus protected. In France, with the exception of Nantes, Rouen and Bordeaux, which are quite safe from a sudden assault, all the commercial ports are on the open coast—open to attack and imperfectly defended. There is particularly no means of defending such important mercantile outlets as Calais, Boulogne, Havre St. Nazaire, Cette and Nice.

The railway from Toulon to Marseilles is a source of weakness by being built along the seashore, and might easily be rendered useless by a well-planned torpedo boat attack, such as we heard of in the late operations in Cuba.

In the British naval estimates for the current year the Admiralty have provided for large outlays to improve the harbour works and defences in such important mercantile shipping roadsteads as Dover and Portland, so that they may be safe from torpedo boat incursions.

A. H. B.

THE FRENCH NORTHERN SQUADRON.



THIS FRENCH FLEET WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR OPERATIONS IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE FLAGSHIP DUPUY DE LOME IS SHOWN IN THE FOREGROUND.

BRITISH ADMIRALS.

The Men who Would Handle the Navy in Case of National Emergency.

MATERIALS AT THEIR DISPOSAL.

The Men who Compose the British Board of Admiralty and Their Records.

COMMAND OF RESERVE FLEET

The Names of Several Prominent Naval Men Suggested for the Position.

At a time when attention is directed to the British Navy, much is being written about ships and weapons, but very little about the men who might have to handle them in case of national emergency, or of administrators on whom the country might rely to make the best of all materials at their disposal, says the London Daily News. We all know that there is a Board of Admiralty, presided over by a First Lord, who is always a prominent member of the Government, and who has for professional advisers, several Naval Lords, whose appointments to these coveted positions are generally supposed to be a recognition of distinguished services. Possibly favour counts for more than merit sometimes; but as a rule, the officers who become First and Second Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or Junior Lords, in virtue of certain executive functions, have previously earned the confidence of their comrades by conspicuous ability in some department. This may, at any rate, be said of the three Admirals who now hold office as Administrators of the Navy. Yet to the public generally, only one of the three is well known, and he owes that distinction to a remarkable feat by which he won the Cross for Valour, rather than to his reputation as a most able commander.

SENIOR NAVAL LORD.

The Senior Naval Lord, Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, has done nothing in recent years that appeals to popular imagination, nor he be one of the old band whose claims to professional knowledge are based on the fact that as midshipmen or sub-lieutenants they saw the last of naval warfare with sailing ships in the Baltic or the Crimea, and have kept touch with every development since then. He first came into prominent notice during the Zulu and Boer wars of less than twenty years ago, when his services on land and sea marked him out for such distinction as a K.C.B. could confer; gained him appointment as Junior Naval Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Northbrook's Administration. When promoted to flag rank he got command of the East Indies station, which included the naval forces in Burmah, and for the completeness of their organization he was specially thanked by the Indian Government. From the East Indies he went as Commander-in-Chief to China, and soon after retiring from there he joined the Board of Admiralty as First Sea Lord and chief professional adviser to Lord Spencer. To him and to his colleagues of that time, therefore, we owe the latest development of naval strength as it is represented by the splendid battleships Majestic, Magnificent, and others of their class

SECOND SEA LORD.

The Second Sea Lord Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford has been a shorter time at the Admiralty, his appointment dating from the termination of his active service in command at the Cape. He had some previous experience of administrative work, however, as Junior Lord, and his career afloat has marked him out as a capable man of action. He began in the Black Sea, where he was present at nearly every action in which ships took part. For many years after that no opportunity occurred for anything beyond a zealous performance of ordinary duties. As captain of the Shah in her engagement with the Peruvian ironclad Huascar he showed tactical skill and an appreciation of the conditions of modern warfare. For Lord Wolseley's Nile Campaign Captain Bedford organized the flotilla of picket boats that did excellent service, and for this he received flattering recognition from the Admiralty. He is author of "The Sailor's Pocket Book," "The Sailor's Ready Reference," and other works that are text books in the Navy.

CONTROLLER OF THE NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., Controller of the Navy, and in that capacity a member of the Admiralty Board, was best known during the early stages of his career as an authority on torpedo work. He had command of the Hecla at Alexandra, and two years later landed with the Naval Brigade to join Sir Gerald Graham's force in his attack on El Teb. There he went out from a gap in the square to meet single-handed five Dervishes who were making a rush for that point. His sword broke at the first onset, but he knocked down one assailant after another with his clenched fist, and, although thrice wounded, he held his ground against them until others came to his rescue. By that gallant feat of fisticuffs he won the Victoria Cross. He is the inventor of the double-barrelled torpedo tube, and was director of the torpedo branch at headquarters before succeeding Sir John Fisher as Controller of the Navy. This position makes him chief of the executive, and a power in dealing with all questions that affect the Navy's material efficiency.

From this Board emanate all orders for movements of fleets, and the execution of strategical operations in distant waters, but for defensive measures concerning the Colonies, as well as the Mother Country, authority is vested in a "Joint Naval and Military Committee on Defence," of which the First Sea Lord, the Admiral Superintendent of Reserves (Sir Compton Domville), the Director of Naval Ordnance (Captain Jeffreys), the Director of Naval Intelligence (Rear Admiral Beaumont), the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Inspector-General of Military Ordnance, and the Director of Military Intelligence are members.

EXECUTIVE COMMANDS.

For the present interest centres in Admirals who would have executive commands of fleets if hostilities were threatened. Our naval forces in the Mediterranean are commanded by Admiral Sir John Ommaney Hopkins, who has been fifty years in the service, which he entered as a cadet at the age of 14. He was a midshipman on board the Sansparell in the Black Sea at the beginning of the Crimean War, and saw much fighting there in ships of different classes. Since then his services afloat have been varied by important appointments at the Admiralty, and he was Director of Naval Ordnance at a time when the most radical changes in systems of armament for battleships were being brought about in spite of much opposition from some old officers who still believed in muzzle-loading guns, and would have none of the new-fangled breech-loaders, until public opinion, educated by scientific artillerists of a new school, prevailed over prejudice.

With Sir John Hopkins as second in command is Rear-Admiral Gerard H. C. Noel, one of our youngest flag officers, who only joined the service forty years ago, and had risen to be a post captain at the age of 36. To this rapid promotion his scientific attainments contributed not less than his skill in seamanship and his faculty for administrative work. In dealing with the wily Turk he has recently displayed a determination against which neither affrontery nor cunning could avail aught, and sailors believe in him as a leader, whose pluck and tactical ability would be equal to any emergency.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

Nearer home we have the Channel Fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson, who is only three years older than Admiral Noel, and since he joined the service a boy of thirteen more than half his life has been spent afloat. He served in the Black Sea, and got the medal with clasp for Sebastopol while still a cadet. Two years later, as midshipman of the Raleigh, he was wrecked in the China Sea. A little later he was boarding junks in the Canton River. He landed with the Naval Brigade, under Peel, in India, fought in every engagement with the mutineers, and was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. After promotion to Lieutenant's rank direct from midshipman, he was sent in command of a gunboat to the Canadian lakes, and remained there until 1867. A year and a half later he was again wrecked in the Pacific off Japan. In 1878, as captain of the Discovery, he started on an Arctic expedition, but was back again in time to commission another ship for the Mediterranean, where he served at the bombardment of Alexandria and subsequent operations. Since then he has been captain of the Thunderer and Dreadnought, a rear-admiral and commander-in-chief of naval forces in the Pacific.

The second in command of the Channel Fleet is Rear-Admiral Brackenbury, one of a distinguished family. He commanded the Naval Brigade on shore during the Zulu War, and gained great distinction there. In the Egyptian War he was captain of a cruiser. A few years later, when serving under Admiral Fremantle on the East Indies station, he was sent to the Zanzibar coast, and landed with the Naval Brigade for a punitive expedition against the Sultan of Vitu, and for his share in the operations, which were marked throughout by most admirable organization, he was specially mentioned in despatches.

THE RESERVE FLEET.

Selection for command of the Reserve Fleet now being brought together in our Southern ports will depend very much on circumstances. Under certain conditions Sir Compton Domville would be entitled to it, or at least, his claims could hardly be overlooked. He is a gunnery officer of distinction, but has little experience in handling a fleet at stern tactics. If the command were only temporary, and to last no longer than a short cruise, it might be given to a junior flag officer. Lord Charles Beresford would probably have been the nation's choice had he remained at home, but it is a far cry from China to the English Channel. If it were to be a Vice-Admiral's command, either Sir Compton Domvile, Admiral Dale, of Sir Harry Houldsworth Rawson might be selected. We have, however, many young Rear-Admirals to choose from, in either of whom the "service" would place implicit confidence, and it would surprise no one to hear that an important administrative appointment had been given up in favour of sea service with the Reserve Fleet; but that could only happen if there were chances of hostilities, which happily seem remote at present. As to the efficiency of our fleets on distant stations, we need have no anxiety so long as Vice-Admiral Sir John Fisher commands in North American waters; Rear-Admiral Palliser in the Pacific; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward H. Seymour in China Seas; Rear-Admiral Archibald Douglas in the East Indies; Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Harris in the West Indies, and Rear-Admiral Hugo Pearson in Australia—all are sailors of distinction, and most of them have won promotion by gallant services.

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PLUNGED TO HIS DEATH.

Insidious Disease Lurks Everywhere.

A bright young man in Grey County, Ont., thoughtlessly plunged into the lake at a summer resort when the blood was above the normal heat. The shock stopped the kidneys' work. Poisons which should have been carried off were circulated through the system. Dropsy was the result, and one bright autumn the mourning badge on the door, and a promising young life was snuffed out. He trusted himself to skilled physicians, but they failed to do what South American Kidney Cure would have done. It clears, heals and puts and keeps the kidneys in perfect action." A specific for all kidney ailments. Sold by J. G. Lavigueur, 1602 Notre Dame street, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame. 364 1

ALL HEADACHES

from whatever cause cured in half an hour by

HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS

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comes with eating." And the hankering for Pearline comes from trying it. If you're sceptical about Pearline's washing, try it on coarse clothes, etc., first—things that you can't hurt much, and see how it saves work. Having seen Pearline's superior work you'll be ready to use it for fine, delicate, cobwebby things. 381

Millions NOW USE Pearline

PRESERVING THE DEAD.

A French doctor professes to be able to preserve any dead person for statue purposes. A petrifying process consists in plunging the body into [illegible] and, washing it in a solution of nitrate [illegible] and then leaving it for a certain period in a galvano-plastic bath. The result is the dissected, exactly as he or she was in life, but transformed into hard stone, instead of yielding flesh. The hair, eyelashes and wrinkles remain, the only trouble being the loss of brilliancy to the eyes. This defect, however, can be remedied with glass eyes. I am afraid that the occupation of the sculptor will still remain to him. It is a little too horrible to picture the petrified bodies of eminent persons fastened to pedestals or placed across petrified horses, for the adornment of a national metropolis. Besides, surely posterity can be contented with the biograph and the photograph, if they want to recall any of us to memory as "we once was."—London Letter.

INGERSOLL IN A FIX.

Robert G. Ingersoll finds himself in a curious strait trying to break the will of Dr. Robertson, who left him a valuable legacy, in favour of the widow. So far it might be a grandstand play and redound to Col. Ingersoll's credit. But at the funeral of Dr. Robertson a eulogy of him was read, describing him as honest, generous, courageous and true; and now Col. Ingersoll is trying to break the will on the ground that Dr. Robertson had done an injustice to his wife, was of unsound mind and unduly influenced by other persons.

SANTAL MIDY relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES Each Capsule bears the name Beware of useless imitations. E. LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, counterfeits

Stricture CURED while You Sleep 5000 cured in one year. Dr Carter's GRAN-SOLVENT Bougies will dissolve, digest and for ever remove Urethral STRICTURE in 15 days. Bougies dissolve in three hours, curing while you sleep. Cures Gleet and Enlarged Prostate. Valuable treatise free. ST JAMES ASS'N. Dept. "77" BOND HILL O. 361 52 law

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TANSY PILLS (Dr. Carter's) NEVER FAIL. A safe, easy, and positive ladies relief. At stores or by mail, $1. E. F. CATON, Boston, Mass. Book FREE. 297 fw

The "Greater Empire Than Has Been."

The extent and preponderance of the British Empire, which the new Imperial Penny Postage Stamp will illustrate.—Great Britain's Colonies contain three times as many inhabitants as the colonies of all other nations.

The great extent of the British Empire, and the proportion of the world's area which it covers in comparison with the dominions of the nations, is to be graphically set forth on the new Imperial penny postage stamp, which is to be issued on Christmas day next, and the design of which is credited to Hon. Mr. Mulock, the Canadian Postmaster-General.

Mr. Mulock is of opinion that a frequent contemplation of our heritage of empire will be a good thing to stimulate our pride in Anglo-Saxon achievement, and strengthen atachment to the tie that binds the colonies to the Mother Country, and all together in that "greater empire than has been," of whicf one of Canada's patriotic poets has sung, and whose words are to form part of the engraving on the new postal issue.

It is sufficiently well known that Great Britain is, and long has been, the world's greatest colonizing power, but it is doubtful whether many realize how her energies in this direction have completely eclipsed those of all the rest of Christendom combined.

Leaving out of consideration the questions of the population of the nations proper, and considering only that of their colonies, Britain's colonies contain nearly three times as many inhabitants as those of all other nations together; that is, 314,870,000, and they have an area of 10,940,000 square miles, more than a fifth of the land surface of the entire globe. They are numbered not only by scores, but by hundreds. There is not a single grand division of the earth that does not have several of them.

There are just four continental portions of land outside of their ancestral home that are habitable by Europeans. These are Australia, South Africa, North America and South America. Great Britain possesses all of the first, nearly all of the second, half of the third, and at least a small part of the fourth. British preponderance is equally marked in the tropical and subtropical regions that can never be permanently colonized by Europeans.

Russia has the most extensive dominions in Asia, but they are nearly worthless. Great Britain has the kernel of the content in her empire of India, with its 291,445,000 inhabitants, compared to which Siberia is but an empty shell. She has besides twenty-four minor possessions in Asia. The great Australian continent is Great Britain's alone, as are New Zealand and Tasmania, with twenty minor possessions in the same region. These have an area nearly equal to that of the United States.

BRITAIN IS EVERYWHERE.

Right north of Australia lies New Guinea one of the largest islands in the world, which is just at present being reduced to the status of a British colony. Eleven more colonies lie in the South Seas, and seven in the Indian Ocean. In the Malay Archipelago, and very near to the Philippines, John Bull has a choice slice of Borneo, the Island of Labuan, and the Straits Settlements. These latter include protectorates over several minor Malay states and are important because they command the Straits of Malacca, through which nearly all Oriental trade passes.

There are eighteen separate British colonies in Africa, with an area of over 1,000,000 square miles. These do not include Egypt, which has to all intents and purposes become a British colony, especially since the recent operations of Lord Kitchener in the Nile Valley, although administered under t hename of a protectorate. Europe, or rather, the Mediterranean Sea, has three colonies subject to Great Britain—Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus.

In the Western Hemisphere—to modestly mention ourselves last—the Empire is pretty comfortably represented. Even with the addition of Alaska, the United States is but slightly larger than the Dominion of Canada, while with Newfoundland thrown into the scales on the side of the latter, the balance is about restored.

Great Britain neither discovered nor first colonized the West Indies, but she to-day possesses a far larger number of them than all European Powers combined. Spain, France and Holland, the first settlers in this part of the world, had a bad habit of quarreling among themselves, and John Bull a long time ago conceived it to be his Christian duty to remove temptation from the path of these Powers by taking possession of those islands about which they could not agree.

The other American colonies of Great Britain are the Bermudas, British Honduras, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands. Most of these are important, and of considerable size. While other nations quarreled over petty matters, England has built up the empire on which the sun never sets, far more populous and extensive than that of Rome.

THE COLONIES OF FRANCE.

Next to the colonial dominions of Great Britain come those of her neighbour and age-long rival, France. But there is a big discrepancy between the two. A century and a half ago, the latter's forces were stronger in nearly every part of the world, and her colonial energies apparently more active. But to-day finds France with colonies little more than a tenth as strong as those of her ancient rival.

The French colonial possessions are credited with about 1,350,000 square miles in area, and 36,510,000 of population. By far the most populous of these colonies is French Indo-China, which has 18,691,000 inhabitants. Most extensive in area are the possessions on the west coast of Africa. Algeria, however, would probably be regarded as the most important, owing to its close proximity to the mother country. It has over 4,000,000 of inhabitants, Madagascar has a population nearly as large.

Outside of those mentioned, the French colonies are numerous, but small and unimportant. There are ten of them in the Indian Ocean, and twelve in the South Seas. The establishments of India, which represent the remains of a French empire in India that precedes that of England, only have 283,000 inhabitants. In America, France has nine small colonies, possessing altogether only 377,341 inhabitants. St. Pierre-Miqdelon consists of two rocky isles off the coast of Newfoundland, having less than 6,000 people. It is interesting as representing the last remnants of the once extensive French dominions in North America.

In the West Indies there are the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, with its dependencies, La Desirade, Les Saintes, and Petit Terre, Marie Galante, St. Bartholomew and St. Martin. Of these Martinique is the most important, its population of 175,382 being about half that of all the French-American colonies. French Guiana occupies a considerable area, but has only a trifling population.

The third colonial nation of the world is neither one of the great powers or even one of the second-class nations of Europe; it is the comparatively insignificant country, Holland. This little state has colonies almost as important as those of France. Their population is 32,784,400, or nearly eight times that of the mother country. Holland easily proves herself the most successful colonial power, only excepting England. And such she has been for at least 300 years.

Only Holland's political weakness has prevented her possessions from being very much more extensive than they are to-day. She was first at the Cape of Good Hope, in Ceylon, in most of the East Indies, and on the coast of Guiana. From most of these positions she has only been driven by the power of England.

After these three principal colonial powers, the next is Portugal, which, although only a fourth as populous as Spain, has much more extensive colonies. These are said to have a population of 14,213,000, and are mostly in Africa. The single colony of Angola has the greater part of these people, besides which there are the Cape Verde Islands, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Guinea and East Africa. In Asia there are Portuguese India, Macao, a city of China, and Teiner. There are no colonies in America.

UNITED STATES COLONIES.

Spain, at the beginning of the recent war, ranked next to Portugal, in the extent of her colonies. But by the acceptance of the demands of the American peace commissioners at Paris, on Monday, finds her deprived of some 10,000,000 of colonial subjects who have obeyed her rule, while in her place the United States steps forward as the world's fifth colonial power. It is not generally known that the United States many years ago actually founded and ruled a colony, but such is the case. She founded Liberia in 1822, and continued a protectorate over it until 1847, at last acknowledging its independence in 1861.

The colonial possessions of the United States will now comprise Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, a part of the Ladrones, and Hawaii.

Robbed of the possessions which it has been forced to surrender to the United States, Spain now has a number of small possessions in Africa, with a combined population of about 35,000. These are Fernando Po, Ceuta, Annoboni, Corisco and Elobey. Neither the Canaries nor the Balearic Islands are properly to be regarded as colonies, being in all respects treated as parts of the mother country.

Germany is the only remaining country having colonies of importance. These are all of recent acquisition, and mostly result from the late European partition of Africa. In this Grand division, Toyo, Cameroons and German East, West and South Africa, probably have together over 7,000,000 inhabitants. In the Pacific Ocean the empire has Emperor William Land, Bismarck Archipelago, the North Solomon Islands and the Marshall and Navodo islands. To these must be added the recent acquisition of Kiao-Chau in China.

Italy's claim to rank as a colonial power ceased with the disastrous defeat of Italian arms in Abyssinia two years ago.

Denmark has long held a few small colonies. They cover about 75,000 square miles, and have 127,184 inhabitants. These are composed of the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland and St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix in the West Indies. The area given includes only the part of Greenland not covered by ice. Sweden also rules one or two small islets in the West Indies.

This completes the list of European colonizing powers strictly so called, although Russia really should be included in the roll. Her conquests in Asia have always been followed by the planting of colonies, although since these were continuous with the mother country, they have generally been regarded as a part of the same.

The days for planting colonies are now pretty nearly past, the most of the world being divided up. China, Turkey and Persia are about the only considerable portions that are not yet appropriated by Christendom. How soon, or whether at all, these will be dismembered yet remains a problem for the future. But whatever happens to the rest of the uncolonized world, John Bull is clearly ahead in the game. His holdings are twice as large and as populous as those of all the rest of the European nations, and he can be counted on to hold his own in any further partitioning of territory that there may be to be done.

LUCCHENI'S TERRIBLE FATE.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt states that the dungeon in which Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, is now confined has no windows, its walls are of cold, generally damp, stone, its floor of stone, its ceiling of stone; and that Luccheni will probably pay for his crime by the loss of his eyesight and his reason. Only once a fortnight is he permitted to walk in the prison courtyard for half an hour. He does not even see the attendants who bring him his daily rations at six o'clock every morning, and pass them through an opening over the iron door which closes the dungeon.

Itching Scalp Humors

Cuticura Works Wonders in Cleansing the Scalp and Restoring the Hair.

I was suffering tortures from a diseased scalp. I was scratching my head from morning till night. Little pimples broke out all over my head. I had no rest. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). I washed my head about once a week with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, and then applied the CUTICURA (ointment) as a dressing. I only used one box of ointment and one cake of soap, to be cured. Now, my head hasn't a pimple on it, and my hair is growing splendidly. ADA C. HARRELL,
Feb. 21, 1898. 230 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

I was troubled with dandruff so that it made my hair fall out so bad, I got discouraged. I purchased a box of CUTICURA (ointment) and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. The former I rubbed well into the scalp twice a week, and then shampooed with warm water and a good lather of CUTICURA SOAP once a week. My hair is growing out thick once more, and free from terrible dandruff. Miss ADA JAYES,
Feb. 20, '98. 82 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with itching. I lost considerable of my hair (of which I had an abundance, and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they failed. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, and relief immediate, and itching is completely gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN,
Feb. 20, '98. 248 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. They clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with nourishment.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," mailed free.

TESLA'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Electrical Power Can be Transmitted Through the Air Without Wires—Niagara's Power Will Turn Wheels in Paris.

BALLOON STATION AT NIAGARA FALLS FOR SENDING ELECTRIC POWER TO NEW YORK THROUGH AIR.

BALLOON STATION AT NEW YORK FOR RECEIVING AND STORING NIAGARA'S POWER.

Tesla, the electrical wonder worker, now announces that he will transmit the power of Niagara Falls to New York without the medium of wires. He has devised a method of making the upper air a conductor of electricity, says a New York contemporary.

The invention has been so far worked out that Mr. Tesla is now making plans for plants and terminal stations to be erected in this city and at Niagara Falls. When these are in thorough operation he expects to put up a station in Paris and furnish power to run the American machinery of the Exposition of 1900.

Astounding as may seem the idea of transmitting power hundreds and thousands of miles Mr. Tesla says that the process is very simple. He claims that by this new method distance is as completely annihilated as by the telegraph wire or cable. He says power transmission without wire is only one step in advance of wireless telegraphy, which is now an accomplished fact.

It was Nikola Tesla who invented the electrical transformer which made possible the transmission of power over several miles. It was regarded as wonderful when the power was first carried five or ten miles. Now it is conveyed over twenty miles with ease.

But the great cost of copper cables and the loss of power when still greater distances were attempted have made it commercially impracticable.

It is Tesla again who steps in when his former invention has reached its limit and discovers an entirely unknown quality in electricity. By this means he claims that power can be transmitted long distances as easily as the telegraph can be operated.

Air has heretofore been considered a nonconductor or insulator, but Mr. Tesla has discovered that it can be converted into a true conductor, though of high resistance. To do this, it is necessary to rarefy it one-third its normal density at sea level.

Through this rarefied air a current of enormous voltage and rapid alternations will pass as through a copper cable.

To obtain the air that could be transformed into a conductor one-third the density at sea level, it was merely necessary to rise above the earth to a height of five miles. That is above the region of clouds in the zone of perpetual frost and beyond the influence of the fierce earth currents of wind.

This altitude is easily attained by balloons. Mr. Tesla says it will not be necessary for any man o go up in these balloons They will be fitted out with the necessary appliances and will be sent up captive. The electrical apparatus suspended from the balloon will be very simple. It will consist of a large disk wound with very fine wires, mounted on a circular frame of some strong but light material.

In the centre of this will be a round metallic head from which the electric power will be discharged. Here will terminate the two and a half million voltage current which has been sent up from the power station below through the metallic cable which holds the balloon.

This electricity, which can be transmitted through great distances in the upper air, is quite different from the lightning that dashes through the sky with a flash and roar of thunder. If the whole power of Niagara Falls were to be transmitted fom a single station near the Falls to New York, there would be no blinding flash and deafening noise.

By night there would be simply a faint bluish illumination on the big round wire screen suspended high in the air above Niagara Falls and extending from this would be slender beams of dim light reaching toward the distant electric station above New York.

These streamers of light across the sky would quaver and advance and recede like the tongues of the Northern Lights that shoot up toward the horizon on cold, clear winter nights. By day the action of these electric waves through the heavens would be invisible.

When this power is flashed through the air to New York, it will be received by a similar terminals balloon and disk with a metallic cable leading down to a mammoth storage battery plant. Here the power will be stored as in an enormous reservoir.

Tesla recently made the following statement about this great discovery:

I am now working on plans for terminal stations for transmitting the power of Niagara Falls directly to New York City, through the air, without wires. This is simply one step in advance of wireless telegraphy. I worked out the principles of that several years ago.

I then became convinced that the transmission of power could be accomplished in a similar way. I encountered a new set of practical difficulties, but have succeeded in building machines producing high alternating currents that can be transmitted through air of a certain density, or rather rarefaction. To obtain this condition of atmosphere, that virtually becomes a stratum of conduction, it is only necessary to attain a certain elevation, either by establishing plants on high mountain tops or by using balloons.

When the plants have been put in operation in Niagara Falls and New York, I shall make plans for a station to be erected in Paris, for the transmission of power across the ocean, to run machinery in the Exposition of 1900.

WITH THE FLEET.

Rudyard Kipling Gives His Experiences With the Wardroom of a Cruiser.

A MOST BLISSFUL FORTNIGHT

The Sentiments of a Signaller Towards the Admiral of the Fleet.

RASH DEEDS OF SIGHTSEERS.

The Run from Devonport to Bantry and How it was Accomplished.

The following is the third of the series of articles written by Rudyard Kipling, detailing his experiences with the British fleet. The first article appeared on November 19, and the second last Saturday. All the articles, however, are complete in themselves.

We have a common tradition one thousand years old of the Things One Takes for Granted. A warrant officer said something, and the groups melted quietly about some job or other. That same caste of man — that same type of voice was speaking in the commissariat in Burmah; in barracks in Rangoon; under double awnings in the Persian Gulf; on the rock at Gibraltar—wherever else you please—and the same instant obedience, I knew, would follow on that voice. And a foreigner would never have understood—will never understand! But I understand, as you would have understood had you been there. I went round to make sure of my right as a taxpayer under schedule D, saw the men in their hammocks sleeping without shading their eyes, four inches from the white glare of an electric heard the stokers chaffing each other at the ash-shoot, and fetched up by a petty officer who was murmuring fragments of the riot act into a subordinate's ear. When he had spitefully finished the task in hand he was at liberty to attend to me. "Hope you've enjoyed your trip, sir. You see (I knew what was coming) we haven't quite shaken down yet. In another three months we shall be something like."

No ship is ever at her best till you leave her. Then you hold her up as a shining example to your present craft. For that is England.

LIKE A STUFFED MAN.

My marine—the skirmisher in South American suburbs —stood under the shadow of the poop looking like a stuffed man with an automatic arm for saluting purposes; but I knew him on the human side. "Goin' off to-morrow, ain't you, sir? Well, there are only twenty of us 'ere, but if you ever want to see the marines, a' lot of 'em, it might per'aps be worth your while to"—and he gave me the address of a place where I would find plenty of marines. He spoke as though his nineteen friends were no-class animals; and a foreigner would have taken him at his word.

The entire wardroom explained carefully that their commodious coffee-grinder must not be taken as a sample of the navy at its best. Wasn't she a good sea-boat? Oh, yes—remarkably so. Couldn't she go upon occasion? Oh, yes. She could go, but after all, she wasn't a patch on certain other craft, being only a third-class cruiser—practically an enlarged destroyer—a tin pot of the tinniest. "Now in my last ship," the captain began. That was an unlucky remark, for I remember that last ship and a certain first night aboard her in the long swell of Simon's Bay, when the captain took heaven and earth and Admiralty to witness that of all cluttered-up boxes of machinery and bags of tricks his new command was the worst. To hear him now she must have been a trifle larger than the Majestic, with twice the Powerful's speed. "Come and see us next year when we've shaken down a bit," said the wardroom, "and you'll like it better." That was impossible, but I accepted at once. We are a deceptive people.

GOING TO REFIT.

Our cruiser was going to refit at some dockyard or other in a few days, and I gathered that it would be no fault of the captain, the wardroom, or the warrant officers, if she did not arrive with a list of alterations and improvements as long as her mainmast. So it is with every ship. The dear boys take her out to see what she can do, and in that process discover what she cannot do. If by any arrangment or rearrangement of stay, stanchion, davit, steam pipe, bridge, boat chocks, or hatchways, she can, in their judgment, be improved, rest assured that the dockyard will know it by letter and by voice. She never get more than half what she wants, and so is careful to apply for twice her needs.

To her just and picturesque demand the yard opposes the suspicion of centuries, saying unofficially, "You are all a set of discontented and impenitent thieves. Go away." The ship, considering her own comfort and well-being for the rest of the commission, replies, also unofficially, "Ah, you're thinking of So and So. She was a nest of pirates, if you like; but we're good. We're the most upright ship you ever clapped eyes on, and you're the finest yard in the kingdom. You're up to all the ropes. There's no getting round you, and you'll pass our indents. We won't give you any trouble. Just a few minor repairs, and our own people will carry them out. Don't disturb yourself in the least. Send the stuff alongside, and we'll attend to it."

TO STUDY VOUCHERS.

And when the stuff comes alongside in charge of a slow-minded understrapper they do attend to it. They talk the man blind and dumb; sack his cargoes, and turn him adrift to study vouchers at his leisure. Then the first lieutenant smiles like a Cheshire cat—the carpenter, so-called, because he very rarely deals with wood, the armourer and the first-class artificers sweat with joy, and the workshop lathes buzz and hum. But the understrapper gets particular beans because a great part of his stuff was meant for another ship, and she is very angry about it.

Late in the afternoon that defrauded vessel sends over a boat to the Early Bird and wants to know if she has seen or heard anything of some oak-baulks, a new gangway grating, some brass work, and a few drums of white paint.

"Why, was that yours," says the first lieutenant, "We thought it was ours."

"Well, it isn't. It's ours, where is it?"

"I'm awfully sorry, but—say, won't you come and have a drink?"

They come just in time to see the brass rods in position; the oak baulks converted into some sort of boat furniture; the gangway platform receives their weary feet, and a fine flavour of paint from a flat forward tells them all they will ever know of the missing drums.

Then they call the first lieutenant a pirate, and he, poor lamb, says that he was misled by the chuckle-headed understrapper who brought the stuff alongside. Words cannot express the first lieutenant's contrition. It is too bad—too bad, but "you know what asses these dockyard chaps can be."

COAXED WITH SOFT WORDS.

With soft words and occasional bitters he coaxes the visitors into their boat again, for he has studied diplomacy under West African kings. They return to their ship, being young and guileless, and their reception is not cordial. Their captain says openly that he has not one adequate thief in the ship, and that they had better go into the church. They should have captured the understrapper, early in the day. He will speak to the other captains. And he does, like a brother, next time he meets him, galley passing galley, going to call on the admiral.

"You infernal old pirate. What have you done with my paint?" cries the robbed one.

"Me, sar? Not me, sar? My brother Manuel, sar. That paint mafeesh. Done gone finish. Kerritch hogya." This from the other potentate.

The coxswains ducked their head oo hide a grin. And that is one of the ways they have in the navy.

The Early Bird departs with a reputation that would sink a slave-dhow to try the same trick on Hong Kong or Bombay yard.

A BLISSFUL FORTNIGHT.

This and more—oh, much more!—did my friends fore and aft convey to me in that blissful fortnight when I was privileged to watch their labours. I heard undiluted what a boy thinks of punishment, and the man who reported him for it; how a carpenter regards a dockyard "matey"; what are the sentiments of a signaller toward an Admiral, and of a stoker toward the authorities who have designed his washing accommodation. I overheard, in the darkness of beautiful nights, fragments of drama from the forward flats which it is my life's regret that I can not make public; lectures on all manner of curious things delivered by the ship's jester, and totally unveracious reports of conversation with superiors retailed by a delinquent marine.

Fire and collision drill, general quarters and the like take on new meanings when they are translated for you once by the head who orders them, and again by the tail who carries them out. When you have been shown lovingly over a torpedo by an artificer skilled in the working of its tricky bowels, torpedoes have a meaning and a reality for you to the end of your days.

ANOTHER CRUISE.

It was the captain's coxswain — precise, immaculate and adequate as ever—who met the returning guest at Devonport a year later. This time the cruiser was not with her fleet, but exclusively at herself. A misguided collier had seen fit to run her ram, for a minute or so, in Milford Haven, a few days before, and had twisted it thirteen inches to starboard. The collier was beached as soon as possible, and the Admiral he said to us (this I got from the coxswain as we drove to North Corner by night through blue-jacketed Devonport), "Can you go round to Plymouth with your nose in that state?" "Lord love you, yes," said we, or words to that effect, "Very good," said the Admiral, "then you go." Which we did at an average speed of sixteen knots through a head sea with a collision mat over our nose ("same mat we used when we tried up the Thrasher, sir,") and we ran her up to eighteen point, too, to see how the bulkhead would stand it. The carpenter and the carpenter's mate ("yes they're the same as last year, sir"), set up to watch, but nothing happened.

"An' now, we're under orders to go back and join the fleet at Bantry, sir."

"We've been cruising all around England for the last two months."

TWELVE MONTHS LATER.

Once aboard the lugger, the past twelve months rolled up like a chart that one needs no longer. The "commodious coffee-grinder" welcomed me as a brother, for by good luck no one had been changed the same faces greeted me in the little wardroom, and we fell to chattering like children.

The record of a year with the Channel fleet is not to be told in two hours, but I gathered a good deal ere I dropped into my well-remembered berth that joyous night. We departed at noon the next day, unhampered by signals. A liner leaves Plymouth in one style; a cruiser snakes out from Devonport in quite another — which was explained to me on the "'igh an' lofty bridge," as we skated round buoy after buoy, courteously pulled out a little not to interfere with a yacht race, and ran through the heart of the brown-sailed Plymouth fishing fleet. It was divine weather—still, cloudless and blue—and the bridge was of the opinion that he who had a farm should sell it and forthwith go to sea.

The Cornwall coast slid past us in great gray-blue-shadows, laid out beyond the little strip of sail-dotted blue, but my eyes were all inboard, considering our noble selves. We had accumulated all sorts of small improvements since last year. She had shaken into shape like a new house when one has decided what to do with the furniture. The first lieutenant as usual explained that we were in no sense clean (that twenty ton at least of the four hundred we had just taken in lay about the deck in dust, and that it would cost a fortnight to put any appearance on her.

SMOKED OUT THE FLEET.

"We're supposed to be burning 'number two Welsh.' It's road sweeping and soot really. That's on account of the Welsh coal strike. Isn't is filthy? We smoked out the whole of the fleet and the Rock of Gibraltar the other day. But wait till you see some of the others. They're worse. Isn't she a pukka pig-sty?"

From the landsman's point of view she seemed offensively clean, but it is hard to please a first lieutenant; ours ought to have been content, for a kindly boy had precipitated a large quantity of paints in the storeroom; he utilized the delay at Devonport to touch her up outside, and the perfect weather at Bantry to paint her inside. The only time he left her was to pull round her in a boat, and see how she looked from various points of view. Then I think he was satisfied for nearly half a day.

RASH INTEREST IN GUN PRACTICE.

Over against Falmouth we found the sea sufficiently empty for some gun practice, and went to work at 2,600 yards on the little triangular canvas target, all splintered and bespatched from past trials This year the three-pounders were using up some black powder ammunition, and with the wind behind us we were villainously wrapped up in smoke. But for all that, the shots were very efficiently placed on and about the tiny mark. One four-inch shrapnel burst, immediately above the thing, and the deck was peppered with iron from above. It looked like the cloud-veiled hand of a god (as they draw it in the Dutch picture-books), dropping pebbles into a pond. The more one sees of big gun practice the less one likes it, but a big steam yacht of the Royal Yacht Squadron thought otherwise, steaming down upon us of a sudden with all the rash interest of a boy in next door's fireworks.

"She thinks the target is a derelict," said the bridge. "She's coming for salvage. She'll be right in the middle of it in a minute."

"No, she won't. Starboard bow Maxim there—thirteen hundred yards!"

The little demon set up the "irritating stammer" that the barbette gun found so objectionable, and spattered up the blue all about the canvas, as a swizzle-stick works up a cocktail.

Our friend turned on her heel with immense promptitude, and scuttled to windward.

INTERESTING TALES.

Later on I heard some interesting tales of craft—excursion steamers for choice—anchoring between a man-of-war and her target because the captain had heard that there would be gun practice, and his passengers, at a shilling a head, wished to see the fun.

"But they didn't think," said my informant, "that I was the man who'd have been hung, drawn and quartered if a life was lost. They anchored slap behind the island I was firing at—experimental firing at a dummy if you please—six-inchers, twelve-pounders and Maxims all turned loose together. Slap behind the island they anchored . . . and they were angry when we told 'em to go away."

Out of the strong-shouldered Atlantic swell—bluer than sapphires—rose the double-fanged rock of the Fastnet. We were close enough to see its steps and derricks and each wave as it shot thirty feet up the rocks—the Fastnet in fair weather. It was like meeting policemen in evening dress. One never thinks of the Fastnet save as a blessed welcoming wink of light through storm and thick weather.

BIG ATLANTIC ROLLERS.

The Irish coast is a never-failing surprise to the big Atlantic rollers. They trip and ground—you can see them check —on the shallows; fling up a scornful eyebrow, and then lose their temper and shape in great lashings of creamy foam.

"That's Bere Haven," said the bridge, indicating an obscure aperture in the jagged coast line. "We shall find the fleet round the corner. The tide's setting us up a little. Port five!" (This to the quartermaster.) Did you ever read the 'Two Chiefs of Dunboy?' We shall open Dunboy House in a minute just round the corner."

We were between two rocky beaches, split and weathered by all the gales of the Atlantic, black boulders, embroidered with gold weed, and beryl bays, where the rollers had lost their way and were running all whither. Behind them the green tiny-fielded land, doted with white cottages, climbed up to the barren purple hills.

"Ah! The Arrogant's here, anyhow,"

A monstrous plume of black, heavy smoke went up to the sky. We spun round a buoy and came on the fleet—the strongest fleet in the world, very busy about its business. There were eight battle-ships, alike as peas to the outside, with four big cruisers.

The marines fell in on the poop, and with bugles and all proper observances we paid our compliments as we ran past the stern of the cruisers, waiting the Admiral's word to moor.

A BILLET OF THEIR OWN.

"He's given us a billet of our own. Under his wing, too." An officer shot down on the fo'castle, while the yeoman of signals, whose nose is that of a hawk, kept an unshut eye on the flag.

'Isn't there a four-foot patch somewhere about here?" said a calm and disinterested voice. The navigator, having brought her in, did not heed to wrestle with cables and our anchors, with their low, cramped catdavits, are no treat.

"We told 'em so in the dockyard," said the bridge. "We told 'em so distinctly; and the ruffians said: 'We're very much obliged to you for the information, and we'll make the changes you recommend in the next boat of your class.' That's what I call generosity."

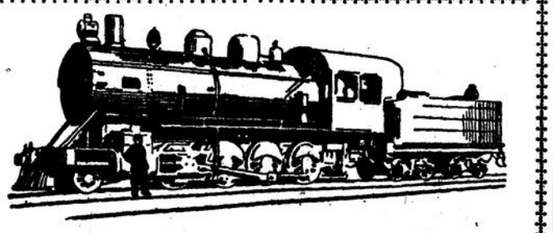
"Does that ship always behave like that" I asked.

From all three funnels of a high, stubby cruiser the smoke of a London factory insulted the clean air.

"Oh, no, she's only burning muckings like the rest of us. She's a new type—she and the Furious. Fleet rams they call 'em. See how short and high they are. Rather like porcupines, aren't they?"

The two had an air of bristling hogbacked ferocity, strangely out of keeping with the normal reserve of a man-of-war.

The Blake, long and low, looked meek and polite beside them, but I was assured that she could blow them out of the water. Their own captains thought otherwise.



THE HEAVIEST AND MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.

This locomotive, worked in connection with the Carnegie Iron and Steel system, is the largest and heaviest in the world, powerful enough, if it were put to that test, to haul more than the entire cargo of a great freight steamer. It was built by the Pittsburg Locomotive Works, on an order from the Union Railroad Company, of Pittsburg. Particular attention has been given to the enormous strains thrown upon the cylinder castings at the front. They are of unusual thickness and depth. The frames are 4 1-2 inches wide, and are cut from rolled steel slabs. They weigh in the finished state 17,100 pounds a pair; at the front end a steel plate 1 3-8 inches thick extends across the frames, and heavy bolts, passing through the top frame bars in front and behind, form additional tranverse ties.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Every woman wears a crown who is the mother of a healthy baby. The mother of a puny, sickly, peevish baby bears a cross. It rests with every woman to decide for herself which kind of a mother she will be.

The woman who takes the right care of herself during the months preceding maternity may rest content in the assurance that her baby will be a strong, healthy, happy one. The woman who suffers from disorders of the distinctly feminine organism during this critical period, and fails to resort to the right remedy, is pretty sure to have a puny, peevish, sickly baby, born into the world with the seeds of weakness and disease already implanted in its little body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It imparts health, strength, vigor, and elasticity to the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of motherhood. It prepares a woman for the time of trial and danger. It strengthens and invigorates, and insures the perfect well being and absolute health of both mother and child. It does away with the squeamishness of the interesting period. It makes sure an ample supply of nourishment for the little new-comer. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous and despondent invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Thousands of homes to which babies once came to stay but for a brief day and then die, now bless this wonderful medicine for the gift of happy, healthful babies.

The dealer who tries to persuade you to take some other medicine, than that you ask for insults your intelligence.

"The best doctors in Kansas City told me that unless I went to the hospital and had an operation performed I could not live," writes Miss Brookie Galloway, of Wilder, Johnson Co., Kans. "I had ulceration and weakness, and each month I would get down in bed and suffer severely for twenty-four hours. Four bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' cured me."

For constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

SWEARING OFF STORIES.

They Were Telling "Swearing-Off" Stories.

"I swore off once," said a clubman, "and it was just as easy as anything you ever heard of. I did it by logic. I found I was smoking one cigar after another and never getting enough, so I said to myself that if I had to deprive myself at some time I might as well begin with the first as with the steenth cigar. Thus I convinced myself I would have no greater difficulty than in refusing the steenth cigar, and such proved to be the case. I had not the slightest longing for tobacco after I had made up my mind that I had quit. I kept a box of cigars on the mantle, for I said I might want to smoke, and I did not intend to treat myself as one in whom I had no confidence.

"Now mark what happened. About a month after I had stopped smoking I began to have periodical indigestion, followed by cramps, which came on at a certain hour of the evening of each day and grew worse and worse until they were quite serious. I tried all kinds of diet, and even starved myself, but without relief. At last, on the night of a striker's bail, I was actually unable to go out, although I had made a great effort and succeeded in dressing for the entertainment, I lay in bed and groaned for several hours. The next day was New Year's and of course there was a holiday dinner at my house, Said I: "I have dieted and starved myself and it is doing no good, I will eat one good square meal and then die.' So I sat at the table and ate every thing in sight—made a regular feast of it. Then, as I was booked for the grave, or thought I was, I said I would make a complete job of it and smoked a cigar. I lid not feel the want of a cigar. The taste had not plagued me in the slightest all that time But I smoked now just to go out of the world in decent style, like a good dinner should. Then I smoked another cigar. Having done my duty I patiently awaited for the pains to begin. They did not do so, nor have they at any time since done so. I have not had trouble from that day to this."

ST. VITUS DANCE.

A TROUBLE THAT CAUSES ITS VICTIMS MUCH INCONVENIENCE.

Winfred Schofield, of Gaspereau, N. S., Tells How He Obtained a Speedy and Permanent Cure.

From the Acadien, Wolfville, N. S.

The many cases brought to his notice of residents in this vicinity being cured from physical disorders through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, have created in the mind of the Acadien representative a sincere belief in the healing powers of this remedy. Yet withal he was a little incredulous the other day when told of a young man who had been cured of a very serious and deplorable disease by the use of only some two boxes of these little miracle workers. It seemed impossible that such a remarkable healing could be wrought even by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in such short order. Accordingly he was possessed of a strong desire to investigate. Mr. Winfred Schofield, of Gaspereau, was the address given us by our informant, and were not long in hunting him up. We found Mr. Schofield to be a bright young man of about twenty years of age and of more than ordinary intelligence. His air of candour and straightforwardness dispelled any doubts we may have had. In a very few words he stated to us his case. "Two years ago," he said, "I was taken with an attack of St. Vitus Dance. Sometimes when at work I found that my fingers would all at once straighten out and I would be compelled to drop anything I was holding. One day I was using an axe when seized with one of these attacks. The axe slipped from my hands and in falling struck my foot and gave it a nasty cut. After that you can depend upon it I left axes alone, and it was not long before I had to give up using any kind of tool. My complaint rapidly grew worse and I was soon unfitted for any sort of work. Everything possible was tried by me in order to get relief, but I got no better. At last one day a neighbour of mine, Mr. Fred. Fielding, who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised me to give them a trial, offering to pay for them himself if they did not help me. As it turned out he was safe enough in making the offer. I followed his advice, but had scarcely begun to use them when I began to feel very much better. After using two boxes I was perfectly cured and have never been troubled with the complaint since. I am confident that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone I owe my cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box. If in doubt, send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed to you, post paid, at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

RECOGNIZED TRACKS.

Routes Adopted for Trans-Atlantic Steamships.

A conference of steamship owners engaged in the North Atlantic trade was held on Tuesday at the Savoy Hotel, London, Mr. T. H. Ismay, of the White Star Line, presiding to discuss the question of recognized tracks to be followed by outward and homeward-bound steamers. The steamship companies represented were the Cunard, American, French Transatlantique, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, Netherland-American, Wilson, Atlantic Transport and Elder-Dempster Co., White Star and others. The object of adopting recognized tracks is to lessen the risk of collision and of contact with ice. Never before has the matter been so thoroughly discussed.

The chairman, in his opening speech, stated that in November, 1891, the principal mail and passenger-carrying steamship companies, as the result of much discussion, agreed on a so-called northern, west, and east-bound route, and a southern, west, and east-bound route, the former being made operative from the middle of July to the middle of January, and the latter during the remainder of the year, these routes being specially designed to keep these steamships as clear as practicable of the ice and fog which experience had taught were liable to be encountered on any more northerly route at that season. These routes, however, partook strongly of the character of compromise, and were slightly amended from time to time, while the co-operation of a constantly increasing number of steamship companies was secured; but of late years it was found in practice that the so-called southern route did not accomplish much that it had been designed to do with the result that further negotiations were entered upon this year, and the track regulations adopted, which were now in operation.

These divided the year into four periods, for which three westbound and three eastbound tracks were provided, designed to keep the vessels going in opposite directions a safe distance apart, the most southern of these tracks being in operation during what was considered the height of the ice season. He thought they would agree with him that the frequent sightings of ice and the prevalence of fog this year on the northern track, to which the vessels returned on the 15th of July, fully justified a reconsideration of the dates for making the changes in the different routes. He would strongly urge that if the track rules could be modified by returning to the former principles of having only two tracks—that was to say, a northern and a southern—and by dividing the year into two periods instead of four, as at present, a very material advantage would be gained, as by this means the whereabouts of the Atlantic liners at given seasons of the year could be more read

The Coming of the Doukhobors.

The Locality for Their Settlement in the Northwest Has Been Selected—Prince Hilikoff Tells of His Connection With Them.

PRINCE HILIKOFF,
Sketched by a Star Artist.

The steamship Lake Huron, of the Beaver line, which vessel will bring out the first contingent of Doukhobor immigrants as already detailed in the Star, is expected to reach Batoum not later than the middle of December. She will there take on board 1,500 Doukhobors, and sail immediately for Canada.

In discussing the matter with a Star representative, Mr. Aylmer Maude, of Dadbury, Essex, England, and who by the way, has had much to do with finding a new home in Canada for these Russian refugees, said that the Canadian port the Lake Huron would make, had not been definitely decided upon as yet. It would, however, be either St. John or Halifax. It was expected that she would be able to land her passengers about the middle of January.

Negotiations are now going on for the charter of the Lake Superior, and if this was successful, then a couple of thousand more immigrants would be sent out a few weeks later.

The location for the Doukhobor settlement has been chosen, and it will consist of a large stretch of land situated in the north eastern portion of Assiniboia. There will, properly speaking, be two settlements some miles apart, containing 12 township, and the nearest railway station will be in Yorktown on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway.

One settlement is bordered on the north by the White Sand river, and the other settlement lies twenty miles to the northwest of it.

THIS SECOND SETTLEMENT

is watered by the Swan river, and while mainly in the province of Assiniboia, it stretches up into Saskatchewan.

Asked how these immigrants managed to have the means to get out of Russia, Mr. Maude said that an influential committee had been working upon their case, and that it was their wish to furnish the Doukhobors with not only implements for agricultural purposes, but cattle as well. Count Tolstoi had done much in furthering the good work.

The problem of wintering all these people would, of course, be a matter of some difficulty. Mr. Maude stated that a number would be wintered at Selkirk, in the immigration sheds, while many more will go into the sheds at Winnipeg. Others, Mr. Maude said, would go at once into the lumber country, and put in the winter in the camps.

The Doukhobors are a sturdy race well suited, it is said, to the Canadian climate. There are two types, one very large fine-looking men, while the others are smaller, but also well built. Of their peculiar religious belief, which is much like the Quaker religion, much has already been written, and the fact that they will not accept military service in Russia has also been fully explained in a previous article.

AS SEEN AT HOME.

The following is an abstract from a letter by Sarah M. Amos, who visited the Doukhobors, on the Island of Cyprus, whither they removed from Russia to the number of over 1,000, and it gives with great exactness the peculiarities of these people:

"LARCANA, October 14, 1898. — Since my arrival three weeks ago in Cyprus I have only been able to visit the Russian settlements at Pergamo and Kukilia. I have not been well enough to go to Athalassa, for which I am very sorry, as that seems to be the place where most difficulties meet the Russian refugees. I hear from various former acquaintances in the island the highest opinions of these people, and I just say that no peasantry ever produced the same impression upon me as they have done. The fine dignity of their bearing and expression, the clear kindly acuteness of their eyes, the steadiness of their questioning look, the marvellous activity of their work—all are deeply striking. The contrast of their sturdy quick walk, when you meet them on the road, with the lazy gait of the Cypriote men, is also noticeable.

"At Pergamo the 500 Russians settled there were building their mud-brick houses, while swarming at the work like boys playing football. For force and strength, and regularity like a steam-engine, I never saw anything to equal a middle-aged woman, who, with garments up to her thighs, was kneading the earth for brick-making by treading it. And on every face was a brightness and cheerfulness that amazed me when I considered their story and circumstances.

"At Kukilie the houses were all built, and the roofs were being finished by a young giant who was pitching spadefuls of earth from the ground level to the tops of the one-storied houses. The roofs are of timber and reeds covered with thick earth to keep out the heat. Well-beaten, they resist the rain also."

PRINCE HILIKOFF TALKS.

Prince Hilikoff, now in Montreal, and connected with this Doukhobor movement, is an interesting personage, with an interesting history.

Although a man of peace now—a Doukhobor—he has not always been such. He served nine years with the Russian army, and during the Russo-Turkish war of 1876, his gallantry and dash upon the field secured for him such rapid promotion that within the short space of three months he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is of a distinguished family, and his uncle, Prince M. I. Hilikoff, is the present Russian Minister of Railways.

In his room at the Avenue House, on McGill College Avenue, the Prince chatted interestingly with a Star representative. His account of his first meeting with the Doukhobors he gave as follows:

It was during the winter of 1873, following the close of the Russo-Turkish war, when Prince Hilikoff, in command of a regiment of Cossacks of the line, was proceeding to Armenia to perform garrison duty in that country. The Cossacks, while on the march, were quartered upon the people of the several villages and towns through which the line of march lay.

The village of Trinity was one of these places, and it was a town of the Doukhobors. While the Prince was sitting in a room of the house at which he had taken on his temporary quarters he saw through the window an officer beating a Cossack because the latter had allowed the horse which he was holding to break loose. The Prince would not have permitted such an act among his own regiment, but as the officer and the Cossack belonged to another corps, he had no jurisdiction, and said nothing.

THEIR RELIGIOUS CONVERSATION.

The incident, however, had equally attracted the attention of the Doukhobor in whose house the Prince was.

"What religion do you belong to?" the Doukhobor asked.

"I am a member of the Greek Church," the Prince replied.

"Do you worship images?" his interlocutor further queried.

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

In explanation of this confession, Prince Hilikoff digressed to tell the reporter that the worship of images was quite a part of the Greek Catholic religion, the national faith of Russia. The images are not carved, but are painted upon the walls, and it is customary to bow and cross one's self before them.

"Why do you worship images?" persisted the Doukhobor.

"Why, because they are holy," replied the Russian. They have been made holy by being blessed with holy water, and moreover they are in the image of God, which of itself constitutes their holiness.

"But your Bible tells you that man is made in the image of God. Therefore man is holy. I just saw one of your Russian officers beating an image of God."

The logic of the old Doukhobor might not have been very conclusive, but the incident impressed itself nevertheless on the mind of Prince Hilikoff, and gave him a desire to look further into the creed of the peculiar people.

THE PRINCE'S PERSECUTION.

In 1884 Prince Hilikoff retired from the army, and settled down at his home at Pavlooka. After he had been here for some time, it began to be reported about that he belonged to the sect known as "Stundists," a semi-Protestant sect in Russia. The origin of the report lay in the fact that he did not attend church, though as for professing stundism, or engaging in any propaganda, whatever, the Prince was quite innocent.

However, his abstention from attendance at church, in which he soon came to be followed by many other residents of the village, stirred up the animosity of the priests, whose revenues showed some falling off in consequence. He was accordingly reported to the Russian Government, and was officially advised, though in a polite manner, that he must leave Pavlooka. He could go to Moscow or St. Petersburg, or he could leave the country if he preferred, but the morals of the little town of Pavlooka must be preserved from his influence.

Prince Hilikoff, however, declined to leave, and his insubordination brought about his banishment to the Caucasus. In Russia political exiles are sent to Siberia, religious exiles to the Caucasus. Arrived in the Caucasus, he was sent by the Governor to the village of Bashlikitchet, which as it turned out, happened to be a town of the Doukhobors. Here the Prince, with plenty of time on his hands, studied the Doukhobors and their teachings. An outbreak of cholera, during the course of which the Prince's knowledge of medicine served to ingratiate him into the favours of the Doukhobors, materially assisted him in this respect.

LIKED THEIR RELIGION.

The more Prince Hilikoff saw of the people with whom he was living, the more he liked them and their religion. On the other hand, the arbitrary acts of the Russian Government served to loosen the tie which had before bound him to the established institutions of the country. He was kept continually under surveillance of the most aggravating kind. All the letters he wrote he was obliged to carry to the Russian official, to be read by the latter before they were permitted to be posted.

"I would not have minded it so much," said the Prince, "if they had opened the letters and read them without my being supposed to know that it was done. But I could not endure being forced to take my letters up to have them read, just as though I was a little schoolboy having my copy corrected by the teacher."

The religion of the Doukhobors, Prince Hilikoff characterizes as approaching communism, that is, in its secular aspect. As a faith, of course, it is Christian, and its distinguishing feature is it teaching of non-resistance. But communism expresses the Doukhobor idea of the state. They believe in the equal division of wealth among the people, and in reply to the objection that, however ideal such a condition of society might be, it is impossible so long as human nature remains what it is, the Doukhobor tells you that human nature is not a fixed but a changing quantity, and that it can be altered to new conditions.

His is a positive philosophy, and he believes that human nature is capable of genetic progress, as well as the physical and intellectual attributes of man. It is a fallacy to say human nature is so and so, and that until human nature is changed, such and such a thing can not be done. Such laissees faire doctrine has no place in his philosophy. Human nature can be changed; then let us change it, he says.

AN ENGINEER PRINCE.

Prince M. I. Hilikoff, the present Russian Minister of Railways is, as already stated an uncle of Prince Hilikoff, the Doukhobor. The former was once the owner of large estates, but after the emancipation of the serfs had given such large donations to the poor freed-men, that he found himself in very straitened circumstances. Leaving his farmn in Russia to the members of the family there, he came to America and engaged as fireman on a locomotive on one of the American railroads. He had an ambition to obtain a thorough knowledge of railroading, and began at the foot of the ladder.

He soon earned his engineer's certificate, and then went to England, where he continued his purpose of thoroughly grounding himself in engineering and mechanics. After some time in England he proceeded to Russia, and took a position as fireman on a railroad there.

One day the attention of the Russian Inspector of Railways, M. Miasoyadoff, was called to the exceeding cleanliness of everything in the engine in which Prince Hilikoff was, and the inspctor made the fireman an engineer. That was the first step in a series of rapid promotions, and Prince Hilikoff in a few years became Russian Minister of Railways, and in his employ is still the Inspector Miasoyadoff.

MR. AYLMER MAUDE,
Sketched by a Star Artist.

THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY.

Successful Working of a Novel Scheme in Iowa and Elsewhere.

A Des Moines, Iowa, despatch says: The travelling library is developing so fast, and the demands for it are so extensive that the State of Iowa will be obliged either to provide about 2,000 more travelling libraries or organize a library commission which shall stimulate in communities the ambition to possess libraries of their own." This is the declaration of Johnson Brigham, state librarian, after an experience of six months with the travelling library.

Iowa was one of the pioneers in this new educational movement. The first travelling library in the United States was established in New York about six years ago, and that State now has nearly 40,000 volumes circulating through the commonwealth in this way.

An appropriation of $4,000 was made by the Iowa Legislature in 1896, and with this money about 2,500 books were purchased. They were made up into libraries of fifty books each, each set having printed catalogue and a sort of temporary case. The law provides that these libraries shall be loaned without charge to schools and other educational organizations.

Every organization receiving the use of a library must put up a sufficient bond, running to the State, to secure the safe return of the books, and must pay the transportation charges. The books may be retained three months.

The last state librarian gave the travelling library the cold shoulder and discouraged its use. When Mr. Brigham came into office he found thirty-six of the fifty-one libraries boxed up in the basement of the capital. They had never been sent out, although numerous enquiries had been received asking about them.

Mr. Brigham at once set to work to let the people know the books were to be had and to encourage them in asking for the libraries. At present all the libraries are out, and 650 books are now being purchased to add more new libraries. The last Legislature made a standing appropriation of $2,000 a year to support the travelling library.

The friends of the travelling library movement, and those who have assisted in developing it, are now urging that its scope shall be broadened, and that the wants of individuals shall be considered. At present each library consists of fifty volumes, selected with the idea of their adaptability to the wants of a community. Nearly every collection contains a great variety of books and but few of any one class.

Mr. Brigham says he has received many letters from school men and students, and especially from women's clubs, in all parts of the state, asking if he cannot supply books along certain special lines of study. This he thinks the travelling library should do, and the board of trustees has authorized him to meet this demand so far as practicable.

The travelling library is now receiving state support in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Montana. It is also in existence, supported by private means, by public libraries, educational institutions, etc., in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

The last obtainable statistics show that 73,668 boks were circulated in this way in the following states: New York, 39,962; Wisconsin, 6,830; Michigan, 6,250; Ohio, 5,300; Pennsylvania, 3,900; Illinois, 3,962; Iowa, 2,650; Additions have been made in all these states since this report.

"77"

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COLDS

"Seventy-seven" contains several carefully selected remedies, each Specific for a particular symptom.

One for La Grippe.
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One for Sore Throat.

This combination of cures in one prescription will "break up" any kind of a Cold.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD.

Conditions of Mining in the Province Down by the Sea.

LACK OF CAPITAL IS FELT.

Nova Scotia Mines "Unfashionable," But they are None the Less Rich.

MORE MACHINERY NEEDED

The Future of the Nova Scotia Deposits Are Assured In Time.

(Written for the Star.)

Of the Klondike and its golden wealth, everybody has heard, and the names of Rossland and British Columbia in connection with mining enterprise are familiar to the general public. Yet those much-talked-of regions are not by any means the only gold mining districts in the Dominion of Canada.

There is fashion in gold mines as in clothing, and it is just about as difficult to persuade the general public that there may be a good mine in an unfashionable district as to get a woman to wear an old-fashioned bonnet. Such is the case with the mines of Nova Scotia—they are unfashionable at the moment, and consequently the investor holds aloof. However, fashions in mines like those in bonnets recur, and it may not be very long before there is a change in favour of Nova Scotia.

In the Province of Nova Scotia gold was known to be existing as far back as 1850, and yet but little is heard of gold mines and their yields. The only reason to account for the neglect of this industry is the lack of capital to work the properties in an efficient manner.

The Nova Scotian mines are of a

SOMEWHAT LOW GRADE

character, but this is no reason why they should not pay to work if properly equipped and efficiently managed. Some of the best paying mines in the world are low grade propositions; as for instance the Alaska Treadwell mine, where the ore runs only from 2 dwt. to 3 dwt. per ton. This is much lower than the average grade of ore in Nova Scotia, and yet this property continues to pay handsome dividends, because the mine is properly equipped for dealing with large bodies of ore, the management is efficient, and the whole concern worked on business lines.

In Nova Scotia the mines have for the most part been worked on a small scale and by comparatively poor men, and as a consequence every dollar that has been taken out of the properties has been paid away in dividends. No reserve has been put aside for development, and when the time arrives for this to be done, funds are wanting and the mine is closed down, although the shareholders may have had more than their capital returned in dividends.

Gold mining until quite recently has been looked upon as more or less of a gamble instead of an industry. As soon as a distinct change takes place, in the light of which gold mining is registered, and the operations are conducted on business principles, there will be a possibility of

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY

for the mines of Nova Scotia.

At Bendigo, in Australia, the formation is almost identical with that of Nova Scotia, the anticlinal gold formation. In 1872 a rumour was spread, by whom nobody seems to know, that after 500 feet had been reached, pay gold would no longer be found. As a result most of the mines closed down, and the field was practically abandoned for a considerable period. However, the absurdity of this rumour was eventually proved, the mines were re-opened, and there are at the present time mines working and paying at a depth of 3400 feet.

A similar notion appears to have spread with regard to the Nova Scotia mines, and as a result deep mining has not been carried on except in perhaps one or two instances. In each of these mines the ore has, like that at Bendigo, improved instead of decreasing in value. Of course, deep mining entails additional expense in ventilating, pumping and hoisting plant, but the improvement in the ore pays for the additional cost of working.

In almost every instance of a failure in mining in Nova Scotia it is directly attributable to lack of working capital. The natural result is that the mine is closed down. Not only does this particular mine then get a bad name, but the whole district begins to be regarded with suspicion by investors.

The ore of Nova Scotia is generally free milling, but at the same time it exists in varying quantities in a refractory form. At the Richardson, Mr. Mason, F.C.S., of Halifax, in a paper on "The Gold Bearing Tailings of Nova Scotia," stated that no less than 46 per cent. of the total gold in the ore was being lost in the tailings. This is probably an exceptional case, but that a large quantity is being lost in this manner is beyond all question.

The future welfare of gold mining in Nova Scotia depends on

THREE IMPORTANT POINTS

—deep mining, sufficient working capital and efficient management. Few countries are so favourably situated as this particular province for successful mining. Water and timber are abundant, means of communication easy, and wages low. The ore can be mined and milled at from $1.56 to $1.65 per ton, and with all these advantages combined with the fact that mining operations can be carried on throughout the year, it seems incredible that these fields should have been so long neglected.

The following is a list of the mines their equipment and yield:

Name of Mine and District.	Number of Stamps.	Tons crushed 1897	Yield.
Montreal and London, Salmon River	60	.....	.....
Cow Bay, Halifax Co.	5	413	277.02.22
Richardson, Isaac's Harbour	40	12,750	3,004.00.00
Bluenose, Sherbrooke	20	7,987	1,939.13.00
Stellarton, Sherbrooke	15	1,546	823.19.19
New Glasgow, Sherbrooke	10	4,492	1,595.09.00
Crow's Nest, Sherbrooke	5	.....	.....
Sutherland, Sherbrooke	10	209	43.02.12
Touquoy, Moose River	15	5,211	1,461.12.02
Moose River, Moose River	10	2,310	355.2.18
Caribou, Caribou	10	526	251.14.00
Elk, Caribou	5	879	606.18.00
Withrow, South Uniacke	10	1,308	1,342.00.00
Thompson & Quirk, South Uniacke	5	.....	.....
C. P. F. Mining Co., Mount Uniacke	10	554	70.06.00
Hy. Archibald, Mt. Uniacke	15	.....	.....
Sweet, et al, Stormont	5	.....	.....
North Star, Stormont	10	.....	.....
McConnell, Stormont	10	.....	.....
Qland, Montague	10	1,055	1,028.08.06
Casham, Lelpsigate	10	91	617.17.00
Cream Pot, Cranberry Hd	2	79	46.14.00
Napier, Wine Harbour	4	.....	.....
Oldham,	10	.....	.....
Hopewell, Stormont	15	1,401	178.13.10
W. C. Tarr & Co., Stormont	3	.....	.....
Modstock, Stormont	10	3,854	2,214.11.00
Tudor, Waverley	20	695	457.02.09
Northup, Central Rawdon	10	.....	.....
Old Provincial, Killag	10	198	567.07.00
Brookfield, North Brookfield	30	5,851	4,667.10.15
New Egerton, 15 Mile Stream	10	120	112.04.00
Barrachois, Wine Harbour	30	9,429	2,818.00.00
Essex, Tangier	10	538	227.12.03
W. Yeadon, Mooseland	20	359	258.19.00
Shangle, Lawrencetown	1	.....	.....
Irwin et al, Salmon River	2	.....	.....
Austen, Beaver Dam	5	.....	.....
Griffin, Stormont	10	80	19.00.00
T. N. Baker, Gold River	10	.....	.....
Lincoln, Gold River	2	71	965.14.00
British American, Montague	10	.....	.....
Golden Group, Montague	6	.....	.....
Oxford, Lake Catcha	10	.....	.....
Walton & Britton, Kempville	10	.....	.....
Guffey Jennings, Caribou	10	.....	.....
Totals	567	61,886	25,580.12.22

Out of this total of 567 head of stamps but 359 were running.

The average yield from the above figures given is about dwts. 8.346 per ton of quarts crushed. The gross returns given by the Government, however, differ somewhat from the above, the total amount crushed being given at 76,549 tons, yielding 26,379 oz. 19 dwt. 21 grains, or about dwt. 6.78 per ton.

From the above table it will also be noticed that out of the 47 mines enumerated, but seven are equipped with batteries of 20 stamps or over, viz.: The Dufferin, with 60; the Richardson, with 40; the Egerton, with 30; the Brookfield, 30; and three others—the Bluenose, the Tudor and Essex, with 20 each. Of these seven mines at the present time only one, the Brookfield, is equipped with concentration and chlorination plant, and it will be well to notice what particularly excellent results have been obtained. Whereas the average yield is but 8.346 dwts, or dwts. 6.78 (which ever figures are taken) there is in the case of this property a yield of over 2 dwt. 17 per ton This ought to afford incontestable proof of the value of these mines when worked systematically and on a scientific and business basis.

The Dufferin mine is now being equipped with all the plant necessary to place it among the best furnished mines in Canada, and with these two concerns showing the way, it should not be long before others follow in the same path, and the investing public may then turn its attention to the gold fields of Nova Scotia as a source from which steady and reliable dividends may be drawn.

The gold bearing area of the province consists of something over 2,000 sq. miles, and yet at the present not more than 50 square miles are being worked.

One matter there is in connection with the mining laws to which it would seem the attention of the Government should be drawn, and that is the law which enables parties to take up gold mining areas and leave them undeveloped on the payment of 50c per acre per annum. This militates against the development of the country. It should be insisted that work be done on some of the areas taken up, failing which, the lease should be forfeited. At present a man taking up a few areas to work, has the areas immediately adjoining his selection taken up by speculators, and should his small property turn out to be a good one, the speculators, by the investment of a few dollars, and the industry of a poor man, have obtained what is presumably a valuable property, for which a high price is immediately asked.

The repeal of this law would do much to induce prospectors and others to turn their attention to Nova Scotia. A clause making the holding of the lease dependent on a certain amount of work being done annually would prevent the large number of areas being held as they are at the present time, simply for speculative purposes.

The value of these fields is incontestable, and although it is unlikely that they will ever be invested with the romantic halo which is at present surrounding the Klondike, it may be safe to predict that the majority of the mines now opened, and to be opened in Nova Scotia will, if worked on a sound mining and commercial basis, return dividends to the investors equal to if not in excess of those earned by any other industry in the Dominion.

S. M. G.

A TOMB WHICH HIDES A MYSTERY.

If the Coffin is Filled With Lead, the Rightful Heir to Two Millions a Year, is a Penniless Wanderer.

A cable despatch which appeared in the Star a few days ago, contained the brief announcement that the faculty of the Diocese of London, has granted Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, a daughter-in-law of the late Thomas C. Druce—who was the fifth Duke of Portland if her contention is true—a permit to open and inspect the coffin said to contain the body of her father-in-law, or a man buried as Thomas C. Druce.

In rendering the decision at the Consistory of the Court of St. Paul's, Chancellor Tristram granted fifteen days for an appeal. Notice of appeal was filed immediately.

The unique and startling story of the disputed estates of the late Duke of Portland has already been printed in the Star, and the permission to open the coffin granted by the faculty of the Diocese of London, as above reported is the outcome of many months of litigation.

If the coffin buried in Highgate Cemetery December 28, 1864, said to contain the bones of Thomas Charles Druce, proves to inclose a mass of lead, it will prove the claim of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, that her father-in-law was not buried in that year.

The story which Mrs. Druce tells, and on the truth of which she rests her claim to one of the richest estates in England, reveals one of the most startling Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde existences which it can be imagined one person could live.

Mrs. Druce asserts that Thomas Charles Druce and the fifth Duke of Portland were the same person. As a consequence, her son, now a labourer, last heard of in Australia, is entitled, she says, to the title now held by William Cavendish Bentinck, as the sixth Duke of Portland, and to the estate which has a yearly rent-roll estimated at £2,000,000.

Thomas Charles Druce, according to his son's wife's story was the Marquis of Titchfield's at the time of his marriage. He had a violent quarrel with his younger brother, Lord George Bentinck, and on September 21, 1848, Lord George was found dead.

From that time, according to Mrs. Druce, her father-in-law became a prey to abject fear, changed his name to Druce and transferred an immense property from himself as Duke of Portland to himself as Druce. Then Druce established himself as an upholsterer in Baker street, London.

The labyrinth of secret passages and crypts which honeycomb the grounds about Welbeck Abbey, the Portland family seat, are world famous. Mrs. Druce asserts that similar excavations are to be found beneath the Baker street bazaar.

Even these precautions of escape and refuge did not quiet the Duke's fears, she says, and he caused a coffin, supposed to contain Druce's body, to be buried in Highgate. It is this coffin which is about to be opened by order of the High Court of Appeals. Mrs. Druce is confident that the result will prove her claim that Druce was not buried then. In fact, she says she saw him alive in London long after the date of his supposed death.

After the alleged dummy burial in Highgate, Mrs. Druce declares that the Duke assumed the name of Dr. Harmer, and as such was declared insane and confined in an asylum. Robert Harmer, is said to have died June 10, 1892, at Alton Lodge, Richmond.

The eccentricities attributed to Druce are no greater than those that characterize the fifth Duke of Portland. That nobleman never went to court or into society, permitted no one but his valet to approach him. Two quarts of ale and two quarts of beer were drawn for him daily. He never touched either.

He spent vast sums on miles of subterranean apartments at Welbeck Abbey.

According to Burke's Peerage, the fifth Duke died unmarried, December 6, 1879, and the dukedom passed to his cousin, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, the present duke.

It is demand for the right to open the tomb below which the mystery lies, has been stubbornly fought by the present heirs of the late Duke.

HOW THE QUEEN SPENDS CHRISTMAS

WHETHER QUEEN VICTORIA is at Osborne or Windsor she makes her Christmas a day of domestic joy and peace. The Christmas customs of the royal family circle, and the way in which the Queen gives and receives presents, are told by The Marquis of Lorne in the Christmas number of

The Youth's Companion

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"For some months I have been using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and am delighted with its effects. It does all that is claimed for it and more. I can highly recommend it." At all druggists. Blower free.

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THE LIGHT SIDE OF LONDON LIFE.

* *

An Evening Viewing the Music Halls, Restaurants; Through Piccadilly and the Night Clubs.

LONDON, November 15. — The gay and demonstrative Parisian long ago gave it out as his opinion that the Englishman takes his pleasures sadly, and from his point of view the Frenchman is probably quite right. There is no parallel to the gaiety of the Paris boulevards in London. The cabarets of the Montmartre have not their duplicates on this side of the channel, and the cafes chantants of the French capital are the scenes of a boisterous and unrestrained gaiety that is not to be witnessed in the music halls of the modern Babylon.

Yet London is not without its light side, and even though Londoners don't make so much fuss about it as the festive Gaul, perhaps they take their pleasures not so very sadly after all. That is a matter of opinion. For my part, I am inclined to think they have a pretty good time, all round, and can afford to bear up with considerable complacency under the Frenchman's criticism.

Of course, the time to "see" London—that is, the gay and festive side of London—is at night, when the flickering gas jet has succeeded the soberer rays of the king of day, and the crowds on the street have moved up from Leadenhall and Cheapside to Piccadilly and the Strand. The centre of gaiety varies with the hour. From eight o'clock till eleven, the attraction

IS THE MUSIC HALLS,

and the Empire, Alhambra, Gaiety, Pavilion, Tivoli, Palace and London, divide among them the pleasure-seeking crowds.

About eleven, as the programmes at the theatres are nearing to a close, the movement begins to the restaurants ,and by half past eleven, the latter present a scene of animation wonderful to behold. Waiters innumerable flit about from table to table with an alacrity which only the expectation of tips commensurate with their despatch and skill could engender; corks pop from bottles filled with the sparkling and exhilarating champagne, appetizing odours rise from hot dishes, mingling with the fumes of countless cigars and cigarettes, and throughout it all the tireless flow of conversation and ripple of laughter go on uninterrupted, and ever increasing in volume.

Meanwhile, without, Piccadilly is assuming the nocturnal habiliments by which it is known the world over. The sidewalks are thronged with as varied and interesting a crowd as the student of human nature could well wish to see. But the student will study human nature under difficulties, in Piccadilly, at half-past eleven at night!

THE NIGHT CLUBS.

At midnight the restaurants close, and once more the scene of gaiety shifts. It is now the turn of the night clubs, of which there are some dozen or more in London at all times, though they change their locale, from place to place,and spring up and live a sort of mushroom growth, flourishing for a day — or should we say a night?—and then dying, perhaps, forever, perhaps to be born again in some other spot. They are quite exclusive affairs in their way, these night clubs, and membership at a considerable weekly fee is necessary for admission.

But to return to the music halls, for they are a distinct feature of London, quite dissimilar to anything in America. London music halls may be seen from two points of view, and the impression carried away by the casual visitor is according to which of these he adopts. If you go just to see the performance, and take a seat in the pit or in the five shilling rows in the balcony, you come away wondering what in the world Mrs. Ormiston Chant and her associate 'pruritans' (as they call them here), could have seen to make a fuss about. Certainly there was nothing out of the way that you could see and except for the more elaborate and exquisitely handsome interior, the whole thing reminded you very much of

YOUR OWN SOHMER PARK

in Montreal.

But it was not against the performances at the music halls that Mrs. Chant railed, but against the promenades, and if instead of sitting quietly in your seat with your eyes fixed upon the stage, you permit yourself the variation of walking around through the aisles and rooms at the back and sides of the rows of seats, both upstairs and down, you soon discover that there is more to see than the stage performance. There are bars, large and small, in recesses in the walls all around, (and not so far apart but what even His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina would be satisfied), where fair dispensers of drinks (for the barmaid, you know, is another English institution), are kept busy filling the orders which pour in upon them from the thirsty promenaders.

In the rooms, which are merely continuations and widenings of the promenades, are tables, and chairs and sofas, and here you can sit or lounge about, drink and chatter to the women. And beautiful women they are, too, these frequenters of the music halls.

Occasionally, of course,the performances on the stage are also not without an element of suggestiveness, but this only creeps in now and then, and in parts, and is by no means characteristic of the general run of music hall productions. A comedian, for instance, may take it upon himself to narrate a little story with a dash of risque-ness about it, but he is supposed to do this on his own responsibility pure and simple, and if there is a specially loud outcry raised by the 'pruritans," the feature is dropped and it is given out

THAT THE OFFENDER

has been "called down" by the management.

No loud talk or indecorcus behaviour is permitted at any of the London music halls. All sorts and conditions of people may attend, provided only they pay the necessary admission, but once inside they are on their good behaviour. Should any individual venture to o'erstep the bounds of propriety—visible propriety, that is,—or give unmistakeable evidence of carrying too large a load of alcoholic stimulants, he is at once cautioned, and if the caution is unheeded, is promptly chucked out by one of the big strapping uniformed attendants of the place.

The stage performances at the London music halls, I have already said, are not unlike those at our own Sohmer Park. There is more elaboration, of course, and a trifle more variety, and the programme

IS SOMEWHAT LONGER,

but then the prices are a good deal steeper—from one to six shillings—and, really, many of the variety acts at Sohmer Park are quite equal to the average here. There is no comparison, however, in the architectural and decorative merits, for the music halls of London are gorgeous in the splendour of the interior appointments. The stage managers here, too, are masters in their art, and London music hall goers have been taught that there is not only a "poetry of motion," but a poetry of colour, and not a little of the success of the pieces here is due to the beautiful effects of colour produced in the dresses.

In the "fantastic ballet divertissement" (as the programmes have it), called "Alaska," for instance, the first representation of which was given at the Alhambra, it is amazing what has been accomplished with white and gold — typifying snow and the all precious dust—each in turn or all contrasted together. When the crowded stage is shimmering under electric lights, the picture presented is a masterpiece of its sort. The snowstorm, in which the ballet opens, gives over, and the stage is filled with golden fairies of the snow and ice—exquisite little snowdrops and fearful little old men with stiff-frozen hair and beards; then, quite suddenly, the wintry skies above the mountain pass are lighted up with a blaze of stars innumerable. It is perfect.

After the theatre, the restaurant. Of the latter, I have already spoken. After the restaurant, Piccadilly. Of that it is unnecessary to speak.

But even Piccadilly has its shadows. Though you are hemmed in and jostled on every side by the votaries of pleasure, you also have frequent reminder of the

WANT AND MISERY

and suffering of the great capital. For Piccadilly is likewise a favourite resort for beggars.

It is a pathetic contrast this, between the light-hearted crowd of present day revellers and the old beggar women, and many a sixpence finds its way into the suppliant's palm, which but for the surroundings might be pleaded for in vain.

Many of the street beggars attempt to produce some sort of musical accompaniment to their not specially musical appeals for charity, and all varieties of cheap little instruments, which emit the most plaintive sounds you ever heard, furnish the means. Occacionally, the vocal talents of the mendicant are called into requisition to supplement the efforts of the instrument. One old beggar woman, the other evening as I was passing along, was engaged in rendering, "Now, wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." It was impossible not to be struck with the words in the midst of such surroundings.

The night clubs, with their music and dancing, following Piccadilly, are viewed through sleepy eyes, by the stranger who is having his first night's "seeing" of London. Then for home at five o'clock in the morning.

There is a fascination about the deserted streets of a big city as they appear in the gray light of early dawn, and you think you would like to visit Piccadilly again, and see what it looks like when the crowds are gone. Pacing somewhat aimlessly — for you are tired by this time — you meet a workingman, walking briskly, his dinner pail on his arm. Soon another comes along; then two together, and by and by in groups, all stepping onwards as with a purpose, so differently from the loafers of the night. These are morning people, beginning their day where you are ending it. It is quite light by now, and people are crowding into the streets from all directions. A public house, closed a moment ago, is suddenly open. Omnibuses and hansoms rattle by thicker and thicker; newsboys cry out the morning papers, and the din and confusion of London awake is once more on every side of you. Piccadilly is again alive with a moving throng, but it is not the same Piccadilly you saw last.

FROM WESTERN ONTARIO'S LIBERAL ORGAN.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT from POLITICAL ADVERSARY.

We have no space in the Star at present, anyway, to publish more of the complimentary despatches that are coming to the paper on its turning the fiftieth thousand and hundredth thousand in circulation. We make way, however, for Mr John Cameron's message. HERE IT IS:—

London, Ont., November 28th, 1898.

Editor "Montreal Star,"
Montreal, Que.

DEAR SIR:--Allow me to congratulate the "Star" on the giant strides it has made alike in daily and weekly circulation, and all that goes to make up a great newspaper. Of course, one does not need to endorse all the editorial opinions of the "Star," for in that respect, as in many others, variety is the spice of life. With congratulations and good wishes,

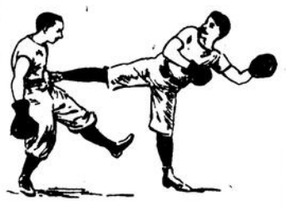
Yours fraternally,
JOHN CAMERON,
Managing Director and Editor
The London Advertiser.

How The French Box With Their Feet

The "Savate" as applied to the Art of Self Defence in France—The principal blows and guards.

In these days of degenerate art in boxing, when ring encounters are decided by the crawling under the ropes of one of the seconds, who has been "fixed," attention is being drawn to a form of pugilism which has obtained for many years in France, and has recently been introduced into England. It is styled "la boxe a la savate," and in it the foot plays by far the more prominent part, the fist coming into use only incidentally, and as a guard against the coup de savate.

As yet, Englishmen do not appear to take very kindly to the French method.



French Boxing—Solar Plexus Knock-Out.

the Saxon prejudice against kicking as a part of the manly art being in no way abated by the arguments of the Frenchmen in its favour. M. d'Armoric, a Paris professor of boxing, introduced his savatiers at the Alhambra theatre, in London one month ago, and in his introductory remarks before the curtain laid stress upon the greater efficiency of the French style as a means of all-round self-defence.

A knowledge of boxing was useful only, declared M. d'Armoric, as affording a means of defending one's self against the attacks of ruffians, or other ill disposed persons, and when to a knowledge of fist use, one can add a scientific, well-directed coup de pied, the advantage was so much the more. The Englishman, however, is inclined to think that the argument is not quite sound. The hard covering for the feet is one source of the Saxon prejudice. In hitting with the knuckles, the combatant is not artificially armed, and boxing would probably not have been called the "manly art" if its practitioners had punched each other's head with a stout boot on either hand.

However, everybody to his taste, and the French school of scrapping has its

French Boxing—The "Coup de Flanc."

science as well as the Anglo-Saxon one. According to our theory, the kicking boxer ought to lose his balance. He ought not to be able to recover with sufficient promptness. His kick ought to be avoided easily. And it ought not to be hard to rush him. This is the instinctive reasoning of the Anglo-Saxon, and the only way to convince him that he is somewhat mistaken is to stand him up against one of the kickers. Certain conditions then present themselves, which pugilism, pure and simple, finds no way of meeting.

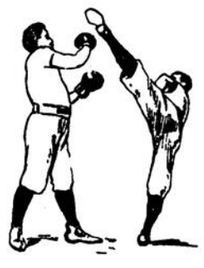
Boxing in France is quite a popular pastime among club men and others of the best social standing. They indulge in it in their lighter moments, and after fighting comes refreshments. There are gayety and beauty. For the ladies like to come and see the strong men.

The first proposition of the savate is that the leg is longer than the arm. When this is thoroughly comprehended, one's ideas of balance and rushing undergo a transformation. The first French position of the "low foot" presents such novel difficulties to the Anglo-Saxon boxer.

The Britisher, flor American, stands in the usual attitude, as the French professional is standing in his picture. His kicking adversary leans back, balanced on one leg, the other being stretched out at an oblique angle. All that the Britisher need do is to rush in and paste him. But the leg that swings between them is so long. It is the mule's leg. Start to rush, it flies back, bending at the knee to gain a leverage, and then comes crashing down upon your shin. It breaks the tibia when delivered with the full force of an average man. Or the Frenchman can send his heel into your side below the elbow with the rib-breaking coup de fiance.

As to the force with which these two first kicks can be delivered, the Paris roughs, with whom the art and term originated, have demonstrated it. Savate means an old shoe; and the clogs of the outer boulevards have broken innumerable ribs and shin bones.

There is no way to put a pair of boxing gloves upon the feet. When Frenchmen box together it is always in light slippers, with light blows for points. As in fencing, each bout ends when one is touched. "Touched!" cries the other, when struck with the foot. Had he been kicked in earnest, with a heavy shoe, he might have been knocked out.



French Boxing—Continuation of the "Coup de Flanc."

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, writing from Paris, gives an interesting account of the French method of boxing. The fact that the French themselves prefer to bend forward suddenly and catch at the "low foot," he says, (as in the illustration), is extremely significant; for it is to be noted that it is always possible for one habituated to its tricks to spring around it and get in. That the French think it less dangerous to catch at it, or, at least, deflect it with the palm turned outward, is, therefore, an indication of prime importance along the whole line of French boxing. French boxing is no kicking match. Kick is not met with kick. Each attack it met with five or six scientific "parades"; and as a rule the attack of the foot is met with the hand.

To continually jump back from the advancing "low foot" in the hope that an opening will discover itself in more plausible in theory than in practice. These Frenchmen have a sort of dancing step, in credibly quick, in which the advanced foot is lowered an instant to take the body's weight while the back foot hops up to meet it. It is all done as in one movement, a spring that covers a deal of ground; and the "low foot" is there outstretched again to tease and tempt and threaten.

I have dwelt on the danger of the "low foot" because its importance can not be exaggerated. To use it and to meet it is the beginning, the middle, and I was almost going to say, the end of the French boxe. Nothing is more instructive than to watch the amateurs at Charlemont's academy as they spend patient hours in dancing at each other with this impudent low, outstretched toe. To reach down and deflect it means a moment's safety and the chance to get a blow in of your own. To hold it for an instant till the other hand can clutch it also means a victory. Then the victor does not pull his adversary's leg, but lifts it high and pushes. Down goes the champion, and a kick would break his backoone.

This brutal talk of breaking bones may need a word of explanation. French boxing is a sport, in one way; but its primary idea is self-defence. The street roughs of French cities always kick when fighting. Nature teaches them to kick as the best way of effecting their purpose. They have always kicked in an untutored way. For night attacks they have a certain number of kicking tricks, whose merit lies rather in their surprise. These form the real savate, or "old-shoe" school of which the backward "cow kick," discoucerting, but not hard to meet when known, is the most vaunted manoeuvre.

To meet the savate and to put Frenchmen of the better classs at an advantage the French boxe was built up, studied, improved and almost perfected. Its professors do not like the name of the savate. Its extraordinary merit, in their eyes, is the defensive power it gives. They say they can defend themselves one against three. You ask how? By breaking bones and knock-out blows administered in the stomach. A French gentleman, I need not say, would not kick any one unless forced to it. Nor would he kick at one he thought his social equal. For these injuries there is the duel. "My card, monsieur!"

Originating in a dire necessity, French boxing has become rather a fashionable sport. Its activities are much allied to those of fencing, in whose practice nearly every amateur is grounded long before he takes to the gymnastics of the "low foot" and the high kick. Certainly they are gymnastics!

Few Britishers will look unmoved upon the picture of the coup de flanc. The skilled French boxer is poised there on one leg as on two. The other leg has all the practice and facility of a gigantic arm. It covers the whole body it attacks. It can come driving on the groin, the solar plexus, or the ear. Unlike the "low foot," it can not even theoretically be stepped around, or danced around, or rushed. You can not tell where it is going to land. When it comes, it comes with a swiftness gained by its superior length and leverage.

I think that one of the technical weaknesses of the coup de flanc is that, when watched and waited for by a skilful man, the guard against it is almost perfect.

In the match which I saw, the coup de flanc was attempted many times. It seldom landed. When directed at the stomach or the groin it was met with an open palm that grasped it for an instant, and then guided it outward with the aid of its own impetus. Between equals it is brilliant rather than effectual. It ought to be a draw, if I may use the word. But where one of the parties is the stronger it is terrible. In the half light of a night attack it is almost invincible.

Against the unpracticed it is deadly.

Add these kicks—a dozen or more in their various combinations of high, low and middle — to all that is already known of pugilism, and set the parties at each other with all fours like two enraged cats springing, crouching, clutching, striking, dodging, feinting, hopping, dancing, kicking at each other's stomachs, groins and shins, and you will have a faint idea of what is choicest in French boxing. How far English and American boxing enters into the French system would be impossible to say, because the individual tactics of each fighter vary; but it is a favourite remark of Sacher that "because we kick we are not armless, are we?" This is true, they are not armless, but their legs are much in evidence!

A KLONDIKE MANIA.

Snow Habit in the Far North and Its Consequences.

DEATH FOLLOWS IF THE INFATUATION IS PERSISTED IN.

Every great discovery in the world's history, says the New York Herald, has brought with it an accompanying affliction, and it has remained for the Klondike to develop a peculiar mania that threatens to outrival opium eating. Among the residents of the far north it is known as the 'snow habit,' and it is said to be incurable. Henry Barnum, of Great Bend township, has returned from the Klondike, and tells thei strange story.

"There are many strange things in the Klondike," said Mr. Barnum, "but perhaps the strangest, and that about which nothing has been written, is the dissipation caused by eating snow. In the north, when the thermometer reaches thirty to forty degrees below sero, a mouthful of snow is like molten metal. It brings an inflammation to the palate and tongue, and it is impossible to take enough to quench the thirst.

The first advice an old timer offers a new-comer in the region is 'Don't eat snow.' There are men in that country, once hearty, robust miners, now weak, effeminate creatures, whose fall can be traced directly to the time they began munching snow.

"The matter has been but little investigated, but the scientists who have examined the subject say that the waters of the north are rich with mineral deposits which are being constantly washed down from the mountains. A certain per cent. of this mineral is taken into the air when vapour raises, and the snow becomes impregnated with it. There have been several falls of red snow near Point Barrow, the deposit being of a reddish brown colour, due entirely to minerals. Thus it can be seen that a person eating large quantities of the snow takes into his system a corresponding amount of minerals."

DIED FROM EATING SNOW.

While coming down the Copper River last spring Mr. Barnum came upon a party of miners where one was dying from the effects of eating snow. He had been a hard drinker, but had run short of whiskey. His thirst became unendurable, and as the water was scarce in midwinter he had taken to eating snow. Soon he claimed it relieved his appetite for the liquor, but his companions noticed that his appetite for the snow increased, until he was consuming enormous quantities.

Gradually his skin, which was a dark bronze, grew light, his rugged stature became bent, and even his harsh voice changed to the effeminate squeak of an old woman. His strength gave way, and his companions tried to break him of the habit. He would lie on his pallet and moan pitifully for a mouthful of snow, and when oppoprtunity offered would steal unobserved to the doorway and gulp down huge handfuls. At last, seeing that death was inevitable, his companions allowed him the snow, hoping to prolong his life. It proved unavailing, however, and one morning, just previous to Mr. Barnum's departure, the man was found dead.

There are somes pots on the Copper River, where the snow, when melted and strained through a cloth, shows perceptible signs of minerals, and often gold is found plentifully intermixed, but, of course, not in paying quantities. Where this comes from is a mystery, but it may be brought from the Far North by the heavy winter gales that sweep over this part of the country. It has been said that if the snow could be melted away it would leave deposits of millions of dollars in gold dust on the ground.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

Present Astronomical Theories May Be Disrupted as a Consequence.

The Discovery of a New and So Far Unnamed Planet Startles the Students of Celestial Science.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

WORCESTER, Mass., December 2—The discovery of a new planet, which moves in a totally different orbit from that of other planets, and which may throw out of gear the whole theory of celestial mechanism, has both startled and puzzled the astronomical sharps. The planet,which is still without a name, its designation being D. Q., 1898, in the Astronomical Catalogue, lies between the orbits of Mars and the earth, its own orbit being of such a nature that it can approach within 18,000,000 miles of the earth.

With the exception of the moon, there is therefore no nearer neighbour to the earth than this newly discovered planet.

Gustave Ravene, of Clark University, has made the new planet the subject of deep study. Researches have shown that the perihelion motion of Mars is not entirely that given by the law of gravitation, unless an empirical correction of about six seconds in a century be applied to it. Prof. Newcomb even went so far as to hint that only a change in the accepted formula of Newton's law would account for this and other planet anomalies, Mr. Ravene tries to account for this anomaly by the action of the small planets and also by assuming the existence of other disturbing bodies near Mars.

His results were, among others, that the orbit of the hypothetic bodies must be very eccentric (assuming 0.15 as the probable value of the eccentricity), and that the longitude of perihelion must be between the limits of 30 degrees and 133 degrees, very probably nearer to the latter.

The orbit of the newly discovered planet has an eccentricity of 0.22, and its perihelion longitude is 120 degrees, which, considering the slender data at disposal, shows a very good agreemnt with the purely mathematical theory. On the basis of the elements calculated, Mr. Ravene has deduced, approximately, the disturbances of the earth, which his body may produce, and vice-versa. He has assumed its mass to be one-hundredth of that of the earth, and he finds that this small mass would derange the secular variation of the earth's orbital eccentricity by about 1-30 of the total amount of perturbation.

The perturbation of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, due to the action of the new planet, would produce an additional term in the secular acceleration of the moon's mean motion of, aproximately, 0.35 seconds; a very important amount in the lunar theory as it increases with the square of the time, and would amount to about six minutes in 3,000 years, and likely to contribute towards explaining the existing anomalies in the motion of our satellite. The action of the earth upon our new planet is considerable in absolute amount, so much, indeed, that Mr. Ravene has abandoned the approximate method of calculation, and has recourse to a different treatment of the problem.

Professor Ravene has favoured your correspondent with the following written statement giving additional particulars of the new planet:

"Three years ago I investigated the attraction of bodies near Mars, and my researches led me to conclude that there were such bodies, and that they must move in orbits of a determinate position in space. The newly discovered planet is moving under almost exactly these predicted conditions. The work was published in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, Italy, and in several other scientific papers. Being written in Italian it was not generally accessible to the general scientific public, and the only part of my investigations which attracted attention was the deduction of the most probable value of the total mass of the minor planets. You will find this cited in several text books on Astronomy (Clerke, Gore, 'Astronomy' Concise Knowledge series).

"While my researches have not the advantage of being easily accessible to the public, nor present the almost dramatic interest of a discovery by an observing astronomer, they have the more lasting, and, in the eye of scientific men, much more precious, value, of being a correct interpretation of nature's law, showing that it is possible to discover unknow celestial bodies without any mortal being ever having beheld them, and to investigate completely their motions and effect upon other planets—unaided by instruments—but only by the exercise of logical mathematical reasoning. Work like this has been done before in astronomy, but in this particular case, I was the first—perhaps, so far, the only one—to discover the importance, and to treat the action, of this new planet."

GUSTAVE RAVENE."

NO RUBBING.

'VICTORINE'

The Clothes Washer.

All Grocers. Two cakes for 5c. will wash 4 boilers of clothes.

233-tf-y1

RUN-OFF IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Two Men Killed on the Island's Railway—Remarkable December Weather.

(Special cable to the Star.)

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., December 3. — A freight train laden with firewood became derailed on Thursday night between Blake town and Broad Cove, about 70 miles from here, resulting in the death of two men, Grant and Russel, the former the owner of the wood, and the latter the conductor of the train. Four others were injured, but not seriously. The men fell under the wood when the car went over. The cause of the derailing is unknown. Grant was a native of Nova Scotia, but had been for some time in this country. He had recently purchased hundreds of cords of wood, cut by the Government to fence the railway from cattle, after the Government decided not to fence. Russell was a Blaketown man, near where the accident occurred. A number of others on the train, including Russel's brother, and father, escaped without injury.

We have the finest weather here at present; not a fleck of snow in the neighbourhood of this town; thermometer fifty-five in the shade. The cross country train is still running without interruption.

The British steamer Briardene, whose master, Captain Johnson, defied the English Admiralty Court and sailed from Queenstown on November 18, arrived at the Delaware breakwater on Friday. The court had seized the steamer for debt, and Captain Johnson left Queenstown with the bailiff on board.

Armour's Concentrated tablets of Beef Extract and Vegetables

The nutrient part of beef and vegetables compressed into tablet form. One Tablet a Meal. Cooked ready to eat. Will keep in any climate. Dissolved in hot or cold water it makes a reliable bouillon, broth or soup, for the home and for Explorers, Hunters and Travelers by Land or Sea. Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

JAMES ALLEN, Montreal, Dominion Distributor.

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A Word to Women

Very few clothes are discarded because they are actually worn out. They are thrown aside because you get "tired of them." You want something new or different and it costs a good deal of money to buy new things.

Why don't you take those discarded clothes which are in your closets and bureau drawers, and make them new with

Maypole Soap

Dyes any Colour

Maypole Soap cleanses and dyes at one operation. It dyes any material any color—from sombre black to the most brilliant hues of the rainbow. An ordinary wash-bowl is all that is required for small garments.

Maypole Soap does not streak or crock the fabric. Anybody can use it. It multiplies your wardrobe at almost no cost. Your children can be clothed with the material in your cast-away garments, made new with Maypole Soap.

The best druggists and grocers sell it. Black, 15 cents a cake. All other colors, 10c. Better send for our free illustrated booklet that tells all about home dyeing.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Managers Canadian Depot: 8 Place Royale, MONTREAL.

FREE! For a Few Hours' Work.

WE give these beautiful Watches and this splendid Air Rifle for selling our LEVER COLLAR BUTTONS at 10 cents each. You may obtain the Boy's Watch by selling 2 doz., the Air Rifle for 2½ doz., and the Lady's Watch for 3 doz. NO MONEY REQUIRED. Merely send your name and address, and we forward the buttons, postpaid, together with a large list of other valuable prizes, which may be secured in the same way. You will find these Buttons a quick and easy seller, as the testimonials of those who have already sold for us will show. They are the latest patent lever model, with heavy rolled gold tops and enamelled backs. You sell these buttons at 10 cents each, return us the money and we send you the Watch or Rifle FREE OF ALL CHARGES. The Boy's Watch is of American make, handsome, durable and reliable. The Lady's Watch is a genuine Novice, as dainty in appearance as it is accurate and durable. The Air Rifle is the A1 "Daisy," the best ever made, neat, strong and accurate. Read what our agents say of the prizes they have secured. These premiums would make splendid Christmas or birthday presents. Write at once, and be the first to sell our buttons in your neighborhood. When writing mention this paper.

LEVER BUTTON Co., Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Free for Selling 3 Doz.

Free for Selling 2 Doz.

DEAR SIRS,—I received my buttons Saturday afternoon about 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock that night they were all sold. They just went like hot cakes. FOREST, Nov. 6th, 1898. JOHN W. STEWART, Forest, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—I have sold your buttons. They go like wild-fire. Yours truly, GOSSIP, Nov. 12th. MABEL HUESTON, Gossip, Ont.

CORNWALL, Nov. 12th, 1898.

DEAR SIRS,—I received my watch yesterday. It is a little beauty, and it is much nicer than I expected. Please accept my thanks. LEMUS MCDONALD.

Free for Selling 2½ Doz.

WINDSOR, Oct. 28th, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—I received my watch in good condition, and I am very much pleased with it. I think it is a little beauty, and it keeps just as good time as my brother's watch, for which he paid $35.00. I tender you my sincere thanks for your promptness and truthfulness, and I will ever remain your humble servant, CHAS. H. ROSS.

PORT ELGIN, Oct. 31st, 1898.

DEAR SIRS,—I received my watch and chain Saturday night. It is twice as good as people said I could get. Many thanks for your kindness and also for your honest way of doing business. I never could have got a prettier watch easier in my life. Yours truly, VERNIE MCLEAN.

DEAR SIRS,—I have received my watch and I find it well worth the trouble I took for it. I have tried it by some of the best American movements, and it keeps perfect time. I am very well satisfied with it. I have had dealings with several other companies and I have never been so well paid for so little work. It is better than all the premiums together I have had from them. ORIGENIE FONTAINE.

STR. PIE. QUEVIER, Oct. 29, 1898.

HALL CAINE'S VIEWS.

Author of The Christian Talks of Woman and Her Condition.

ALSO TALKS ABOUT RELIGION

He is a Christian Socialist—Asks: "What is Orthodox Christianity?"

IS STUDYING SLUM LIFE.

Finds Humanity About the Same The World Over, Wherever He Has Been.

Hall Caine is the best advertised man in the world to-day. That is, he is the best advertised of men to whom advertisement is necessary to success.

His Majesty of Germany is a pretty conspicuous and ubiquitous figure, too, for instance, but he would make just as good a living if he wasn't known outside his kingdom.

Mr. Hall Caine, on the other hand, needs advertising. What is more, he *gets* it. Everybody was talking of "The Christian" months before the book appeared. Everybody was consumed with curiosity about the dramatization of the work weeks before it was put upon the boards. Everybody is interested in Hall Caine, and Hall Caine is interested in—well, himself, too.

The noted author has been in Chicago lately, delivering lectures, and also taking a peep at slum life there. In an interesting interview with a representative of the Chicago Record, he gives his impressions on many topics, and especially of women and religion. Here is what he says about women:

"The fate of a nation rests upon the woman. She gives to the child the most of its colour; more of her is breathed into the future citizen than is of the man; she is the inward inspiration of man's being. How important, then, that work for the improvement of her conditions should progress."

And Hall Caine announces his purpose to do something to improve these conditions.

AS TO CHRISTIANITY.

The interview began with the question of Christianity. "Am I an orthodox Christian?" said Mr. Caine. "The question is a perplexing one."

"The Unitarian says he is an orthodox Christian. But the Methodist considers the Unitarian outside of the pale of Christianity. Yet Methodists subscribe to a constitution of their church that not one out of ten of them in these days dares to affirm what it purports to be or sets forth. The Presbyterian takes a creed he does not believe in and so on. How can one say what is orthodox Christianity?"

"Are you a Christian?"

"Ah, that is a different question and one simple to answer. If by asking me if I am a Christian you mean to enquire if I am a believer, I say I am. The longer I study, the longer I examine, the more I am satisfied that what Christ taught, what He lived, is the greatest yet given to the world."

The conversation then drifted to the question of the persecution of the Russian Jews, a book on the Jews having been promised by Mr. Caine some time ago. He has now, however, given up the intention of writing such a work. The idea had occurred to him as the result of his visit through Russia.

"At the time of that journey," said Mr. Caine, "I think the first great wave of complete sympathy with humanity came upon me. Prior to that time I had regarded the troubles of mankind as things which they brought on themselves, something which they deserved. But when I came among these persecuted Jews, saw what they were suffering, saw what was put upon them through this cause and that I came first into real touch with what mankind is. Now, what the people do what they enjoy, what they suffer, keenly interests me until I think the time will come when love of humanity will envelop me entirely."

A CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

"I do not know that you understand in this side what we mean on our side of the water by Christian socialism. It is a movement which has been progressing with us very rapidly for the last ten years It is nothing more nor less than taking the fundamental principles of Christ's teachings and applying them to the conduct of daily life."

"Inside of the church and outside of the church, all the world over, there is a tremendous wave rising and sweeping toward the pure, simple and unadulterated teachings of Christ. This movement is universal and is felt everywhere. A literal interpretation of what He taught, adapted to this day and time, is coming upon all hearts, and some day practical statesmen will meet the fruit of this and use of it in government. We are but forming the preamble now to the act that is to come later."

Continuing, he said: "I find this question of the conditions surrounding employed women, the thing in which I take the most interest at the present time. You see these women by and by are to be married; they are to become mothers; they are to give us children that are to develop into women and men. The men will be citizens. They will take part in government. Their intelligence should be of the highest order. This is only to be brought about by beginning with the mother-to-be. She must have her conditions improved, be better protected, better cared for, given more to care for, insured that care and upholding that will enable the best in her to come out.

"In Chicago's slum life, I want to see the many phases of life to be found there. Yet I find that large cities differ little from each other. What I saw in Paris—the men asleep in the parks, the young girls asleep there—I found in London, and what I saw in London I saw in New York. It really comes to this, that humanity is about the same the world over."

PRINCESS AS DRAGOON.

We reproduce this week a new and particularly charming portrait of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt, daughter of the Duke and Du

H. R. H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE—DARMSTADT.

chess of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, and granddaughter of the Queen. The young Grand Duchess is wearing the very becoming uniform of the Dragoon Regiment of which she is a Colonel.

LAST OF MRS. GAMP'S HOUSE.

Demolition of the Residence at Holborn Immortalized by Dickens.

It is with sadness of heart that a lover of Dickens walks the northern pavement of High Holborn just now. The hand of the destroyer has lately been heavily laid upon Furnival's Inn, where the novelist lived, and up the stairs of which Thackeray once walked in his unknown days, "with two or three drawings in my hand, which strange to say, he did not find suffable." And to-day a good portion of Kingsgate street is open to the sky, for the "house-breaker" has worked his will upon that thoroughfare immortalized by the memory of Mrs. Gamp. "Her name, as Mr. Pecksniff gathered from a scrap of writing in his hand, was Gamp; her residence in Kingsgate street, High Holborn." It was thither in a hackney cab, that Mr. Pecksniff was rattled in quest of her, for she lodged at a bird-fancier's and that bird fancier none other that Poll Sweedlepipe, whose shaving of Bailey Junior is an historic event. And this was "next door but one to the celebrated mutton-pie shop, and directly opposite to the original cats' meat warehouse, the renown of which establishments was duly heralded on their respective fronts." "A line addressed to Mrs. Gamp, at the bird-shop, Kingsgate street, High Holborn, London, will meet with every attention, I have no doubt." Thus spoke Mr. Pecksniff to the elder Martin Chuzzlewit. Vain boast! Mrs. Gamp's once dwelling may to-day have vanished into space, and become as much a thing of none effect as her own "street-door knocker, which was so constructed as to wake the street with ease, and even spread alarms of fire in Holborn, without making the smallest impression on the premises to which it was addressed."—Westminster Gazette.

THE NEW BLUSH.

How ruthlessly scientists rob us of all romance nowadays. When one remembers how much havoc has been wrought by the blush, it is not a little disillusioning to be told that it is only caused by excess of blood in the brain which dilates the blood vessels, and that by the use of certain drugs, which shall be nameless, the modern maiden, of who it is not often to be said that "a delicate blush mantled her cheek," may flush quite prettily on occasion.

THE GRIM JOTUN.

Summer's fair robes of living green
Had passed away as they ne'er had been,
And autumn's flowers, so bright and gay,
Fell and perished day after day;
The maple died on the lonely hill,
And her life's blood fell on the passing rill;
The lichen shrank on the jagged rock,
And the last leaf fell from the quivering oak;
The silver birch with her tresses gray,
Moaned and shivered the night away;
When far on the hills was heard a cry,
Like the voice of a spirit wandering by—
The blood ran cold through the hearts of men,
As it rang through cottage, field and glen.
'Twas the voice of winter rushing forth
From the cold, bleak chambers of the north.

He had wrapped his form in a tempest shroud,
And the lurid glare of a thunder cloud
Had scattered his brow with living fire,
Yet his wild eye gleamed relentless ire,
In the pride of might he onward strode,
Till the gray earth crouched beneath his rod,
His sceptre encrusted with many a gem
And a wreath of mist was his diadem;
Like the smoke of incense it round him curled,
And he fiercely passed o'er a prostrate world.
While darkling ministers round him stood,
Sullen and stern, of remorseless mood.
Wildly they chanted a fearful song—
"Winter is old, but his arm is strong!"
And he laughed "Ha! Ha!" with a maniac's glee,
"Earth, old earth, thou must kneel to me."
Quebec. —Byron Nicholson.

A Natural Curve

S·H·&·M·

Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding.

"Around thy skirt is put a beauteous girdle bound to last."

Strength — the Samson and Sandow of Skirt Binding—durability and long wear unmatched and never before possible—"S. H. & M." combined with an indestructible extra thick brush edge.

Looks — an everlasting, soft, exquisite richness, which neither rain nor mud nor wear can corrupt.

Fit — rounded in a natural curve that fits the dress without a pucker or a wrinkle anywhere—seems as though it was a part of the skirt-fabric, so smoothly does it fit in protecting grace and strengthful beauty.

"S. H. & M." is stamped on the Back of Every Yard.

If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The "S. H. & M." Co., 24 Front St., W. Toronto, Ont.

284 Sow

LATEST PARIS STYLES.

Underwear Which Affects the Fall of Modern Draperies.

STIFF LININGS ABOLISHED AND VELVET OUTDOOR WEAR.

PARIS, November 25.—To transform the *modern* skirt into a sort of sheath-like drapery, which draws closely around the figure, and exposes each motion, is the aim of the fashionable dressmakers and recently they have hit upon a device which is eagerly accepted by the woman who makes pretentions to good taste. It is the abolition of the stiff silken underskirt. No longer is heard the musical frou frou of silk friction against silk, and instead of the flounced and furbelowed undergarment is worn a narrow, clinging petticoat of delicately shaped crepe de chine, with a soft ruffle and insertions of Valenciennes lace. This petticoat is worn quite short, reaching to above the ankle, and allowing the gown to fall with desired effect. Bloomers are also hinted at to take the place of the underskirt, but as long as woman will have daintiness and trimming some reticence will be shown toward universal adoption of those comfortable but inartistic legitettes, which admit of no flattering garnitures; they are, however, recommended for wear under the petticoat, as they protect against the cold without adding to the dimensions.

Soft surah and satin will also serve the same purpose of crepe de chine to those who prefer them.

Over these underskirts falls the *modern* skirt, with its clinging, sweeping folds. It is cut very long all around, although a train may be dispensed with, and the wearer finds it necessary to cultivate a peculiarly long, gliding step, so as to carry these lengthy draperies properly, without treading upon them.

The market has excelled itself this season in bringing before the public a great variety of fine cloths—rich in texture and beautifully dyed. It is hardly surprising then, that they have taken the lead for street wear at least, and it is satisfying to know that whatever indiscretions the woman of fashion has committed this season in adopting the untidy, street-sweeping length of her skirts and the tightly compressed waist, she will at least be able to withstand the winter winds in woollen gowns.

Deep purples and violets in a great variety of shades obtain most for cloths, and the trimmings are very elaborate and often of different colour, such as red cloth appliques on black or blue, and blue velvet appliqued upon gray cloth with silver braid. In many cases materials, colours and trimmings are mixed together in a manner calculated to turn the head of the most artistic dressmaker.

Some very Conservative tailor gowns are self trimmed with straps and stitchings on the serpentine flounce of the skirt and jacket, the severity of which is tempered by a glimpse of the coloured and daintily trimmed blouse and soft folded collar and lace jabot cravat exposed by the V-shaped opening of the reveres of the coat.

Independent coats and jackets are very beautiful when fashioned of velvet or plush and trimmed with fur.

Our illustrated model bears witness to this effect. Black velvet is the material employed, and it is lined with pale *grey* satin. The coat, though tight-fitting, still shows the *becoming* blouse form, and extends into a long, tight basque without *any folds* whatever at the back. The tight sleeve of black velvet is fitted at the shoulder by means of darts, which afford a slight and graceful extension at the shoulder. The very high flaring collar and the reveres are of chinchilla. A particularly handsome finish is given to the garment by a beautiful brooch-like button of chiselled silver, in Venetian style, set with semi-precious stones, and a silver belt composed of links to match the button is likewise set with coloured stones.

The skirt to be worn with this cloak is of nickle coloured cloth, with flounces edged with black velvet, and the small, jaunty hat is of gray felt trimmed with a bowknot of black velvet and two black plumes. The brim is tilted on the left side, and filled out with ruched black velvet. Pale gray gloves, stitched with black, complete the costume.

The substitution of fur for velvet and othe material either as a covering for shapes or as a trimming occupies the fancy of the milliners this season.

Hat shapes are covered with chinchilla, and becoming toques are formed of sable or marten. Narrow bands of these furs are in great request for bordering felt and velvet hats, toques and capotes, and likewise for sewing on the edges of draperies and bows.

Eminent among the latest creations is a large hat form covered entirely with mink, the trimming consisting of two handsome brown plumes and a knot of brown silk fastened with a gold buckle. A boa and a muff of the same fur complete the set.

The demand for plumage is conteracted by the more novel effect which velvet flowers produce. Beautiful specimens are shown of white velvet snowdrops, variegated velvet petunias, large double poppies in shaded plush, and violets of every shade of purple and mauve.

Some of the new fur toques are trimmed with bunches of these graceful flowers and knots of velvet of a shade to correspond.

(E. FÉLIX, Paris.)

A STREET GOWN.

(E. FÉLIX, Paris.)

ON COOKERY TEACHING AND TRAINING.

Considering the important place occupied by cookery, among the daily arts of life, it is strange how many people there are who neither know nor have ever been taught anything about it; and this not among the rich only, who can pay other people to cook for them, but among the poorest classes as well.

The influence of food and its preparation on mental and physical well-being has forced itself of late years, however, more and more strongly into notice; philanthropists and scientists have united in urging the necessity of systematic instruction being given to the young on this subject; and it is mainly as a result of their efforts that in England, France, Belgium and the United States, schools for the express purpose of teaching cooking have been started.

It is a matter of regret that Canada, so forward in adopting new improvements in many other matters, should here remain behind hand; and it is with the hope of drawing attention to the advantages, which a little public effort might secure to the rising generation of Canadians, that it is purposed, in these columns to pass shortly in review the different systems of school cookery-teaching which other countries have adopted.

MONTREAL ALREADY SHOWS INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT.

The interest already felt in this matter by a section of the Montreal public is proved by the lessons now being given in the city, at the "Young Women's Christian Association," and elsewhere. But could this interest become widened, could the influence of diet on the human body and grain become more fully realized, the time would not be long before in Canada, as in the "Old Country," the teaching of cookery would take its place together with the "Royal Rs" in the curriculum of every elementary school.

It is to the English system of cookery teaching that I wish in the first place to call attention. It is now about thirty years since the earliest cooking classes were started at South Kensington, and the subject passed, to begin with, as the hobby of a few faddists. At present it takes its place in Parliamentary Blue Books, and receives the seal of Government approval in the shape of an annual grant, of four shillings, or $1 per head, for every child passing, during the school year, through a certain specified course of instruction.

A minimum attendance, of forty hours, at a rate not exceeding eight hours a week, is required for the gaining of this grant. Each course of cookery lessons, consists of ten "demonstrations," and either ten or more "practices."

Fifty-four children are allowed to be present at a demonstration lesson, and eighteen only at practice. Three practice lessons being thus given to one demonstration, whenever the size of the class requires it. At the demonstration lessons, the teacher alone does the cooking, accompanying her work with a running commentary; the pupils writing down the recipes from dictation, and taking notes relating to the matter in hand.

CLEANLINESS, NEATNESS AND ECONOMY ARE ENFORCED.

During the practice classes which follow the demonstrations, on the same or succeeding days, cleanliness and neatness in work, and economy in the use of materials are always insisted on. Aprons are donned straggling locks tied back, and hands and nails well scrubbed, before the pupils are suffered tot ake their places at the cooking table.

Each lesson includes on an average three dishes, and each pupil shares as far as possible in the preparation of all.

The subjects for the school courses are to a great extent prescribed, but a good deal of latitude is allowed in their treatment. Much pains are taken to make the food appetizing, but the dishes are limited to the plainer and more economical sorts; and the use of expensive stoves and other apparatus out of reach of the poor, is discouraged.

In order that the Government grant may be obtained, the teacher by whom the classes are given, must have graduated at one or other of the different training schools, whose diplomas the Education Department has agreed to recognize. To pass the required examinations, not only is a thorough knowledge of coookery required, but some acquaintance with the chemistry of food materials, and also with elementary physiology as applied to the functions of digestion and nutrition, is called for as well. Three months of preliminary practice in teaching and class-management complete the course, which varies in length from one to two years according to individual aptitude.

HOW TO MEET THE EXPENSES OF THE COURSE.

A teacher thus qualified usually receives a salary of from £60 to £80 a year, or from $23 to $33 a month. So far as this item of expense is concerned, it is ordinarily covered by the grant, as it needs only that two or three sets of demonstrations and practice classes should be carried on simultaneously, to enable a very large number of children to complete their attendance within a comperatively short time.

The cost of the kitchen and fixtures, as well as of light and fuel, is either defrayed out of the school rates, or paid for by private subscription. The other main outlay, viz., that on materials, can almost always, except in the poorest districts, be neutralised by the sale of the cooked food, the purchase of joints, etc., being easily arranged for with neighbours, whilst the children themselves are eager to buy anything that can be disposed of in penny or half-penny portions.

The aptitude which most children show for cooking is surprising. Very many of them take a pride in making use of their new acquirements at home, and the satisfaction of parents, at the help thus given, is often warmly expressed.

In England, where mouths are many and provisions dear, the economy of good cooking is one of its first recommendations, and though in sparsely peopled Canada this consideration may appear at present less weighty, yet even here the day may not be so far distant when an increased commercial prosperity will have drawn harder living in its train.

Meantime, is it not somewhat of a pity that in a country unrivalled, perhaps, for the excellence and variety of its food supply, the standard of cookery, as commonly to be met with, should not be better able to bear comparison with that of other and less favoured regions.

HIDDEN DANGERS.

Alcohol and Morphine are Largely Used in Liquid Medicines.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO WOMEN WHO ARE IN BAD HEALTH.

One of the gravest dangers to this country is the widespread use of alcohol, morphine, opium, and other deadly poisons in the liquid medicines sold to sick women. Alcohol, whiskey, or some other injurious acid is necessary to keep the medicines from souring. Morphine and opium are used to deaden pain quickly, but the patient is worse off than ever when the effects wear away. Habitual use of these liquid medicines is causing thousands of women to become drunkards and slaves of opium. It is difficult to understand why the law does not step in and stop these dreadful practices.

All women and girls should take warning. There is no reason or no necessity for taking dangerous liquid medicines and paying $1 a bottle for them. For 50c you can buy a box of the celebrated Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women. Although the price is only half as much as liquid medicines cost, the Red Pills are vastly better, and perfectly safe. There is no alcohol in them. Neither morphine nor opium is used in compounding them. There is not a single ingredient that can possibly injure the most delicate woman or girl.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills do not set up false stimulation. They do not deaden pain temporarily. What they do is cure. They are a distinctly French medicine. They reach deep and overcome all the disagreeable, torturing diseases called "female troubles." They help the girl through the dangerous time of puberty, and as she blossoms into full womanhood she is not beset by the diseases so common to her sex. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills fit the girl to become a bride, and the bride to become the mother of vigorous, strong children without suffering during the time of pregnancy. They rob childbirth of its dangers and pains. They MAKE women well when young, and KEEP them well till they die. They are a safe, reliable, almost infallible cure for lucorrhoea, falling or ulceration of the womb, nervousness, the blues, paleness, weakness, thin blood, poor appetite, headache, backache and palpitation of the heart. They establish regularity of the menses, and permanently correct scanty, profuse or irregular periods.

The reader may doubt these things, but they are true just the same. Over half a million French women have proved them true. Nearly as many American women are to-day enjoying vigorous womanly health because of these remarkable pills.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, beside being such a safe, reliable and low priced medicine, are of the greatest convenience to girls and women. The pills can be carried anywhere — to work, or on visits to friends, or when travelling. They can be swallowed in the public street, if necessary, without any one knowing it. You cannot do this with liquid medicines, even though they were good, which is not the case, as the alcohol and morphine makes them dangerous.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are French in every sense of the word. They were originated in Paris by the far famed Dr. Coderre. They are made of French ingredients, and compounded by French chemists. They are prescribed and endorsed by some of the foremost scientists of the French Republic. Below are a few quotations chosen from many similar ones.

Messrs. Drs. Mérat and de Lens, members of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, say: "This preparation merits to be recommended by physicians. All our experiences with these pills have resulted in prompt and permanent cures."

Dr. Bouchardat, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, Member of the Academy of Medicine, adds: "It is the simplest, the best and most economical preparation."

"The Soeurs de la Providence says: "They add colouring matter to the blood, give strength and a fine complexion. It is the best preparation we are using."

The Editor of the Journal des Connaissance Medicales writes: "No preparation can be put in the balance against Dr. Corderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women."

Besides these eminent endorsements of Frenchmen, the American Journal of Health, which is the recognized health authority in this country, also speaks in the highest praise of the Red Pills. R. S. Wilson, M. D., the editor, says of the remedy:

"It is really a specific for diseases of women arising from female weakness. It has built up a record of cures in difficult cases that has excited wonder. It is, in fact, one of those scientific medicines which cannot be ignored. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills deserve all the success and public patronage that a genuine and proved specific can enjoy."

In all the history of medical science, no preparation for women has had such high endorsement as this from the medical profession from two continents. This is because Dr. Coderre's Red Pills REALLY cure; because they are so safe for delicate invalids and girls; because they are low enough in price to be within the reach of everybody; because the form of pills is so convenient and so easy to administer; because pale and weak women can cure themselves at home without going to the enormous expense of employing doctors who exact big fees; because cures can be effected without submitting to obnoxious local examinations and treatment.

The Franco-American Chemical Co., which controls Dr. Coderre's Red Pills in America, also maintains a corps of celebrated French specialists in the treatment of diseases of girls and women. All who suffer from any "female trouble," no matter of how long standing, are invited to write these specialists for advice by mail.

No charge is made for this advice. It is given free to all. It is better advice than any local doctor can give you because the experience of those specialists is so much greater. Do not feel that you are imposing upon the specialists by asking free advice, because they are happy to be of help to the sick. Neither should you hesitate to write from feelings of modesty, because all letters are held in the strictest professional confidence, and are locked up, after being read, where none can see them.

There is nothing you can keep in your house of more value than a book about woman's diseases and their cure. Such a book is entitled "Pale and Weak Women." If you should have to pay the real value of this book, it would cost many dollars. But you are not asked to pay. It is given free to all who write and ask for it. It contains things you ought to know and things you want to know. In its pages are set forth the true secrets of womanly health and beauty. The language is plain and the directions are simple for overcoming female troubles. Send for a free copy to-day.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women are sold by druggists for 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50. Never take a substitute red pill. Imitations are dangerous. If you can't get this remedy at your dealer's, go to another drugstore, or send the money to us in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order. We mail them all over the world. No duty for you to pay. Address all letters for free professional advice, for the Red Pills and for the free book to the Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.

SOME SMART NECKWEAR.

Most Approved Fashions in This Detail.

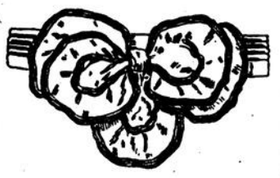
HINTS TO NEEDLE WOMEN TO AID THEM ADD FASTINESS TO THEIR TOILET.

The modish woman of to-day is known by the manner in which she dresses her neck.

The most approved fashion is for exceedingly high stock collars, fitting as tightly round the neck as comfort allows. Those are made separate from the blouse or dress, and can be worn with different toilettes. They are of plain, tucked, corded, or folded satin and usually are decorated with a bow or some sort of pendant in chiffon, lace or mousseline. They are invaluable ad-

STOCK TRIMMED WITH LACE INSERTION.

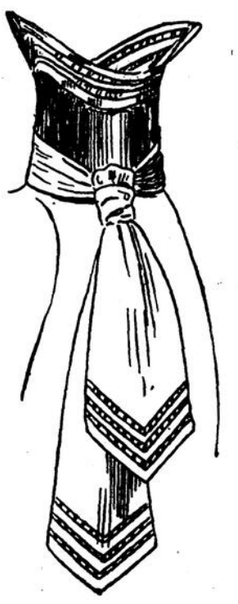
juncts to the wardrobe as they are easily adjusted and they lend a touch of elegance and becomingness to the simplest blouse or shirt waist. They are made to hook in the back. Any woman who can use her needle can make her own stock collars. The accompanying cuts show three pretty styles. The foundation is very stiff canvas or webbing. Shaped webbing for collars is now sold by the yard, and three-eighths suffices for one stock collar. The cost is seven cents. The satin to cover it is cut on the bias and laid neatly over the front, the edges turned over and basted in position on the wrong side. A thin silk lining is then



BUTTERFLY BOW STOCK.

overrun to the edges, ensuring a neat and comfortable finish. Before sewing the lining to one end, place two hooks in position and secure very firmly. Then fasten the lining over all but the catches of the hooks. Work silk eyes in button hole stitch on the right side at the other end. Be sure that the collar fits quite snugly round the neck when hooked. Collars cut with high points to fit the spaces behind the ears are especially becoming to women with long necks. The canvas lining must be cut to suit the wearer. Lace insertion, guipure, narrow ribbon, velvet, and edgings of gathered chiffon are pretty to trim the collars and bows.

Dainty ties of satin, silk or mousseline may be worn with them. An ordinary satin



POINTED STOCK WITH FOUR-IN-HAND TIE.

string or four-in-hand necktie looks well with a plain satin stock of the same colour, for morning wear. The prettiest shades of white, pink, blue, cerise, and heliotrope are worn with afternoon dresses. Even in ball dresses the stock collar with high points appears, generally embroidered with pearls, sequins or brilliants. It is a charming addition to a thin neck.

Girls who wish to make each other dainty Christmas presents cannot do better than manufacture a few of these pretty collars and ties. They can not fail to prove acceptable.

ALWAYS RIGHT.

Don't take on so, Hiram,
But do what you're told to do;
It's fair to suppose that yer mother knows
A heap sight more than you.
I'll allow that sometimes her way
Don't seem the wisest, quite;
But the easiest way,
When she's had her say,
Is to reckon yer mother is right.

Courted her ten long winters,
Saw her to singin'-school;
When she went down one spell to town,
I cried like a durned ol' fool;
Got mad at the boys for callin'
When I sparked her Sunday night;
But she said she knew
A thing or two—
An' I reckoned yer mother was right.

I courted till I was aging,
And she was past her prime—
I'd have died, I guess, if she hadn't said yes
When I popped for the hundredth time.
Said she'd never have took me
If I hadn't stuck so tight;
Owned that we
Could never have—
And I reckon yer mother was right!

—Eugene Field.

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THE THREE STOCK SIZES are 34, 36, 38 ins. round bust (under arms); skirts being 38, 40 and 42 ins. long in front. Any other size CAN BE MADE TO MEASURE, 40c. extra.

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27Oct4w

NORTH SIMCOE ELECTION.

A Peculiar Position in Dalton McCarthy's Old Constituency—Liberals and Conservatives Have Joined Hands Against McCarthyism.

(Special to the Star.)

BARRIE, December 3.—The lamentable death of Dalton McCarthy, M.P., is the cause of the bye-election in whose throes the electors of North Simcoe are hotly engaged. In the general elections of 1895 the late member was elected by a majority greater than 1,000, a victory that was due to the three-cornered contest, and to the personal magnetism of Mr. McCarthy. Without doubt the spirit of independence in North Simcoe had reached its zenith on the night of that election, and since that time McCarthyites have gradually been going back to party lines, having been influenced to that course by the very great doubt that arose in their minds in the first place as to whether McCarthyism gave any colour to the legislature at Ottawa, or not, and in the next plan whether the issues for which Dal-

JAMES MARTIN,
Liberal Candidate in North Simcoe.

tom McCarthy fought had not been settled by Laurier's first Parliament of 1896. That these issues had been finally dealt with at that time was in the opinion of many amply borne out by Dalton McCarthy's silence during the session of 1892. His frequent absence from the House and apparent indifference to Parliamentary affairs that year had a dumbfounding effect on many of his former supporters who viewed his frequent absence from the cross-benches as indicating the probability that having finished his battle in the Manitoba school question, he was no longer satisfied with his isolated position and contemplated either giving up politics, returning to the Conservative fold, or allying himself to the Laurier party.

Strangely enough, then was it that his death occurred during a critical and probably transition period in not only his own political intentions for the future, but also in those of many electors who had followed him faithfully not so much from the policy he championed, as the confidence his ability and honesty inspired.

His tragic removal from the political arena, therefore, left his followers to go whither they desired, and had they been left alone would have dispersed to either of the two political parties. Such a fusion of elements was not to be permitted, however, by men who had axes to grind.

Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto nephew of the late member and son of Dr. McCarthy, of this town, was chosen by a faction as the standard bearer of independence in North Simcoe though it can scarcely be perceived what his platform is. In fact his platform as yet has not been announced to the public; his strongest claim to office seems to be his patronymic.

McCarthy belongs to a law firm in Toronto, whose members are credited by the Liberals of North Simcoe of being able to "work" the Ottawa machine, and have thus secured for Leighton the support of the Laurier cabinet, the real object of Leighton's representation at Ottawa being to bring much grist to the legal will at Toronto. He was, therefore, urged by outside influences to foist himself upon a riding that had not yet invited him to be their candidate. He did not wait for an invitation, but came along and in effect said, "Gentleman, I am your man."

A convention was soon worked up and Leighton was extolled in the shades of his departed uncle and nominated as an independent. But what special claim has he to the seat? What policy does he represent? These were nuts thoughtful electors could not crack.

He is merely the nephew of the late member whose mantle had certainly not fallen on the young candidate; if the latter had put it on, he would find it to be a political misfit.

THE LIBERALS OBJECTED.

After the nomination of McCarthy, the Ottawa machine began to work, and letters were sent to prominent Reformers in all parts of the county asking them to use their influence in calling off Liberal opposition to McCarthy's candidature. The Reform Executive of the riding succumbed to this ministerial pressure, as was proved by their inactivity when asked to call a convention. The younger element of the party were not to be daunted, however; they did not believe in being coerced by political foreigners; they have no confidence in one so young, inexperienced, and untaught in matters relating to the best interests of the county, so refused to support him. Then why should Liberals bow the knee to McCarthyites. McCarthyism is an offshoot of Conservatism, not Liberalism. The discussion of these and kindred questions thoroughly aroused the ire of the mass of uninfluenced Liberals. They became tired of waiting for the Executive to call a convention, and, therefore, held a mass meeting of Reformers at Stayner, on October 31. The large attendance from all parts of the riding and the enthusiasm of the attendants were strong proof of a resentment of the Ottawa machine. They carried by unanimous vote a resolution favouring the bringing out of a candidate, but through deference to their political fathers decided to give the latter one more chance, to hold good for two weeks, to call a convention in the regular way. The Executive, seeing the folly of opposing such a determination, called the desired meeting for November 25. The known opposition to bringing out a Liberal candidate told mightily in the complexion of the delegation; in all the local nominations that question was fought out. The "candidate" men won the day, for at Stayner the motion to put a candidate in the field was carried by a majority of 3 to 1. The work of the Dominion Government was seen in one of its phases at the convention, in the presence of James McMullen, M.P. for North Wellington, and Alexander Smith, the Liberal organizer, who had come to oppose the nomination of a candidate

THE DISTURBANCE AND D' 'PRO-VAL

which Mr. McMullen's remarks received gave Mr. Smith excellent excuse for keeping his seat. He thus escaped a volley in waiting for him should he attempt to dictate a course for the meeting. The presence of these men was regarded as unwarranted interference in a matter that North Simcoe Liberals are quite able to settle for themselves. The letters read from Laurier, Cartwright and Mulock received similar unpopular hearings.

It took but a short time to agree in the nomination of James Martin of Sumerdale township and several enthusiastic speeches were given promising him united and hearty support. Mr. Martin, who is a comparatively young man, is a farmer near the village of New Lowell, and has been Councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve of Sumerdale township. He is at present a member of the County Council, being Chairman of the Education Committee. He is well and favourably known throughout the riding and is believed to be a strong candidate.

The action which the Cabinet Ministers will take in the campaign is a matter of conjection. They scarcely afford to further arouse the antagonism of nine-tenths of North Simcoe Liberals by throwing their influence in with McCarthy and against Martin. Government support will help Leighton most in Collingwood, the

LEIGHTON G. McCARTHY,
Independent Candidate in North Simcoe.

late member having been instrumental in securing a large grant for harbour improvements in that town.

A PECULIAR SITUATION.

Since the death of D'Alton McCarthy, Conservatives have been playing a waiting game. It was their hope that the bye-election would be the opportunity for a union of the two divisions of the party. In fact, Conservatives were a unit in the provincial general elections on March 1st last when the Conservative candidate, Mr. A. E. Thompson was elected to Centre Simcoe, and it was hoped that the union then formed would not be again broken. The nomination of Leighton McCarthy dashed into pieces that hope. The straight-liners however studied their interests by not antagonizing Leighton's supporters for the following good reasons, viz: In provincial politics a protest had been entered against the Conservative member and as long as that was pending Conservatives could not afford to cross swords with McCarthyites in a Dominion contest. In the event of a provincial bye-election their votes would all be required to secure the election of the Conservative candidate. The protest was hanging fire until last Saturday when it was dismissed in Toronto, the final move the matter having been delayed until after the Reform Convention at Stayner. The protest was dropped by Liberals in the belief that this very considerate move would attract to Mr. Martin many Conservative votes and probably prevent the nomination of a Conservative. Subsequent events have proved that that belief was well founded. Conservatives are just as desirous of defeating McCarthy as Reformers are, and both are credited with the opinion that the defeat of Leighton McCarthy means the funeral of McCarthyism in politics. At a Conservative convention held in Stayner it was decided not to put a candidate in the field and while they passed a resolution giving the members of the party liberty to vote for either McCarthy or Martin, they in the same resolution declared that the planks which made up D'Alton McCarthy's platform are now dead issues. This is the clandestine manner of turning the Conservative vote over to the Liberal candidate.

It is not thought the Independent candidate will have any chance against the combined influence and votes of the two parties, and in addition to this a solid Catholic vote; for it is known that D'Alton McCarthy's fight on the school question estranged that vote from him. Both candidates are into the fight in earnest and the next two weeks will be a period of active and thorough canvassing and much speech making.

ASTHMA

Why Continue Suffering? Nature Holds Out Her Arms to Help You—Clarke's Kola Compound Has Successfully Coped With This Dread Disease and Cured to Stay Cured.

In the Kola plant—a medicinal botanical product discovered in Africa—has been found the Mecca for asthma patients. Compounds of this wonderful medicinal plant have been tested in very aggravated and distressing cases of long standing and proved to not only relieve instantly, but perform speedy and permanent cure. Clarke's Kola Compound has had most successful tests in the leading hospitals of England and the United States and Canada. In three years in the Dominion alone five hundred testimonials have been received. Wm. Brown, of 500 Burrard street, Vancouver, B. C., says: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma for four years. For four months I could not work a day. I lost my appetite and lost 40 pounds in weight. Physicians told me to leave the country or I could not live. Just about that time I procured a bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound, and in one week I was back to work. I have taken the treatment two months, and I am a cured man." Sold by druggists at two dollars per bottle; three bottles with cure guaranteed, for five dollars. Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

Sold by B. E. McGale, Montreal. 294 1

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

How Germany's Trade Has Been Increased by Technical Instruction.

LONDON, December 2.—In an interesting report just issued by the Foreign Office, Mr. Powell, British Consul at Stettin, has a paper on commercial education in Germany, in which some original ideas are set forth. He says that it is quite true that the Germans are wide awake to the necessity of commercial education in competition with other trading nations, and that the study of modern languages is being fostered and encouraged all over the country. In Great Britain it is believed that the great success of German industry since 1873, and especially in the last decade is due to the superiority of commercial and technical education in Germany; but this, he says is not the view of those best able to judge by close acquaintance with the facts on the spot. They attribute it to the high state of general education that Germany has enjoyed for many years rather than to the superiority of commercial education. Mr. Powell thinks that the commercial success of the Germans is the cause rather than the effect of the wonderful strides lately made by them in commercial education for the growth of their trade has aroused imperial municipal, and educational authorities to a sense of the value of this kind of training for a commercial people. He says commercial schools in Germany scarcely existed prior to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, when Prof. Rouleaux made a famous report on the German exhibits under the title "Cheap and Nasty." It is true that after the war of 1870 merchants and others established commercial schools in some of the cities, and that the government directed their attention to the subject; but very little was achieved before 1876. Indeed, even now there is not any organized scheme for such education in Germany, although the government may be expected to make it a state question before many years are past. In 1891 there were in the German empire 165 commercial schools, of which 65 had been started since 1885; of these 77 were in Prussia and the rest in other states, chiefly Saxony and Baden. Of these only one was founded by the imperial government, 23 by town councils, 11 by chambers of commerce, 20 by merchants' guilds, and the rest by associations or private munificence.

DEATHS REPORTED

At the Star Office To-day.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Nellie Irene Seymour, wife of John Seymour, ex-president of the Orange Common Council, died Thursday, at Orange, N. J., aged twenty-eight. She was a daughter of James Roche, of New York, and sister of David J. Roche, Mayors marshal of New York.

Rev. Henry Holmes, of Loring, died at the age 66, at New Rochelle, Thursday. He was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Edward P. Hamilton, a real estate dealer died at East Orange, on Wednesday. He was born at Brooklyn, in 1844.

Thomas H. McAllister, manufacturer of optical instruments, died at Brooklyn, on Tuesday, of heart disease, age 74.

WOODSTOCK, Ont. — Mrs. James Snell, of Bayside, is dead, aged 45 years.

Mrs. Henry Karn, of Embro, received a message from Chicago stating that her father, Mr. Kenneth Stewart, had been found dead in bed there.

Wilham King, of East Zorra, is dead, aged 90 years.

Jacob German died very suddenly at East Missouri, aged 80.

Mrs. Edward Nelles, who was well known here, died at Grimsby,

HALIFAX, N.S. — John A. Turnbull, aged 23, died at his father's residence on Thursday. He was a member of the Merchants Bank staff, but ill-health compelled him to give up his position. Deceased was very prominent in athletic circles, was a member of the Wanderers, and one of their best football and hookey players. He was also a leading bicyclist.

PETERBORO, Ont. — Mrs. Weller, wife of the County Court Judge of Peterboro, died on Wednesday after a long illness, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of the late Dr. Matthew Gulchrist, of Colborne, and has been a resident of Peterboro for 46 years.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Mrs. Joseph Levee, aged 67, died Thursday morning at her home on Murray street. Mrs. Levee was born in Chambly, P.Q., and came to this city when she was 17 years of age and has lived in Burlington ever since.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Mrs. Isaac J. Olive, wife of steamboat inspector Olive, died on Friday, in her 67th year, after three months' illness. Mrs. Olive's mother died three weeks ago and a brother a day later.

BOWMANVILLE, Ont. Harriet Thayer, wife of Rev. William Jolliffe, a retired Methodist minister, and mother of Orlando J. Jolliffe, M. A., of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute is dead, aged 67.

CHATEAUGUAY, Que. — Mr. James Hamilton was found dead in his bed, by his wife, on Thursday morning. Physicians believe death due to heart disease.

OWEN SOUND. Wm. Sharpe, one of the oldest residents of this part of the county, is dead.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

TORONTO—Coroner Johnson has issued a warrant for an inquest on the body of Mrs. Anna Ham, who was injured at London, on Wednesday last, and died in the Hospital here. Mrs. Ham was standing in the aisle of a railway car which was suddenly shunted. She fell against the end of a seat, and was so injured that she was brought here for treatment.

PELEE ISLAND, Ont.—Ross Diefenbaugh, aged 22, was drowned in Lake Erie, near Kelleys Island, on Wednesday night by the upsetting of a boat. Frank Heaton, aged 19, narrowly escaped the same fate, he clinging to the bottom of the boat for ten hours.

VICTORIA, B.C.—John Partridge, a well known dry goods merchant, was drowned to-day at Shawengan Lake, thirty miles from here on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.

LONDON, Ont., Eva, the two year old daughter of Rev. J. S. Allin, of Brussels, formerly of London, died on Thursday, from the effects of having swallowed carbolic acid.

LACHUTE, Que.—A young lad named Lavigne, was drowned on Sunday evening while skating on the North River. His body was recovered a few hours later.

GEN. SHAFTER ANNOYED

By Admiral Sampson's Criticisms—Make No Extended Reply.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Gen. W. R. Shafter was shown a copy of Admiral Sampson's report, in which the admiral denounced as false, the suggestion which he attributed to Gen. Shafter, that the navy was unwilling to co-operate in forcing an entrance to the harbour and intimated that the services of the navy were not properly recognized by the commander of the land forces.

Gen. Shafter did not conceal the fact that Admiral Sampson's criticisms annoyed him greatly, but he declined to go into any extended reply to them.

"This controversy has been fought over before," he said. "The records speak for themselves. My letters and despatches to Admiral Sampson as given in his report tell the story. I have nothing to add to them."

The General went over the newspaper synopsis of the admiral's report and pointed out that the correspondence given therein showed that he had requested Admiral Sampson to send a representative to the ceremonies of the surrender of Santiago, and that he did not sign the terms of surrender himself. "As I did not sign them, I certainly would not consent for Admiral Sampson to do so," he said.

THE BIGGEST 5c BAR

Victor SOAP

IT IS THE BEST

294 1

Answers to Questions.

KILLING OF WOUNDED DERVISHES.

Saranac Lake. — In the course of a recent conversation with the reporter of a London newspaper, General Lord Kitchener gave an explicit denial to the story that the killing of wounded Dervishes was an organized incident of the late campaign in the Soudan. It is wholly untrue, he declared, that companies were told off even to search for the wounded enemy, much less to kill them. It is not denied that wounded Arabs "were left to die on the field in thousands," but that could not be helped, since British and Egyptian surgeons were fully occupied in attending to their own wounded. The Sirdar said that on entering Omdurman he issued an order calling upon the people to go out and bring in their wounded, but only those who had relatives responded to the appeal. Such wounded as could be brought in received every possible attention, and, as a matter of fact, between six and seven thousand are now under treatment in the Omdurman hospitals.

THE CLIMBING PERCH.

Angler.—The climbing perch of India seems to have been well known to the ancients, for Theophrastus records the existence in that country of certain little fishes which leave the rivers for a time and then return to them. The Malays call it by a name which signifies the "tree-climber," but while there is no reason to doubt the truth of Duldorf's story that in 1721 he took one from a moist cavity in the stem of a palm tree growing near a lake, there has hitherto been no confirmation of it by any European. In this fish the hinder border of the gill-cover is armed with spines, the neutral fins are spinous, so as to afford some support, and it uses its pectoral fins to oar itself along through the grass and reeds. There is no doubt that it can travel for a considerable distance on land, or that it can live for some time out of the water; but that is no reason for accepting the mediæval Arab story that it climbed palm trees to drink the milk of the nuts. This fish and its allies have a supplementary gill-like organ on each side above the true gills, which enables them to exist for a considerable time out of the water. A less complex arrangement, serving a like purpose, is found in the Indian fish, popularly known as "serpent heads," which can travel a good way over moist ground, moving first one pectoral fin and then the other, in some such fashion as a man would elbow his way through a crowd.

TO PREPARE SKINS.

L. R.—To tan or taw skins with the hair on, first thoroughly wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface, then clean the hair or wool with warm water and soft soap, and rinse well. Take a quarter of a pound of common salt, the same of powdered alum, and half an ounce of borax, dissolve in hot water, and add sufficient rye meal to make a thick paste, which spread on the flesh side of the skin. Fold it lengthwise, flesh side in, the skin being quite moist, and let it remain for ten days or two weeks in an airy and shady place, then shake out and remove the paste from the surface, and wash and dry. For a heavy skin a second and similar application may be made. Afterwards pull and stretch the skin with the hands or over a beam, and work on the flesh side with a blunt knife.

JAMES M. BARRIE.

A. V. H.—James Matthew Barrie, the author, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, May 9, 1860. He was educated at Dumfries Academy, and graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1882. He at once accepted a position on the Nottingham Daily Journal, where he remained two years. He went to London in 1885 and two years later he published his first book, "Better Dead." This was followed by "A Window in Thrums," and "The Little Minister." Mr. Barrie is a faithful historian of Thrums, by which name he designates his native village, and his dialects are classical Scotch. He was married in July, 1894, and lives in Viewmount House, Forfarshire, and usually for part of the year in London.

"COURT OF ST. JAMES."

Anglo-Saxon — The "Court of St. James" is so-called from St. James' Palace, which was built by Henry VIII. on the site of a religious house, dating from before the conquest, and which was dedicated to St. James, thus giving the palace its name. The St. James Palace was described in Henry's time as "a faire mansion and a parke for his greater commoditie and pleasure." Charles I. lived in the palace and James II. was born there. It was from this place that Charles I. walked to his execution. The phrase "Court of St. James" dates from the time of William III., for it was not until the burning of Whitehall that the palace became the place for state ceremonies.

OLD COINS.

J. R. and Reader of the Star.—It is impossible for us to place a value upon any old coin. Collectors and dealers place their own value. If a collector wants a certain piece of money which is considered almost obsolete, he will pay almost any price for it; but should he give his commission to a dealer, the price obtained would not be nearly as large. You should endeavour to get into communication with some collector, or, if that is not possible, communicate with a reputable dealer, but in any event hold out for the highest possible price.

ST. ANDREW.

J. C. M.—How St. Andrew came to be chosen as the patron saint of Scotland is thus briefly related by tradition. Achaius, King of the Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, were at war with Athelstane, King of England. The night before the battle which was to decide the fates of the two armies a St. Andrew's cross appeared to the Scottish King as a sign of the victory which he was to gain on the following day over the English King. The prophecy came true and in gratitude the Scots' leader vowed to ever afterwards bear the cross of St. Andrew on his ensigns and banners.

LORD KITCHENER.

M. N. T.—A sketch of the life of Lord Kitchener was published in the "Answers to Questions" columns of the Star on November 5. The Sirdar is the son of English parents, but was born in Ireland, while his father was stationed there. He was born on June 24, 1850, his father being Col. H. H. Kitchener, formerly of the 9th Regiment, of Crossington, Leicestershire, England.

DISTANCES.

P. M.—Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" gives the following: New York to Liverpool, 2,840 miles, and to Glasgow, 3,400 miles; Boston to Galway, 2,385 miles; Halifax to Galway, 2,165 miles; Quebec to Liverpool, 2,634 miles, and to Galway, 2,392 miles; New York to Havana, 1,191 miles; Liverpool to Melbourne, 11,553 miles; London to Calcutta, 7,356 miles, and to Singapore, 8,345 miles; San Francisco to Behring Straits, 2,720 miles.

FORMER CANADIAN GOVERNORS.

Student of History.—The Earl of Durham, who was Governor of Canada in 1838, was born at London on April 12, 1792, and died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on July 28, 1840. Sir Charles Bagot, Governor of Canada in 1842-43, was born at Blithfield, Staffordshire, Eng., on September 23, 1781, and died at Kingston, Ont., on May 18, 1843, before completing his term of office.

LORD TENNYSON.

Iroquois—Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, was the third son of the late Rev. G. C. Tennyson, and elder brother of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt. He was born on August 6, 1809, at his father's parsonage at Somerby, Lincolnshire, and died in October, 1892.

OLD VOLUMES.

J. S. C.—The volume you speak of may be valuable. You should communicate with the librarian of Parliament at Ottawa, or with the librarian of any of the large universities in the Dominion.

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Reader—According to the census of 1896, the population of London was 4,433,013. Latest returns give the population of Paris as 2,511,629; Berlin, 1,726,098; Vienna, 1,574,129; Greater New York, 3,200,000.

LEGAL QUERIES.

A NOTE MATTER.

A gives to B his (A's) note for a certain sum of money. The note has two endorsers, C and D. The note is not paid at maturity, is protested for nonpayment. A notice of protest is sent to C, but not to D.

1. Does that omission relieve D from responsibility on this note?

2. If so, is there any known way in which D can be held responsible?

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. He is held without notice of protest on day of maturity, if he could not be found after reasonable diligence. 2. If he waived protest expressly or impliedly; 3. When the drawee was a fictitious person or a person incapable of contracting to the knowledge of the indorser at the time of indorsement; 4. When he is the person to whom the bill is presented for payment. 5. When the bill was made for his accommodation.

CAN MAKE SEIZURE.

J. F. B.—A and B live in Ontario. A gives B his note for $170; the note falls due and A is unable to pay same, whereupon B sues and gets judgment, but before the note fell due A moved his household effects to Montreal. Can B make a seizure of A's furniture for the debt incurred in Ontario?

2. Can B attach furniture purchased in Montreal?

Ans.—1 and 2. Yes, but only after an exemplification of judgment has been obtained from the Quebec Courts.

BOARD QUESTION.

M.B.F.—1. A gentleman engages a room in October for the winter with board, terms payable monthly. He moves in, taking certain furniture, etc. Arrangements are made regarding breakfast and lunch at a certain hour. He puts up his pictures and has the room arranged to his liking. Finding the light poor he tells the landlady to get an Auer-light and he will pay for it, which he does. When settling at the end of the month (November), the landlady tells him she fears she will be unable to continue giving him his meals at the hours arranged for, and would therefore give him a month's notice. Can she eject him at the end of the month if he does not wish to go? 2. If she can do so, will she have to refund him the money for the light and reimburse him for other expenses he will be put to in moving? 3. If he has to go, can he do so at the end of two weeks from the date the landlady gave him notice, or will two weeks be insufficient?

Ans.—Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes, but he will have to pay for the balance of the month.

A WILL QUESTION.

D. K.—A and B are married in Ireland and came to this country acquiring a property. B dies without children. A marries again, has a marriage contract with second wife; second wife has no children, and they adopt a baby girl, supposed to be a relative of second wife. Now A is dying and has made his will. 1. Can A make his will in favour of second wife and adopted daughter? 2. If so, can A's sister and A's niece, a brother's daughter, contest the will? 3. If A can will all to wife and daughter, must A not cut sister and niece out with a shilling apiece? 4. Can sister or niece demand the will to be read after A's death?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

JUSTIFIED IN LEAVING.

Veritas.—When I took my house I signed a lease for twelve months, and in it it is stated that as "I have examined the house and found it satisfactory to me." Since that time the property has been sold, and the present proprietor has built an extension which now cuts off a lane from eight feet wide to four feet. I cannot now get a cart into the lane with fuel, and as the extension goes above the present house my light is obstructed with, and would necessitate me using artificial light a great deal. I think I have good reason in wishing to break my lease, as the spirit of my contract with the old proprietor has been broken.

Ans.—You have good ground for wishing to break your lease, and we believe the law would support you should you decide to leave the premises.

REDUCED TO A SHADOW,

A Fredericton Lady Tells of Her Sickness and Suffering and of Her Restoration to Health by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Messrs. T. Milburn and Co., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen,—A year ago last September my health became much impaired, and I suffered intensely from prostration of the nerves, neuralgic headaches and general debility. The pain would shoot up my neck and down my arms, producing numbness and a sensation as if my arms were frozen, so that I almost lost the use of them. My heart would flutter and palpitate, and sometimes I awakened up out of my sleep with a smothering feeling as though I was suffocating.

"Before taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was almost reduced to a shadow, and felt worn out, irritable and melancholy. To add to my sufferings, a partial paralysis set in, and, though I doctored a great deal, and took many medicines, I received no benefit. However, on trying Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got through Mr. George C. Hunt, our well known druggist here, their curative powers manifested themselves almost immediately. I could feel every dose doing me good. They seemed to act upon the heart, and stimulate the circulation so that every tissue of my body received its due share of vigour and strength.

"The intense headaches with which I was so frequently afflicted have disappeared, and, instead of being weak, worn and run down I am now in my normal healthy condition.

"I give this testimony for the benefit of those suffering from similar troubles, so that they may know there is a remedy with in their reach well worthy of a trial."

(Signed) MRS. GEORGE MARTIN.

Fredericton, N.B.

Laxa Liver Pills cure Biliousness, Milk Sickness, Constipation and Dyspepsia. They do not gripe, weaken or sicken. Price 25 cents, all druggists. 294 1

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS

Are the Original and Only Reliable.

Carbolic Tooth Powder

has the largest sale of any Dentifrices,—most effective for preserving the Teeth, and useful to prevent infection by inhalation. 6d, 1s, and 1s 6d. Tins.

Carbolic Toilet Soap

—best Antiseptic Soap for the Skin and Complexion, and helps to prevent contagion. Most pleasant to use after Cycling or other outdoor exercises. 1s 6d. Three-Tablet boxes.

Carbolic Ointment

—a general Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Chilblains, Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Ringworm, Neuralgic Pains, Stings, Earache, Burns, etc. Large Pots, 1s3d each.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder

guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic, the strongest disinfectant known.

Cheaper in use than Powders at lower rates, much less being needed—Will not clog pipes or drains.

6d, 1s, and 1s 6d Dredgers; also 7 and 14 lb Tins (to re-fill Dredgers) at 2s 6d and 4s each.

Other Carbolic Preparations are made by F. C. CALVERT & CO., and your Chemist Grocer or Storekeeper can obtain a list of them for you free of charge if asked to do so

BUYERS ARE WARNED against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,

Awarded 85 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence.

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A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame st.
JOHN LEWIS, Druggist, 2206 St. Catherine st.
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A. DAVIDSON, Druggist, St. Catherine st., Westmount.
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The best cannot be too good, especially if you are sick.

Leading doctors all over Canada pronounce O'Keefe's the best Liquid Extract of Malt made. If you are run down and need a tonic, try a few bottles, it will surely do you good.

Price 25c. per bottle; 30c. per dozen allowed for the empty bottles when returned.

Refuse all substitutes said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD,
Wholesale Druggist, - TORONTO
General Agent
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NOTICE.

Civic Supplies

All parties having claims against the city for

SUPPLIES IN 1898

Are respectfully requested to send in their accounts immediately (in duplicate) to the undersigned, in order that they may be provided for in the

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1899.

Accounts to include everything furnished up to the 30th November, to indicate the department to which they pertain, and to give all particulars as to orders, etc.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer

City Treasurer's Office,
Montreal, 1st December, 1898. 282 3

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that the agreement between the members of the Montreal Ice Exchange has terminated from this date.

Parties having claims against the Exchange are requested to present them without delay, and parties indebted to said Exchange must make immediate payment.

For the present accounts may be paid and claims will be settled at 26 Victoria square.

THE MONTREAL ICE EXCHANGE.
R. A. Becket, Manager.
Montreal, November 30, 1898. 282 3

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous imitations and substitutions. At Druggists, or send 4d. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

TOWLE'S Pennyroyal and Steel PILLS for Females. Will correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions and Produce the desired results in a few days. As a monthly medicine they have no equal, and are highly recommended by the profession as being prompt, safe and reliable. Three times the quantity, of all Chemists and Druggists, sent direct for 1s 6d, 2s 6d or $1. by E. T. TOWLE AND CO., Manufacturers, Dryden Street, Nottingham, England. Beware of imitations, injurious and worthless. Agents: EVANS, SONS & CO., and at Wholesale Houses. 294 1

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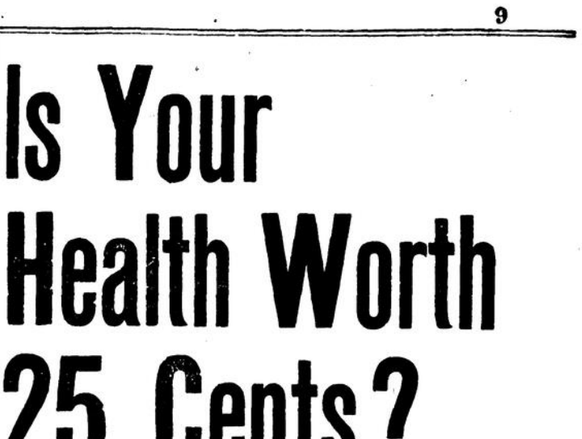

THIS WATCH, CHAIN AND CHARM for selling only 2 dozen 10-cent packages of our Exquisite Perfume. Send us your name and address and we will forward the perfume and our large premium list, postpaid. NO MONEY required. Our perfume sells very easily, as it has a most exquisite and lasting fragrance, and is put up in very dainty packages. You sell the perfume and return us the money, and we will at once forward the watch, chain and charm, all charges paid by us. This is a genuine American watch which we positively guarantee to be a handsome, durable and thoroughly reliable timepiece. It has brought us hundreds of testimonials like the following:—

CLIFTON, Aug. 29, '98.
DEAR SIRS:—I received the watch in good condition and I return my best thanks for it. It is much nicer than I expected; also the beautiful chain and charm. It cannot find words to thank you enough. I remain as ever, yours, DAVID ELLIOTT.

THE HOME SPECIALTY CO., Corner Adelaide and Victoria Sts. TORONTO
In writing please mention this paper.

Is Your Health Worth 25 Cents?

If it is and you have a cold that you want cured, a bottle of

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

WILL DO THE DEED.

Price 25c. Sold Everywhere.

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FANCY OAK ROCKER, highly finished, Upholstered Seat, in various colours. Regular price, $5.00. Sale price during this month—

$2.50.

Holiday Goods!

Do not fail to visit our variety of Holiday Goods, such as

Fancy Silvered Chair, from $3.00,
Ladies' Writing Desk, in Solid Oak, from $4.00.
Onyx Top Brass Table, from $3.50.

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Fancy Brass Mounted Mirrors, Fancy Brass Pitchers, Fancy Table Lamps, Etc., Etc., Etc.

All goods bought now will be delivered when required.

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DORE'S DANDRUFF CURE

Will stop the irritation in one application, and guarantees a Positive Cure with one month's treatment; stops the hair from falling and restores natural vigor. For sale by Druggists, Barber Shops, etc., at $1.00 per bottle, or sent express prepaid from JONES BROS. CO., Toronto.

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DR. COWLING'S English Periodical Pills.

Sure remedy for irregular menstruation, a perfect monthly regulator, genial, reliable and sure results, invaluable in ailments peculiar to women. $1 and $2 a box. Post-paid to any address. Mrs. Cowling, 2294 St. Catherine Street (near Metcalfe St.) Montreal. For Sale by all Druggists 174*eod52

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Appalling List of Sea Disasters.

The Autumn of 1898 Has Been Record-Breaking in Its Loss of Vessels and Lives.

(Written for the Star.)

The loss of the Boston and Portland Steam Packet Company's steamer Portland, off Cape Cod, on Tuesday last, with its attendant drowning of over 100 of the passengers and crew, is the latest addition to an autumn of unparalelled disasters at sea.

The equinoxial storms of the past six weeks have been of unusual severity and duration, and shipping of all kinds has suffered to an extent never before chronicled.

Never in recent years has the uncertainty of life upon the waters been so forcibly brought home to the landsman as during the month of November just passed, and the latter part of October. Beginning with the wreck of the liner Mohegan on the Manacle Rocks, off the coast of Cornwall, a long and appalling list of ocean disasters has been piled up through the successive wrecking of steamer after steamer and sailing vessel after sailing vessel.

No particular locality has been singled out for special visitation, and the coasts of Great Britain and of the Eastern States of America, have been no more unfortunate, comparatively, than the great inland stretches of water from

ONTARIO TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Canadians have had a special interest of their own in many of these wrecks, apart from the natural general interest which human sympathy with beings in distress and affliction naturally excites. The loss of the Milwaukee, of the Elder, Dempster & Co.'s fleet, off the coast of Scotland; the loss of the Westmeath, of the Hamburg-American line, in mid-ocean, and the wreck of the Portland, with two well-known Montrealers on board, and several from St. John, N.B., have been among these.

The wrecks off the south coast of England which attended the gales of the latter part of the month of October were among the most disastrous in the history of that dreaded coast line. No less than a score of steamers and sailing craft came to grief on the cruel rocks which constitute so great a source of dread and danger to mariners, and upwards of two hundred and fifty lives perished beneath the waves.

Along the coast of the New England States an almost equal loss of life and shipping has followed in the wake of the storms which have ravaged that section within the past week. According to well authenticated reports from the scenes of the disasters, something like 150 craft of all kinds have been driven a-shore, and, including those who went down on the Portland, over 200 lives lost.

ON THE GREAT LAKES.

On the great inland lakes of this continent the disasters of the past five or six weeks have made the shipping season of 1898 record-breaking in its calamitousness. Over fifty persons have perished in the wrecks of as many vessels, and the losses to shipping and vessel owners are declared to exceed $2,500,000. Among the vessels driven ashore was the Canadian steamer St. Lawrence, bound from Chicago to Prescott, with a cargo of 64,000 bushels of corn. The St. Lawrence went ashore on Point Betsey, in Lake Michigan.

Lake Superior, with its rocky coast line and frequent storms, has had a big share of the wreckings. Three steamers—the Orr, Tampa and Chisham—went down, with a loss of about $400,000. The storm of October 25, took about $300,000 in property values, and its two sister gales in November destroyed nearly the same amount.

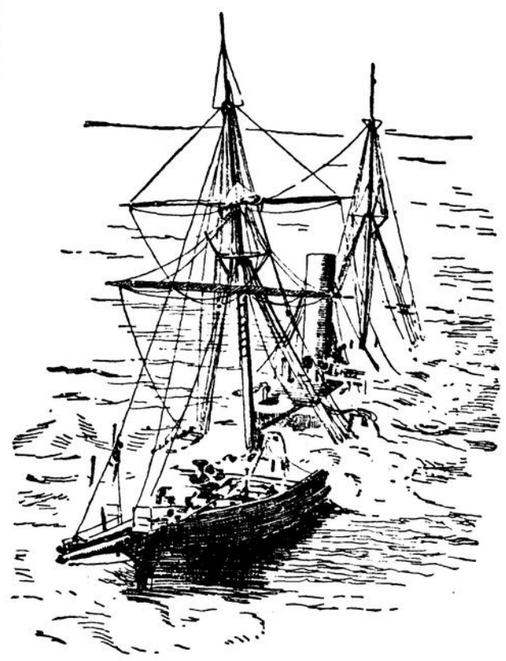
Conspicuous among even so many disasters as those which have attended the storms of the present autumn, stand out the wrecks of the Mohegan and of the Portland. In both cases, one man alone—the captain—seems to have been largely to blame, though the nature of the fault was different.

There has yet been no satisfactory explanation of the first of these disasters, but the more probable theory seems to be that Captain Griffiths was an epileptic, and that "petit-mal" was responsible for his strange guiding of his vessel upon rocks whose near-by presence he must have known.

In the case of the Portland also, it appears that the skipper was responsible for the loss of a steamer, and a hundred lives. Captain Blanchard had been instructed not to leave port till the subsidence of the storm, but disregarding the order he started out as usual. In both cases the man who was to blame, paid the penalty with his own life, though that was but a sorry compensation for the calamity he had caused.

As for the Portland, the actual manner in which she was wrecked will never be known, save by surmise. The Portland was of a type of construction which rendered her not a good sea-boat in heavy weather. Her extended guards, her top-hamper of light decks and staterooms, and above all, her machinery, with paddle wheels, walking beam and raised boilers and engines, readily damageable if a tremendous sea was thrown against them, tended, in her case, to make the contest with the waves a much more serious and uncertain effort than if she had had a clear, clean hull, with propeller well below water, and with engines and boilers protected by stout decks.

In just what manner the Portland was rendered incapable of riding out the storm is another of the mysteries of the sea, which went down with the ill-fated crew and passengers. In one way or another, probably her machinery became disabled, and she drifted hopelessly to her destruction.



WRECK OF CUNARD STEAMER MALTA, NEAR LAND'S END.

ARE SHIPWRECKS INCREASING?

A contemplation of the long list of disasters which have marked the year 1898 irresistably call up the query whether the great strides in shipbuilding which have taken place in modern times, and the assumably greater intelligence of ships' officers, have really rendered navigation more safe than when more primitive constructions prevailed.

Certainly, the facts are not reassuring. Saturday with cuts yu-a2a x

To take for example only the marine disasters which have taken place along the short coast line of the south of England, and to confine these to the past three years, the number will be found to be appalling.

A contribution by Alfred T. Story to Cassell's Magazine for the current month, deals in an interesting manner with these wrecks of the south coast. Many will recall the blizzard of the 23rd of January, 1895, which caused much destruction along the south coast. Two days later the gale was renewed, and was felt with especial force on the coast of Cornwall, where, amongst other disasters, the Escurial steamship, of Portreuth, was lost, with eleven out of her crew of nineteen.

The year seemed to be one specially prolific of disasters along the south coast. Towards the end of July two Newcastle steamers, the Cleveland and the Driffield, ran into each other in a storm and dense fog three miles off Dover. The first-named vessel sank within a couple of minutes with a number of hands.

In the following month (August 29), the Seaford, bringing 255 passengers from Dieppe to Newhaven, was run into by the cargo steamer Lyon, some twenty-five miles from the English coast, foundering in forty minutes. Fortunately all the passengers and crew were safely transferred to the Lyon, and thence to the white cliffs, quit of their peril with a fright and the loss of their luggage.

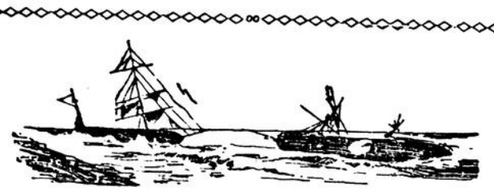
OTHER NOTABLE WRECKS.

Among the other notable wrecks of the south coast may be mentioned those of the Agdar and the Baron Holberg, at Folkstone, on September 25, 1898, which most people will remember; of the Moynne and the Bay of Panama; of the Cunard steamer Malta, wrecked soon after leaving on a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean; of the Bienvenue, and many others, the mere recital of the names of which would require more space than is here available.

The loss of the Bienvenue was attended with incidents of a particularly harrowing nature. It was during the height of a violent storm of wind and rain that the Bienvenue went ashore at Penare Point, near the entrance to Helford River, Cornwall. It was intensely cold at the time, with snow falling in blinding wreaths, so that the crew could not only not see what they were doing, but they were so frozen as to be almost helpless. Eighteen of the ship's company, including the master and officers, together with the master's wife, were drowned; seventeen were saved by means of the life-saving apparatus, while the remainder of the crew, three in number, were found frozen to death.

The accompanying illustrations, which are from photographs taken after the conflict of the elements had subsided, show a number of the south coast wrecks, as they appeared after the storm.

In this summary, disasters such as that which sent the French line steamship, La Bourgogne, to the botton of the Atlantic have been omitted. That calamity was the result of fog, and fogs, of course, are not storms, although they are often far more disastrous, and more feared by seamen than the fiercest gale.



WRECKS OF THE AGDAR AND BARON HOLBERG, AT FOLKESTONE.

WRECK OF THE BIENVENUE OFF SANDGATE.

Of all pity deserving sufferers the rheumatic is the most so. This terrible disease steals upon its victim with the subtlety of a robber, not only rendering him helpless but inflicting the most insufferable agony, often through a lifetime. The world over is strewn with distorted, crippled wrecks from this malady, and why? Because people believe that it must be drugged away, while drugs very seldom cure or give even temporary relief. In the twenty two years our invention has been upon the market we have cured more than that many thousand sufferers from Rheumatism, and therefore well know that ELECTRICITY is THE remedy, and if sufferers knew what this marvel as a gent will do there would be no Rheumatism where a Dr. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT could be had. This belt is a complete medical battery, giving soothing, gentle currents which begin to allay pain and swelling from the first hour used, and severe cases are often cured in a few days. It costs but a trifle, and neglect to investigate it is throwing health and happiness away.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

DR. A. SANDEN, BISMARK, ONT.

Dear Sir,—I omitted sending my report in 30 days. Not because I was dissatisfied with the results. I wanted to see if it would continue doing me good. Since wearing Belt I can sleep better, have better appetite, and can walk better. I have been putting in a good word for your Belts to everybody and will continue to do so. My complaint was Rheumatism. Yours truly,

THEOBALD STEINMANN.

These Belts cure at once Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, etc., etc. Electric Suspensory for men free with all Belts.

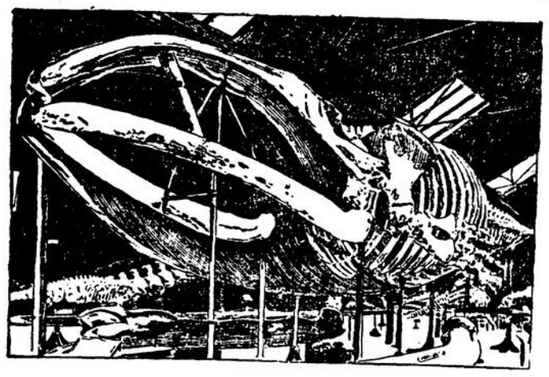
None can possibly form an idea of the wonderful currents produced by these body batteries without examining: therefore, if you can, call at our office and see application to inventor and manufacturer. If not, our illustrated book will be sent free, sealed, by mail, upon

DR. A. SANDEN,
182 St. James St., Montreal
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6; Sundays, 11 to 1.

A REMARKABLE WHALE MODEL.

R. Lydekker, B. A., F. R. S., the Well Known Scientist, Writes of the Wonders of the Cetacean That Is Said to Have Swallowed Jonah.

"For the Future," Writes Mr. Lydekker, "There Ought to Be No Misconception as to the Nature of the Animal."



This Remarkable Whale-Model is the Talk of London. It has Settled For Ever Doubtful Points Regarding the Great Cetacean's Physical Construction.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

LONDON, November 21. — A whale model that has just been constructed by a naturalist here has caught the fancy of curiosity-seekers as a new thing in the study of marine life. Among the scientific men who have seen the model, and who have been particularly struck with its advantages from an educational point of view is R. Lydekker, B.A., F.R.S.

This well known scientist has been prompted by the sight of the big model to give much information on Cetacean life. Speaking of the whale model, of which I send you a photograph, showing the monster jaws, and the wonderfully constructed head, Mr. Lydekker says:

"This is the first time in the history of the world when the largest representative of the Cetacean order, modeled of the natural size, has been seen as life-like in appearance as the resources of modern skill and science can make them. It is true that in some Continental museums casts of stranded examples of some of the smaller species have for some time been exhibited, but the distorted and 'flabby" condition of the animals themselves when thrown ashore, rendered the resulting plaster casts very far, indeed, from affording a life-like representative of the species, while their comparatively small size precluded the realization of the vast dimensions attained by the giants of the group.

"Mystery in regard to our conceptions of the form of these huge denizens of the deep is practically at an end; and for the future there ought to be no misconception as to the nature and position in the body of the substances respectively known as whale bone and spermaceti, and the animals to which they severally belong.

DIFFERENCES IN WHALES.

"The first point necessary to a right comprehension of the mutual relations between whales and porpoises, grampuses and dolphins, is to thoroughly realize the difference between the whalebone whales and the toothed whales, or those which which produce whalebone, or baleen, and those whose mouths are simply armed with teeth, of larger or smaller size and number.

"With the aid of this new model, the jaws can be studied and the whalebone formation shown as clearly as though the monster had kindly come up and opened his mouth for inspection. Of the various species of whales, the largest and most interesting are the southern right whale (Balaena australis), Rudolphi's rorqual (Balaenoptera borealis), and the common rorqual (Balaenoptera musculus), among the whalebone whales; and the gigantic sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus), the killer (Orca gladiator), and the white whale (Delphinapterus leucas), among the toothed whales.

"The finners or rorquals, are noted among whalers for their extreme speed, and, consequently (especially as their short whalebone is of but little value), escaped persecution until the introduction of steel vessels and harpoon guns. Their long slender bodies are adapted for the attainment of great rapidity of movement. The rorquals have a tiny bone nodule, which represents the thigh-bone, or femur of ordinary animals, and affords a most interesting example of a rudimentary, or rather, vestigiary organ. Although the common rorqual grows to sixty-five or seventy feet in length, it is not the largest member of the whale family, being exceeded by the blue rorqual (B. sibbaldi), which reaches eighty or even eighty-five feet.

"VERY EXAGGERATED IDEAS

of the dimensions attained by these monsters formerly prevailed, and even yet do not appear wholly extinct. It is to be hoped, now that this model has been completed, that we shall hear the last of blue rorquals measuring a couple of hundred fet in length.

"Passing on from the common rorqual to that of the black or southern right whale, it is necessary to bear in mind the essential difference between a rorqual and a right-whale in a manner never to be forgotten. The contrast between the comparatively short and thick body of the latter, its narrow and vaulted upper jaw, the highly convex border of the enormously deep lower lip, and, above all, the immense space left between the upper and lower jaws for reception of the huge plates of whale bone, and the corresponding proportions of the rorqual are apparent at a glance, and appear more wonderful still on minute inspection.

"A few of the whalebone plates belonging to the skeleton of the model have fortunately been preserved, and are inserted in their approximate position in the upper jaw, and it is probable that this is the only idea that the public will ever gain of what the mouth of a whale looks like in nature.

"The difficulties attending the bringing to land of a specimen of the gigantic Greenland whale are shown by the story attending the capture of a Cetacean, of which the two halves of the lower jaw are all that science possesses. Captain D. Gray, a whaler with a warm spot in his heart for the cause of scientific research, had the laudable intention of procuring the entire skull of the finest specimen of the fast vanishing Greenland right-whale he could capture.

SOME MONSTROUS WHALES.

"In the 'Jubilee' year he had alongside his vessel the carcase of a splendid bull; after the whalebone and blubber had been removed, preparations for removing and hoisting on board the head were about to be taken, when, as ill-luck would have it, other whales hove in sight, and the boat's crew were of course in requisition. As a result of the interruption, all that he saved of it was the lower jaw. To make matters worse, neither of the whales which caused the diversion were secured.

"It was, I believe, the ambition of Captain Gray to see the skull exhibited with its whalebone in position, but as the "bone" yielded by this particular specimen realized some two thousand pounds, financial considerations might have interfered with the accomplishment of his desire. There is, however, yet opportunity for some millionaire to procure such a specimen before the species becomes entirely extinct.

"A whale that pushes the Greenland monster closely for first honours is the male sperm whale, of which one was stranded on the British coast. In addition to its vast corporeal bulk, as great if not greater than that of the Greenland right-whale, the most remarkable peculiarities are the enormous truncated head, at the front extremity of which is situated the single blow-hole, the powerful teeth with which the lower jaw is armed, the absence of a back fin, and the peculiar tuberosities on the middle line of the back somewhat in advance of the flukes.

THE SPERM VARIETY.

"An enormous cavity contains the fine oil, which, on removal solidifies into spermaceti. Probably the oil is merely the most convenient material for filling a cavity rendered necessary by the peculiar conformation of the animal's head. All old whalers agree in representing the muzzle as broad and truncate as the front of a railway engine. Although some modern observers have stated that the muzzle is much less truncated and more or less pointed, it seems impossible to traverse the general accuracy of the testimony of whalers, so far at least as old bulls are concerned. And if there be any departure from this type, it remains to be proved whether it is not due to age.

"Another moot point connected with the sperm-whale is its power to raise the lower jaw into the horizontal position without turning over on its back. The mucous mebrane of the mouth is of a glistening white colour, and it has long since been asserted that, when on the feed deep down below the surface of the sea, the creature is in the habit of dropping its lower jaw and thus attracting prey within its glistening mouth. Whatever may be the truth of the latter part of the story, there seems to be no doubt that these whales are very generally in the habit of dropping the long jaw into a nearly vertical position, and some modern observers say that such is from necessity its habitual practice.

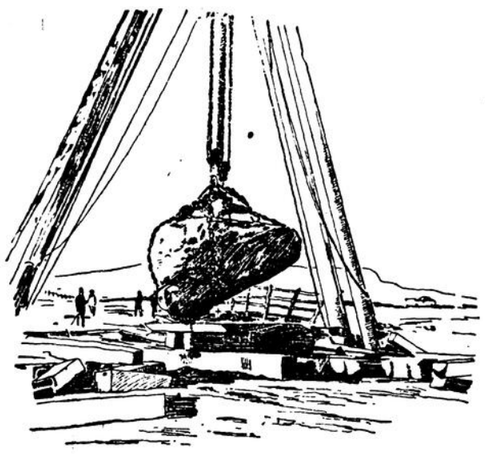
"It may be mentioned that although the sperm-whale has long been known to feed on cuttles and squids, it has only recently been ascertained that the species preyed upon were of gigantic size. When harpooned these whales invariably disgorge their last meal, and some of the matter thus injected has included portions of the arms of cuttle-fish measuring fully six feet in tube."

Red Hot From the Gun

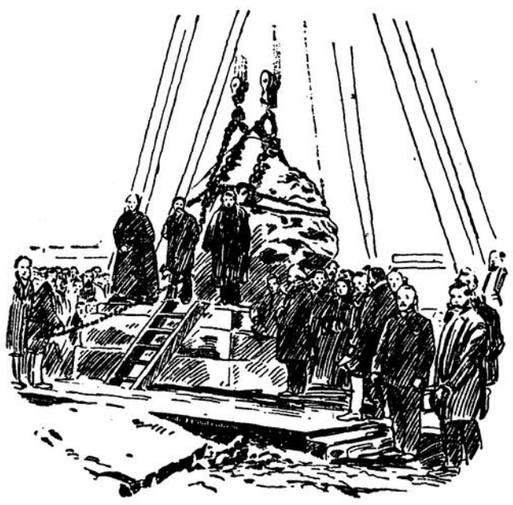
Was the ball that hit C. E. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible Sores that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Boils, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists. 284 1

THE SHIP FEVER MONUMENT.

The Star prints to-day two interesting pictures in connection with the ship fever monument at Point St. Charles, which was erected to commemorate the burial place of the victims of the shlp fever in the forties.



THE SHIP FEVER MONUMENT—PLACING THE STONE.



THE SHIP FEVER MONUMENT—THE CONSECRATION OF THE MEMORIAL.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following entries have been made at the Tutelic office:

J. P. A. Des Troismaisons & Co.—J. P. A. Des Troismaisons, wholesale dry goods and importers.

MacVicar & Heriot—J. C. A. Heriot and D. Norman MacVicar.

J. H. Dansereau & Co.—J. H. Dansereau and L. P. Leaure, wood dealers.

Forsyth & Thomas, commercial agents, have dissolved partnership

NEXT SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fourth concert to be given by the Symphony Orchestra takes place in the Windsor Hall Friday afternoon, December 9th and will be looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by all those who have enjoyed the former concerts. The standard of the music rendered is very high and at the same time, the variety of the programmes is such that it is likely to suit all tastes. Prof. Goulet and the musicians who play under his leadership are deserving of congratulation.

CASES FOR DAMAGES.

Relatives of Two Dead Men Awarded Money—A Third Case Dismissed.

(Special to the Star.)

CORNWALL, December 3. — Three big accident cases have occupied Mr. Justice Robertson and a jury at the assizes here for the last three days. The plaintiffs are the relatives of Frank Crysler, J. W. Rombough, and Geo. W. Green, three of the men who were killed in the accident on the Ottawa and New York Railway at Embrum last June. The defendants are the Ottawa and New York Company and Balch & Peppard, the sub-contractors. The Crysler action was dismissed, it being clearly shown that his relatives had suffered no pecuniary loss by his death, but in the Rombough and Green cases, verdicts of $2,500 and $1,500 respectively were returned against Balch & Peppard, the company being absolved from liability. It is understood that the cases will be appealed.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

An Ottawa Insurance Man Charged With a Serious Offence.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3. — John T. Niblock, local superintendent for the London Life Assurance Company, was placed under arrest on Friday by Detective Flanagan charged with forgery.

Niblock is charged with forging the name of Dr. J. L. Chabot, to a death certificate, purporting to be for the death of Robert Coghill, 16 years of age, and resident at 112 Sparks street. In the statement, which is said to be forged, every detail is given, including the doctor's attendance. Dr. J. L. Chabot denies ever having signed such a certificate, and there is no such man as Robert Coghill to be found in the city. The insurance company suspected the fraud, because of the heavy losses in the city. Niblock is a young married man, resident at 94 Gloucester street with his wife and two children. He was arrested in the office of the company on Sparks street.

Mrs. Alice Marble, a sister-in-law of the late James C. Blaine, met with a tragic death at San Leandro, Cal. She was thrown from a buggy attached to a runaway horse. She was 70 years of age and belonged to Augusta, Me.

TOBACCO CURE.

HOW A MOTHER BANISHED CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO. A HARMLESS REMEDY THAT CANBE GIVEN IN TEA, COFFEE OR FOOD.

Any One Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Some time ago a well known business man whose stomach and nerves were ruined by the tobacco habit was secretly given a remedy by his wife and he never knew what cured him of the habit. He suddenly evinced such a dislike for tobacco that he concluded the weed had finally floored him and that his own determination made him quit. She then treated her son, a young man just 21. He was a cigarette fiend, inhaling the deadly fumes almost constantly, and he too, was made sick of the weed." His mother enjoys a quiet laugh to herself, at the manner in which the young man tells of how he came to the conclusion that cigarettes were "drugged and poisoned nowadays and notj fit to smoke."

The remedy is odourless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco and takes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend and is a God-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. The remedy is called Tobacco Specific, and a free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Boeves Drug & Chemical Co., 179 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O. This will help any woman to solve the problem of curing her husband, son or brother of a habit that undermines the health, leaving the body susceptible to numerous lingering and dangerous diseases. 284 1 law

AT THE BANQUET.

THE GENERAL MANAGER: *These "Pharoah" cigars are the best end of the dinner.*

THE CLUB MAN: *We are using them almost exclusively at the club.*

PHARAOH CIGARS

have almost entirely displaced imported goods at all functions where connoisseurs gather. They are "better than imported."

PHARAOH cigars are sold by all first class tobacconists or I will send prepaid a sample box of 25 for $2.00.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Cigar Manufacturer, GRANBY, Que. 284 7 1

"STAR" LADIES' BEAVER SKATE....

Dainty design, registered heel and toe plates. Heavily nickelled on copper.

This is the swell ladies' skate without doubt. Quality, finish and design make it so. Equally good for straightaway or fancy skating. Made in best quality only; sizes 8 to 10 in. Price, $2.00

SOLE RETAIL SALES AGENTS FOR MONTREAL:

284 1 R. & W. KERR, 2230 St. Catherine Street.

Caoutchouc

This is what the Granby Rubbers are made of—pure rubber—No snoddy composition, no ground over, hard, brittle, heavy, dead rubber. It is live, elastic, springy, waterproof rubber which maintains the credit of the

Granby Rubbers

They are thin and light, they fit elegantly and comfortably. They do not draw the feet. They are made in the most modern and workmanlike manner from pure material, in all sizes and the latest fashionable styles.

They Wear Like Iron.

284 1 1 1

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

HOME WORK.

We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish $20 machine and supply the yarn free, and pay for the work as sent in.

Distance no hindrance. $7 to $10 per week made according to time devoted to the work. Write at once.

Name references.

CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO.
TORONTO, ONT.

RUBENSTEINANDRATTRAY

Nominated for President and Vice-President of the C. W. A.

MR. LOUIS RUBENSTEIN.

MR. A. B. RATTRAY.

Mr. Louis Rubenstein and Mr. A. B. Rattray, both of this city, have been nominated for the highest offices in the gift of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. The former has been nominated for president, and the latter for vice-president. These are about the first nominations made. The letters of nomination are as follows:

St Catharines, November 23, 1898.

H. B. Donly, Esq. Secretary of Canadian Wheelmen's Association, Simcoe:

Dear Sir,—I take much pleasure in nominating Mr. Louis Rubenstein, of the Montreal Bicycle Club, Montreal, for the presidency of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association for the year 1899.

I think that Mr. Rubenstein has worked hard in the best of the association, has spent his time and money for the good of the cause, he has served the Association well, and has always shown himself a worker, no matter what position he held, from local consul to the vice-presidency which office he holds to-day.

I think if he is elected he will fill the office as well, if not better than any of his predecessors. As the great week is going to be held at Montreal in 1899, I think that the Association would do well to be chosen from the C. W. A. members the City of Montreal and as this city had enterprise enough to secure the world's meet, I think that it is only just and right that they should have the presidency. I know of no person who is more entitled to the honorable office than the gentleman's friend, Mr. Louis Rubenstein.

Yours truly,
JAS. T. TIMMONS,
Chief Consul.
WANDERERS' BICYCLE CLUB.

Montreal, November 25, 1898.

Hal. B. Donly, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer C.W.A., Simcoe, Ont.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Wanderers' Cycle Club, of Montreal, I have the honour to nominate Mr. A. B. Rattray, Chief Consul of this club, for the office of Vice-President of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association for '99.

To know Mr. Rattray is to be impressed with his genial and jovial nature, and when we had the pleasure of bringing him out as a candidate for Chief Consul, there were few who believed he would be elected, and some who predicted all sorts of calamities if he were, no one can deny that under his able guidance the interests of the Association, and of wheeling in general have flourished marvellously. The membership of the district has more than doubled since this time last year. We have obtained one of the most bicycle tracks in the world, the privileges of which are open to C.W.A. members for the nominal sum of seventy-five cents per annum. The tax of two dollars per wheel which was imposed upon us by the city of Montreal during a previous regime has been cut in two. An attempt to impose toll on the Turnpike roads of the island has been fought and defeated by the Provincial Legislature, and many minor interests of which we have been carefully looked after.

It is now a matter of history that the L. C. A. Championship Meet has been awarded to Canada for 1899, and that it is practically secured largely due to the energetic and indefatigable press work of Mr. Rattray. When he first suggested the idea of securing the meet for Montreal, his best friends advised him against it, pointing out the great risk, but he never was the man to be put down, and by his personal undertook on behalf of the cyclists of Montreal to run the meet for the Association if awarded to Canada, and alone and unaided, in the short space of a fortnight, raised the $1,000 required by the Association to send a delegate and racing representative to the meet at Vienna. At a time when, for lack of funds, it seemed doubtful if Canada would be represented there, Mr. Rattray stepped in to the breach and made it possible for the Association to secure the biggest athletic event that has ever come to Canada.

We do not think the highest office in the Association would be given then he deserves, and in bringing him forward for the vice-presidency, we solicit the support and co-operation of every member of the Association, feeling sure that in him the Association will gain a valuable executive officer and a successor to the men who have served before him.

Yours truly,
(Signed) J. McD. DUFF,
Secretary Wanderers' Bicycle Club.

ACCUSED OF GAMBLING.

St. Catherine Street Place Raided by the Police Last Night.

Chief Carpenter with his men raided 1883 St. Catherine street last night and arrested Hermias Roy, the keeper, and S. Roy, A. Derpetigny and D. Gauthier charged with gambling. Roy will be prosecuted but the others were allowed out on bail. His trial come off on Wednesday.

THIRTEEN NEW CHARGES.

The Cases of Theft Against C. D. Turner of the G. T. R.

Thirteen additional charges of theft have been laid against Charles D. Turner, of the Grand Trunk, amounting now to about $700. Magistrate Lafontaine finds a prima facia case against him, and will require him to make a defence.

A PORTLAND VICTIM.

Another Body From the Wrecked Steamer Has Been Identified.

(Special to the Star.)

BOSTON, December 3.—The body of another victim of the wrecked steamer Portland has been identified as that of Charles Flower of Yarmouth, N. S. Chief Wade, of the district police, has arranged to bring all bodies at Orleans and thereabouts to this city, and they are expected to arrive sometime to-day. The weather around Cape Cod to-day favours the prospects of many bodies coming ashore.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Messrs. John James Browne & Son have sold that fine double stone house, 4071 Dorchester street, to A. E. de Lorimier for $18,000.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD."

HOXBAN, I.T., Oct. 21, 1897.

Dr. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Gentlemen,—I send enclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready or and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled —— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S. (3)

To Poultry and Pigeon Keepers.

SILICA POULTRY GRIT

is acknowledged by all poultrymen to be the best Digester in the market as it contains Silica, Oxide of Iron, Lime and Magnesia which are all necessary to the health and productiveness of Poultry.

It is guaranteed free from Scales of Mica which keep the Gizzard lubricated and destroy the grinding properties in all other Poultry Grits.

For sale by all dealers, or direct from

LAURENTIAN SAND & GRAVEL CO.
13 St. John Street, Montreal.
Bell Telephone Main 1150. 227 1

INDUSTRIAL BAZAAR.

The Big Event at Windsor Hall Closes To-day.

The bazar at Windsor Hall in aid of the Industrial Rooms, which opened yesterday morning, closes to-day. It has been a most decided success. Large crowds have been in attendance both days, and the interior of the hall, with its decorations, its booths and its moving things, is presented a scene of unparalled and beautiful.

All the tables were liberally patronized. In addition to those given in yesterday's Star, may be mentioned the Fine Stock table, which was in charge of Mrs. Fenn, Mrs. Wombwell, the Misses Linton Shutzer, Mrs. Ion, Mclea, Reid, Prentice and Mrs. Reed; the Infant's Clothing table, in charge of Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. J. Ogilvie, Mrs. Philip Holland and the Misses Van Horne and Miss Lamb; the table of Coarse Clothing, presided over by Mrs. Turnbull and Mrs. McWilliams, assisted by Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. Bond, and Mrs. Musson, Mrs. Dunlop and Bond, Mrs. Dr. Cooty, Mrs. Pillow and Miss Papineau. The latter booth was in the form of a large ship, and was very striking. The bazaar was indebted to Mr. Shepherd for the scenic effects, and to the Sailors' Institute for the sails, fixtures, gangway and little boys dressed up in sailors' suits.

Other tables were the Dolls' table, presided over by Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Genna, Mrs. Boys, Miss Reid, Miss Smith and Miss Trelavan; St. Andrew's table, in charge of Mrs. S. H. Ewing, Mrs. J. H. Liddell, Miss E. B. Price, Miss McEachran, Miss Hill, Miss Knight; the Fancy Work stall, which exhibited many beautiful fancy articles, such as cushions, centrepieces, etc., and was looked after by Mrs. Frank Cavershill and Mrs. Geo. Cains, assisted by Mrs. Henshaw, Miss Whitehead, Miss McBean, the Misses Oswald, Beatrice Allan, Greenshields, Bond, Burnett, Blackwell Graham, Eva Scott, etc. Mr. Callum Reford, Forget, Hutchins and Alloway ran the flower booth under the direction of Mrs. H. Montague Allan and Mrs. Yates, assisted by Miss R. W. Reford, Mrs. Hugh Graham, Miss McKenzie, Miss Strathy, Miss Meighen, Miss Gladys White, Quenouille, Miss Margaret Angus, Miss Eadie and Miss Stephens. The candy table, in charge of Miss Smith, (Church of St. James the Apostle), was presided by Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Wray and Miss Hall. The decorations were carried out in rainbow tints; the candles looked very tempting in old fashioned bowls.

There was also the refreshment booth; over the destinies of which Mrs. Robb, Miss Scott, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. McLennan, Mrs. Burnet, presided; and the Apron Booth, presided over by Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Evans, assisted by the Misses Monk, Miss Starke, Mrs. Fred Norman, Miss Isabell Burke; the Misses Murray-Smith and the Misses McComb.

QUEBEC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Press Association of the Province of Quebec was held yesterday afternoon at the Witness Office, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. Dunbar Browne was called to the chair in the absence of Mr. Hy. Mason, the president. The reports of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. James Harper, were presented and found satisfactory. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Godfon Langlois; 1st vice-president, Mr. Charles Gervais-Smith; 2nd vice-president, Mr. G. H. Parieau; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James Harper (reelected); Executive Committee, Messrs. Dunbar Browne, LL.B.; J. S. Brierly, Henry Harvey, Charles Marcil, and L. A. Olivier.

NEW FIRM OF AUCTIONEERS.

A new firm of auctioneers advertises their opening sale on another page of to-day's issue. The principals are Mr. Thos. Stewart, who has been for the past five years with the Fruit Auction Company, of New York, and is a brother of the late Mr. Harry Stewart; and Mr. John Herbert, for many years connected with the auction business in this city. They are, therefore, both thoroughly capable of taking their place among city auctioneers, and all departments will have their personal attention. They have secured the well known warerooms, 320 St. James street, where they will hold weekly sales of household effects, horses, sleighs, etc., as well as paying special attention to real estate and bankrupt stock sales.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The Filipino Insurgents Must Give Up Their Prisoners.

NOW THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THEM AND THE UNITED STATES BEGINS.

(Special to the Star.)

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The most important development of the Cabinet meeting yesterday was the sending of a despatch by the War Department to Major-General Otis in command of the United States forces in the Philippines directing him to demand of Aguinaldo the surrender of all the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents. The Cabinet also decided that the insurgents must be disarmed.

MOUNT MORIAH LODGE.

Election of Officers and Visit of the District Deputy Grand Master.

Mount Moriah Lodge, A.F. and A.M. held their regular election of officers on Friday night. The selection fell upon the following: Dr. J. Henderson, W.M.; Bro. Chas. Austin, S.W.; Bro. J. J. York, J.W.; R. W. Bro. G. R. Dewar, treasurer; Bro. George Hardisty, secretary; representative of relief, W. B. Dickson; representative of room committee, V. W. Bro. L. McLean, L. Laurance tyler.

At the supper the W. M., Bro. W. T. McLaurin presided.

W. Bro. Joseph Wilson was called upon to propose the Grand Lodge, which he coupled with the D.D.G.M., and M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson.

The D.D.G.M., when called upon said he felt that the loyalty of the members was shown by the very large vote cast, and the unanimity of the vote cast for the master.

Most Worshipful Bro. Stevenson wanted to tell them that although he had not been very regular in his attendance, he was pleased to see that they had continued their united feeling, and he was also pleased that they had the old military feeling that promotion was the proper thing. The election was most gratifying, but the record of attendance was a splendid assurance of success without which the officers became disheartened.

The W. M. called upon R. W. Bro. Guy R. Trewar, to propose the visiting Grand Lodges and brothers.

W. Bro. F. R. Clark, of St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 640, E.R., was called upon to respond.

W. Bro. Reid proposed the toast of absent brethren.

R. W. Bro. Campbell proposed the newly elected officers and paid a high tribute to the brothers elected, whom he was assured would keep up the high standard of efficiency.

Bro. Dr. Henderson, the master-elect, first responded and made an earnest though somewhat humourous speech, and was followed by the S. W. elect, Bro. Chas. Austin.

The W. M. then proposed the newly-elected and affiliated brothers, which was responded to by them. The R. W. D.D.G.M. proposed the W. M. and Mount Moriah Lodge.

During the evening several of the brothers sang, and Bro. Silverstone played a violin solo.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVED.

Name	At	From	Date
Russia	Liverpool	Philadelphia	1
Germanic	Liverpool	New York	1
Bohemian	Liverpool	New York	2
Labrador	Liverpool	Montreal	1
Canada	Queenstown	Boston	1
Trave	Bremen	New York	1
Lahn	New York	Bremen	1
Switzerland	Philadelphia	Liverpool	1
Cervona	London	Montreal	1
Halifax City	London	St. John	1
Kriman	London	Montreal	1
Parret Bay	K—	Montreal	1
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	2
New England	Li—	Liverpool	2
Arab	Liverpool	Liverpool	2
Norwegian	Glasgow	Montreal	2
Ems	New York	Genoa	2
Gera	New York	Bremen	2
Pretoria	Hamburg	New York	2
Nederland	Antwerp	Philadelphia	2
Mercedarian	London	Montreal	2
Tritonia	Glasgow	Montreal	2

SAILED.

Name	From	For	Date
London City	Halifax	London	1
Vancouver	Halifax	Liverpool	1
Cestrian	Boston	Liverpool	1
Kansas	Boston	Liverpool	1
Buenos Ayrean	Portland	Liverpool	1
Lucania	Portland	Hamburg	3
Spartan Prince	New York	Naples	3
Maasdam	New York	Rotterdam	3
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	3
Philadelphia	New York	Liverpool	3
Montcalm	New York	London	3
Bulgaria	New York	Hamburg	3
Ems	New York	Genoa	3
Touraine	New York	Havre	3

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

Name	From	For	Date
Labrador	New York	Bremen	6
St. Louis	New York	Southampton	7
Britannic	New York	Liverpool	7
Noordland	New York	Antwerp	7
Kriah	Portland	Liverpool	7
New England	Boston	Liverpool	8
Amsterdam	New York	Amsterdam	8
Aruna	Portland	London	9
Lokoia	Portland	Bristol	10
Sardinian	Portland	Liverpool	10
Marquette	New York	London	10
Rotterdam	New York	Rotterdam	10
Campania	New York	Liverpool	10
Phoenicia	New York	Hamburg	10
Aug Victoria	New York	Hamburg	10
Gascogne	New York	Havre	10

Steamers Due at New York.

SATURDAY.

Name	From	Sailed
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 26
Massapequa	Queenstown	23
Cevennian	Oporto	24
Wells City	Swansea	19
Hesperia	Gibraltar	19

SUNDAY.

La Gascogne	Havre	26
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	24
Umbria	Liverpool	24
Augusta Victoria	Gibraltar	24
Colorado	Hull	30

DUE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Name	From	Sailed
Labrador	Liverpool	26
Longarino	Liverpool	19
St. John City	London	19

MR. BARBER'S ESCAPE

A Montreal Citizen Baffles a Danger-

A Severe Sufferer from Bladder Disease—Could Find no Relief till he Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills — They Cured Him.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—There are few people in Montreal who have not known the agony of bladder trouble.

This complaint attacks four out of every five persons, and, unless it be checked in time, it leads to more serious and dangerous conditions such as inflammation of the bladder, stricture etc.

Weak or defective kidneys are the cause of bladder troubles.

The one way to get rid of bladder troubles, to cure them for all time therefore, is to strengthen and heal the kidneys.

This, like everything else, is easy to do, if you take the right way, for there is only one way to do it.

Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known remedy that can restore the kidneys to complete health.

Thousands have proved this fact by experience.

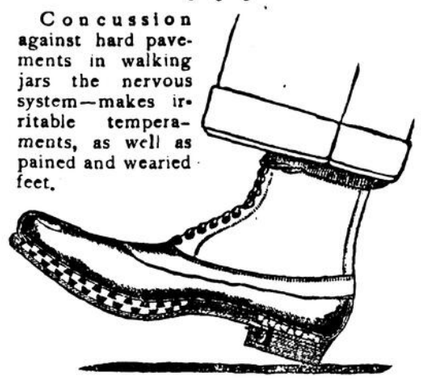
All who have done so speak in the same terms as Mr. John H. Barber, of this city, who says: "I suffered for two years with bladder and kidney troubles, and could get nothing to give me relief.

"I suffered more than I can tell, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used only a few boxes, but they made me a strong and healthy man.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are worth their weight in gold."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Nerve-Protectors.



Concussion against hard pavements in walking jars the nervous system—makes irritable temperaments, as well as pained and wearied feet.

There are springs even on express waggons—why not under your own precious pedals?

The "Respira" Shoe has a springy centre-sole under heel and sole, which conforms in walking, to every curve and hollow of the foot, while breaking jar and preventing concussion.

Made of the best Box Calfskin and genuine Vici Kid, with warranted Oak Soles.

Cost no more than the usual nerve destroyers.

Your money back if dissatisfied.

The Kennedy Company, Limited
Props. "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"
2364 ST CATHERINE STREET, WEST,
Montreal—Toronto—Winnipeg.

PERSONALS.

Mr. R. H. Pope, M.P., Compton, is at the Windsor.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, is at the Windsor.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are to spend the Christmas holidays at Arthabaska.

Miss Lena Jackson, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Holland, Lincoln avenue.

Dr. R. G. Haliburton, brother of Lord Haliburton, has purchased a home in Toronto, and will hereafter reside in that city.

Mr. James H. Elliott was so far convalescent as to be able to be removed from the hospital to his home in Fort street yesterday.

Dr. Louis Frechette is to lecture before the members of the Club National at the Monument National on December 15 on "Gambetta."

Mrs. Richards, widow of the Hon. Stephen Richards, Q.C., formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, is at Brockville with her daughter, Miss Susie Richards.

Mr. J. Pethinthot, Minneapolis; Mr. W. S. Hudson, Preston; Mr. J. T. J. Vanderwort, Belleville; Mr. Chas. F. Fraser, Edinburgh, Scotland, are stopping at the Balmoral.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 5th December, are Mrs. Amy Vanneck, Miss M. Molferstan Thomas, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Mr. R. B. Angus.

The Tourist Associations of Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and St. John, N. B., have appointed Mr. H. F. Tuzo of New York, as tourist agent in New York. His offices will be directed to diverting the tide of summer travel towards those cities.

Mr. Fred. W. Heyde, of Dawson City, is at the St. Lawrence Hall. He spent last winter in Montreal. He says the appointment of Mr. Ogilvie as commissioner for the Yukon has already produced beneficial changes that are greatly appreciated by the miners. The postal service needs further improvement.

Dr. F. W. Gilday, who since graduating from McGill University has been practising in New York city, has definitely decided to take up practice in Montreal. While in New York Dr. Gilday held the position of house surgeon in the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, after resigning which he spent a term in the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital.

Mr. W. A. Weir gave a most delightful "at home" at her residence on St. Catherine street, west, yesterday afternoon. The rooms were beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and cut flowers, and illuminated by soft rose lights. The tea table, which was most artistically arranged with pink carnations and candelabra of lights, was presided over by five pretty young ladies, viz., the Misses Gascoigne, Mabel Gascoigne, Blanche Lionais, Nettie Wheatley and Della Tresidder, who were charmingly attired in white costumes. The delightful strains of Hatlo's orchestra added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Mr. John Gustavus Norris, who died at Victoria, B.C., a few days ago, will be remembered as the individual who proceeded to London in 1868 with a petition inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Canada. This informal step led to the visit of the heir-apparent in 1860, an event which afforded the highest gratification to all. Her Majesty's subjects throughout the British North American colonies. Norris bore all the expenses of his mission himself, and, on his return to Canada, received a vote of thanks of the Common Council of the City of Toronto for his energy and public spirit. Of all those who signed the petition which he caused to be laid at the foot of the throne, the only survivors to-day are Sir John Carling, Hon. William Macdougall, Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator Aikins, Sydney Bellingham, ex-M.P., Col. Gzowski, Powell, ex-M.P., D. B. Read, Q.C. (Toronto), and George Roach, of Hamilton.

DEATHS.

McCREADY—In this city, on December 1, Mary Jane Ellen, infant daughter of Joseph McCready. Funeral from 182 St. George Street, Sunday at 2.30. Quebec papers please copy.

Toys from the East, North, South and West. C. C. Holland the buyer in Europe, R. R. Holland the buyer in the States. 20 to 25 years experience tells in the work.

Iron Toys, Wooden Toys, Tin Toys, Woolly Toys, Toys from 1c each to $25.00.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON,
2411 St Catherine St.

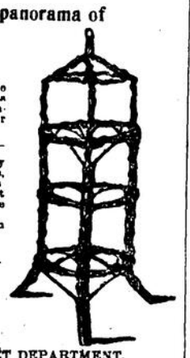
G. A. HOLLAND & SON'S
Premises a regular panorama of
Holiday Goods.

Never such an exhibition made by the firm. Wholesale and retail departments leaping ahead in bounds, prices and splendid buying doing the work. Look out for real enjoyment visiting our quarters.

DOLLS.—A large arrival from Germany just opened out. Dressed Dolls, Kid Dolls, Baby Dolls, Printed Dolls, Nigger Dolls. Dolls from 1c each to $15.00. A great centre for Dolls for bazaars, wholesale prices.

We have Dolls no one else handles in Montreal and they are a show too.

G. A. H. & SON.



BASKET DEPARTMENT.

5 O'clock Tea Stand $1.75

Our Basket Department filling up with Novelties from Germany. See our great show of Candy Baskets 5c each to 30c.

DOLLS' CARRIAGES, 25c each to $11.00. An immense display.

You see the best ideas in displaying and in stock at lowest prices in visiting our store.

It is easy to say a thing is good—another matter to prove it—Blue Ribbon Tea will stand every test.

384 1

QUEEN'S PARLORS
The most beautiful dancing room in Canada. New throughout.
For Balls, Parties, Socials, Etc., Etc. TO LET
Apply Mgr. Queen's Theatre. 282 tf

DOMINION ART STUDIO,
12 Association Building, Dominion Square.
W. Stewart Duncan (late principal Government School of Art, London, England), has opened advanced ART CLASSES at the above Studio.
PORTRAITS painted in Oil or Water Colours from Life or Photos.
Terms on personal application.
Hours 9 to 3, except Saturday, 9 to 1. 261 y

The City Ice Company
NOTICE.
The Montreal Ice Exchange
having dissolved, the undersigned beg to notify the public that they continue their business as before and will resume their former name.
The City Ice Company of
The Office continues at 26 Victoria square where all orders will receive prompt attention.
R. A. BECKET & COY.,
Tel. Main 70. 26 Victoria Square
Montreal, December 1st, 1898.

EDUCATIONAL.

W. PABST,
Musical Director.
Voice-Culture, Piano and Composition
Mr. W. Pabst has recently arrived in this city and has opened a studio at 701 Rhertrooke St., where he will be pleased to receive pupils.
Mr. Pabst has received a careful and thorough musical education in Schwerin and Leipzig Germany, where he afterwards was appointed pianist of the Crystal Palace Orchestra. He also was director of a large Sing-Verein Society in Russia, then was arranger in the same capacity and as a music teacher in Rochester, N. Y., for ten years. During that time Mr. Pabst was also Professor of Music at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, which latter institution recommends him most highly. 273 3 law

THE MONTREAL
CONSERVATORY
OF MUSIC
938 Dorchester St., near Mountain St.
Development in all branches of music; special seminary for teachers, training for the profession of teacher (weekly). Monthly Pupils' Concerts. Monthly Reports. Examinations December 15, 16 and 17. Pupils may enter at any time. For Prospectus apply to
216 tf Mr. C. E. SEIFERT, Director.

DANCING. DANCING.
Prof. FRANK H. NORMAN'S Select Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen meet Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 8 p.m., in STANLEY HALL, 1127 Stanley Street.
Have you learned the "Five-Step." It will be the most popular dance of the season.
1 y Send for circular. 283 24

...THE CHURCHES...

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, special preacher, 3 p.m. Holy Communion, Cathedral service and Holy Communion 11 o'clock. Preacher for the rector, Litany, 4.15 p.m. Evening service 7 o'clock, preacher, the Rev. T. S. Eastman. All seats free at 3 p.m. service. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S. Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. Morning prayer and Holy Communion 11.00 o'clock, preacher Dean Carmichael. Evening 7.00, preacher the Dean. Holy Communion after evening service. All strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be conducted to seats before service begins. Seats in the gallery free and unappropriated.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets. All seats free and unappropriated. Rev. Canon Wood, M.A., Rector. Rev. Lenox Smith, curate. Holy Communion (plain), at 8 a.m.; (choral), at 11 a.m. Matins 10.35 a.m. Evensong at 7 o'clock. Litany 4.15.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Holy Communion 8 a.m. Morning prayer 10.15 o'clock. Holy Communion 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. C. J. Rollit. 4.15 p.m. Litany. 7 o'clock evening service, preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett. Seats are free at 7 p.m. Sunday-school 3 p.m. All Bible classes in chapel.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street, opposite Victoria Square. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning prayer and Litany 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. MARTIN'S. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., Assistant. Holy Communion 11 o'clock, preacher, the rector. Evening service 7 o'clock, preacher the rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock, preacher, the incumbent. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. A. Elliott, incumbent.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, corner Dorchester street and Atwater avenue. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, rector. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Preacher the rector. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS, 1038 Notre Dame st. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, rector. Holy Communion 9 a.m. Morning service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m., preacher, the rector. Rector's Bible class and Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION, 300 Delorimier ave., near Ontario. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Service Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. P. Sinclair in charge.

ST. JUDE'S, corner Coursol and Vinet sts. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. H. O'Malley, assistant minister. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7. Sunday-school and Bible class for men and women, 3 p.m.

GRACE, Wellington street, 3 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evensong at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ker, rector.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, corner of Wood avenue and Western ave., Westmount. Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion (plain), 8 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher the rector. Sunday-school 3 p.m. Evensong 7 o'clock.

ST. LUKE, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service 11 o'clock, preacher, the rector. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, corner of St. Elisabeth avenue and Notre Dame st., St. Henri. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m. Rev. Frank Charters, rector.

ALL SAINTS', Cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats all free. Rev. Canon Evans, M. A., rector. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning preacher, the rector.

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

ST. PAUL'S, UPPER LACHINE. Rev. R. Lennox, rector. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. on first Sunday of month. On every other Sunday 8 a.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR, Chatham st. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Rev. D. Lariviere, B. A.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Outremont ave., Outremont. Rev. J. L. Flanagan, incumbent. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S, Prefontaine street, Hochelaga. Rev. H. T. Jekill, B. A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class, 3 p.m.

RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION. Sunday-school 2.30 a.m. Divine service at 7 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A., MAISONNEUVE MISSION, corner Pie IX and Adam sts. Morning service 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evensong at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS', Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Masonic sermon in morning.

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

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 o.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION, Beauharnois. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. C. Lummis.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. W. A. Fyles, B. A., incumbent.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montreal West. Morning prayer at 11. Evening prayer at 7. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S, Valleyfield. Rev. W. J. M. Beattie, incumbent. Morning prayer 11 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday-school 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S, Back River. Morning prayer, 11.15 o'clock. Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, incumbent.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE. Divine service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., in Church building, Grand Trunk avenue.

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

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Beaconsfield. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, and evening service at 7.30 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S. Rev. James Barclay, D. D., pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Preacher for part of each service, Bible class and Sunday-school 2.30 p.m. St. Paul's Mandolin and Guitar Club, vocal and St. Charles streets. Sunday-school 2 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. Chas. A. Doudiet, church missionary.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M. A., B. D., pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service 7 o'clock. Bible class and Sunday-school 3 p.m. The pastor will officiate at both services. Subject of morning sermon, "Does God permit?" Evening theme: "The perils of religious inconsistency."

CHALMERS' CHURCH, Corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B. A., pastor. Chinese Sabbath-school 10 a.m. Sabbath-school 3 p.m. Pastor's Bible class for young men, 2.15 p.m. to o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services. Morning preacher, Rev. Mr. Richardson. Evening preacher, the pastor.

ERSKINE, Sherbrooke st., head of Crescent st. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible classes 3 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL. Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor preaches at both services. Evening subject: "Jesus and the Scriptures."

KNOX, Corner Mansfield and Dorchester sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Sunday-school and Young Men's class at 3 p.m. Conference school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Drummond sts. Craig and St. Elizabeth. Rev. Leopold Mansfeotte, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner Western and Lansdowne avenues. Rev. J. W. Pickles, B.A., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's class 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. corner of Berri and Mount Royal avenue, Rev. J. A. Bolton, pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH. Service 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school 2 p.m. Rev. W. H. Stevens, pastor.

MONTREAL WEST METHODIST DISTRICT CHURCH, Herald avenue, pastor—the Rev. W. G. Bradford. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

MONTREAL SOUTH. Rev. A. E. Russell, B. D., pastor. Services will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

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

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

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and City Councillors sts. Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling, pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE. Rev. T. H. Mansell, pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.

DOUGLAS CHURCH, Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

MOUNTAIN STREET,

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.50 for six months, and 90c for three months.

We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Mayence Favre & Cie., Rue de la Grange Batelière, 18, Paris, France.

Toronto Can. Representative for advertising for the MONTREAL STAR, W. F. Carrier, 45 King st. west.

CIRCULATION
— OF THE —
Daily and Weekly Star
FOR WEEK ENDING
November 26, 1898.

Monday	50,092
Tuesday	50,049
Wednesday	50,084
Thursday	Thanksgiving
Friday	50,054
Saturday	53,368
	253,647

Present Average:

DAILY, for Week ending Nov 26th **50,729**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week... **100,204**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week. **150,933**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.

Star Branch Office.

"STAR" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of all kinds for the "Star" may be left at the Star Branch Office, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets, where a rapid service insures the immediate delivery of advertisements to the Star Office. It frequently happens that advertisements cannot secure insertion in the "Star" owing to the rush in which everyone is at present, when left at the Star Branch Office a better chance of obtaining insertion than those that come from the west end of the city to the Head Office.

EXPRESSING PRIVATE PACKAGES.

All express packages may be left with the Express Companies in the "Star" Branch Office, where the rates are the same as at the down town offices, and a speedy despatch may be had.

TELEGRAPHING PRIVATE MESSAGES.

All private telegraphic messages, where quick delivery is desired, may be filed with the Telegraph Companies in the Star Branch Office. The rates are the same as at the Head Offices, and the service equipped with rapid transit. This business is growing to large proportions.

THE SILENCE OF THE YUKON MINERS.

One hardly knows whether to marvel at the innocence or the impudence of the Ministerial press when it solemnly presents as a proof of the purity and efficiency of the Government's Yukon administration the circumstance that the miners in that region are not coming forward in large numbers to file complaints against the officials who either personally or through friends still hold the financial lives of these miners in their grip. The men who went into that country did not take the journey as a holiday jaunt. They went there to face hardships, and even to risk death in their determination to get gold. Moved by this supreme motive, neither the horrors of the passes, the dangers of the trail, the hard fare and slim comfort to be had in the gold country, nor any exaction which might be made of them by unworthy officials, would turn them back. These were things to be endured, rather than throw up the sponge and trudge back to civilization far poorer than they started, leaving golden opportunities behind for the empty satisfaction of complaining of the conduct of the officials. So they stayed and did the best they could; and once they secured a stake in the country, it constituted a hostage in the hands of Sifton an officialdom, pledging them to keep their mouths shut. Is it any wonder, then, that men in this position do not crowd forward to complain of their masters?

But there have been complaints — lots of them. And how are they met? Usually by two lines of defence. Firstly, that they are vague; and, secondly, that they are but the futile grumblings of men who have failed. Neither of these lines of defence is altogether true; but the selection of them by the champions of the Government is exceedingly significant. It betrays a deliberate purpose to discount the complaints of any men who have not signally succeeded as miners in the Yukon district. Who are the men whose complaints of illusage would be very likely to be general rather than specific? Would they not be apt to be drawn from the ranks of those who failed to locate any claims, perhaps because discouraged by the conduct of hostile officials? They could not, of course, swear to having paid a certain sum to a certain man and got therefore a certain claim; for they did nothing of the kind. If any man did pay his money and did get his claim, he is now among the men with stakes in the country, and the best of reasons for holding their tongues. Rule out the evidence of all except those who have money on the table, lying at the mercy of the chaps who control the game, and you will not get a great many signed complaints—at least, not until the game is played out and it is too late either to hurt these men or work a reform.

The Government will not clear itself by the silence of interested miners. It must meet the charges that have been made by responsible and independent investigators, and send out evidence of a reform sweeping and thorough enough to restore the confidence of British investors in the safety of operations in that country. As it stands now, it all comes down to this necessity of restoring outside confidence. It is emphatically to the advantage of the rest of the Dominion that capital and enterprise from over the sea and over the line shall flow freely through our cities into our gold fields; and it is the duty of the Government that has seen the general confidence which must underlie such a movement destroyed by a flood of accusations against its own officials, to take such steps as will reverse this result. Nothing will justify in the eyes of the Canadian people any steps that the Cabinet may take except success; for this same Canadian people cannot afford to sit quiet under failure when they have it in their power to procure success by publicly punishing the Ottawa Ministers who are held responsible the world over for the condition of things in the Yukon district. If the Ministers cannot set us right on this matter before the world, the people can, by turning out a Government on the question.

AUSTRIA AND ITS EMPEROR

The fifty years reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph, which was completed yesterday has been one of constant trial to that amiable character. We do not now allude to those domestic sorrows of which he has probably experienced a greater share than any other living ruler, our own beloved Queen not excepted, but to those political convulsions which were at their height when by the abdication of his uncle, and the withdrawal of his claim by that uncle's brother, the young Francis Joseph assumed a position which has been a constant test upon his powers of tact and self-control.

In 1849 the insurrection in Hungary prompted by Louis Kossuth was scarcely suppressed, and then only with Russia's aid. The young Emperor first set to work to conciliate the conflicting interests within his own proper Austrian domain by proclaiming therein a free and constitutional Monarchy. By 1860 the sincerity of the Emperor's desire to promote self government had so favourably affected the Hungarians that in that year he was able to restore to them the constitution declared forfeited in 1849; on June 8, 1867, he reaped the fruit of his policy by being formally declared Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, with the acquiescence of a great majority of all his subjects.

To appreciate the difficulties of ruling the dual kingdom it is necessary to remember the cosmopolitan character of the races it contains. In Austria proper there are over 8,000,000 Germans and less than 20,000 Magyars, while in Hungary there are over 7,020,000 Magyars against only 20,000 of that race in Austria. The Germans and Magyars form the bulk of the population of the dual empire, but it also contains a population of over 20,000,000, which comprises Poles, Bohemians, Roumanians, Moravians, Servians, Croatians and Italians. How keen are the differences which divide the German and Slav populations we know from the recent riots and the scenes in the Hungarian Parliament; the leading men of all parties are only united in the preservation of the existing constitution in consequence of the personal influence of the Emperor, whose character all esteem and whose statesmanlike qualities all respect.

His courage was tested when an attempt was made on his life on the 28th February, 1853 and later on the field of Solferino in 1859 he almost recklessly risked his life. Some statesmen have expressed the opinion that Austria might have played a greater part in recent history if she had acted with more firmness in 1853-5 and, like Sardinia, joined the Anglo-French alliance against Russia, others consider another false step was taken by her dealing with Prussia, anent Denmark in 1864. Perhaps it is even yet too early for the historian to pass a judicial verdict on these points. We know that in 1859 France forced the quarrel which lost her Lombardy and made the King of Sardinia the King of United Italy and that in 1866 Prussian arms delivered that final blow which crushed Austria as the leading German power and through Bismarck's astuteness compelled her to lose to Italy the fair province of Venetia, as the price of Italy's aid to Prussia in that brief campaign, a campaign so glorious to the Austrian arms though so disastrous in its results thanks primarily to the then newly invented needle gun. Little has been heard of Austria in connection with the recent international complications, but on this side of the Atlantic we are apt to forget that she is still one of those powers which would have to be reckoned with in the event of a great war; in military ambition her various races are all united, and of all the great powers of Europe, Austria-Hungary is the one most interested in the "open-door" policy. Her one commercial port on the open sea is Trieste, and the nearby arsenal of Fiume; the principal exit for her considerable exports is down the Danube to the Black Sea, from whence they must pass the Dardanelles. It is this circumstance which makes Austria such an important factor in the Turkish or "near Eastern" question. Like England, Austria cannot afford to see Constantinople fall into the hands of Russia. Like us at any costs she must fight against all and sundry to preserve the freedom of the Dardanelles. Moreover, with Austria, neither England nor the United States have a single point in dispute. She has no colonies, no spheres of influence outside her territory to invite squabbles over boundaries or wrangles about railway concessions.

The political relations of the cabinets of Vienna and St. James have long been friendly, the personal esteem, even affection with which the Queen regards the veteran Emperor is well known, and the British people, throughout the world, will extend their respectful sympathy to the man, who, burdened by inheritance with greater state burdens than any of his contemporaries has to celebrate his jubilee, harassed by political trials and without those domestic joys and sympathies which are the solace of Prince and peasant alike.

ALDERMANIC RESIDENCE.

While the Council is considering the clause in the new Charter which will fix the aldermanic qualifications, it should consider the inadvisability of depriving the city of the possible services of men whose business interests are in the city and who may own considerable property within the limits, but who prefer to live in one of our numerous suburbs. Such a man may be as much a Montrealer as any of us, and the fact that he lives in the suburbs may bespeak a leisure which would fit him admirably for the discharge of aldermanic duties; yet the Charter as it left the Committee would debar his fellow citizens from electing him to the Council because he does not reside in the city.

No one would argue, of course, that any man should be eligible for alderman who lived so far from the City Hall as to make it likely that this fact would hinder his proper attendance to his civic duties. We do not want our aldermen to live in Toronto or Quebec, or even on any distant part of the Island. But where they are practically citizens of Montreal in everything except the accident that the suburb they reside in has not yet been "annexed," is it not short-sighted to debar ourselves from calling them to the Council? Good aldermanic timber is scarce enough without deliberately creating any artificial scarcity in this way.

TIME.

I saw Time in his workshop, carving faces;
Scattered around his tools lay, hunting griefs,
Sharp cares that cut out deeply in reliefs
Of light and shade; sorrows that smooth the traces
Of what were smiles. Nor yet without fresh graces
His handiwork, for ofttimes rough were ground
And polished, oft the pinched made smooth and round;
The calm look, too, the impetuous fire replaces.
Long time I stood and watched; with hideous grin,
He took each needless face between his knees,
And graved and scarred and bleached with boiling tears.
I wondering turned to go, when, lo! my skin
Feels crumpled, and in glass my own face sees
Itself all changed, scarred, careworn, white with years.
—Frederick George Scott.

BAD BOYS PUNISHED.

Magistrate McMahon yesterday sentenced five lads for disturbing the peace at Westmount. Their names are William Holder, John Daly, Joseph Lerous, Fred Holder and Alexander Singer. It seems that for a considerable time these boys have been committing depredations in the neighbourhood, such as laying barbed wire across the street and giving false fire alarms. Yesterday, however, they were detected in taking possession of a man's team, and also giving a false alarm. Holder, who was the ringleader, and who has already been three years in the Reformatory, was sentenced to $10 for each offence, or four months in gaol. He is at present in gaol. The other lads, Daly and Lerous, who were younger, paid $10 a piece for both the offences and were released. The Coroner allowed Fred Holder and Alexander Singer, aged 10 and 13 years respectively, to go, as they evidently had been led into the mischief by the older boys.

THE ZINGARI CONCERT.

Miss Clara Aline Jewell, the contralto of New York city, who is to appear at the concert of the Zingari Banjo and Glee Club, at the Windsor Hall, on December 14, is an old Montreal favourite, being much entertained socially when she was here a year ago, and the lovers of music will gladly welcome her once more amongst them.

The Club has made great progress since its organization in 1895, and now numbers 34 active members, with 100 associates, and pleasant musical evenings are now and again enjoyed at their club rooms.

The arrangements for the concert are now pretty well completed, and the following well-known Montrealers will assist: Mr. J. Leslie Tedford, tenor; Mr. J. R. Wilkes, baritone; J. A. Clement, basso; Mr. Meredith Heward, banjo soloist; Mr. Mackay Edgar, elocutionist, and Messrs. F. S. Hickey and H. J. S. Nicol will sing dialect solos, with accompaniment and chorus by the Banjo and Glee Clubs.

Special Notice.

Xmas Cards. Our usual nice selection, 50 varieties Calendars, Gift books, we have 10,000 we will supply to schools at less than cost price, standard authors, retiring from the gift book branch. W. Street, 3 Bleury 280 eod tf

Of Interest to Inventors.

Marion & Marion the well known patent solicitors New York Life Building, have issued a very comprehensive pamphlet of 120 pages, handsomely illustrated, containing valuable and up-to-date information for inventors. The book is indispensable to inventors, and should be in the hands of every one interested in patents. Messrs. Marion & Marion will be glad to send the book free to any one on application to either their Montreal or Washington offices. 275 8 eod

$300 at $7 Monthly for a New Howard or Williams Piano.

The above is a piano offer that no prospective buyer can afford to pass over. We expect to sell at least fifty of these pianos between now and Christmas. Remember the pianos are full Cabinet Grands by famous American and Canadian makers. They are in handsome cases, have 3 pedals with latest attachments, are fully warranted and include a silk drape and American polished stool to each customer. Other dealers will ask you readily 50 per cent. more for instruments not so good. Our wareroom will be open every evening until 9.30, so that people in all parts of the city may come and see and hear at their leisure. You will be welcome whether you purchase or not. Lindsay-Nordheimer, Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.

"Xmas Stock of Pianos."

Over a dozen new Morris Upright Pianos has been received at W. H. Leach's piano parlours, 49 Metcalfe Street, for the holiday trade. These instruments are finished in Curly Birch, Circassian and fancy Walnut, English Oak and natural Mahogany and have all the up-to-date improvements. Those who contemplate investing in a high class piano at a very reasonable price and on liberal terms should see these instruments.

Does Not Matter

What the fabric we can dye or clean it for you. Have a talk with us, any how. Our advice costs nothing, and is worth a good deal. See if it isn't.

R. PARKER & CO.,

1268 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
Phone (Bell) 1247. Phone (Merchants) 13.
224 1

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS. MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA SKATING CLUB
Engagements for the Season.

A neat programme of all Bands, Carnivals, 5 O'Clock Teas, etc., etc., has been published and may be had on application to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Good Skating is Assured Six Days in the Week
when you are a member of the "VICTORIA."

TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Gentlemen.....$7 00 Gentlemen (junior under 18).....$5 00
Ladies.....4 00 Ladies (junior under 18).....2 50
Strangers (introduced by members) Week $1 00, Month $3 00.

On and after Opening Day Tickets may also be procured at the Rink.

F. PERCY SMITH, Secretary-Treasurer,
Tel. Main 1731. 284*1 128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

KARN HALL
"The Land of Bondage,"
With Stereopticon Views,
By R. G. BOVILLE, M.A.,
TO-MORROW, 3.30 SHARP.

Soloist—Dr FRANK IRBOTSON.
Organist—Miss CARTER. 284*1

Doors open 3 p.m. Collection.
Children not admitted.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.

Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, M. A. C. S. D. OF BOSTON,
WILL LECTURE IN THE KARN HALL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 8th, at 8 P. M.
— SUBJECT —
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT.
All are Cordially Invited. ADMISSION FREE.
284 *3eod

MECHANIC INSTITUTE
ANNUAL MEETING
Will be held on
Monday, Dec. 5th
At 8 p.m.
To receive reports of Committees and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.
Annual Fee, $5, $2 and $1.00. Subscriptions now due.
280*3eod CHAS. STEVENS, Sec.

Douglas Sunday School Anniversary.

Special services morning, afternoon and evening.

11 a. m.,
Sermon: Rev. C. E. Bland, B. A.
Singing, Lead Kindly Light," Douglas Male Quartette.

3 p. m.,
Addresses: Rev. T. J. Mansell, Mr. N. E. McMahon, Rev. C. E. Bland, B. A., and reading Miss Benn.

7 p. m.,
Sermon: Rev. C. E. Bland, B. A.
Singing: Mr. J. Ritchie Bell. 284*1

Visiting, Wedding, Dinner and At Home Cards Neatly Engraved and Printed.
EDWIN COX & CO., 114 St. Francois Xavier St. 147 (3)

The London Wine and Spirit Gazette says:
"Pure POT STILL stands highest in the London Whiskey Market, and can CHALLENGE THE WORLD as the FINEST SPIRIT DISTILLED."
Ask for SIR JOHN POWER & SON'S Famous
Pot Still **IRISH WHISKY**
3 SWALLOWS BRAND.
SIR THOMAS LIPTON & CO., London, recently ordered the largest shipment that ever left Ireland in one cargo to supply the London demand. 284*eod tf

GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
MEDICAL STUDENTS OF LAVAL at
Monument National, Wednesday, Dec. 7th,
Introducing the first original Skeleton Ballet, and a very attractive reproduction of Carbeti and Sharkey's last battle. You will enjoy it. Tickets for sale at J. G. YON, Music Dealer, 1723 St. Catherine [illegible] Prices 25c, 50c and 75c.

XMAS GIFTS
FOR LADIES
In Fine Gold.
Watches, Long Guard Chains, Necklets, Pendants, Bracelets and Rings.
IN SOLID SILVER.
Toilet and Manicure Sets, Silver Mounted Sash Belts, Photo Frames, Desk Blotters, Seals, Curling Tongs, Purses, Card Cases, etc.
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Household requisites in Solid Silver and best Electroplate.
R. SHARPLEY & SONS,
Jewellers,
225 ST. JAMES STREET. 284*2

Most skin troubles are due to disordered stomach. The
Caledonia Waters
and diet remove them.
GURD & CO., Agents,
MONTREAL.
And best dealers everywhere. 281*

Dr. H. J. Brodeur,
SPECIALIST OF PARIS.
SKIN, BLOOD - POISON, SCALP, and Genito-Urinary Diseases.
Acne, eczema, psoriasis, pimples, dandruff, hair falling. Bladder and Kidney diseases, cystitis, urethritis, gonorrhea, spermatorrhea, sexual weakness, varicocele.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR,
moles, warts, birth marks destroyed permanently without pain by electrolysis at
1269 BLEURY STREET,
10 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p.m. Bell Tel. 2152.
263*tf

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EAGLE, TUMBLER, OR YALE LOCKS
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276 3eow

DUPUY'S FIRST CHECK.

The New French Premier Defeated in the Senate on a Suffrage Proposal.

PARIS, December 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, M. Gauthier, Republican, introduced a measure providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage, and demanded urgency. The Premier, M. Dupuy, opposed the granting of urgency and said the Chambre should think twice before deciding upon a proposition changing the whole electoral system. Urgency, however, was adopted by a vote of 348 to 225.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Mr. and Mrs. FRANK MURPHY, Props. and Mgrs.
To-night and Every Night this week, MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE M. V. McLEOD COMEDY CO.
Present for the first time in Montreal, the great New York (Hoyt) success,
A Bachelor's Honeymoon,
With GEO. F. NASH in the leading role.
PRICES 25c to $1.50. 279*6

CHRISTMAS SALE
In BEAMAN'S HALL,
2269 St. Catherine Street
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., each day.
Under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Society of Dominion Square Methodist Church.
Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents. Useful Articles, Plain work. Household supplies. Dressed Dolls in great variety. Toys, &c. Home-made Candies, Pop Corn, &c. Flowers. Refreshments.
Music by the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra under the leadership of Professor Reichling, on Thursday and Friday evenings, and a special Programme on Saturday evening, of Solos and Readings by Miss Hollinshead and other Artists.
Admission, 10c. Children half price.
281 6

The English Branch
—OF THE—
Aberdeen Association
have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Alfred T. Chapman has kindly consented to allow his bookstore, 2607 St. Catherine street, to be used as the Uptown Depot for the receipt of Donations of Literature for distribution by the Association.
E. R. LAIDLAW,
253*6 Recording Secretary.

HOLLY CLUB ALL UP, HOLLY.
FIRST HOP
Will be held in
STANLEY HALL,
Friday Evening, Dec. 9th, 1898.
Tickets can be had from the Committee only. 284 1

St. Patrick's Society.
The Regular Monthly Meeting of St. Patrick's Society will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on
MONDAY EVENING, 5th Instant, at 8 O'Clock
By Order,
284 2 M. CROSS, Rec. Sec.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.
The Ladies of this Society will hold their Annual Exhibition and Sale of Artistic Needlework and Fancy Articles, at their rooms, 2366 St. Catherine street, commencing on MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th. A large assortment of Beautiful Work suitable for Christmas Presents will be on view, of which it is hoped friends of the society will avail themselves. 284 1

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 28TH.
"The Governess."
Celie Ellis, Comedienne, and Mike Tracey, Champion Soft Shoe Dancer of the World.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
For Reserved Seats Phone E. 316.
Performances start at 2.00 and 8.00 p.m. 279*6

VON LIEBICH BENEFIT CONCERT
WINDSOR HALL Thursday Eve Dec. 8th.
PATRONS—His Worship the Mayor and Madame Prefontaine, Sir Melbourne M. Tait, and Lady Tait, Hon. Senator G. A. Drummond, and Mrs. Drummond, Hon. Senator L. J. Forget and Madame Forget, Rev. Dr. J. Barclay and Mrs. Barclay, ex-Mayor R. Wilson-Smith and Mrs. Wilson-Smith.
ARTISTES:
VOCALISTS—Miss Harle Hollinshead, Miss Louisa Morrison, Miss Rubenstein, Master Freddie Utley, Mr. J. Leslie Tedford, Mr J Wilkes, M. E Duquette, Dr A. F. Ibbotson
INSTRUMENTALISTS—Prof Cathcart Wallace, M. Louis Charbonneau, Prof. John M. Parker.
AT THE PIANO—M. Emery Lavigne, Mr. W. J. Birks, Mr. Alexa Winter, H. Stanley Weir, Esq., D. C. L.; Misses Carola White and Alice Munro, and Canada's Boy Pianist, Master Walter Hyslop.
RECITATION—Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, Mr. Ed. Varney.
TICKETS—25c, 50c, and 75c.
Plan of hall for reserved seats (50c and 75c), at Canadian-Foreign Music Co., 213 St. James street, and Lewis' Drug Store, corner University and St. Catherine sts. 284 *1

TWILIGHT RECITAL
ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
Saturday, Dec. 3rd, at 4.15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 10 Cts.
ORGAN SOLOIST—Mr. William Reed.
SOPRANO—Miss Marie Hollinshead.
TENOR—Mr. W. H. Jessop
BARITONE—Mr. T. C. Emblem.
ACCOMPANIST—Mr. W. J. Birks. 283 2

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES
Will be conducted by
REV. H. C. DIXON, of Toronto,
IN ST. JUDE'S CHURCH,
Corner of Cours-il and Vinet Streets,
December 2nd to December 11th.
Week day services at 4 and 7.45 p.m. Sunday services at the usual hours. Lecture on the "LIFE OF ST. PAUL," with Lime Light Views, Friday, Dec. 2nd, at 8 p.m. 281*
Next Week—Miss New York, Jr. 279*6

ACADEMY THIS WEEK
Only Matinee Saturday.
A Stranger in a Strange Land
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. Next week—Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels. 281*6

Queen's Theatre
This Week | Mats. Tues.
This Week | Thurs., Sat.
This Week | 10c, 20c, 30c.
JACK BURKE, The Athlete. | MARIE HEATH, The Soubrette.
In the musical farce... | A TURKISH BATH.
Night Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cts.
NEXT WEEK—J. K. TOOLE. 279*6

THEATRE ROYAL
Every Afternoon and Evening
THIS WEEK, NOV. 28th.
THE HIGH ROLLERS BURLESQUERS and SYLVIA STARR.
PRICES—10, 20 and 30 cents. Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p.m.
Next Week—Miss New York, Jr. 279*6

THE MONTREAL DISPENSARY,
345 St. Antoine St.
A special meeting of the Governors of the Montreal Dispensary is hereby called for
MONDAY, DEC. 5th, AT 5 P. M.
Business—
Notice of motion of Dr. T. D. Reed at the last Annual Meeting "That the bye-laws be amended to permit the appointment of an assistant specialist in each special department of the Dispensary."
Should the above amendment be carried, the meeting will proceed to elect an assistant Laryngologist,
H. B. CARMICHAEL, M. D.
278 7 Hon-Secy.

DANCING
DRUMMOND HALL 79 and 81 Drummond Street.
BEGINNERS' CLASSES now forming.
Ladies and Gentlemen.....Tues. and Thurs., at 8 p.m.
Juveniles.....Tues. and Thurs., at 4 p.m.
PRIVATE LESSONS BY APPOINTMENT.
Circulars mailed on request.
Fraglis First Quarterly Social will be held on TUESDAY, DEC. 6TH, AT 8.30 P. M.
TICKETS $1.00. To be had at Drummond Hall. Telephone Up 1487.
278 *tfeod FREDERIC W. NORMAN.

DANCING.
Select Saturday Evening Assemblies, held every week at
STANLEY HALL, 127 Stanley St.
Good company—Good floor—Good music—Reference required from strangers. Former patrons cordially invited. Admission 50c. BEGINNERS' CLASSES Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p. m.
Tel. Up 934. 275*169 Prof. Frank H. Norman

Westmount Dancing School,
ELM HALL, 220 Elm Ave.
Private Classes and Lessons Meet for Children Tuesday and Friday at 4 p.m. Evening Classes Tuesday and Friday, at 8 p.m.
250*tf A. ROY MACDONALD Jr.

CONSERVATORY OF DANCING,
Department and Physical Culture, 2369 St. Catherine St.
BEGINNERS CLASS Monday and Thursday, 8 P. M.
ADVANCED CLASS Tuesday and Saturday, 8 P. M.
JUVENILES CLASS, Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, 4 P. M. Private lessons at any hour to suit. Send for Circular. Telephone "Up" 1433.
250*tf GEO. F. BRAMAN.

DUPUIS FRERES.
"Words to be Remembered!"
Not a series of "Fairy Tales," pleasant in their recital and lacking the genuine REALITY, but the presentation of "Cold, hard facts" clearly, concisely stated, and "HERE WE ARE" ready to back every one of them by that
Most Substantial of all Arguments---Goods and Prices.

. . . . DRESS GOODS . . . .
Below are a few items taken from our Dress Goods Department. Seasonable goods at very much reduced prices. Every item is just as advertised—no misrepresentation of values.

Mixed colours, 38 inches wide, blue and red, and new green, brown, blue and black. Also skirt tweed, brown and blue, gray, black and brown. These goods are positively worth 45c. For **25c.**

New Dress Goods Corduroy finish, nice shades of bleet and green, blue, gray and brown, 40 inches wide. Also Scotch effect goods, in three splendid colours, would be a good value at 55c. For **35c.**

New Woollen Dress Goods, national blue, nile or light blue ground, with black brocaded designs. Also new check goods, light ground in blue, silver gray or cream, very nice for children's dresses or ladies' blouses. Worth 65c. For **50c.**

Black Ground Goods (Corduroy effect), with coloured silk stripe, mauve, purple, red or green, 44 inches wide. Was never sold for less than $1.35. Reduced at **75c.**

. . . SILK BARGAINS . . .
This store is now unquestionably headquarters for Silk Goods of all kinds, at MONEY-SAVING PRICES. Those who have patronized this department know this—those who have not can have it proven to them conclusively. Our prices mean a

Saving of 25 per cent. and over.

Pongee Silk, very nice shades, 20 inches wide, in light blue, pink, green, heliotrope, white, cream and yellow, extraordinary value, worth 30c, for. . . . **23c**

Japanese Silks, Plaid designs. Brocaded ground, quite new combination of mauve, turquoise, gold and green, cream and pink, white and green, 20 inches wide . . **50c**

Very heavy Silks, black ground, with new Brocaded designs, 21 inches wide, in black and red, black and mauve, black and green, black and national blue, positively worth $1.10, for **65c**

Shot Silk in all the new shades, very rich, for Blouses or Dresses, worth 95c, for **75c**

Remnants of Dress Goods.
Over 1200 Remnants of Dress Goods of all shades and qualities, varying from 2 1-2 yards to 7 yards long, being the balance of our 50c to $3.00 goods, to be sold at unprecedented low prices.

. . . JACKETS . . .
Fine Black Beaver JACKETS, new style, tight back and front, double stitched, high collar, in 6 pieces, with nice lappels, 29 inches long, worth $4.50. Special price . . **$3.75**

Black or navy blue, very heavy bordered with military braid and trimmed with Russian braid, 30 inches long—bordered stitching—finished with 6 large buttons. Extraordinary value **$4.25**

Black Cheviot Jacket (box front), storm collar, front and collar trimmed with fancy cord, 4 large pearl buttons **$7.25**

Beaver Jackets, chocolate colour, 30 inch long, very rich, nicely finished, double breasted, with six buttons of the same colour, only **$7.50**

Ladies' Capes
Light Drab Cloth Capes, trimmed with velvet, very elegant, our price. **$5.50**
Silk Brocade Capes, black and new green, lined with old gold satin, with a large Thibet collar, extraordinary value at. **$17.00**
Black and Coloured BEAVER CAPES, the best that money can buy, just received from the best European makers, worth at least $35; for Our Opening Sale **$25.00**
SILK AND WOOL BROCADE CAPES, nice combination of shades, light or dark, 33 inches long, fur lined, 5 inch collar, all covered with black Thibet, facings also covered with Thibet, positively worth $45; for Our Opening Sale **$27.00**
Silk Brocade Capes, black or black and green, black and gold, black and bluet, fur lined, worth $37.50 to $45. Our price. . . . **$27.00** and **$35.00**

LADIES' SKIRTS.
Dress Skirts made of Soleil Satin, braid effect, lined with Silicia, velvet bound, 4 yards wide, worth $3.75, for. **$2.25**
Dress Skirts, in Black Serge, same lining and binding, same width, worth $4.50, for. **$2.75**
Dress Skirts, in Black Crepon, same width, lining and binding, worth $5.25, for. **$3.50**

FLANNELETTES.
English Flannelettes (Plush finish), bought JOB, very good value, nice designs for wrappers, very wide and heavy. Exceptional value at 20c.

Job Price. 10c.

Mantle Goods.
BLACK and BLUE BLACK BEAVER, 54 inch wide, worth $1.00, for **75c**
BEAVER, new green, 54 inch wide, worth $1.50, for **$1.15**
BEAVER, green, national blue, drab, navy blue, electric and brown, 54 inches wide, worth $2.25, for **$1.50**
Boucle Cloth, all wool, black and brown, 54 inches wide, very heavy for capes and jackets, worth $2.10, for **$1.50**
Jacket Frieze, 54 inches wide, drab, green, brown and bronze **$1.35**
Costume Cloth, 54 inches wide, dark gray, shaded green, drab, brown, red, light drab, worth $1.50, for **90c**

COTTON COMFORTABLES.
Very Heavy Comforters, 60 inch x 72, covered with nice print at **90c**
Comforters, 72 x 72, fast colours **$1.25**
COMFORTERS, 60 x 72, light and dark colours, fast colours guaranteed, made inside with the Best White Cotton, worth $1.90, for **$1.50**
COMFORTERS, 72 x 72, made of Sateen worth $3.50 for **$2.75**
Sateen Comforters with or without border, filled with the Best White Down, from..... **$5.00** to **$11.00**
Silk Comforters, filled with good white down **$5.00**
Satin Comforters, coloured, filled with white down **$11.00**

BLACK GOODS
Black Crepon, 40 inches wide, very nice Brocaded patterns, worth $1.25 every where, our special price . **60c**
New Black Crepon, 44 inch wide, very rich quality, rich designs. We call your special attention on these goods, sold wholesale at $1.45, our clearing price **$1.00**
Black Cheviot, very choice wool, very heavy, 46 inches wide, was sold at 75c to $1.10. Our clearing prices . . . . . **40c** and **60c**

BLANKETS.
The beauty of finish in these blankets is the more likeable because of the scentless purity of the well-scoured wools that are used in the making of them. It was masterful buying that brought such splendid blankets to sell at these very reasonable prices.

56 x 74, a pair $2.90 | 60 x 78, a pair $3.50
64 x 82, a pair $4.00 | 68 x 86, a pair $4.50
70 x 90, a pair $5.25 | 72 x 94, a pair $6.00

BLOUSES.
Transparent Taffeta Silk Waists, front and back trimmed with rows of cording, deep yoke back, two plaits each side, shirt sleeves with cuffs, detachable collar, worth $8.00, for **$6.00**
High Grade Black Silk Waists, same finish, worth $8.00 for **$6.00**
Black Satin Waists same finish worth $8.00 for **$6.00**

DUPUIS FRERES, Corner St. Catherine and St. Andre Streets.
284 1

MESSAGES from ADVERTISERS

Who Have Used and Tested the DAILY AND WEEKLY STAR.

The experience of those who know how to Advertise.

From JOHN ALLAN,

Clothier, Hatter and Outfitter, Montreal,

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
Montreal, *Daily and Weekly Star*

It gives me much pleasure to express my appreciation of your paper as a most valuable advertising medium. As a proof of my high estimation of it, I spend annually more money in it than in all the other advertising schemes I take hold of.

My experience is that newspaper advertising pays the advertiser best, and that the skillful, enterprising and liberal way you conduct your paper has gained for it by far the largest circulation of any paper in Canada, read by all classes, making it the best means whereby to introduce any article of merchandise to the public of this country.

Wishing your paper every success in the future,
I am, dear sirs,
Yours truly,
JOHN ALLAN.

From THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF AYER & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists.
Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6th, 1898.

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
Publishers *Star*, Montreal, P. Q.

Gentlemen:—We find that in the last edition of Rowell's Newspaper Directory you are accorded a rating for 1897 of 45,911 Daily and 87,673 Weekly.

We are pleased to add that our relations with you in the past have been of a character to inspire confidence, and that we do not hesitate to accord your papers the exact circulation which is claimed for them.

And with continued best wishes, we remain, yours truly,
L. E. PULLEN, Advertising Manager. J. C. AYER CO.

Since the above figures the *Daily Star* has increased to 50,000 and the Weekly to 100,000.

From THE CHAS. CLUTHE CO.

(Surgical Appliances, etc.),

213 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Oct. 6th, 1898.

Graham & Co., Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:—We believe that the Montreal *Daily and Weekly Star* has, by all odds, the largest circulation of any paper in Canada. It also has a substantial circulation on this side. We know this from the number of enquiries we get from our advertising in your paper and where they come from. Yours very truly,
THE CHAS. CLUTHE CO.

From GEORGE M. SAVAGE,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
Newberry Building,
Detroit, Mich., November 19th, 1898.

Messrs. Graham & Co., Publishers *Star*, Montreal, P.Q.

Gentlemen:—I congratulate you on the magnificent showing you make as to circulation for *Daily Star* and *Weekly Star*. Considering that the whole population of Canada from Vancouver to Halifax cannot be over nine hundred and seventy or eighty thousand families of an average of five each; if each copy of the *Star*, daily and weekly, is seen and read by an average of three persons (this might be a large average for the daily, but is not at all extravagant for the weekly), your paper would be seen by nearly half the families in all the British possessions every week. Or if this is too liberal an estimate, say the Weekly reaches its 76,000 families each week (this is after taking out the 24,000 subscribers in the United States) and is read by an average of four people, and the Daily is read by an average of 100,000 people, this would make you reach nearly half a million readers each week. Of course the Daily is published six times a week, but reaches nearly the same readers every day, so that we could not fairly count on different readers each issue.

This, it seems to me, is a grand showing. Such facts and figures should convince advertisers that the *Star* is the medium for them to use.

Wishing you every success,
I am,
Very respectfully yours,
GEO. M. SAVAGE.

From GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS.

71 Broadway,

New York, Sept. 15th, 1898.

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
Publishers *Star*, Montreal, Can.

Dear Sirs:—In answer to yours of 13th inst., asking us if we know what the circulation of the *Montreal Daily and Weekly Star* is, and the territory covered by it, we believe that we are well posted about these points, and know that they command both respect and attention. Let us say, however, that in giving out our orders we are not always exclusively guided by circulation, but in many cases by the class of readers who peruse the columns of a paper. Where quality and quantity are combined, as in your case, there is no doubt that the *Star* "takes the cake." There are other good papers in Montreal besides yours, but if only one paper is required, we select the *Star*, unless in exceptional cases. For the many years in which we have had the pleasure of corresponding with you, you have always given to our clients and to us entire satisfaction, and we hope that it will be so for many years more.

Yours very truly,
ALBERT FRANK & Co.

DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19, 1898,

Daily Star, Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:—We have been asked if we know the circulation of the *Daily and Weekly Star*, and where it circulates. We think we can come pretty near the correct circulation of the *Star* and where it circulates. On the Pacific Coast we have always regarded the *Star* as the leading paper of Canada, and that is sufficient, and all anybody wants to know. Any business we may have for your section will be placed, of course, with the best paper.

Respectfully,
E. C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

From EDWARD P. REMINGTON,

Newspaper Advertising Agency,
Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15, 1898.

Montreal *Star*, Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:—I know that the *Star* is the best paper published in the Dominion of Canada, and best for the general advertiser. I have been in Montreal, and also through the *Star* Office.

Very truly,
E. P. REMINGTON.

A LARGE ADVERTISER'S UNSOLICITED OPINION!

Montreal, October 26th, 1898.

To the Publishers Montreal *Star*.

Gentlemen:—Pursuant to your invitation, I have to-day looked over your subscription lists and circulation books, and am very much impressed with the wonderful position the *Star* occupies. I find, for instance, that the circulation of the *Weekly Star* is over one hundred thousand each week, and that over forty thousand of these hundred thousand are in the great Province of Ontario. When it is remembered that your subscriptions are payable strictly in advance, it must be admitted that this enormous circulation is very creditable, and fifty thousand a day for the *Daily Star* stamps the *Star* as the most important paper in the Dominion.

Yours truly.
BRENT GOOD,
President Carter Medicine Co.,
(Carter's Little Liver Pills).

From THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Ltd.

Messrs. Graham & Co., *The Star*,
Montreal, Quebec.

Gentlemen:—It may seem strange that an advertiser should eulogize the medium for which he pays, but from amongst the hundreds of newspapers which we have been using, we can readily single out the *Star* as being the one which has brought us the most extended business, and the most definite results.

Yours very truly,
THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.
C. D. DANIEL, Sec.-Treas.

THE MONSOON INDO-CEYLON TEA CO.

Montreal Weekly Star.

Dear Sirs:—In all the papers that we advertise in in Canada, we would stop advertising in any of them in preference to the *Weekly Star*. The results have always been most satisfactory,

Yours very truly,
THE MONSOON TEA CO., Toronto.
R. D. Ross, Manager.

From A. C. BUCK,

Meridian, N.Y.

Editor *Weekly Star*.

Dear Sir:—If you have not already done so, please stop my advertisement of "Old Roses," as the orders come so frequently that I fear my stock will become entirely exhausted.

Yours truly,
A. C. BUCK,
Meridian, N.Y.

From CANADA FENCE CO.,

London, Ont.

Montreal Star.

Dear Sirs:—

We are more than pleased with the returns from your paper, the enquiries in more cases leading to business, and more satisfactory than those of any paper we have yet advertised in.

Yours truly,
CANADA FENCE CO.

From JAMES PYLE & SONS—PEARLINE.

New York, Oct. 10th, 1898.

Star, Montreal, Canada,

Gentlemen:—We always supposed that the *Star*, Daily and Weekly, enjoyed the largest English circulation in the Dominion, and the largest percentage of the better class of people.

Yours truly,
JAMES PYLE & SONS.

From PABST BREWING CO.,

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 10, 1898.

Messrs. Graham & Co., Publishers,
Montreal *Star*, Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:—As patrons of the Montreal Daily *Star*, we feel assured that our announcements receive the publicity of a 50,000 circulation, and, judging by the character of its matter, the *Star* must enjoy the very best clientele, not only in Montreal, but throughout the Dominion.

Yours very truly,
PABST BREWING CO.

THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO.,

Of Toronto, Limited,
186 Adelaide Street, West.

Agent *Weekly Star*.

Dear Sir:—We have used the *Weekly Star* for advertising purposes during the past three years or more, and from the returns that we receive from one end of Canada to the other, we are satisfied that its circulation is not only large, but it also reaches many places which other papers do not touch. We consider it the best medium among the many large publications that we are using.

Yours very truly,
THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Toronto.
per L. S. LEVEE, Manager.

DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd.

Philadelphia Bellevue Institute of
Medicine and Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Messrs. Graham & Co.,
163 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs:—We have used the columns of the *Daily* and *Weekly Star* for years, and have found same valuable advertising mediums. Your publications have brought us in touch with the most desirable class of patrons, and we can best assure you of our appreciation of the services rendered by having our advertisement continued from year to year in the same.

Truly yours,
DR. R. H. KLINE, LTD.
per HANGWITZ, Adv. Mgr.

WILLIAM RENNIE—Seeds.

Agent *Family Herald and Weekly Star*.

Dear Sir:—On comparing the amount of our business derived through the different newspapers we tried, for the past season, we take pleasure in advising you that the results received from the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, Montreal, fully sustain all you claimed for it.

We may say we have no reason to regret giving you what business we did, but now consider your paper one of the most valuable mediums we have of reaching the public.

Yours very truly,
WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

....The above are Samples from Hundreds....

RATES

Prepaid Classified Advertisements

The MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
TO LET HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 2, 2 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are **NET CASH** with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FINE CUT STONE HOUSE No. 18 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke street, containing twelve (12) rooms, bath-room, all modern conveniences; all in first class order; stables (3 stalls), and coach house in rear. Convenient location. Stables may be added if not required. Apply to W. S. Marson, Star office, or St. James street. 31 tf

TO LET — 243 NOTRE DAME ST., near Richmond street, 3 story stone house, containing 11 rooms, bathroom and w.c.; good yard; sheds and stable. Has been occupied by doctors for several years, and is now so occupied. Apply to J. H. Nault, druggist, 249 Notre Dame st., or C. J. Pringle, 148 Bishop street. 87 tf

TO LET — 213 PRINCE ARTHUR street, rent $400 per annum; liberal reduction in rent to May 1, 1899, or for sale on easy terms. Address Ricaud Milling Co., 653 St. Paul st. 282 6

TO LET — LOWER LACHINE road, suitable for a gentleman's residence, good stabling for 4 or 5 horses and cows, ice house, poultry house and bee hive, vegetable garden, orchard, small fruits, 4 acres of land in all. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 254 1

TO LET — THE DWELLINGS, 89 St. Catherine st. and 81 Mansfield st., both close to St. Catherine st. west. Apply at 91 Durocher st. 234 1

TO LET, $20 MONTHLY, NEW house, Westmount, 346 Victoria ave., 7 rooms; every improvement; hot water furnace, etc. Apply to J. W. Shaw, 11 St. Catherine street. 254 1

TO LET — NO. 41 STAYNOR AVE., Westmount, 7 rooms, h. w. heating, cheap for the winter. Apply James Baillie, room 4, Board of Trade Building. 284 1

TO LET — NO. 41 MACKAY ST., SELF-contained cottage, furnace; rent $20 per month and taxes; key 1025 Dorchester st.

TO LET — St. Stayner ave., 9 rooms, extension kitchen; nominal rent for the winter. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — FLAT, 250 ST. LUKE ST., $10 per month, 4 rooms, beautifully located; key from F. McMann & Son, 178 St. James st. 278 4 eod

TO LET — FLAT, 30 SUSSEX AVE., 8 rooms, furnace, rent very low for winter months; key from F. McMann & Son, 178 St. James st. 278 4 eod

TO LET — NO 90b SELBY STREET, near Aylmer ave., an upper flat of 7 rooms, with furnace, bath, hot water, etc.; all tinted new and in perfect order; rent low. Key at 133 Selby or 568 St. Paul street. 284 7

TO LET — FLATS, NOS. 665, 632, 626, St. Antoine st., near Greene ave, Nos. 665 and 632 are all newly tinted; price suit the times. Keys next door or at 568 St. Paul st. 284 7

TO LET — ONLY ONE OF THOSE handsome flats left, No. 253 Elizabeth ave., Westmount; low rent to May. J. Stevenson Brown & Co., 1764 Notre Dame street. 283 eod tf

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET — 51 MACKAY ST., SELF-contained cottage, furnace; rent $20 per month and taxes; key 1025 Dorchester st.

TO LET — St. Stayner ave., 9 rooms, extension kitchen; nominal rent for the winter. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — 43 DUROCHER STREET, a charming new cottage; extension kitchen; stables if required. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET — FINE OFFICES AND sample rooms to let at Hamilton chambers, 17 St. John street; immediate vicinity of Board of Trade Buildings, banks, stock exchange, insurance, telegraph and telephone offices; desirable medium sized offices and sample rooms, with vaults; well lighted, heated and free of municipal taxes; offices as low as $1 per month; also fine large ground floor office or sample room, with vault at 13 St. John street. W. F. Lewis, 12 St. John street. 284 4

TO LET — OFFICE AND FURNITURE, cheap, including safe and clerk, till May, 1899. Room G, 2-3 Exchange Building.

TO LET — FINE OFFICES IN THE Standard chambers, 151 St. James street, second story; electric light, elevator. Apply to Roy & Content, on the premises, or to Mr. W. M. Ramsay, manager Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James street; possession can be had on 1st January next. 284 1

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — 2714 ST. CATHERINE ST., heated flat; possession at once; rent moderate. Also 79 Hutchison st., a good upper tenement; Daisy furnace; rent very moderate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — FLAT, 250 ST. LUKE ST., $10 per month, 4 rooms, beautifully located; key from F. McMann & Son, 178 St. James st. 278 4 eod

TO LET — FLAT, 30 SUSSEX AVE., 8 rooms, furnace, rent very low for winter months; key from F. McMann & Son, 178 St. James st. 278 4 eod

TO LET — NO 90b SELBY STREET, near Aylmer ave., an upper flat of 7 rooms, with furnace, bath, hot water, etc.; all tinted new and in perfect order; rent low. Key at 133 Selby or 568 St. Paul street. 284 7

TO LET — FLATS, NOS. 665, 632, 626, St. Antoine st., near Greene ave, Nos. 665 and 632 are all newly tinted; price suit the times. Keys next door or at 568 St. Paul st. 284 7

TO LET — ONLY ONE OF THOSE handsome flats left, No. 253 Elizabeth ave., Westmount; low rent to May. J. Stevenson Brown & Co., 1764 Notre Dame street. 283 eod tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED — CATARRH POSITIVELY cured for two dollars. No pay asked until successful. Sent free on trial to any address. Address Medical Inhalation Co., Toronto, Ont. 284 2eod

WANTED — BY A YOUNG GERMAN just a month here, the acquaintance of a young English girl to learn English eventually exchange for German. Address S, 2nd, Star office. 284 1

FOR SALE — STRAW CUTTER, IN GOOD order, also split wood pulley, medium size. Address O, 151, Star Office. 284 1

NOTICE — WE ARE BOTH MANUFACturing our own pianos, and don't ask fancy prices. Come and see us before buying. Turner Bros., 228 St. Lawrence st. 284 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — $5,000, STONE FRONT tenements on centre street, all rented; must be sold; terms easy, will take vacant property at part payment. Address P 7220, Star Branch office. 284 1

FOR EXCHANGE — CHOICE LAKE FRONT and other building lots for home, old fashioned, with stable preferred, west end or Westmount. R. 268, Star Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — STONE FRONT COTtage, 7 rooms, extension kitchen, good cellar, hot and cold water; a bargain; $1800. Apply 57 Cathcart st. 284 1

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

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TO LET — ONLY ONE OF THOSE handsome flats left, No. 253 Elizabeth ave., Westmount; low rent to May. J. Stevenson Brown & Co., 1764 Notre Dame street. 283 eod tf

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — THAT DESIRABLE NEW store, corner St. Catherine st. and Gladstone avenue; specially adapted for a first class grocery and meat market; rent moderate, immediate possession. Also two elegant flats, heated. Apply on premises. Tel. 2549 280 5

TO LET — THOSE COMMODIOUS well lighted stores, Nos. 1641 and 1643 Notre Dame st.; centrally located; well adapted for a grocery store or first class restaurant; rent very moderate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — STORE, NO. 175 St. Antoine st., with fixtures; immediate possession and nominal rent till 1st May. Apply to Darling Bros., 112 Queen st. Tel. Main 2114 281 2 2aw

TO LET — MERCHANTS AND OTHERS desirous of becoming tenants from 1st May next, our shops and offices in the best part of St. catherine street west, between McGill college avenue and Mansfield street, can apply to the undersigned. 284 1

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET — COTTAGE, COMPLETELY furnished, 4 bedrooms, extension kitchen; good servant can be engaged with premises. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED, ON Mansfield street, with a fine outlook. Very handsome house, beautifully furnished, good stables. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — FURNISHED, 32 FORT street, a very comfortably furnished house; possession at once; $25 per month. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET— FINE CUT STONE HOUSE No. 18 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke street, containing twelve (12) rooms, bath-room, all modern conveniences; all in first class order; stables (3 stalls), and coach house in rear. Convenient location. Stables may be added if not required. Apply to W. S. Marson, Star office, or St. James street. 31 tf

TO LET — 243 NOTRE DAME ST., near Richmond street, 3 story stone house, containing 11 rooms, bathroom and w.c.; good yard; sheds and stable. Has been occupied by doctors for several years, and is now so occupied. Apply to J. H. Nault, druggist, 249 Notre Dame st., or C. J. Pringle, 148 Bishop street. 87 tf

TO LET — 213 PRINCE ARTHUR street, rent $400 per annum; liberal reduction in rent to May 1, 1899, or for sale on easy terms. Address Ricaud Milling Co., 653 St. Paul st. 282 6

TO LET — LOWER LACHINE road, suitable for a gentleman's residence, good stabling for 4 or 5 horses and cows, ice house, poultry house and bee hive, vegetable garden, orchard, small fruits, 4 acres of land in all. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

TO LET — THE DWELLINGS, 89 St. Catherine st. and 81 Mansfield st., both close to St. Catherine st. west. Apply at 91 Durocher st. 234 1

TO LET, $20 MONTHLY, NEW house, Westmount, 346 Victoria ave., 7 rooms; every improvement; hot water furnace, etc. Apply to J. W. Shaw, 11 St. Catherine street. 254 1

TO LET — NO. 41 STAYNOR AVE., Westmount, 7 rooms, h. w. heating, cheap for the winter. Apply James Baillie, room 4, Board of Trade Building. 284 1

FARMS TO LET.

TO LET — FARM, LOWER LACHINE road, immediate vicinity of town, on river side, spacious farm buildings, water and mill, etc.; land in excellent condition, about 100 acres, suitable for dairy farming, market gardening or stock raising. Apply to Carl Warnecke, real estate agent, 157 St. James st., Standard building. 261 law tf

TO LET — FARM, LOWER LACHINE road, close to the city, 110 arpents; for many years a fancy stock farm; at present it is a highly successful dairy farm and the land is in a high state of cultivation. There are exceptionally fine tables, with accommodation for 55 head of cattle. There are also a pigery and root cellar; water supplied by a wind mill. A good opportunity for a miller, stock or mixed farming. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 254 1

STABLES TO LET.

TO LET — A 4-STALL STABLE, with large coach-house and loft; will rent low to a good tenant. Apply to 24 Victoria st. 260 26

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED— TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewelery; highest prices given, at S. Pearson's, 2376 Notre Dame. Mail orders promptly attended to 282 6

WANTED — HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for cast off clothing, furs, old gold and silver jewellery, musical instruments, etc. Send postal to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 275 6

WANTED — ENGINE, 12 TO 15 H. P., boiler 15 to 20 h.p., secondhand, must be guaranteed in perfect condition. Apply stating price to O, 164, Star Office. 283 2

WANTED— TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, musical instruments, firearms, bicycles, best prices paid. Address Max Frank, 493 Craig st., Post Office Box 423, formerly of 549 Craig st. 283 2

WANTED— TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, etc.; highest prices given. G. Lazarus, 707 Craig st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 284 1

WANTED — GOOD CANDY ROLLER AND cutters; must be in good condition; state price K, 51, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED —TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, jewelery, etc. Highest prices given. E. Pearson, 661 Craig st., near Bleury. Orders by mail promptly attended to 284 3

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A FUR COAT for a girl eleven years old; must be in good condition. Address S, 251, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED — TO BUY A SECONDHAND typewriter, in good order; must be a bargain. Apply to Isidore Crepeau, 34 St. Lambert Hill. Telephone, Bell, Main, 3367. Merchants 833. 284 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE SMALL house dog or pup, no Scotch terriers wanted. Reply, stating sex, age and price, to H. K., Box 2229. 284 1

WANTED — BOOKS. HIGHEST PRICES paid for clean and complete works. D. Waters, Bookseller, 494 St. James street. 273 6 2aw

WANTED— TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, furs, furniture. Highest prices paid. Orders by mail promptly attended. M. Lazarus, 646½ Craig st. 273 6 2aw

WANTED — FEMALE; GREYHOUND. APPLY Comfort Soap office, within three days. 284 1

WANTED — BLACK AND TAN TOY TERrier, female preferred, age four to twelve months. Address S, 243, Star Office. 284 1

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE — A SECONDHAND EXPRESS waggon, having also a set of runners for same. Apply to J. T. Gariepy & Co., Carriage makers, 994 De Montigny, near Visitation. 283 2

FOR SALE — A VERY FINE ROOMY cariole, and a speeding sleigh, both by Berard & Major. Room 73, Temple Building. 283 2

FOR SALE — VERY HANDSOME DAPPLE gray carriage horse, sound and very quiet, 6 years old; can be driven by a lady; price moderate. Apply S. Lacombe, 30 Arcade street. 284 1

FOR SALE — SLEIGHS, ALL KINDS, low prices, family, Gladstone, express, cutters, cruchers, carioles, Berlins, etc. Also robes, harness, horse blankets, rugs, etc., for private sale. Auction Tuesday at 1.30. Fraser's Depository, 131 to 137 Inspector st., corner St. James st. 284 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE FOR CASH a good family carriage, Rockaway preferred. Address O, 161, Star Office. 284 2eod

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE ABOUT 30 sleighs of all kinds, grocery, family, Gladstones, etc.; also machinery engine, 3 h.p. drill, emery stone. 43 Dufresne. 281 2 2aw

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A SECOND-hand pair of sleigh robes, must be in first class order. State what kind of fur, lowest cash price and where can be seen. Apply P. O. Box 243. 283 2

FOR SALE — EXPRESS SLEIGH, WITH bobs, light grocery sleigh and cutter, cheap for cash. 14 Versailles st. 284 1

FOR SALE — TWO WORKING SLEIGHS, nearly new, at half price, also to let cottage 655 Cadieux, three stories, $10 per month. Apply 647 Cadieux st. 284 1

LOST.

LOST — BLACK FAN, WITH FLOWERS on same, between cor. St. Catherine and Park avenue and 179 Mance street, on Wednesday evening last. Finder will please leave their address either at Star Office or 179 Mance st. 284 3

LOST — BLACK COCKER SPANIEL DOG; answers to name of Prince. Reward on returning to 460 St. Chas. Borromee st. 284 1

LOST — SKYE TERRIER DOG, FRIDAY noon, on St. Catherine st. Reward at 160 Mansfield st. 284 1

LOST — TWO PIECES JAPANESE EMbroidery in paper parcel. Reward 140 Mansfield st. Dr. Scott Nichol. 284 1

FOUND.

FOUND— FEMALE; GREYHOUND. APPLY Comfort Soap office, within three days. 284 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $3; cut maple, $3.50; 5 tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. Macdiarmid, Richmond square. Bell Tel. 2344. 218 tf

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, $1.50 per load, mixed wood $1.75 per load, hardwood $2 00 per load, maple $2 25 per load. Extra large loads. Rigaud Milling Co., 653 St. Paul st. Bell telephone 396 242 tf

FOR SALE — ON EASY PAYMENTS, household furniture of every description, hall stoves, kitchen stoves, iron beds, folding beds, bed lounges, extension tables, all new patterns. Call and get our prices and terms. No trouble to show goods. Open evenings. J. S. Prince & Co., 33 St. Lawrence st. 280 6

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO, STANdard maker, three pedals. Apply at 631 Wellington st., Pt. St. Chas. 280 6

FOR SALE — A SNAP FOR IMMEDIATE buyer, upright piano, good maker, only short time in use; would take in part payment lady's black Persian lamb jacket, box 38. Address b, 2346, Star Office. 280 6

FOR SALE — DRY KINDLING WOOD, $2.00; cut hardwood, $2.50; extra large loads. Prompt delivery. Henderson's saw mill, 344 William street. Tel. 8211. 280 6

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT DARK RACoon coat, muff and cap, for a young girl of 11 or 12 years old, at a bargain, parties leaving for the south. Apply at once, 517 St. Urbain st. 282 3

FOR SALE — PRETTY UPRIGHT PIANO, powerful, sweet tone, in good order, like new, 44 cash, a great bargain. 70 Albert st., near Chaboillez square. 283 3

FOR SALE — A PAIR LITTLE FINE English pugs, a year old, about 5 pounds each, will sell $5 each to close out from imported stock and exhibition stock. Box 553, Truro, N. S. 283 2

FOR SALE — NICE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN perfect order, mahogany case, $35 cash, a rare chance. 304 Wolfe st. 283 2

FOR SALE — FUR TRIMMING, WIDE, IN black, brown and gray, to be sold at half regular value, suitable for cloaks and skating skirts. Room one, 310 St. James st. 283 2

FOR SALE — LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, combinations, corset covers, all in natural wool, varioum weights, prices low. Room one, 310 St. James st. 283 3

FOR SALE CHEAP, FUEL, COKE, 15 bushels for $1.60, 36 bushels $3.00, delivered free (in bags 6 cents extra per 12 bushels, ground floor only); coke is an excellent fuel for any kind of stove (coal or wood), furnace or open grate, lights easily. The Montreal Gas Co., Place d'Armes. Tel. Main 92. Gas Works, Ottawa st. Tel. Main 1096. Harbour st. Tel. East 2345. 283 12eod

FOR SALE — $60. TAKE IT, A SQUARE piano, in good condition and fine tone. See Emblem Bros., 41 St. Francois Xavier st. 283 2

FOR SALE — ELK, IN ANY QUANTITY. Apply to Saml. W. Orr, Lebanon Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y., U. S. A. 273 40eod

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, fire and burglar proof, new and secondhand, from $15.00 up. Repairing and renovating. Arthur Adams, Montreal Safe Works, 226 St. James. Tel. Main 2112. 269 12eod

FOR SALE — SOME FASHIONABLE WINter overcoats, finished, chamois lined to waist, also some white and black beavers, fine quality and workmanship, equal to best custom work. Mulcair Bros., 1543 Notre Dame. 284 1

FOR SALE — IN CONNECTION WITH our custom work we have made some first class winter overcoats. If you require something just right we can suit you. Established 1874. Mulcair Bros., 1543 Notre Dame. 284 1

FOR SALE — IF YOU REQUIRE A FINE winter overcoat, finished up to date, we can furnish it. Think we have one to fit you properly. Come and see. Established 1874. Mulcair Bros. 284 1

FOR SALE — MICA, CRYSTAL GRIT, crushed oyster shells. Send three-cent stamp for our new illustrated catalogue of poultry and poultry supplies. Roe Roy Farm, 24 St. Sulpice st., Montreal. 281 4

FOR SALE — ENGLISH BULL TERRIER, dog, 11 months old. Can be seen any time 46 Belmont Park. 284 1

FOR SALE — TWO BEAUTIFUL MENdelssohn pianos. These instruments will be sold very cheap for cash or on time, as we are anxious to push the agency. P. E. Layton & Bro., 1481 Peel st. 284 2 2aw

FOR SALE— SEVERAL GOOD STEINWAY upright pianos, from $250 to $300, original cost $650. Apply P. E. Layton & Bro., 1481 Peel st., opposite Hamilton's. 284 3eod

FOR SALE — CLARKE'S COMMENTARY, six vols., bound in sheep; price $6 00. Address R, 204, Star Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — THREE OLD BOILERS, Address The Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, P. Q. 284 1

FOR SALE — CANARIES OF SEVERAL breeds, best of singers, also breeding cages. Apply to 258 St. Antoine st. 284 1

FOR SALE— CHEAP SMALL BLACK AND tan; best breed. Address R, 221, Star Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — SLIGHTLY USED MORRIS upright piano, a special bargain for immediate cash or instalment purchaser, fancy walnut case, double veneered, full metal, overstrung bass, patent repeating action, beautiful sweet tone, warranted to be equal to new. Apply to W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe st., few houses above Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Open until 9.30 p.m. 284 3

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED ENGLISH setter dog, 1½ months old; cheap. Apply 139 Rachel st. 284 1

FOR SALE— NUNS' VEILING BONNET, deep mourning, suitable for widow, only worn one or three times, cheap, also lady's seal sacque jacket, latest style. 28 Staynor ave., Westmount, off Greene. 284 1

FOR SALE — TWO GRAND IRISH TERrier puppies, 10 weeks old, sired by imported "Nutcracks Mate," winner of 28 prizes and specials in England, United States and Canada, out of "Carleton Kitty," 4694, 2nd prize winner Montreal, December, '96, only time shown; just the thing for an Xmas present. Address T, 269, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED — A GOOD TYPEWRITER, ACquainted with office work and knowing English and French. Address T, 270, Star Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS worth of furs will be taken as part payment for choice of new upright piano; a large assortment, by the best makers, to choose from. Address O, 7194, Star Branch Office. 284 3

FOR SALE — ALL KINDS OF SECONDhand and new stoves, ranges, hall stoves, bought, sold or exchanged, all kinds of repairing done promptly; specialty, large hall stove to rent cheap. Alf. Houle, 491 St. Lawrence. 284 1

FOR SALE— CHEAP, AN ELECTRIC SEAL jacket, almost new. Address O, 7170, Star Branch Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — WHITE AND BROWN LEGhorn cockerels, thoroughbred, 4 white and 3 brown, cheap, "beauties," $1 each. 147 Maisonneuve avenue, Cote St. Paul. 284 1

FOR SALE — COMPLETE SET OF LONdon "Electrician" for 1896, price $2.50. Address P. 196, Star Office. 284 1

FOR SALE — THREE AMERICAN THORbred game roosters and two hens; price low. Call at 155 Vitre st. 284 1

FOR SALE — CHEAP, THOROUGHBRED fox terrier pup (male), a beauty. In rear of 243 Lansdowne ave. 284 1

FOR SALE — TAME RABBITS, CHEAP. 26 Bronsdon lane. 284 1

FOR SALE — PRICK-EARED SKYE TERrier puppies, bred up to standard, price $10, a suitable gift at Christmas. Address A, 1, Star Office, Montreal. 281 2 2aw

FOR SALE — A GRAND COLLECTION OF old postage stamps, also 1500 old pieces of money (gold, silver and brass.) Address P, Bervage, Sabrevois, Que. 278 6 2aw

FOR SALE — 12 SETS JUBILEE STAMPS, half to fifty cents, at two dollars set; six sets ditto, half to one dollar, at three dollars, all unused. John P. Le Grand, Paspebiac, P. Q. 284 1

FOR SALE — $125 PIANO, UPRIGHT, nearly new; large size, walnut case; price new $250; will sell for $125 cash; in A1 condition; must be sold. Address O, 7193, Star Branch Office. 284 2

FOR SALE — MAGNIFICENT UPRIGHT piano, cost 600 dollars, one month used, will sell for 200 dollars. Turner Bros., 228 St. Lawrence st. 284 1

FOR SALE — WE HAVE A FEW SEWing machines, cheap, from $10 to $20. Come and take them. Emblem Bros., 41 St. Francois Xavier st., city. 284 1

FOR SALE — A TURKISH TABLE COVER, new, valued at $80, sell for $6. Apply A. Carruthers, 171 Bleury st. 284 1

FOR SALE — MRS. LUKE'S HOME-MADE Christmas plum pudding, 20c lb., and mince meat, 2 lb. 25c, at 218 St. Catherine st. 284 1

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, WITH sun shade, ice runners, perfectly new, also child's cradle, both to be sold at a sacrifice. 209 Catherine st., Point St. Charles. 284 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — FOR A STRAW HAT FACtory a good spelter and plaster blockmaker. Address Chatelain, 140 Crown st., Quebec. 226 tf

WANTED — TWENTY EXPERIENCED shirt operators for new machines; highest wages. Apply at once to McJm. Herbert, at Gault Bros.' Factory, St. Helen st. 271 tf

WANTED — KNITTERS, FIRST CLASS, both clamp and gem, must be first class workmen; good wages will be paid. P. W. Ellis & Co., Toronto. 250 6

WANTED — WE SHALL SOON NEED two men of ability to fill responsible positions in connection with the foreign sale of "Canada: An Encyclopaedia of the Country." Must be men of education, character, and good record. Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto. 250 6

WANTED — TWO TEACHERS FOR SENior and junior departments, state salary. Apply Wm. English, Ilwood, Ont. 281 4

WANTED — COMMERCIAL SPECIALIST wanted in Collingwood, Ont. Collegiate Institute, duties to commence January term, 1897, and ending June term, 1899; capable of teaching all theoretics and military drill; applications stating salary and qualifications, to be filed with undersigned not later than December 15th next. A. D. Knight, Secretary-Treasurer, Collingwood, Ont., Collegiate Institute. 281 4

WANTED — CABINET MAKERS, HIGHest wages paid to first class men. W. P. Scott. Apply at factory, 10 Bannockburn lane, near Seigneurs st. 281 4

WANTED — THREE FIRST CLASS BUTton-hole operators on Wheeler & Wilson machines, must understand the work thoroughly. Apply at once to Mdm. Hebert, at Gault Bros.' Factory, St. Helen st. 281 4

WANTED — TEACHER, PRINCIPAL for Sundridge Public School, building not less than second class professional certificate; obtained not previous to 1896; continuation classes; salary $400; applications received until December 15th; duties to begin January 1st, 1899. W. H. Hall, Secretary-Treasurer, Sundridge, Ont. 281 4

WANTED — TRAVELLER FOR PAINTS and oils, for the Eastern Townships, Huntingdon and Lower Ottawa Districts; must have experience and satisfactory references. Address D, 2845, Star Office. 282 3

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family; no washing. 4624 St. Catherine. 282 3

WANTED — A TRAINED GENERAL SERvant for family of three; must have good references; wages $13 per month. Apply evenings at 4363 Montrose ave., Westmount, off Argyle avenue. 282 3

WANTED — GOOD LINOTYPE OPERator. Apply Star Composing Room. 283 3

WANTED — EXPERIENCED RETAIL clerk for builders hardware department, must speak both languages. Address P 3, Star Office. 282 3

WANTED— GOOD FUR FINISHERS, PERmanent work; highest wages. Apply Henry J. Sims & Co., Ottawa. 281 3

WANTED — A FEW GOOD MACHINISTS. Apply Laurie Engine Co., 1012 St. Lawrence st. 282 3

WANTED — LIVE AGENTS FOR FAST selling office specialty; big profits to right parties. Address L, 96, Star Office. 283 2

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN FOR CORrespondence and general office work; must write a good hand and be well recommended. Apply, stating age, references and salary expected, to L, 94, Star Office. 283 2

WANTED — BRADFORD HOUSE WANTS first class agent, well introduced with buyers of woollens, linings, etc. State full particulars. Railway Book Stall, Bradford, Mid England. 283 3

WANTED — BREAD DRIVER, YOUNG man, with experience preferred. Address "Bread Driver," to L, 78, Star Office. 283 2

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of three persons; no children. Apply at 631 Berri st., between 4 and 8 p.m. 283 2

WANTED — YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNess for little girl, two hours in the morning, hours of the place can be required. Address stating terms, which must be moderate, O, 7162, Star Branch Office. 283 2

WANTED — TRAVELLER BY A LARGE manufacturing concern, a traveller for British Columbia, to carry a light line of samples, a good permanent position for the right man. Apply stating experience and give references to M, 103, Star Office. 283 3

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; must have references. Apply 67 Bishop st. 283 2

WANTED — A YOUNG SERVANT FOR small family; no washing. Apply 1148a Mansfield st. 283 2

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl for general housework in a small family, living in the vicinity of Peel street; must be a good plain cook and a competent housemaid and waitress; no washing; from twelve to fifteen dollars a month would be paid, according to ability. Address O, 148, Star Office, Montreal. 283 2

WANTED — A SMART, INTELLIGENT office boy. Apply in writing to Box 2583, P. O., city. 283 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, family of two; references required. Apply 30 Durocher st., 12 to 1 o'clock or 4 to 5 o'clock p.m. 283 2

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply after 6 o'clock to 206 University st. 283 2

WANTED — A COMPETENT TABLEMAID must have good references. Apply to Mrs. H. S. Holt, 297 Stanley st., before 10 and after 5. 283 2

WANTED — WELL EDUCATED YOUTH for manufacturer's office, one speaking both languages preferred. Address Post Office Box 2293. 283 2

WANTED — SHIRT IRONERS, COLLAR turners, runners for W. W. machines, girls to box soft cutting shirts. Shuttock Bros. & Co., 26 St. Peter st. 283 2

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN AS TYPEwriter, speaking both languages, French preferred. Apply, stating age, giving references and salary expected, to P, 1921, Star Office. 273 law tf

WANTED — ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN Send for 24-page pamphlet, containing a list of questions asked by an examining board of engineers. Address George A. Zeller, Bookseller, 18 4th st. S. St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 225 14 law

WANTED — FOR OTTAWA SECTION A travel'er, with first class connection, for a Montreal house, in hats and furs, who has a fair connection on that ground; good salary. Address Post Office Box 373, Montreal. 276 6eod

WANTED — A GOOD SUBSCRIPTION canvasser for the best weekly newspaper in Canada, to canvass Montreal; most liberal terms. Address T, 233, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, small house, extension kitchen; good wages; easy place. Apply 159 Hutchison st. 284 1

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter desires position, experienced; moderate salary. Address O, 7205, Star Branch Office. 284 4

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a small family. Apply 67 Tupper street. 284 1

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG BOY FOR a crockery and china store, one having a little experience preferred. Address T, 238, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED — AGENTS. IF YOU ARE looking for something new write for our list of specialities; clean territory. Tarbox Bros., Toronto. 283 4 law

WANTED — ACTIVE MEN TO REPRESent us in unoccupied territory and push the sale of "The Bellows Carpet Sweeper and Tacker," now being introduced. Write for terms. Tarbox Bros., Toronto. 282 4 law

WANTED — FIFTY OPERATIVES ON new machines, to commence work in new department, December 8th; steady work. Apply Mr. Davis, Standard Shirt Co., Ltd. 282 2 law

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter. Apply Montreal Suspender and Umbrella Mfg. Co., 548 St. Paul st. 282 2eod

WANTED — SMART MEN OUT OF EMployment to earn good money, $50 buys outfit. Address Novelty Bureau, Room 24, 207 St. James st., Montreal. 282 2eod

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT LAD FOR wholesale office; must be quick and correct. Apply giving references and salary expected, to J, 5, Star Office. 282 2eod

WANTED — FREE, FREE FORTUNE FOR every one in country, villages and towns in Canada, by doing a light work in their spare time. For full particulars, by mail only, address D. Gravel, 966 Berri street, Montreal, P. Q. 282 2

WANTED — NIGHT WATCHMAN — FOR factory in east end; must be well recommended as to character and habits; also understand firing of boiler during the winter months. Address R, 218, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM YOUNG MAN going to the coast, who may be desirous of defraying expenses of his trip. Address N, 7151, Star Branch Office. 284 1

WANTED — AGENTS AND OTHERS, either sex, start a business at home. For particulars of plan and list practical money-making recipes, trade secrets, programme, discoveries, and private formulas, address Wheaton & Co., New Bedford, Mass. 284 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — PORTRAIT ARTISTS AND agents, have your work done equal to best Chicago work, at the American Portrait Print House, office 67 Victoria st., Toronto. 281 1

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WANTED — ENERGETIC MEN AND women, local or travelling, to introduce and advertise new line, experience unnecessary; $60 per month and expenses paid. The Calvin Co., Toronto. 284 1

WANTED — 13 CARPENTERS, MONDAY morning. Apply 79 St. Edward st., cor. Bleury, and St. Catherine. 284 1

WANTED — MEN FOR WHOLESALE drug'ists sporting goods houses, financial companies, hotels, factories, offices, machine shops. Send six cents postage for application forms. Toronto Employment Agency, 12 King st. east, Toronto. 284 2 2aw

WANTED — MEN IN EVERY TOWN TO sell our cigar-shaped smoking pipe; cannot be told from a cigar; no experience required, he was former buys one when he sees it; agents' outfit, including a 25-cent sample, sent by mail for 10c in stamps. Murray Bros., Stamford, Conn. 284 2 law

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and help with light housework. Apply 419 Sanguinet, two doors above St. Louis Park. 284 1

WANTED— GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family. Apply at once to 17 Sussex ave. 284 1

WANTED — WHOLESALE HARDWARE traveller for Province of Quebec, must have thorough knowledge of the business, be experienced and know the province. English and French necessary. Apply stating references, Cavehill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter st., Montre

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — GROSE'S SECRET SERVICE, Rooms 63, 64 and 66 Temple Building. Legitimate detective work. This will be found a reliable medium for furnishing information to those residing at a distance. Office telephone, Main 1165, house telephone, Up 2060. References, the leading banks and corporations. John A. Grose, Principal. 270 tf

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED regarding Jacob McKinley and his ancestors. He lived in Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Married Elizabeth Gilbeem, of Maryland. Removed to Nova Scotia about 1782, where he engaged in ship building. Would like addresses of all McKinley descendants. Edward A. Claypool, Genealogist, 284 East Huron st., Chicago, Ill. 279 6

PERSONAL — SCOTT.— ADDRESS WANTed of persons who knew Cecil Vincent Scott, in New York or Philadelphia, during years from 1869 to 1873. Address R. E. Sefmes, Controller's Office, New York. 281 6

PERSONAL — AUGUST LUDWIG BUSSE, who left Brockel, Hanover, Germany, in 1863, is asked to communicate with his sister Doretta Lucca, nee Busse, 2 West 126th st., New York. 281 6

PERSONAL — MARRIAGE LICENSES. John M. M. Duff, 107 St. James; residence 845 Prince Arthur. 282 eod

PERSONAL— ELECTRICITY ONLY MEANS of removing superfluous hair, moles, etc., permanently, without scars. Mme. Dr. F. Benoit, 1084a St. Lawrence st. 281 1

PERSONAL — STERLING SILVER HALF price this season. Cochenthaler, Diamond Jeweller, 149 St. James st. 284 1

PERSONAL — SOUTH DEVON, ENGLAND. A lady living alone wishes to meet with a congenial lady companion to share her very pretty and refined home, good society, terms by arrangement. Apply M. G., The Gables, Newton Abbott, South Devon, Eng. 284 1

PERSONAL — IF ROBERT HARTLEY, formerly of Manchester, Eng., and Walter Hartley, also formerly of Manchester, who have been absent from home for a number of years, will communicate with B., 48 Old Bailey, London, England, they will hear of something to their advantage. 284 6

PERSONAL — ALEXANDER SMITH, SURveyor.—If any child or relative of this person, who formerly resided in Liverpool, thereafter in London and New York, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. Grierson & Mason, Solicitors, 9 Cook st., Liverpool, Eng. 284 6

PERSONAL — MARY MAUD WILKINSON, formerly of Penang, or anyone having information to give about her, will oblige by communicating with Messrs. Geo. and Wm. Webb, 39 New Broad st., London, Eng. 284 6

PERSONAL — CHILDREN OF MARY Bryan (whose maiden name was "Needham") and who resided about 25 years ago at Pateley Bridge and Knaresboro', Yorkshire, England, will hear of something to their advantage on applying to Mr. J. C. Gill, of Eastwood Mount, Rotherham, or Mr. Coates, Solicitor, Wetherby, Yorkshire, Eng. Australian papers please copy. 284 6

PERSONAL — IF WALTER S. BAXTER will communicate with his sister, D. W., in California, he will hear of something to his advantage. 284 6

PERSONAL — MARY FLAVELL, OF GLASgow, wishes very much to hear of her sister and brother William Flavell, last heard of in Montreal. Address 14 St. Hypolite st., Montreal. 284 1

PERSONAL — JAMES LANGLEY PILbeam, late of Tunbridge, Kent, England. Whereas application has been made to the High Court of Justice (in England) Chancery Division in the matter of the trusts of four cottages, called Langley Cottages, in Varney street, Tunbridge, Wells, Kent (England), and the Trustee Act, 1893, for payment out of Court of about £200, representing part of the rents of the said cottages. And whereas it appears in such proceedings that James Langley Pilbeam, the son of James and Mary Pilbeam (formerly Mary Langley), late of Tunbridge, Kent, England, if he survived his step sister, Lucy Elizabeth Newman, formerly Eastwood (who died on the 13th April, 1877), might be entitled to one moiety of the said fund, and through his maternal aunt, Ann Whiting, formerly Langley (who died on the 18th December, 1879), the said James Langley Pilbeam might be interested in the remaining moiety. The said James Langley Pilbeam was born on the 8th August, 1838, at Tunbridge aforesaid. It is stated that many years ago he went to America and had not been heard of for about 30 years. The said James Langley Pilbeam if living or if dead his issue (if any) or their legal personal representatives or any person claiming through the said James Langley Pilbeam to be entitled to the said fund or any portion thereof are to come in on or before the 23rd day of January, 1899, and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Stirling at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of any order to be made on the said application. Monday, the 30th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for adjudicating upon the said claims. Dated this 16th day of November, 1898. H. A. Church, Master. Note—Any person who can give any information as to the said James Langley Pilbeam is requested to communicate with W. C. Cripps, Son & Daish, Tunbridge, Wells, Kent, or Sole, Turner & Knight 69 Aldermanbury, London, England. 284 6

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — LICENSED HOTELS AND restaurants in every part of the city. None but persons with a cash capital or securities need apply, and strangers must furnish references. Address (between 8 and 11 a.m. preferred), Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., 87 St. James st., Montreal. 92 26

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FOR SALE — BREAD AND CAKE BUSIness, doing cash trade and one of the best connections in the city, wholesale and retail; money in it for the right man, with capital; none other need apply. Address B 837, Star Branch Office. 283 3

FOR SALE — A FORTUNE FOR A SONG. A brewery in working order, splendid district; price very moderate. "B.," care of P. O. Box 263, Montreal. 283 4

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FOR SALE — CANADIAN PATENT $2,522, beer jug. For license to manufacture or purchase patent, write Henry Grist, Ottawa, Canada, or C. Kesseler, Berlin, Germany, Patent Attorneys. 283 6

WANTED — PARTY HAVING 1200 ACRES good timber land, Eastern Townships, wants practical man, with capital to work same, or will exchange for real estate, near Montreal. Address H, 2953, Star Office. 282 2 eod

WANTED — ALL INVENTORS HAVING patent rights for sale. We not only take out patents but make a specialty of selling the rights. For particulars write or call J. A. Millette, 147 St. James. 284 1

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FOR SALE — 25 CENTS IN P. O. STAMPS buys three greatest social reform books, "Merrie England," "Ottawa in 1999," and "Ten Men on Money Island." Address J. A. Galbraith, Toronto, Ont. 284 1

FOR SALE — ILLUSTRATED HUMOUROus paper, with private information, enabling purchaser to produce at small cost. An opportunity for person pushing publication. Reason for selling, lack of time to give proper attention. Address D, 2850, Star Office. 284 2

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MONEY TO LEND,

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I HAVE MONEY TO LEND IN SMALL amounts from ten to one hundred dollars, on endorsed notes, salary, warehouse receipts, life assurance policies, on any kind of good securities and on furniture, with or without removal. Apply to John M. Tapley, Financial Agent, 133 St. James st., Room 2. Tel. Main 2767. 279 6

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WANTED — TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, about first March, parlour and bedroom, married couple, private family, no children preferred, also no other boarders or roomers; board also required, late dinner, gentleman lunching in town; terms about $45 per month. Address giving full particulars as to locality, conveniences and terms. Offers also invited from parties having three unfurnished rooms, who would be willing to give board as above. Address H, 2940, Star Office. 282 2eod

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WANTED — TO RENT OR BUY A TYPEwriter. Room 304, Board of Trade Building. 284 1

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THE PEACE TREATY.

Senator Hale Opposes any Retention of the Philippines.

LONDON, December 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: It is officially announced that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have secured a concession granting Spain commercial advantages in the Philippines for ten years. An effort will be made to secure a similar concession in the Antilles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3.—After the Cabinet meeting yesterday it was stated that nothing had been heard from Paris respecting the failure of the Peace Commission to negotiate the purchase of Strong Island, one of the Caroline group, nor is the matter regarded as of great consequence. In any event it is not vital to the treaty of peace, and if the Spaniards show an inclination not to part with it the matter will be allowed to drop.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, announces his opposition to the peace treaty which is being formulated in Paris. He is opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, and his antagonism to the treaty will be based upon that section of the treaty which deals with the Philippine questions.

MORE ONTARIO BYE-ELECTIONS

TORONTO, December 3. — The writs for the bye-elections in North Hastings and Nipissing have been issued—nomination, December 20; polling, December 30. The candidates in Nipissing will be the same as in March last, Mr. John Loughrin, Liberal; Mr. Lamarche, Conservative.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every season there are minstrel companies going out which think that all that is necessary is to give the public a gaudily dressed brass band and a large parade of amateurs who can finish up an evening's performance with a poorly planned and worse executed programme. But, having once fooled theatre patrons, they are ever ready returning to these towns, and for the next season or two give them a wide berth until their duplicity is forgotten or submerged in that of a better organization. But when Primrose and Dockstader's names appear as proprietors, it is a guarantee of talent, programme, outfitting and performance. Thus it is that these two have become the leaders in the minstrel world and have gathered unto themselves an army of patrons and admirers who are ever ready to proclaim their merit. Black face will be the prevailing colour from "tambo to bones" when the company fills the stage of the Academy of Music for three nights, with matinee on Wednesday, commencing next Monday, December 5.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Few plays presented upon the American stage appeal so strongly to the masses as those whose scenes are laid in Ireland, and which deal with the vicissitudes of the Irish people in their struggles for the privilege of governing themselves. Warm hearted, brave and generous, with a keen sense of the humourous, they offer a most fruitful field to the skilful playwright and when woven into an ingenious plot never fail to interest the theatre-goer. "Killarney and the Rhine" will be presented at the Queen's Theatre next week. The company is headed by J. E. Toole and Lillian DeWoolf, who share equally the attention of those who witness the performance. Mr. Toole, in addition to being a German comedian, is the possessor of a good voice, and his rendition of tuneful melodies is said to be no less pleasing than his interpretation of the role assigned him, that of chief fun-maker of the cast. Miss DeWoolf also sings. The balance of the cast is said to have been selected for their especial fitness for the role assigned them. The usual matinees will be given on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The advance sale of seats for the performance of "The Danites" at the Theatre Francais next week testifies to wisdom of the management in making this selection. Joaquin Miller's western drama is well known and admired by all theatre goers. Miss Charlotte Deane will be seen as Billy Piper, and the entire company has been excellently cast. The scenery is new and handsome, and Professor Marshall is preparing some music for the occasion. There will be no less than four vaudeville attractions.

VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the Montreal Veterinary Association, was held on Thursday evening in the library of the college, the vice-president, Dr. Baker, in the chair. Mr. Hammond reported a case of a cystic tumor which he had removed from the submaxillary gland of a dog, the animal making a good and speedy recovery. Mr. Henderson exhibited a very interesting specimen which he had obtained, of a deformed inferior maxillary bone of a sheep, symptomatic of actinomycosis. This was followed by an interesting paper by Mr. Groves on horse-shoeing. The essayist dealt fully with the subject in a manner which showed that he well understood the art.

ELMWOOD DRAMATIC CLUB.

The entertainment given by the Elmwood Dramatic Club, in Stanley Hall, last evening, was both enjoyable and successful. The building was filled to the doors with an appreciative audience and the programme of comedy and farce, with a musical sketch, was exceedingly well carried out.

UNABLE TO PRACTICE

Therefore the Victorias of Winnipeg Will Have to Postpone Their Montreal Visit.

PLANS OF CHAMPION SKATER.

McCulloch has Started on His American-European Trip and Invented a Skate-cycle.

WANTS RE-INSTATEMENT.

Harley Davidson Asks to be Made an Amateur Again, has Finished Racing.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, December 3.—Owing to the inability to get practice ice, the Victoria Hockey team will not be able to go to Montreal early in January to take part in the opening of Auditorium Rink as intended. The Vics made arrangements with the new rink company here who are not yet ready for them, and the management of their former headquarter rink has turned them down.

FORTY CLUBS TO MEET.

Several Amendments to Rules Will be Made.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, December 3.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Hockey Association will be held this afternoon and promises to be one of the largest in the history of the association. Over forty clubs will be represented. There are three series in the O. H. A. and this brings in a lot of clubs. A large number of proposed amendments to the rules will be brought before consideration.

THE OTTAWA TEAM.

OTTAWA, December 3.—The Ottawa Hockey Club will play at Dey's rink during the coming winter.

The executive of the club held a meeting last night and decided to accept the offer of Dey brothers, and the team will again take nup their quarters at the big rink on Ann street.

Mr. A. Z. Palmer, has resigned the presidency, and Mr. George P. Murphy was elected to the position. The club's delegates to the annual meeting of the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada will be Messrs. G. P. Spittal N. C. Sparks and Secretary J. P. Dickson. The Ottawas will likely support the application of the Aberdeens for admission to the intermediate series, but it is not known definitely what will be done in reference to the application of the Capitals for admission to the senior series.

MONTREAL JUNIORS.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The Montreal Junior Hockey Club held a meeting last night in the M.A.A.A. rooms. There were about fifty members present, which is exceedingly large for a junior organization. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, T. Y. Foster; vice-president, A. N. Mackerrow; secretary-treasurer, M. Duff; committee, H. Boon, C. McLean, H. Smith, L. Allan, H. Paton and J. Davidson.

The prospects for a successful season are very bright. The club intend entering a team in the Junior League and one in the City League. Arrangements have been made to play in the new Hockey Arena, and with the advantages of being connected with the Montreal Hockey Club, will give the players lots of opportunity to show their ability as hockey players.

SHOTS.

The annual meeting of the St. Lambert Hockey Club was held in St. Lambert, and the following officers were elected for the coming season (1898-9): Hon. President, Mr. A. Horsfall; President, Mr. C. V. Hooper; vice-president, Mr. H. Horsfall; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. D. S. Macleod; captain, Mr. A. Bourne. The members of the St. Lambert Club desire to enter a league, and would like to hear from other clubs having the same object in view, all communications to be addressed to the secretary-treasurer, Mr. D. S. Macleod, St. Lambert.

The Heather Hockey Club have reorganized for the ensuing year. The following were the officers elected: Hon. president, Mr. C. Grant; president, W. Angfin; treasurer, H. Meson; secretary, M. Snowdon; committee, Howden, Snodgrass, Rolland, Strachan, R. Vallence, Capt. Vallence. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December the 8th, at 8 p.m. All wishing to join are urgently requested to be present at 383 Elm avenue.

WITH THE SKATERS.

McCULLOCH'S PLANS.

Has Started on His American-European Tour.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, December 3.—Should Jack McCulloch be transferred to professional lists he will probably race against Neilson during his exhibition tour in the States this winter. If not molested, he will not race for some time. He began his American-European tour at Rat Portage last night when he easily defeated Bellefeuille, who is considered his only speed rival in Canada. He did a mile in 3 minutes, 8 seconds. The champion has invented a skate-cycle, which is a complete success.

THE ONTARIO RINK.

The new Ontario Skating Rink is now open in full sway.

The ice is in good condition and the dressing rooms are now comfortable, so that the patrons have both comfort and good ice at their disposal.

The rink is large and well appointed, and promises to be a popular one.

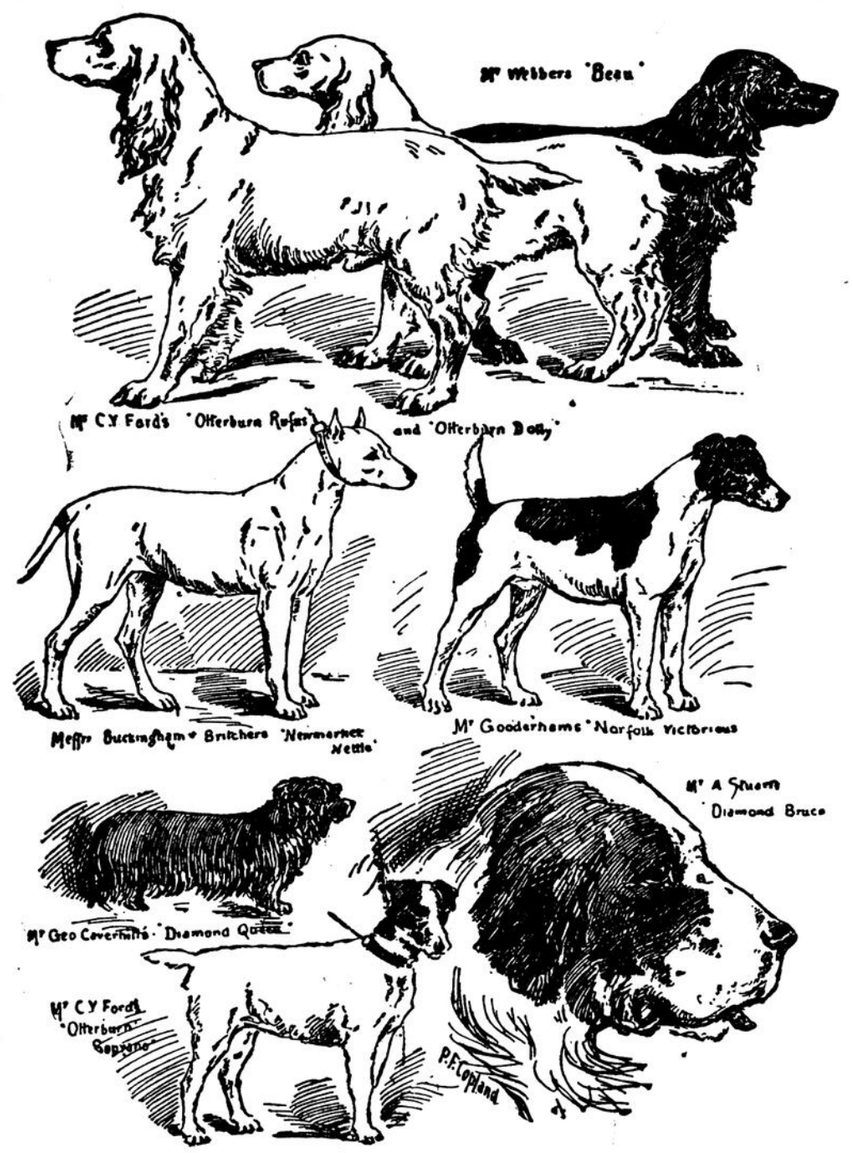
A band will be in attendance two or three nights a week. A general admission is charged.

THE BASEBALL DIAMOND.

BUFFALO LEAVES US.

CHICAGO, December 3.—Buffalo to-day became a member of the Western League of baseball clubs. Negotiations to this end had been in progress for some time and to-day the papers were signed by President H. B. Johnson, on behalf of the Western League, and by James Franklin, on behalf of the Buffalo Club. It is the first time the Western League circuit has ever extended so far east and its officials are pleased at the outlook. Buffalo will sever its connections with the Eastern League amicably, as President Powers gave his consent to the transfer.

PRESIDENT-SUSPENDER. PATENTED. THE LATEST FAD.



THE DOG SHOW—SOME OF THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

THE KENNEL.

THE DOG SHOW.

Continues to be an Attractive Exhibition.

The Bench Show is attracting lots of attention at the Victoria Rifles' Armory, and yesterday, there was quite a large attendance of lovers of good dogs.

The prize cards over the benches attracted interest and the winners were the subject of much attention.

There were two animals for exhibition purposes only, not for competition which attracted more attention possibly than anything else in the show. One was the splendid St. Elmo, of which a better of his class does not live in Canada. Another one was a white poodle owned by Mr. S. Carsley. To the uninitiated it would seem as has already been written, that he lived principally for the purpose of having knots tied in his legs, and various parts of his body clipped so that he might take cold easily. This of course is the fashionable way, and it would have been interesting to have had a poodle class in the catalogue. He certainly was a splendid looking fellow and several hours must have been spent in his grooming.

The show continues to-day and will close at 11 o'clock to-night.

Through error, the name of that splendid Irish setter St. Elmo was placed on the prize list yesterday. St. Elmo was not entered for competition, and was merely on exhibition.

PETERBORO' BENCH SHOW.

PETERBORO, December 3. — The Kennel Club here has decided to hold a bench show, and January 11 and 12 has been chosen as the date.

ON TRACK AND TURF.

LORD DURHAM PRAISED TOD SLOAN.

LONDON, December 3.—The Earl of Durham, addressing the Gimcrack Club at its annual banquet, last evening, described the past racing season as mediocre. Referring to the manner in which some horses had "hauled about" on the racecourse, he said he welcomed the advent of "Tod" Sloan, a "consummate judge of pace."

CASE AGAINST TURF OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 3.—Judge Kimball in the Police Court yesterday overruled the motion of the defendants in the case of the officers of the Washington Jockey Club, charged with violating the Anti-Gambling Law of the district, to dismiss the case on the ground that no case had been made out within the meaning of the statute. Judge Kimball's decision, however, only holds for trial, the stewards of the Local Race Meeting, appointed by the New York Jockey Club, S. S. Howland, Jesse Brown and James Ross. He gave notice that he would instruct the jury in the case of the other officials, starter, timekeeper, etc., to return a verdict at the close of the trial in accordance with this decision. In case of conviction under the statute the penalty is both fine and imprisonment. If a conviction is found, the case will be carried to a higher court.

WITH ROD AND GUN.

FISH AND GAME MONTHLY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the committe of the Fish and Game Protection Club will be held at the Fish & Game club rooms, No. 107 Board of Trade Building, on Monday afternoon, December 5, at 4 o'clock.

WESTMOUNT GUN CLUB BUSY.

The monthly silver spoon shoot will be held on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, open to all members and those wishing to join. It is also the intention of the club, to hold a shoot on Christmas Day, at which the club challenge medal will be up for competition, so that all wishing to join should do so now.

WITH CUE AND CUSHION.

A LOCAL TOURNAMENT.

There will be a billiard tourney among local players next week. The games will be played at John Donohue's Billiard Hall, 2466 St. Catherine street.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

AN OTTAWA QUERY.

They Want to Know Where the Funds of the Canadian Union Go.

What becomes of the money taken in by the Canadian Rugby Union? is a pertinent question that is heard from the many footballers.

The Union usually takes the proceeds of the gates at the final championship match allowing the competing teams legitimate travelling expenses. This year with two championship matches a final and semi-final—the Union must have a fairly handsome sum in the treasury. It is said that between the game at Rosedale (Ottawa City vs. 'Varsity,) and the game in Ottawa, close to $2,000 was taken in. Of this amount the Ottawas were allowed $220 as travelling expenses to Toronto. The rent of Rosedale and Metropolitan grounds for the two matches would have to be paid for by the Union together with advertising and other expenses, which would certainly not total $500, in addition to what the Ottawas got. This seems to be an outside figure and the Union must have in hand a balance of $1,200 or more.

The Ottawas have not heard that they will be allowed any part of either the semi-final or final gate.

If the Union intends holding the funds and not paying a per cent. to the competing teams, it might not be out of place to ask what use the Canadian Rugby Union has for $1,200, or where the money goes to?

Of course there is no insinuation that the funds are improperly administered, but the query "What is done with the receipts?" is so frequently made by footballers and perhaps at the same time does not reach the ears of the officers of the union, that in justice to themselves they should make a statement on the matter.—Ottawa Journal.

THE BROCKVILLE CLUB.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., December 3.—The Brockville Football Club has decided upon leaving the Ontario Union to join the Quebec Union. It will enter a senior and intermediate team next season in the Quebec Rugby Union, and T. G. Marquis was appointed as delegate to represent Brockville at the convention, which opens to-morrow in Montreal.

WITH THE WHEELMEN.

L. A. W. HAVING A HARD TIME.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A circular letter has been sent to bicycle race-track owners, race-promoting clubs and to the professional riders belonging to the American Cyclists' Racing Union, asking them to be present in person or by representation, at a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 10.30 a.m., December 8th.

The letter in substance is to the effect that track associations, clubs and professional riders should have a voice in the government of a sport that concerns them all so nearly. The object of the meeting is to consider the advisability of taking measures towards the formation of a body that will assume control of cycle racing in all States east of the Mississippi River except Louisiana.

It is signed by J. D. Losley, for the Park Bicycle Track, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Wetmore, of the Quill Club Wheelmen, and E. C. Bald, president American Racing Cyclists' Union.

HARLEY DAVIDSON

Wants to be an Amateur Now.

OTAWA December 3.—Harley Davidson, the well known professional cyclist and skater, has announced his intention of retiring from the professional game and has applied for reinstatement to the amateur ranks. It is Mr. Davidson's intention if his application meets with favour to take up his residence in this city and cast in his lot with one of the local racing team.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTS.

A VISIT OF SHARKEY.

It is rumoured that Tom. Sharkey, Corbett's opponent during the New York boxing fiasco, may come to the Theatre Royal, the week after next., Mr. J. B. Sparrow has been in communication with Sharkey's manager, thinking that Montrealers will be interested in seeing what the sailor boy, who has been brought so prominently before the public by the action of Corbett's second, looks like.

BOWLING.

THE MONTREAL TEAM FOR QUEBEC.

Captain Louis Rubenstein has chosen his team to meet St. Roch's and Quebec bowling contingents, afternoon and evening in the Ancient Capital. This is the opening of the season in connection with the Canadian Bowling Club's trophy, and the champions — M. A. A. A. team—hope to carry off double honours to-day. As a rule, the visitors have always won one match, but the team — which goes to-night by the Canadian Pacific Railway — has the intention of winning both matches. The team is as follows:

Captain, L. Rubenstein; Messrs. F. H. Gardner, J. E. Walsh, J. Baird, A. Willison, and W. J. Baillie.

THE VICS TO MEET.

There will be a general meeting of the above club in the Armoury on Monday evening next, at 8.30 p.m. It is important that every member interested in bowling should be on hand, as business of importance is to be brought up.

GOSSIP.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The sixth game of the chess match between Showalter and Janowski was played at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon and evening, and after forty-seven moves Janowski resigned. The contest was the most exciting one of the series. At first the Parisian seemed to have the game well in hand, but later on he relaxed his attention and Showalter began to get the pull.

A meeting will be held on Monday evening, 5th December, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Laurie Engine Social Club, 1012 St. Catherine street, for the formation of a euchre league. Clubs wishing to joint are requested to be represented.

LOST HIS JOB.

Began to Get Well When He Quit Coffee.

You could not get me to return to coffee after my experience if you were to give me a gold mine.

Two different physicians who treated me helped me some, but as soon as I left off the medicines, I went down again,

L. F. McMINN,

1702 High St., Des Moines, Ia.

Neither of these doctors told me that coffee was the cause of the trouble.

I was compelled to give up my occupation and had been for a long time constantly taking medicine of some sort. The trouble was indigestion and constipation, causing loss of sleep, and running me down seriously in weight.

I was discouraged with the drugging and remained ill until I noticed one of your advs. about how coffee affected some people, then thought I would stop drinking it and see if that might not be the cause of my trouble. I took to drinking Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and grew to like it very much indeed. As soon as I stopped drinking common coffee, I began to get well and have increased in weight from 140 to 158. Since beginning Postum, I have never taken a pill or any kind of medicine, and I never felt better in my life.

Notes of the News.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick has left for Washington.

Edward Newcombe has been arrested at Cornwallis, N. S., on a charge of infanticide.

Lord Minto will arrive in Toronto on the 14th when he will be presented with a civic address.

Mr. Sifton has been obliged to defer his departure from Ottawa for the west until Monday.

The Spanish army is being rapidly put upon a war footing in expectation of a Carlist rising.

Mr. John H. Tilden has been asked to be a candidate for the mayoralty of Hamilton, Ont.

Frederick Taggart, the Toronto wife murderer, has been again remanded until Tuesday next.

General Miles has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men.

The Institute Canadien of Ottawa has adopted a resolution of sympathy with the family of the late Col. Panet.

The Irishmen of Ottawa talk of having a procession on St. Patrick's Day, 1899. It would be the first for many years.

Arrangements are being made to banquet Hon. Mr. Sifton at Brandon on his approaching visit to the North-West.

There is talk of E. F. Clarke, M. P., West Toronto, opposing Mayor Shaw for the Mayoralty of Toronto next January.

The free imports for November at the port of Toronto amount to $732,735, as compared with $745,529 for the same month of last year.

"Honest" John Kelly's gambling house in New York has been raided by the police. They claim they are going to stop gambling in the metropolis.

Five thousand steel drawers are being fitted up in the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, for the keeping of the records and archives in the department.

The North German Lloyd line steamer Werra and Fulda sailed from New York on Friday for Havana, where they will take on Spanish officers and soldiers for Cadiz.

The Trades and Labour Council of Vancouver have decided to demand an eight-hour day system from contractors at the commencement of the building season of 1899.

W. J. Tilley, of Carberry, Man., is under arrest at that town charged with arson. The alleged crime was committed in July last on the premises of Anderson and Co., tinsmiths.

The Cubans have recently and secretly acquired quite a formidable armament, the ulterior object of which is not known. They have purchased over 8000 rifles within the last ten days.

Counsel for Paul Brown sentenced to hang at Winnipeg on December 23rd, for the murder of Wilbur Burton, will petition the Minister of Justice for a reprieve on the ground of insanity.

Good progress is being made with the removal of the demolished portion of the Ottawa and New York Railway bridge at Cornwall. All the false work has been removed from the channel.

In consequence of the Carlist agitation in the province of Vizcaya, many rich families in the country districts of Spain are removing into the large towns for safety, in case of an outbreak.

News from Suva, Fiji, of the finding of an American hermit on an almost inaccessible and otherwise uninhabited island of the Fiji group. He is said to be a criminal fugitive from the United States.

The action of Mr. L. J. Demers of Quebec against the Provincial Government for damages consequent upon the cancellation of his printing contract is to be carried to the Privy Council by the Government.

A branch of The Bank of British North America was opened in Ashcroft, B.C., on December 1. The branch is under the temporary management of Mr. D. Simpson, assistant manager of the Vancouver branch.

A thousand tons of tobacco will leave Vancouver for Japan on Monday by the steamer Empress of India, to reach the Orient in time to escape the supposed duty to be imposed on tobacco by Japan on January 1.

Major Pinault, the new deputy minister of militia, leaves Quebec to-day for Ottawa. He was dined by the officers of his former corps, the 9th Battalion at the Garrison Club and takes charge of his office on Monday.

The Executive Committee of the Cuban Assembly agreed at its last session to make it compulsory upon the part of any Cuban officer insulted by Spanish, American or other officer, to challenge the provoker to fight a duel.

Two east bound freight trains, one following the other on the Fitchburg Railway, collided near Athol, Mass., on Friday. F. W. Knight, a brakeman was caught in the wreck and burned to death. The accident was caused by a cylinder head of the first locomotive blowing out.

The buildings at the southwest corner of Bay and Front streets, Toronto, now occupied by W. R. Johnston and Co., have been sold to the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. The price was $50,000. The buildings were owned by the Land Security Company.

E. J. Traverse, chief clerk for J. H. Hanna, district freight agent of the G. T. R., at Stratford, has been appointed Western freight agent of the Leyland Steamship Line, which runs from Portsmouth in connection with the G. T. R. Mr. Traverse's office will be in Toronto.

Dr. Justin Fulton, the ultra-Protestant preacher of Boston, held a meeting at Glace Bay, C. B., on Thursday night which ended in a riot. Fulton was accompanied by James E. Mcdonald, of Sydney. Both were attacked and stoned by several hundred people and had to run for their lives.

Commodore Philip, at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to proceed with his flagship, the New York, to Havana immediately. He will start to-day. He is now in temporary command of the North Atlantic squadron assembled at Hampton Roads. It is not known whether any other ships will be sent to Cuba.

Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Berlin, lunched on Friday with Emperor William, and at His Majesty's request expounded at length his views regarding the present and prospective situation of Spain and the United States.

Information has reached Tacoma that the Volcano discovered in active eruption in the Atlin gold district of British Columbia is a great help to the miners as it furnishes an almost continuous twilight. The mountain in eruption is the second of four towering peaks lying about fifty miles due south of Lake Gladies.

Ottawa commercial men are very much annoyed that they cannot secure a better train service between Ottawa and Brockville. They have made representations from time to time to the Canadian Pacific Railway, but so far nothing has been accomplished. A boycott of the branch is now talked of.

An artesian well sunk in the western limits of Winnipeg for water works purposes has proven a success beyond all anticipations. It filled before being completed, and though pumping water at the rate of six hundred thousand gallons a day has not lower the level more than four feet below the land surface. The well is only 35 feet deep.

The safe of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, which has lain for some time in the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., was opened and was found to be filled with bags of Spanish and American gold and silver coin. It is estimated that the value of the treasure will reach $75,000. The money will be turned over to the proper officials, and the safe will be sent to the National Museum at Washington.

THE GREAT TRIAL OVER.

The Sensational Napanee Bank Robbery Case Was Last Evening Given to the Jury—Mr. Osler Makes a Careful Summing Up for the Crown—The Judge's Charge.

(Special to the Star.)

NAPANEE, Ont., December 3.—The sensational case of W. H. Ponton and Robert Mackie, upon the charge of being concerned in the robbery of the Dominion Bank here, was last evening given to the jury, after a trial which occupied exactly two weeks. The afternoon saw the conclusion of an able summing up of the case for the Crown by Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and he was followed by the judge, who carefully reviewed the whole case in a most impartial way.

MR. OSLER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Osler arose like a war-horse thirsting for the prey, but juror went out and the certain did not rise for five minutes. Then Mr. Osler said that the bank robbery in Napanee was startling to the community. It called for the protection and action of the government; it was to do that that the Crown case was presented. I was important to the community that justice should not be administered on suspicion. His duty was to get the jury to understand the evidence. The jury was not to judge the conduct of the prisoners on any high standard of morals. Justice had to be administered to all sorts and conditions of men. Race courses were places where the clean and the unclean meet and where the unclean recruit their forces from the clean. Mackie lived by his wits. Ponton was a man of good position with friends of high refinement, and the only breath of suspicion was from his own cross-examination and the testimony of the Police Magistrate of Belleville that Ponton used to go shooting with a certain man. The case rested on a balancing of motives.

THE DEFENCE AND DETECTIVES.

He referred to Mr. Porter's criticisms. There was a natural antagonism between criminals and detectives. No honest man need fear them. The defence had a chance to put Dougherty in the box but did not. Why did they belittle him on their own word? The Pinkertons take no rewards. What object was there in the detectives conspiring to take away the liberty of an innocent young man. Reason should be used. A man should be condemned as a conspirator only when it was so shown by evidence not by word of counsel. It was pleasant to note that the Canadian detectives were not abused.

THE CASE REVIEWED.

Mr. Osler asked the jury to take a view of the case without the evidence of Pare and Holden, the two criminals. The money was taken, without apparent violence to the outer vault door or to the outer safe door. Violence only appeared on the lower compartment. There was violence to the upper lock. Both combinations had been opened, apparently by one having knowledge to open them. The natural way was to look to the man in charge of the bank. Was there treachery from within? On that theory, the bank worked. There was no suggested suspicion against three of the employes of the bank. Baines, Durrand and Green were not suspected. Why suspect Ponton? All the employes ought to have been questioned. That was right. They were. Ponton denied Mrs. McGreer's statements about noises. Making allowance, did or did not the jury believe she had heard noises? Was her story inconsistent with the story of Pare and Holden? Could not those noises have been the result of the coming of the gang? Might Ponton not have gone down to the bank after the gang had left. It was unusual. Could he sleep the sleep of innocence on such a night? Was not he likely to sigh when seeing a criminal life lying before him? Her statement was confirmed by Dr. Wagar's testimony of cigar stubs. That should be given full weight. Each particle of evidence pro and con should be given its full weight. The question should be asked: Had she any object in being mistaken? With that foundation fact as a retaining point, it was something entirely clear of the evidence of Pare and Holden. What was next? There was the impression found on a slip of bank paper under the paper in the bureau drawer. It had three impressions of Mr. Baines' key.

CONSPIRACY OR CRIME.

It was either a foul and base conspiracy by Mr. Wilkes, or it was true. Which was it? The jury should ask what an honest bank clerk wanted with a pass key into the [illegible] of the bank. It was a serious item of evidence.

What more was there against Ponton? The touch stone was what money has a man that could not be accounted for. The employee who was spending more than his earnings should be suspected. It was right that that employee should be questioned. Every effort would be made by a man to show that every dollar he spent was honest money. What was here? There was an expenditure out of the September salary of $167. There was no source of income, except $48.50, unless that young man had money saved up. What was saved and on hand, according to Mr Bogart, was $20. Still there was a deficit of $100. The prisoner went into the box and said he had $80, but he was still $20 short. There was no mistake about that. The counsel asked "Do you know of any greater test." Ponton's resources were a fixed salary every month.

The whole evidence of Ponton's financial affairs was reviewed. The speaker asked if there were any indications of guilt on Ponton's transactions. The taking for his own use of $25 was specially noted; then its increase to $35 was brought forward. Ponton's saying that he had no money to reduce it.

"Then it disappears after the burglary in two payments," said Mr. Osler, followed by a pause.

Was the $80 story to be believed. The payment on chemiroe was over $70; the doctor's bill was $51. But counsel failed to mention that Ponton drew his salary of $18.50 a month for three months all the time.

A STRONG POINT.

Juror Meshane here interrupted the counsel: "How does that $100 come in?" And Mr. Osler went over the ground again for John's benefit, declaring that it was a desperate remedy for a desperate case. Mr. Osler made this matter one of his strongest points. The Crown suggested that Ponton could not have saved this money. The Crown said it was manifest, and a clear item that could not be overlooked, that there was a surplus expenditure of $100 after the robbery that was not reasonably accounted for. This was the case with it one word from the two criminal witnesses. What was there more that did not depend upon the oath of those men? Pare had knowledge of facts and circumstances apart from his skill that might satisfy. What did he know of Ponton's rooms' contents, and the location of the furniture. Why did he go to Ponton's room? Why not to Baines?

IT WAS PARE'S KNOWLEDGE

not his skill, that was the advantage. Pare knew of the $65,000 unsigned bills. He knew how many were left unsigned at a certain date. Unless some bank officer went to gaol and told Pare he could not know except by evidence from within. Pare were to the $10,000 of Government bonds. How could he possibly know without knowledge from within? The finding of the keys and the file in the cells was called verified knowledge; clearly that meant a traitor within the bank. That was without putting one iota of weight in Pare's testimony. Pare knew the fluctuations of money in the bank. The new designed series in circulation was known to Pare, a matter known only to Baines and Ponton. Pare knew on a certain day that the tens ran out; Ponton ran out of tens then. Ponton got 300 new tens. He paid out all but five of them. He alone could impart this information to Pare. Pare also knew when Baines was going to leave the bank. There were other points that could come only from the one source.

The entering the bank in January, 1897, was spoken of. A Yale lock key was used to get in. The burglars got in without violence. How was it? Who was the man who was able to work the safe for Boring? Did that show a traitor in the bank? That did not touch the evidence of Holden or Pare. There were apparent deductions; there were facts hardly in controversy.

THE CASE AGAINST MACKIE.

The same test was to be applied in the case of Mackie. The plot was hatched in Montreal, where Mackie was in the winter. Holden was found at the Dominion Hotel, Belleville, as Mackie, ar. said. The wintry night's drive brought Robert Mackie, "Whale" Mackie and Holden together. Holden remembered driving into Hunter's shed. The different details of the story were told. How could Holden know it unless he was there? The Indians identified Holden and Mackie. What more was wanted? "Whale" Mackie confirmed the whole story. Was it not manifest that there was something to conceal, that there were two men he was driving out with an evil purpose. If the jury was satisfied he was on that trip they could go three-quarters way to convicting him here. Was there more against Mackie? How did Pare know about the hold-up in the bank?

The testimony of Margaret French was mentioned in this connection. The Durrand letter was impossible of invention by Margaret French. Durrand admitted receiving two or three anonymous letters. "Manifestly Durrand received that letter," said Mr. Osler.

The marks on the face and the frozen toes were spoken of. "Have you any doubt that journey was made?" asked Mr. Osler, and then he paused for this to settle into the minds of the jurors.

"What about the money in the woodshed as testified by Miss Sarah French? These you have and more, for by the month of at least five witnesses, you have been shown that Robert Mackie was associated with Pare and Holden in the summer of 1897," said the speaker in slow deliberate tones.

WAS PONTON ACCESSORY?

Mr. Osler resumed after dinner and declared that whether Ponton got a dollar or not he was equally guilty with the others, if he was an accessory to the fact. The evidence of Pare and Holden was given them, hoping for leniency if they told the truth. Such truth was not for acquittal or conviction. The Court would judge that. Did these men tell a story that would fit in? The jury could convict on their evidence; ordinarily they ought not to convict. The counsel admitted discrepancies between the two stories, some serious discrepancies. It was to be supposed that they would differ in many details. Even the Gospels differed; the miracle in one preceded the miracle in the other. Differences in the stories were claimed as an evidence of

ROBERT MACKIE,
One of the Accused in the Napanee Bank Robbery Case.

their truth. Was there a discrepancy that touched Ponton or Mackie? Would not these discrepancies point to no robbery at all. It was a question of

THE MAIN STORY BEING TRUE.

It had been suggested that Pare and Holden did not get their information from Ponton. As to the combination, Mr. Osler said Gravelle was a theorist and declared that his theory rested on a play of the slot. Gravelle said a four wheel combination could be opened in 900 hours. Mr. Osler gave an illustration, saying it was like putting four grains of mustard in a field and telling a man to pick them out. It would keep a man busy all summer; besides, Pare was not Gravelle. If Pare could open the combination who let him in to work it? Why did they spend three months? A traitor must have been within. Pare, if he could work the combination, needed no associates; he could play a lone hand. Whom were the jury to believe? Young and Cox or Gravelle and Myles. It appeared Pare must have had a chance to get at the lock by getting into the bank.

DISSECTING THE EVIDENCE.

"I will leave the combination with you, gentlemen," said Mr. Osler as he went on to another topic. Durrand's evidence was said to have been given in a flippant way. Friendship would give an insensible colour to evidence. Ponton was given $125 at once, for it would be dangerous for him to have a large sum of money. One bill was a fifty. Pare spoke of one fifty being in the roll given to Ponton. How could Pare know that the money to be accounted for was over $100? Was it possible to come to any other consideration but the one? The trip of April did not need support on the part of the Crown. Yet was there not an April trip? The trip had been made to Deseronto and on to Belleville. Why to Belleville, if there was not some one to touch with there? Clearly the whole trip was made.

The witnesses from Belleville for Ponton were mentioned. No man could put back his mind to a clock on a certain night and recall the hours. How could they be relied on? Mr. Mackaley's evidence was paraphrased as "I got a telegram on April 16; therefore I know it was the Sunday after." Mr. Osler put it: "I saw John Smith across the road. I know it because his old cow died ten days afterwards. (Laughter.)

THAT WAS THE ALIBI.

Who could say even if every word of the alibi were believed that the meeting did not take place? It was also a curious thing that Pare and Holden knew the rooms in the Dominion House, Belleville. There was another alibi—that of the evening of August 27. It was easy when you were working for a friend to persuade yourself. The way an alibi was often made was by shifting an event to another date. The horse was bought by Fanning and an ex-reeve sold it. But when the date was put at August 28 by the unaided memory of one man, it was putting speculation on the horse and trying to ride through on its back. There was nothing but the unaided memory of one man to fix the alibi in which one Davidson figured. Someone had done work in the cuse that would show a bum up defence. Take the umbrella man. He never invented that story; someone brought him here to tell it. That story meant a defence built up. It showed the desperate straits the defence was in. There were the alibis and there was not a document to support it. No one could fix an hour of two men—no. Mr. Osler referred to

PONTON'S ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

"A foolish action." He read Pare's letter to Mr. Potter, hinting at a conspiracy, "Old George of the baseball club." "Locate that letter if you can. Doesn't it mean I know your action. I can spoil your action. When you get it, you will have to settle up with old George. And the counsel took a breathing space.

In conclusion, he referred to the new witnesses of the defence at this last trial and thought it might be significant. He declared that all preconceived views should be cast behind. "Work honestly, faithfully, looking only to the evidence. No word of mine, except to light the evidence, must be taken for conviction. On the evidence alone you must rely. You can't rely upon the effect of your verdict." Mr. Osler said no affection or sympathy should enter the breasts of the jurors. If the guilty could say: "I have a wife, I have a mother," was that a defence? A learned Chief Justice had said: "If a man be innocent, he needs no sympathy; if a man be guilty he should have none." Then Mr. Osler sat down.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

At 3.10 the judge began his address to the jury. He thought that both sides of the case had been ably conducted. The prosecution had been fair. All the evidence that could be got was brought together. He urged calmness and lack of feeling on the part of the jurors. It was upon the evidence and upon the evidence alone that the case should be tried. The jurors were the sworn judges in the case. The case was peculiar in more respects than one. Commonly an accomplice was able to speak to the whole case. It was not so in this case. From the beginning, there seemed to be a conspiracy to steal money from the bank. There was the drilling; it failed. The other methods were spoken of. He would not say the prisoners were guilty or not, but the fact remained that from the beginning there was a conspiracy to rob the bank. The law in the matter of an accessory was read. If a man knew of the common fact and aided in it, he was a party to every offence committee. All were equally liable. A man needed not to be present when the offence was committed. The judge said, when speaking on the evidence of an accomplice, that it was, taken alone, if believed sufficient to prove an offence. It was the practice of the judge to caution the jury. Yet if the jury did convict on the evidence it was a good conviction. The two accomplices stood thus: One was in the conspiracy through the whole time; Pare came in later, but he was responsible for the offences committed from the beginning. "If the accomplices' evidence was true, it was plain that there was corroboration against both of the defendants," said the judge. There was no need of another witness to swear to the facts.

THE JUDGE TOLD THE STORY

from the start, taking Holden's evidence. He told it all so lucidly, that, though it has been on the tongue of every one for two weeks, yet he was listened to with rapt attention. The two Indians' identification was unqualified of Holden and Mackie. If any one could understand the force of the evidence, the judge said he would like to see the illustration. Why did he let the two strangers take the team which the witness was responsible for. If Mackie was on that trip with Holden, that fact would corroborate Holden's evidence. Then the story came on to the time when a mark was made on the safe and the drilling took place.

If Ponton did or left anything undone in order to aid these men he was just as guilty as they. Then the time was reached when Pare arrived. Roach's letter brought Pare to town. Pare had some concert as a burglar. There was one thing to be observed before this. When Mackie, Holden and Roach got into the vault, they must have passed through the lock. No evidence was adduced to show that any of these three could work the lock.

After referring briefly to the combination, the judge spoke of the disagreement between the story of Pare and that of Holden as to the number of times they went in the vault. He

COMPLIMENTED MR. OSLER

upon his remarks upon the likelihood of a disagreement in time. The night of August 27 was reached. It was by and through Ponton, they got in. The main fact was: Did Ponton do any act or leave any act undone to aid them?

Mackie was returned to. A man who was seen consorting with criminals was liable to have this fact used against him. The question arose: Was Mac with Pare, Holden and Roach? Several witnesses identified Mackie as having been with them. The witnesses who said they did not see Ponton and others who didn't see Mackie, the judge said were not as strong as positive witnesses. Those who didn't see the prisoners perhaps were not there at the right time to see them.

There were several items of evidence that Mackie was consorting with these people, besides they had the evidence of Holden to that effect. The evidence against Ponton corroborative of Pare and Holden seems to be quite in corroboration. The noises heard by Mrs. McGreer extended over a long time. Could her evidence be given weight?

The impression of the key was emphasized. Ponton had the key of his own compartment. He did not have Baines' key. Yet an impression of that key was found in Ponton's room. It could be given in evidence against Ponton and was in corroboration of the statement of Pare. The knowledge of the things inside of the bank had by Pare, the money, the unsigned bills and the bonds was suggestive. Where did Pare get his knowledge? He had it and it supports what he says. Pare and Holden had nothing to do with Ponton's private cash, except that they said they gave him $125. Ponton spent $30 and could not explain where he got it. This

WAS STRONG EVIDENCE

against him. This was a fact of independent evidence. His answer was that he had saved $80, which he wished to keep. This was in his pocket all the time.

This statement taken in connection with the facts caused the question to rise, "Did he have that cash." The judge left it to the jury. Was that statement of Mr. Ponton's true? That piece of evidence just filled what was required to make the matter look right. He could easily have had that $80, unless he was paying money whose source he could not explain. If he didn't have this money, there was strong evidence against him.

A great deal of evidence against the defendants was not cited by the judge. The evidence of Pare and Holden was corroborated against Mackie and Ponton in His Lordship's opinion. Fanning's alibi was mentioned. Fanning was the only man who swore to the day and said he swore in his memory. The judge thought it was a large undertaking.

Easton's alibi was referred to. The judge did not desire to speak disparagingly, but friendship's ties were strong.

At 4.10 the judge opened a telegram and read it.

Then he went on to say that the evidence for Mackie was to show he was not in Napanee on August 27. Yet even if he was not present when the act was done and had been aiding the thieves he would be guilty. If he was not here,

DISCREDIT WAS CAST

upon the witnesses who said he was here. The witnesses from Napanee who said that Ponton was not in his room at the time Pare said he was there were men tioned. Their times differed. Pare said the time was 10.30. Holden said he was in the room at 9.30. The judge thought E. A. Douglas' testimony the strongest of all these, though it differed from his previous evidence.

Recollecting hours and minutes was a very dangerous thing. Pare and Holden might be a little wrong. The witnesses for Ponton might be prejudiced. Had that alibi been proved; if the jury was satisfied that Pare and Holden were intentionally wrong in their time discredit would be thrown upon their statement. But it was dangerous.

A want of consistency in trifles, could be given away by the substantiation of the main fact. All this might be true, and yet Ponton might have met the robbers in his room that night.

The Ponton alibi from Belleville's society row was spoken of. The counsel for the crown had gone carefully into that, and there was no further need for discussion. The division of the money was touched upon. It seemed that Ponton had done up the bundles himself. His $5,000 was buried. The next spring it was dug up and given to him. The broader fact should be considered.

This was the alibi of Ponton. The judge felt that the jury knew the evidence. Let them find upon all this evidence. Let them be influenced by nothing but this. If it had been proved that a man was

GUILTY OF A CRIME

all evidence of a good character went to the wind.

His Worship repeated his exhortation to the jury and said that if it was once known that a jury brought in its verdict on any grounds but the evidence a great bulwark of the nation would be torn away and discontent would be engendered.

The two defendants had not done the same act. Mackie held the string and Ponton aided and abetted the safe breakers. Whatever they did let them do it upon the evidence.

"Are you of the opinion," continued the Court, "that Pare had opened or could open these locks without any previous knowledge? If Ponton gave up the combination, he was guilty of the whole."

"Base your finding on nothing but the evidence" were the judge's last words.

"Order!" shouted Constable Huff but it was not needed; no demonstration was made.

The judge, on the suggestion of Mr. Porter, added that there was no evidence that Ponton associated with the tramps; the only suggestion was the man was seen with two men on the tracks, and that a bicycle stood 100 yards away.

"It is all a matter of fact," said the Court, "There is no law in the case. That will do, gentlemen."

The army of constables arranged themselves in front of the jury and away went the 12 honest men and true. The clock said 4.45, but it was not good evidence.

"All them as wants to go out, go out now," while the noise is," said Constable Huff, and had the court room accepted the invitation.

NO VERDICT LAST NIGHT.

At eight o'clock last night court was adjourned to meet to-day at nine.

The jury was locked up in the court house and the result, it was announced, would not be known till to-day.

Excitement was at fever heat and every body in town was talking about the case.

The intense feeling in favour of Ponton took shape after court adjourned. On the way to his quarters the judge was hooted by the crowd and hissed.

For his protection a squad of police and detectives accompanied him, but invectives were hurled at him from the crowd that dogged his footsteps. In front of the Parsey House the sheriff read the riot act twice and had the crowd dispersed. A dozen special constables were then sworn to patrol the streets. It was feared that something would occur before morning.

It may be said, to the credit of the citizens of Napanee, that, to no extent, did they join in the popular demonstration. It was caused by parties from the outside and outlying districts, who had come to town to hear the verdict, and, what they may call, a good time.

It is a matter of comment that the judge did not, in his charge to the jury, voice the statements that the prisoners should receive the benefit of any doubt that might strike the jury.

W. H. PONTON, THE PRISONER AT THE BAR.

MISS MARGARET FRENCH, A WITNESS IN THE NAPANEE BANK TRIAL.

B. D. MILES, LOCK EXPERT, OF ST. PAUL, WHO GAVE EVIDENCE IN THE PONTON CASE.

Quebec Anglican Troubles.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I noticed in a recent issue of the Star a letter signed by "D. D.", in which he seems surprised that the Cathedral congregation should be excited over what he terms "the just and reasonable requests of the Bishop of Quebec." It may be that the writer of the said letter and your readers, may not be aware of all the facts of the case, and therefore have misjudged the temper of said congregation. It may be remembered that when the present Bishop of Quebec came to that city the services in the Cathedral were what they had been for many years—of a simple, orthodox, church-like character. The Bishop proposed certain changes; the Very Rev. the Dean, upheld the Bishop's request, and the result was a serious and prolonged conflict between the Dean on the one hand, and the congregation on the other. A party sided with the Bishop and Dean thereby driving out a number of staunch old supporters and instituting the innovations as part of the service, on the distinct understanding that no more changes would be asked for or any introductions made. The majority was not secured, until the original pewholders had divided up their pews and allotted sittings to members of their own family and to others in order thus to secure the additional votes required. It is generally known throughout the Diocese that the Bishop is not satisfied with the present state of affairs and that he desires to make further changes, such as doing away with the old silver ornamental candlesticks presented by King George III., and substituting therefor brass candlesticks for ceremonial purposes. The excuse is made that it is feared the silver candlesticks might be stolen. Is it any wonder that men minding the assurances of those in authority to be of mere temporal value and to be thrown aside when a chance of advice could be made, have lost confidence and are not willing to listen to any suggestions however wise they may be or may appear to be to others? How can they feel safe in handing over the management of the Cathedral to the Bishop, Dean and Chapter? What assurances have they that these proposed introductions may not shortly become an accomplished fact? The Bishop in a late address, given in the Cathedral, upbraided the congregation for want of interest in their clergy,—and especially as shown in their absence from a memorial service, held in connection with the death of a late Curate. To break faith with the congregation is not conducive to the deepening of respect, nor are the laity likely to attend memorial services when those who conduct them do not hesitate to affirm their belief in the efficacy of prayers for the dead. It will be well for the Bishop to realize that however far the laity may be prepared to go out of respect to the office of the Bishop when once they are convinced that the true Protestant principles of the Prayer Book are to be violated, then the laity can prepare to part company with those who seek to undermine the true principles of the Church of England. It is to be hoped that the Cathedral congregation will stand firm in its present position.

NOT A "D. D."

The Question of Taxation.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—The abolition of certain exemptions of taxation in and around the city is a question of serious import and pressing necessity, especially so at this juncture of the city's financial straits. Vox populi cries out against the obvious injustice of preference in favour of religious lands and institutions. If our fair city is to progress in proportion to its natural advantages, with its ever increasing commerce, the business taxpayer must have his burden of taxes shared by the at present exempted and favoured non-producing ones.

We have had voting on the probation question. Why not on this equally important question?

Our trade and commerce are being gradually and surely paralyzed by the existing unjust preference.

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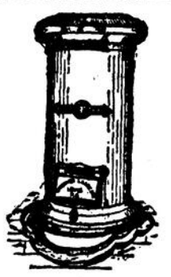
[REGISTERED.]



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It throws a wicked heat. Big or little coal or coke suits it. No trouble with clinkers, there won't be any.

It don't need shaking; just poke it a little.

It is very modest, will stand in a corner.

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MRS CURRIE'S WILL.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, Ont., December 3.—The will of the late Mrs. Currie, widow of Neil Currie, has been filed. It disposes of $20,984, of which $6,500 is cash and $11,500 in stocks. A number of grand nieces and nephews get $1,000 each, and these bequests are made: Children's Aid Society, $1,000; Aged Women's Home, $200; Young Women's Christian Association, $200.

KHALIFA'S TREASURE LOCATED

CAIRO, December 8.—Dervish Emir reports that the Khalifa's treasure is concealed in a cave two miles south of Khartoum, a search will be made for it immediately.

The revolution in Salvador is ended.

Late British News.

Interesting Items Culled from Papers Brought by the Latest Atlantic Mails.

Numerous treasures in the way of autograph letters, historical documents, and signatures, have just been scattered at the rooms of Messrs. Southeby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, London. The following were amongst the most interesting: Two letters from William Penn to Samuel Pepys, one signed "Thy very affectionate real friend," £20 and £12 5s.; a note from Gainsborough, written at Kew, talking of a projected visit to the Lake district, and saying "I purpose to mount all the Lakes at the next exhibition in the great stile, and you know if the people don't like them, 'tis only jumping into one of the deepest of them from off a wooded island, and my respectable reputation will be fixed forever," £10; two envelopes in the autograph of Robert Louis Stevenson and his small printed pamphlet, "Moral Emblems," as well as letters from his mother to A. Ireland, £19; a long letter from Keats to Miss Jeffrey, with post mark June, 1819 (written shortly before his visit to Shanklin with James Rice), in which the young poet grimly observes, "One of the great reasons that English have produced the finest writers in the world is that the English world has ill-treated them during their lives and fostered them after their deaths. They have in general been trampled aside into the bye-paths of Life, and see the festerings of Society," £15; a series of ten long letters from Cardinal Newman, 10 guineas; and the original Dispensation of Marriage between the Dauphin (Francis II.) and Mary Queen of Scots, 1558, signed by Cardinal Trivelzio, Cardinal Legate, £8.

In the course of some excavations necessary for the putting in of the foundations for a villa to be erected near Hammersmith Bridge, London, there has been found, some 9ft. below the surface, the paved floor of one of those Roman villas which, in the palmy days of the Roman occupation of Britain, abounded along the Thames Valley. The design of the pavement consists of half-circles, circles and triangles, bordered with what appear to be geometrical patterns or figures. In the area of the circles are depicted leopards and sea-dragons pursuing dolphins in the centre compartments are what appear to be dogs chasing foxes. In the spaces between the circles and the triangles are drawings representing the heads of Neptune, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, etc. Another design, in remarkable preservation, is believed to represent Actæon attacked by his hounds. There are also heads of Flora and of Ceres, Silenus mounted on an ass, a fine head of Medusa, and a vine-leaved Bacchus. These tiles are laid upon a bed of what appears to be a kind of concrete, supported upon brickwork, which again in its turn rests upon rammed down clay, and the whole must have taken an immense time to execute.

In recognition of the Lancers' gallantry at the battle of Omdurman, the Queen has approved of the regiment being styled in future the Twenty-First (Empress of India's) Lancers. This title is peculiarly appropriate in view of the origin of the regiment. Before the territorial system was initiated, nine infantry regiments (the 101st to the 109th) bore Indian titles, but the Twenty-First will now have the distinction of being the only British regiment connected by name with the great Eastern empire. Of the thirty-one cavalry regiments only three now remain with no distinctive title of any sort—the Thirteenth Hussars (which as the Thirteenth Light Dragoons took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, the Eighteenth Hussars and the Twentieth Hussars. The Nineteenth Hussars—also of Indian origin—were similarly rewarded for their services in Egypt in the eighties of the title "Princess of Wales' Own," and were permitted to adopt the badge of the Elephant and the "honours" of a regiment of the same number disbanded forty years before the present Nineteenth was raised.

One of the grand old figures in English society is Lady Emily Foley, Lady of the Manor of Malvern. She is between ninety and one hundred years of age. This charming old lady, whose complexion a girl in her teens might envy, lives at Stoke Edith, between Hereford and Malvern. She takes a great interest in the affairs of the county. Her nephew and heir is the Mr. Foley who has done so much to make Worcestershire a first-class cricket county. The Foleys were the great family in the west Midlands, but misfortune came, and they sold their principle estate, Witley Court, to the present Earl of Dudley's grandfather for half a million, with a clause inserted that at any time they should be at liberty to repurchase at a valuation. But Witley must have increased in value tremendously since that time, although it is at an uncomfortable distance from the nearest railway station. The fountains are remarkably fine; an exact reproduction, in fact, of the celebrated fountains at Fontainebleau.

With as little sign of excitement as if it were only a ten cent toy, there is being placed in the ground by Colonel Knight, of Harestock, Winchester, England, a giant thermometer that is to be used to measure the earth's temperature. The thermometer is seventy feet long, and the work of merely placing it in position has occupied a corps of workmen for a long time. First a shaft was sunk seventy feet into the ground and then a scaffolding was erected over the shaft to render the handling of the great thermometer easy. The scaffolding was higher than the thermometer, which had to be hoisted to the perpendicular by means of steam cranes and then dropped gently into the seventy foot shaft. When it is in place this unique thermometer will register the temperature of Mother Earth seventy feet below the surface, recording exactly all her moods, and giving scientists an opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the underground mysteries of the globe on which they live.

Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, K.C.B., who has been appointed to the command of the troops in South Africa, rendered vacant by the death of General Goodenough, has had a distinguished career. He joined the 69th Regiment some forty years ago. He first saw active service in Canada in 1870, where he took part in suppressing the Fenian rebellion, and was employed as Special Commissioner to the Saskatchewan Indians in the same year. He also served in the first Ashanti War, was Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General during the Egyptian War of 1882, and commanded a brigade with the Egyptian Frontier Field Force in 1885-86. He is the author of a once well-known book, "The Great Lone Land," descriptive of the Canadian North-West. His wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Thompson, is the painter of "The Roll Call," "An Quatre Bras" and other famous battle pictures.

An interesting foot race took place in England the other day—interesting because it shows how old Father Time will impair athletic prowess. The contestants were Harry Hutchens and A. R. Downer. The former was a champion nearly twenty years ago, and the latter is considered the champion now. Hutchens is almost old enough to be Downer's father and has run more races probably than Downer and all his rivals put together. The race was one of 200 yards, and Hutchens was given seven yards. Youth won easily, and Downer crossed the tape ahead in the tolerably good time of 20 1-5 seconds, yet Harry Hutchens was an extraordinary sprinter in his time. His record of 300 yards in 30 seconds will stand a long time yet, and it was made 16 years ago.

Mrs. Monson, wife of Alfred John Monson, of Ardlamont fame, has made application for poor relief for herself and children She stated that she had been kept by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Monson, of Rufforton, Yorkshire for two years in Wellington Road, Birdlington Quay. She also alleged she was now destitute, and she had been recommended by her solicitor to apply for relief to the Birdlington Guardians, as only by taking that step she could compel her wealthy mother-in-law to assist in the maintenance of her children. The Board granted relief at the rate of 1s. 6d. for each of the five children pending communication with the Hon. Mrs. Monson.

The new head master of the famous Harrow School in England, is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wood, the present head master of Tunbridge School. His career as Oxford was a brilliant one. He was a classical exhibitor of Balliol took a first class in moderations in 1862, and three years later a first class in greats. In 1867 he went to Cheltenham as an assistant master, and remained there until 1870, when he was appointed head master of Leamington College. Eight years ago he left there to become head master of Tunbridge.

The passengers by train leaving Musselburgh for Edinburgh the other day witnessed an amusing and highly interesting contest. Two ladies who were travelling in the train had been followed to the station by their collie dog. They did not wish the animal to accompany them, but when the train started the temptation of the collie to follow its mistresses proved too great, and it immediately set off in pursuit. The dog kept level for some distance, but approaching Newhailes Station, the train took the lead, and drew considerably ahead. The dog had just got level with the guard's van when the engine restarted, and the race to Joppa was now entered upon. The fact that a dog was running with the train got spread amongst the passengers and every carriage window was occupied. The collie ran in excellent style, and amidst considerable excitement rushed on to Joppa platform alongside the carriage at which it saw its mistresses off at Musselburgh. The collie looked remarkably fresh and really none the worse for its fast journey. The distance it raced the train was almost three miles, and the time occupied was eight minutes. This is an extremely fast bit of travelling for a collie dog.

The famous Dalhousie collection of Oriental arms, armour jewels and art ware will be sold in Edinburgh on the 7th and 8th December. The conqueror of the Punjab and Lower Burma amassed a treasure in this collection not unworthy of the imperial stores of Runjit Singh himself. There is probably no finer private or public collection of Eastern arms and jewels in Europe. The sale will also include a valuable set of old miniatures of Eastern notabilities, ranging from Timur the Tartar to Hyder Ali and Tippu Sahib; as well as the emerald cup of Nadir Shah, the Persian destroyer of Delhi. This cup, cut out of a single emerald, is of great antiquity. It is to be disposed of by "private treaty." Two notable pens appear in the catalogue one a quill with which the Duke of Wellington used to write to the Queen, the other a pen taken from the writing table of Sir Walter Scott, as a souvenir.

A friend of the late Harold Frederick, the American correspondent, writing in The Outlook, says that he spent some weeks in Ireland, where he had a house on a lovely bay on the south-west coast. It is not too much to say that he was beloved by the peasants. He was never tired of the tales of woe—never tired of giving help to all who come to ask. He was a keen fisherman and expert photographer, but in Ireland his chief interest was the people—he seemed to have an affinity to the native character. Across the next peninsula were seven or eight ruined castles of the O'Mahonys; he was exact in his knowledge of their past history and tradition, much of which he used in his book, "The Returns of the O'Mahonys," and only this year some seventy or eighty living O'Mahonys signed an illuminated testimonial thanking him for what he had done to rekindle the ancient pride and fame of their race.

A Malpas telegram states that Mr. Charles Richards, a Flintshire agriculturist, has just celebrated his 100th birthday. He is quite hale and hearty, and in the full possession of all his faculties. He is active, and with the exception of a slight stoop, has little to indicate his extreme old age. Mr. Richards has been a keen sportsman, a noted angler, and a successful farmer. He was presented with a handsome Bible by the Commissioners of Worthenbury, in which were inscribed the names of all his descendants, who extend to five generations, and number considerably over a hundred.

A London man named Onion has been convicted of being drunk and disorderly one thousand times He makes a living by writing poetry advocating temperance. As soon as he receives his pay for a poem he goes off and gets drunk. He defends this somewhat curious occupation by saying that he couldn't write such effective temperance poetry if he didn't get drunk. When he received his millennial conviction the other day he suggested that he ought to get a souvenir to commemorate the event.

With the death of Viscount Lismore, at the age of 83, the Viscount Lismore becomes extinct. The house of Lismore is one of the few native families in Ireland which has been raised to the Irish peerage. O'Callaghan is the family name and the O'Callaghans were originally princes of the province of Munster. The chief was Cornelius O'Callagnan, who in 1594 is mentioned as the owner of vast estates.

Miss Ethel Mary Charles, a fully qualified architect, is says "London," about to be admitted an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is understood to be the first lady member of that institution.

SCHEMING FOR MILLIONS.

By R. E. Francillon.

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

"He must be a sharp customer, that. What's his name?"

"Basil Hillyard."

"You, my lad? Why, I was agent here when you weren't ten years old. Come; you know your business best, but I know mine. The bottle's with you."

The younger man obeyed, but added, "Upon my soul, Morwen, it goes against the grain to be drinking wine like this when every drop I waste on myself would be life and health to some poor soul."

"Oh, that's all right. I'll send you a dozen for your patients — not this wine, though; they like something thick and sweet, and black, and strong. There's only three men in the parish fit to drink this—you, I, and the vicar; and he's never here."

"And all the better. We don't want Greek; we want beef. Morwen, upon my soul, I believe you and I, and the farmers, and the miller, and maybe two or three more are the only people in the parish who can remember what beef, ay, or mutton, means. And here we sit and—gorge."

"Hey, lad! are you turned demagogue? That won't do!"

"I don't know. But it seems to me, Morwen, that everybody's deaf and blind—but me. It's all very well to say you know the people. You employ them, of course; you collect their rent; you sit in judgment; and you sometimes send them to gaol. You represent an absentee landlord or landlady, and you have to make good his bad name, or hers. But I—I live among them; I hear their complaints and I see their sorrows; you see their work, I see the want of it; you see the health, I see the sickness you see the crime, I see the misery that makes crime—"

"And the ignorance, and the unthrift—come, out with it all, Hillyard!"

"And the ignorance, and the unthrift, as you say: yes—I see all."

"Bah! of course the doctor sees the black side of things. Doctors needs must: what else should they see? If they were all dukes and duchesses, it would be the same. By-the-way, the bottle's with you."

"There isn't a weaver's or a cropper's but I haven't been into over and over again—I haven't waited for croup or ague: I have gone, sent for or no. And I tell you, Morwen, that these poor, ignorant, thriftless fellow-men and women of ours look upon your machines as the devil's engines for taking the food out of their mouths, and curse the name of Hillyard, which by bad luck is my own, every day of their lives. And upon my soul, Morwen, though I tell them they's all wrong, I can't preach with my heart—for if their reasoning's false, their misery's true."

"Nonsense. To improve a trade is to extend a trade. The cheaper you turn out your goods, the more you increase the demand; and the more goods are demanded—"

"That's not how other orators speak to the people, Morwen," interrupted the young surgeon, folding his arms on the table and leaning forward eagerly, "They leave out the reason and put in the blood—that's their way. I hear things from the women mostly—but sometimes from the men. Do you think General Lud is going to rage all over Yorkshire, and Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire, and to leave Lockmead alone? Only this very morning there was a stranger in at Adam Croft's as I strolled past as soon as I went in; but h'd left something behind, Croft's a cropper, with no more logic in him than hungry hound. But 'I puts this to that and that to t'other, sir,' he says to me. 'Talk o' starvation—'tis all along o' them danged new frames to Hillyard's mill. Afore they came there was work and wages for all, though times might be a bit-ish hard. Since they come there's work for none and wage for none, nought to bite and nought to buy wi', though times is harder far. Dang and smash them frames, says I, and burn the'—epithet—mill!' So said Adam Croft; and when I began, 'Nay, my good fellow; to improve a trade is to extend a trade—'

"And you call that logic—eh You, an Oxford scholar—"

"Yes tne logic of a hungry desperate man, who has just been told that General Lud and a 'good time coming' were on the march to Lockmead. Logic? Hunger is logic—Aristotle's nowhere when the wolf gnaws. Did you ever hear of 'twisting in?'"

"No."

"Then I'll tell you. A stranger with the gift of the gab comes, say from Yorkshire, into Nottinghamshire, where nobody knows him, and preaches, in good plain English, 'You are Britons; you are starving, but you have hands and you are free men. Fill your bellies, and dang and smash the machines.' I quote Adam Croft—that is to say, I quote some Yorkshireman at second-hand. The starving Briton, call him Adam Croft, says naturally enough—'I will. I don't care for supply and demand; I care for my wife and bairns.' Then another stranger comes and swears him into a company—a musket company or blunderbuss company, or pitch-fork company, or hedge-stake company, or what ever it may be. He takes a blasphemous and seditious oath that I could repeat to you, if I chose. He receives a number—he is henceforth known to his fellows not as Adam Croft, but as number, say, 55. Then comes stranger number three, and gives him company drill. Have you never noticed a sleepiness about Lockmead men in the morning? And at last, some fine night, as it might be this—"

"Well, doctor, you are a lively companion to crack a bottle with, I must say! Put all this moonshine out of your head, there's a good lad, and let's talk like sensible men."

"Isn't that what I've been trying to get you to do this hour? I'll try folly, for a change. Morwen, I've learned to wish that I were a rich man."

"Ah, there's sense, if you like! Thinking of getting married, eh?"

"Not I. These aren't times for getting married, with wheat at a hundred and thirty shillings a quarter, and the people starving round one until they think of nothing but fire and sword."

"Any man can be rich who will. I began with a hundred pounds—your great-grandfather started with eighteen pence, I believe. But you don't go the right way. You'll never get rich as the Lockmead doctor—where the people do get ill, it's true, but never pay—"

"Can't pay, poor devils!" interrupted Basil.

"Don't, won't, can't—it's all the same. You're an Oxford scholar, and a clever surgeon, and a gentleman. Go to Nottingham, go to London—you'll get on like a house on fire. Why a scholar and a good surgeon and a gentleman, and a first rate judge of port, and a good-looking fellow to boot, could bury himself alike at Lockmead, begs me."

"What—don't you understand?"

"No. Shall think the bottle's with you."

"We Hillyards are answerable for these people, Morwen—for their bodies and their souls. If my grandfather had not made the will which disinherits me, all these lands, and all their wealth, would be mine, as you know. If things were as they ought to be, I should be here—I'd be out on the world, fighting my way. But for some fifteen years Lockmead has been neglected by a scoundrel and is now in the hands of a foreign girl with an estate of her own. We've divided matters, you see. They receive the rents, and don't do the duties. So I, by birth the head of the house, must do the duties as well as I can."

"Bless us alive, man! you speak like some fellow in a play. Duties? Why, I do them. I collect the revenues—manage the farms—improve the estate—act at petty sessions—"

"And so you're too busy to teach the children, and persuade the women, and make friends with the people. Morwen, you're steward, Morwen, and I thank you in my lady cousin's name. But there are things no agent can do; and, since she can't do them, I must, you see. Noblesse oblige, as they say abroad."

Amos Morwen gazed at him with his dull eyes. "Pass the bottle, my lad," he said, at last. "You're too high for me. But you're young—you're young. Wait till you come to forty years."

Basil coloured; for to be called young by one's elders is a terrible charge—it is as bad as when our youngsters call us old. What creature in his dotage first got it established that wisdom grows with years. Perhaps because it ought to—a very different thing.

"Listen and think, Morwen," said he. "There would be nobody to look after these people if I were to go—not a soul. Miss Hillyard has to flog her slaves, the vicar has to amend his Greek play, the curate is an ass, and you have no time. I represent the Hillyards of Lockmead, pen useless as I am; and I represent, too, a man's duties to men. Who could care for these poor people—who could teach at the school? You say yourself that thriftless ignorance is at the bottom of it all. Who would put out a finger to lessen it if the head of the Hillyards were to go? I dread what I foresee; the people's misery is a giant, and I no giant-killer, but I must do what I can, and starve with them, if so it must be. So don't tempt me, Morwen. I'm tempted enough every day, God knows. Write me out a check for fifty pounds to-night, and leave it to me to spend as I please."

"Fifty pounds! No, my boy. No good trying to empty the sea with a slop-pail. You'd relieve a few bad cases, and then they, and all the weavers in Lockmead, would take the hint, and turn hungrier than ever, just to be relieved again. I offer high wages for skilled labour, fair wages (not to prejudice the farmers), on the land. That's true charity, Hillyard. The other thing's to encourage beggary and impostures and black-mail. No work, no wage. That's my principles, and if I was to touch them to the tune of fifty farthings, down they'd come with a run."

"I ask no man to change his principles," said Basil, a little coldly. "For I can't change my own. But when I talked of General Lud being in Lockmead, I spoke not without book. Are you prepared?"

"Yes, my lad, I am. The first real signs I see of a chance of frame-breaking, I shall do what they did at Marsden—I shall send to Nottingham for a troop of dragoons. So when his generalship arrives I shall whip out the riot act, with the red-coats behind me; and then, if the rascals don't scatter of themselves, draw swords; charge! The Judges of Assize will do the rest. And there'll be an end of General Lud in Lockmead, my lad—dead before he was born."

"Morwen, such remedies are worse than the disease."

"A surgeon, are you? Don't you attack a cancer at the core?"

"Yes, but to cure a limp I don't cut off a limb. Only, if there is no better way, send now for the dragoons."

"To scare a cuckoo out of a mare's nest? No."

"Amos Morwen, you don't see what goes on under your very eyes."

"Basil Hillyard, if you talk in this way I shall have to think you half a demagogue and half fool." He had drunk a good deal of the port by now.

No question on earth was so likely to breed a quarrel. Basil, who was quick-tempered, who had drunk not far short of a quarter as much as Amos, and was unused to anything better than the Unicorn's smallest ale, pushed back his chair and sprang to his feet. But, before he could answer, the parlour door was opened by a handsome servant girl.

"A young person, sir," said she, with a toss of the head and a shake of the curls.

"I'm wanted?" asked Basil—who, for that matter, was always being wanted, night and day, for since he never asked for a fee, his practice had grown unmanageably large.

"No—'tis for the master," said the maid. "One of them new hands, I suppose."

"What's her business, Polly?" asked Amos Morwen. "Everybody knows I can't be troubled now."

"She wouldn't say," said Polly, "not she! She only said she must see Mr. Morwen's own very self. Of course I said you couldn't see nobody this time of night; but she only answered like her impereence, and wouldn't go. What a pass things is coming to!"

To be Continued.

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4 large cases from the Oxford University Press and Bagster and Son, beautiful editions in fine morocco bindings; teachers editions with full appendix and illustrations; the Art Bible, with concordance, profusely illustrated, a beautiful family Bible, very cheap. Will be sold at lowest rates. 284 6 2aw

DEVIL WORSHIP.

How the Horrible Ceremonies Were Practised in Olden Times.

In Spain, Germany, France, Italy, as well as in the northern countries which had embraced the Reformation, devil worship was believed to be practiced, orgies celebrated, malevolent tricks of revenge perpetrated by the votaries of the evil one on their neighbours. If a child was seized with epileptic fits or if a cow or a pig died suddenly, if a toad were found under the bed or a cat jumped in at the window, if a cross-grained old woman cursed a rude, ill-mannered brat, and the child afterward suffered with any complaint, the witchcraft which must undoubtedly be at the bottom of such occurrences called for immediate investigation. Nor was it long before a victim was forthcoming. Denial was of no avail. The longer such denial was persisted in, the longer were the tortures inflicted. The accused was urged to confess to the usual charges, and encouraged to accuse others, in turn to suffer the same fate. And so the horrible business spread, until, like a prairie fire, it burned itself out for a time, only to start again from some fresh sparks of suspicion. The crime itself was held by all to be so enormous that no punishment could be too great for it.

In 1618, when one Margaret Barclay, a sailor's wife, of Irvine, was accused of causing the loss of a ship because it had founded after a quarrel she had with her brother-in-law, the owner, ("damnum minatum et malum secutum" was the usual legal maxim for such occurrences), "My Lord of Eglintoun," four Justices, and four ministers obtained a confession of the crime by a mode of torture "most safe and grave," viz., "by putting of her two bare legs in a pair of stocks, and thereafter by onlaying of certain iron gauds (bars) one by one." The poor creature screamed out, "Tak off! tak off! and befoir God I will show you the whole form!" At the stake she earnestly entreated that one Isobel Crawford, whom she had falsely accused, might be let go. But the poor Isobel, in her turn, gave way under the same torture.—Cornhill Magazine.

Drunkenness Cured.

It is now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A TRIAL PACKAGE OF THIS MARVELOUS HOME REMEDY MAILED FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE FOR IT.

Can be Given in Tea, Coffee or Food, Thus Absolutely and Secretly Curing the Patient in a Short Time Without His Knowledge.

There is a cure for drunkenness that has shed a radiance into thousands of hitherto desolate firesides. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation.

JOHN M. HATTON.

Mrs. John M. Hatton, a lady residing in London, O., used the remedy as described above and her experience told in her own words will quite likely interest all women deeply. Mrs. Hatton says: Yes, I used Golden Specific without my husband's knowledge and completely cured him.

He was a hard drinker, a good man when sober, but for years I lived in fear and dread, shame and despair, poverty and disgrace. How shall I tell other women about it? Is it not a wonderful thing that a woman can take matters in her own hands and stamp out this dreadful curse to the home. I am glad you are going to publish my experience, for then I know it will reach hundreds of other poor souls and they will cure their husbands just as I cured mine. I am so grateful for the marvellous changes that have come into my life that I just feel like I would do anything to let every wife and mother know what a blessing Golden Specific is. I send you his picture taken a short time ago after he was cured. I honestly believe it will cure any drunkard, no mater how far down he may have fallen. Faithfully yours, Mrs. John M. Hatton, P. O. box 101, Lebanon, Ohio.

Hundreds of others are reported, even the worst cases where the habit seems to have blotted out the last remaining spark of self-respect.

The discoverer of this grand remedy, Dr. Haines, will send a sample of the remedy free to all who will write for it. Enough of the remedy is mailed free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food, and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently. Upon application to Dr. J. W. Haines, 322 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, O., he will mail a free sample of the remedy to you, securely sealed in a plain wrapper, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

Send for a free trial to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life. 286 3 2aw

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE FROM PORTLAND.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Steamer.	From Portland.	From St. John	From Halifax
Parisian.		7 Dec.	8 Dec
Mongolian.	17th Dec.		
Laurentian.		21. Dec.	22 Dec.
Numidian.	31st Dec		

Steamers sail from Portland on arrival of Grand Trunk train, leaving Montreal Friday, 7.30 p. m., and from St. John, Wednesday, Halifax, Thursday, on arrival of Intercolonial and C. P. R. trains leaving Montreal, 7.05 and 7.30 p. m. Wednesday.

Cabin Passage. Numidian or Laurentian, $57.50 and $60; Parisian and Californian, $53 to $60. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35; single; $66.50 return. Steerage, Liverpool, Londonderry or Belfast, $27.50 and $29.50; Paris, $30 and $31.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout. No double berths in steerage.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service
25 Nov...State of Nebraska...14 Dec., Noon

Cabin Passage, $41.25; Return, $80. Second Cabin, $32.50; Return, $64.25. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Queenstown, $23.50.

For freight, passage or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Philadelphia. 281 tf

DOMINION LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE, via Londonderry.

Steamer.	From St. John.	From Halifax
Labrador	Nov 14th, noon	Dec 15, midnight
Scotsman	Dec 28, noon	Dec 29, midnight
From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston
Thursday, Nov. 24	New England	Dec. 4, 6 a. m.
Thursday, Dec. 8	Canada	Dec. 21 6.00 a.m.
Thursday, Dec. 15	Dominion	Dec 29 11.00 a. m.

Rates of Passage—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $55.00 and upwards single. $104.50 and upwards return Second Cabin, $35. $60.00 single; $66.50, $76.00 return. Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & Co.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. General Agents. 135 tf

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 a.m. | Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 a.m.
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 a.m. | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 a.m.
KAISER WILHELM der GROSSE, Tues., Jan. 31, 10 a.m.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N.Y.
W. H. HENRY, SOLE AGENT for Montreal, 116 St. Peter st. 277 tf

German Mediterranean Service.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD	HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa.	
†Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Dec. 6, 11 a.m.	†Normannia, Dec. 31, 11 a.m.
*Kaiserin Victoria, Dec. 16, 11 a.m.	*Fürst Bismarck, Jan 4, 11 a.m.
†Kaiser Wilhelm II, Dec. 17, 11 a.m.	†Columbia, Jan. 14, 11 a.m.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb. Return ticket available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N.Y.
W. H. HENRY, SOLE AGENT FOR MONTREAL, 116 ST. PETER ST.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.
JAMES THOM, General Agent, 13 St. John St., Montreal. 269tf

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris London, Hamburg, resumed in March.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
N. Y. HAMBURG DIRECT.

Bulgaria.....Dec. 3 | Pennsylvania.....Dec. 17
Phœnicia.....Dec. 10 | Palatia.....Dec. 24

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Or JAMES THOM, General Agent, 13 St. John street, Montreal. 2248

Winter Cruise to the Orient
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Syracuse Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem and Dead Sea), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first class.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.
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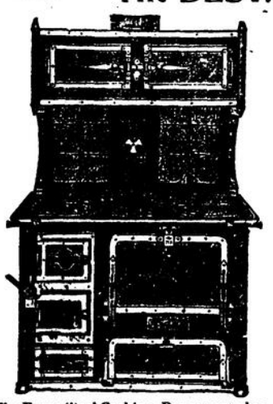

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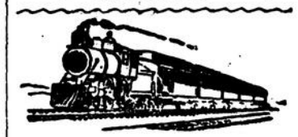

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

6 TRAINS From MONTREAL —TO— OTTAWA

Lv. Montreal, Windsor St, via Short Line 9.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., via North Shore 2 p.m. and *10 p.m.
From Place Viger Station via North Shore, 8.25 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.
Short Line trains arrive and depart from Central Depot near Russell House, in Ottawa.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE

Laurentian Mountain Special leaves 9.15 a.m. from Place Viger Station for St. Jerome.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office.
129 St. James st., POST OFFICE NEXT TO 284 1

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Fast Express trains Toronto and West

Double Track.	Daily.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a. m.	*10.25 p. m.
Arr. TORONTO	5 30 p. m.	7.15 a. m
Arr. HAMILTON	6.55 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Arr. NIAGARA Falls	8.50 p. m.	10.55 a. m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10.00 p. m.	12.00 noon
Arr. LONDON	3.10 a. m.	11.30 a. m.
Arr. DETROIT	6.15 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2.00 p. m.	9.10 p. m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

FAST EXPRESS TRAINS AT POPULAR HOURS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal 7.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m. except Sunday, and 4.55 p.m. daily. Leave Ottawa 8 a.m. daily, 3.30 p. m. and 6.45 p. m. except Sunday.

For Tickets, reservation of Berths and all information apply to Company's Agents.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station. 284 1

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

Day Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport Manchester, Nashua, Boston and New England Points via Montreal and Boston Air Line.....Leave 9.05 a.m. | Arrive 4.35 p.m.
Fast Express for Brockville, Smith's Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo, Kingston, Toronto.....Leave 8.55 a.m. | Arrive 4.40 p.m.
Local Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, etc.....Leave 4.30 p.m. | Arrive noon.
Night Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston and Eastern Points.....Leave 9.00 p.m. | Arrive 7.50 a.m.
Leave 10.30 p.m. | Arrive 7.50 a.m.
Local Express for Hudson, Rt. Fortune and intermediate stations.....Leave 8. 5.15 p. m., (1) 1.30 | Arrive 8.45 a. m. p.m.
North Shore Express for Smith's Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago and all Points in Ontario and Western States.....Leave 5.00 p.m. | Arrive 11.50 a.m.
Sherbrooke, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., &c.
Leave 7.30 p.m. except Saturdays, Arrive daily except Mondays.
Leave daily †10 p.m. | Arrive daily 10.05 a.m.
Leave daily 9.45 a.m. 2 p.m. | Arrive 10.05 a.m. 11.45 4.15 †10 p.m. | Ottawa. a.m. and 7.15 p.m.
Leave 2 p.m. | Winnipeg, Vancouver, &c. 1 p.m.

PLACE VIGER STATION

Fast Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, &c.
Leave 8.30 a.m. 11.30 p.m. | Arrive 6.30 a.m. 3.15 p.m.
*11.00 p.m. | 5.30 p.m. 27.35 p.m.
Fast Express for Lachine, Ottawa, etc.
Leave 8.15 a.m. 3.30 p.m. | Arrive 12.50 p.m. 8.35 p.m.
For St. Therese, St. Rose, etc.
Leave 8.22 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 11.14 a.m., 3.53 p.m., 5.10 p.m., 6.35 p.m. | Arrives 9.30 a.m., 4.05 p.m. 12.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 8.55 p.m. | 10.45 a.m. 9.55 p.m.
Local for St. Agathe and Labelle.
Leave 5.30 p.m. | Arrive 9.55 a.m.
Local for Joliette and St. Gabriel.
Leave 5.00 p.m. | Arrive 8.50 a.m.
For St. Therese and St. Jerome, Arrive 12.50 p.m. Rustenbo Branches and intermediate stations.
Leave 5.30 p.m. | Arrive 8.50 a.m.

§ Run Sunday only
‡ Saturday only.
‖ Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
† Daily including Sundays.
w, Wednesday only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

TAKING EFFECT OCTOBER 2, 1898.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:
(Note.—*signifies runs daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.)

7.00 a. m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
7.30 a.m.—Valleyfield, Ottawa, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Portland, Quebec and Sorel.
8.40 a. m.—New York via D. & H.
*9.00 a. m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.
9.00 a.m.—New York and Boston via C. V. R.
9.30 a. m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield.
12.00 noon—St. Johns daily, except Sat. and Sun.
1.25 p. m. (Sat. only)—St. Lambert and St. Johns.
4.00 p. m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke and Artha Island.
4.30 p. m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon and Fort Covington.
4.40 p. m.—St. Johns and Rouses Point. Waterloo and intermediate stations via Chambly
*4.55 p. m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. [Valleyfield daily except S

TAXING DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

The Rate of Taxation Decided Upon by the Charter Committee—Taxes on Brokers.

The Charter Amendment Committee met again last night, His Worship the Mayor presiding. There were present the following members of the committee: Ald. McBride, Beaudelt, Ames, Laporte, Martineau and Archambault. There were also present Dr. Wier and Mr. F. X. Choquet, Messrs. Ethier and Archambault, City Attorneys, and Mr. L. O. David, City Clerk.

The Commissioners presented their taxation clauses framed on the resolutions on the subject passed at previous meetings.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, it was decided to add a clause imposing a tax not exceeding $25 on persons selling lottery tickets.

It was also decided to impose a tax not exceeding one thousand dollars on persons not members of the regular Montreal Corn Exchange or Stock Exchange carrying on the business of grain or stock brokers.

DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

Considerable discussion took place over the proposition to tax the departmental stores.

Ald. Ames suggested a fixed tax per department, increasing with the additional departments.

Ald. McBride moved that the special tax be not more than five per cent per department on the gross rental.

Ald. Archambault moved in amendment that the tax be ten per cent. of the rental per department, and this amendment was adopted.

The City Attorney submitted the advertisement of the city bill for the Quebec Official Gazette.

After discussion, it was decided to refer the advertisement to the revisers.

THE SPECIAL TAX.

The clauses providing for the special taxes, which had been discussed earlier in the evening, were passed as follows:

A special annual tax not exceeding $1000 on all persons, companies or corporations engaged in or promoting lotteries of any kind whatsoever, including art unions, promotive of art associations and such like enterprises.

A tax not exceeding $1000 upon stock or produce brokers who are not members of the regular Montreal Stock or Corn Exchange.

An additional special tax not exceeding 10 per cent. of the annual assessed value of the entire premises in which departmental stores are maintained and carried on, upon and for each trade and business maintained and carried on in such departmental stores. The Council may by by-law classify and define the trades and businesses carried on in departmental stores for the purpose of imposing such tax.

Most of the time of the meeting was taken with a discussion of Chapter XII defining the duties and powers of the City Assessors. The discussion was largely of a technical character.

NO MORE DISCOUNTS.

Alderman Ames moved that the vote adopting Section 11 of Chapter XIII., which read as follows be struck:—

11. The council may, by a resolution adopted by the three fourths of the members of the whole council or by by-law, allow, at its discretion, such rate of discount, not to exceed five per cent., on taxes, assessments and water rates, and within such a delay, after the completion of the assessment rolls, as it may fix and determine.

Ald. Ames said that his motion would increase the revenue to a considerable extent and would be no hardship. It was the rich citizen who paid his taxes and earned his discount. The poor man could not always pay his taxes and lost his discount.

The motion carried, Ald. McBride only voting against it. He thought that the abolition of discounts would increase the difficulties of collecting taxes.

Ald. Ames moved that the section be struck out, the motion being carried on the same division.

* * *

TORONTO'S TAXATION SYSTEM

Torontonians Pay More Taxes Than Montrealers—The Assessors' Report.

The following report of the City Assessors on their trip to Toronto, was presented:

To the Chairman and members of the Finance Committee:

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, delegation of the Board of Assessors, appointed by your committee to visit the city of Toronto, and enquire into the method or system of assessment in force in that city, beg leave to respectfully submit the following report as to what we have learned.

The city of Toronto, which is wholly and solely governed by the general municipal Act of the Province of Ontario, levies its assessments under two heads, namely: Real estate and personalty.

1st.—Real estate, by clauses 2, section 9, Chapter 224, of said act, includes all buildings or other things erected upon or affixed to the land, such as machinery or other things so fixed to any buildings as to form, in law, part of the realty.

2nd.—Personality, by clause 2b section 10, Chapter 224, said act, includes all goods, chattels, interest, on mortgages, dividends on bank stocks, dividends on shares or stocks of other incorporated companies; money, notes, accounts, debts, at their actual value, revenues on all other property, except real estate, as above defined.

RATE OF ASSESSMENT.

The rate of assessment levied in the City of Toronto is on a sliding scale. For the present year the rate is 17 1-4 mills on the dollar. In addition to the amount raised by the ordinary assessments, the city derives a revenue from its leasehold and other properties of $600,000 and upwards per annum.

The valuation of real estate is made in a manner similar to that in vogue in our city. But when it is necessary to ascertain the actual cost or commercial value of machinery, etc., forming part of the real estate the owners thereof are required by law to furnish the assessors with a declaration in writing (but not under oath), showing the actual cost or commercial value of the same; and we would respectfully suggest that, under our new charter, it should be made under solemn declaration and oath.

Moveable machinery is exempt of taxation, with the exception of school tax, and in this condition again, to arrive at a fair assessment, a declaration should be made under oath.

There is practically no allowance made for wear and tear on machinery, but it is considered that the new machinery introduced from year to year more than compensates the owners for any deterioration that might have taken place in the actual value.

REAL ESTATE.

Under this head, the City of Toronto assesses wires and poles of electric, light, power, telegraph and telephone companies, underground conduits or tunnels, for telegraph, telephone, electric light, or electric power wires.

All mains or lamp-posts in connection with gas or water companies.

STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

All rails, sleepers, poles and wires in connection therewith, and would assess the road-bed of the same were it made and maintained by the Company.

But under the agreement with the Toronto Street Railway Company, the City of Toronto is bound to make and maintain the same road-bed in perfect order, and in consideration thereof, the City receives an annual revenue of $800 per mile, single track; $1600 per mile, double track; independent of the percentage which they receive from the net earning of the road.

In order to arrive at a just, equitable and commercial value of the said realty in connection with the Street Railway Company, it would also be necessary for the owners of the same to declare under oath as to its cost and value.

All the aforesaid companies, such as Street Railway Companies, Telegraph, Telephone, Electric Light, should be assessed for the same at their head office, or principal place of business.

PERSONALITY.

This includes the value of merchants' stocks, incomes, dividends, mortgages, and all sources of revenue, including bank deposits, which all come under the general rate of taxation; none of which as you are aware, are taxable in our city.

Insurance, loan, mortgage and trust companies pay general taxation upon their net earnings; and the resident shareholders of all stock companies and banks pay upon their dividends, but banks and insurance companies pay no special tax whatever.

INCOME TAX.

All salaries are exempt up to the sum of $700 per annum.

Fractionally speaking, special taxes and licenses are unknown in Toronto, with the exception of the liquor licenses, which are a uniform rate of $350 each, one-third of which goes to the Provincial Government, one-third to the City of Toronto, and one-third to the fund to enforce the law governing the sale of liquor in the City of Toronto and the county of York.

Hotelkeepers also pay a tax on personal property, the same as other merchants. There is no general tax of 7 1-2 per cent upon the assessed annual value of rentals levied in Toronto.

WATER RATES.

The levying of water rates in the city of Toronto has no connection with the Board of Assessors, directly or indirectly. The collection of water rates is entirely under the control of the City Treasurer, and the Water Department. As to the water rates charged they are as follows:

SCALE OF GENERAL WATER RATES FOR DWELLINGS.

Taking $3.00 per annum, the lowest rate, and rising 50 cents per each additional inmate, and for each additional room, as per schedule below:

Rooms.	2 persons.	3 persons.
4	$3.00	$3.50
5	3.50	4.00
6	4.00	4.50
7	4.50	5.00

TAXATION REVENUE.

The total amount of revenue of the city of Toronto, for the year 1897, inclusive of tax on machinery for school purposes, was $3,409,853. Comparing this with the revenue of the city of Montreal for the same period ($2,921,925) it will be seen that the city of Toronto contributes per head the sum of $17.34, and the city of Montreal a fraction less than $10 per head.

EXEMPTIONS.

Taking as a basis for calculation the population of Toronto at 200,000, and that of Montreal 300,000, we find that the exemptions of the former city are equal if not in excess of the latter. The amount exempted in Toronto for the year 1897 was $22,000,000, and in our city $36,000,000. Although this shows a difference of $3,000,000 in favour of Toronto, yet if we take into consideration the fact that the city of Toronto makes an annual grant of about $80,000 to the various charities within its limits—equal to an exemption of $7,000,000 at 1 1-4 per cent.—we see that proportionately Toronto has more exempted property than the city of Montreal. The exemption act of Toronto is similar to that of Montreal, except that parsonages, manses and presbyteries are not exempted; all residences of clergymen being assessed at the same rate as those of the ordinary citizen. One thing, however, worthy of note in this connection, is that there is very little vacant land adjacent to churches, charitable institutions or other exempted property, as compared with Montreal.

PUBLICATION OF ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Some few years ago, as the result of a demand from certain parties, the city of Toronto went to very great expense to publish their assessment roll; but as it was found that the citizens took no interest in the matter, it has not since been repeated.

Thousands of copies lay for some time in the City Hall to be finally carted away as waste material, and the unanimous opinion of those interested, is that the publication of the roll is perfectly useless for any purpose, except as a text-book for real estate agents and curbstone brokers and that it was nothing less than a fad and fake.

We cannot lose this opportunity of expressing our thanks, and our thorough appreciation of the handsome manner in which we were received by His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen, Assessment Commissioner, City Treasurer and Board of Assessors, who cheerfully and generously supplied us with all necessary information that we required and also placed a large office at our disposal in the City Hall, in order to confer with the various heads of departments. The Assessment Commissioners supplied us each day with free carriages, and he, together with the City Treasurer, accompanied us to the various places of special interest, pointing out to us many things that were most essential for us to know.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

(Signed) J. T. DILLON,
J. J. LAMONTAGNE,
J. HAMILTON FERNS,

(Countersigned) G. BEAUSOLEIL, Sec.
City Hall, Montreal Nov. 30th, 1898.

A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Finance Committee:

Gentlemen,—As supplementary to our report of yesterday, we beg to add to the article referring to Exemptions that, in the City of Toronto, the buildings and grounds of and attached to every university, college, High-School, or other incorporated seminary of learning are exempted of taxation, so long as such buildings and grounds are actually used and occupied by such institution, or if unoccupied, but not if otherwise occupied.

Private schools such as we have here in Montreal are practically unknown in Toronto, and if any, are assessed for realty and personality, the same as any other ordinary business, without any kind of exemption whatsoever. We remain, etc.,

J. T. DILLON,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
J. HAMILTON FERNS.

Assessors Office, City Hall,
Montreal, 1st December, 1898.
(Countersigned)
G. BEAUSOLEIL, Sec.

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE.

United States Action Regarding Canadian Commercial Travellers.

IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO BE ENFORCED AGAINST THEM.

Much to the satisfaction of the members of the Chambre de Commerce, it was announced at the meeting of that body yesterday afternoon that the prevention of commercial travellers with Canadian samples from entering the United States would occur no more.

Some time ago the matter was placed before Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Chambre and he in turn directed the attention of the authorities in Washington to the treatment to which they were subjected by the United States officials. In the Premier's letter to the Chambre de Commerce he said that the action taken against the Canadian commercial travellers by certain public officers was not authorized by the United States Government, and that it will not happen again. A late communication was received from Washington stating that referring to certain published reports that Canadian commercial travellers were forbidden to pursue their calling in the United States by the terms of the alien contract law, Secretary Spaulding states that the law was not so construed by the Treasury Department. Commercial travellers were not considered as coming within its provision.

Mr. Contant, the Chambre's representative on the Harbour Board, was present, and reported that the harbour work was progressing favourably. He also stated that on account of the indisposition of two members of the Harbour Board the special committee appointed to visit the several dry docks in the United States would be unable to go on the 6th inst., as at first proposed.

Before the meeting adjourned the following gentlemen were elected to membership: Messrs. P. Donnelly, Charles L. Prate, Longueuil; Alphonse Lebeau, F. Lavoie, Joseph Lavoie, Joseph Courtemanche, J. W. Labelle, Charles Lafond, Theodore Goulet, all of Montreal, and G. Menard, of Bordeaux.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

The following judgments have been rendered in the Superior Court:

By Mr. Justice Gill.

Dansereau vs. Hughes — The plaintiff claimed $127.12 balance due on a promissory note signed by the defendant. Judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount demanded.

Martin vs. Valiquette—Defendant ordered to render an account.,

By Mr. Justice Loranger.

White vs. Steytler, and the Bank of Toronto, garnishee.—The plaintiff moved to reject defendant's account. The court dismissed the motion, holding that the account was sufficient in its form.

By Mr. Justice Choquette.

Williams vs. Murchison — Judgment in favour of the plaintiff for $700 on a promissory note.

The following judgments have been rendered by the Prothonotary:

Desmond vs. Mongeau — Judgment by default for $140 on a promissory note.

Collins vs. Collins.—Judgment ex prive Collins vs. Collins—Judgment ex parte for $105 on a writing sous seing prive.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The attraction at the Theatre Royal next week, commencing Monday afternoon, will be "Miss New York, Jr." The show abounds with comedy. The opening, or first part piece, is entitled "Fun on the Royal Blue Line." It is constructed for laughing purposes, and the action is rapid. The antics and adventures of a "rube," who is taking his first ride on a railway train and in which he meets a theatrical company as well as various other people, who have lots of fun at his expense, is the theme on which the action revolves. The specialties comprise the Leonards, James and Sadie, in a taking comedy athletic act; Connelly and Edwards, with their funnisms; Prof. Crane, the magician; the Hill sisters, singers and dancers; the Judges, in a daring act, and that it was nothing less than a fad and that it was nothing less than a fad and fake. Willis Barrows. The concluding piece is a travesty that calls forth the full strength of the company, and is entitled "Yankees in Cuba."

MR. HUGHES WAS THE OWNER.

The carrier pigeon which was shot the other day at Outremont, and which was thought by some it the time to be a messenger from Andrea, turns out to have belonged to Mr. Charles Hughes, of Montreal Junction.

NO SUFFERING IN CAMP.

From Bread Catarrh — Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Kills the Disease Germs and Cures the Distressed Parts — Relieves in Ten Minutes.

Alf. Leblanc, of St. Jerome, Quebec, says he used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for an acute case of catarrh in the head and it cured him. He has 125 men working under him in the lumbering camps, and what it has done for him it has done for many of them. He buys it for camp use and puts his faith to it as the quickest reliever for colds in the head, and surest cure for catarrh. Sold by Dr. J. G. Lavigueur, 1663 Notre Dame, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.

MORE TALK ABOUT HAY.

The Health Committee Again Discusses a Congenial Subject—Those Lock-Jaw Horses.

The members of the Health Committee should be pretty good authorities on hay by this time, and experts on the prices of the staple forage. Hay has been discussed more or less at every meeting of the Committee since its appointment. Yesterday's meeting was no exception to the rule; hay, and especially the prices and quality thereof, being discussed ad nauseum.

The subject was brought up on the presentation of the verbal report of the committee appointed to interview Messrs. Jette & Voyer, who had a claim for some hay furnished to the Department, for which they had charged nine dollars and a half a ton. The chairman reported that both of these gentlemen refused to reduce the price below nine dollars and a half.

Alderman Roy moved that the accounts be paid without further delay.

Alderman Turner said that in every case prices should be fixed before goods were accepted.

HAD GIVEN FAIR WARNING.

Alderman Ames said that he had distinctly stated at a meeting prior to the giving of the orders for the hay in question, that he would refuse to sign any warrants for hay for which any sum over eight dollars was charged. He had been staggered when the accounts for eleven dollars had been received. True, they had been reduced, but until the price was brought down to eight dollars, he would not sign the warrants. Certainly if these accounts were passed. It should be distinctly agreed that no further supplies be obtained from these firms.

Alderman Roy said that at any rate he favoured encouraging citizens, men contributing to the city's revenue. Alderman Ames was buying the hay just now, and had bought a lot of stuff from Mr. Beaubien, a dealer of St. Louis du Mile End, that was hardly good enough for bedding for horses but not fit for food. It was not even first class hay, being dry and weedy. He had gone up to the stables and had pulled a few handfuls out of the bales. He had one handful outside, and it contained a stalk of chichory as high as himself.

CHICHORY HAY.

Ald. Roy at this point went outside and brought in a parcel containing a wisp of hay, which was unquestionably very dry-looking, and contained a tall stalk of rank chichory.

Ald. Ames explained that he had delegated the power to buy hay for the department to Mr. Dore, the Superintendent. Mr. Dore, he found, that he could make the best bargain with Mr. Beaubien, and gave him the order. A few days ago Mr. Dore told him that inferior hay had been supplied, and had been put aside at his orders. He went to the stables and saw the hay refused by Mr. Dore, and he gave Mr. Dore, who had already notified the contractor that the hay was of inferior quality, orders to send it back. That had since been done, but before the hay had been removed, Ald. Roy had gone up to the stables and pulled the handful of hay produced from one of the rejected nine bales.

Ald. Brunet said that the committee had authorized Ald. Ames to buy the hay, and not Mr. Dore. Ald. Ames had no authority to delegate his powers to another.

Ald. Roy—"Well, Alderman Ames and Mr. Dore are like husband and wife."

Alderman Brunet—"At any rate you cannot pretend that this kind of hay is number one."

Ald. Ames—"I did not ask Mr. Dore to purchase No. 1 hay. I told him to get good useful hay that would be healthy feed for the horses."

Ald. Brunet—"Horses working hard like ours should get the very best hay, otherwise they will be getting sick."

RATEPAYERS ARE SICK.

Ald. Ames—"It is the ratepayers who are getting sick."

Ald. Gallery—"If you buy your hay off my man, McDonald, you will get it at the market price."

In reply to Ald. Gallery Mr. Dore said that, with the exception of the nine bales rejected, Beaubien's hay had been of good quality.

It was finally decided to pay the accounts of Jette & Voyer, and to appoint Ald. Dufresne, Gallery and Brunet purchasing committee for the ensuing three months.

Previous to the hay question being taken up the committee had a discussion on the price and supply of ice for the contagious diseases hospital.

A warrant for $55 for the supply of ice for the season was presented.

Ald. Ames thought that a large price to pay for ice.

Dr. J. E. Laberge, Medical Superintendent of the hospital, explained that there was no proper accommodation for storing ice at the hospital, and consequently there is a great waste of ice during the summer.

Ald. Ames suggested that it might be an economy to erect an ice house at the hospital.

A RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

At the opening of the meeting a motion of sympathy with the family of the late Mr. A. Gosselin, Assistant City Clerk, was passed on motion of Ald. Ames.

A report was read from the City Attorneys confirming their previous opinion that the Royal Electric Company had the sole right to the contract for the illumination of the incinerator.

It was decided at the request of the chairman, who considered he had been attacked in connection with the question, to ask the Council for permission to hold an investigation into charges made in connection with the disposition of two horses of the scavenging department, condemned by the veterinary surgeon as being affected with lock-jaw.

Ald. Ames complained that some scavengers were accepting fees from contractors to remove manure and other contractors' refuse at the expense of the city.

It was decided to warn the scavengers against continuing this practice.

TENDERS FOR SCAVENGING.

Ald. Gallery brought up the scavenging question. What was going to be done about the resolution of Council providing for the calling of tenders?

A letter was read from Mr. H. W. Atwater offering to re-equip the Gregory Farm incinerator and the undertake the cineration of garbage at twenty-five per cent. lower than the present cost to the city. It was suggested that the garbage delivered at the incinerator during a fixed period be weighed, and that the expense of the incinerator during the same period be checked. In this way it would be possible to find out exactly the present cost of incineration.

Ald. Ames said that whatever was done about the advertising for tenders should be done systematically and thoroughly. Specifications should be prepared and carefully. As far as he was concerned he would never consent to any contract which did not guarantee the city at least quite as good a service as that maintained by the city. He would like to say that he was not particularly in love with the contract idea, but he would like to find out just what was the most economical and at the same time most efficient service that could be obtained by contract. He thought that an important question to decide was whether they were going to ask for tenders for the scavenging and incineration singly or together, or whether they were going to ask for tenders for the incineration of the garbage at all.

Dr. Laberge said he hoped that the committee would never consent to have the scavenging done by contract. The experience of all Health Boards proves to prove that contractors never incinerated garbage.

The discussion of the matter and preparations of specifications was left to a sub-committee consisting of the chairman, and Ald. Gallery and Dufresne.

CANADA'S WINTER PORT.

Allan Line's Service to St. John Inaugurated by an Important Banquet.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE

The Opening of the Parry Sound Railway and Its Effect Upon Export Trade of Canada.

(Special to the Star.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 3. — The luncheon given by Messrs. H. & A. Allan on board the Parisian on Friday afternoon in connection with the Allan Line's initial trip to St. John was a most enjoyable affair. Some sixty-six guests were present, including the Minister of Railways, Premier Emmerson, and Hon. Messrs. Tweedie and Dunn, of the Provincial Government; Mayor Sears and members of the Common Council; the president and vice-president of the Board of trade; the heads of civic departments; Superintendent Timmerman; J. N. Sutherland, and others of the Canadian Pacific Railway's local staff; the United States Consul; Judge Forbes, Sheriff Sturdee and many representative business men.

Mr. Montagu Allan and Mr. Hannah, general passenger agent of the company, arrived just in time by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to partake of the banquet. The gathering was very representative, and the luncheon was admirably designed and served.

MR. HUGH ALLAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan made quite a lengthy speech. In opening, he expressed his pleasure at being present, as it had long been the wish of the Allans on both sides of the Atlantic to have closer connection with the Mamitime Provinces. It was a great surprise to him to see the wonderful development in the port of St. John during the past two years. "Your terminal facilities here reflect the greatest credit both on the municipal authorities of the city and the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"The enlargement of the elevator, the dredging of the basine, the extension of the wharves, and the enlargement of the yards, not only at Carleton, but also outside the city, and the increased accommodation in sidings along the route, make it possible to accommodate successfully a very much larger business than heretofore, and all these improvements, I feel sure, will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to accommodate all the traffic offering in such a prosperous season as this is likely to be. Of course it will not do to stop content with what has already been achieved. In order to compete with other ports, improvements of every kind must be pushed to a completion; amongst the most important of these are the lighting and buoying of the approach to the harbour, and the dredging of the harbour itself. Everything that the work of man, aided by the most modern improvements can accomplish, must be done in this connection in order to make this port not only equal to those south of us—for that I am sure is not what we wish to accomplish—but to make it better than any of them. No doubt your Board of Trade will see that the Government do their share. Your railways have done a great deal, but they stand in the position of the philanthropist who builds an institution and generally finds it necessary to endow it. They must now carry traffic to and from St. John at rates that will enable exporters and importers to compete on equal terms at least with those doing business at other Atlantic seaboard cities. Steamers will go to ports at which they can make the most advantageous arrangements."

NEW STEAMERS ORDERED.

Mr. Allan then gave a history of the line from its formation until the present time, adding that they had given orders for five new steamers to be used in the Liverpool-Montreal trade, or the New York service, and two cargo steamers for the St. Lawrence thereby enabling them to arrange for a permanent connection with the Maritime provinces without encroaching on their other services. The enlargement of the canals would put Montreal in a position to compete on favourable terms with the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Newport News. The opening of the Parry Sound route had increased Montreal's shipments enormously which would be still further developed if the Canada Atlantic secured entry into Montreal or direct connection with the Intercolonial. There was no reason why St. John should not in winter reap the benefit of this connection when it is made. Of the three main arteries for the carriage of western wheat eastward, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Parry Sound, the interest of the latter two lies in the development of Maritime ports and the Parry Sound road may get direct communication with these ports by the Intercolonial. What this road would bring here would be in excess of that now coming over the C. P. R. What the Canada Atlantic had done this summer for Montreal by diverting freight from Buffalo, may in lesser degree be done for St. John and Halifax. It is for the people of Maritime Provinces to be alive to their own interest and to encourage by every means possible the building up of their ports. They should be capable, during the winter months to control the greater part of the Canadian freight and large proportion of the freight originating in the Western States. With assured winter trade from the Maritime Provinces, coupled with development of the St. Lawrence business he would be glad to go to the Government and ask for a tender for a service of 16 knot steamers, which was the speed Canada now most needed. Such steamers would, over the shorter route, cross the Atlantic as fast as the fastest vessels from New York and would be able to handle in addition to passenger business the increasing export trade of Canada in dairy products.

MR. BLAIR'S PROMISES.

After brief speeches by Mayor Sears, Mr. Montagu Allan, Dr. Christie, chairman of civic public works, and W. F. Hatheway, Esq., Mr. Blair responding to the "Railways and Canals of Canada," said he had great pleasure in listening to Mr. Allan's address and the hearty greetings given to the Allan line. He thought no feelings of jealousy should exist between the railways. He said it was the Government's intention to equip the Intercolonial with as good terminal facilities on one side of the harbour as the C.P.R. and the city had created on the other and would do what it could to develop trade through Halifax as well. There was enough business for both ports and in this connection he urged the people of the two cities, and of the Maritime provinces generally, not to be misled by the utterances of local newspapers which fanned sectional jealousies, but to work shoulder to shoulder for the general good of all. It was somewhat due to these local jealousies and bickerings that the importance of the Maritime provinces was not appreciated at its true value in western Canada and by western Canadians.

THE C. P. R.'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Timmerman, superintendent of the C. P. R., made a happy speech, in the course of which he gave prominence to the fact that although the C. P. R. had to carry freight 160 miles further to St. John than its Portland competitor, it had now as full faith in the future of St. John as had its people who had spent money liberally to provide terminal facilities.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Speeches followed by Mr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., the president and vice-president of the Board of Trade, ex-Mayor Robertson, and Robt. Thomson, the agent here of the Allans, the latter proposing the Provincial Government, which was responded to by Premier Emmerson. Provincial Secretary Tweedie, and Surveyor-General Dunn.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, ex-M.P., proposed the Allan Line, and speeches followed from Mr. H. A. Allan and Mr. E. B. Greenshields, of Montreal.

The closing toast, "The Commander of the Parisian," was responded to by Capt. Barrett, who said St. John harbour was easy of access and one of the best on the Atlantic seaboard.

The luncheon was pronounced an unqualified success by all present.

THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VANCOUVER, B.C., December 3.—The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments have decided to renew the subsidy to the San Francisco mail steamers, and will probably discontinue it to the Canadian line to Vancouver. The select committee of the New South Wales government have reported that it is probable that the Canadian-Australian line will not continue much longer. In this event, a contract for a swift fortnightly mail service between Australia and San Francisco should be arranged.

THE SCOTTISH KING WRECK.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., December 3. — The steamer Kite, with one of Lloyd's surveyors and a large wrecking crew on board left here to-night for Sea Cove to assist in saving the cargo of the wrecked steamer Scottish King, and floating the ship, if possible. The schooners Flying Scud, Laurel and Marian were lost in a gale from Bonne Bay on Monday last. The crews escaped, as the vessels were hugging the shore.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, December 2.—No. 1 hard wheat at Fort William afloat, 68½ cents; Duluth, 70 cents; country points, Brandon rate of freight, 51 cents. There is quite a fleet of vessels lying off Fort William waiting for cargoes. They will take nearly all that is now in store.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Patent Attorney and Expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians by the Government of the United States last week: 614,823, manufacture of dress stays, George Hescock; 614,924, lumber circular saw machine, Thomas Bearman; 614,938, shoe sewing machine, Dupless Pegging & Sewing Machine Company; 615,061, machine for crimping cans, J. Desbrisay; 615,088, stands for holding and displaying lesson picture rolls, song charts, maps, etc., Mary A. Laine.

The following patents are among those recently granted by the Canadian Government: 61,660, sole cutting machine, C. J. Freese; 61,684, manufacture of material suitable for belting, etc., Publishing, Advertising & Trading Syndicate; 61,689, fog signaling apparatus for railways, Electric Fog Signal Syndicate, Limited; 61,690, pneumatic tyres, etc., Wapshare Tyre Co., Limited; 61,752, tie plates, E. J. Came; 61,806, process for the production of a preparation containing the white corpuscles of the blood, serum of swine, immune against swine fever, Motley Serum Co.; 61,813, apparatus for generating and collecting frozen ground, J. McGillivray et al.

A BEAUTIFUL SOLID GOLD SHELL RING WITH A SIMULATING BIRTHDAY STONE MOUNTED IN GENUINE BELCHER SETTING

FREE

YOU PAY NOTHING

SIMPLY SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A POST CARD PLAINLY WRITTEN

and we will send you, postage and duty paid, Twelve packages of PETAL PERFUME (which is a concentration of the sweetest flowers) to sell for us, if you can, at 10 cents per package. When sold send us our money, $1.20 only, and we will send you FREE one of our fashionable BIRTHDAY RINGS.

To each month is dedicated a precious stone, said according to the Greeks and Arcadians a person wearing the enchanted stone of their birth month, insures them great and unfailing good luck.

Thus to January is dedicated the garnet; February, amethyst; March, bloodstone; April, diamond; May, emerald; June, agate; July, ruby; August, sardonyx; September, sapphire; October, opal; November, topaz, and December, turquoise.

Send address on a POST CARD at once; mention this paper, and we will send the Perfume duty paid. No money required; we take all risks. Perfume returnable if not sold.

PETAL PERFUME COMPANY,
91 Adelaide St. - Toronto, Ont.

Labatt's India Pale Ale

In an excellent nutritive tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—Health Journal.

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women we found this a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."—Superintendent of large United States Hospital.

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT, Brewer, LONDON.

When you ask for Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum see that you get it. Some dealers palm off imitations to obtain an exorbitant profit. Adams'

TUTTI FRUTTI

is made from pure Chicle Gum, and there is no other chewing gum "just as good" or half so good.

ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.

FREE. A variety of very handsome souvenirs and prizes are sent free for the return of sets of coupons from the 5c. packages of Adams, Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by druggists, confectioners and grocers, or send 5c. for sample package and list of prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

BOVRIL

Gives strength and fortifies the system against . . .

Colds, Chills And Winter Ailments.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

The Present Month of the Closing Year Must End the Lives of Many if They Fail to Banish Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound, Earth's Great Medical Prescription, "Makes Sick People Well."

Another short month and the year 1898 will come to a close. As the year ends, many loved and dear ones will pass away, severing ties and associations that will bring dragging thousands to the grave every year, notwithstanding all the well directed efforts of conscientious medical men.

This marvellous prescription of Dr. Phelps' was a revelation to the world, in that it cured desperate and long standing cases of disease that had baffled the best medical skill.

Since its advent Paine's Celery Compound has saved tens of thousands, and is still conquering disease every day. No other medicine known to man has ever received such flattering notices and testimonials from prominent men and women and from the entire press of the land. It is the one and only life saver in every case of disease and suffering; it defeats death when the physician is unable to save.

It is to this marvellous banisher of disease—Paine's Celery Compound—that we would direct the attention of all who are run down, tired, sleepless, nervous, debilitated and weak—symptoms of the diseases we have referred to above. It will quickly give to every ailing man and woman that vigour, strength and perfect health that insure and guarantee a happy old age.

Dr. Phelps found that nervous diseases, blood troubles, liver and kidney complaints, rheumatism, neuralgia and dyspepsia were dragging thousands to the grave every year, notwithstanding all the well directed efforts of conscientious medical men.

234 1

"UNDER THE WEATHER."

Perhaps because of a weak or an irritable stomach.

Pabst Malt Extract The Best Tonic

gives great relief and cures in such cases, being retained when other foods and medicines are rejected. Try it.

All druggists sell it.

Canadian Depot: PABST MALT EXTRACT
Montreal. (16)
234 1

YUKON REGULATIONS.

The New Hydraulic Rules are Not Pleasing to Miners.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3.—Yukon miners at present in the city express great discontent with the new regulations governing hydraulic mining on two points. First, they complain that the limiting a location to five miles in length and preventing an applicant from having more than one location will destroy chances of capital being invested. The capital required to commence hydraulic mining is so large that the Canadian-Australian line will not that 15 or 20 miles should, they claim, be the limit of the location. Secondly, they say that the proviso that they must have the Gold Commissioner's report that they have either personally or by agent been on the ground and prospected means a delay of another twelve months. As many of them have spent months here already, this prospect naturally displeases them.

ANOTHER RAILWAY FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Ills., December 3.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has declared war on the Chicago Great Western. A bitter feeling has existed between the two roads for some time, because the Great Western would not maintain the rules and regulations of the Santa Fe regarding interchange of passenger traffic. The misunderstanding culminated in the issuance by the Santa Fe of notices to connecting lines announcing the severance of passenger traffic relations between the two roads. This applies to baggage, coupon tickets, sleeping cars and everything involved in passenger service. The order will take effect December 15.

THE MUSKETT CASE.

Another of the Family Gets Six Months for Swindling Montreal Wholesalers.

(Special to the Star.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., December 3.—The case of A. R. Muskett, son of R. A. Muskett, was heard before Justice Walkem on Friday on a charge of being an accessory with his father in perpetrating a fraud on Montreal wholesale houses. Hon. Joseph Martin prosecuted and W. J. Bowser defended. Muskett, jr., was sentenced to six months. In delivering judgment, Justice Walkem said he did not believe a word of the evidence Muskett gave in his own defence. He believed the sale of the Muskett store to the prisoner was a sham of the worst kind. Two months were taken off the sentence through lapse of time.

THE DEEPENED CANALS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3.—The season for work on the Soulanges and other canals is virtually over, except where rock-cutting is going on. The fourteen foot navigation is not nearly ready, and experts say that, despite the repeated statements that the canals would be finished in time for the opening of navigation, that it will be many months into next year's navigation before the deeper draught can be used.

A SCHOOL-BOY'S DEATH.

MONCTON, N. B., December 3.—John Bulmer, aged 11, of Cherryfield, took Paris green to make himself sick so that he need not go to school. He won't go to school any more.

INSURE AGAINST BILIOUSNESS

By Using the Only Sure Cure, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

They Tone and Invigorate the Liver, Giving It Strength to do Its Work Thoroughly —Their Effect is Immediate and Permanent.

Biliousness is most prevalent during the fall and winter months.

People eat much more fatty foods during those seasons, than during spring or summer. The Liver is over-worked; it becomes exhausted, and the bile which it secretes overflows and is distributed throughout the system. This is Biliousness.

A bilious person suffers more than tongue or pen can describe. Every feature in the face bears the impression of the disease.

There is one way to cure this complaint. That is to assist the tired out Liver to do its work; to give it strength and energy.

Biliousness cannot be cured in any other way.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have a powerful, though gentle effect on the Liver. They give it strength and vigour, and enable it to receive and dispose of the bile, in the way Nature intended it to do.

So speedy is the effect of this wonderful medicine on the Liver apparent, that in a few hours after the first dose has been taken the sufferer feels the benefit. A few days' use of the Tablets sets the organ in working order again.

It is best to continue the use of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for a couple of weeks after the organ has been restored to its natural condition. If this is done the Liver is fortified against weakness and will do its duty promptly and regularly.

No other medicine known has such a wonderfully beneficial effect on the Liver as Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have. They and they only are a certain and permanent cure for Biliousness, and all other Liver complaints.

Price 50 cents a box, six boxes $2.50; at all druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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THE hockey season with all the enthusiasm and excitement that comes with Canada's great winter game will soon be with us, and the stirring contests of the ice arena will be the most attractive feature of the winter season.

Of late years hockey has obtained a strong hold on the affections of the sport loving public, and it is growing more and more popular every season. Each season has been more successful than its predecessor, and this coming season promises to even excel all past successes. The building of a big arena for the purpose of playing the matches in will, no doubt, serve to "boom" the game, not that it needs any booming, but lack of accommodation has prevented a great many people from attending the matches in the past. But now there will be lots of room for everybody, and increased attendance is looked for at the coming matches.

Naturally when one talks of hockey, the question of the championship is sure to crop up first, and who will be the next champion is an engrossing question. A careful review of the situation leads to the reflection that the championship race during this coming winter is going to be an unusually close one. The Victorias are not so very far ahead of the other teams now, and really one must confess that there was a shade of luck their way last season in some of the matches that they won. Montreal will be strong, and their young team will be almost in a state of perfection by the time that the season opens, and they are very anxious to get the championship. The Shamrocks are going to make the fight of their lives for the trophy, and that rattling good team of theirs will be fully 50 per cent. stronger this season than it was last season. Ottawa has been working quietly, and the trouble between "Wally" Young and Chauncy Kirby has been patched up, and both will join forces, and strive to bring the Senators to the front. Quebec are still in the game and are always certain of putting up a strong fight on their own ice, yet most hockey men are ready to admit that they were in hard luck on one or two occasions when away from home, notably when they played the Victorias here. With five strong teams on the ice there will certainly be no lack of sharp contests, and the lovers of the game will not be disappointed in the way of hard fought matches. It may be that there will be another factor in the Senior series, that is if the Capitals are admitted to the senior ranks. They are very anxious to be in the first class, and are working steadily with that end in view. Whether they will be allowed to compete in the senior series or not is another question, and it will give the delegates at the annual meeting of the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada something to talk about when they meet next Saturday night.

The Intermediate series will be a lively Montreal Clubs, Point St. Charles A. A. A. and McGill, and the Aberdeens of Ottawa. If all are admitted, six local clubs could play among themselves. Three Ottawa cubs would make another series, and the Quebec clubs and the Metropolitans, of Sherbrooke, would make the third series. The increase in the number of intermediate teams goes to show how the game is gaining popularity among the young players, and gives evidence of a growing interest in the game.

WHAT THE CHAMPIONS WILL DO.

Of course, when one begins to talk hockey, naturally the Victorias are first thought of, and what the champions are going to do during the coming season, is always an interesting topic of conversation. The name of the Victorias has been for a long time associated with victory, and many people have come to regard them as synonymous. They have been often victorious, and as often as they have been victorious they have deserved their victories.

Just at present who will compose the Victoria team during the coming season is a rather difficult question to answer, and one even those who are intimately connected with the fortunes of the Victoria Hockey Club cannot answer, with any degree of assuredness. The men that have been playing on the Victoria team have been in the game for a long time, and most of them feel it is time to put by their sticks and relinquish the chase of the puck. But, at the same time, they are all young men, and could stand another season's work without any ill effects. Hockey is a most fascinating game, and those who have been playing it for any length of time are indeed loath to give up active participation in it. In spite of all. Therefore, no person would be very surprised to see the same seven players wearing the maroon jerseys this winter as did last season. At the same time it is well to say that most of the old players have announced their intentions of giving up the game. However, the future will tell its own story. While every one has said that he will not play again, with each one's announcement there has been a proviso; he will come out and play for the Stanley Cup. Every man of the Vics is anxious to see this coveted trophy in possession of the club, and every man will do his utmost to have it stay in Montreal. The games for this trophy will be played, in all probability, in the early part of the new year, about the time that the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada's season begins, by the way, so that these gentlemen who are so anxious to play for the possession of the Stanley Cup will, no doubt, be ready to play in the opening matches. "Gordie" Lewis, "Mike" Grant, "Bob" Macdougall and "Cam" Davidson say that, for various causes, they are out of the game, but it is thought they will be induced to don their sweaters and come out again for the honour of the club. Drinkwater will be home again about the end of the year, and he will play in the match for the Stanley Cup at least. Ernie McLea is about the only one who is really certain to be out again. However, the Vics have the advantage of an excellent intermediate team to fall back on, so that there need not be any fear of lack of players to fill vacancies on the senior team, if there are any.

MONTREAL TEAM'S INTENTIONS.

Montreal is looking after the championship, and as determined as they have been in the past to get it, there is going to be an even more determined contest for it this season. Montreal has trained up a rattling good team of young players, and heretofore, their lost opportunities have been laid to inexperience. Now these players have been well trained, and brought almost to a state of perfection, and, in the meantime they have gained the necessary experience. All this has taken time, but the results fully justify the time and labour spent by the devoted gentlemen who constitute the executive of the Montreal Hockey Club.

Montreal has had the championship just within grasp for the past two seasons, but the Victorias have been able to down them on each occasion, and there have been dire disappointments. These things have been harboured up, and Montreal is going to make every effort to obtain just revenge this winter.

The team will, as things look now, be about the same as that which so ably represented the club last season, and, in all probability, the same seven men will run through the season. "Herb" Collins will figure between the poles, as usual. The defence will consist of Norris and Hugh Baird. This is a strong trio, and will make any set of forwards hustle to get the puck by them. The forward line will be composed of "Clary" McKerrow, "Harry" Horsfall, Lockie and Howard, but there are several other young men who are going to make these four hustle to keep their places on the senior team, and it would not be very surprising to see some changes on the forward line, ere the season has advanced very far. This gives Montreal a strong team, and they are bound to make some great contests with their rivals for the championship.

It was an excellent idea of the Montreal Club to form a junior team. There has been to much neglect of the junior players, and plenty of first-class material has been allowed to go to waste for the want of some team on which they might play. Montreal has recognized this, and now will foster the youngsters. This will be of benefit to the team in more ways than one, it will strengthen the intermediate team, and lay a solid foundation for a future senior team to take the place of the present one, when the time comes that the present players must hang up their sticks and look on at the game from the side lines.

ABOUT THE SHAMROCK TEAM.

The Shamrocks intend to be in the game from the very start this season, and if they do not win the championship, it will not be from any lack of enthusiasm, or good honest work on the part of the members of the team and the executive.

The Shamrocks made an enviable reputation for themselves last season, and they intend to do everything possible to further strengthen themselves in the good graces of everybody during this coming season. The young men who composed the Shamrock senior team last season were a gentlemanly lot, and were popular both on and off the ice. The result has been a great improvement in the following of the Shamrocks, and now they will not suffer from want of backing.

The composition of the senior team will in all probability be similar to that of last season. The same players are available, and, in addition, several other good men are going to turn out with the winged foot aggregation. "Harry" Trihey will captain the team again, and this is a sufficient guarantee that the best results obtainable will be got, from the material under his command. Harry Trihey will play cover, and the other candidates for the forward line are "Des" Brown, "Fred" Scanlan, "Jack" Brannon, and Arthur Farrell; the latter, by the way, has just returned from a trip through Europe, and has a lot of interesting stories to tell of life in the Old World. For the defence Frank Wall and Frank Tansey will be out again, and P. Charleston, who was formerly a Montreal man, is another candidate for a place on the back division, as is also Wilson, who played inside wing for Britannia, and is reputed to be a crack defence man. Duffy, McGill's plucky quarterback, is coming out as a goal-keeper, but he is going to have strong opposition. "Jim" Wilson, Cornelius Honan and Hugh Semple are on the list, and they are going to make a big bid for the position. There are several other good men on the list. Charlie Conrad, the Brits' big scrimmage man, Corna McLellan, who played with him, and also Charlie Allen.

The intermediate team will be strengthened by the acquisition of a lot of players from the now defunct Overlands, who have consented to throw in their lot with the Shamrocks. For the forwards there will be "Pat" Mullin, "Jack" Dobby, Emmet, Quinn, Charley Hoerner, and a couple of last season's players, among them Archie Cunningham. There are any number of good defence men out also.

Altogether the Shamrocks will have two strong teams and are not wanting for players for any position. By way of encouraging the "boys," President "Billy" Snow has promised the senior team a trip to the States if they succeed in winning the championship.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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NEWS FROM QUEBEC.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, December 3. — Although there is as yet no ice on which to practice, the members of the Quebec Hockey Club have already gone into training, and two nights a week they are to be found hardening their muscles and lubricating their joints in the gymnasium. This is a feature to which the club has never heretofore devoted any attention, presumably because it did not consider it worthy of any, but the fact that it is being rigidly attended to is only one of the many indications which go to show that it is this year going into the fight for the championship with a vim it has never before displayed. Every man is determined to do his utmost and the tendency to do too much rink work and so become stale, which many blame for the poor wind-up of last season, will be carefully avoided. It is probable that all of last year's senior team, and also of the intermediate team, excepting C. W. Swift, who is away, will be out again, but there is some talk of a freshening up the team with new blood. Just to what extent it is either advisable or possible to do this has not as yet been determined, but there is an abundance of good material, though most of it can hard ly come into senior form for this season. Among those who are practically certain to be candidates for the senior team, are Stocking, C. Scott, Watson, A. Smith, J. Gillespie, Swift and Moran, while A. D. Scott may retire from active work.

If the weather continues fairly cold, it should be possible to begin active practicing on or about December 15th, but not much before, and the officers are hopeful that with the new method of training better results than ever before seen may be obtained.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3. — Hockey is being talked of earlier in Ottawa this year than ever before, and there is every reason to believe that the game will enjoy a boom equal to that of 1896-97, when as many as 2,000 people saw a single senior match.

A great deal will depend on whether or not the Capitals will get into the senior hockey league. With the Capitals in the senior series, the rivalry between that organization and the Ottawas would be somewhat similar to that existing between the Ottawas and College football teams. A match between the two clubs would draw the biggest crowds that ever saw a hockey match in Ottawa.

Hockey is being talked now instead of football, and the general opinion is that the Capitals will have to remain in the intermediate series. Opposition to their application is anticipated from the Ottawas, who claim that the fight would not be one merely for hockey supremacy, but for the existence of the Ottawas at all. The Ottawas claim that in lacrosse the experience has been that in competition with the Capitals they have been unable to retain their men. They prefer not to have this competition in hockey, and will ascribe this reason for objecting to the admission of the Capitals.

However, if the Capitals remain in the intermediate league, there is likely to be the warmest kind of competition in that series, with the Aberdeens, Second Ottawas and Capitals, and there is likely to be quite as much interest in intermediate hockey as in senior.

The Capitals and Ottawas are both ready to commence practice just as soon as there is ice. The Capitals will, at least be as strong as last year. Wilmott, their old goal-keeper, is now in Boston, and they will have to get a new man for the position. There are Ed. Murphy, "Dude" Baldwin, and Duval for the defence positions in front of the flags. Duval, the Capitals claim is a coming star, and one of the best cover-point players in the game. On the forward line the available material includes Pat Murphy, Martin, McGuire, N. Kimpton, J. Kimpton, O'Connor and M. Smith. These men are good enough to make a very formidable team. The Capitals will likely play on Dey's rink, and will be right in the game whether for senior or intermediate honours.

Last year was considered an off year among the Ottawas. Besides playing in a lot of hard luck the team got some reverses early in the year from which they did not recover. This season a lot of enthusiasm in the team's affairs is already evident, and there is every reason to believe that a team will be placed on the ice much stronger than last year's seven. The amalgamation with the Maples was a good move, and besides furnishing the seniors with a good recruiting ground for players, will ensure the existence of a first-class second team to practise with. The return of Chauncy Kirby, the dashing forward, will give the team another good man on the rush line. Goal will be filled by either Fred. Chittick or Alex. Cope, and both are good men. There will likely be a vacancy at point, as Pulford will hardly be able to play, owing to football injuries. Weldy Young, as usual, will be at cover point, and is in better shape to play hockey than at any time since 1896. Young was playing great football, and four weeks rest before hockey will leave him in fine trim for the ice game. Among last year's forwards who will play again are Fred. White, Harry Westwick, Hutchison and Irving. An effort will be made to get Frank McGee, one of the best juniors in the city to play with the Ottawas. Harry Rosenthal, also a prominent junior, will play with the team. In the Maples there is a lot of good material, including O'Connor, Stuart Wilson, Nolin, Macdonald, and others.

THE QUEBEC CRESCENTS.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, December 3. — The Crescent Hockey Team, of this city, which made such a good showing in the intermediate series last season, is entering the lists this year with a full determination to do better during this winter than last. There is a good deal of regret over the fact that Herbert and Harry Copeman, last year's goaler and point, may be unable to play, but they will, in all likelihood, be ably replaced by Messrs. Moran and J. Doyle, of the Star Hockey Team, which made such a remarkable showing in the local junior series last season. Many members of the Crescent club are confident that the team is fit to travel in senior company, and an exhibition match between them and the senior Quebecers is among the possibilities. Should the Crescents land the palm in their class this season, they fully intend to apply for admission to the senior ranks next season.

So far as can be seen to-day the team for this season is: Goal, Moran; point, J. Doyle; cover point, Nolan; forwards, P. Doyle, George McCarron, B. Marquette, W. Sharpe. This club has also a very good junior team, which can always recruit its ranks with excellent men, and it can also draw from most of the other junior teams in the city.

A WORD FROM SHERBROOKE.

(Special to the Star.)

SHERBROOKE, December 3. — The Metropolitan Hockey Club, of this city, hopes to enter the intermediate series in good form this season. According to a prominent member of the club, the team will be stronger than last year. Most of the old players will be in their places, but some good new blood will be introduced. Several of the players were prominent on the lacrosse field during the past season, and are, therefore, in prime condition for the winter's work. Sherbrooke's success in intermediate lacrosse is likely to have some influence upon the hockey club. By diligent practice the team will endeavour to gain as good a position in the intermediate hockey league as the lacrosse club did in their series. The club has held several meetings for the discussion of plans for the season, and the members generally appear well satisfied with the prospects. Messrs. E. W. Farwell, E. Spafford and J. A. Lomas will be the representatives at the league meeting in Montreal next week. At a recent meeting the club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. pres., H. R. Fraser; president, J. A. Lomas; secretary-treasurer, E. Spafford; committee, F. H. Bradley, A. G. Bonnallie and A. E. Wiggett.

RICHES OF THE WEST.

Mr. Richard Armstrong Tells About His Town Site, Grand Forks.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, a well known financier, who represents Eastern capitalists in the mining regions of British Columbia, is at the Windsor. His success in consolidating various enterprises has been referred to by the western press. His latest deal was in acquiring the town site of Grand Forks, a prosperous mining town in the Boundary Creek district, boasting a population of one thousand. Mr. Armstrong helped to win big party majorities when president of the Young Men's Conservative Club, of Toronto. Mr. Armstrong is enthusiastic about the mining development of his adopted province. While giving due credit to the Rossland section, he claims that the Boundary Creek district is much richer, and in proof cites Government reports, and the vast development work now in progress. Between fifty and sixty properties have been opened up; more than half of them are producing, while the others are carrying on development work. The lack of railway communication and other drawbacks will soon be overcome. It is expected smelters will be in operation within eighteen months.

The ore is usually a copper-sulphide carrying gold values varying from $10 to $100 to the ton. Mr. A. R. Gault, of Montreal, is largely interested in that section; so is Mr. D. D. Mann, who with associates controls the Stemwinder, the Brooklyn and the Winnipeg mines.

Grand Forks is situated at the junction of the North Fork and Kettle River.

The soil in the valleys is very fertile. Fruits grow abundantly. One 35 acre orchard in one season netted the owner $7,000. Potatoes yield 300 bushels to the acre while oats harvest 120 bushels to the acre as compared with an average of 30 bushels in Eastern Canada. Grand Forks has waterworks, and is lighted by electricity.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

FINGERS CRUSHED—William Burns, aged 26, a Grand Trunk Railway employe, had three fingers crushed at the G. T. R. station this morning. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital.

ORANGE DINNER — Derry Loyal Orange Benefit Lodge, No. 234, will celebrate the closing in the Gates of Derry by a dinner on Wednesday the 14th December, in the Orange Hall, 2204 St. Catherine St.

ANNUAL SALE.—The Guild of St. Anne, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, will hold its annual sale in Beaman's Hall, No. 2271 St. Catherine street, on Wednesday, December 7th, from 2.30 until ten o'clock p.m.

SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR—A successful bazaar was held in Victoria Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon and evening under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. The proceeds from the sale of the many useful and fancy articles are in aid of the church building fund.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—Professor J. J. Goulet has kindly offered a free scholarship in the violin department of the Dominion College of Music. The new pupils concert will be held on Wednesday evening next the 7th inst., at 8.15 o'clock in the College parlours, 241 Dorchester street.

KARN HALL.—On Sunday afternoon, at half past three, in Karn Hall, the subject of Mr. R. G. Boville's address will be "Egypt the Land of Bondage," illustrated by scenes of its great monuments. Dr. Frank Ibbotson will sing "The Palms," and Miss Carter will preside at the organ.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE—The anniversary service of Douglas Sunday School will be held on Sunday, when Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., a former Montreal pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, there will be an open session of the School, when short and interesting addresses will be given.

DIET DISPENSARY—The Ladies of the Diet Dispensary having selected Wednesday, December 7th, as "Donation Day" cordially invite all interested friends to be present that afternoon from three to six o'clock. The new quarters, 67 Osborne street will be open for inspection and the occasion will be of a social character.

TWILIGHT RECITAL—The second Saturday afternoon Twilight Recital will take place to-day at 4.15. Mr. William Reed will be heard to great advantage in three or four choice organ solos. Mr. W. H. Hodgson will sing Handel's "Waft her Angels," and Mr. T. C. Emblem Millard's "Ave Maria." Miss Marie Hollinshead will sing Edward Jones' "Shepherd of Souls."

HOSPITAL RECORD.—During the month of November there was 181 patients admitted to the Notre Dame Hospital, and 160 were discharged. There are now 93 patients in the Hospital. There were five deaths within three days of admission, and six died under treatment. The ambulance was summoned 66 times. There were 1606 consultations in the dispensaries.

CARLOAD WEIGHT—Mr. John Earls, chairman of the Canadian Freight Association, has issued circulars announcing that the Canadian Railways have agreed that on and after January 1st, 1899, the minimum carload weight of 5th and 6th class freight will be 24,000 lbs. instead of 20,000 lbs. as at present, with some exceptions of light and bulky goods. This arrangement will apply on standard cars of 35 feet long or under.

ST. LAMBERT MAYORALTY.

In response to the generally expressed wishes of the electors of St. Lambert of all parties, Mr. G. M. Wickham, manager for Canada of the Alliance Assurance Co., of London, Eng., will be requested to accept the mayoralty nomination for the coming year. Mr. Wickham is well qualified for the position, having served the town as councillor for a term of six years, during one of which he presided as mayor. For a few years past owing to pressure of business, he has been unable to engage actively in municipal work, but has at all times been ready with helpful advice. His courtesy to opponents and friends alike has earned for him the esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. It is strongly desired that the election of a mayor should be made unanimously, it being in the interest of the town that whoever occupies the position should be independent and have the confidence of the people without exception.

TO CURE TOOTHACHE IN A MINUTE

Use NERVOL. One application cures; if not, your money back. Equally good for Neuralgia and Rheumatism. 25c. at all Druggists.

FRIENDLY TO CANADA.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, Supports Reciprocity,

BUT AMERICAN MANUFACTURES MUST ENTER FREE.

(From the Star's Special Correspondent resident in Washington.)

(Special to the Star.)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3.—Out of the chaos of Congressional opinion, it is refreshing to find one Senator, with firm convictions, who frankly confesses what can be expected of his vote. Should any treaty with Canada come to the Senate for ratification, according to his own profession, it will find a warm supporter in Senator Mason, of Illinois.

Senator Mason's speeches in the Senate last winter, when the question of war with Spain was under discussion endeared him to the masses of the whole country. Should a treaty with Canada provoke long discussion before the Senate this winter, unless conditions change, Senator Mason will place himself in a like position before the Canadian public. As a member of the Senate Committee on Relations with Canada, Senator Mason's words must carry special weight. As a member of that committee, the Senator has been consulted by the American members of the Joint High Commission, and what he has stated for publication in the Star can safely be reconciled with the statements he has made to the Commission.

WOULD SUPPORT A TREATY.

"I feel sure," said Mr. Mason, "that any treaty with Canada, which embodies a fair exchange for the breaking down of our tariffs would be ratified by the Senate. When such a measure comes before the Senate you will be surprised at the good feeling towards Canada, which will be developed there. It is the result of English support during our war with Spain. It is not so much what the English leaders were able to do it it was the sympathy of the people themselves which most impressed us. Wherever Americans went during the war, they found English subjects to rejoice with them over the successes of the American arms. Subjects of other European nations were, on the contrary, insulting to Americans, and I agree with Senator Fairbanks in his statement that the friendliness of the English people discouraged European alliances. On this account the American people—and, therefore, the American Senate—have a low opinion of their old jealousy for England. And for those reasons I am confident the English 'preferential' will not stand in the way of the ratification of a treaty. To my mind a timent is the only opposition which could be brought against it. I have been unable to discover where it materially interferes with American trade. I do not think that the Mother Country should have an advantage in the trade with her colonies, but even with the 'preferential' Americans enjoy equal advantages with the English exporters. The preferential scarcely counterbalances the low freights from the States."

WANTS FREE MANUFACTURES.

There is one question, however, wherein Senator Mason states that the interests of his constituents are paramount. He will stand for the free admission of American manufactures into Canada. He is firm and insists on this provision in a treaty, and further states that he does not believe a treaty would be ratified by the Senate which did not provide for a better market for American manufactures in Canada. He believes free lumber to be a possibility, and says that such a provision would find slight opposition in the Senate.

"The western Senators," continued Mr. Mason, "while not directly interested in the North Atlantic fisheries, are still in sympathy with the interests of the East. Senator Fry and other representatives of the New England States are opposed to the free entry of salt fish, and it is probable they will be allowed to dictate the Senate's course in this matter. On the whole, however, I believe the feeling in the Senate will be friendly toward any treaty with Canada, which may be presented at this time. You may count upon me to do everything in my power, to further the commercial relations between the two countries. In times of peace, it will be found that Americans are not ungrateful to those who stood by them in times of war."

THE STOPPING OF TRAVELLERS.

"A good deal of annoyance has lately been caused to Canadians by the enforcement of a clause of the Alien Labour law of the United States," said Mr. H. G. Larue, of Montreal, in an interview last night. "It seems that, several times recently, commercial travellers, representing Canadian firms, have been stopped by American Customs officers at Detroit and turned back, because they were unable to show that they were en route to some point in Canada and had crossed the river in order to make a more expeditious trip. This enforcement of the law is only of late occurrence, but if it is to be kept up, permanently, the business men of the Dominion will ask their Government to adopt retaliatory measures."

Referring to this question Secretary Spaulding said that the law was not so constructed by the Treasury Department. Commercial travellers were not considered as coming within its provision.

THE WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

The statements of Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks with regard to the understanding reached by the sub-committee entrusted with the subject that no final decision had been reached to permit the construction of warships in the Great Lakes is diplomatic in character. It is true, of course that nothing can be said to be definitely decided until negotiations are complete, for in negotiations of this kind concessions are mutually independent up to the last moment, but so far as a question can be settled at this stage in the proceedings the agreement has been reached.

ERRORS DUE TO STAMPS.

Costly Results in the Case of a Woman in Northern New York.

A Washington despatch says: Two errors which careless persons seem nowadays most prone to make have borne costly fruit for a woman in northern New York. An elderly man who had met with an accident and been carried to a hospital in Albany expressed a desire to see his nice, who lived a few miles away from the city, and induced a kindly attendant to write a letter at his dictation telling her that he was in a precarious condition, that she must hasten to his bedside if she wished to see him alive, and that he was anxious to discuss with her a change in his will which would convey the bulk of his property directly to her instead of diverting it into another direction, as the instrument then stood.

The obliging friend enclosed the letter in a blank envelope, and, though addressing it properly, omitted to give any indication where it should be returned if undelivered. This on an internal-revenue instead of a put on an internal-revenue instead of a postage stamp. The letter was thus deposited in the Albany postoffice, and the postmaster was, of course, unable to forward it. Had the address of the writer been on the envelope he could have been reached at once and his mistake rectified. As it was the postmaster had to write to the addressee for a two-cent stamp. This was promptly forthcoming; but the correspondence consumed twenty-four hours, with the result that the niece did not reach her uncle's side till within an hour of his death, and when he was about beyond the point at which he could make any intelligent change in his will. So she has lost the property he desired to give her, to say nothing of the comfort she might have had in soothing his last hours. The only person she can hold accountable for her loss is the voluntary go-between, who, after all, was trying to do a favor for both parties, and who probably exercised as much care and diligence in handling their business as he was accustomed to in handling his own.

A GREAT WARSHIP.

Launch of the Most Powerful Battleship in the World.

REMARKABLE ADDITION TO THE ALREADY FORMIDABLE JAPANESE NAVY.

The London Daily Telegraph says: What will be, when completed, the most powerful battleship in the world, was launched yesterday from the yards of the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company. The new ship which is named the Shikishima, has been built for the Imperial Japanese Navy and will constitute a remarkable addition to the already formidable fleets that sail under the flame-boyant flag of Japan. There is no parallel in history for the wonderful rapidity with which the "Great Britain of the East" has developed her naval strength, and since the close of the war with China that development has proceeded at an accelerated speed. At present ships are being built for the Japanese Navy, not only in this country, but also in France, Germany, and the United States, and these vessels in every instance represent the very latest development of naval science. The ships of the Japanese Navy compare favourably even with our own, and in the Shikishima our friends possess a vessel which in point of armament, speed, and protection could outmatch any single warship afloat. At the Naval Review last year one of the ships which attracted most attention was the Fuji, a battle-ship just completed by the same builders who so successfully launched the Shikishima yesterday. This vessel, now in Japanese waters, is almost as powerfully armed as our Majestic, and has rather more protection.

THE BIG SHIP.

The latest addition to the fleets of Japan, compared with the Majestic, carries two more 6-inch quick-firers and two more 12-pounders, besides having a complete armour-belt from stem to stern, as against the armour-belt on our vessels, which only extends between the barbettes. She carries, however, only 700 tons of coals, as against 900 tons; but as the Japanese have not, at present at all events, a very widely-extended empire, the couple of hundred tons coal capacity is well exchanged for the four extra guns and the additional armour. The Shikishima's displacement is 14,850 tons. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 438 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; extreme breadth, 75 ft 6in.; depth, 45 ft 2 1-2 in.; draught on 14,850 tons displacement, 27 ft. 3 in. The armour consists of a complete waterline belt of Harveyed nickelsteel 8 ft. 2 in. in depth and tapering from 9 in. in thickness amidships to 4 in. at the ends. Above this is a 6-inch belt of the same material between the barbettes and extending to the height of the main deck. On the barbettes there are 14 in. of Harveyed steel, and the bulk heads are 12 in. thick. The engines by Humphreys, Tennant, and Co., are to develop 14,500 horse-power and drive the Shikishima to a speed of 18 1-2 knots. Belleville boilers will be fitted in the ship. The Shikishima is the heaviest vessel ever launched from a ship. Her total launching weight was 8250 tons, of which 7800 represented the weight of the hull and the remainder that of the huge launching cradles. In her armament the Shikishima is a remarkable ship. She is to carry four 12 in. breech-loading guns of 40 calibres, arranged in pairs in two barbettes; four teen 6 in. quick-firing guns of 40 calibres; twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns; eight 47mm. 3-pounder quick-firers; four 47mm. 2 1-2-pounder quick-firers; eight Maxims, and five 18-in. torpedo tubes, four of which are under water.

A QUIET LAUNCH.

In view of the terrible disaster which occurred at the Thames Yard a few months ago, when her Majesty's ship Albion was launched, the launch of the Shikishima was made a comparatively quiet affair. The public, and even the bulk of the company's own workmen, were excluded from the scene. A considerable number of spectators collected opposite the launching slip on the stone wharves adjoining the Trinity House workshops. There were also a few people on the jetty near the mast house, but the spectators in the Thames Ironworks yards were limited to the invited guests. When the spectators had reached their allotted places the workmen beneath the vast hull began knocking away the shores that kept the ship in her place. Presently a shrill whistle echoed from somewhere down in the depths below the keel and Madame Kato, at the appropriate moment, cracked a bottle of sherry on the very point of the vessel's mighty prow, and then, with a slashing blow of a great silver knife, severed the ribbon that, with many a cunning device of the engineers, held all the Shikishima's 8,000 tons at rest. There was a moment's pause, and then, in obedience to the strenuous pulse of the irresistible hydraulic engines beneath our feet, the great fabric began to move. With steady and stately pace the ship moved down the ways, there was a graceful little curtsey to Father Thames as the ways parted beneath her keel, and the next moment the Shikishima was resting on his muddy but caressing bosom. Overhead the liberated pigeons fluttered rejoicing in their newly-found freedom, amid the showers of little red and white paper squares that had accompanied their release, and the spectators cheered amain at the completion of a most successful launch. Congratulations were exchanged in soft Japanese; Mr. Hill presented Madame Kato with the beautifully-carved and suitably-inscribed silver knife with which she had committed to the waters her country's finest warships, and the pleasant and auspicious ceremony was over.

The Oregon short line it is stated is to be purchased by the Union Pacific Railway. The directors of the Union have recommended this move to the shareholders.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

MERCY FOR MURDER.

How Canadian Homicides Have Been Treated.

INTERESTING STATISTICS FOR THE PAST DOZEN YEARS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3. — Ever since the reprieve of Valentine Shortis, the attention of the public has been more than commonly attracted to the question of the commutation of capital sentences, and from time to time the announcement of some fresh case in which the exercise of the clemency of the Crown occurs continues to rivet attention on this matter.

It is a question of fundamental importance, for if the punishment of a crime is not only to act as a corrective to him who suffers, but also as a deterrent to him who is tempted, it is of vital importance to the community at large that the punishment should not be lightened, or in any way interfered with, without very grave reason. Nor, it is claimed, is this done.

Owing probably to the fact that the Minister of Justice in the Cabinet member whose report generally decides the fate of the condemned prisoner, the idea has grown in the public mind that the Department of Justice is a sort of court of appeal against the death sentence when pronounced by a judge. This is a popular delusion. The judge, in passing the death sentence, does his duty, but a Minister of Justice who refused to reconsider, or even neglected to reconsider a death sentence, would be negligent of his duty, and false to his oath of office.

Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most eminent of England's chief Justices, writing on this matter, says: "The judge sits clothed with the prerogative of justice only." It is his place to deal with the evidence adduced, and the facts as contained therein, to direct the jury accordingly, and to pass sentence in conformity to the verdict.

The coronation oath of the Sovereigns of Great Britain contains a clause by which the Sovereign swears to "administer justice in mercy." The first part of this obligation is performed before the judge in court, the second part before the executive, in other words, before the Department and Minister of Justice.

The trial being over, and sentence pronounced, the British constitution provides one more right for the condemned man, that is that the case shall be retried by the Department of Justice, in mercy. This provision is a very beautiful one, and it is one which is an ornament, and an exclusive ornament of the British crown and constitution.

In order to secure this reconsideration after every trial, copies of the whole proceedings are sent with the utmost despatch to the Department of Justice, where officers specially trained by long years of practice, study the reports, and prepare departmental reports for the Minister. He, in turn, devotes his attention to the matter, and in the majority of cases invites the trial judge to make a special confidential report. This report is sacred, though there have been cases where the confidence has not been observed. Sir George Grey once prevented a trial judge's report to the Imperial House of Commons, but such instances are rare, and there are many precedents for the Department refusing to obey an "order of the House" to produce these reports.

Often there are circumstances in connection with the trial which may lead the trial judge to volunteer a private report. In one case a judge wrote: "I do not conscientiously believe that the prisoner committed the crime he has been found guilty of." Generally, however, the judge waits to be invited by the Minister to report. So far, there has been no precedent for hanging a man, when the judge has recommended commutation.

The Minister of Justice having weighed over the case, and in accordance with the coronation oath, it is his place to let mercy have full weight—makes his report to Council, and the signature of the representative of the Crown completes the commutation. As circumstances outside the department have so very great weight in these matters, it is hard to lay down a hard and fast line, and say that the Minister who recommends most commutations is the worst incumbent of the office.

From the following table it will be seen that in fourteen years, a most exact four-ninths of those sentences to death have been recipients of the clemency of the Crown, and five-ninths have been executed. The figures are:

Year.	Sent.	Com.	Exe.
1886	5	4	1
1887	6	3	3
1888	11	5	6
1889	2	0	2
1890	12	2	10
1891	4	2	2
1892	6	3	3
1893	6	4	2
1894	8	3	5
1895	5	2	3
1896	4	2	2
1897	6	2	4
1898	11	4	7
	108	46	62

Only in 1896 were all the condemned reprieved, and it will be seen that in very many years the proportion executed or commuted has been about half of that condemned. Only four times in fourteen years has the number of condemned reached double figures. This year of grace is not yet completed, and as there are some three or four cases not included in the above, and not yet considered, the number will be higher than in any year since 1888.

It may be mentioned that in respect to the proportion of commutations and executions shown above, the English statistics show these figures, or nearly these figures, reversed.

THE GOULD CASE.

Mrs. Cody Placed on the Stand in Her Own Behalf.

SAYS SHE ACTED IN THE INTERESTS OF HER CLIENTS.

ALBANY, December 3—Thursday was devoted almost exclusively to the examination and cross examination of the defendant in the Gould blackmailing case. Mrs. Cody was placed on the stand after two unimportant witnesses were examined, and her counsel had opened their side of the case. Her cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned.

In response to questions from her attorney, Mr. Duggan, Mrs. Cody told a straightforward story as to her connection with Mrs. Angell's case and her cross-examination, which was conducted for the prosecution by Delancy Nicholl, was of a preliminary nature and did not weaken her story up to its corresponding points in the cross-examination.

Mrs. Cody said that her first attention was called to the case by an interview in the Rocky Mountain News of Denver in December, 1894, with Mr. Pierce, in which the latter was quoted as saying that his wife, Mrs. Angell's daughter, was the daughter of the late Jay Gould, who had deserted his first wife.

She had on several occasions been employed to look up relationships and family trees and the like. When she saw this item in the paper she began a correspondence with Mrs. Pierce concerning the matter, and eight months later visited Mrs. Angell at Rouse's Point, and after talking the matter over with her, she agreed to try and establish the proof of relationship of the latter to Jay Gould. The matter was then advertised in the papers and later Mr. Speer called on her and asked her if she would come to Albany to see his cousin, William McMurtie Speer. McMurtie Speer called in person the next day, and later he called with Mr. Amasa Parker, jr., of this city, and they entered into a contract to act as attorneys for Mrs. Cody. She was to do the work to secure the proofs of the marriage. She then told of her hunt for this proof, and several letters were read by her counsel from different persons, who claimed to have knowledge of the marriage. An affidavit of Mary Ann Shealds, of Champlain, was read, in which the deponent swore that in April, 1863, she saw the Rev. Mr. Leighton marry Jay Gould to Mrs. Angell.

Shortly after this she was not pleased with the inactivity of the court, severed her connection with them, and employed the law firm of Ward & Cameron, of this city.

In explaining the letters on which she was indicted for blackmail, she said that she had no intentions of blackmailing the Gould heirs, and that she wrote the letters in the interests of her clients and not herself.

A MISCREANT'

An Incarnation.

• • •

This sketch illustrates a business ambition translated into stone and iron, which will soon be completed at 231 St. James street.

Its appearance and equipment will indicate the class of trade it is designed to serve, and furnish a clue to the characteristics of the garments it will sell.

Two handsome granite columns, polished, rounded and garnished with bronze sign crests, will stand away from the glass and support a lofty central arch.

Wrought iron grill work, with stone and wood carving of original design, will embellish the facade.

• • •

The interior of the store will be 125 feet long by 30 feet wide, with an arched ceiling two stories high, skylighted and decorated in pale olive tones, with the symbols of the brands.

The floor will be of polished oak, rugged with olive velvet carpet, bearing the same decorative effects.

At the end of the aisle a fine old fashioned fireplace, with suggestive ingle nooks, will welcome visitors.

The equipment will be the new and improved Kennedy Wardrobe system (controlled in Canada by this company), and all fixtures will be of quartered oak, with oblong bevel-edged glass panels.

• • •

It will not be the largest store on this continent, but it will certainly be one of the finest and most unique.

Open March 1st, at same time as our new Ottawa and Windsor (opposite Detroit) stores.

Of course, we will continue the St. Catherine street, Toronto and Winnipeg shops, and four more will probably be opened next autumn.

You are always welcome to inspect the equipment and methods and stock of any store of ours, whether you want to purchase or not.

If you should buy, however, this cardinal rule always applies—your money back if dissatisfied.

• • •

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Props. "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"

2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.

Montreal—Toronto—Winnipeg.

284 1

TO HONOUR LORD MINTO.

McGill University Will Confer the Degree of L.L. D. on Him.

At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill University it was proposed to confer upon His Excellency the Earl of Minto, the degree of LL.D. honour's causa. If arrangements can be made, a special convocation for the conferring of the degree will be held at the opening of the new mining building on December 20.

WILL EXCHANGE PULPITS.

The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers' Church, and the Rev. P. I. Richardson, pastor of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, will exchange pulpits on Sunday morning.

DEATHS.

BROSSOIT — At Beauharnois, on the 2nd inst., Dame Maria Eliza Angelina Badeaux, wife of N. A. Brossoit, Esq., M. D. The funeral will itake place at Beauharnois on Monday morning, 5th inst., at 7 a.m., from her residence to the Parish Church. The funeral will leave Windsor station at 9.45 a.m., for Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GATELY—On November 27th, off Portland steamer, John K. Gately, aged 31, eldest son of Thos.H. Gately, of Portland, and nephew of Mrs. Thos. Nugent, of this city.

HANRAHAN — Suddenly, in New York, on the 22nd of November, 1898, Frank Hanrahan, youngest son of Mrs. J. Hanrahan, of 60 Jurors street, city, aged 22 years.

O'DONNELL — On the 2nd inst., at the residence of her cousin, Mrs. McGuirk, 31 Manet street, Agnes O'Donnell.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Election of Officers of Laurentian Council.

At the meeting of Laurentian Council, No. 1321, R.A., held last evening in their rooms, Masonic Temple, the following officers were elected:

Regent—Bro. Milton W. Hersey, M. A. Sc.

Vice Regent—Bro. Dr. Haldimand.

Orator—Bro. Gordon Fletcher.

Secretary—Bro. Will A. Whyte (re-elected.

Treasurer—Bro. Fred. Osborne (re-elected.)

Chaplain—Bro. Wm. Jackson.

Guide—Bro. Thomas Henry.

Warden—Bro. Murdoch.

Sentry—Bro. Norcott.

Trustee—Bro. Chas. Gurd.

A large number of members attended this meeting, and the elections were in every instance unanimous. A goodly array of refreshments was provided by Bro. Dr. Haldimand, to which ample justice was done, and a very pleasant evening spent. Bros. Haldimand, Gurd and Egg sang, and short addresses were made by Bro. Hersey, as chairman, Bro. Liddell, Bro. Olive and Bro. R. R. Davidson, from Toccoa Council, Georgia. "Auld Lang Syne" by the whole of the members concluded the evening's entertainment.

MACKIE GUILTY.

The Jury Could Not Agree as to Ponton's Case.

THEY STOOD 10 FOR ACQUITTAL TO 2 FOR CONVICTION.

(See also page sixteen.)

(Special to the Star.)

NAPANEE, Ont., December 3.—At nine o'clock this morning the doors of the Court House were besieged by the eager crowds of citizens, who would hardly clear away for the Judge and the councillors.

The Judge took his place upon the bench at 9.05. The room was jammed.

The Judge called the Sheriff to him and asked if the jury had arrived at a decision. In the meantime, Holden, Pare, Ponton and Mackie were brought into the dock and the court was stilled. Ponton looked anxious and sat beside his mother. They talked in low whispers. Mr. Mackie, father of the prisoner Mackie, was also present.

The Sheriff besought a message and the Judge said: "Very well, bring them in."

THE JURY'S FINDING.

In filed the jury, looking care-worn and weary; as if they had not slept a wink. The names were called. It was 9.13.

"Gentleman, have you agreed upon a verdict?" asked Mr. Deroche.

MACKIE IS GUILTY

The foreman, James McCaughety, said: "Robert Mackie is guilty of the charge, and is recomended to mercy."

DISAGREED OVER PONTON.

"Ten are for conviction and two are for acquittal."

"Is there any hope of your agreeing?" asked His Worship.

The Foreman asked that the Judge would go over the story, as in the midst of so much evidence, they had to step aside. While the Judge conned his notes, the jury sat impassive.

"Verdict as to Robert Mackie.—Guilty. So say you all?" read Clerk Deroche and every juror nodded his head in acquiescence. And James Mackie, sr., the father, looked weighed down with care.

THE JUDGE'S ADVICE.

The Judge, in speaking to the jury, said he might answer any question of law, but would not recount the evidence or the story. "All I can say is that, if you have a question of law to ask me, I am bound to answer it."

"Is there any hope of your agreeing on the prisoner Ponton?" asked the Judge.

The foreman replied: I cannot say, My Lord."

"Do you as a body, desire further time as to the defendant, Ponton?"

THE JURY RETIRE AGAIN.

The jury talked among themselves and the foreman reported that they would like to spend another hour together and see. It was 9.20 and the jury filed out again.

CANNOT AGREE.

10.30 a.m.—The jury have just reported that they cannot agree and they will be discharged.

TEN YEARS FOR MACKIE.

The judge sentenced Mackie to ten years, and bail will be accepted in Ponton's case for $10,000.

DAMAGE TO THE TURRET CHIEF

(Special to the Star.)

HALIFAX, N. S., December 3.—The steamer Turret. Chief, in dry dock here, was examined yesterday. It was found that eighty-four plates are damaged and the estimated cost of repairing ship is $60,000. She came here from Montreal for repairs.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

His Honour the Recorder yesterday heard the case of Mr. A. Dalbec, advocate in an appeal from his assessment on his properties 222 and 224 St. Hubert, 336 Sherbrooke street, 25 and 27 Sanguinet street, 108 and 124 Dubord street, and 307 and 309 1-2 St. Lawrence street. The property represents about $50,000, and Mr. Dalbec contends the valuation is altogether too high. The Recorder has the case on delibere to examine documents.

Corticelli Home Needlework.

The Corticelli Silk Company, Limited, of St. Johns, Que., have issued their quarterly magazine, entitled Home Needlework, for January, 1899. Home Needlework is a handsome, well-illustrated magazine, devoted to instruction in art needlework, embroidery and crochet. It numbers amongst its contributors such well-known art writers as Emma Haywood, Elizabeth Moore Hallowell, Mrs. L. Barton Wilson, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, Miss Rosina J. Barrett and Miss Alice Esdaile, superintendent Society Decorative Art, Montreal. The work should be in the hands of every lady who loves art needlework, as it contains a great deal of valuable and useful information, besides many handsome engravings to be used for copying, etc. It is the intention of the publishers of the magazine to give a series of articles on college decorations, from the pen of Miss Esdaile. The April number will contain an article on college crests and colours, dealing first with McGill College, to be followed by Toronto University. In the April number will be given coloured plates showing designs in exact colours and directions for working the same. Home Needlework contains such a vast amount of information as to make it really indispensable to any lady. The subscription price is but 25 cents per annum, 10 cents for single copies. Address the Corticelli Silk Company, Ltd., 51a Richelieu street, St. Johns, Que.

Special Notice.

20 Pianos.

J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street, offer several good second-hand pianos which have been put in fine condition, at prices from $50 up and terms $5 to $10 per month; also new pianos, all prices and terms. Sole agency for the celebrated Gerhard Heintzman pianos.

Change Your Square Piano

for a modern Upright, a Weber, or a Gerhard Heintzman. We allow highest prices for square pianos in exchange. J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street.

"THE QUALITY"

Stands out in Bold Relief—Head and shoulders above a small army of competitors.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

ALL PURE TEA, NO ADULTERATION.

Sealed Lead Packets only 25c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 60c.

284 1

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

How She Will Carry Instruction to Conquered Soudanese.

BRITAIN GOING ON HER WAY REGARDLESS OF FOREIGN COMMENT.

Conjecture as to America's Policy in the Philippines.

(Special Cable to the Star.)

LONDON, December 3.—The sensationalism in which England has been wallowing in her foreign politics of late has even invaded the innermost recesses of Nonconformity. All London has marvelled this week at two anonymous sleep-destroying articles in that most staid Liberal review, the Contemporary. In one the German Emperor becomes the "arch enemy of England" plotting with Russia and France in the Far and Near East to lure England on to her destruction by a combination of Europe against her. Rubbish, no doubt, but dangerous rubbish, and uncomfortably indicative of the high fever with which recent events seem to have impregnated a large section of the English public. Happily the real ruling forces in England are keeping cool heads amid all this hubbub. They map out for England a mission far removed from that of preparing to meet the whole world in deadly conflict. The almost unparalleled success of Lord Kitchener's scheme for the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum is an indication of this sanity. Instead of worrying over fanciful European combinations against her, she quietly goes on with her work. Regardless of the isolated puny French posts along the line of what must ultimately become British Africa, she unprovocatively fills in the outlines of her dominion, according to what Mr. Chamberlain called this week the ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race: "Humanity, justice, freedom and equality of opportunity."

EDUCATING THE SOUDANESE.

The Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, asked for $500,000 to found a Gordon college, as the first step in the organization of the Soudan, and within a week from the time he gets it, the children of the Sheiks, will be taught English and such elementary subjects as geography. Later on technical education will be included in the curriculum. As Lord Rosebery said this new way with conquered races should have a good effect upon suspicious foreigners and excitable Englishmen at home. Nations, which make conquests with purely material aims, do not at once pour out their money for raising the condition of the inhabitants. Of course, there is the inevitable outcry from a section of Englishmen that the college must be made dogmatically Christian, but in the Soudan, as in India, England's first business will be to make good Mohammedan and not bad Christians. Some even boldly urge that the new college be purely a college of a great Mohammedan Universit which one day will have its seat in Cairo or Indra.

WHAT ABOUT AMERICA?

With this latest Kitchener project in mind, it is natural that Englishmen should ask themselves, with just a tinge, perhaps, of cousinly anxiety: Is America's new empire to be built as is England's or is the world about to witness the first grand failure of the Anglo-Saxon race in the government of inferior races. Secretary Alger's report, published here to-day, is taken to show that the American statesmen realize the gravity of the task upon which they are entering. He calls for an American army of $100,000.

Eliminating the Indian army, which stands apart, the regular forces upon which the whole British Empire depends for military defence of its wide scattered possessions and innumerable little wars, is only 30,000 more, and expert English opinion realizes that the increase of naval power of America must be proportionately large. There is, besides, the problem of using native soldiery in such dependencies as the Antilles, the Philippines, and the Times reminds Americans of the toil and risk which the men who laid the Indian Empire had to face before they thought they had learnt this difficult art, and that long after the problem was seemingly solved came the Indian Mutiny of 1887. The Spectator also has its lecture for Americans to-day. "America," it urges, "must fail if she makes the Philippines a close preserve for American manufactures. Spain governed her colonies on that principle. Look at the result. If America seeks to make her new empire her tied customer, she will infallibly ruin her tropical possessions. We say this, not because we want an open market in the Philippines. Americans need not, ought not, to think for a moment about our susceptibilities. We shall do very well whatever policy she adopts. What America must look at alone is the interest of the governed, not any desire to benefit her own merchants or again to do this country a good turn."

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS.

finding the policy of the Irreconcilables rather unprofitable, are elaborating a new policy of practical politics, a plebiscite has been taken among the English Socialists, the total vote was only 8,885, suggesting that the Socialistr vote has become negligeable in English political life. The poll on questions upon which legislation is desired in the order of urgency shows that the referendum and the initative heads the list followed by old age pensions in second place. The old Social Democratic Federation proposal of free bread for all applicants comes last on the list.

AID FOR WEST INDIES.

In order to relieve the distress in the West Indies the Government has decided to grant Barbadoes $200,000 and St. Vincent $125,000 and to lend to each the sum of $250,000.

THE LATE MR. GOSSELIN.

No Word Yet From the Detective Sent to Massachusetts to Identify the Body.

Some surprise has been caused about the City Hall over the fact that nothing has been heard from Detective Guerin who was specially sent to Massachusetts to attempt to find Mr. Gosselin's body. Though he was instructed to communicate frequently with the Mayor, nothing has yet been heard from him, though the Star's correspondent at Boston announced the identification of Mr. Gosselin's body early yesterday morning. It is thought that either Mr. Guerin went in the wrong direction or has taken possession of the remains and is returning with them without communicating with the Mayor, having misunderstood his instructions.

Mr. Gosselin has the following insurances upon his life:

New York Life	$5,000
Independent Order of Foresters	3,000
French Artisans	1,000
Union St. Pierre	1,000
Alliance Nationale	500
Union St. Joseph	300
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.	3,000
Mutual Fund Life Assurance Co.	5000
Total	$18,000

For selling 24 packages of Violet Perfume at 10c. each. No money required. Send us your name and we will put you in the way of earning a Watch or a Pair of Skates. Sell the Perfume among your friends, remit us the money and we will send you either premium by express paid. Don't delay. Agents wanted all over Canada. All goods guaranteed.

VIOLET Perfume Co.

MENTION THIS PAPER TORONTO

Three German Silver Nickel-Plated Chronometers for 3 years, with Chain, or a Stop-Watch. Chosen with all attachments ready to take place, will be given free for selling for us 20 packets of Bluine. Easily sold, EVERY HOME. Send name and address, we'll forward goods, when sold remit us the money. Colonial Supply Co., Toronto.

273 5 tom o

JAMES HUTCHISON,

STOCK BROKER

(Member of Montreal Stock Exchange).

18 ST. JOHN STREET,

West India Electric Bonds and Stocks for sale.

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital

43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 yrs

Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, apply DR WARD, at the above address. 116*2awtf

WANTED — FOR A PUBLIC ESTABLISHment an engineer or mechanic to take charge of boilers and heating apparatus of a large building, where firemen are kept; must understand stationary engine, and be competent to make repairs to boilers, plumbing, etc., and other work of like nature. Apply to Box 2207, Post Office, Montreal.

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPer to single gentleman or widower, by young English woman, competent cook, and excellent manager; no objection to young children. V, 218, Star Office. 284 1

WANTED — AGENTS TO SELL HOUSEhold article, 100 per cent. commission guaranteed. Send 20 cts. for sample and confidential terms. Address A. B., Box 294, Moncton, N. B. 284 1

WANTED — CIRCULARS, DODGERS, samples, and all kinds of advertising matter, distributed in Ottawa city, and suburbs; moderate rates. Ottawa Despatch and Agency Co., Limited, Ottawa, Ont. 284 2

LOST — BY A POOR WOMAN, BAG, CONtaining $11.75, keys, bank books, St. Urbain st. or St. James st. Return to Star Office and be rewarded. 284 2

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 16290. Circuit Court. A. L. Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Cadieux, Defendant. On the 15th day of December, 1898, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 1929 St. Catherine street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of bar fixtures. Conditions cash. FOR DANSEREAU, B. & C. Montreal, December 2nd, 1898. 280 7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

10.30.

Specially reported for the Star by C. D. Mack, 16 St. Sacrament street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, over direct private wire.

	Dec. 2. Open.	10.30.	Dec. 3. Open.	Close.
Amer. Cotton Oil Co.	34	33¾	34¼	34¼
Do do Pref.	—	—	—	—
Amer. Tobacco Co.	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Do do pref.	—	—	—	—
Amer. Sugar Refin. Co.	126¾	127	128¾	127
Do do pref.	—	—	—	113¾
Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do do pref.	—	—	37¼	37¼
A. Top. & St. Fe, all paid	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do do pref.	66¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Baltimore & Ohio	—	—	94¾	94¾
Bay State Gas	4¾	4¾	6¾	4¾
Canadian Pacific	—	—	—	—
Canada Southern	—	—	—	—
Ches. & Ohio	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	—	—	119¾	119¾
Chicago Gas	109¾	109¾	110¾	110¾
Chic. & N. W.	—	—	140¾	139¾
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	108	108	108¾	108
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	114	114¼	115	114¼
Consolidated Gas N. Y.	—	—	197	195¼
Cleveland C. C. & St. L.	41¾	41¾	—	41¾
Delaware, Lack & West.	—	—	—	—
Delaware & Hudson	99¾	99¾	99	99¾
Denver & R. Grand	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Duluth S. Shore & Atl.	—	—	—	—
Do do do pref.	—	—	—	—
General Electric	—	—	94¾	94¾
Hocking Valley	—	—	—	4¾
Jersey Central	—	—	—	93¾
Lackwanna Coal Co.	53	53	53¾	53
Lake Erie & Western	—	—	15¾	15¾
Do do pref	—	—	—	65
Lake Shore	—	—	—	—
Louisville & Nashville	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Manhattan Elevated	97¾	98	98¾	98
Missouri Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Michigan Central	—	—	—	—
National Lead Co.	—	—	36¾	36¾
Do do pref.	—	—	—	—
North American	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Nor. Pacific com. new	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do do pref.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
N. Y. Central & Hud.	—	—	119	118¾
N. Y., Lake Erie & West.	—	—	—	15¾
Do do II pref.	—	—	—	—
Do do I pref.	—	—	—	—
N. Y. Ontario & West.	—	—	16¾	16¾
N. Y. Chic & St. L. com.	—	—	—	—
N. Y. Sus & Western pref	—	—	—	—
Omaha, com.	—	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	37¾	39¾
Phila. & Read. all paid.	—	—	18¾	18¾
Pullman	139	139	—	—
Southern Ry. com.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pref.	41¾	42	41¾	41¾
Standard Rope & Twine	—	—	—	7¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
Texas Pacific	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
United States Leath'r.	—	—	6¾	6¾
Do do pref.	—	—	69¾	68
United S. Rubber Com.	44¾	44¾	47¾	47¾
Do pref.	—	—	108	108¾
Union Pacific Rets.	37¾	37¾	39¾	39¾
Do pref.	69¾	69¾	70¾	69¾
Wabash	—	—	—	—
Do pref	—	—	—	23¾
Western Union Tel.	—	—	—	93¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	—	—	—	—
Do pref.	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Trading	182¾	182¾	182	181¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68¾	69¼	69	69

DE CUBELLIS' CASE—Further evidence was taken yesterday against the three brothers de Cubellis, accused of counterfeiting and theft of farm implements from farmers at Lac Labelle. After ratification of some of the goods the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

Predicted for the Star, Saturday, 11 a. m.—Generally fair; not much change in temperature; light local snow falls at night.

The Abenakis Springs Hotel Co.,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL $50,000.00

5000 SHARES OF $10.00 EACH.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

E. C. Kimpton, Abenakis Springs, Que.; Jules Allard, M. P. P., St. Francois du Lac; Carl W. Kimpton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Vondersmith, Montreal; James W. Witbeli, Montreal.

The above company has been formed for the purpose of taking over the Abenakis Hotel at the Abenakis Springs, Que. The property is so well known that little need be said about it. It has been in existence for over 25 years and has always proved a paying fhotor. The Company proposes adding certain extensions and making such improvements as will make it equal to anything of the kind in Canada. Arrangements have been made for the acquirement of a first class boat which will enable the Company to establish a daily connection at Sorel with steamers and trains for Montreal. In order to supply the continued increased demand for the mineral water, a bottling plant will be installed at the Spring which will prove in itself a considerable source of revenue.

To this date over $35,000.00 worth of stock has been subscribed, the balance is now offered to the public at $10 per share, and application form and all information can be obtained from either of the undersigned.

HENRY W. PRENDERGAST,
Grand Railway Chambers, Montreal.
P. O. Box 947. Bell telephone Main 2496.

284 1 E. C. KIMPTON, Abenakis Springs, Que.

HOW TO WIN IN WALL ST.

Just published by a successful speculator. Full of valuable hints, free for stamp. PUBLISHER, P. O. box 198, New York. 284 1

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY

(Limited.)

Will be held in Room No. 1, Windsor Hotel,

—ON—

TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1898,

At 3 O'Clock p.m.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of six (6) per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock has been declared for the past year, and same will be payable on and after the 1st December, 1898. Cheques will be posted on the 30th November instant.

The "Transfer Books" will be closed from 21st November until 7th December, both days inclusive.

By order.

W. S. WELDON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 19th, 1898. 276 3 3 aw

Notice to Bond Holders UNDER

Mortgage by Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company to Robert Richardson, Trustee, dated 6th April, 1898, affecting part of lot 10 in the 8th concession; lot 10 in the 9th concession; lot 9 in the 8th concession, and lot 8 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Marmora in the County of Hastings in the Province of Ontario.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the order of the High Court of Justice, dated 3rd November, 1898, that all persons or corporations having claims against the proceeds of the sale of the said lands, under the said mortgage by virtue of the said by them do send to the undersigned, trustee duly appointed in place and stead of said Richardson, on or before the 12th day of December, 1898, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims duly verified and of the securities held by them; and further that upon the said 12th day of December, 1898, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the trust estate, ratably among those bondholders only of whose claims he shall have notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or corporation, whose claim shall not have been received at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto, this 3rd day of November, 1898.

GEO. WILLIAM EDGAR, Trustee.

By Du Vernet, Jones & Woods, 15 Toronto street, Toronto, his solicitors. 27 2 law

SALE OF ANTIQUITIES

The undersigned has been instructed by MESSRS. W. SCOTT & SONS to sell without reserve,

A COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES

belonging to

MR. E. COLONNA,

—COMPRISING:—

Pictures, Bronzes, Pottery, Collection of German Beer Mugs, Antique Rugs, Carvings of Ivory,

And many other articles, rare and interesting.

—ALSO—

A Small but very Interesting Library on Architecture and Design, etc. etc.

The whole to be sold at the undersigned's Salesroom, 1233 NOTRE DAME STREET, on

Saturday Afternoon & Evening, Dec. 10

at 2.30 and 8 o'clock.

On view, 7th, 8th and 9th instant.

Catalogues will be ready on TUESDAY, 6th.

284 2 WALTER M. STARKE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

The Town of Richmond, Que., offers for sale by tender (no tender necessarily accepted), their Dam, Water Power, Water Wheels, Buildings, Machinery, Electric Light Dynamo, with fixtures, all situate in said town, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Grand opportunity for manufacturing industries.

For further information apply to

R. P. CLEVELAND,
Secy. Treas.

267 4 law

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. Sold by all druggists in Canada.

B. E. McColl, No. 2323 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

W. H. WEIR & SON,

STOCK BROKERS,

Member Montreal Stock Exchange.

113 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,

Montreal. 182c eod

SALE BY TENDER

TENDERS will be received, in writing, up to and including the 17th day of December, 1898, for the estate of Abraham Kingdon, Rat Portage, Ont., brewer. The estate consists of (a) five acres of land on Laurenson's Lake, one mile east of Rat Portage; (b) brewery buildings with complete modern gravity plant for manufacturing and storing beer, ale, porter, etc., with a boiling capacity of 1500 imperial gallons and storing capacity of 15,000 imperial gallons; (c) handsome residence and other buildings. Estimated values are:

Plant and machinery	$ 7,000
Real estate and buildings	13,000

No tender necessarily accepted. Particulars and all information will be furnished on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be addressed.

JACOB HOSE,
Assignee.

Rat Portage, Ont.

Rat Portage, November 11th, 1898. 273 9 3ame

SALE OF ANTIQUITIES

We are closing out a line of Iron Bedsteads. Now is the best time to get one. They are extra cheap. Black or White Enamelled Iron Bedstead with Spring and Mattress, very good quality. Double or Single

Complete $7.65.

STEEL & BRUNET,

Successors to JAMES STEEL,

1213 & 1215 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

17 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

OPEN EVENINGS. 284yl

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 6432. Circuit Court. Odilon Desmarais and al, Plaintiffs, vs. L. E. Bachand, Defendant. On the seventeenth day of December, 1898, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at No. 232 St. Christophe street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of horse, carriage, etc. Conditions cash. ARTHUR GAGNER, B. & C. Montreal, 2nd December, 1898. 284 1

Quick delivery.

• • •

Chesterfield Overcoat, winter weight, finest soft finished English Cheviot, superbly tailored, $25.00.

Imported Montenacs and English Stubley Naps, $18.00 and $20.00 each.

Beavers, Meltons and Vicunas, $12.00, $15.00.

• • •

Covert Overcoat — strictly correct in length, finish and materials. In silk lined Venetian Cloth, $15.00. In substantial - looking and wearworthy whipcord, $12.00. Best $30.00 Custom-made grade, $18.00.

• • •

About half the Tailor's price.
Immediate delivery—free alterations.
Your money back if dissatisfied.

• • •

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Props. "The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,"

2364 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST,

Montreal—Toronto—Winnipeg.

284 1

MONTREAL WEST.—Anniversary services will take place to-morrow in connection with the Montreal West Methodist Church, and at the morning service Rev. Prof. Harris, B.D., will preach. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Sunday school will be addressed by Messrs. Powell and Hicks. The evening preacher will be Rev. Prof. Blythe, S.T.L.

AFTER A DESERTER.—A guard from the St. Johns Military School, in charge of Sergeant Miller, arrived at the Central Police Station last night to receive the young man, Alex. Devilliers, who reported himself to Chief Carpenter on Monday as a deserter. Funds prevented him from leaving the city and the police are confident he will be caught to-day.

CRYSTAL RINK OPEN

Not AIR But NOW

Corner Guy and Dorchester Streets.

Season 98-99, Dec. 1st to March 19th.

Mornings.....9 to 1 p.m.
Afternoons.....2 to 6 p.m.
Evenings.....7.45 to 10 p.m.

Season Tickets, including Check Box:

Ladies	$2.50
Gentlemen	5.00
Girls under 16 years	1.00
Boys "	2.00

Open 100 skating days, not 40 days.

BAND.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturday Evenings. Saturday Afternoons.

Season Tickets now on sale at the Rink. General admission 10c. Band Nights 15c.

284 1 G. ROBERTSON, Manager.

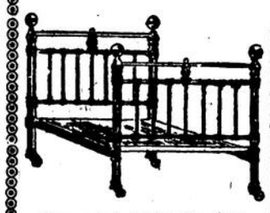
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS

We have just received a Car Load of Fancy Parlor Tables in Elm, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany. All the latest designs. The above is a cut of our No. 447 Solid Quartered Oak or Mahogany Parlor Table. Size of top 24x24. Fancy turned legs. Brass feet very nicely finished. Regular price, $2.75.

Reduced price $1.70.

We have over 200 different styles of Fancy Chairs and Rockers to choose from. Ask to see our Solid Oak

Cobbler Rocker at $1.69.



We are closing out a line of Iron Bedsteads. Now is the best time to get one. They are extra cheap. Black or White Enamelled Iron Bedstead with Spring and Mattress, very good quality. Double or Single

Complete $7.65.

STEEL & BRUNET,

Successors to JAMES STEEL,

1213 & 1215 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

17 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.

OPEN EVENINGS. 284yl

Sergeants 5th Royal Scots Social Assembly.

Drummond Hall, Drummond St.

Friday Evening, Dec. 9, '98.

Ladies and Gentleman, 50c.

284 Sund

Industrial Room Bazaar.

WINDSOR HALL,

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 2nd, 3rd

DAINTY UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Enormous stock of Clothing for Charitable Institutions. Discounts 20 and 10 per cent. allowed.

Fancy Work, Toys, Flowers, Candy, Home Made Cake, etc.

MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.

ADMISSION 10 CTS. 2779 2aw

LECTURE

Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society will be given by

Mr. WILLIAM McNAB, C. E.,

—IN—

Chalmers Church Lecture Hall, TUESDAY, DEC. 6th, at 8 p.m.,

Subject: "Scenic and Historic Scotland."

(Illustrated with Lime-Light Views).

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 284*1

GUILD OF ST. ANNE,

CHURCH of S. JOHN the EVANGELIST

The members of this Guild will hold their annual Tea and Sale of Work on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 7th December, in BEAMAN'S HALL, 2371 St. Catherine street, from 2.30 to 10 P. M.

284 2 ADMISSION..... 10 Cents.

ONTARIO RINK,

Corner Ontario and Delorimier Avenue.

Do not wait until February for to skate, but come now we have splendid ice. We have skating about a month before the other rinks.

Buy your season tickets now and get a month's extra skating.

OPEN SUNDAY FROM 2.30 TO 6.00 AND 7.30 TO 10.00.

284*1 S. ROBERTSON.

The Ladies of the DIET DISPENSARY Committee, invite all who are interested in charitable work among the sick poor to attend a

"Donation Party"

—At the Rooms—

97 OSBORNE STREET,

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER Seventh, From Three to Six O'Clock.

No cards of invitation issued. 284 2

The Dominion College of Music,

944 DORCHESTER ST.,

Practical and theoretic examinations will be held on December 21 and 22nd.

Entries must be in by December 17th

For syllabus of requirements, etc., apply to

THE SECRETARY.

N. B.—Pupils' concert Wednesday 7th inst., 8.15 p. m. 284 1

TO HONOUR LORD MINTO.

McGill University Will Confer the Degree of L.L. D. on Him.

At a meeting of the Corporation of McGill University it was proposed to confer upon His Excellency the Earl of Minto, the degree of LL.D. honour's causa. If arrangements can be made, a special convocation for the conferring of the degree will be held at the opening of the new mining building on December 20.

WILL EXCHANGE PULPITS.

The Rev. G. Colborne Heine, pastor of Chalmers' Church, and the Rev. P. I. Richardson, pastor of the Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, will exchange pulpits on Sunday morning.

DEATHS.

BROSSOIT — At Beauharnois, on the 2nd inst., Dame Maria Eliza Angelina Badeaux, wife of N. A. Brossoit, Esq., M. D. The funeral will itake place at Beauharnois on Monday morning, 5th inst., at 7 a.m., from her residence to the Parish Church. The funeral will leave Windsor station at 9.45 a.m., for Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

GATELY—On November 27th, off Portland steamer, John K. Gately, aged 31, eldest son of Thos.H. Gately, of Portland, and nephew of Mrs. Thos. Nugent, of this city.

HANRAHAN — Suddenly, in New York, on the 22nd of November, 1898, Frank Hanrahan, youngest son of Mrs. J. Hanrahan, of 60 Jurors street, city, aged 22 years.

O'DONNELL — On the 2nd inst., at the residence

MONTREAL.
WESTMOUNT.
MONTREAL ANNEX.
ST. HENRY, &C.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

MAISONNEUVE.
COTE ST. LOUIS.
ST. LAMBERT.
ST. CUNEGONDE, &C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—GENTLEMAN'S residence and about ten acres of land, including ornamental grounds, garden, orchard and pasture; 20 minutes' walk from the Brockville post office; taxes low; bath, hot water furnace; suitable for large family; splendid place for gentleman's retreat; good outbuildings, beautiful situation. Apply to J. Albert Page, barrister, etc., Brockville, Ont. 278 10 law

FOR SALE OR TO LET—478 ATHOL ave.; semi-detached cottage, with extension kitchen; lot 34 x 131 6 deep; well built, in perfect order; possession at once. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT, COTE St. Catherine road, a charming new house, with 9 rooms between $4000 and $5000, will be sold for $3900, for $3125; worth 400 per foot; pipes for water, drains and electric light. Plot H M Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — OUTREMONT A very fine block of land for speculation or investment, will increase 50 per cent within the next year or so. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — A FINE LOT AT Kensington, cost $500 6 years ago, will sell now for $400, a fine chance to build a suburban house at a low price. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — $1,900, WESTMOUNT, Victoria avenue, new house, stone and brick, 7 rooms, all latest improvements; hot water furnace, cemented cellar, gas and electricity. This is a bargain, and must be sold. Terms only $50 cash. Address O 7210, Star Branch office. 284 1

NEW MILITIA REGULATIONS.

General Orders Covering a Lot of Interesting Subjects.

CORRESPONDENCE; ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION; HONOURARY TITLES AND QUALIFYING SERVICE.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, December 3. The following Militia General Orders were promulgated yesterday afternoon:

The regulations of the Royal Military College are amended by making the age limits over 16 and under 20 instead of over 15 and under 19.

A central registry system is established. Official correspondence to headquarters will, in future, be addressed: "The Chief Staff officer, Militia Headquarters, Ottawa." The Adjutant-General of Militia will act as chief staff officer, until further orders. Staff officers and heads of departments will accordingly sign all official papers and documents "for chief staff officer." The above order does not apply to correspondence between the civil and military branches of the Department. All letters to the civil branches will be addressed to the Deputy Minister and signed by the general officer commanding, or by an officer for general officer commanding. The officers commanding districts will, in future, include in their commands all permanent units and schools of instruction within the area of their districts. The Citadel of Quebec, together with the School of Gunnery, will be regarded as a fortress, and be exempted from the forth fortress, and be exempted from the foregoing order. The senior officer of the troops therein quartered will command. "B" Battery, R.C.A., will be disbanded in this command until further orders.

Artillery: (A) the Regiment of Royal Canadian Artillery will, in future, be divided into field and garrison divisions, and the personnel, officers excepted, will be dealt with for promotion, etc., as distinct organizations.

(b) "A" and "B" Batteries, R. C. A., will form the field artillery divisions, and will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. C. W. Drury, commanding "A" Battery. Numbers 1 and 2 companies will similarly form the garrison artillery division and will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A. The officers commanding these divisions will perform, in all respects, the functions of officers commanding regiments or corps in accordance with Queen's regulations. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Drury, R.C.A., will perform the duties of assistant inspector of field artillery, in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

"Instructions in Artillery."—The instruction of the militia artillery of Quebec, viz.: First Field Battery, Quebec Company of Garrison Artillery, and Nos. One and Two Levis Garrison Artillery, will be carried out under the officer commanding the Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec, who, in conjunction with the district officer commanding the military district No. 7 and officers commanding, units concerned, will prepare a syllabus of instruction and submit an instructional staff and scale of remuneration for the approval of the general officer commanding not later than December 15. It is notified, for information, that arrangements are in progress with the concurrence of the Lieut.-General commanding at Halifax to place the Canadian Artillery and Canadian Infantry, allotted to the defence of that fortress, for instructional purposes, under officers of the Imperial forces elected for that purpose.

"Honorary Colonels and Honorary Lieutenant Colonels."—Appointment General Order 93 of 1897 is cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—(a) The appointment will be purely honourary and will not confer any right to command. (b) No expense to the public will be incurred thereby. (c) The appointment of Honourary Colonel or Honourary Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or corps will, in future, be reserved for special cases. This distinction will be conferred only upon individuals who become eligible by reason of high standing in the state, by honourable and faithful services to the country of an exceptional nature, or by distinguished services in the field. (d) Honourary Colonels or Honourary Lieutenant Colonels will be exempt from the operation of paragraph 55, regulations and orders, for the militia, 1887. (e) Official applications for this high distinction are not admissible.

"Regulations for the Permanent Corps."—Pay-paragraph 43 is amended by adding to the non-commissioned officers and men specified therein, to receive working pay, the following: "A" Squadron Royal Canadian dragoons: One riding instructor, ten cents per diem; one rough rider, ten cents per diem; one instructor in trumpeting ten cents per diem; "B" Squadron Canadian Dragoons, two rough riders, ten cents each per diem.

"Qualifying service." Paragraph 52 is cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "Men discharged on termination of period of enlistment or by purchase or otherwise and subsequently re-enlisting in any branch of the permanent force will be entitled to reckon previous service for good conduct pay on the following conditions: (1) that he acknowledged his former service at time of re-enlistment; (2) that he was, when discharged, in possession of two good conduct badges; (3) and that he re-enlisted within one year of discharge.

"Equitation for mounted officers." With reference to general orders of 1897 and 1898, upon this subject it appears that cases have occurred of officers, who are good horsemen, having been compelled, in conformity therewith, to undergo a course of instruction in equitation. It is the intention of the general orders in question to insure that mounted officers of dismounted units shall possess the necessary qualifications as horsemen to enable them to fulfill their duties when mounted. Officers who are able to satisfy these conditions in all respects and to obtain the regular proportion of marks, will be permitted to appear before a board assembled for that purpose, by order of the Adjutant-General, one member of which shall be the Inspector of Cavalry. Applications will be forwarded for such boards through the usual channel to the Adjutant-General, setting forth the place and approximate dates, convenient to the applicants.

25th battalion, Compton Companies Nos. 7 and 8 are disbanded.

LOCALIZATION.

6th Battalion of rifles, "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois," No. 4 company: The headquarters of this company is changed from St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., to Valleyfield, Que.

89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Battalion of Infantry No. 4 company. The headquarters of this company changed from Ile Verte, Que., to Trois Pistoles, Que.

$5000 FOR SALE IN A FIRST class locality, a fine three story solid stone cottage, in perfect order, containing 10 rooms with all modern improvements, such as hot water, furnace, etc; good drainage, large yard, 100 feet deep to a lane. Terms $1500 cash, balance at 5% p.a. F. K. Gutelius, 1511 Notre Dame street, near Guilford st. Call only between 2 and 12 a. m. 284 1

FOR SALE — FARM AT RIVER Beaudette, 300 acres good soil, front on Lake St. Francis; quality and beauty very cheap. E. E. Brown, real estate agent, 97 St. James. 284 1

FOR SALE—FARM OF 60 ARPENTS at Ste Marthe; good soil for fruit trees, $500; must be cash. P. E. Brown, real estate agent, 97 St. James. 284 1

FOR SALE — FARM OF 60 ARpents on Lachine canal; an immense bargain; is bound to sell at once. P. E. Brown, real estate agent, 97 St. James st. 284 1

FOR SALE — ON BROOME LAKE, known as Rustic Lodge, cottage, containing 10 rooms, fully furnished; furnace in house, fruit trees, fine lawn and about ¾ acre of ground including stable, ice house and other outbuildings; grand view of lake. For particulars address Wm. Fanning, 503 Fifth ave., New York City. 284 3

FOR SALE — WATERVILLE, QUE., The homestead belonging to estate late Dr. Powers, comprising dwelling house, stables, outbuildings and 2 acres of land, highly cultivated, two acres of strawberries; all kinds of fruits, will be sold at moderate price to close the estate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FAST ATLANTIC LINE.

Mr. Dobell Beaches London and Will Resume Negotiations—Petersen Willing to Tender Again.

(Toronto Globe Cables.)

LONDON, December 3. Letters have been received from Mr. Petersen regarding the fast line. He still thinks that this project will succeed, and that very soon.

Hon. Mr. Dobell arrived in London yesterday. He states that proposals from one company have already been received. He will not consider the revival of the Petersen scheme unless further ample assurances are forthcoming. If he finds the time opportune, he will begin fresh negotiations for the service required. He will return within a week.

Lord Douglas, of Hawick, who is at present in England, has given to the Financial Times, a glowing account of the prospects of the cooper fields of North Western Ontario. He returns to Ontario early in the new year.

NO WRITTEN ALLIANCE

Is Necessary Between Britain and the United States, Says Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, December 3. — Sir Edward Grey, Liberal member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, who was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, and who was the spokesman of Lord Rosebery's Government in the memorable declaration as to Great Britain's Egyptian policy, made in the House of Commons in 1896, spoke to-night on foreign affairs at Blackburn, in Lancashire.

Referring to the magnificent effect on the relations between the United States and Great Britain accomplished by the free press of a free people, on each side of the Atlantic, expressing the generous impulses of each nation, he said: "I would rather have the free play of this national sentiment which is enriching the public life of both countries, than a written alliance. We have finally come to realize a double patriotism — the patriotism of a country and the patriotism of race. There is a common bond between the two peoples. And we should look in times of peace to see the sentiment growing, and in times of disturbance to find in it something upon which we could lean for mutual support."

Sir Edward Grey condemned the "attempts of some Conservative speakers to make party capital out of this understanding," and expressed a hope that both Germany and the United States may incline more and more to our policy of the 'open door,' which will lead to a great improvement in trade throughout the world."

COL. DENISON PROTESTS.

The Toronto Loyalist Does Not Like the Idea of American Warships on the Lakes.

TORONTO, December 3. — Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, police magistrate, has made a few remarks upon the proposal to allow the States Government to build torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, and such small war craft, upon the great lakes and take them to the seaboard by way of the St. Lawrence river and our canals. Men who would vote to give the States a treaty right to build warships on the inland lakes and sail them right down through the heart of Canada, past Montreal and Quebec, should never get another vote from a loyal Canadian. They should be put in gaol or an asylum. It would be the greatest folly. But then, it would never pass the House. Even if it did the Senate would knock it out. They would be bound to. "Do you think the United States would allow us to run a gunboat down the Hudson."

MASSEY HALL TO BE CLOSED.

TORONTO, December 3. — As a result of the recent decision of Judge MacDougall, confirming the right of the city to assess Massey Music Hall, the trustees have decided to close down the hall. No attractions have been booked for some time. It is claimed that under the deed of gift of the late H. A. Massey, the trustees have full right to do this, and if the difference with the city is not settled, to proceed to sell the property and devote the proceeds to charitable purposes in the city. The amount of taxes involved is about $1,100 annually. Judge MacDougall in declaring the city's right to assess the institution, admitted the advantage of the hall to the city and the benefits which the public derive from it, but declared that the extent of control over it by the public under the terms of the deed of gift, were not sufficient to exempt it from liability to taxation.

FOR SALE — IN THE TOWN OF Drummondville, on the Intercolonial Railway, about 150 acres of land, half a mile frontage on the River St. Francis, with very fine dwelling house, dependencies, and extensive grounds; most desirable for a gentleman's residence; balance of property consists of houses and building lots, sub-divided on cadastral plan; good opportunity for investment. Also, within three miles of the above, about 1,000 acres of land, en bloc; intersected by River St. Francis, comprising farms, sugaries, timber, splendid water power. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — NOMININGUE, THE fine property of Baron d'Halewyn, situated on Lac d'Halewyn. This property is especially suitable for a gentleman's fishing or hunting lodge, or for a club. For further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE OR FOR EXCHANGE — The fine residence and grounds of Mr. J. W. Dulling, Longueuil, most desirable property for summer or winter occupation, charmingly situated on the river front. For photographs and further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — BURGESS STREET, Point St. Charles, block of tenements; will take vacant land in part payment. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — FARM OF 117 ARpents, on Lake St. Louis, magnificent frontage, well built, $11,000. P. E. Brown, real estate agent, 97 St. James. 284 1

THE SIRDAR'S POPULARITY.

It Proves Rather Embarassing When He Visits the City of London Again.

LONDON, December 3. — General Lord Kitchener at the Mansion House on Friday addressed a large meeting of bankers and merchants who are pledged to the support of the scheme of establishing a Gordon memorial college at Khartoum. A great crowd was assembled outside.

When the Sirdar appeared in the street after the meeting was over, the crowd broke through the police cordon and swept upon him. One woman cried, "God bless you," and tried to shake his hand. The Sirdar fled, and after dodging among omnibuses and other vehicles, finally succeeded in eluding his pursuers and gaining a side street.

Later, General Kitchener visited the Stock Exchange and told the members that he had come to get £100,000. He was received with tremendous cheering.

THE AUSTRIAN FESTIVITIES.

The Whole Country Joins in Celebrating the Emperor's Jubilee.

VIENNA, December 3.—Reports from all the provincial towns of Austria show that the Emperor's Jubilee has been faithfully observed, which is also the case throughout Hungary, where the day was celebrated as a general holiday, with fetes, processions and illuminations this evening. Emperor Francis Joseph has received congratulatory telegrams from rulers of the crowned heads and at all the European capitals the jubilee has been celebrated by ambassadorial functions.

The Emperor's bust or portrait everywhere figured alone, and not as formerly side by side with that of the Empress Elizabeth. This gave a note of sadness which is heightened by the absence of demonstrations usually noisy.

G. T. R. TELEGRAPHERS.

Mr. J. B. Davis Says They are Still Negotiating With the Manager.

Mr. J. B. Davis, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, yesterday denied the assertion that the committee of Telegraphers had been put out of court by the Grand Trunk authorities, and were now conferring with the divisional superintendent. "We have not gone back, and don't intend to recede one inch," said Mr. Davis. "Neither did we blunder in passing over any one's head. We carefully considered every aspect of the case before making a move, and, once decided, we went to headquarters. The matter is still before Mr. Hays, and there it must remain for final adjustment.

"The whole question has reached a point quite beyond the powers of those with whom we are said to be in conference. Divisional superintendents may come to Montreal, if they wish, to consult their superiors, but we will not discuss schedule business with them, as they have no jurisdiction to grant our demand."

SEIZURE FOR AN ALLOWANCE.

Judge Choquette gave judgment yesterday in the case of Dame Desrochers vs. Martin and the Sheriff of Montreal, mis en cause. The plaintiff is the wife of the defendant, from whom she is separated as to property. One of her husband's properties having been ordered to be sold by the sheriff, she put in a seizure for $300 for alimentary allowance. This last seizure was contested by the husband on various grounds. Judge Choquette dismissed the contestation of the husband, basing himself on analogous decisions rendered by seven judges of the Superior Court. It was true that three Judges of the Court of Appeal had held different opinions on such a case, but only one of these was now on the bench, so that the court took the interpretation of the majority.

DR. FORAN'S LECTURE.

Dr. J. K. Foran lectured before the members of the Caledonian Society in St. Andrew's Home last evening. He took for his subject "Scotchmen as seen by an Irishman." At the outset he dwelt upon the leading characteristics of Scotchmen—patriotism, generosity and perseverance. Patriotism he traced to the love of native scenery, the historical memories of the land and the literature of the race. The generosity of sentiment, thought and deed that marks the Scottish people he exemplified in the life works of the poets Campbell. Mr. D. Seath, the President of the Society, expressed the thanks of the members for the entertaining treat.

THROWN OFF A CAR.

Victor Murray, an employe of the Robert drug store, was thrown from the back of a car last evening at the corner of Craig and St. Denis street. The car is of the old trailer type, which was in its prime a great many years ago. On turning the corner this relic of a past generation literally fell to pieces, and Mr. Murray, who was on the rear platform, was thrown off. His left knee was sprained, and he sustained a cut over the right eye.

LOT FOR SALE.

A fine building lot, 30 ft. by 110 ft., to a wide lane in rear; situated on Dorchester street, near the Windsor Hotel. A first class residence on each side of the lot. Moderate price.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James st. 284 1

FOR SALE — 147 METCALFE ST., a very nice three story brick house, with basement; good family house or for a professional man; price low. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — 99 TO 113 ASH AVE., Point St. Charles; 8 tenements revenue, $1,200 per year; frontage, 110 x 85 deep to a lane; thoroughly well built as an investment for the owner, who is leaving town. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID FARM, 2½ acres wide, and 23 acres long, with house, barn, ice house and nice garden, and splendid row of trees on the road, situated the second farm below the village of Longueuil, on the edge of the St. Lawrence river, belonging to Pierre Vincent, Longueuil. Address P. Vincent, Longueuil. 279 2 Saw

FOR SALE — FARM, A 270 ACRE FARM, situated between the two thriving towns of Waterloo and Granby, which affords a good market, is one half mile from cheese factory and school, the buildings are new, large and very convenient, good spring water in house and barn, also one of the largest and best equipped maple sugar camps in Canada, price $5000, $2000 cash and $1000 on reasonable time, this is at a bargain. Apply to H. W. Harvey, Kingsbury, P. Q. 284 3 law

NATURE ITSELF

Ladies say that our hair work gives every satisfaction, being just the same as the natural hair. We guarantee detection to be impossible with our Wigs—Wigs or Toupees.

We have just secured the services of a specialist in Wig Making, from Paris, and are now making a higher class of goods than has ever been shown in Canada.

Send for Free Catalogue and Self-Measurement Chart.

J. Palmer & Son,
1745 Notre Dame St.,
MONTREAL. 284 1 1 yl

BOARD OF REVISERS.

Public Notice.

The City of Montreal, by their undersigned attorneys and counsel, hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., at the Court House of this city, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon as counsel can be heard, they will by and through their said attorneys and counsel, present to the Superior Court, practice division, in and for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, a petition calling upon the said Court to choose and nominate, in virtue of the act of the Legislature, 57 Victoria, Chap. 56, S. 7, three persons, who shall compose the Board of Revisers of the said city of Montreal, to perform such duties as are composed by the law upon the said revisers.

ETHIER & ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for said City.
City Hall, Montreal, December 2nd, 1898.
284 5

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re BARNET D. KERT, Boot and Shoe Store, 1484 St. Catherine street, city, insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the sales rooms of Marcotte Bros., 69 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the 6th day of December next, 1898, at 11 o'clock forenoon, all the assets, as follows:

Stock of boots and shoes, about... $1,800.00
Shop fixtures and furniture... 73.80
Book debts, per list... 271.42
Unexpired rent of premises to 1st May, 1899... 192.50
$2,337.22

The whole will be sold for cash. Store will be open for inspection on Monday, the 5th day of December, 1898. Inventory on view at our office.

BILODEAU & RENAUD,
Fidei Commissioners,
15 St. James st., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS. 279 2 Saw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of J. B. CHAREST, restaurant keeper, No. 1309 St. Catherine st., Montreal, insolvent.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, the 7th of December, 1898, at noon, for the assets belonging to the estate, to wit:

1. Restaurant fixtures, wines and liquors.
2. The license, which can be transferred.

For further information apply to
ALEXANDRE DESMARTEAU,
Curator.
No. 1598 Notre Dame street, Montreal.
282 4 saw

FOR SALE — THE ATTENTION of purchasers is called to the following farms for sale: Farm at East Hatley, 110 acres; price $3500. 284 1

FOR SALE — FARM AT HARRINGton East, 196 acres, price $650; terms easy. 284 1

FOR SALE — FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres, $1,600. 284 1

FOR SALE — RED DEER, ALBERta, N.W.T., fine farms close to town of Red Deer, price $1100 and $2000; implements, furniture, stock included. 284 1

FOR SALE OR WOULD EXCHANGE for city property—Splendid farm, about 500 acres, Stanstead Plains, 30 miles from Sherbrooke. This farm has had large sums spent in improvements, drainage, etc., buildings in first class repair; 200 acres under cultivation, 200 in pasturage, 100 in wood; easy terms. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — $2250, LANDOR, COLchester Co., Nova Scotia. Farm, 170 acres good land, suitable for mixed and dairying purposes; good house and outbuildings; 2 wells and spring, and the following: 4 cows, 6 heads young cattle, team small horses, several sheep, hens, etc., waggons, sleighs, carriages, harness, tools, implements. All these are included with the farm. Owner selling on account of ill-health. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — ST. LUCIE, 230 ARpents, $1,800, 246 acres at Huntingdon, well built and rich soil, a bargain, 140 arpents at Vaudreuil station, $6000. 140 arpents at Vaudreuil, 2½ miles from station, large lake frontage, $10,500. 70 arpents at Coteau Station for $1700. P. E. Brown, real estate agent, 97 St. James. 284 1

SUCKLING & CO.,

Victoria Auction Rooms,
320 ST. JAMES ST.
Our Last Sale to the Trade In Montreal . . .

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th
10 A. M.

As we are closing our branch here for the season, our consignor's instructions are to clear all lines and balances at any price.

The following lines will be offered:
250 pieces Serges, Beavers, Meltons, Presidents.
100 pieces 6-4 Frizze.
75 pieces 3-4 Frizze.
50 pieces Ladies' Mantlings and Cloakings.
5 cases Sleeve Linings.
10 cases Black and Coloured Italians.
100 pieces 6-4 Scotch Tweeds.
200 pieces French Canvas.
200 Men's Ulsters.
200 Men's Tweed and Worsted Suits.
600 Men's, Youths' and Boys' Vests.
200 Men's Rubber Coats.
500 pieces Wrapperettes.
100 pieces Plaid Dress Goods.
100 doz. Ladies' Hose.
150 doz. Pillow Slips.
100 Sample Trunks.

As this is the last opportunity Montreal merchants will have to get goods at manufacturers' prices, every line must be cleared.

284 1 LIBERAL TERMS.

EXTENSIVE REGULAR AUCTION

Of Household Furniture and Effects.
At our Salesrooms, No. 455 and 455 St. James Street, Corner Inspector st.,
On FRIDAY, 9th DECEMBER, at TEN A. M.

A large quantity of miscellaneous Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Bedroom Furniture, Parlour and Dining-room Furniture, Hall and Cook Stoves, Kitchen and Domestic Requisites, and a large quantity of miscellaneous goods.

Consignments solicited. Advances made. Quick cash returns. Safe, clean, dry storage for Household Furniture, Pianos, Trunks, etc. Private sales at all times.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 5

Auction—Dry Goods, Etc.,

On Wednesday, 7th December at 2.30,
At our salesrooms, 453 and 455 St. James st., Corner Inspector.

In lots to suit purchasers: Fine lot Tweeds and Overcoatings, Dress Goods and Underwear, Sheetings, Tablecloths, Woollen Shawls, Silk Circulars, Ulsters, Fur Lined Capes, Ready Made Clothing, Jewellery, Cutlery, Tea, Coffee, Laundry Soap, etc., etc. Ladies should attend. Consignments solicited. Prompt returns.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 2

HORSES, SLEIGHS, HORSE, ETC., ETC. A Large Regular Auction at our Depository, No. 455 to 457 Inspector st., corner St. James st., on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 6th Dec., at 2.30.

Driving and working horses, Gladstone sleighs, family sleighs, cariolets, Berlins, cutters, express sleighs, cracholets, etc., etc.; set musk ox robes, buffalo robe, gray and black robes, rugs, horse blankets, single and double harness, etc., etc.

Sales are largely attended. Consigners can rely upon fair prices and prompt cash returns. Advances made. Private sales at all times.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 2

FOR SALE.

CORNER ST. CATHERINE and DUFFERIN STS.

Well rented. One of the best corners in this rapidly growing portion of the city; a good investment. Land east of this property has been sold on St Catherine street at $1.40 per foot recently. There is an immense traffic in the East End, which will increase when the new dry dock is built. For full particulars apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison street.
Tel. Up. 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE

2305 St. Catherine Street.

One of the best business stands on the street. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE

LOTS — GREENE AVENUE.

Close to Sherbrooke, 25 x 90 each, situated between two houses, with use of mitoyen walls; fine position for store or dwelling houses. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, A ONE-tenement property, paying ten per cent.; best part St. Urbain st.; perfect order. Also that desirable stone front cottage, 21 Shuter st., perfect home for business man, in perfect order; easy terms. Full particulars, apply H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

Important CATALOGUE SALE —OF— Unredeemed Pledges.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

The subscribers are instructed by Mr. L. Aronson, pawn broker, 601 Craig street, to sell by public auction at their salesrooms,

241 and 243 ST JAMES STREET,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

Dec. 6th, 7th and 8th.

At 2 and 7 o'clock p.m. each day.

The balance of unredeemed pledges for the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, '98, being from pledge No. 1014 to pledge No. 11,134.

Comprising a large assortment of valuable ladies' and gent's gold and silver watches in Waltham, Elgin and patent lever movements; a large assortment of very fine diamonds in Marquis' hoop, cluster and solitaire rings and ear-rings, gent's diamond pins and studs, very fine diamond horse-shoe, cluster pins, gold rings, brooches, ear-rings, pins and cuff-buttons, spectacles and eye glasses, gold and silver chains and lockets fine upright piano, almost new, parlour suite, Singer sewing machine, silver plated cornet, mandolins, accordions, double barrelled gun, rifle, revolvers, carpenter's tools, lot of plated horse shoes, cluster glasses, 20 volumes of Dickens' works, Bible, dresses and dress goods, jackets, capes, blankets, quilts, etc. A very fine assortment of custom made clothing, consisting of overcoats, suits, dress suits and dress coats and vests; an assortment of furs in seal, sea otter, Persian lamb and beaver, caps, fur lined and trimmed overcoats, raccoon coats, goat and musk ox robes, otter collars and cuffs, ladies' storm collars and muffs, and other goods usually found in a pawn broker's collection. Catalogues can be had at L. Aronson's, 601 Craig street, or from the auctioneers', 241 and 243 St. James street.

Goods on view up to hour of sale.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

Particular attention is directed to the cabinet grand piano which is in good order and almost new.

N. B.—Persons buying goods at this sale can have them kept till the holidays by paying a deposit.

284 4 R. & D.

Extensive Trade Sale

—BY—

BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER ST.,

On Wednesday, Dec. 7th,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
(ON THREE MONTHS CREDIT.)

Regular Weekly Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS, CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, NOTIONS, SKATES, BOOTS AND SHOES, MITTENS.

And a large variety of other goods.

The whole to be sold without any reserve in lots to suit the City and Country Trade. 284 3

By Marcotte Bros.

Great auction sale of very neat new Household Furniture and Furnishings. We have received instructions from parties interested to sell without the least reserve.

Comprising:
One splendid Upright Piano, cost $450, fancy Wicker and Mahogany Chairs, Leather Dining Room Sets, Sideboards, in oak and walnut, 26 splendid Parlour Sets, in Turkish Rug, Silk Brocatelle, Plush, and Hair Cloth, Bedroom Furniture, 40 rolls of English Oilcloth and Carpet, by the yard and in lots to suit, Carpet Squares, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Mirrors, fine lot of Pictures, and a large lot of Fancy Goods.

AT THE STORE,
1693 AND 1695 NOTRE DAME ST.,
On Tuesday Afternoon, December 6th, 1898.
Sale at 2 o'clock p.m.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 2

Insolvent Sale.

Large assortment new scales and weights by standard makers, store trucks, copying presses, cash tills, etc., by order of the curator of the estate, at our auction rooms,

453 and 455 ST. JAMES STREET,
Corner Inspector st., on
TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
At 11 a.m. On view Monday.

FRASER BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 2

Trade Sale.

At our St. James Street Rooms, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 10 a.m., a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, assorted, valued at $15,000.00:
15 Cottonades, Cashmeres, Mohair, Alpaca, Prints, Laces, Embroidery, Gloves, Suspenders, Top Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Linings, Buttons, Blankets, Quilts, etc. Also
15 cases of Beavers, Meltons, etc.
10 cases of Tweeds.
5 cases of Farmer's Satin.
10 cases of Shirts and Drawers.
50 cases of Boots and Shoes.
25 cases of German Shoes.
1 case of Moccasins.
800 cases Rubber Goods, assorted, and other goods.

No reserve, and in lots to the trade.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 3

RETAIL SALE

OF FINE FURS AND DRY GOODS.

On Monday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m., at our rooms, 69 St. James street, a stock of first class Fur Caps, Muffs, Collars, Capes, Seal, Otter, Persian Lamb, Neutria, etc.

Also Dry Goods, Cashmeres, Cottonades, Table Linens, Prints, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Hosiery, Top Shirts, etc.

All for positive sale in retail.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.
284 3

FOR SALE.

1821-1823 NOTRE DAME ST.

Will be sold separately or en bloc, a fine property, consisting of two large stores and dwellings above, with large yard in rear, fronting on Notre Dame street, and also on Bonsecours street. Rents for $1,000 per annum. Will be sold for $12,000 cash. Apply to

H. M. SIMPSON,
153 Hutchison st.
Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — 146 METCALFE ST., stone front house, 30 feet front; good stables; well suited for a professional man. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET—501 CLAREmount ave., Westmount, at a nominal rent for the winter, that handsome detached stone villa; perfect plumbing and heating; present tenant leaving for New York. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — $5,000, 76 TUPPER ST., a bargain; built especially for the owner, who has left the city. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE for smaller house, 370 Wood ave., Westmount. Very desirable three-story house, with extension kitchen, containing six bedrooms; all modern conveniences. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — EXCEPTIONAL VAlue, corner St. Catherine street; central locality; 122 feet front on St. Catherine, 105 feet deep to a lane; $8 per foot, including the buildings, which are rented. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE for small farm, 8, 10 Drolet st., stone front tenement house, rental $312 per year; price $3350 for quick sale. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel Up 1333. 284 1

FOR SALE — OR WILL EXCHANGE for a block of flats or tenements, Nos. 39 Ste. Famille st., full sized three-story house. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 284 1

Retail Auction Sale

At our rooms, 69 St. James street, on Monday, 5th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., a stock of assorted goods, valued at $4,000:
Cottonades, Prints, Cashmeres, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Silk Ribbon, Underwear, Top Shirts, Corsets, etc., Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, Kitchen Utensils, Household and Hardware, etc.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
284 1 Auctioneers.

FUR SALE.

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING

At 2.30 and 7.30 o'clock.

A Fine Lot of FUR LINED and RACCOON COATS will be sold without reserve.

1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,

284 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

Belfast Linens.

Great Clearing Sale of

IRISH LINENS.

TUESDAY NEXT, December 6th.

Comprising: Table cloths and napkins, all sizes; tea and tray cloths, Damask towels, huckaback, diaper, sheeting, doyles, carving cloths, etc., etc., all the very best quality.

ALSO

White toilet Marseilles and satin finished quilts, fancy counterpanes, honey comb and coloured bed spreads, Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains.

Goods on view Monday and up to hour of sale, and ladies are invited to inspect them.

Sale at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
284 2 Auctioneers.

Auction Sale —OF— High Class Woollens.

The Bankrupt Stock of a Fashionable Tailor, comprising:

Serges, Melton, Worsted, Irish Frieze, Cheviot, English, Scotch, and Irish Tweeds, etc., etc. All A1 goods and will be sold in lengths to suit purchasers.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
At 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
284 2 Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE

OF

Second Hand Furniture Stoves, Carpets, Gasaliers, Pictures, Mirrors and General Household Appointments,

—ALSO—

Odds and Ends of Dry Goods, Counterpanes, Curtains, Tweeds, &c., &c.,

At Our Rooms,
1821-1823 NOTRE DAME STREET,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 9th,
AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

284 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

TURKISH RUGS.

A direct importation of

25 Bales of Turkish Rugs

To be Sold by Auction

—At Our Rooms—

1821-1823 Notre Dame st

Tuesday and Wednesday,

DECEMBER 13th and 14th,

Goods will be on view from Wednesday next and catalogues ready.

M. HICKS & CO.,
284 2 Auctioneers.

DIAMONDS,

Over $50000 Worth of Fine Diamonds

To be Sold by Auction Without Reserve

At our rooms, 1821-1823 NOTRE DAME ST.,

About the 15th DECEMBER

Particulars NEXT WEEK.

M. HICKS & CO.,
284 2 Auctioneers.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAINS

21 LORNE AVENUE.—A first class stone front house; new hot water furnace, lately renovated throughout; will be sold to a prompt buyer below cost. Do not miss this opportunity.

J CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.

STE. FAMILLE STREET.—A Comfortable stone front house, improved and occupied by owner. Is a good family house, and no fancy price is asked.

J CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.

DUFFERIN STREET.—Three brick encased cottages, close to Logan's Park; six rooms each. Will be sold for $4000 for the three houses to close an estate.

J CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.

DORCHESTER STRE

John Murphy & Co.

Santa Claus Is Coming!

His Home and Headquarters in MONTREAL will be OUR STORE!

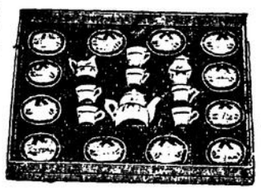
Our Fairyland of Toys!!

Is now open, and stocked to overflowing with tens of thousands of dazzling Novelties, and bright surprises gathered together from almost every country under heaven. It is a Veritable Children's Paradise, and pre-eminently fitted by reason of its unrivalled assortment of toys of all kinds, Dolls of all kinds, Games of all kinds, etc., to be the Home and Headquarters of Santa Claus in Montreal.

For an hour of Happy Sight-Seeing visit our Marvellous Fairyland of Toys and Bring the Children.

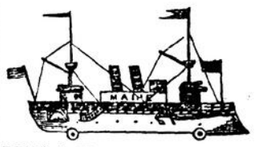
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

DOLLS. An enormous assortment at lowest prices.
DRESSED DOLLS at 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1.00, and up to $9.50.
UNDRESSED DOLLS, 12c, 13c, 15c, 20c, 25c, up to $5.90.

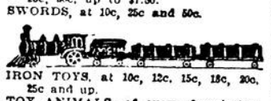


CHILDREN'S TEA SETS, large assortment, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 22c, 25c, up.
PEWTER TEA SETS, at 20c, 55c, set.
ENAMEL SETS, at 25c, 50c and $1.00 set.
CHILDREN'S SETS OF CUTLERY, Knife, Fork and Spoon, 12c, 25c and 30c.

DOLLS' TRUNKS, complete with tray and key, at 12c, 30c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c and up.
NOAH'S ARKS, at 5c, 8c, 13c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c, 60c.
MAGNETIC TOYS, at 25c, 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c.



BOATS in Wood and Steel, large assortment at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, up to $1.20.
SPECIAL LINE OF GUNBOATS, worth $1.50, special price 95c.
WOODEN BLOCKS. Building Blocks, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 25c, up to $1.25.
SPELLING BLOCKS, at 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, up to $1.50.
SWORDS, at 10c, 25c and 50c.



IRON TOYS, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and up.
TOY ANIMALS, of every description, at 4c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c and up.
SADDLE HORSES, at 5c, 10c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 45c, 75c, $1.25, $1.40, $1.90 and $2.75.
DOLLS' PIANOS, at 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 75c and 98c.
GAMES. All the latest games, of every description, from 5c up, including Bobity, Bagatelle, etc.
TRUMPETS, HORNS AND BUGLES, endless variety, from 1c up to $3.00.

TOY PICTURE BOOKS; variety was never so great. Books from 3c up to $1.25.

STEAM TOYS, and every one works. Stationary Engines at 30c, 75c, $1.25, 1.50 up to 4.35.
STEAM LOCOMOTIVES $1.60, $2.75, $4.25, $4.50, $6.30.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES, at 80c and $2.40.
MECHANICAL RAILROADS at 50c, 75c, $1.15, $1.75, $2.75, $3.75 to $14.60.
DRUMS, at 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 85c to $2.75.
RATTLES, in Celluloid and Tin and Bone, at 5c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 13c, 20c, 25c.

Grocery Stores at 25c, 60c $1.20, $2.40, $4.25.

BUTCHER SHOPS, at 25c, 60c, $1.20 and $3.40.
STABLES, at 25c, 60c.
POLICEMEN'S, FIREMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' SETS, at 60c, 90c, $1.20 and $1.65.

TOOL CHESTS, all complete at 30c, 50c, 75c, $1.25 and $3.25.

DESKS, Flat and Roll Top, makes a splendid present, at $1.75, $2.98, $3.25 and $3.87.
SPECIAL LINE OF WOODEN TRAINS, at 25c and 50c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ROCKING HORSES, at lowest prices.
GUNS, at 12c, 20c, 40c, 45c.
AIR RIFLES, at $1.10 each.
LEAD SOLDIERS, at 30c, 50c, 75c and up.
DOLLS' BATHS, at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 65c and $2.35.

TIN KITCHENS, complete assortment at 12c, 25c, 75c, $1.85.
TIN SETS OF KITCHEN UTENSILS, at 10c, 17c.
TIN STOVES, complete with Kettles, etc., at 8c, 12c, 20c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

DOLLS' CARRIAGES, at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, up to $5.75.
SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS. Endless variety at lowest prices, 20c, 25c, 75c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, up to $3.75.
BISSELL'S DOLLS' CARPET SWEEPERS, cheap at 25c, special price, 33c each.

Open To-Night till 9.30 O'Clock.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. TELEPHONE Up 933.

1864 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Stylish Fur Boas

From $3.50 up.

With Muffs to match.

All our own manufacture and made from choice skins.

Stylish Fur Capernes

From $5.50 up.

With Muffs to match.

West of McGill St. **NELSON'S** 1864 Notre Dame.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for River Hebert Pile Wharf," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 7th December next, for the construction of a pile wharf at River Hebert, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., on application to the postmaster at River Hebert Village, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, November 15th, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 30t 15

Fall and Winter **MILLINERY** Fall and Winter

MISS BYRNE'S Millinery Parlours.

We are now displaying our Fall and Winter importations of **Pattern Hats, Bonnets** and **Millinery Novelties**, embracing the most select **Models** by the leading designers of Paris, London, and New York.

We also carry a complete line of Mourning Goods.

99 Metcalfe Street,

Between St. Catherine Street and Burnside Place

233 eodtf

..TEL. Up 1438..

A. SCOTT IVES, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist,

2394 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Star Building, corner Peel

D.D.S. of University of Penna.
L.D.S. of Province of Quebec.
Late of Brown & Ives.

1537 119

Pure Fresh Milk

Per Quart. **5c** Per Quart.

Delivered the year round to any part of the city. . . .

WHY, because we do a large business. We sell for cash, 20 tickets for $1.00, or smaller quantities if required. We dispense with collections. Our customers realize the benefit, while we are satisfied with a small profit. Drop postal.

R. A. COTTINGHAM,

OFFICE:

MAPLE LEAF DAIRY, 11 BELMONT ST., Montreal.

2311y 3aw

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

FANCY FREE

expecting your baking to turn out right, wholesome and from unpleasant after effects if poor flour was used! The baking powder is as important as the flour. Moral—Use the best.

The Cook's Friend Baking Powder.

85 tnlf

TRADE MARK FOR MANUFACTURED AND PLATED BY SIMPSON HALL MILLER & CO. U.S.A. HOLLOW WARE

WHAT BETTER? FOR A PRESENT

Than a Handsome **Claret Jug** With Sterling Silver Mountings.

Latest patterns and the largest stock in the city to select from, at : : : :

TRADE MARK Sterling

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS,

1794 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

TRADE MARK FOR 1847 ROGERS. KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS.

2341y1

MUCH CHEAPER.

Fine Furniture is very much cheaper than it was a few years ago. You can buy some things to-day for less than half what they cost us a few years ago. We have no old stock. Everything in our Store is perfectly new. Therefore, when you buy *from us* you are sure you are getting a modern article at a modern price. Have you seen our New Stock?

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 CRAIG STREET (near Bleury.) 234tf

THE GALES SKATING BOOT

$1.50

MEN'S FINE BLACK FEATHER-WEIGHT SKATING BOOTS, last to toe, extra well made and finished. Sizes 4 to 10. Our price . . . . . $1.50 a pair.
A very Large Assortment of Better Lines for very little more money in Tan, Chocolate and Black.

SKATES PUT ON FREE

Ladies' Fine Black Skating Boots

Fleeced Lined, Extra Well Made and Finished, Back Strap, Hooks and Heels guaranteed to stay on. At

$1.50.

Very large assortment of other Lines in Black, Tan and Chocolate, for very little more money.

SKATES, SKATE STRAPS, ANKLE SUPPORTS, &c.

GALES BROS., 137 St. Antoine St., West of Windsor.

TEL. Main 2980. 284tf

STROUD'S TEAS.

Beware of too good a tea Bargain.

OUR ADDRESSES:

2188 Notre Dame Street
2329 St. Catherine Street
1519 St. Catherine Street
91 St. Lawrence Main Street
868 St. Lawrence Main Street
71 Bleury Street
Montreal

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House, MONTREAL.

Holiday Season Announcement

The public will kindly take notice that for some time to come our advertisements will be largely of a *Holiday Character*, calling attention to goods specially adapted to PRESENTS, etc., etc., and quoting prices which should prove attractive to all.

China Department.

An attractive and really magnificent display of **French and English Dinner Sets**, in which the leading productions of the best makers in the world will be represented, will be made on *Monday, Dec. 5th*, in the LADIES' PARLOUR.

Want of space in the china department proper makes it advisable to use this unique room for the special display of this large collection of DINNER SETS, where they can be seen to advantage by the public. Almost every grade of quality and every style of artistic decoration will be on exhibition and the prices in all cases will be the lowest possible in keeping with the quality and character of the goods displayed.

Chinese and Japanese Pottery.

Some very beautiful specimens may be seen here in Vases, Jars, etc., etc., in various sizes, exquisite in form and perfect in decoration. Many of these are quite moderate in price and yet admirably adapted for Christmas and other presents.

TOYS TOYS TOYS

An immense stock of Toys, Dolls, Games, Books, Cards, Calendars, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods of every description.

These are all illustrated in the new Catalogue and have prices quoted to assist customers in making selections. Write for Catalogue:

Silk Department

This stock is very complete, and contains all the leading productions in BLACK and COLOURED SILKS and SATINS, suitable to the season.

White, Cream, Pale Pink, Pale Blue, Nile Green

and other fashionable tints in Rich Satin Duchesse for Evening wear.
Rich Brocades, in a variety of new designs and shades.
Bayadere Stripes, in light evening tints.
Just added another lot of FINE BLACK DRESS GOODS to be sold at 20 per cent. discount and 5 per cent. for cash. These will be found as attractive and useful as any of our recent offerings in this department.

Black Dress Goods Dept.

Special lines for Xmas Presents.

Black all wool French Serge, 44 in., 50c.
Black all wool French Cashmere, 44 in., 65c.
Black Fancy Mohair, 42 in., 50c.
Black Fancy Mohair, 42 in., 60c.
Black all wool French Diagonal Serge, 44 in., 60c.

All the above lines to be sold at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT and 5 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR CASH.

Remnants of Black Dress Goods from 1 to 4 1-2 yards, 20 per cent. discount.

Sewing Machine Dept.

A large stock, best value in the market. Prices range from $12.50 to $45.00.

Optical Department.

A special line of Photographic Cameras. Taking plates 3¼x3¼ to 5x7. Also Film Cameras, Catalogues, Stands, etc. Cameras from $2.50 each.

Catalogue mailed free on application. Mail Orders receive prompt and careful attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

All Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER — On November 29th a daughter to Mr. and Mrs W J Hooper.

BEASLEY — At Hamilton, Ont., on Nov. 24, the wife of Alex. C. Beasley, of a son.*

BROWN — At Wilson's Beach, Campobello, N.B., on Nov 13, to the wife of Luther Brown, a daughter.*

COX — At Salmon River, N.S., November 21, to Mr and Mrs. David Cox, a daughter.*

DEFEW — At Hamilton, Ont., on November 24th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Defew.*

FRASER — At Moore's Settlement, Restigouche, N.B., on Nov. 17, to the wife of David Fraser, a son.*

FULLER — At Truro, N.S., on November 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Fuller, a daughter.*

GRANTHAM—At St. Thomas, Ont., on the 24th inst., the wife of J. Grantham, of a son.*

HOYT — In Westminster Township, con. 1, Ont., on November 26, the wife of Albert Hoyt, of a son.*

IMRIE—At Toronto, on November 27, the wife of John Imrie, printer, of a son.*

McKINNON—At Richibucto, N.B., on November 22nd, to the wife of Wm. McKinnon, a daughter.*

McLEAN — At Campbellton, N.B., on Nov 19, to the wife of Noah McLean, a son.*

NEWTON—At Whitby, Ont., on November 22nd, the wife of G. H. Newton, of Miss Craig, of a son.*

PETERS — At Fredericton, N.B., on November 24th, to the wife of Thomas A. Peters, a son.*

SANDS—At Vancouver, B. C., on November 23rd, the wife of Harold Sands of a daughter.*

SCOTT — At East Bolton, Que., on the 12th of November, the wife of Mr. Archie Scott, of a daughter.

WARNER — At Dartmouth, N.S., on November 23rd, to the wife of Edward Warner a son.*

WHETSEL — At St. John, N.B., on the 27th of November, to the wife of F. H. Whetsel, a daughter.*

YELLAND — At Ottawa, on November 25, the wife of Mr. George Yelland, of a daughter.*

MARRIAGES.

PURSE-KENNEDY — In this city, on the 22nd of November, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Miss Mary Ann Kennedy to J. B. Purse, both of this city.

BELBEN-VOKEY — At Halifax, N.S., on November 22, by Rev. Mr. Dobson, Edmund Belben to Maria Vokey, both of Newfoundland.*

BLAIR-BRANCHAUD — At Cornwall, Ont., on November 22, by Rev. Dean De Saunhac, Alfred Blair, jr., to Miss Ida Branchaud, daughter of Maxime Branchaud.*

BRANCHAUD-LE BLANC — At Cornwall, Ont., on November 22, by Rev. Dean De Saunhac, Chas. Branchaud to Miss Mary J Le Blanc, daughter of Z Le Blanc, Cornwall Township.*

CAMPBELL-McDONALD — At Baddeck, N.S., on November 22, by Rev. D. McDougall, John Campbell, of Big Baddeck, to Margaret McDonald, of North Shore, St. Ann's.*

DEMPSY-HILLARD — At St. John's, Nfld., on the 22nd of November, by Rev. Father Crook, Mr. John Dempsy, of Harbour Grace, to Mrs. M. Hillard, of Torbay.*

DOWNEY-HERRINGTON — At Rat Portage, Ont., on November 23, by Rev. Fred. T. Tapscott, B.A., Mr. Margaret Herrington, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., to Mr Jeremiah Downey, of Rat Portage.*

DOWNIE-SMITH — At Halifax, N. S., November 24th, John Downie, of St. John's, Nfld., to Isabella Smith, of Halifax.*

LORIMER-McKENZIE— At Westville, N. S., November 23, by Rev. Thomas D. Stewart, Wm. Lorimer to Mary Ellen McKenzie, both of Westville.*

LUSBY-HOWARD — At St. John, N.B., November 22rd, by Rev. D. A. Steele, and Rev. G. O. Gates, Jack M. Lusby, of Amherst, to Mary H. Howard, of Boston, Mass.*

McKENZIE-FOWLER — At Welsford, N.B., on November 24, by Rev. W. B. Armstrong, Arthur Z. McKenzie to Annie B. Fowler, daughter of the late George A. Fowler, both of Welsford, N.B.*

NEILL-DOUGLAS — At Vancouver, N.S., on the 19th of November by the Rev. E. D. McLaren, Allan W. Neill, M.P.P., Alberni, to Jeanie Rutherford, daughter of Mr. William Douglas, of Dundee, Scotland.*

OLIVER-DENHAM — At Huntingdon, Que., by Rev. P. H. Hutchinson, Herbert A. Oliver, son of the late James Oliver, to Maud May Denham, all of Rockburn.*

ROSS-HENDERSON — At Westville, N. S., on November 23, by Rev. Thos. D. Stewart, C. A. Ross, of New Glasgow, to Janet Henderson, of Westville.*

ROWLEY-MILLS — At Toronto, on November 22rd, by Rev. A. Lucas, B.D., of Port Credit, David Mills, of Hamilton, to Edith Rowley, of Toronto.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BURNS—On December 2nd, Roger Burns, aged 83 years, native of Sligo, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 341 St. James street, Sunday at 2 p.m. to R. C. Cemetery. Service in St. Anthony's Church, Monday morning, 7 a.m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. 283 2

LEITHHEAD—Accidentally killed, on the 23rd of November, at San Francisco, Cal., James McKay Leithhead, aged 33 years and 7 months. Funeral from his mother's residence, 19 Oxenden avenue, Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 283 2

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

BARRETT—In Clark, Ont., on November 22, Sarah McCaffery, wife of John Barrett, aged 55 years.*

BEARE—At Hamilton, Ont., on November 29th, Frances Beare, widow of the late John Beare, aged 63 years.*

BOWES—At St. John, N.B., November 23, Frederick L. Bowes, in the 34th year of his age.*

BURNETT—At Dorchester, N. B., on November 27th, George H. Burnett, in his 96th year.*

COOPER—At Peterboro, Ont., on November 28th, Matthew C. Cooper, aged 45 years.*

FLETCHER—At London, Ont., on November 28th, Francis, daughter of Henry and the late Anna Eliza Fletcher, aged 8 years and 2 months.*

GROOM—At Ottawa, on November 29th, William Groom.*

HOLMAN—At Newtonville, Ont., on November 27th, John Holman, aged 72 years.*

MACMILLAN—At Calgary, N. W. T., on November 26, James A. Macmillan, D. L. S., formerly of London, Ont.*

McBIRNEY—At Winnipeg, Man., on November 25th, Elizabeth, relict of the late Dr. McBirney, of Castleblarney, Ireland, aged 82 years.*

MELVILLE—In Kingston, Ont., on November 28th, 1898, Marion, third eldest daughter of the late John Melville.*

McINNIS—At Winnipeg, Man., on November 23rd, John L. McInnis, in his 62nd year.*

McLEAN—Accidentally shot, at Oshawa, Ont., November 26, Fred McLean, aged 26 years.*

PARISH—In Kansas City, Kansas, November 22, the wife of Mr. Geo. Parish, formerly of Hampton, Ont.*

SIEBERT—At London, Ont., on November 28th, Elizabeth Siebert, relict of the late Conrad Siebert, aged 76 years.*

SIMMONS—In Oshawa, Ont., on November 24th, Sarah Ann Kennedy, wife of Minard Simmons, aged 78 years.*

SMITH—At St. John, N. B., on November 27th, G. Nelson Smith, of Westfield, Kings Co., aged 85 years.*

STACPOOLE — At Winnipeg, Man., on November 23, Mary Jane, wife of Frank Alexander Stacpoole, aged 64 years.*

WELSH—In Darlington, Ont., on November 25th, Chas. Welch, aged 58 years.*

YULE—On November 24, at Chicago, Ill., Jessie Yule, daughter of W. G. Yule, aged 9 years.*

STEPPED OFF TOO QUICK

forgetting a packet of lady charlotte gelatine. 284 6end

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths, see pages 7 and 10.

NEWS BOYS' NOTICE — The Montreal Newspaper Boys and Girls are requested to meet at The Big Store on Monday Evening at seven o'clock. THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Dec. 3rd, 1898

News From Santa Claus

First News from Santa Claus since he left Montreal last New Year's day.
ARCTIC CIRCLE, December, 1898.

Dear Mr. Carsley:

Please excuse me for not writing sooner so as to give you more time to get the "Grotto" ready as I shall want a good deal more room this Christmas. My people have been working very hard all this year making Toys and all kinds of things for Christmas presents for the dear children of Montreal. You had better put this letter in all the newspapers to let the children know that I am nearly ready to start, and shall come all the way by Deer Sleighs. Have more candies than ever before for me to give away to all who call on me.

Give my kind love to all the dear children, and to all the ladies and gentlemen in Montreal. I remain

Your faithful friend,
SANTA CLAUS.

SKATES.

Good useful Steel Skates	25c
Splendid Polished Steel Spring Skates, special	33c
Steel Hockey Skates, with screws, special	53c
Nickel Plated Steel Spring Club Skates	72c
Nickel Plated Steel Hockey Skates, special	91c

Wonderful Crowds Daily at The Big Store ! ! !

Wonderful crowds, Phenomenal crowds of Holiday Shoppers gaily throng every aisle and avenue of The Big Store daily. Why? Because, it is here that the assortments are greatest and the prices smallest, where you can buy most for the least amount of money.

Remember the convenience of this store. You can do all your shopping here, and our Lunch Room saves you going home at noon. In every possible way The Big Store provides for the comfort of shoppers. No wonder! the surging crowds are immense! Remember

Marvellous Doings in Toy Bazaar

Immense crowds of Holiday Gift Buyers invaded Our Wonderful Toy Bazaar on Saturday. Thousands of Children viewed in speechless admiration the many Glittering Toys that are destined to gladden the hearts of many little ones on Xmas morning. Remember Our Toy Stock is almost inexhaustible, Bigger and Better than any two stores in Montreal. Prices from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than ordinary stores.

Boys' Tool Chests

If you want to make the little chap happy, give him one of these things on Xmas morning.

300 boys' Tool Chests, hard wood, filled with useful Tools, holiday price

31c

	Regular.	Special.
Boys' Strong Sleighs	20	13
Boys' Strong Hockey Sticks	18	10
Red Painted Snow Shovels	15	10 1-2
Iron Toy Banks	10	5

Toy Wash Sets.

Hundreds of Little Tots will whisper in Santa's ear to send her one like this on Xmas morning.

250 Pretty Toy Wash Sets, neatly made and very strong.

Holiday Price,

25c

	Regular.	Special.
Pretty Dressed Dolls	20	13
Dolls' Tea Sets	5	3 1-2
Dainty Toy Blocks	10	6
Dolls' Metal Chairs	7	4 1-2

Hockey Sticks

300 Good Strong ones, usual 15c. **10c** each

Xmas Gift Suggestions ! ! !

You are probably looking about for the best place to buy Xmas Gifts. The Big Store offers you its large stocks to choose from. Larger than any two stocks in this city and at cheaper prices too. Price hints follow:

	Regular.	Special.
Solid Oak Tables	$1.60	75
Splendid Cobbler Rockers	1.75	1.49
Good Crystal Tumblers	5	2 1-2
Decorated Tea Pots	45	32
Decorated Cups and Saucers	10	5
Crystal Berry Bowls	12	7
Plated Table Knives	15	9
Plated Table Forks	6	4
Plated Pickle Forks	10	7
Pocket Knives, 2 blades	20	14
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs	10	6 1-2
Men's Warm Night Shirts	45	33

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

	Reg.	Special.
Children's Dresses	$3.25	$2.50
Children's Coats	4.25	3.05
Men's Warm Underwear	60	44
Children's Fur Caps	75	50
Warm Winter Blankets	1.50	1.15
Good Steel Skates	40	25
Ladies' Breakfast Jackets	1.00	69
Boys' Tuques, all wool	60	43
Filed Cushions, to cover,	27	10
Ladies' Kid Gloves	1.00	75
Raisin Seeders	1.00	85
Boys' Winter Suits	1.00	85

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

	Reg.	Special.
Ladies' Fur Muffs	$1.10	$ 75
Ladies' Fur Ruffs	1.65	1.33
Ladies' Cashmere Hose	35	25
Ladies' House Wrappers	1.40	90
Pretty Sofa Cushions	85	67
Ladies Leather Purses	50	34
Men's Warm Mufflers	60	43
Silver Plated Butters	1.20	94
Sterling Silver Novelties	25	18
Sets of Carvers	75	51
Linen Table Covers	50	32
Linen Towels	9	6 1-2

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

GREAT JACKET AND CAPE SALE BEGINS MONDAY

33 1-3 per cent. off Every Garment.

EXCEPT FUR LINED CAPES.

Commencing Monday Morning, December 5th, 1898, The Big Store will take 33 1-3 per cent. off every Jacket and Cape, except Fur Lined Capes. The discount to be taken off at the bottom of each bill so that customers can see for themselves the reductions made.

Warm House Gowns.

The Garments that impart most warmth and are comfortable, pretty and effective, are made of Swansdown a fabric that has no substitute—These stylish

House Gowns are very suitable for Xmas. Gifts, made of Swansdown Flannel cut Wattean back and full front, turn over collar, handsomely finished, in Pink, Maure, Gray, Blue and Violet, Special Price,

$4.50

TEA GOWNS. A very Handsome collection of Cashmere Tea Gowns, stylish creations, carefully and prettily made, Special Prices from **$4.25** TO **$10.50**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

GENT'S SMOKING JACKETS.

These comfortable Jackets are enough to conjure up visions of A Cozy Chair, A Good Cigar, An Interesting Book, A Contented Mind and one of These Coats.

Gent's Smoking Jackets in Navy Melton, finished Silk Cord and Silk Frog Fastener. Special

$1.75

Gent's Smoking Jackets in Fancy Stripes, bound Ribbon and finished extra style, Special **$2.60**

Silk Smoking Jackets from

$3.75 TO **$4.75**

DRESSING GOWNS. A very smart collection of Gent's Dressing Gowns in Fancy Cloths, beautifully finished, from

$8.75 TO **$28.00**

HOLIDAY BOOKS

Our Book Department is as complete as if we dealt in nothing but BOOKS, a well appointed Book Store in itself. Stocked with all that is LATEST and BRIGHTEST, and DAINTIEST in POPULAR BOOKS, the great distinguishing feature is PRICE.

Every Book is sold at a MATERIAL REDUCTION so that our friends may confidently count on their money going farther here and securing better results than any place elsewhere.

Leaders for Next Week

BOOKS ALL REDUCED

CARDS AND STATIONERY ALL REDUCED

DR. DRUMMOND'S "HABITANT," typically Canadian, having an immense Run, OUR PRICE . . **90c**

Great value in Sets of Popular Authors.

New Opening To-day of PRAYER BOOKS, ANGLICAN and FRENCH.

A Beautiful New Lot of Art Calendars.

A Magnificent Series of Booklets.

A choice assortment of Papeteries.

New Leather Cases and Portfolios.

THE S. CARSLEY, CO., LIMITED.

Dress Lengths for Presents

All next week The Big Store offers a large lot of New Dress Lengths in beautiful winter materials, neatly put up and very suitable for Xmas Presents. These Handsome Dress Lengths are

Laid Out on Centre Table

In the Dress Goods Department and marked in plain figures the price for each Length. From . . . . . **65c** TO **$22.50**

Print Dress Lengths-For Presents

Hundreds of New Print Dress Lengths sold daily, special lot added to-day suitable for Nurses, Table Maids, etc., admirably adapted for Xmas Gifts. Special Prices from

60c TO **$2.00**

Superb Table Linens. Sale of Linen Damasks

The Big Store announced this great sale in these columns last Thursday—and the demand has been extraordinary for them. In order that everybody should have an opportunity of participating in this great Linen Bargain, the same offer and prices will be repeated Monday.

Regular prices,	82c,	92c,	$1.15,	$1.25,	$1.50 yard
Monday prices,	57c,	64c,	80c,	87c,	$1.05 yard

The best time to pick out your wants in linens is in the forenoon.

Write for the new Winter Catalogue Just Published, 176 large quarto pages fully illustrated.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, and 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Neckwear.

IN THE LACE STORE. It is crowded with novelties in Ladies' Neckwear direct from Paris in the patterns that are now worn in the Avenue de la Paix.

The Latest Twice-round-the-neck Scarfs, Butterfly Bows in Lace and Chiffon, Dainty Creations in Jabots, Pichus, Fancy Fronts, Lace Scarfs, Collars, etc., and thunderds of other novelties. Fresh novelties with the delicate daintiness that only Parisian taste could create. Prices range from

45c TO **$2.50**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Gent's Slippers.

What more suggestive of cozy ease than slippers. A pair of them make a thoughtful Xmas Gift, and carries untold comfort to the recipient.

Gent's Black Kid Opera Slippers well made and neat finish

$1.50

Gent's Chocolate Dongola Slippers, very comfortable style. Hand turned soles, and special finish. Price

$1.65 pair

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Framed Pictures.

It is an Ancient Custom to adorn walls with paintings. The Savage Indian's Wigwam displayed his artistic taste in Crude Painting on Skins of Wild Beasts, the Spoils of the Chase. To-day we show a higher art—suitable for Xmas. Gifts.

One thousand different styles and subjects, Framed Pictures, good bright suitable styles, prices . . **35c**

MEDALLIONS. A Special Line of Handsome Medallions in Newest Subjects, Special for **50c**

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Sterling Silver Novelties

Hundreds of dainty little Sterling Silver articles suitable for Xmas gifts, specially useful on the Dressing Table or Desk.

Sterling Silver
Nail File, Corn Knife,
Seal, Blotter,
Paper Cutter, Eraser,
Tooth Brush, Knife,
Hair Curler, etc., etc.

Every article is richly chased and finished in best possible manner. You may choose from among the lot for

50c each.

Linen Table Cloths

Beauty and Service combine to make Linens the best appreciated of Xmas Gifts. Here's a few price hints:

A rich collection of NEW DAMASK LINEN TABLECLOTHS, in three sizes:

2 by 2 yards, Linen Cloths	$1.00
2 by 2 1-2 yards, Linen Cloths	2.00
2 by 3 yards, Linen Cloths	2.40

HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS. A superb assortment; rich Damask designs.

Size 2 by 2 yards, Cloths	$2.95
Size 2 by 2 1-2 yards, Cloths	3.75
Size 2 by 3 yards, Cloths	4.35

OPEN WORK TABLE CLOTHS. A splendid collection of dainty open work Linen Table Cloths in all the above sizes from . . . . . $2.05 to $2.50

OPEN TO-NIGHT

Until 9.30 p. m. Holiday shoppers will be interested in our Holiday Stocks. To-day we opened out a beautiful selection of

Xmas Presents.

These consist of Handkerchief, Glove, Neckwear, Collar and Cuffs Boxes, Needle Cases of all descriptions, Hair Pin Boxes, Photo Frames, Inkstands, Albums, Paper Cutters, and many other Dainty Conceptions for the Holiday Trade, all displayed on tables on main floor.

Handkerchiefs.

Xmas and Handkerchiefs go together. We have purchased enormous quantities of the prettiest conceits in Handkerchiefs possible to procure. Thousands of Elegant Lawn Handkerchiefs for Ladies, with exquisite borders from 10c up.

LADIES' PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS (seconds), various widths of hems. We say seconds, but it takes an expert to discover the slight flaw, 12½c each.

Golf Capes for Ladies.

A Cape exactly suited to these indefinite mixed-up days, half spring, half winter, all uncertainty. Prices of these seasonable garments are $4.75 up.

Girls' Coats and Ulsters.

Girls' Ulsters, from $4.25 up.
Children's Reefers, $3.90 up.

SPECIALS.

From the Mantle Department a magnificent line of Brown, Green, Navy Blue and Black Garments that were:

$8.95, reduced to $4.13.
$10.50 reduced to $5.98.
$15.00, reduced to $8.00.

All Half Price. Every one a Beauty. Perfect in Style, Fit and Finish.

Holiday Neckwear.

Gent's Four-in-Hands, 25c each.
Ladies' Silk Windsor Ties, plain shades, 20c each.
Boys' Silk Windsor Tartan Ties, 25c each.
Ladies' Silk String Ties, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Shades, 12½c each.

WELDON'S XMAS PUBLICATIONS and Winter Fashions in stock.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons,

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
Corner St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

XMAS OFFERINGS.

Everybody has some presents to give for Xmas. Why not choose them now. You will get a much larger choice to select from, and clerks have more time and can serve you better now than later. We mention three items, any one of which would make an acceptable gift.

Blouse Silks A nice Blouse or the silk to make it with would be an acceptable and useful gift. These are only a few of our large range of handsome Silks. We shall be delighted to show you an assortment.

Plain China Silks 2 qualities, all colours, 25c and 39c yard.

Fancy Dresden Silks Light colours, 67c yd.

Clan Tartan Silks Very fashionable, 75c yard

Plain Coloured Bayadere Silks 90c YARD

Coloured Silks With White Bayadere Stripes, $1.20 yd.

Black Silks With White Stripes, all widths, $1.25 yd.

Dress Goods Many presents are only ornamental, some are not even that, but a dress length is useful and ornamental and shows kindly forethought in the giver.

Black Figured Goods 17½c yd. to 69c yd.

Plain Black Lustres 27c, 35c and 67c yd.

Coloured Figures 23c, 25c, 34c, 39c yd.

Table Napery Even your own Xmas Table would look nice with a spotless new Linen Cloth on it. Some of your friends might also like one for Xmas.

Table Cloths All sizes from 60c to $40.00 each.

Napkins All sizes from 60c doz. to $18.95 doz.

Table Cloths With Napkins to match, at $6.10, $6.85, $7.05, $7.20, $7.85, $12.50, $20.15, $23.75, $32.90 per set.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED BY RETURN MAIL.

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,

2341y1 2401-5 St. Catherine Street, and 166-8 Peel Street.

Open To-night Till 9.30.

HAMILTON'S

Great Display of Toys, Dolls, Games, Christmas Cards, Calendars and Holiday Goods

is now ready for your inspection. The most beautiful collection of Christmas goods ever seen in this city. Bring the children, it will make young hearts jump with enthusiasm to see the magnificent display we have made for them. Come in the morning, the earlier the better. Amongst the many special values we offer Monday are:

The Little Girls' Favourite Toy.
DOLLS.—25 dozen of Jointed Bisque Dolls—each with Jointed Arms and Legs, flowing hair—patent leather shoes.

9 inch Dolls, Monday at	5c
10 inch " " "	10c
12 inch " " "	15c
14 inch " " "	23c

The Small Boys' Delight.
SHOO FLYS.—2 decorated horses, on wood rockers with seat and dashboard. A special line Monday at 75c.
Toy Wood Horse and Cart Monday 35c
Horse and Sulky in Iron . . " 25c
Iron Banks . . . . . " 15c
Building Blocks . . . . " 25c
Tool Chest with set of Tools " 30c

and hundreds of other lines at equally low prices Monday.

SPECIAL LINES AND VALUES IN

Holiday Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Fancy Goods and Stationery, Fancy Linen and Stamped Goods, Holiday Perfumes, Flowers in Pots for Holiday Decoration, Japanese Silk Embroidered Tidies and Scarfs, Fancy Reed Furniture, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

Monday's Special Values in Ladies' Jackets.

24 Ladies Heavy Beaver Jackets, In Navy, Green and Fawn. Rounded corners, raised seams, dart seam front. Double breasted, large horn buttons, high storm collar with a strap. Considered a special good value at

Monday Half Price,

$5.00.

From 9 to 10 o'clock Monday morning

we offer for the hour only 15 pieces of silk and wool, fancy figured and brocaded Dress Goods in the latest colour combinations of Blue and Black, Green and Black, Purple and Black, Brown and Black, etc. Also in the new two toned mottled mixtures so popular for tailor made dresses, both of them 75c materials. Your choice Monday during the above hour,

39 cents.

FROM 10 to 11 O'CLOCK MONDAY MORNING we offer for the hour only 20 boxes of handsome imported Wings, Birds and Fancy Mounts, the colors and styles so much in demand this season for Hat Trimmings. They are manufacturers' samples and amongst them are values worth up to 75c. Your choice Monday during the above hour at . . . . 10 cents each.

Out of town customers sending us their address will receive by return of mail a copy of our "Christmas Reminder," full of suggestions as to the most appropriate and useful Holiday Gifts.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square. 284 1

E. LEPAGE & CO.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST

Departmental Store.

Over 25,000 People a day have Visited our Premises.

Is there a store in the whole of Canada you like better?

The verdict the buyers of Montreal have given it. The result of our first day's sale is far beyond our most sanguine expectation.

The Success is Now Assured.

Still more surprises are in store for you. The Siegel Cooper of Canada, so the people say.

Great Event Next Week.

SPECIALS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Prices beating all record.

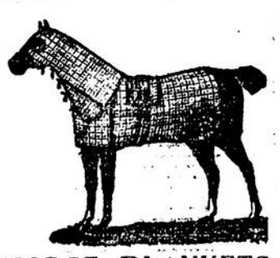
Our store will close at **SIX O'CLOCK**, except Saturday, when we will keep open during the evening.

N.B.—Saturday Evening Grand Musical Entertainment by Ratto Orchestra.

SECOND FLOOR— Lindsay-Nordheimer Celebrated Piano Played by Artists.

E. LEPAGE & CO., Corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine.

Mail Orders received and executed promptly. 284 7y1



HORSE BLANKETS.

IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT VARIETY. LOW PRICES.

We manufacture our blankets from the raw material, wool and jute; are the only firm in Canada doing this, and consequently can sell cheaper than others.

HARNESS. HARNESS

CUSTOM AND FACTORY MADE.

We make all styles and qualities. Prices from $7 to $500.

English harness specially made for us in England at very reasonable prices.

SLEIGH RUGS and ROBES, HALTERS, BRUSHES, WHIPS, Etc., Etc.

Everything for the Horse and Stable

E. N. HENEY & CO.,
284 6y6 4w 337 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

Solid Sterling Silver Bracelet, Ladies and Misses size. Solid Gold genuine Pearls and Garnet Settings.

EARN one of these handsome premiums by selling to your friends 24 Silver Aluminum Thimbles at 10 cents each. They are more durable than steel or sterling silver. Tape measure or package of needles given free with each thimble. Every lady buys as soon as she sees them. No money required. Send us your name and address and we will send the goods and catalogue of premiums postpaid. Thimbles to be returned if not sold. Men, women, boys and girls are selling thousands—why not you? Try. When sold send us our money and we will send the premium you select. Mention this paper.

Guaranteed Good Timekeeper.

CANADIAN NOVELTY CO., Toronto, Ont. 284 1

GRANT'S GOLDCURA

is a sedative and permanent cure for drunkenness and drugs. May be taken at home or while attending to business. Is harmless and easy to take. Recommended by Physicians and endorsed by Government.

The Grant Gold Cure Institute, Montreal, will send Goldcura, in plain wrapper, with directions for self treatment, free of express charges, to any part of Canada or the U.S., on receipt of price, $6.00. Confidential address, Geo. Grant, P.O. Box 48, Maisonneuve Montreal East. 283 2end 2 to 7

TO LET

The Store No. 233 St. James street, now occupied by Robertson & Co., furriers. Includes large cellar and upper room. Apply to R. A. Dunton, 110 St. James street. 284 6

Lumbering will be exceedingly active this winter in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The cut of the jobbers, who are already in the woods in Marquette county, will aggregate nearly seventeen million. There are 900 men employed in the camps now stablished.

F. J. Bletsoe, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, and J. Dempsey, a Nova Scotian, were convicted at the Toronto police court of assaulting P. C. Cathers while the latter was arresting a third man and were sentenced to four months in the Central prison.

THE RING

Forms an important link to the lives of certain people. Ring selling forms one of the most important features of our business. It is growing bigger and better every week. THE REASONS: FAULTLESS GEMS, SUPERIOR SETTINGS and lowness of prices.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,

2261 St. Catherine Street.

284z

LOOK AT THIS

—FOR A—

15c Dinner!

Stillwell's Temperance House.

MENU

For December 5th, 1898.

SOUP.
Vegetable.

MEATS.
Roast Sirloin of Beef. Beef a la Mode.
Roast Venison with Red Currant Jelly.

FISH.
Baked Salmon Trout with Tomato Sauce.

VEGETABLES.
Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Potatoes.
Mashed Turnips.

RELISHES.
Mixed Pickles.
Home Made Bread. Graham Bread.

DESSERT.
Apple Pie. Cranberry Pie. Hot Mince Pie.
Jam Roly Poly Pudding with Chocolate Sauce.
Cabinet Pudding with Vanilla Sauce.

Tea, Coffee or Milk.

Our 15c Dinner consists of Soup, one order of Meat, two Vegetables, Bread and Butter, one Dessert, Tea, Coffee or Milk.

Extra orders may be had at the list price!

Dinner served from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

MEAT, 5c. VEGETABLES, 3c. DESSERT, 3c. DRINKS, 3c.

7 Tickets for $1 00. 21 for $2.75.
35 for $4.50. 100 for $12.50.

COR. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER.
OLD HOPE COFFEE HOUSE.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
MEALS ALWAYS READY.
Ladies' Dining Room Up Stairs.
11 a. m. to 2 p. m. 284z1

WRITING CASES
AND
DESK BLOTTERS

With Sterling Mountings. We have a pretty line of these requisites for either Ladies or Gentlemen. Beautiful Goods. Acceptable Gifts. Low prices.

At our new store.

BISHOP ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.

288 St. James Street,
(Facing Victoria Square.)
284zx1

INVESTORS PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING LIST:

We wish to call your attention to the following list of stocks, sold through this office during the past year, and the gratifying advance as a result of the year's work:

Old Ironsides, sold at 10c, now selling at 95c.
Knob Hill sold at 8c, now selling at 80c.
City of Paris, sold at 10c, now selling at 41 1-2.
Big Three, sold at 10c, now selling at 16 1-2.

After a visit to the above properties this autumn, we advise buying the above stocks anywhere near the price quoted above. Anyone wishing information regarding these or other propositions in British Columbia, may procure such information by calling upon or writing to us at our office.

A. L. WHITE & CO.,
60 Canada Life Building,
Montreal, P.Q.
Telephone Main 2371. 283 x2

BEAUTY IS POWER

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers, Fould's Arsenic Soap and Fould's Arsenaline Cream are the most wonderful preparations in the world for the complexion. They remove Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Oiliness and all other facial and bodily blemishes. These preparations begin an anti beautify the complexion as no other remedies on earth can. Wafers, per box, 50c and $1; 6 large boxes $5. Soap, 50c. Arsenaline Cream, 50c.

Address all mail orders to
LYMAN SONS & CO., Eastern Agents,
384 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Sold by all Druggists in Canada.
273 z1awtf

PIANOS.

We have a large number of good Pianos which are slightly used and second hand. They have been put in perfect order and are better value than many new pianos. The following are some of the instruments which we must dispose of at once to make room for new stock from

$25 TO $250

$250 WEBER, New York, large size Upright, in perfect order, only slightly used.
$225 SHAW, Upright, large size, full scale, perfect.
$200 MASON & RISCH, nice walnut Upright Piano, modern style, 7 octaves, perfect order.
$250 MILTON, New York, Upright Piano, new, fine tone, perfect order, mahogany case, 7⅓ octaves.
$195 UPRIGHT CABINET, Grand, 7⅓ octaves, walnut case, almost like new.
$225 HEINTZMAN & CO., Upright, cost $450, like new, 7⅓ octaves, large size.
$225 CHICKERING, Boston, fine square Grand, perfect order, cost new $750.
$140 YOSE, Boston, fine carved square Grand Piano, beautiful tone and case.
$175 HEINTZMAN & CO., Square, in perfect condition and like new, full scale.
$145 SCHULTZ, Square Grand Piano, latest style.
$225 WHALEY, ROYCE, Upright, as perfect as new, fancy walnut case.
$100 UPRIGHT, 7 octaves, good maker, modern style.
$175 FISCHER, New York, fine Square Grand Piano.
$150 GABLER, New York, beautiful tone and case.
$140 NEW YORK, Square Piano, 7 octaves, fine tone.
$125 NUNN, & CO., New York, 7⅓ octaves, Square, rosewood.
$90 HAINES, Square 7 octaves, rosewood, good tone.
$75 DUNHAM, New York, Square, good strong tone.
$65 MANN, Cottage, Upright Piano, 7 octaves, plain.
$50 LYRIC, square, good tone.
$60 COTTAGE, Upright, walnut case.
$35 HEAD, square, nice mahogany case.
$30 ESTEY ORGAN, five octaves, six stops.
$70 DOMINION ORGAN, walnut case, small size.

Also a number of others, all prices and terms.

We will pack and ship any of above pianos to any part of Canada, on receipt of one quarter of price, balance monthly, to responsible parties. Write at once for best choice. Correspondence solicited.

Beautiful stock of New Pianos in all styles and designs of cases, by the following makers.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN,
WEBER - STANLEY - SHAW

and other fine pianos for cash or easy monthly payments. Old pianos of any maker taken in exchange.

Musical Instruments of all kinds, Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Autoharps, Graphophones, Music Boxes.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

J. W. SHAW, & CO.,
2274 St. Catherine Street,
MONTREAL. 284zf

THE FIGHT IN LEVIS.

Liberal Split Over Mr. Langelier's Candidacy Accentuated.

MAYOR PREFONTAINE WILL GO DOWN TO HELP ON THE REVOLT.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, December 3.—The fight between the two factions of the Liberal party here over the Levis election waxes warmer than ever. Charles Langelier has written to Premier Marchand a lengthy letter, in which he accuses him of acting treacherously toward the Old Guard of the Liberal party at the dictation of one of his colleagues, who apes here the power of the Czar of Russia, though he was still at school when he (Langelier) was battling for the Liberal party. This is a clear attack upon Mr. Dechene.

Referring to the Government's statement that it takes no part in the election because both candidates are Liberals, Mr. Langelier reminds Mr. Marchand that in the last election last year, when two Liberal candidates, Messrs. Beaulieu and Olivier, presented themselves, the Government sided with Mr. Olivier.

PREFONTAINE BOLTS TOO.

To-morrow Mr. Langelier will speak at Levis, and it is reported that in view of his letter to Mr. Marchand and of the speech that he made last night at the Mercier Club he may be opposed by some of the Ministers, as he is privately opposed by them now. Mr. Langelier declared last night that Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, would assist him at Levis to-morrow.

A LIVELY MEETING.

The rooms of the Mercier Club were crowded last night to hear Mr. Langelier address it, by invitation. He spoke of the difference in loyalty to friends and party between Mr. Mercier and members of the present Government, and regretted that he was this time to be fought by those who ought to be his political friends. He had not forced himself upon the electors of Levis, but was the nominee of the party, and was certainly in the fight to stay to the end. The enthusiasm which greeted the speech was very great. He was frequently applauded, and his references to Mr. Dechene's treatment of him now and to the treachery that he declared defeated him last year in Bonaventure were always greeted with loud cries of "Shame."

Mr. Langelier said that as for his friend, Mr. Pacaud, his hands were tied, but that when he and Mr. Pacaud spoke out they would cause some to lower their heads. He also declared that besides the sympathy of Mayor Prefontaine, he had that of Senator Pelletier, Mr. Carroll, M.P., and Mr. Frechette, ex-M.P. for the county.

The Federal Government is meanwhile doing all the missionary work it can in Levis. Mr. Dobell, before leaving for England, spoke strongly in favour of wharves and elevators there. Mr. Jones, of the Railway Department has been sent down to price property for extending the Intercolonial Railway station, and Mr. Tarte's letter is published here in the ministerial organs, in which he tells the Harbour Commissioners that he favours the enlargement of the graving dock.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., December 3.—The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association yesterday elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: W. E. Wellington, Toronto, president; W. M. Orr, St. Catharines, vice-president; L. Wolverton, Grimsby, secretary-treasurer. Last year's directors were mostly all re-elected.

A committee on transportation was appointed to draw up a requisition to the Department of Agriculture, asking for an official to look after safe storage of fruit on shipboard and proper ventilation of holds.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd, of Montreal, in addressing the Association on the matter of procuring the best fruit for marketing and the manner of obtaining such said he had made a business of exporting apples. He had bought apples from various parts of Quebec, and he found it was impossible to get clean bright samples of apples in any orchards that had not been sprayed.

A YUKON APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Special to the Star.)

WINNIPEG, December 3. — A Regina despatch says the first case of appeal from the Yukon district (and from the recent change in law what will undoubtedly be the only case), was heard before the court en banc. The case was that of A. Blaschcart vs. F. E. Kleinschmidt a partnership dispute and an appeal from the decision of Judge Maguire thereon. F. C. Wade, of Dawson City, appeared for the plaintiff, respondent, and raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories to hear the case. The judges decided that the Territorial Court had no jurisdiction, the Yukon act having declared the Yukon district to be a territory with a supreme court of its own, and the case was dismissed with costs.

DR. BERGIN MEMORIAL.

(Special to the Star.)

CORNWALL, December 3.—The committee appointed at a public meeting held here recently to devise some means to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Bergin, for many years member of the Dominion Parliament for the county of Stormont, and during the last few years of his life Surgeon-General in the Canadian militia, have decided that the proposed memorial shall take the form of a statue to be erected in the public park here. A large sum of money will be required for this purpose and accordingly it has been decided to open subscription lists in all the principal cities so that the many old friends of the lamented gentleman living outside of this district may have an opportunity of helping on the movement. The Treasurer of the committee is Mr. G. C. Smith, Cornwall, and subscriptions may be sent to him. All contributions will be acknowledged through the press. The movement here to perpetuate Dr. Bergin's memory is meeting with prompt and liberal response. It is not necessary to enlarge on the worthiness of the undertaking as all who had the pleasure of knowing the late Dr. Bergin will agree that his public career was one of great usefulness to his country.

The North Toronto Liberal Club has passed a resolution favouring a law being put in force to prohibit all United States Commercial travellers from selling goods in Canada in retaliation for the treatment now being accorded Canadian travellers in the United States.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. 211z114

Distress
In the Stomach

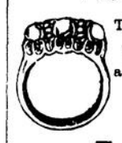
What does it mean? Something is wrong about the digestion. The stomach needs to be toned and strengthened. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures such troubles by gently toning the stomach and digestive organs, and restoring them to a natural and healthy condition. If you have any symptoms of dyspepsia take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills Cure Liver Ills. 25c. 284 1

NOTHING TO BEAT THIS!



This Handsome Ring, with Six Diamonds and Three Opals, set in Fine Gold, for $15.00

This Beautiful Ring, with Five Opals, set in Fine Gold, for $5.00

J. B. WILLIAMSON,
1741 Notre Dame St., and Uptown Store, 2350 St. Catherine St.
284z1

A GOVERNOR INDICTED.

Governor Tanner of Illinois Arraigned for Malfeasance.

STRANGE SEQUENCE OF THE ILLINOIS MINERS' RIOTS IN OCTOBER.

CHICAGO December 3. — John R. Tanner, Governor of the State of Illinois, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Macoupin County for malfeasance in office and omission to do his duty. The constitutional issue which Gov. Tanner said would follow his action in the Virden riot has been presented. It was in Macoupin County that the riot took place.

Two indictments were returned against the Governor. To show that no prejudice intervened, two indictments for manslaughter were returned against F. W. Lukins, manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. Indictments were also presented against a number of private detectives employed by the coal company.

Seventeen members of the Grand Jury are Democrats, five are Republicans and one is a Prohibitionist.

The Grand Jury's report says: "The Grand Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said John R. Tanner, Governor of the State of Illinois, duly elected, sworn and then and there acting as such Governor of said State of Illinois, unlawfully, wilfully, maliciously and palpably omitted to do his duty on October 12, as such Governor of the State of Illinois."

On October 12 last a desperate battle took place at Virden, Ill., as a result of an attempt on the part of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to land in that town a trainload of negroes from Alabama to take the place of miners who had been on strike for several days. A number of people were killed.

Gov. Tanner was forced to call out the militia to suppress the riots.

"The company had been fully advised and had full knowledge that the landing of such imported labourers would precipitate a riot," said he at the time.

"The mine owners and managers are responsible for and guilty of the murder brought about by this conflict, and should be indicted by the Grand Jury for murder."

GOV. TANNER'S HISTORY.

Gov. Tanner, known as "Paker Jack Tanner," was born in Warwick County, Indiana, in 1841. He went through the civil war a private.

Coming from the war, Tanner settled in Clay County, in the swamps of lower Illinois. He became a saw mill owner, and made boards and timber and moderate money out of the business.

It was then he grew skilled as a poker player, and was better acquainted with the local value of a flush than any one who met him across the table.

KILLED HIS MAN.

Tanner, like others of the Illinois peasantry, worked his poll tax by ploughing and shovelling the turnpike. One day, while so engaged, he had an affray with a fellow-workman, who assaulted Tanner. Tanner struck the man with a shovel. The man fell dead.

Tanner fled from an indictment for murder in the first degree.

The authorities posted bills offering rewards for the fugitive's capture, which Tanner's brother tore down.

At last Tanner came back, was tried and convicted, but got a new trial and was acquitted.

In 1880 he became State Senator. He has been State Treasurer and Assistant United States Treasurer, and at the head of many Republican campaigns in Illinois.

Gov. Tanner has been married twice, his first wife dying about fifteen years ago. His present wife is one of the social leaders of Springfield, highly connected and an acknowledged beauty.

APPOINTMENTS THIS EVENING.

Academy of Music — "A Stranger in a Strange Land."

Her Majesty's Theatre — "A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

Queen's Theatre—"A Turkish Bath."

Theatre Francais — "The Governess" and Vaudeville.

Theatre Royal—"The High Rollers," Burlesque.

St. Bartholomew's Church—National Fair.

Windsor Hall — Industrial Rooms Bazaar.

St. Jude's Church—Evangelistic Service, Conducted by the Rev. H. C. Dixon.

Crystal Rink—Band Night.

Victoria Rifles' Armoury—Dog Show.

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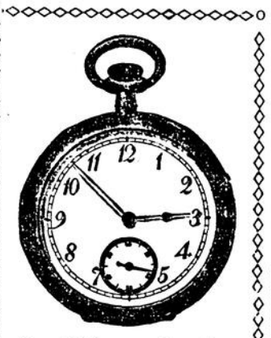

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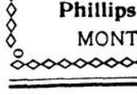

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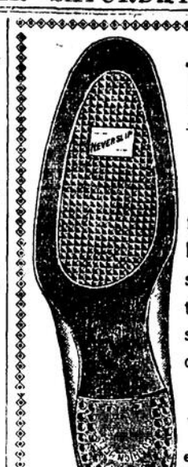

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The famous Contralto, who gave a great Concert in Massey Hall, Toronto, last week, thus writes of the genuine

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From this celebrated works in all their old COLOURINGS and ANTIQUE SHAPES that are so fashionable in England at present.

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Your attention is specially directed to our safe and effectual remedy. A perfect monthly regulator, invaluable in all ailments peculiar to women. Madame Lafrance's Female Pills are unequalled. Price $1.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Strictly confidential.

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The projected increase in the German army means a yearly addition to the estimates of 8,000,000 marks ($1,600,000). The peace effective footing will be gradually raised by 40,000 men, to be completed in 1903.

Feather Flowers are the latest fad for corsage and button hole bouquets.

Special Notice.
In the Evenings.

Until the end of the year our Uptown Store, No. 2334 St. Catherine street, will be open until ten. Visitors as well as intending purchasers welcome.
THE PRATTE PIANO COMPANY.
281 10 2 sw

Another Piano Bargain.

For $375, payable $25 cash and $10 monthly, we will sell you a very fine new Mason & Hamlin piano, of Boston, ordinary price $700, largest size, all improvements; fine blister walnut case, patent tuning pins, in perfect order. About the same price as you would have to pay for an inferior Canadian piano and very little more than for an American bogus piano sold by some of our competitors. The only one of this make. Call early. Pratte Piano Co., 2334 St. Catherine street and 1676 Notre Dame street.

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No Christmas table is complete without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the finest appetizer.

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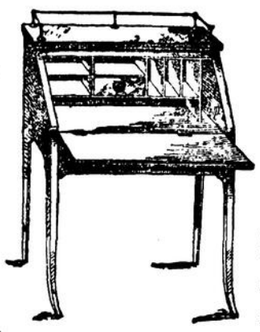

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Ready

With everything people want most. Rich or poor, you can do your holiday shopping here with satisfaction to yourself and pleasure to the recipient of your generosity.

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Santa Claus will be ready for the children in a day or so.

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