HERALD WANT ADS Only 10c Reach tens of thousands.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER. Fair; moderate winds. Sun rose to-day at 5.57; sets at 5.27

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PLAN PENSIONS TO CIVIC EMPLOYES

Members of Finance Board Again Take Up Project, Broached Several Years Ago.

The Finance Committee discussed yesterday afternoon the question of establishing a pension and superannuation fund for civic employes. The matter was first broached a couple of years ago, but nothing was done at the time except to draw up a by-law covering the case.

Ald. Laporte said the by-law would be fully discussed at the next meeting. He was in favor of the superannuation scheme, which had for its object the placing on the retired list of old and faithful employes instead of discharging them.

To establish the fund it is proposed that the city will give a liberal sum; and a membership fee will be charged.

Superintendent Janin reported that the cost of supplying water to two properties, near Amherst Park and on Dufferin Avenue, would be $6,000, for which the annual rental would be only $17. The Montreal Water and Power Company had the right to supply water in that vicinity, but refused to do so owing to the clause in its agreement by which it is only obliged to lay water pipes upon which a revenue can be derived of 10 per cent. of the outlay.

As the proprietors claim they are entitled to a water service because they are compelled to pay for sewers, the city attorneys were asked to make a report on the matter.

Plans and estimates were presented showing the cost of the proposed expropriation of property in St. Lambert's Hill. The assessed value of the property is $80,000. Commissioners will be appointed to make a valuation of the property.

The chairman said as there were four months yet before it would be necessary to proceed with expropriation, tenants and proprietors would be notified not to contract new leases next May.

St. Antoine Street will also be widened, but the work will be done in sections, so as to break up the cost. A proprietor asked the committee when it was proposed to start the work, as tenants were getting uneasy, and would move out in spring if not assured that work would not be started next season.

It was decided to have a report prepared showing the cost of expropriating the whole street.

A report was read asking that the constables on St. Helen's Island be paid extra for Sunday duty. The matter was left over until December.

The Canadian Municipalities Association wrote asking for a contribution to help defray expenses, and $150 was voted.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—Furst Bismarck.
Cherbourg—Auguste Victoria.
Hamburg—Graf Waldersee.
Liverpool—Commonwealth.
Havre—Bretagne.
Plymouth—Albert.
Liverpool—Monteagle.

DEATHS.

McDERMOTT—At the Hotel Dieu, on Friday, Oct. 2, Rev. Thomas Edward McDermott, second son of Patrick McDermott, sr., and late curate of St. Mary's parish. The body will be exposed in St. Ann's Presbytery until Sunday at 7 o'clock p.m., when it will be transferred to St. Ann's Church, where the office for the dead will be recited. The funeral service and interment will take place in St. Ann's Church on Monday, at 9 a.m.

ANSWER TO CRITICS GIVEN BY SENATOR

Hon. P. L. Beique Shows Why the Gift Was Made to the Premier in 1901.

The following letter appears in Le Canada this morning:

Sir,—Some of the Opposition papers concern themselves beyond measure about the financial position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and especially respecting a gift which a few of his personal friends offered him in 1901, not of a capital sum of $100,000, but of a moderate life annuity purchased from an insurance company. The resolution which was adopted on that occasion shows better than I can express it myself how this subscription, entirely confined to friends, irrespective of politics, is beyond criticism. Here is the text of the resolution:

"That whereas Sir Wilfrid Laurier has devoted the whole of his life to public affairs; that

"Whereas, the expenses attendant upon the high position he has attained are necessarily large and in excess of his emoluments of office; that

"Whereas, a number of his personal friends and admirers have, out of respect for his high character and ability, and apart from all political and party considerations, expressed a desire to contribute toward the creation of a fund which may relieve his mind from all anxieties; and that

"Whereas, the said fund should be raised in such a way as to entirely safeguard his independence toward the subscribers thereto;

"The persons here present form themselves into a committee for the purpose of carrying out the above object, and especially seeing that the subscription be confined to persons having no favors to expect from the Government;

"The committee to also advise as to the best means of ensuring the application of the fund to Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier's exclusive benefit."

F. L. BEIQUE.

Montreal, October 2.

SOO COMPANIES HAVE GOT FIFTEEN DAYS DELAY

Mr. Clergue Was Given a Great Reception On Arrival There Yesterday.

Sault. Ste. Marie, Ont., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The Consolidated Lake Superior Company has obtained a postponement for 15 days of the time which expired to-day for appearance to the writs which had been issued against the several companies by Speyer & Co., to obtain possession of the properties here. Judge Johnston further made an order for cross-examination of Mr. Bicknell, relative to the contents of the affidavit of Mr. Bicknell himself, which he had previously filed.

This gives the companies further breathing time, in which to complete their negotiations and make arrangements for re-organization.

Mr. Clergue, Mr. C. N. Smith, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Barry, secretary of the workingmen's union, arrived last night and were given an enthusiastic reception at the depot.

WILL HONOR THE JUDGE.

At the opening of the Superior Court next Tuesday morning an address of congratulation in regard to the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the bench of the Superior Court will be presented to Mr. Justice Taschereau. The address will be read by the Batonnier, on behalf of the Bar of Montreal.

CANADIAN INITIATIVE

London Weeklies Say Caused the Changed Opinions of British Politicians on Tariff.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 3.—Referring to Premier Balfour's remark re the denunciation of the German and Belgian commercial treaties, the Spectator says: "The result of Canada's attempt gave us preferential treatment and made us realize our helplessness; this was the keynote of the whole speech."

The Saturday Review says: "Mr. Balfour made it clear that the threat against Canada had forced on reform."

CHURCH PEWS AT AUCTION.

The pews in St. Leo Church, in Westmount, will be sold by auction to-morrow morning at the close of high mass. The formal opening of the church will be held Sunday, Oct. 11.

A pleasant event took place at La Corona Hotel when Mr. H. Harnden, the steward, was presented with a travelling bag and a silver-mounted cigar case, on the occasion of severing his connection with the hotel. The presentation was made by Mr. E. Brosseau on behalf of the employes, and was replied to by Mr. Harnden in feeling terms.

RAFFLES AND BUNNY IN MONTREAL.

The Refined Raffles and His Devoted Bunny Decide to do the Owners of the Pantry a Great Favor. (With Apologies to the Comic Papers.)

TWO MEN ESCAPE FROM JAIL GROUND

Prisoners Force Window at Governor Vallee's Stronghold and Gain Their Liberty.

Two prisoners escaped last night. Up till the time of going to press they had not been captured. Nor did their jailers know of the escape until a resident of Montreal, who had observed the men running, rang up the prison by telephone and informed them.

Edouard Lepine and Albert Laforest were serving terms of three months each with Governor Vallee for theft. Yesterday they were set to work at the residence of the Governor, which is towards the southwest of the gaol yard at the corner of Delorimier Avenue and Craig Street.

When 6.30 o'clock came the evening was dusk and favorable, and they utilized their opportunities to the best advantage. There was no keeper near, so getting into one of the cellars they forced the window bars and got clear away without a soul inside having the least suspicion that their prisoners had flown.

They made their way north and then to the east of the city at full speed. Dressed as they were in "half-and-half," the grey and yellow uniform of the prison many persons saw them, but seemed to think it great sport to see the police outwitted.

One man, however, in the neighborhood, telephoned Governor Vallee, and then the chase began. Guards were sent out in all directions and every police station in the city was advised of the occurrence.

But the fugitives by this time were too far away and the police are still looking for them.

CORNWALL WEDDING.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—(Special.) — Miss Irena Auty, daughter of Mr. George Auty, of this town, and Mr. Marna Loke, of Hamilton, were married Wednesday evening, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. T. Tennant officiating. Miss Jessie Auty was bridesmaid, and Mr. Earl Alguire was best man. A large number of presents were received. Mr. and Mrs. Loke left for Toronto, and will afterward reside in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Keefer, Ottawa, are in the city to meet Miss Bessie Keefer and Mr. Alan Keefer, who are expected to arrive to-morrow by the Dominion.

GRAND TRUNK WILL "TAP" NEW FIELDS

Arrangements Are Made to Ship Freight Through to Australia and New Zealand.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has completed negotiations for a new through traffic arrangement by which it will ship freight right through to Australia and New Zealand.

The new arrangement has become possible through the organization of the Canadian Australasian & Puget Sound Steamship Company, which will run from Tacoma to different ports in Australia and New Zealand.

By the arrangement it is intended that freight for the far east shall be handled by the Grand Trunk as far as Chicago and then handed over to the Northern Pacific Railway and carried right through to Tacoma.

Freight from the far east will in turn be taken from the steamship company at Tacoma, brought by the Northern Pacific to Chicago and thence to Canadian eastern points by the Grand Trunk Railway. By the new through freight arrangement the new steamship company will give direct competition to the fleet of the Canadian Pacific.

"The Grand Trunk has been advised that the first sailing will be made from Tacoma December 20.

It is expected that on through shipments there will be a saving to shippers in freight charges of from 5 to 15 per cent. and will reduce the time required for delivery in New Zealand to 36 dhys, as compared with 60 days via New York.

The Canadian Export Company will act as Canadian agents in securing outward business and developing import trade from Australia and New Zealand to Canada.

HOT TALK FOR BALFOUR FROM ALLEGED COLONIAL

Says He Is Sacrificing the Colonies to Keep His Own Party in Power.

London, Oct. 3.—The Times this morning gives prominence to an article purporting to represent the colonial view and strongly criticising Mr. Balfour's attitude on the fiscal question as showing that he cares nothing for the colonies to whom his attitude means not only disappointment, but disaster. The article asks whether some convulsion such as the secession of Australia is needed before the colonies can get their requests considered and accuses the Premier of sacrificing colonial feeling to the desire to keep his own party in power.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

Mr. Justice Lavergne handed down judgment yesterday in the case of J. T. Eadie vs. J. A. Perreault. The plaintiff sued for the recovery of $2,139.20. The case was tried in the spring and judgment was withheld. According to the terms of the judgment, the plaintiff was awarded $973.26. The action arose out of a business transaction which took place July 30, 1901.

WRIT AGAINST A JUDGE.

Brantford, Oct. 3.—Postmaster G. Costin, of Glenmorris, has issued a writ against Judge Hardy, of Brantford, for $5,000, because the judge committed him to jail as a judgment debtor in contempt. His Honor is charged with malicious arrest, prosecution and false imprisonment.

REV. J. D. M'DERMOTT PASSES TO REWARD

Death of the Young Priest at the Hotel Dieu Means Loss to Montreal Clergy.

The Irish Catholic clergy of Montreal, by the death of Rev. J. D. McDermott, which occurred at the Hotel Dieu last night, loses one of its promising and youngest members.

Since his ordination in 1896 Father McDermott had been identified with parochial visits in this city. For two years he was vicar at St. Patrick's parish, and then became assistant to Rev. Father O'Donnell, the parish priest of St. Mary's Church.

At the time of the death of Father O'Donnell he became acting parish priest.

It was during this time that Father McDermott was taken down with an affection of the throat from which he did not recover.

On the appointment of Father Brady as parish priest at St. Mary's Father McDermott was obliged to give up active work, and in the hope of regaining his health, he spent some time in Colorado and in the Adirondack Mountains.

Finding but little improvement, he returned to the city and resided for some time with his family at Point St. Charles. On Sept. 11, as his illness had become more serious, he went to the Hotel Dieu.

At the time of his death Father McDermott was assisted by Rev. Father Lecoq, superior of the Sulpicians, and Father O'Leary and Father McLaughlin. Father McDermott was the son of Mr. Patrick McDermott, contractor and biulder, of Point St. Charles.

The remains will be taken to St. Ann's Church this afternoon and a solemn requiem mass will be chanted next Monday morning.

"CANADA AND EMPIRE"

In Themselves Pearls of Great Price Says Sir Ian Hamilton.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto Ont., October 3.—General Sir Ian Hamilton was given a rousing welcome in the armories last night. In his address to the 48th Highlanders he paid tribute to the Scotsmen of Canade closing as follows: "I will only say two more words, literally two. They are words of the widest difference in extent, yet they have some very strong affinities, words each of them of six letters, three vowels and three consonants, and yet no single vowel or consonant appears in both words. They are like a pair of beautiful pearls, each worth an immense price of itself but considerably more valuable when joined. These words are Canada and Empire."

SLIGHT DAMAGE BY FIRE.

Children playing with matches started a fire yesterday afternoon in a shed in the rear of 375 Frontenac Stret, occupied by Charles Perron, but the men of Fire Station No. 11 arrived on the scene before the flames gained much headway. The damage was slight.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

Acadamey—"The Office Boy."
Proctor's—The Grau Opera Co.
Francais—"The Man Who Dared."
Royal—Rose Hill Co.
National Francais—"Famille Sans Nom."
Nouveautes—"Madame Flirt."
Riverside Park—Vaudeville.
Next European Mail—Saturday, 6.30 p.m., Ionian.

The Greatest Detective Story of the Year

Exclusive Copyright Secured at Large Expense by The Herald.

THE FILIGREE BALL

By the Author of the Leavenworth Case. . . . . .

By ANNA KATHERINE GREEN.

I.

"THE MOORE HOUSE? ARE YOU SPEAKING OF THE MOORE HOUSE?"

For a detective whose talents had not been recognized at headquarters, I possessed an ambition which, fortunately for my standing with the lieutenant of the precinct, had not yet been expressed in words. Though I had small reason for expecting great things of myself, I had always cherished the hope that if a big case came my way I should be found able to do something with it—something more, that is, than I had seen accomplished by the police of the District of Columbia since I had had the honor of being one of their number. Therefore, when I found myself plunged, almost without my own volition, into the Jeffrey-Moore affair, I believed that the opportunity had come whereby I might distinguish myself.

It had complications, this Jeffrey-Moore affair, greater ones than the public ever knew, keen as the interest in it ran both in and out of Washington.

This is why I propose to tell the story of this great tragedy from my own standpoint, even if in so doing I risk the charge of attempting to exploit my own connection with this celebrated case. In its course I encountered as many disappointments as triumphs, and brought out of the affairs a heart as sore as it was satisfied; for I am a lover of women and—

But I am keeping you from the story itself.

I was at the station-house the night Uncle David came in. He was always called Uncle David, even by the urchins who followed him in the street; so I am showing him no disrespect, gentleman though he is, by giving him a title which as completely characterized him in those days, as did his moody ways, his quaint attire and the persistence with which he kept at his side his great mastiff, Rudge.

I had long since heard of the old gentleman as one of the most interesting residents of the precinct. I had even seen him more than once on the avenue, but I had never before been brought face to face with him, and consequently had much too superficial a knowledge of his countenance to determine offhand whether the uneasy light in his small gray eyes was natural to them, or simply the result of present excitement. But when he began to talk I detected an unmistakable tremor in his tones, and decided that he was in a state of suppressed agitation; though he appeared to have nothing more alarming to impart than the fact that he had seen a light burning in some house presumably empty.

It was all so trivial that I gave him but scant attention till he let a name fall which caused me to prick up my ears and even to put in a word. "The Moore house," he had said.

"The Moore house?" I repeated in amazement. "Are you speaking of the Moore house?"

A thousand recollections came with the name.

"What other?" he grumbled, directing toward me a look as keen as it was impatient. "Do you think that I would bother myself long about a house I had no interest in, or drag Rudge from his warm rug to save some ungrateful neighbor from a possible burglary? No, it is my house which some rogue has chosen to enter. That is," he sauvely corrected, as he saw surprise in every eye, "the house which the law will give me, if anything ever happens to that chit of a girl whom my brother left behind him."

Growling some words at the dog, who showed a decided inclination to lie down where he was, the old man made for the door and in another moment would have been in the street, if I had not stepped after him.

"You are a Moore and live in or near that old house?" I asked.

The surprise with which he met this question daunted me a little.

"How long have you been in Washington, I should like to ask?" was his acrid retort.

"Oh, some five months."

His good nature, or what passed for such in this irascible old man, returned in an instant; and he curtly but not unkindly remarked:

"You haven't learned much in that time." Then, with a nod more ceremonious than many another man's bow, he added, with sudden dignity: "I am of the elder branch and live in the cottage fronting the old place. I am the only resident on the block. When you have lived here longer you will know why that especial neighborhood is not a favorite one with those who can boast of the Moore blood. For the present, let us attribute the bad name that holds to malaria." And with a significant hitch of his lean shoulders which set in undulating motion every fold of the old-fashioned cloak he wore, he started again for the door.

But my curiosity was by this time roused to fever heat. I knew more about this house than he gave me credit for. No one who had read the papers of late, much less a man connected with the police, could help being well informed in all the details of its remarkable history. What I had failed to know was his close relationship to the family whose name for the last two weeks had been in every mouth.

"Wait" I called out. "You say that you live opposite the Moore house. You can then tell me——"

But he had no mind to stop for any gossip.

"It was all in the papers," he called back. "Read them. But first be sure to find out who has struck a light in the house that we all know has not even a caretaker in it."

It was good advice. My duty and my curiosity both led me to follow it.

Perhaps you have heard of the distinguishing feature of this house; if so, you do not need my explanations. But if, for any reason, you are ignorant of the facts which within a very short time have set a final seal of horror upon this old, historic dwelling, then you will be glad to read what has made and will continue to make the Moore house in Washington one to be pointed at in daylight and shunned after dark, not only by superstitious colored folk but by all who are susceptible to the most ordinary emotions of fear and dread.

It was standing when Washington was a village. It antedates the Capitol and the White House. Built by a man of wealth, it bears to this day the impress of the large ideas and quiet elegance of colonial times; but the shadow which speedily fell across it made it a marked place even in those early days. While it has always escaped the hackneyed epithet of "haunted," families that have moved in have as quickly moved out, giving as their excuse that no happiness was to be found there and that sleep was impossible under its roof. That there was some reason for this lack of rest within walls which were not without their tragic reminiscences, all must acknowledge. Death had often occurred there, and while this fact can be stated in regard to most old houses, it is not often that one can say, as in this case, that it was invariably sudden and invariably of one character. A lifeless man, lying outstretched on a certain hearthstone, might be found once in a house and awaken o special comment; but when this same discovery has been made twice, if not thrice, during the history of a single-dwelling, one might surely be pardoned a distrust of its seemingly home-like appointments, and discern in its slowly darkening walls the presence in a house and awaken no speculation.

Perish in the natural decay of the place, but which, if met and challenged, might strike again and make another blot on its thrice-crimsoned hearthstone.

But these are old fables which I should hardly presume to mention, had it not been for the recent occurrence which has recalled them to all men's minds and given to this long empty and slowly crumbling building an importance which has spread its fame from one end of the country to the other. I refer to the tragedy attending the wedding lately celebrated there.

Veronica Moore, rich, pretty and willful, had long cherished a strange liking for this frowning old home of her ancestors, and, at the most critical time of her life, conceived the idea of proving to herself and to society at large that no real ban lay upon it save in the imaginations of the superstitious. So, being about to marry the choice of her young heart, she caused this house to be opened for the wedding ceremony; with what result, you know. Though the occasion was a joyous one and accompanied by all that could give cheer to such a function, it had not escaped the old-time shadow. One of the guests straying into the room of ancient and unhallowed memory, the one room which had not been thrown open to the crowd, had been found within five minutes of the ceremony lying on its dolorous hearthstone, dead; and though the bride was spared a knowledge of the dreadful fact till the holy words were said, a panic had seized the guests and emptied the house as suddenly and completely as though the plague had been discovered there.

This is why I hastened to follow Uncle David when he told me that all was not right in this house of tragic memories.

II.

I ENTER.

Though past seventy, Uncle David was a brisk walker, and on this night in particular he sped along so fast that he was half way down H street by the time I had turned the corner of New Hampshire avenue.

His gaunt but not ungraceful figure, merged in that of the dog trotting closely at his heels, was the only moving object in the dreary vista of this the most desolate block in Washington. As I neared the building, I was so impressed by the surrounding stillness that I was ready to vow that the shadows were denser here than elsewhere and that the few gas lamps, which flickered at intervals down the street, shone with a more feeble ray than in any other equal length of street in Washington.

Meanwhile the shadow of Uncle David had vanished from the pavement. He had paused beside a fence which, hung with vines, surrounded and nearly hid from sight the little cottage he had mentioned as the only house on the block with the exception of the great Moore place; in other words, his own home.

As I came abreast of him I heard him muttering, not to his dog as was his custom, but to himself. In fact, the dog was not to be seen, and this desertion on the part of his constant companion seemed to add to his disturbance and affect him beyond all reason. I could distinguish these words amongst the many he directed toward the unseen animal:

"You're a knowing one, too knowing! You see that loosened shutter over the way as plainly as I do; but you're a coward to slink away from it. I don't. I face the thing, and what's more, I'll show you yet what I think of a dog that can't stand his ground and help his old master out with some show of courage. Creaks, does it? Well, let it creak! I don't mind its creaking, glad as I should be to know whose hand—Halloo! You've come, have you?" This to me. I had just stepped up to him.

"Yes, I've come. Now what is the matter with the Moore house?"

He must have expected the question, yet his answer was a long time coming. His voice, too, sounded strained, and was pitched quite too high to be natural. But he evidently did not expect me to show surprise at his manner.

"Look at that window over there!" he cried at last. "That one with the slightly open shutter! Watch and you will see that shutter move. There! it creaked; didn't you hear it?"

A growl—it was more like a moan—came from the porch behind us. Instantly the old gentleman turned and with a gesture as fierce as it was instinctive, shouted out:

"Be still there! If you haven't the courage to face a blowing shutter, keep your jaws shut and don't let every fellow who happens along know what a fool you are. I declare," he maundered on, half to himself and half to me, "that dog is getting old. He can't be trusted any more. He forsakes his master just when——" The rest was lost in his throat which rattled with something more than impatient anger.

Meanwhile I had been attentively scrutinizing the house thus pointedly brought to my notice. I had seen it many times before, but, as it happened, had never stopped to look at it when the huge trees surrounding it were shrouded in darkness. The black hollow of its disused portal looked out from shadows which acquired some of their somberness from the tragic memories connected with its epty void.

Its aspect was scarcely reassuring. Not that superstition lent its terrors to the lonely scene, but that through the black panes of the window, alternately appearing and disappearing from view as the shutter pointed out by Uncle David blew to and fro in the wind, I saw, or was persuaded that I saw, a beam of light which argued an unknown presence within walls which had so lately been declared unfit for any man's habitation.

"You are right," I now remarked to the uneasy figure at my side. "Some one is prowling through the house yonder. Can it possibly be, Mrs. Jeffrey or her husband?"

"At night and with no gas in the house? Hardly."

The words were natural, but the voice was not. Neither was his manner quite suited to the occasion. Giving him another sly glance, and marking how uneasily he edged away from me in the darkness, I cried out more cheerily than he possibly expected:

"I will summon another officer and we three will just slip across and investigate."

"Not I!" was his violent rejoinder, as he swung open a gate concealed in the vines behind him. "The Jeffreys would resent my intrusion if they ever happened to hear of it."

"Indeed!" I laughed, sounding my whistle; then, soberly enough, for I was more than a little struck by the oddity of his behavior and thought him as well worth investigation as the house in which he showed such an interest: "You shouldn't let that count. Come and see what's up in the house you are so ready to call yours."

But he only drew farther into the shade.

"I have no business over there," he objected. "Veronica and I have never been on good terms. I was not even invited to her wedding though I live within a stone's throw of the door. No; I have done my duty in calling attention to that light, and whether it's the bull's-eye of a burglar—perhaps you don't know that there are rare treasures on the book shelves of the great library—or whether it is the fantastic illumination, which frightens fool-folks and some fool-dogs, I'm done with it and done with you, too, for to-night."

Continued on page eight.

MERCHANT MAKES ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. Joseph Martineau, merchant, of Maisonneuve, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. The extent of liabilities is not stated.

PLAN OF RE-ORGANIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR

Eight Million Dollars Will be Raised on New Stock Which Will Pay Off All Indebtedness and Leave a Million for Working Capital.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 3.— The plan of reorganization of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was formally announced last night.

It includes the raising of $8,000,000 by means of an underwriting open to all stockholders. This sum will repay the Speyer loan, the floating indebtedness of the company, all expenses of reorganization, and leave about $1,000,000 for working capital; the underwriters to reorganize a new corporation with $40,000,000 capital, which corporation will take over all the property of the company under proper legal proceedings.

The new corporation will issue $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds of which the underwriters will receive $7,143,000, and which bonds it is proposed shall be issued by the Algoma Central, and Hudson Bay Railroad Company, to be secured also by deposit of the stocks and bonds of all the subsidiary companies. The unused $2,857,000 of such bonds to remain in the treasury for the future use of the company.

The bonds taken by underwriters are to be offered to all the stockholders at 70, with a stock bonus of 30 per cent. Stock in the new company will be offered to each stockholder upon making cash payment at reasonable times of $3 per share for old stock, surrendered to the underwriters. One share of stock in the new company will be given for two shares of preferred stock of the old company, and one share of new stock for four shares of common stock of the old company.

THE SALE POSTPONED.

The following statement, prepared for the stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company was issued to-day by John G. Carruth, receiver:— To the stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company:

The sale of the property of the company pledged with Speyer & Co., of New York, for the loan of $5,050,000, was to take place to-day, but upon urgent request, has been postponed until October 8, at 12 o'clock. It is necessary that $250,000 should be immediately paid into the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, which will upon proper vouchers, liquidate indebtedness of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company or subsidiary companies. The payment of this sum will ensure the further postponement of the sale for a period sufficient to enable the stockholders to accomplish reorganization, if they act promptly and favorably by making this payment and providing for necessary expenses. It is imperative that the stockholders should pay on or before October 6 to the Equitable Trust Company an assessment of fifty cents a share.

NEWS OF STE. AGATHE.

Ste. Agathe des Monts, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The building of a new branch line of railway at St. Adolf, ten miles from here is attracting quite a number of workmen, laborers and others to the scene. The different trains from Montreal bring a number of workmen nearly every day.

The summer visitors have nearly all departed. Among those who remain are the families of R. Wilson-Smith, J. B. Sparrow and Ald. Ekers.

The latest addition to the village is to be a town hall which is now in course of erection. It will also serve as a police and fire station.

The schools, both Catholic and Protestant, are well attended. The Catholic school for boys this year is taught by a new teaching order of brothers called the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. At present there are three teachers and the superior. The girls are taught by the Sisters of Wisdom. Several new sisters arrived lately from France, being obliged to leave owing to the law of associations.

Rev. Father Corbeil, P.P., who underwent an operation lately at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, returned, and is enjoying good health again.

The sanitarium for tuberculosis, under the direction of Dr. Kemp, is doing good work, and has at present its quota of patients.

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Don't miss next Sunday's ascension. Be sure and see Miss Camille M. Stafford and Professor Trussell make their daring 6,000 feet double parachute jump from the big Sweet Caporal Cigarette Balloon to-morrow, October 4th, at 3 p.m., at Lafontaine Park (Logan's Farm), (wind permitting). Presents will be distributed from the balloon and around the grounds.

BE THERE ONE AND ALL.

To-morrow, October 4th, at 3 p.m., at Lafontaine Park (Logan's Farm), Miss Camille M. Stafford and Professor Trussell will make their daring 6,000 feet double parachute jump from the big Sweet Caporal Cigarette Balloon (wind permitting). Presents will be distributed from the balloon. Admission free.

CORNWALL AND VICINITY.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Tyers and son of Montreal are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Hugh Leitch, and other Cornwall friends.

Miss M. Hoy, of Montreal, who had been visiting friends in town for a couple of weeks, returned home on Tuesday morning.

Thomas McDonald, while out hunting on Shieck's Island the other day, captured a wild goose. He crept up close to the bird and stunned it with a stone.

In order to make arrangements to meet an overdraft at the bank, to deal with several road problems and transact general business, it has been found necessary this year to call a fall session of the Counties' Council. This session will open here on Monday, October 12.

A well known resident of Glen Walter, Oliver McGee, died at his home on Wednesday night, aged 56 years. He is survived by his wife, two sons and four daughters.

CHANGE IN SUNDAY TRAINS.

Owing to the Grand Trunk having now withdrawn their Sunday morning train leaving Montreal at 8 o'clock, the Quebec Southern Railway Company advise that passengers for points on its line between Longueuil and St. Francois du Lac can leave Montreal by Longueuil ferry at 8.30 o'clock in the morning. The Quebec Southern train will be held at Longueuil to allow passengers to go from the ferry to the station and leave Longueuil at 9 o'clock. Returning train will leave the same time as usual, but will only run to Longueuil, connecting with the ferry at that point.

CORNWALL LIBERALS.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The Liberals of the riding of Cornwall and Stormont will meet at Rombough's Hall, Newington, on Monday, Oct. 12, for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other business. It is expected that there will be a grand rally of the stalwarts of the Reform party on this occasion.

John L. Bates and Lieut.-Governor Curtis Guild, jr., were the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Massachusetts.

May I Help You

You Who Are Sick?

My help is offered on trial. I want to show each sick one just what Dr. Shoop's Restorative can do before a settlement is made. And then, after a full month's treatment, the patient is to be the sole judge.

If you say, "I am no better," there is not a penny of cost to you. I alone will assume the expense.

The offer is unique. The way to secure six bottles of my Restorative on trial is simple. There is no trouble but to write a postal or a letter. I have made the way to help so easy, so simple, that none need hesitate.

I have published the books shown in the coupon below. You are simply to sign the coupon, mark the book you need, and mail it to me. That's easy enough, surely.

Then I will arrange with a druggist near you, so that you can secure six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

You may take it for a full month on trial. If it succeeds the cost to you is $5.50. If it fails the cost is mine. I will then ask the druggist to bill the cost to me, and you alone are to decide.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative acts on the inside nerves. The nerves that control the vital organs. Here lies the key to my success. This success makes it possible to give a month's treatment on trial.

If failures were common I would withdraw the offer. But I do not. You will see my offer everywhere year after year. And the offer is so easily obtainable, too. It is much easier than to call a physician. And a physician's call means expense, whether he succeeds or fails.

Did you ever know of anything more fair, more liberal? And I want you to make the test, too. You will do me a favor to write to-day, now, while you have it in mind.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

At the Doctor's Risk

Dr. Shoop, Box 28, Racine, Wisconsin. Send me book No.—and tell me where I can secure six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative on 30 days' trial.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia
Book 2 on the Heart
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women
Book 5 for Men (sealed)
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Name .....
City ..... State .....
Street .....

Write plainly.

ASK FOR Labatt's (LONDON) India Pale Ale equals the higher priced imported Ales at one-half the cost. Absolutely pure.

CRISP NEWS NOTES FROM ALL CANADA

Happenings of the Various Provinces Gathered at Random Told in a Paragraph.

OTTAWA VALLEY.

Lord Minto paid a visit to Rideau Lake. He was accompanied by one of his daughters and Captain Graham.

Mr. George B. Jones, late manager of the Perth roller mills, has taken charge of the Kemptville Milling Company's plant.

Miss Minnie Robertson, of Carleton Place, recently designated as a missionary to Honan, China, has been summoned to leave at once for the mission field.

Friday, Oct. 2, has been set as the day for the taking of Mr. F. A. Hall's evidence before a full Court of Appeal in Toronto in connection with the McLaren will case, Perth.

Thos. Reid, the veteran printer of the Ottawa Valley, an inmate of the Lanark House of Industry, was killed on the railway track near Athens. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

Mr. H. M. Boddy, who is well known in Pembroke, sails this week for England, where he will proceed to South Africa as organizing agent for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company at Johannesburg.

Rev. Robert Taggart has accepted a charge in the Ottawa Presbytery and will proceed to his new field at once. He will have three stations, but his headquarters will be at Aylwin, Que., where there is a nice church and a manse.

Tenders are being asked by the Dominion Government for the building of a new postoffice at Alexandria. The building is to be a three-story and basement structure, of brick, with stone facings. It will be 34x50 feet, and the plans call for an up-to-date structure in every respect.

ONTARIO.

The next convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association will be held in Belleville on Jan. 6, 7 and 8.

J. W. Mitchell, B.A., of Kingston, has been appointed superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, at a salary of $1,500 per year. He succeeds J. W. Hart.

Mr. W. J. Osborne, principal of the public school, Bloomfield, has resigned and accepted a position as teacher in Albert College, Belleville. Mr. McFaul fills the vacancy at Bloomfield.

Last week W. Boulter and Sons, of Picton, shipped a consignment of canned goods to the Methodist and Presbyterian missionaries of Canada, at Shanghai, China. This is the second shipment by this firm to the Orient.

Ernest Ryan, of Brockville, who distinguished himself by escaping from the Mimico Industrial School, will probably put in an appearance when he has reached the age of 21 years. He has $1,000 in the care of the court, and the municipality of Elizabethtown has asked that this amount should be applied for his expenses at the Mimico School. Judge MacMahon, however, decided that the municipality must pay the costs itself.

A. J. McDougall, governor of the county jail, gives an account of his stewardship for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1903, as follows: Number of persons remaining in custody Oct. 1st, 1902, 6 males; committed during the year, males, 123, females, 6; of this number 36 males and 5 females were committed from the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, 75 males and 1 female from Brockville and 12 males from Prescott; under 16 years of age, 9 males; over 16 years, 114 males and 6 females.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Janvier Lavigne, an old offender, was committed to jail at Sweetsburg last week by a local bench of magistrates to stand his trial on a serious charge.

A term of the Court of King's Bench, criminal side, opens at Sweetsburg next Monday. The Hon. Justice Lynch will preside and Mr. C. A. Nutting, K.C., acts as Crown Prosecutor.

Te next regular meeting of the Farmers' Club will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 8, in the Council Room at 7.30. Al members are to see that the thoroughbred boar tickets will be given at this meeting besides other important business.

The Hon. M. F. Hackett, who is one of the provincial organizers of the Conservative party, was in town at the end of last week and had a confernce with a select circle of local leaders, naturally the proceedings were private. Mr. Hackett will probably be the Conservative candidate for Stanstead.

The other day the Eastman Lumber Company sold to Messrs. Prouty & Miller, of Newport, Vt., 3,300 acres of timber limits, 800 acres in Bolton and 2,500 acres in Orford. The purchase price was $25,000. The deed was passed before Mr. E. F. deVarennes, N.P., the purchasers being represented Mr. G. H. Prouty.

On Sunday evening last during the thunder storm Mr. Jos. Sage, a Coaticook farmer living a few miles out of town, was milking one of his cows, when the animal was struck by lightning and fell dead to the ground, while Mr. Sage sat there quite unhurt.

The old Knowlton Academy, restored under the name of the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial, has been formally opened. The event has a keen interest for the people of Brome. The Hon. Justice Lynch, president of the society, occupied the chair. A vault has been constructed for the safe-keeping of valuable historical documents and relics, of which the society has already succeeded in making a considerable collection.

BRING THE CHILDREN

to see Miss Camille M. Stafford and Professor Trussell make their daring 6,000 feet double parachute jump from the big Sweet Caporal Cigarettee Balloon, to-morrow, October 4th, at 3 p.m., at Lafontaine Park (Logan's Farm), wind permitting. Presents will be distributed from the balloon.

AN AWE-INSPIRING SIGHT

is the double parachute jump from 6,000 feet high by Miss Stafford and Professor Trussell from the big Sweet Caporal Cigarette Balloon, at Lafontaine Park to-morrow, October 4th, at 3 p.m. (wind permitting). Presents will be distributed.

OGILVY'S

SOMETHING NEW IN MILLINERY

We have received a large shipment of the most Extreme Novelties in Trimmings for our Millinery Department.

New Wings, Plush Ribbon in all the very newest and most exclusive styles and shades. Also a beautiful selection of Velvet Flowers.

Children's Bonnets, all pretty, warm styles for Fall and Winter. Sizes from 12 to 16.

Boys' Clothing

Here are a few of our many lines in Boys' Clothing. Our stock is complete in every detail. Always a good and serviceable selection to choose from.

Boys' Three-Piece Suits from ..... $3.50 up
Boys' Norfolk Suits. Were $6.50. Special $3.69
Boys' Fall Overcoats, $7.50. Special $3.75
Youths' Suits, long pants, $9.00 and $10.00. For $4.45
Boys' Fall Reefers, made of English serge, brass buttons, from ..... $3.00 up
Boys' and Youths' Raglans, Overcoats, in dark gray and pin stripe, velvet collar, and lined with farmer's satin, the correct coat for winter ..... $6.75 and $7.50
Boys' Tweed Odd Pants ..... 69c and 99c
Boys' English Navy Pants, in all sizes ..... 75c to $1.25

The New Bead Looms

We have the New Bead Looms, in two different sizes, for making the Indian Bead Work, also a full assortment of Beads.

Neck and Sash Ribbons

We are offering a special line in Neck and Sash Ribbon, 6 inches wide, spotted. The regular price would be 25c. Special, 10c a yard.

All the newest creations in Bandeau Trimmings, in all widths and colorings, to be found at our Ribbon Counter.

Best Attention Given to Mail Orders.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

NEWSBOYS AT THEIR FROLIC ERE PAPERS ARE OUT ON STREET

Young and Old They Gather There to Earn an Honest Cent—They Hustle and Bustle and Some Make Money.

Two hundred chattering newsboys in and around The Herald office of an afternoon waiting for their papers is a sight worth seeing.

They cannot meet without repartee, and anyone who knows a newsboy is aware that he possesses the gift. That is one reason why he is a newsboy. It helps him to vend his wares.

They get beyond repartee often, and a little scrap is the result. It is usually a good-natured sort of tussle, however, and the combatants are none the worse for the encounter. In fact, a newsboy who can't dig into an opponent is no good in the opinion of his fellows, so he is compelled to sustain the reputation of his order.

How many nationalities are represented this afternoon it would be hard to say, but on most of their faces is depicted an ancestry. They are keen-eyed little fellows, who can give you pointers as to how to make money. They are of the quieter sort, that is in the way of wrestling and fighting, but how they jabber, and in a language they only can comprehend. It reminds one of the fact that few, whether British, French or German, though they learn to speak each the languages of the others, ever see fit to add to our store a knowledge of Hebrew, Sanskrit or Hindustani. Yet the Jew is more cosmopolitan in this respect. He will learn any language from intricate Chinese to simple Spanish.

There is a shout and a rush, and they form a ring around two struggling, panting, desperate youths. A wild young Irishman, with a brogue only County Fermanagh can boast, had been named some insulting epithet by another youngster.

He isn't big, is "Mick," as they call him, but he has tawny hair and all the fierce warm blood of the Celt. Without a moment's hesitation he is into the battle, just as the soldiers of his country do, and if he has never a chance of victory that does not deter him. He is plucky, and does his best, but he is soon worn down. He was not used badly. It was mere fun to his big opponent, and he let him off gently.

Comparative quiet is once more restored. It is very comparative, for in a corner a wrangle is in progress over the way an Italian boy had been beaten by a young German in the sale of a Herald to a gentleman on a street car.

It is hard to findwhere the real grievance lay, but the "bube" had got there first, and he is much more satisfied than the lad from the sunny skies of Italy.

The Italian, it seems, blacks boots in Dominion Square of a morning, and in the afternoon and evening he sells newspapers. His utensils had hampered him in the race for a cent, and the representative of the Fatherland outstripped him.

There is a Scottish "callant" with an accent reminiscent of the Clyde. He had money, and he is one of those who buy and sell, a thrifty merchant, eager to add to his savings. One will find him at the corner of Craig and Bleury, and he has a dozen customers. He buys from The Herald in the first place, and distributes to the dozen lads who sell for him.

He is a little more serious than the rest, and he talks business with a young Welsh immigrant who is eager to earn an honest penny. Taffy will tell you he has just come from Llanelly. Nobody but a man from "Gallant Little Wales" can get his tongue properly round that.

Merrie England is represented, too, but there are very few from the fair land of France. They are mostly to be found selling the papers printed in their own language.

Standing apart is a group of thirty girls. They have inherited the conversational powers of their sex. One wonders how they hear one another, they chatter so in shrill soprano. Dainty little creatures they are, tidy and well dressed. They earn money, and they take it home to their mothers.

One of them has a mother who is a widow, and she has two little brothers, who all sell papers. They take money home which is a ray of sunshine in the dark shade of widowed life.

There is another and more sombre group. It is the aged women who earn the little that supplies their modest wants. One has a strange tightening of the heart when he remembers that these have seen brighter days, that there was a time in their lives when the present was a joyous reality, and the future a thing hardly though of. But to-day their future is shorter, and in some cases it will be a mere drag to the end.

Yet they seem bright enough withal at times. When there is a big sensation they double their sales, and there are a few more nickels with which to buy comforts.

But, listen! There is the whirr of the press. No more scuffling among the boys now, and the girls have ceased their gossip. There is a scramble for papers, but the man in charge has schooled his customers well. The older women get theirs first, and the girls come next. The boys wait like gentlemen.

Out into the street they fly, yelling The Herald and its contents. Where a few minutes ago there was all bustle and activity an evening calm pervades the place, and dust will settle till the morrow.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

When children are weak, sickly, don't eat or sleep well, Angier's Petroleum Emulsion after meals and at bedtime makes them strong, healthy and robust. Made of Petroleum, rendered tasteless and odorless, and combined with glycerine and hypophosphites. Pleasant to take, and agrees with the stomach. Adv.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effectual.
All Druggists 60c. and $1.00
AYMAR SONS & CO. Montreal

SHIPPING.

LEYLAND LINE
MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.

From Antwerp. From Montreal.
Sept. 3.....BELGIAN ..... Sept. 26
Sept. 16.....TAMPICAN ..... Oct. 9
Sept. 30.....VIRGINIAN ..... Oct. 23
Oct. 14.....ALEXANDRIAN ..... Nov. 6

QUEBEC TO LONDON.

BELGIAN ..... Sept. 30
TAMPICAN ..... Oct. 14
VIRGINIAN ..... Oct. 28
ALEXANDRIAN ..... Nov. 11

Splendid accommodation for first class passengers at moderate rates.
For freight and passage apply to
FRED'K LEYLAND & CO. (1900), LIMITED,
53 Dalhousie St., QUEBEC. 17 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

CULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

BLACK DIAMOND
Steamship Line.

Operated by Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Lessee of Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.
—SEASON 1903—
Regular freight and passenger service between MONTREAL and CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY AND NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
First Intended Sailings:
FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., SYDNEY, NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., and ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
S.S. BONAVISTA ..... on or about Oct. 8
S.S. COBAN ..... on or about Oct. 15
S.S. BONAVISTA ..... on or about Oct. 26
For all particulars as to passenger fares, freight rates, bills of lading, etc., apply to WHARF OFFICE,
Foot of Bonsecours St., Montreal
Telephone Main 3351.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

SS. "CAMPANA,"

Next Sailing from Montreal (Victoria Pier), MONDAY, 5th OCT., 1 P.M.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE BASIN, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers.
No cargo received after Noon of sailing day.
For Freight, Passage and Stateroom, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners St. City.

HAMILTON'S

New Fall Skirts

Are different from the kinds you see elsewhere. Most stores sell you a Skirt made up either plain or trimmed, and there it ends. But here, in addition to the best of materials, you get style, originality, fit and finish, without costing you more than others charge you for the quick-put-together kind.

The first point in favor of a Skirt is the fit. If it lacks that, all its other merits count for nothing.

Our Skirts are made on the premises by the best men tailors we can procure. This does not necessarily mean that they're high priced. We have them as low as $3.98; higher price ones up to $12.00, with a half-dozen prices between.

"Better come in Monday and look them over."

MILITARY STYLES is a condensed description of our Fall Coats. They have the new and popular military backs, 3-4 fitting, with the deep capes. We have them as low as $5.00 and as high as $50.00, so you see we're pretty well sure to suit you.

Ladies' Fall Millinery!

An important feature of our Millinery business is its beautiful showing of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats. This year's collection is the best ever we had. It comprises the products of the foremost Canadian and American makers, from whom we buy direct, as we handle big quantities.

We are continually receiving new designs that are worth coming to see. As for values, a personal visit will convince you that we lead the trade. Come in and see them Monday. We have everything that's new and desirable in Dress Trimmings and Ornaments. If you would see the biggest and best assortment in the city, visit our store.

New Fall Dress Goods!

Something worth knowing is that our Dress Goods Department this season is matchless in styles, values, assortment of colors, and designs at any wanted price.

Amongst our most popular selling lines are:

Snowflake Suitings, Homespuns and Hopsackings,
Zibelines, Broadcloths, Camel's Hair,
Donegal and Scotch Tweeds, etc.

Some very exceptional values at 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.60.

We ask you at least to see these goods, and the rest we leave to your own good judgment.

Monday's Special Glove Value!

LADIES' FRENCH CUT KID GLOVES, 2-dome fastenings, tans, modes, grays, beavers, ox bloods, browns and white, self color or white and black silk embroidered backs. A regular 75c Glove value. Monday 59c

Ask to see our Special Lines of Alexandre's and Perrin Freres' Gloves at a Dollar—that's all.

600 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtain Ends

In Ecru and White, some Irish Point effects amongst them, suitable for Sash Curtains or Door Panels. None worth less than 75c. Your choice Monday ..... 29c each

THE HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

SHIPPING.

Canadian Pacific Ry. Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Proposed Summer Sailings.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
LIVERPOOL SAILINGS.

†MOUNT TEMPLE ..... Oct. 14
LAKE CHAMPLAIN ..... Oct. 22
†LAKE MICHIGAN ..... Oct. 29
LAKE ERIE ..... Nov. 5
LAKE MANITOBA ..... Nov. 12
MOUNT TEMPLE ..... Nov. 26

†The Mount Temple carries a limited number of First Cabin and Third Class passengers, and Lake Michigan carries Third Class passengers only.

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH (BRISTOL).

*MONTROSE ..... Oct. 9
*MONTEAGLE ..... Oct. 23

Steamers sail at daybreak, from King Edward Pier, foot of St. Sulpice Street. Passengers embark after 8 p.m. day previous to sailing.
*The Montrose and Monteagle carry Second Cabin passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $30 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, to Liverpool, and by Monteagle and Montfort to Avonmouth (Bristol), $37.50; to London, $40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75. Third Class, to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $25.00.

To book passage and for all particulars apply to
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
6 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.
(LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS, LIMITED.
MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester. From Montreal.
Sept. 23.....xManchester Shipper ..... Oct. 11
Oct. 3.....Manchester Corporation.. Oct. 22
.....Manchester Importer..... Oct. 29
Oct. 17.....*Manchester Commerce... Nov. 5
Oct. 24.....*Manchester City..... Nov. 12
.....Manchester Engineer.... Nov. 15

xThis steamer calls at Charlottetown.
*Fitted with cold storage.
Above steamers have first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

HANSA ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.

From Antwerp. From Montreal.
Sept. 20.....Indiana ..... Oct. 15
Oct. 5.....Manchester Importer .....
Oct. 20.....Manchester Engineer .....

For particulars as to THROUGH BILLS OF LADING, apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents.
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

*Southwark ..... Oct. 3, Nov. 7
†Dominion ..... Oct. 10, Nov. 14
*Kensington ..... Oct. 17,
*Canadian ..... Oct. 31,

BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

New England ..... Oct. 1, Oct. 29
Mayflower ..... Oct. 8, Nov. 5
Columbus ..... Oct. 15, Nov. 12

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Vancouver..... Oct. 10 Cambroman..... Oct. 31

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates.

AVONMOUTH DOCK AND BRISTOL FROM MONTREAL.

Ottoman..... Oct. 9 †Manxman... Nov. 7
†Turcoman..... Oct. 23 †Iberian..... Nov. 14

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

*Englishman..... Oct. 3 *Nomadic..... Oct. 10

*Cold storage and cool air. †Cold storage.

For all particulars regarding freight or passage, apply to "THE DOMINION LINE," 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
30 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Victorian.
(building) ..... 12,000 tons. Twin screws.
Tunisian ..... 10,570 tons. Twin screws.
Bavarian ..... 10,370 tons. Twin screws.
Ionian ..... 9,000 tons. Twin screws.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool. Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec.
10 Sept..... Bavarian ..... 26 Sept. 26 Sept.
17 Sept..... Ionian ..... 3 Oct. 3 Oct.
24 Sept..... Tunisian ..... 10 Oct. 10 Oct.
1 Oct..... Parisian ..... 17 Oct. 17 Oct.
8 Oct..... Pretorian ..... 24 Oct. 24 Oct.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage. Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.

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

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $65.00 and upwards, according to steamer. A reduction of ten per cent. is made on Round Trip tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $42.50 single; $71.25 to $80.00 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $25.00 and $26.00.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

From New York. From Montreal.
1 Oct. Numidian 8 Oct. Corinthian
8 Oct. Mongolian 22 Oct. Sicilian

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, $95.00 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $66.50. Steerage, $25.00 and everything necessary provided.

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

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

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

REFORD AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
FROM MONTREAL.

SALACIA ..... Sept. 19
MARINA (cold storage) ..... Sept. 26
KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... Oct. 3
TRITONIA (cool air) ..... Oct. 10
DONALDSON BROS., GLASGOW.

THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
FROM MONTREAL.

DEVONA (cold storage & cool air) ... Sept. 19
GERVONA (cold storage & cool air) ... Sept. 26
HURONA (cold storage & cool air) ... Oct. 3
KILDONA (cold storage & cool air) ... Oct. 10
LIMITED SERVICE.
HANSEAT .....
WM. THOMSON & SONS, DUNDEE.
LORD LINE—Cardiff
FROM MONTREAL.
LORD LANSDOWNE .....
THOMAS DIXON & SONS, LIVERPOOL.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED,
11 St. Sacrament St.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Pe-ru-na and I believe with good effect."—W. S. SCHLEY—Washington, D.C.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one of the foremost, notable heroes of the Nineteenth Century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American People. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction that the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. This is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM HERE WILL BE CELEBRATED TO-MORROW

St. James' Church Will Commemorate Two Happy Events in Its History.

BURDEN OF DEBT IS ALMOST WIPED OUT

Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, Will Preach the Sermon at Opening of Series of Services.

Thanksgiving services will be held in St. James Methodist Church tomorrow, and the Sunday following, to celebrate two events—the fact that the church is now almost free from debt, and that this is the centenary year of the establishment of Methodism in Montreal.

Five years ago St. James Church was in debt $620,000. A year ago, when Rev. J. W. Graham came, it was $513,000. It is now only $50,000, comparatively a very small figure. It is a marvellous record of progress, and one of which any minister and congregation may well be proud.

The preachers for to-morrow are Rev. Dr. Rose, of Ottawa, and Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto. The following Sunday they will be Rev. Dr. Briggs, Toronto, and Rev. Geo. Campbell, St. John, N.B.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

1802—Methodism established in Montreal.
1803—First minister stationed.
1808—First church built.
1815—First minister from England arrived.
1820—Withdrawal of American missionaries.
1821—First St. James Street Church opened.
1845—Second St. James Street Church built.
1887—Corner stone of new St. James' laid.
1902—Centenary of establishment of Methodism.
1903—Centenary of first minister appointed.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH OF 1903.

The chronicles of St. James Church are interesting. From the earliest years of last century it has filled a high and important place, not only in the judgment and esteem of the Methodist people throughout Canada, but also in the United States and in Europe. Today, under the care of the Rev. J. W. Graham, the good work continues and the church was never in such a healthy state.

First Society Is Formed.

The first visit to Montreal of any Methodistic agency was made by Rev. Joseph Sawyer, of the New York conference, in 1803. He was then laboring in the Bay of Quinte circuit, in Upper Canada. He came to see "if a minister could be prudently stationed in this city." He found a society of seven members, which, it is said, had been seventeen years in existence.

How it originated is not known, but it was probably an off-shoot from Quebec, where a military man named Tuffy, a commissariat officer, first preached under the Methodist banner in Canada.

The following year Rev. Samuel Merwin came, but it does not appear that anything in the way of forming a church was attempted until 1805, when Rev. Martin Ruter was in charge of a congregation of twelve. Next year he had twenty.

For three years more there was no increase of membership, the minister at the time being Rev. Nathan Bangs and Rev. Samuel Coates. The former must ever be recognized as one of the chief founders of Methodism in Canada.

It was in 1807 that the first church was built. It stands there to-day in St. Sulpice Street, though much altered in appearance since it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholics. In 1810 the membership was 28.

Rev. John Strong Appointed.

At the close of the war between the United Kingdom and the United States, Rev. John Strong was appointed to Montreal by the British Conference, and the congregation rose to 56. A difficulty then occurred between the English and American ministers regarding the use of the church, and as reconciliation was impossible at the time, a separation took place which continued for four years. Eventually it was agreed that Upper Canada should remain in the hands of the American management and the Lower Provinces under British. This has been the occasion of much bad feeling in Upper Canada.

In 1819, during the term of Rev. Robert Lusher's incumbency, it was found that the little chapel was too small. The lot opposite the Bank of Montreal was purchased for $7,750, and this led to the erection of the first St. James Street church. It was built in the Grecian Doric order, and calculated to seat 1,200 persons. The total cost was $22,750. The sale of the original chapel brought $5,000.

Mr. Daniel Fisher, who lost his life through an explosion of gunpowder, was the prime mover. A tablet was erected in the church to his memory.

Rev. William Squire came to Montreal in 1831, and next year, owing to the outbreak of cholera, the ground was prepared for a revival of religion. The membership increased to 187. In 1834, when Rev. Mr. Barry was minister, it rose to 395.

First Chapel Is Erected.

As the result of this revival a society was formed in Griffintown, and a chapel was erected in Wellington St. This branch of St. James Street church prospered, and in 1836 a school was opened in its basement. It had to be closed later for financial reasons.

In 1843 the ministers for Montreal were Revs. Matthew Lang, John R. Brownell and Robert Cooney, and the membership is returned at 566. Mr. Cooney was originally a Roman Catholic.

The second St. aJmes Church was finished in 1845, and says The Montreal Herald in its issue of July 28 of that year:—

"The twenty-seventh July, 1845 will long be remembered by the British Wesleyans as the commencement of a new era in the history of Methodism in this city. On this day the large and elegant building in Great St. James Street was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. His Excellency, Lord Metcalfe, the Governor-General, attended the morning service, accompanied by his private secretary and aide-de-camp. Rev. R. L. Usher, under whose superintendence the former chapel was built and dedicated twenty-four years ago, was also present, though in a state of great debility."

Three Circuits Are Formed.

In the year 1854 the Methodism of Montreal was divided into three circuits and became known as Montreal Centre, Montreal East, and Montreal West. The division caused sore trouble, having been carried out in an arbitrary manner, and many seceded. They invited the New Connexion Methodists to open work in the city, with the result that Planet Street and Dupre Lane churches were built. This loss to the St. James Society hampered it badly. In 1880 the membership of St. James Church was 402.

As years went on it was found that more accommodation was again required. The old Allan estate, which had a frontage on St. Catherine Street, and was in the hands of the C.P.R., was secured for $70,000, and the corner-stone was laid by Hon. James Ferrier, June 11, 1887. Rev. J. Philp presided, and among others present were Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, of London, Eng., and Rev. Dr. Shaw.

Rev. J. W. Graham came to Montreal last year as assistant to Rev. T. S. Williams, D.D. His own assistant now is Rev. C. A. Sykes.

DUNDONALD VISITED GRAVE OF HIS 'FATHERS

The Seventh Earl Lies In a Lone Sepulchre Before Louisburg's Walls.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

North Sydney, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Major-General the Earl of Dundonald, who has been visiting Cape Breton during the past few days, returned to Ottawa yesterday. Among the points visited by the General was the grave of his great-grandfather, the seventh Earl, who fell at the second siege of Louisburg in 1758.

The General stated that Sydney's field battery, the 17th, was the finest body of volunteer artillery he had ever seen. He has suggested the formation of a Highland kilted regiment for Cape Breton. His efforts to secure it will be ably seconded by an influential committee appointed last night.

DELEGATES AT SYDNEY.

Sydney, C.B., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The second party of the British Chamber of Commerce arrived here by special train from Halifax yesterday. The party numbers forty, including Jas. Davidson, George Hadrill and C. H. Catelli, of Montreal. The delegates are being shown the steel works and collieries today. Last night they visited North Sydney.

W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

Quebec, October 3.—The Provincial Convention of the W.C.T.U. which has been in session since Tuesday, closed last evening. The resolutions passed affirm the policy of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation; deplores increase of Sabbath desecration, demands equal franchises for women, equal standard of purity for both sexes; deplores evils of intemperance and gambling among society women and deals with many other questions.

NEW STOCK COMPANIES.

Montreal Men Form New Rubber Company.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The Philipsburg Milling Co. has been incorporated with $20,000 capital. Mr. F. A. McRae, of Montreal, is interested in the business.

The Corona Rubber Co. of Montreal, with $100,000 capital, has been granted incorporation. The charter members of the company are Adolphe V. Roy, John J. McGill, Edouard Gauthier, Gustave Gravel, Magliore Huberdeau, of Montreal.

The Dominion Linseed Oil Company of Toronto has been incorporated with $500,000 capital.

CHALICE STOLEN FROM 'ST. PETER'S.

Rome, October 3.—Fifteen silver chalices have mysteriously disappeared from the sacristy of St. Peter's. The authorities are much concerned, especially as this last follows the theft of seven gold candlesticks.

A HEAD-ON COLLISION.

Beowewe, Nev., October 3.—A disastrous head-on collision occurred last night on the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific at this station. The first section of the Atlantic express from San Francisco collided with a freight train. One passenger was killed and 20 persons injured.

CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

New York, October 3.—Fifteen Chinamen, who, it is alleged, had been smuggled across the border from Canada, were arrested when they arrived in Weehawken yesterday. The federal authorities were notified of their arrest.

CHANGE IN MAIL SERVICE.

Owing to a new time table going into effect on the D. & H. Oct. 4, mails for New York city, Rouse's Point and Albany and Great Britain and Europe will now be closed at the Montreal post-office at 6 p.m. instead of 5.15 and 6.30, as heretofore.

BALFOUR'S SPEECH HAS UNITED PARTY

Lord Milner Approves of Policy But Wants to Remain in South Africa.

London, October 3.—It is understood that Mr. Balfour has completed his cabinet, and the names of the new ministers will be announced on Monday.

London, October 3.—Despite the disappointment caused by Mr. Balfour's speech, it has effected formal unity, at least, in his party, the Conservative conference adopting, without dissentients, though there were some abstentions, a resolution thanking the Prime Minister for instituting a fiscal enquiry and welcoming the policy he had declared. Mr. Balfour's covert threat of resignation caused the withdrawal of an extreme protectionist amendment proposed by Mr. Henry Chaplin, and an anti-food taxation amendment proposed by Sir John Gorst.

PARTY NOT DIVIDED.

Sheffield, October 3.—At a luncheon of the delegates to the Conservative conference yesterday, Prime Minister Balfour made a speech in which he said that recent events had not divided the party, but had divided the Government. Those who went and those who stayed were devoted to the party.

The Government and the Empire had lost the greatest colonial minister of the country had ever had. Mr. Chamberlain's services, the Premier said, could not be filled. He had nothing to add to the reasons that had induced Mr. Chamberlain to think that he could serve the cause better in an unofficial position.

He would leave it to Mr. Chamberlain to express his views, which did not differ by a scintilla or a hairs-breadth from his own, as to the reasons he had for taking this step. Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister said, had not withdrawn his support from the great cause in which they were engaged, but they could count on him in the future, as in the past.

MILNER FAVORS POLICY.

Lord Milner, said Mr. Balfour, had not found it possible to accept the colonial secretaryship, but he was in entire agreement with the Government on the Imperial and domestic policy.

He (the Prime Minister) had watched with placid amusement the satisfaction their opponents found in the position of the Unionist party. He did not begrudge them that satisfaction. The Unionist party was never in better heart. Their opponents were never more hopelessly embarrassed. So long as His Majesty would support the Government, of which he (Mr. Balfour) was the head he would never think of deserting the cause for which he was responsible. He had no doubt as to the fortunes of the party or the fortune of the Empire, so long as the party worked together without friction.

BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Oct. 3.—Asked to elucidate certain points in his speech of to-day Mr. Balfour told a reporter that the statement that Mr. Chamberlain's opinions did not differ from his own did not refer to the fiscal problem but merely to the reasons which induced Mr. Chamberlain to resign. He admitted that he and Mr. Chamberlain were agreed in principal on the fiscal problem and added:

"Mr. Chamberlain recognizes that the country is not yet prepared to discuss the taxation of food, but he tells me that he is bound with the colonies, and will therefore act as a missionary as regards the food question.

"Lord Milner has gone abroad but will return to London in the middle of October before starting for South Africa."

DR. ELMORE HARRIS WILL SPEAK

"The Finished Work Our Place of Rest," is His Theme.

Rev. Dr. Elmore Harris of the Bible Training School, Toronto, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square, this evening at 8 o'clock on "The Finished Work Our Place of Rest."

The Young Men's Bible class, which has been meeting Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock during the summer months, will begin to-morrow at 2.45 p.m. for the fall and winter months. Mr. D. A. Budge, general secretary, will lead the class, continuing the studies in the book of Joshua.

This change is made to permit the holding of the men's meeting promptly at 4 o'clock. The new series for the fall and winter will commence to-morrow at that hour, with an address by Mr. John Currie of Inspector Street mission, topic: "Two Aspects of Sonship."

These meetings are free to men and strangers are specially invited.

THE LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST.

Last ascension of the summer. Miss Stafford and Professor Trussell will make a double parachute jump from a height of 6,000 feet in the air from the big Sweet Caporal Cigarette Balloon at Lafontaine Park to-morrow, October 4th, at 3 p.m. (wind permitting). Presents will be distributed.

THE SS. SOUTHWARK SAILS.

The Southwark, of the Dominion Line, sailed to-day for Liverpool with the following saloon passengers: Miss S. Parnston, Montreal; J. W. Clawson, St. John, N.B.; Miss Durant, Liverpool; T. G. Gillespie, Campbellford; Colonel C. A. Gorham, R.A., London; J. E. Hardy, Liverpool; James Johnson, M. Kosh, Toronto; D. B. Longaker, Mrs. Longaker, Chicago; G. H. Long, Montreal; Mrs. Arthur Morrow, Miss Edith Morrow, Master James Morrow, Master A. Morrow, Master W. Morrow, Kalispell; Wm. Macpherson, Toronto; D. H. Macfarlane, Montreal; Rev. W. Netton, Mrs. Netton, Port Elmsley; Dr. Douglas Rankin, Liverpool; Dr. W. G. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Robertson, Montreal; Rev. J. Tudor Scrimger, Miss M. Sharman, Paul D. Saury, Montreal; Dr. J. M. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Toronto.

KILLED MOOSE AT MALONE.

Malone, N.Y., Oct. 3.—A bull moose was killed in the town of Wertville, a few miles north of Malone to-day, having been mistaken for a deer by a person who is not accustomed to do much hunting. The animal had doubtless left the Adirondacks in an endeavor to reach its old haunts in the Canadian woods. Many old guides believe the scheme to stock the Adirondacks with moose and elk will be a failure.

GREAT NORTHERN CHANGES.

The Great Northern Railway have withdrawn all extra trains operated during the summer season on the Montfort division. There is still a daily service, however, leaving Place Viger in the evening, running through to Arundel. Return train arrives in Montreal in the morning as formerly.

NEWS NOTES.

Chas. H. Cramp, has resigned from the presidency of Wm. Cramp & Sons. H. S. Grove is now president.

Wong Lung, enclosed in a suit of mail armor ran amuck in New York yesterday. He killed one Chinaman and wounded others. Gambling was the cause.

J. William Middendorf & Co., and John L. Williams & Sons, Baltimore, have asked for an extension of time for payments. They are expected to meet all liabilities.

The German military authorities refuse to release Naval Ensign Hussner, for the reason that they apprehend Hussner may be attacked by those who are indignant at the lightness of his present sentence.

The whole quarter surrounding the Place de la Liberte, at Vience d'Agnais comprising a distillery, three cafes, and a number of shops, covering two thousand square yards, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Marie Layton Johnson, the wife of Albert M. Johnson, dentist, of Larchmont, N.Y., was arrested last night an a charge of grand larceny of $20,000, from the United States Playing Card Company, of which she was bookkeeper

Despatches from Vienna say massacre of Jews is reported at Hohlieff near Kishneff. Bands entered the town on Thursday, says the report, and assailed the Jews, who resisted. The massacre lasted all day. Three hundred Jews and 100 Christians were killed.

Toronto, University has conferred honorary degrees of LL.D. on Professor W. Sherrington, of Liverpool; Prof. Wm. Osler, of Johns Hopkins; Prof. Welsh, of Johns Hopkins; Prof. Chittenden, of Yale, and Prof. Keen, of Philadelphia and on Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of Harvard.

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Showing all the—

NEWEST DESIGNS

For the Coming Winter

NELSON'S,

1864 Notre Dame St., 2288 St. Catherine St.

—THE— MARCHAND Ready-to-Wear WARDROBE, AND ITS 4 STORES

5,000

NEW MANTLES AND WINTER COATS

These Coats and Mantles are divided between our 4 Stores, and will be sold

Monday & Tuesday

at the manufacturer's prices.

COATS, gray and black, novelty, finished by first class artists. Worth $10.00. Monday and Tuesday.. **$5.99**

2 ONLY in stock of each size—CAMEL-HAIR TAILOR MADE COATS, latest novelty. Would sell easily for $15.50. Monday and Tuesday.. **$9.99**

COATS, 3-4, with Aiglon Capes and Fancy Ornaments and Pendants, all Worth $25.00. Very fashionable. Monday and Tuesday **$17.50**

COSTUMES !

Nowhere else such a large choice is found.

Our artists deliver over 200 a day—all sorts, styles, and of all prices.

COAT, striped white and blue, very latest, with straps and belt, first class finish. Cheap at $15.00. Monday and Tuesday **$9.99**

A BARGAIN—Our $25.00 Costumes for $15.00; very fashionable; snowflake effect; tailor made. Worth $25.00. All sizes. Green, navy, black. Good cloth. Now **$15.00**

THE LEADER OF SEASON—Our $35.00 Suits, for $22.50—A Scotch Tweed Novelty in Tailor Made Costumes, with velvet appliques and shoulder capes, 3-4 length coat. Monday and Tuesday **$22.50**

BLOUSES !

BLOUSES, assorted as to sizes and colors, in Flannelette. Cheap at $1.25. Monday and Tuesday **69c**

GREAT NOVELTY—Our Canvas Flannelette Blouses, figured and striped. Cheap at $2.50. Monday and Tuesday **$1.19**

Blouses, Flannel, from ..... **$1.60** to **$3.49**

Blouses, Silk, from ..... **$1.99** to **$15.00**

CAPES !

We defy competition in this line. Our 3-4 Length Capes, gray and black, all flossed, real value of $8.00, will be offered for Monday and Tuesday, at **$4.49**

SKIRTS !

Greatest value Tailor Made Snowflake Cloth Skirts, white and blue, black and white, 7 stitchings, flare at bottom. Worth $4.00. Special, **$1.49**

Tailor Made Skirts, with tucks and flare at bottom, made of Frieze, gray, navy and black. Cheap at $5.00. Monday and Tuesday, **$2.99**

Heavy Melton Skirts, black and gray, flare effect. Worth $12.00. Monday and Tuesday **$6.49**

—THE— MARCHAND Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe

And Its 4 Stores,

2334 ST. CATHERINE ST.
1453 ST. CATHERINE ST.
1869 NOTRE DAME ST.
3598 NOTRE DAME ST., (St. Henri).

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

No Tax

on the digestive organs when

Grape-Nuts

IS THE FOOD

"THERE'S A REASON"—Selected field grains are put through a scientific process (that is really mechanical digestion) and Grape-Nuts come from the package already digested and ready for immediate assimilation

WITH ALL THE NUTRIMENT LEFT IN.

Body and Brain get Nature's full quota of nutriment in such form the weakest stomach is not taxed to handle and assimilate it. Increased energy and brain power follows its use.

Heard that before?

Ever try the famous food to see if it's true?

A 10 days' trial works wonders.

"There's A Reason"

Look in each package for the "meaty" little book, "The Road to Wellville."

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SIR WILFRID AND HIS DETRACTORS.

For nearly twenty years Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given his almost undivided attention to the business of his country. As leader of the Parliamentary Opposition and as Premier he has found but little time in the last two decades to look after his own private interests. This has been the more unfortunate because, unlike some other Canadians prominent in public life, he had no private means of any moment when he entered the political arena. He has been a poor man all his life, and it is probable that a poor man he will remain. The contrary, however, is being industriously retailed at meetings of the Conservative party and by a number of Conservative journals who deem it fitting to insinuate that the Premier, although a rich man, did not hesitate to take a large gift of money contributed in part by men who expected favors from the Government. The calumny is peculiarly base, and calculated to wound most severely so sensitive and high-spirited a man as Sir Wilfrid. There is to-day no man in Canada more indifferent than the Premier to the personal advantages that accrue from the possession of wealth, and there is no man in public life in the Dominion whose public actions are more free from any suspicion of being influenced by considerations of personal gain.

The insinuations to the contrary that have lately appeared have amply justified Hon. F. L. Beique in promptly placing before the public the facts in connection with the gift made to Sir Wilfrid in 1901 by a number of his personal friends. Senator Beique's letter in another column of to-day's Herald shows conclusively that the gift then made was not of a capital sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as stated, but of an annuity, costing a much smaller sum. Although small, it was hoped that this annuity would put Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier beyond anxiety for the coming years, and if it has accomplished that it has justified its authors, and entitled them to the thanks of the Canadian people as a whole. If there is one thing more than another on which the men of both parties are agreed it is that the Premier of the Dominion receives a salary wholly inadequate to the high office which he occupies. It is understood that Sir Wilfrid has steadily set his face against any statutory increase in his emoluments as Premier, and it therefore devolved on his friends, proud of him, and grateful for the work to which he is devoting his life, to supplement his inadequate income. It will be seen, by Senator Beique's letter, that the best motives inspired the movement, in which men of both parties participated, and from which were excluded all those who came within the category of contractors seeking favors from the Government.

Sir Wilfrid needed the gift so kindly conceived and so generously given. He was a poor man then; he is a poor man now. The stories that he has amassed wealth are sheer nonsense, told only for the value of the political capital that may be within them. That he is without this world's gear, when the opportunities for gain that presented themselves to him must have been legion, stands to his credit. That, under the circumstances, he should have declined the gift so kindly proffered, no one will argue.

BRITISH CONTROL OF COLONIAL TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Balfour insists, in his pamphlet and in his Sheffield speech, that the fathers of free trade made no attempt to secure for the Empire those blessings which flow, as in the United States and in Germany, from the use of a common system. In an address he delivered a couple of years ago, Mr. Balfour remarked that he much preferred the history of the Napoleonic wars to that of the Corn Law debates. The confession was characteristic of the man, and this more recent statement of his goes to prove that his lack of interest in the Corn Law debates has left him imperfectly informed about the history of that period. His statement in the pamphlet that "the attempt was neither made nor dreamed of" brought out a note to the Times from James R. Thursfield, author of a useful study of Peel, who recalled a conversation with Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies in the administration of Lord John Russell. Lord Grey was not so progressive as some of his friends at first, and was one of those who kept their skirts clear of the contamination of Molesworth and the Radicals. But he fell in, ultimately, with many of Molesworth's ideas, including the theory that Canadian Crown lands ought to be handled by British officials to promote British emigration to Canada. They had been talking about this, Mr. Thursfield says, and then his notes of the conversation proceed:

"On my asking him whether it would not also have been possible to reserve to the Crown the control of the fiscal policy of the colonies, he replied very eagerly: 'Of course it would, and, what is more, I did it in every case with which I was called upon to deal. But this control was most unnecessarily and most unwisely surrendered by a later administration—I think by the Duke of Newcastle in 1859. I had a contest with the colony of New Brunswick on this very matter, and I carried my point. The Legislature of that colony had imposed adverse duties on English goods; I disallowed the tariff, and at the end of a year, which was granted in order to enable the Legislature to pass an alternative measure, the tariff was abandoned and free trade was restored. There was no great difficulty, the Colonial Legislature was very submissive, and it only needed a little firmness. I consider that this weak submission of the Imperial Government to the colonies in matters of fiscal policy was a serious blow to the cause of free trade throughout the world. When the protectionist countries of the continent saw that England did not care to enforce free trade on her colonies, they were confirmed in the error of their ways.'"

This conversation took place in 1885. Earl Grey had, however, published a book in 1853, in which he gave a fuller and more accurate account of the difficulty with New Brunswick. The passage is rather long, but parts of it are worth quoting:

"In New Brunswick a question has been raised as to whether the authority of the Crown can be exercised with propriety in order to prevent the grant of bounties by the local Legislature for the purpose of encouraging certain branches of industry. It was our opinion that the grant of such bounties ought not to be permitted, and an act of the Legislature of New Brunswick granting a bounty for the cultivation of hemp having been sent over for confirmation, the Lieutenant-Governor was informed that, as the act was of limited duration . . . Her Majesty would not be advised to disallow it; but he was instructed to refuse his assent to any act having a similar intent which might in future be passed. The House of Assembly, in 1849, voted an address to the Queen, in which they represented that this was a matter 'purely local,' on which 'the Legislature might safely be left to the free exercise of its discretion,' and prayed that the instructions given to the Governor might be reconsidered. We did not, after full deliberation, agree in this view of the subject, nor regard the question as merely local."

"It has always been held," Lord Grey proceeds, "to be one of the principal functions of the Imperial Legislature and Government to determine what is to be the commercial policy of the Empire at large, and to prescribe to the various colonial legislatures such rules as are necessary for carrying that policy into effect. . . In 1843 a circular was addressed by Lord Derby to the Governors . . . instructing them not to give their assent to any acts 'by which duties might be imposed on goods in reference to their place of production or the place from which they might be exported.'"

"When Parliament, after a protracted discussion of many years, finally determined upon abandoning the former policy of endeavoring to promote the commerce of the Empire by an artificial system of restrictions, and upon adopting in its place the policy of free trade, it did not abdicate the duty and the power of regulating the commercial policy, not only of the United Kingdom, but of the British Empire."

"The common interest of all parts of that extended Empire requires that its commercial policy should be the same throughout its numerous dependencies. The benefits of a liberal commercial policy will be greatly increased by its general adoption by the principal nations of the world; but it would materially interfere with the attainment of this happy result if it should be observed by foreign countries that the former and narrower policy of endeavoring by bounties or restrictions to divert capital and industry to other than their natural channels, was adopted with the assent of the Imperial Government in any part of the Queen's dominions." So the Governor was instructed to say that the prayer of the Assembly could not be granted.

In September, 1850, the Governor reported that this was "regarded as a capricious interference with the rights of the colonists to regulate their own taxation and dispose of their own money." The New Brunswick Executive Council intimated "a strong wish that the Legislature be allowed to impose differential duties on importations from the United States . . . in the belief that nothing would tend more speedily to bring about a liberal interchange of commodities than such a retaliatory act as was contemplated."

Mr. Balfour, therefore, is not advancing any new theory when he talks of retaliation as an instrument for negotiating for better trade relations. However, Lord John's Government took a serious view of the demand. "The question," Lord Grey wrote, "was nothing less than whether the Imperial Government should abandon the authority it had always exercised of regulating the commercial policy of the whole Empire, and should permit every separate colony to legislate without restriction on commercial subjects. We came to the conclusion that this charge ought not to be acquiesced in. A despatch was addressed to Sir Edmund Head on November 1, 1850, expressing our regret that the instructions he had received should have created dissatisfaction, but declining to withdraw or modify them."

The Assembly adhered to its views, and the matter was kept under discussion, by one means of delay and another, until the Russell administration went out of office. Shortly afterwards, in 1854, the reciprocity treaty with the States was negotiated by Lord Elgin.

In 1857 the colonies were granted full power to deal with their tariffs and taxation, largely as a result of the New Brunswick agitation. There was the restriction, however, that they were not to discriminate against Great Britain. It was predicted at this period that there would be a movement in the direction of tariffs taxing, although not discriminating against British goods. As Britain gave no favor to her possessions, the view was held that these possessions would legislate exclusively for themselves. This expectation was fulfilled, for in 1859 the Canadian Parliament, on the advice of Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. T. Galt, adopted a tariff which laid on duties indiscriminately, one of the objects being the protection of Canadian industries. Sheffield at once protested. The manufacturers of that city demanded that the Imperial Government should veto the Canadian legislation. Representations were made to Canada on the subject, and Mr. Galt replied that the Canadian Legislature had the right to adjust the taxation of the country for the prosperity of which it was responsible. If the home authorities wished to interfere they would have to take upon themselves the responsibility of governing irrespective of the desires of the Canadian people. This ended the Sheffield agitation, and the fiscal relations of Great Britain and the colonies have since been precisely similar to those of any foreign country to its neighbors except for the limitations imposed by British treaties upon the power of Canada to make separate arrangements with other countries.

DISUPLACING THE TROLLEY.

Experts on transportation, if asked for an opinion on the desirability of tying the city down for fifty years, would probably suggest that long before that time, quite possibly within ten years, the trolley car will be a thing of the past, as dead as the old horse car. Already, they would say, its successor can be seen in the automobile omnibus, which will require no expensive tracks, no trolley wires, nothing but a well-paved road. That it has not yet been brought to a stage of development where it can compete with the trolley is conceded, but progress in such matters is more rapid than laymen can well believe. It is told, for instance, that a couple of years ago an electrical engineer, about to set out for a long business trip, was obliged to hold over some plans on which he was at work, because he could not see how they could be worked out. Returning a few months later, he found that already, in that brief interval, research and invention had put at his disposal just what was needed to accomplish his undertaking. Again, it is said that whereas the transmission of electricity over long distances was considered impracticable only a few years ago, it is now being successfully done; and not only so, but already invention has gone so far that plants which are practically new will soon have to be thrown out as wasteful and replaced by others that are more economical. In the light of such facts, it requires no great stretch of the imagination to think of streets in which no trolley car is to be found, and in which no costly steel track has to be laid. Already they are testing, in England, motor cars which carry, in very small space, enough petroleum and water to run them two hundred miles and more without stop, and on ordinary roads they run as smoothly as the English trolley car.

Long before the fifty years now being arranged for, perhaps long before the nineteen years the contract has still to run, we may be going to work and home again by these automobiles. They will not be adopted until it means a large money saving to use them; we may be sure of that. But if we tie the city down for fifty years, the company, not the people, will stand to get all the advantage. Perhaps it is in view of some such contingency, of whose probable advent their experts would naturally know more than outsiders, that they are not only asking for a long extension, but also for what they and the city lawyers agree amounts to an exclusive franchise.

For the same reason they should not get the extension or the exclusive use of the streets. The people of Montreal may all be dead in fifty years hence, as the Star graciously intimates, but they will not all be dead in ten, twenty or thirty years, and any one who would set limitations to the possible developments in electricity and the means of transportation in even that period would be a fool for his pains. It is only eleven years, after all, since the horse cars were with us.

PETITIONING EXTRAORDINARY.

Mr. Marcil, M.P., did a good stroke of business when he exposed the impropriety of the petitions being sent to Parliament against the Grand Trunk Pacific. The right of petition is sacred, of course. But a man's right to the use of his own name ought also to be sacred. At all events, when a petition is sent to Parliament with over twenty signatures in one handwriting there is ample ground for suspicion, and when a good half of the alleged signatories deny having signed, there is room for censure.

The story of this petition makes rather a pretty history. The idea seems to have been conceived in the office of the Montreal Star. That paper, at all events, is the only one that pays any attention to its presentation. The newspaper men in the Press Gallery at Ottawa, who have a way of distinguishing grain from chaff, ignored the blessed thing, and in a few days received a circular from an employe of the Star accusing them of having been "tampered with" by the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The newspaper men were naturally delighted, and held an indignation meeting instanter.

In Montreal the petitions have been hawked about those down town hotels which compete for the honor of selling the biggest glass of beer. The method employed was to put up a big circular explaining the affair, then call for drinks all round, and then invite the drinkers to sign the petition. Not unnaturally, writing being easy and drinks acceptable, signatures were easily obtained, and it is even said that some of the signers got not one drink but several.

It required a peculiar, if not exactly a refined, political imagination to devise this method of political warfare. But it seems that where the need is the man can be found.

TWO MONARCHS AND TWO SYSTEMS.

It seems the Russian Czar is not being welcomed in Vienna with anything like the cordiality experienced by King Edward. Unfortunately the political position he occupies is so utterly different from that of Edward VII. that the nature of his reception does not matter much one way or the other. In some respects it is true that a Czar of Russia is just as much the figure-head of "a system" as is a King of England. We know that, personally, Nicholas II. is a most amiable monarch who made early in his reign one very striking attempt to develop international arbitration through The Hague conference. The system he represents has, however, been too much for him. The Finns and the Jews within his dominions continue to be without freedom of life and limb, let alone that freedom of opinion which is the privilege of every citizen of the Empire which his relative, Edward VII., represents. Even the interest taken by Russia in the welfare of the Christian population in the disturbed Balkan States is apparently entirely dictated by political motives, scarcely less concealed than those which have governed Russia's action in China, Manchuria, Persia and Korea. Nothing is more remarkable, and less remarked upon than the different conditions under which the 130 millions who live under Russian rule and the 450 millions under British rule are living to-day. Both are "ruled" by hereditary sovereigns who are both, personally, amiable men. Both states are nominally practising the golden rules of Christianity in their government. But the administrative systems are so at variance that in the one case progress only means increased territorial aggrandisement, while in the other increase of territory is always accompanied by greater freedom for the individual in life, in property, and in opinion.

A PREPOSTEROUS PROPOSITION.

"A Subscriber" complains that The Herald has condemned the fifty year franchise scheme before it has been fully explained. We are told that we are not judicial enough in our treatment of the subject.

The answer may be given in almost a word. There is, in The Herald's judgment, no "other side" to the proposition. It is wholly bad. To even discuss the proposal of the Railway Company as a possibility is to go too far. A man does not sit down seriously to debate whether he should consent to have his hands and feet tied for ten years, and also waive guarantee that even when the ten years are over he will be free. Neither should a community seriously consider a similar proposition.

There is "no other side" but the utterly obnoxious one to the proposition that we should give the Railway a fifty year franchise and bind ourselves, if we wish to buy the road in half a century, to also buy all its property, wheresoever situate.

If the company wishes the citizens of Montreal to consider a business proposition for an extension of the franchise let it abandon the intolerable omnibus-purchase clause; let it abandon the mysterious clause about power to make arrangements with other companies; and let it give the citizens some knowledge of what the franchise is worth. It has some idea; we claim none. It knows, approximately, what the value is of the proposed concession in price of tickets. It knows whether it can sell ordinary tickets at eight for a quarter. It ought to tell.

Gentlemen of the Company, if you want a discussion on a business basis, get down to business. You are now making a proposition so preposterous that it should not be considered.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Forward Canada!

We want 75 cent gas.

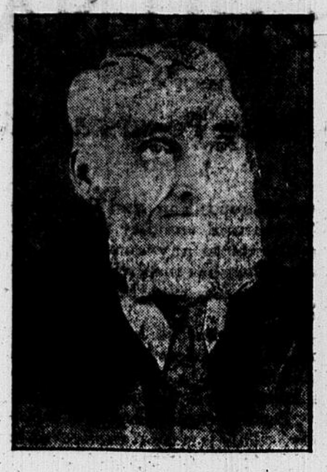
No fifty-year franchises.

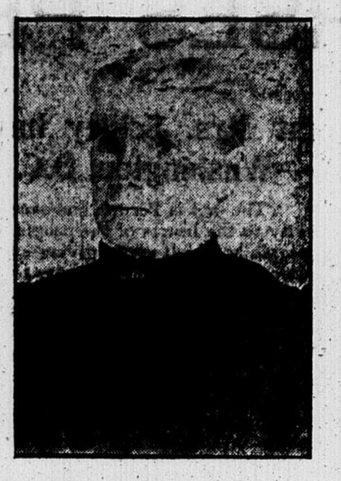
PRESENTATION TO MR. DOBIE.

Mr. R. Doble, mechanical superintendent of the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, Montreal factory has been appointed to a similar position at the Peterborough factory. He left yesterday to take up his new duties. At noon the local officials and employes of the company gathered together and presented him with a travelling case. Appropriate speeches were made and neatly responded to.

Intending purchasers of pianos should not fail to see Layton Bros.' fine display of pianos just arrived from the Toronto exposition. Each one a gem. Warerooms, 144 Peel St. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings. Adv.

The Herald's Portrait Gallery.





MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER HARRIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harris, of City Hall avenue, who celebrated last Monday the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, were born in County Longford, Ireland, seventy-five years ago. They were married and lived in Ireland until ten years ago, when they came to reside with their children in Montreal.

Little Brown Mouse Mascot at the Windsor

They have at the Windsor Hotel a mascot, a little brown mouse, who fears nobody and peeks up at one with a beady eye that suggests all the impudence usually associated with inferior physique.

His home is behind the office desk in the rotunda and he roams there at will.

Mousey has no great use for strangers, but he likes the clerks even though one of them several weeks ago nearly crushed the life out of him. When they cheep to him he stands at attention, but let a visitor call to him over the desk and he skirts with a glance of indignation.

He had a fright one morning. He saw a dog and the dog saw him. Poor little mousey had never seen such a thing before. The dog wasn't so big as a man, but he didn't look so kind and mousey thought he'd better get out of reach.

He broke the mouse record for holes. A golf ball was never in it, but mousey was, and then from his secure retreat he studied the stranger who sniffed with abominable ferocity.

A clerk came in and the dog was unceremoniously ejected. Since then he has been secure from nefarious cats and dogs, and night and day he wanders about searching for sweet morsels.

He likes crumbs well enough when he is hungry, and the way he nibbles oatcake suggests a Scottish ancestry. Sugar is very nice, too, but cheese——.

A Thirty Year Old Speech

Nearly thirty years ago Mr. Thomas Potts, now of St. John, N.B., but then agent of the Canadian Government in Great Britain, delivered in Liverpool a lecture which makes interesting reading at this juncture, when Imperial problems are engrossing the attention of the British race. In his lecture Mr. Potts said:

"I would not stop for a moment to discuss that penny wise and pound foolish proposition that talks of the expense of the colonies to the Mother Country. (Cheers.) The most superficial observer must know that where England has spent one pound on her colonies she has reaped ten; and just as her people assist in expanding them, must she reap the same result. (Cheers.) Let us suppose England denuded of her colonies—wrapped up within the limits of her island, your navy reduced to the requirements of simply protecting your own shores, and your army to the mere citizen soldiers to watch your internal interests—think you your prestige would be what it is now? Think you your political influence would be what it is to-day? Think you your moral weight in the world's councils would be what we find it to be? With such a change would come a narrowing down of those great questions that give mental vigor and increased scope to the minds of every class. The national mind would be contracted, the national energy checked. Those instincts that feel a thrill of gratified ambition, as you contemplate a country upon whose flag the sun never sets, would be for ever annihilated—contemplate it as you will. If ever such a time should come—which as a Canadian I trust from the bottom of my heart it never will—your glory will have departed, your work will be done, and, like the great empires that have preceded you, your splendid record would alone be left as the world's legacy, to be read and studied by the nations that are yet to come. (Cheers.)

"We will admit that if, unfortunately for the world, England should descend from such a position as her present eminence to one of comparative isolation, she would point back to a record such as no other people could point to. She would have left the world such a legacy as no other people ever left. That you have worked out a system of government combining the elements of liberty and protection more perfectly than any other people ancient or modern, we think is beyond dispute—a government that gives as much liberty to the subject as the most republican could desire, and shields him with a protection republican institutions never knew; that you have sown the germ of liberal ideas in almost every country in the world; that you have planted and fostered into national peoples of our times—in a word, that you have erected upon every quarter of the globe the splendid superstructure of an elevated freedom—we admit it all, and such an array of acts is a legacy worth leaving. Let me tell you that no hearts will beat with more emotion, none will swell with more honest pride than ours, to see the land that we love to honor, far, far in the van of civilization. (Cheers.)

"But to accomplish this England and her colonies must feel and act under a sense that their interests are identical. Not that we would suggest a manifestation of that profound spirit of selfishness that has ever characterized the American people and Government in their dealings with both England and Canada, but a defined selfishness; that, when the circumstances are about equal you will deal with your friends and countrymen rather than put yourselves in the power of people who will take every advantage of circumstances for purposes of extortion.

"I have endeavored in my own humble way to study this question, and ascertain, if I could, where England's interests ceased and Canada's began; but, so far, I have not been able to solve the problem. I must confess I can seen othing in it but a community of interests. Take it simply as a question of emigration. In the last 25 years, the United States have taken 4,000,000 of your population, forming a nucleus, which is continually drawing upon you, but before a man can own any property in many of the States he must disown his own country, and swear allegiance to the United States. He becomes a dead loss to you and a clear gain to them; because he becomes a producer of raw material of which you are the principal purchasers; and thus the profits made out of yourselves go to enrich a foreign power. (Hear, hear.) Every man who goes to Canada is retained in the empire, and the surplus profits of his labors go to enrich our common country. (Cheers.)

"Depend upon it, the time will come when the country from Cape Sable to Vancouver Island will be occupied by one great people, viz., the scions of this Anglo-Saxon race—bound to their Fatherland by a common trade, a common commerce, a common defence; knit by identity of feeling and interest in indissoluble bonds of relationship, developing the greatness of a country boundless in its prospects, inexhaustible in its resources, rich in all the elements of physical and moral greatness. I believe the time has come, or is rapidly coming, when England and her colonies will unite their wisdom, wealth and strength and begin anew the race of Empire. Has it ever occurred to you that your system of colonization is in many respects different from any other system, ancient or modern? I don't know whether it is by accident or Providence, but you seem to have colonised more upon the principle of nature's laws. Nature did not constitute all the matter in the universe into one vast orb, and leave the rest a blank. It made it into orbs of different forms, different sizes, different densities, revolving round their respective centres. England has planted her colonies here and there in every part of the globe—to use a figure—revolving round her like a centre, receiving and reflecting back the light and influence of her noble institutions. We want this enlarged and strengthened, refined and consolidated, until your colonies are like satellites, revolving round their common centre, and she combines with you their influence, power and greatness, and shall ameliorate the condition and elevate the character of the human race. This, ladies and gentlemen, is my Greater Britain."

Samuel Cupples, the St. Louis millionaire, who has just sailed for Europe, states that upon his return he intends to enlarge the Washington University and make it the largest school of engineering and technology in the world.

CALEY'S, Norwich, England, celebrated
BREWED GINGER BEER
By Royal Warrant to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King. Purveyors to the House of Commons.
This Ginger Beer is brewed specially for export, from the finest ingredients procurable, with water from A. J. Caley & Son's Artesian Well, 400 feet deep.
Caley's Brewed Ginger Beer, in stone bottles.....$1.35 per dozen
Caley's Brewed Ginger Beer, in stone bottles.....$6.25 per case of 5 dozen
Caley's "Dry Lemonade".....$1.50 per dozen, 6.75 per case of 5 dozen
Caley's "Dry Ginger Ale".....$1.50 per dozen, 6.75 per case of 5 dozen
Caley's "English Soda Water".....$1.35 per dozen, 6.25 per case of 5 dozen

"MOUNT ROYAL" PEARS
FINEST QUALITY FLEMISH BEAUTY PEARS
Grown on the slope of Mount Royal, at Outremont.
Gorman's "Flemish Beauty" Pears,
Only 75 Cents per Basket.
and only a few baskets to offer. The finest Pear grown for the table or preserving purposes.

POPULAR WINES AT POPULAR PRICES
PORT and SHERRY
At $1.00 per bottle, $10.00 per dozen, $4.50 per gallon.
Delivered free by freight, charges prepaid, to any point in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, in lots of one or more dozens, or three or more gallons.
Our "No. 10" Port (Very Superior Rich Old Wine), $1.00 per bottle, $10.00 per dozen.
Our "S. D.," Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry, $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.
Our "S. D. Dry," Light Amontillado Sherry, $1.00 per bottle, $4.50 per gallon, $10.00 per dozen.
All delivered free by freight, charges prepaid, to any point in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces, in lots of one or more dozens, or three or more gallons.
FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

HEALTHFUL AND DELICIOUS
(Absolutely Pure Fruit and Pure Sugar)
PURE FRUIT JAMS AND JELLIES IN PAILS

	5-lb. Fibre Pails.	7-lb. Wooden Pails.	14-lb. Wooden Pails.
Strawberry	65	90	1.70
Raspberry	65	90	1.70
Peach	65	90	1.70
Plum	65	90	1.70
Black Currant Jelly			1.70
Red Currant Jelly		90	

No compound of adulterated Jams; only the real simon-pure article. Specially made for our trade.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Bols' Liqueur Gin
Is the FINEST and the OLDEST GIN distilled in HOLLAND; in other words,
BOLS' IS THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

	Per jug.	Per case of 12 jugs.
Bols' "Liqueur" Gin, stone jugs, large	$1.20	$13.25
" " " " medium	.85	9.50
" " " " small	.65	14.25
" " " " glass jugs	.75	

(Cases contain 15 glass jugs, $10.00 per case)

CARLO ABRIAL'S CHIANTI!
A full, sound, and very choice ITALIAN CLARET WINE.
CHIANTI, in Wicker Flasks.....$7.00 per dozen quarts
8.00 per two dozen pints

The Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer
$1.60 per dozen pints
$15.00 per cask of 10 dozen White Glass Pints
The perfection of Table Beer, The "Pabst Blue Ribbon."

LILAC TEA
In 1 lb. and ½ lb. Lead Packages.
50 CENTS PER POUND.

OLIVE OIL
From Messrs. Bertrand Freres, of Grasse, France.
This Olive Oil is absolutely the Purest and Choicest obtainable.
HUILE D'OLIVE, EXTRA SURFINE,
of Bertrand Freres, in pint and quart bottles, in half-gallon and gallon cans.
45 cents per pint bottle — $9.50 per case of 2 dozen pints
85 cents per quart bottle — $8.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts
$1.90 per half gallon can (Imperial measure)
$3.50 per gallon can (Imperial measure)

FERNET-BRANCA
An Hygienic, Tonical, Appetizing, Digestive Liquor.
FERNET-BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA acts as the best of tonics, over and above the virtue it shows as a stimulator of the appetite.
FERNET-BRANCA.
FERNET-BRANCA is an excellent febrifuge, and can be used advantageously in many cases where quinine is required.
Fernet-Branca—1 litre bottles, $1.25 each.
Fernet-Branca—Small pints, 70 cents each.

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ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
The Nordheimer Building,
207, 209, 211 St. James St.

THE PIONEER.

Working ever,
Working with might and main,
Striving to win Dame Fortune's smile,
'Mid the strange and new on a foreign soil,
Lonely 'mong men I bravely toil,
Hoping the prize to gain,
Hoping ever.

Thinking ever,
Thinking of those at home,
Wond'ring if they still think of me,
Of the lad who left for across the sea,
Seeking to climb life's jagged tree,
Leaving his glen to roam,
Roaming ever.

Climbing ever,
Climbing the rugged hill,
Nearing the goal of youth's fond dreams,
Where the waters dance in the sunshine's gleams,
Fording with care the treacherous streams,
Marching with iron will,
Marching ever.

Loving ever,
Loving a girl so well,
Dreaming of her, of days of old,
Who prays to her God on the mountain cold
Telling again the tale oft told,
Trusting a man so well,
Trusting ever.

—James Muir.

The Buddhists are building many temples in the Hawaiian Islands, and thousands are professing that faith. Some churches which were built for Christian Japanese have been taken over by the Buddhists.

The learning of Japanese will be greatly facilitated by the abandonment of their peculiar way of writing and printing their language. Ten years ago the universities inaugurated the reform: next year, the use of European (English) letters will be begun in the public schools, and this will soon lead to their general use.

TEES & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
300 ST. JAMES ST.
Established 40 Years.

PROTECTED BY
ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

"SALADA"
CEYLON TEA
"THE WORLD'S PREFERENCE."

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN. Sealed Packets Only. 60c, 50c, 40c, 30c, 25c per lb.

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New Blouse Flannels
New Fancy Flannelettes
New Scotch Flannels
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New Plain French Opera Flannels
New White Unshrinkable Flannels
New Unshrinkable Shirting Flannels
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SPECIAL!

New Vigella Flannels!
Plain and Fancy, warranted fast colors, and unshrinkable.

New Plain Eiderdown Flannels!
White and all colors, in 27 in. and 56 in. widths.

New Fancy Eiderdown Flannels!
All new shades now in stock.

New Blankets
All the best Scotch, English and Canadian makes to select from!
Celebrated Scotch "Skeldon" Blankets, full size, pink and blue borders, exceptionally soft and warm, from $4.00 a pair.
Fine White Wool English Blankets, colored borders, from $2.00 a pair.
Full Range of Prices in other Lines.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.
Terms Cash. (Cor. Metcalfe) Tel. Up 2740.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

WE HAVE a large assortment of Kitchen Utensils in stock and especially call your attention to our guaranteed STANSKY STEEL WARE, turquoise color, which if once used will always be your favorite. It will last for years.

WILSON, ROUSSEAU & CO., HARDWARE MERCHANTS 167 St. Lawrence Main

$2.50 Our Men's Laced Boots and Box Calf and Dongola at
TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF
have all the style, and wear better than many boots sold at a DOLLAR MORE. They are absolutely guaranteed.
RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame St., Chabolliez Square.

STERN WILL HAVE TO GO BACK.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Leopold J. Stern wanted in Washington for alleged postal fraud, was ordered by Judge Winchester yesterday afternoon to be taken back to Washington for trial.

THE HEINTZMAN RUSH.

The demand for Heintzman & Co. pianos, always great, was never quite so large as during the last few weeks. The now historical visit of the Coldstream Guards Band had no doubt much to do with it, but the musical superiority, purity of tone and lasting qualities have always been prime factors in these superb instruments. C. W Lindsay, Limited. Head Office, 2366 St. Catherine Street. East End branch, 1622 St. Catherine Street. Adv.

The City Pulpits and Who Will Fill Them To-Morrow

[Church notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

LESSON II.—OCTOBER 11.

GOD'S COVENANT WITH DAVID.

2 SAM., 7, 14-16.

(Verses 1-3 and 17-29 also should be carefully studied. Read 2 Sam., chapters 8-10.)

Golden Text.—Thy throne shall be established forever.—2 Sam, 7, 16.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

The Prayer of David should be carefully studied by both teacher and pupil. It is a model of thanksgiving and supplication. It has been thus analyzed by Dr. W. Ormiston: "1. The King's Profound Gratitude, verses 18-21. 1. His position; 2. His humility; 3. His surprise; 4. His sincerity; 5. His piety. II. The King's Devout Praise, verses 22-24. 1. The divine greatness; 2. The divine goodness—in the nation's deliverance from Egypt; in introduction to Canaan; in national preservation. III. The King's Fervent Supplication, verses 25-29. 1. For himself; 2. For his people; 3. For his house."

What This Lesson Calls Upon Us To Do: 1. To recognize God, as David did, while many forgot him in their own advancement; 2. To plan for God's cause, while our own plans are successful; 3. To keep in view our humble origin, and remember that our prosperity comes from God; 4. To seek in all things to accomplish God's will; 5. To rest in God's promises, assured of their fulfillment; 6. To be faithful to God's covenant, that we may have reward and not chastisement; 7. To keep before us the thought of Christ, David's greater Son.

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. The Vicar preaches at both services.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.—Holy Communion, 9.30 a.m. and after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening serivce. Bishop Carmichael preaches at both services.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The rector preaches in the morning and Rev. John Douglas, B.A., in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dean Evans preaches at both services.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Streets. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at 11 a.m., on the third Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, ST. HENRI.—SERvices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant.—11 a.m., morning service. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—11 a.m., Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening service. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome. All are in Christ Jesus. The rector preaches at both services. Evening subject, "The Judgment Before the Great White Throne."

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. ST. DENIS and Marie Anne Streets. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector:—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Holy Communion at 9 a.m. Seats free and unappropriated. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, rector.—11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats. The rector preaches at both services.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—Holy Communion at 8.30 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m., with Holy Communion. Preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—SERVICES AT 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, NOTRE DAME ST. East. Rev. Canon Renaud, rector.—Services: 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ADAM STREET MISSION.—Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. H. Jekill. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechism, 3.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m. Special service and processional hymns.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. Canon Dixon preaches at both services.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Dart, M.A., rector.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Inspector and St. Paul Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. — VEN. Archdeacon Norton will preach at both services.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREWS). Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill preaches at both services. Special collection for Ladies' Aid Society.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, corner Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Sts. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. — Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. John Mackay, pastor.—The pastor will preach at the morning service and Rev. Dr. Shaw at the evening service.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject, "Morning and Evening Worship."

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 8.15 p.m. United prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are always welcome.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie will preach at both services.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT. REV. T. W. Winfield, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Letourneau Avenue and Adam Street. Rev. Colin Duguid, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, preaches at the morning service. The evening service will be a memorial for the late Mr. Samuel Finley. Rev. S. P. Rose and the pastor will speak. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the service.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. A public service will be held at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Rev. E. H. Harris, B.D., D.D., preaches in the morning and Rev. Charles Hackett in the evening.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Morning subject, "Paul's Formula of Life." Evening subject, "God's Challenge and Man's Defence." Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH. REV. G. W. Crane, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class, 2.30 p.m. Young people's meeting, Monday, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening, Bible study, conducted by Rev. Mr. Crane. You will be made welcome at any of these services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST. REV. CHAS. A. Sykes, B.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. S. P. Rose preaches in the morning and Rev. Dr. Potts in the evening.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor. — Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST, CORNER CANning and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. You are welcome at all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Avenue. Rev. James Lawson, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m.. Young people's meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORner of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G. Rice, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning theme, "The Four Vows." Evening theme, "The Mystery of the Cross."

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH corner Clarke and Western Avenues, Westmount. Rev. William Munroe, pastor.—The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "The Bank of Christianity." Evening subject, "A Blessing in Disguise."

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church. Rev. W. R. Harvey, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday night at eight o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services. Rev. Principal Hill will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening.

EMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE AND Stanley Streets.—The pastor preaches at both services.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. — THE congregation of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will worship for the present time in their temporary quarters, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. J. L. Gilmour, B.A., pastor.—Services are now being held in the new building, at Dorchester and Guy Streets, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. Frank S. Weston, pastor. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor preaches at both services.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Are Sin, Sickness and Death Real?"

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe.—Divine service at 3 p.m., by Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored). — Sunday school at 1 p.m. Service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—All Scandinavians are invited.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, F. C. Ford.

AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS DE France, corner of Roy Street and Laval Avenue, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, on the occasion of the Feast of Our Lady of Blessed Rosary, the following musical programme will be given by the choir: Thirteenth Mass, by Nicou-Cheron. Soloists: Messrs. J. A. Monday, Dr. F. Fleury, G. Bertrand, tenors; D. Bertrand, H. Landry, Ed. Desaulniers, N.P., bassos. At the Offertory: "Pater Noster," Niedermeyer. Chorus and solo by Edm. Desaulniers, N.P. At 7.30 o'clock in the evening, Benediction of Blessed Sacrament will take place, and the following programme executed: "O Salutaris," by Rossini. Solo by Mr. Jules Clement, basso. "Ave Maria," by Franz Abt. Solo, Mr. Fleury, tenor. "Tantrum Ergo," by Robinson. The choir. "Laudate," by Armand Vivet. The choir. Musical director, Mr. Alex. M. Clerk. Organist, Mr. Richard Beaudry.

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TO-MORROW THE ANNIVERSARY SERvices will be held in St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets. The morning service will be conducted by the Rev. Charles A. Sykes, B.D., of the St. James' Methodist Church, his subject being "Christianity's Thesis." In the evening, Rev. John Mackay, B.A., of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, will preach, taking as his theme "The Attractive Power of the Cross." The choir will render special music.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—TO-MORrow morning th Vicar, Rev. Dr. Symonds, will begin a course of Five Special Sermons on the following subjects: (1) The Church of Christ. (2) The Anglican Branch of the Church. (3) The Anglican Church in Relation to Other Communions. (4) The Cathedral as the Churrh of the Diocese. (5) The Cathedral as a Parish Church.

SPECIAL HARVEST THANKSGIVING SERvices will be held in St. Mark's, Longueuil, on Sunday next, October 4th. The Rev. Prof. Abbott-Smith, of the Diocesan Theological College, will preach at the morning service. The Holy Communion will be administered at the close of this service.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—MR. LA MOUReux, the talented blind tenor, who has been engaged a stenor soloist of St. Patrick's choir, will enter upon his duties next Sunday. Mr. La Moureux will sing at the nine o'clock mass and at the offertory during high mass, at ten o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—DIVINE service, conducted by Rev. J. C. F. Rupp, in Stanley Hall, corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets, Sunday evening, Oct. 4, at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH. — OPENing service will be held on Sunday next, October 4, at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Emil Jestinsky.

FINE PIANO BARGAINS.

New Sohmer upright piano, $175. Handsome Howard upright piano, $225. Neat small Heintzman upright, $200. Largest size Nordheimer upright cabinet grand piano, $250. Neat Evans Bros. upright, $175. All slightly used. Easy terms of payment. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine Street (one door east of Peel).—Advt.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.: Adelard Poirier, Montreal, P.Q., car coupler; Ls. Hubert Keroack, Roxton Pond, P.Q., oil can; James Barrowman, Halifax, N.S., plasterer's trowel; Alfonzo Sferlozza, New York, N.Y., fire escape; Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man., pasteurizeo: James Shewen, Palmerston, Ont., bicycle merry-go-round; Martin H. Miller, Wiarton, Ont., sugar-making machine.

DESERTER PUNISHED.

Arthur Beays deserted from the C.P.A. line ship Monmouth, attempted to board an east bound freight at Victoria bridge. Constable Dempsey, of No. 1 district, noticed that his sweater bore the ship company's name and flag, and suspecting he was a deserter arrested him. He came before Judge Desnoyers yesterday and was sent to jail for a week.

A QUICK MORNING FIRE.

Try Standard Charcoal; it lights with paper; gives a glowing fire in one minute. Half-bushel sack, 10c; all grocers. Adv.

BEWARE OF THAT COUGH

Cool Weather
Causes Much Distress to Throat and Lung Sufferers.
Frosty Morning Air Stimulates Only Lungs That Are Healthy.

Grave Danger
Observes Dr. Slocum if a cold is allowed to run. La Grippe, Pneumonia, or Bronchitis is sure to follow if "Psychine" is not taken to prevent its progress.

Don't experiment with cheap cough mixtures or like decoctions, which at best can only temporarily relieve, until you are forced to your bed, from which you will arise frailer—the more easy victim for consumption. This is the season of the year when people are started on the rapid road to the consumptive's grave, declares the eminent lung specialist.

PSYCHINE
(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)
will rid the system of all tuberculosis poison and build up weak and wasted bodies with healthy tissue. Psychine is a tonic, and it creates strength, gives you a ravenous appetite, and produces healthy flesh.
In case of obstinate Coughs, Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Extreme Weakness, you cannot afford to be without Psychine. It is prepared expressly for all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and if you have the least sign of a cough, sudden chill, shivery feeling, cold feet, or depression procure Psychine from your druggist.
If your druggist hasn't Psychine in stock, write or call at Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.
Use Dr. Root's Kidney Pills, price 25 cents. Cures Rheumatism and Dropsy.

ARENA "MELBA"
THE EMPRESS OF SONG.
Tuesday Evening, October 13th.
A Glorious Voice in the Zenith of its Greatness, in the Glory of its Magnitude. The Greatest Queen of Pure Vocality, accompanied by
Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Mr. Charles Gilbert, baritone; Mlle. Ada Sassoli, harp; Mlle. Llewella Davies, piano; Mr. North, flute.
BOX PLAN now open at the Star Branch Office, Phone Up 1346.
PRICES—Admission, $1.00; Amphitheatre Reserved, $2.00; Orchestra Chairs, $4.00 and $3.00; Boxes (6) $25.00. Sale of seats will open at the Star Branch Office, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at 9 a.m.

Farewell Visit to Montreal. Grand Holiday Event. Last opportunity to hear these great Musicians.
BAND
Coldstream Guards
AT ARENA. OCT. 15 (Thanksgiving Day).
46 Musicians 2 Concerts.
PRICES—Boxes (6) Eve. $10.00 Afternoon $5.00; $1.00, 75c and 50c; Afternoon 75c, 50c and 25c. Sale of Seats to open soon at Star Uptown Branch.
Bandmaster—MR. J. MACKENZIE ROGAN
Soloist—MISS KATHLEEN HOWARD

A CONFERENCE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS

Under the auspices of the Methodist Church of the Province of Quebec will (D.V.) be held in Dominion Square Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6-8. There will be three sessions daily: 10 a.m., 2-30 p.m., 8 p.m. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, of New York, will deliver a series of addresses.
Reduced railway and hotel rates have been secured.
All will be welcome. For further information address—
MELVIN TAYLOR, Secretary, 8 Torrance Street, Montreal.

EDUCATIONAL.

John B. Norton,
F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O., Lic. Mus.
Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, New York, Associate of the Royal College of Organists, Lon., Eng., Licentiate in Music.
ORGANIST AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
Lessons in PIANOFORTE and ORGAN PLAYING, VOCAL CULTURE and the THEORY OF MUSIC.
A "Special System" taught for children from 6 to 10 years of age.
Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily (to arrange about lessons) from 3 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m. 69 BISHOP STREET.

MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Y.M.C.A. Building, Montreal.
Term opens Sept. 7, 1903. Write for our Prospectus if you intend going to Business College. Our graduates hold splendid positions. Principal is at the College Rooms from 2 to 4 p.m. daily.
A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD
AND PIANO SCHOOL.
Elizabeth Davidson ..... Directress
Grace M. McLaren, in charge of Westmount School.
Classes and Piano Teaching have been resumed. New classes are being formed.
221 Peel Street, Montreal.
Victoria Hall, Westmount.
N.B.—Pupils prepared for certificated examination if desired.

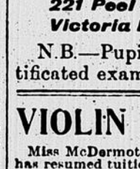
VIOLIN AND PIANO.
Miss McDermott, 12 City Councillors Street, has resumed tuition. 283

W. Raphael's Art Classes
FOR DRAWING AND PAINTING,
Will open on the 6th of October. For particulars, apply at his Studio, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street. 256

International Business College
Place d'Armes, Montreal.
EVENING CLASSES
Resumed Sept. 28th. Commercial Subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, etc. Individual instruction. Prospectus mailed free. Tel. Main 309. CAZA & LORD, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN MATINEE
47th Concert of the Montreal Conservatory of Music
(938 and 940 Dorchester St.)
Given at the Branch of the Conservatory at Victoria Hall Building, 4600 Sherbrooke St., Westmount, Saturday, October 10th, 1903, at 3 p.m. sharp. Children of from 5 to 11 years of age only will appear. Invitations on application to the Director, C. E. Seifert, 938 Dorchester Street. Mason & Risch Pianos used.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY
896 DORCHESTER STREET.
DEMONSTRATION — Monday Evenday, October 5, at 8 o'clock.
Menu—Fancy Bread. Admission 10c.

"BROCK"

On a packet of BIRD SEED is a guarantee that it contains the finest quality of imported Bird Seed, mixed by experts on Bird Foods. It is what your little feathered songster asks for.
Brock's Bird Seed & Treat.
Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY Last 2 Performances To-day Matinee and Night.
FRANK DANIELS
And the Frank Daniels Opera Co. in
THE OFFICE BOY
NEXT WEEK,
MRS. LANGTRY
Supported by Paul Arthur, And Her Imperial Theatre Company in
Mrs. Deering's Divorce
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Prices 25c to $1.50.

FRANCAIS Matinees Wednesday Thursday, Saturday
THIS WEEK—HOWARD HALL in "THE MAN WHO DARED."
ALL NEXT WEEK—Beginning Monday, Oct. 5
Presented With the Best Cast the Play has Ever Had — THE SIGN OF THE CROSS — Complete New Equipment of scenery and Costumes
PRICES, 10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c

PROCTOR'S For Two Weeks
Mats Mon., Wed., Fri., & Sat.
JULES GRAU OPERA COMPANY
—THIS WEEK—
WIZARD OF THE NILE
Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, 20c and 10c. Next Week—EL CAPITAN and ISLE OF CHAMPAGNE.

ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening.
THIS WEEK, SEPT. 28th.
ROSE HILL BURLESQUERS
And the smartest set of Vaudeville Acts ever seen. Prices 10c, 20c, and 30c. Next Week—THE TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS.

DANCING SCHOOL
A. Roy Macdonald, Jr., City Class, KARN HALL, 2362 ST. CATHERINE ST.
CLASSES—Beginners are taught by themselves, Monday and Thursday, Children 4, Adults 8 p.m. Advanced, Tuesdays and Fridays, Children 4, and Adults 8 p.m. Advanced are not allowed to interrupt beginners. Nervous or bashful people have nothing to fear.
Notice.—I respectfully invite parents, interested in dancing, to come and see the instructions I impart to the children's class. Those having attended other classes will be in a better position to judge. All my juvenile pupils are leaders—they take the lead at all displays given in the city by other people. Now I will again give displays of the art, and the programme of Dances will be new. Everything up-to-date. Tel. Mount 458. Send for Booklet.

GRAND CONCERT!
IN ST. HENRI CITY HALL,
On Friday Evening, Oct. 9th, 1903.
A fine programme, including Comic Songs and Recitations by the best talent in the city. His Worship the Mayor will preside. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25c. Children 15c. Under the auspices of Ebenezer Church.

Art Association
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Advanced Art Classes—1903-'04
The Classes will resume on FRIDAY, October 16, under the direction of MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A. Two Scholarships for competition. Class rooms open daily for study.
For particulars apply to the secretary.

Premo Cameras 1903 — Full line of Models for 1903 just to hand. Send for special Bargain List No. 14
R. F. SMITH. 1756 Notre Dame Street

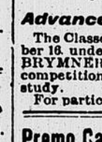
EDUCATIONAL.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller
Will Re-open their Studios on Thursday October 8. 448 Guy Street.

Mr. Septimus Fraser, L. Mus.
TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE.
Studio—51 Crescent Street.
The Leschetizky method foundation in modern technique. Pupils prepared if desired for the exams. of the Dominion College.

Montreal School of Elocution
J. P. STEPHEN, Principal
2426 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
10th Year begins in September.

PROF. J. C. LANDRY, VOICE TEACHER
will Resume Teaching Sept. 15th, at his Studio, 2440 St. Catherine Street.

OPENING THIS WEEK
EVENING CLASSES
Arithmetic Accountancy Penmanship
Commercial Law Algebra and Geometry
English Shorthand French Electricity
Mechanical and Architectural Drawing.
Physics Bookkeeping German
Chemistry Typewriting Advertising
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, DOMINION SQUARE.
Enrol now.


Montreal Phrenological Institute and SCHOOL OF PALMISTRY affiliated with Fowler's Institute London, England. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Readings 50 cents to $2.00.
PROF A. YOUNG, Principal
2304 St. Catherine St.

Young Women's Christian Association
Educational Classes Open Monday, October 5, 1903.
For Prospectus and further information apply to the office 896 Dorchester Street.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners for Montreal
The Rectorship of the High School of Montreal will be vacant on 1st Jan. next. Applications for the position will be received up to 10th October.
E. W. Arthy, Secretary

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
BRITANNIA PRIVATE HOSPITAL
156 Metcalfe Ave., Westmount.
Mrs. Ernest Pearce, Graduate Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, Eng., Principal.
Tel. Mount 1148 Ambulance Uptown 266
Terms—$1 to $3.50 per day

100 BUILDING LOTS GIVEN AWAY FREE

IN ROSEMOUNT ALEXANDRA PARK FAIRMOUNT

As a special inducement to Investors and Builders, ONE LOT will be given absolutely FREE for every TEN LOTS purchased by any one person, in other words you pay for TEN LOTS and you get ELEVEN LOTS. PRICES from $175.00; TERMS $10.00 cash and $4.00 monthly, WITHOUT INTEREST. ☞Remember that the above 3 properties surround the Great New C. P. R. Works which will employ from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

U. H. DANDURAND, Head Office, 7, 8, 9 & 10 LaPresse Bldg.
Branch Offices on All Property.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Dominion Parliament.

MINOR BILLS TAKE TIME OF THE HOUSE

Hon. Mr. Prefontaine Introduces a Bill to Prevent Recurrence of Guay Disaster

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The work of Parliament has been largely transferred to the Senate, and the end of a very long session, the longest in Canada, is in sight. Yesterday morning and afternoon were given up to comparatively minor public bills. The evening was spent with the supplementaries, and the House adjourned at the unusually early hour of 10.30 p.m.

When the House met at 3 o'clock the bill to give the Minister of Railways power to obtain stores for the Intercolonial to the extent of $1,500,000, and for the Prince Edward Island to the extent of $100,000, was further considered. The minister has been for years doing this, but there are some doubts as to his authority, and the present bill has been introduced with the consent of the Auditor-General to remove any doubts that may exist.

Mr. Barker (Hamilton) argued that there should be a technical officer under the Auditor-General, responsible to the Auditor-General and not to the Government. The Auditor-General had told him that no such official was given to the Auditor-General.

Auditor Was Satisfied.

Mr. Fielding said that the statement was contrary to what the Auditor told him within the last fifteen minutes. The auditor had got all the officials he asked for, and it was not the duty of the Government to thrust officials upon him. There was no difference of opinion between the Government and the auditor upon this point.

The question of Government printing was dragged into the subject by the Opposition, and Mr. Fielding pointed out that the late Government had passed an order in council making provision for certain printing being done outside the Government bureau. This was done for years, but very recently the auditor objected to payments for the same, and the legislation was necessary to remove any doubts.

The bill passed the committee stage, and was read a third time.

The Guay Disaster.

Mr. Prefontaine moved the House into committee on his bill to regulate ferry boats worked by cable, in the interests of navigation. Not long ago a while family was lost by a cable stretched across the river. In Manitoba similar accidents happened.

Mr. Taylor objected to the bill, and Mr. Prefontaine pointed out that it was not intended to abolish cables, but to regulate them. They would require to be licensed.

Mr. Clancy did not object to the bill if it was limited to the Northwest, but in Ontario there were many ferry boats under the control of the municipalities, and they would be interfered with by this legislation, to which he objected.

The bill was read a third time.

GREAT NORTHERN LINE IN PROSPEROUS STATE

President Hill's Annual Report for Year Ended June 30 Shows Increases in Earnings.

The annual pamphlet report of the Great Northern Railroad for the year ended June 30 last was issued to-day. The report of President J. J. Hill says that during the fiscal year the company has opened for operation six new lines:

The Dakota and Great Northern Railway, Montana and Great Northern Railway, Washington and Great Northern Railway, Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway, Crow's Nest Southern Railway, and Montana and Great Northern Railways, Great Falls to Sweet to Grass, Mont.

The tonnage of revenue freight hauled during the year increased $3,506,217, and earnings of passenger trains increased $1,181,114.

President Hill also states that there has been no increase in the authorized share captial of the company which remains at $125,000,000.

FARMERS' HOUSES ARE MINIATURE PALACES

So Says Premier Ross, Speaking of the Great Prosperity in Ontario.

Brampton, Ont., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Premier Ross formally opened Brampton fair yesterday afternoon.

Anyone who drove about the Province, he said, could not fail to notice the great prosperity evident in every township and throughout the rural district. Every farm house was almost a miniature palace, and every farmer showed evidence of taste and skill. Sometimes people said that there was a limit to the Canadian market abroad. The fact was that there was no limit to it, and there was scarcely any limit to the products that the Canadian farmer could sell.

COMPANY MAKES A SHOWING.

Colonel Wilson Compliments Officers and Men of No. 3, 2nd R.C.A.

Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A. made an inspection of No. 3 company of the Second Regiment of Canadian Artillery, at the Drill Hall last evening. Captain Davidson was in command of the company, and under him Lieutenants Ewing, Bentham and White.

The officers were called upon to put their men through the various movements, and afterwards the officers and non-commissioned officers were examined upon general artillery work. The showing of both the men and the officers called for repeated remarks of praise from the inspecting officer.

At the close of the inspection, Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A., inspecting officer; Col. Gordon, D.O.C., Rev. Dr. Barclay, the chaplain; Major Barton, Major Renouf, and Major Lyman, were entertained at the St. James Club, by Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard.

CHEAP FUEL FOR THE WORKING MAN.

Standard Charcoal is the cheapest fuel on the market for making a quick hot fire; try a half bushel sack, 10c, all grocers. Adv.

DEEP REGRET IS EXPRESSED.

Members of the D.C.T.A. Sympathize With Le Sueur Family.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, at a special meeting, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that this board places on record its sense of loss in the death of its late president, Mr. J. T. LeSueur, whose occupancy of the presidential chair for the past three years has won the implicit confidence and warm regard of all members of the society, and especially of those who were so intimately associated with him on the directorate.

"His fine character portrayed at their best those inspring features of true manliness, courage of conviction, kindness of heart, loyalty and thorough conscientiousness.

"His presence and his work will be keenly missed. In recording our appreciation of his great worth it is also our sad duty to express on behalf of the society, our deepest sympathy with his wife and those of his household."

SEVERAL CASES HEARD BY MONTREAL'S LEAGUE

One Consumptive is Sent to Ste. Agathe in Hope That She Will Receive Benefit.

The investigation committee of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis met yesterday afternoon, when several cases were brought before the committee for consideration. Among these was a tenement house in City Hall Avenue, which has an alleyway around a circular stairway, and receives no light from the street, artificial light being used night and day. The case was reported to Dr. Laberge, City Health Officer.

A young girl in the incipient stages of tuberculosis was sent to Ste. Agathe this week, through the medium of Col. Burland and the members of Taylor Church. Another case is that of a consumptive woman, neglected by a drunken husband, was reported, and the committee decided to send the wife to the Home for Incurables, as she was in the last stages of the disease.

Mr. Stethem was in the chair. Others present were:—Dr. Harding, Dr. Richer, Dr. Lachapelle, Dr. Benoit, Dr. Hutchinson, Mr. J. C. Holden, Col. Burland, Mr. Richard Lane and C. M. Holt.

NIGHT SCHOOL CLASSES TO RESUME THEIR WORK

Nine Buildings Will Be Opened Next Monday Evening for the Season's Work.

The night schools under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Commissioners will reopen next Monday at 8 o'clock, and Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays there will be classes at the following schools: Montcalm, 1158 DeMontigny.

Champlain, 224 Fullum.
Sarsfield, 97 Grand Trunk.
Belmont, 245 Guy.
Oller, 216 Roy.
Edward Murphy, 184 Craig.
St. Ann's, 113 Young.
Ecole des Italiens, 2084 St. Catherine
Patronage St. Vincent de Paul, 647 Lagauchetiere.

An excellent plan which the commissioners follow is that the subscription fee, which is only fifty cents, will be refunded at the close of the session to those pupils who attend for two-thirds of the time.

CITIZENS WILL DISCUSS THE RAILWAY FRANCHISE

Public Meeting is Called for Wednesday Evening, When Aldermen Are to Speak.

Mr. G. M. Dupont and his friends announce a public meeting for Wednesday evening in the hall at Breboeuf street and Mount Royal avenue. The Montreal Street Railway franchise will be discussed, and friends of the company, the ward aldermen, and all others are invited to be present and take part.

HOSPITAL SITE IS PROTESTED.

Board of Health Instructs Dr. Laberge to Make Protest.

Ald. Dagenais drew the attention of the Board of Health yesterday to the fact that a site for the new contagious hospital had been chosen in Point St. Charles. He outlined several reasons why the hospital should not be built there, the chief being the unsanitary nature of the surroundings.

The Board agreed that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, further than in giving or withholding its moral support. Dr. Laberge was instructed to visit the proposed site and prepare a report on the subject.

Dr. Laberge reported that the accommodation on Mount Royal Avenue for patients suffering from contagious diseases was exhausted. He was exhausted to get temporary quarters elsewhere, if necessary.

CHANGE IN WOODSTOCK PAPER.

The Sentinel-Review is Taken Over By a New Company.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review has changed hands. Messrs. Andrew Pattullo, M.L.A., and J. F. Mackay have retired and a new company has been formed, of which the president and managing director will be Mr. W. J. Taylor, publisher of the Tweed News, and lately business manager of The Herald Publishing Company, Montreal. The vice-president is A. Bulmer Watt, who has been city editor of the Sentinel for eight years. He is a son of Sheriff Watt, of Brantford. The directors are Messrs. Malcolm Douglas and Mr. W. N. McElheran. Mr. H. Little is the secretary.

FIRST CAR ACCIDENT.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A terrible accident took place on the Montreal Road, a short distance east of the town, yesterday. A seven-year-old boy named Napoleon Filion, son of Antoine Filion, was running behind a load of hay, and making a dash for the sidewalk, ran right against the front corner of an electric car. He was knocked down and the car passed over him, cutting the legs off close to the body, also one arm, and inflicting an ugly scalp wound. Medical assistance was at once summoned, but the lad was beyond earthly aid and passed away in about an hour. It would seem that the motorman was in no way to blame, as he could not see the lad till he was struck by the car.

PLUMBING BILL IS PAID.

The Parks Committee decided to authorize the payment of ex-Ald. Lamarche in full for plumbing and other work done on Mount Royal Park. The account which called for $1,040 was considered excessive, but experts agreed that the account was essentially correct.

RAIN DELAYS HARVESTING.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A heavy electrical storm, accompanied by rain, is reported from provincial points last night. Wet weather again prevailed throughout the west yesterday delaying wheat deliveries.

SHOWY EFFECTS VS. HEALTH.

In many residences and also in some hotels aspiring to be of the better class, one is confronted with a fine showy-looking metal or wooden bedstead with a spring bed either as hard and rocky as the floor, or soft and saggy and gone into a bag in the middle.

A moment's reflection suffices to convince that a bedstead, primarily, is only four posts supporting the spring bed, and the goodness of the spring bed should be—must be—the first consideration if good results are sought. After this provision the purchaser can buy as plain or ornamental a bedstead as his purse or fancy dictates.

If Hercules Springs No. 0 or No. 1 were expensive, the necessity to provide them in a bedstead would still remain; but as they are comparatively very cheap and inexpensive, no excuse exists for remaining without them.

They are sold only by the better class furniture and bedding houses of the Dominion, are given on thirty days' trial, and are guaranteed to be exactly as good in five years as in the first day of their use.—Advt.

HOW THE "X" FLEET WALKED AROUND ENEMY AT THE AZORES

They came like phantom ships over the horizon, those mysterious "B 1" and "B 2" Fleets which we had sailed over a thousand miles into the Atlantic to find without finding.

More than a thousand miles we had steamed away from Lagos Bay to the westward into the Atlantic, trying always to get between Wilson, who was coming down from Berehaven, and Beresford, who was coming up from Madeira. But they went too far to the west. Our hope was to head Beresford off and defeat him singly, but day after day our cruisers told us that, like Charley's Aunt he still was running. The manoeuvres scheme laid no limit to the chase, so, having a long start, he went off at nearly fourteen knots northwest from Madeira past the Azores, and we could only follow at a respectable distance, though gaining slowly all the while, until he and Wilson had joined hands and chose to stop.

In setting "X" Fleet to prevent the junction of Fleets "B 1" and "B 2" the Admiralty had set us a task it was mathematically impossible to perform. We did our best. We steamed three days and nights at fifteen knots an hour—a very fine performance, costing £2,600 a day in coal—and early in the morning of the fourth day we fetched up nearly midway between Gibraltar and Newfoundland, and nearer New York than Malta, and decided we had gone far enough. It was an ocean race, and our handicap had been just a little too heavy.

They Block the Course.

Beresford and Wilson joined hands before we came up, steaming our fastest, and now they had slipped back eastward in the night. So when, in mid-Atlantic, north of the Azores, we turned round and headed once more for Lagos, they blocked our course, and numerically they, combined, were the stronger. We knew that the "B 1" or part of them could steam only thirteen knots an hour, and "B 2" fourteen knots an hour, while we, the "X," or Mediterranean Fleet, could do fifteen or a little more. So they in turn could not catch us if we chose to avoid them. We preferred to meet and fight. It was midday when we met.

We were ten ships of the line, for our eleventh, the Exmouth, newest ship of the fleet, had found engine trouble the day before, and had dropped behind. We had wary foes, for Sir A. K. Wilson led "B 1" and Lord Charles Beresford "B 2," and "X" Fleet admits Sir A. K. Wilson to be almost Sir John Fisher's equal at the head of a fleet. Some say he is the cleverest and boldest admiral of them all. Sir Compton Domville led us, and "X" Fleet remembered that he was beaten in manoeuvres in the Mediterranean last year. But this was Sir Compton's day.

Over the horizon came "B 1" and "B 2" from the northward. Beresford's half, being the faster, led, and there was a gap between them and the second division of their line, but hardly big enough for us to try to get between and cut them in two. Slowly we converged. It was just after one o'clock when the hulls of them all came into full view. If we had steamed straight for them we should have met sooner, but our object was to get the lead, to circle round their head as they sought to drive us south, and, fighting as we went, to regain our free course to the southeast.

Keeps His Ships Abreast.

Very skilfully Sir Compton executed that circling movement, keeping his ships abreast, and turning them together, going off south-westward to keep the enemy at arm's length, while he worked round him. In vain Beresford sought to prevent us from getting round the south of him towards the east. But by three o'clock we had converged to within a five mile range, and after our three cruisers had chased half a dozen of theirs behind their fleet, Beresford, in the Majestic, opened fire. Quickly our ten ships swung round, one behind the other until we were in single line ahead with the broadside of us all bearing on the Majestic and Beresford's next few ships. We were now proving the value of our speed, our extra knot for it enabled us to circle round our opponents and to draw ahead of them as we went.

In a compact line we walked round "Charlie B," with the guns of our ten ships pounding his half-dozen. We saw the Revenge and the rest of the home fleet, line astern of Beresford letting off their guns according to rule, but we doubted the use of it, for they straggled behind and Beresford had to stand the racket of the fight. Where was their superiority now? We fought whom and when we liked, for turn as they might we circled round them and ahead, and their tail was always too far behind. By half-past three we had circled round far enough to steer south by east. Beresford's attempt to stop us on our homeward course had failed. As we turned to port, or leftwards, to regain our course, we passed closer round the head of their line. Just before four o'clock the range had shortened to 5,500 yards or a little over three miles.

It was a realistic fight. The great 12-inch barbette guns swung round in couples on fo'c's'le and quarterdeck, lifting their long grey snouts over the side, and although neither they nor the 6-inch guns fired, the 12-pounders, which did the actual blank cartridge business, made quite enough sound and smoke.

Sight to Stir the Blood.

It was a stirring sight to see the finest fleet in the world—for that the Mediterranean fleet is that there is no doubt—working round that other string of battleships five or six miles long. Not only were we all fighting our guns for all they were worth, but we were fighting our engines as well. As fast as it could be shovelled into them by swarms of stokers our furnaces swallowed coal, for we, a mighty ship of 15,000 tons, so heavy that we scarcely felt the Atlantic swell, were racing at sixteen knots, and twenty-three other monsters of steel and iron were racing with or after us over an area of ten miles which seemed not more than a mile. Around, behind the smoke, the cruiser hovered, some of them small two-funnelled things, some long four funnellers, equal to nearly twenty-five miles an hour.

In our rejoicing at having "weathered Charlie B," we received an unexpected blow—it was the tragedy of "X" Fleet. The end of our line had drawn a little too near the enemy—3,600 yards range—and Admiral Custance, leading the second division of our line, signalled to the Caesar and the Illustrious, the two last ships, to "edge away to starboard." They "edged away" by turning off at right angles. It simply meant that they with their eyes open, were cutting themselves off from their fleet, for when you turn off at right angles you are soon left behind by your leader if he is going at sixteen knots.

In two minutes two of the finest ships in the world, worth a million or more apiece, were flung away to the enemy. They could not save themselves, and there was no saving them. It sent a shiver down our backs to see them so quickly and hopelessly lost. They even lost time by trying to get back to the line, but within a few minutes they realized the impossibility, and turning almost to the west, they fled.

Race Into Sinking Sun.

As soon as they had turned Sir A. K. Wilson had detached three battleships and a four-funnel cruiser to attack them. Other cruisers followed, and the pack of them raced away into the sinking sun. The Caesar and Illustrious were lost!

Our fight went on until nearly half past five, and we recognized that the Renown, which got within 3,000 yards of the enemy, had been put out of action. Sir A. K. Wilson proposed reference to the umpires at Lagos and Sir Compton agreed. So, proudly holding to our south-easterly course, we steamed away, leaving our enemies to gather their scattered fleet.

Not long before the finish our rear-admiral had suggested the possibility of cutting Beresford and Wilson apart, and some thought that course should have been tried. But Sir Compton was satisfied with his success, and we sailed away, and although hostilities did not cease for two days, we were no more troubled by "B 1" and "B 2." Although they combined, they had not secured command of the sea, for we were free to steam where we chose, and to fall on them when we liked.

Counting as best we could, we had put their four fastest ships out of action, and they had secured our two slowest—Caesar and Illustrious—as well as the Renown. So counting our active ships, "X" Fleet was now seven strong, while "B 1" and "B 2" numbered ten. The odds were that next time we met we should, with our seven fast ships, walk round them with even greater effect now that their four best fighters were disabled. But one battle completed the programme, and we settled down for a four days' quiet sail home to Lagos Bay.

VICTORIA TIMES CALLS LIBERALS TO WIN TO-DAY

Gives as an Impartial Figure That They Will Have 25 Seats Out of 42.

Victoria, B.C., October 3.—(Special.)—The Times asked its correspondents throughout the province to send an impartial estimate of the probable outcome of to-day's fight. They predict the Liberals will have 24 or 25 members in the next legislature out of a membership of 42.

A NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORD.

Distance from Chicago to New York Covered in Seventy-six Hours.

New York, Oct. 3.—Seventy-six hours was the record established for the journey from Chicago to New York by the Columbia gasolene automobile that arrived in this city yesterday morning. The time would have been several hours better had not Bertrand Holcomb, who drove the machine in the last stage of the journey from Binghampton, lost his way betwen Kingston, N.Y., and Weehawken, N.J., and travelled almost forty unnecessary miles over inland New Jersey roads, finally reaching Manhattan by way of Paterson, Newark and Jersey City.

It was nine o'clock when the big machine finally touched New York pavement by way of the West Twenty-third Street ferry. As it had left Chicago at four o'clock Monday morning by Western time, the actual lapsed time for the trip was seventy-six hours. The cyclometer registered 1,177 miles, 551 of which had been made after leaving Buffalo.

This is about eighty-eight miles more than the measured distance, but besides the extra ground covered in New Jersey, it is estimated by the driver that more than forty miles was added by deviations in the Catskills on the run to Kingston.

Except for about four hours last in taking on gasolene, in lubricating the engine and in changing drivers, the automobile was constantly travelling for three days. With it all the only injury is asserted to have been a punctured tire when nearing New York.

Among records established on the run were:

Chicago to New York, about 1,100 miles, 76 hours.

Chicago to South Bend, Ind., 110 miles, 4h 30m.

Cleveland to Buffalo, 204 miles, 10h 15m.

Buffalo to Binghamton, 226¼ miles, 17h. 30m.

Buffalo to New York, 463 miles, 15h. 35m.

In the total of 1,177 miles travelled by the machine the average speed was about 15½ miles an hour. The average from Chicago to Buffalo was 17½ miles an hour. Stopping times are included in these figures.

Peterboro' Ladies Won.

Peterboro, Ont., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—A local team of lady golfers on Wednesday defeated a visiting Port Hope team by 36 holes to 5. The following is a list of the players with their individual scores:

	Peterboro.	Port Hope.
Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun	0	
Mrs. Brown		0
Miss J. Dennistoun	8	
Mrs. Pepler		0
Mrs. Campbell	1	
Mrs. Burton		0
Miss Dennistoun	11	
Mrs. Strathy		0
Miss Clement	3	
Miss V. Hudspeth		0
Miss Halliday	0	
Miss J. Benson		0
Mrs. Matthews	0	
Miss G. Burnham		5
Mrs. R. S. Davidson	7	
Mrs. Bennett		0
Mrs. R. R. Hall	6	
Miss G. Hudspeth		0
	36	5

CITY NEWS.

The Imported Laborers' weekly concerts have been discontinued owing to the fact that no firm will rent them a piano, the barracks, Grey Nun Street, being considered too damp for an instrument. The men will miss their weekly entertainments, which were always enjoyable and well attended.

Applications for the position of superintendent of municipal works and chief of the Longueuil fire brigade, will be received next Monday. Mr. Alexandre Brisette, who held the appointment, has resigned.

Three hundred of Miss Aurora Dixon's pictures will be on view in Drummond Hall, Nov. 19.

The quarterly meeting of St. George's Society will be held at the Home, Tuesday evening, Oct. 6. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A mass meeting of members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be held in the Victoria Rifles Armory, Tuesday evening, October 20, when an address will be given by Past Supreme Master Workman Rev. W. Warne Wilson, of Detroit.

SENTENCED TO THE GALLOWS.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3.—Alfred J. Fritz who shot and killed Frederick J. Bailey, naval storekeeper at Esquimalt, on June 27th, in one of the naval stores at the naval yard, was found guilty last evening and sentenced to be hanged on November 27th. A strong plea of insanity was advanced by Geo. Powell, his counsel, and the jury in finding him guilty recommended mercy.

HIGHLAND VETERAN DEAD.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—Capt. G. S. Mackay, a well known Highlander, who fought in the American civil war without forsaking his British allegiance, died suddenly last night after walking home from his office on Wellington street.

JOSEPR GERMAIN ON TRIAL.

Joseph Germain, a clerk at corporation scales No. 4 is now under arrest on the charge of attempting to defraud the Thomas Davidson Company by means of false weigh tickets. The case came before Judge Lafontaine yesterday when it was stated in the evidence he sold a lot of weigh tickets to Brosseau, who sold goods to the company. The company found that a load calling for 1,700 pounds by the ticket only weighed 500 pounds. The evidence was all put in and the judge took the matter en delibere.

BEDFORD COUNTY MEN SHOT WELL YESTERDAY

Results of the Merchants' Match in the Annual Rifle Meeting at Sweetsburg.

Sweetsburg, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The meet of the Amalgamated Rifle Association of the district of Bedford was concluded in the afternoon. The weather was too bright for good shooting. The following was the result of the Merchants' match at 200 and 600 yards:

	Pts.	Prize.
Major C. B. Jameson, Clarenceville R. C.	63	$10
S. Matthewson, Waterloo R.C.	63	8
H. H. Westen, Cookshire R.C.	60	6
W. H. Russell, Stanbridge R.C	59	5
B. Converse, Barnston R.C...	59	4
Capt. Whitehead, Waterloo R. C.	58	4
Capt. J. C. Mason, Joliette R. C.	58	4
T. R. Bishop, Duddsville R.C.	57	4
E. M. Sheppard, Frelighsburg R. C.	57	3
Geo. Moynan, Waterloo R.C.	57	3
G. B. Hall, Barnston R.C.	57	3
Capt. M. J. Bowen, Mansonville R.C.	56	3
Pte. J. Drysdale, 3 V. R., Montreal	56	3
J. M. Miltimore, Dundonald R. C.	55	2
J. E. McFarlane, Waterloo R. C.	55	2
L. E. Carpenter, Lake Megantic	55	2
Capt. C. Hall, Dundonald R.C.	55	2
Capt. Moffatt, Waterloo R.C..	55	2
Chas. Hoerner, Dundonald R. C.	55	2
Lt. W. Savage, Granby R.C.N	54	2

TYROS.

	Pts.	Prize.
J. W. Purdy, Granby R.C....	57	$5
A. S. Derrick, Sutton R.C....	56	4
Hy White	55	3
H. A. Martin, Waterloo R.C.	55	3
F. J. Powers, Dundonald R.C.	54	2
W. McCabe, Dundonald R.C..	54	2
E. E. Hall, Stanbridge R.C..	53	1
R. Kidd, Stanbridge R.C.....	51	1
F. J. Vail, Dundonald R.C....	50	1
A. A. Robinson, Sutton R.C..	50	1
O. C. Selby, Dundonald R.C..	49	1
W. H. Lynch, Dundonald R.C.	49	1

CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY IN TRYING CONDITIONS

Dan Scott Saved a Drowning Lad at the Bottom of a Forty-Foot Well.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—(Special.) — Col. Hughes, M.P., who returned from Arden, Frontenac county, fall fair yesterday, brings back a story of conspicuous bravery. In the middle of the fair grounds there is a well 40 feet deep and into it a little boy named Nugent, fell and sank in 15 feet of water. A young man named Don Scott crawled down the sides of the well and getting hold of a pump log, locked his legs around the boy's neck, pulled him out of the water, and slowly brought him to the surface, amid the tremendous cheers of the crowd.

LIEUT.-COL. KING IS DEAD.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 3.—Lieut.-Col. Chas. King died yesterday afternoon at 3.15. He had been confined to his rooms at the Magog House for about two weeks past, suffering from bronchial trouble. He had recovered so much within the past few days that it was thought all danger of serious consequence were past, and his son, Mr. Charles King, returned to Boston a couple of days ago. Yesterday afternoon Col. King took a sudden turn for the worse and passed away within an hour. His daughter, Lady Chapleau, was with him when the end came. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon.

SCARLET FEVER AT CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—There is quite an outbreak of scarlet fever in the school section just west of the town. So far there are nine cases under treatment and very few children are attending the school. The township Medical Health Officer, Dr. Wheeler, through J. A. Chisholm, reported the state of affairs to Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, who ordered him to examine all the children of the school section every day. As some 50 or 60 of them are staying at home, he has quite a contract on his hands.

MISS KATE DIXON IS DEAD.

Cornwall, Oct. 3.—(Special.)—After a lingering illness Miss Kate Dixon, passed away Thursday at the home of her brother-in-law, Adam Annable, corner of First and Amelia streets. She was a daughter of the late Geo. J. Dixon, of the Post Road, but had lived most of her life in Cornwall. The funeral will leave Mr. Annable's residence to-morrow at 3 p.m. for Maple Grove Cemetery. The funeral services will be at the house.

WESTERN RESORTS TO CLOSE.

The Banff Springs Hotel, one of the hotels in the Canadian Pacific system, will close October 7, after an exceptionally successful season. The C.P.R. chalets at Emerald Lake and at Lake Louise will close October 15. Reports received at Mr. Robert Kerr's office, anent tourist travel to British Columbia, are to the effect that this has been the most successful season the C.P.R. has ever had.

KILLED WHILE THRESHING.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—(Special.) — Bert. A. Knox, a former resident of Cobourg, was accidentally killed while threshing on the farm of D. W. Burke, of Elmore, N.W.T. It appears that young Knox was climbing on a load of sheaves. The horses jumped and he fell in front of the waggon, one of the front wheels passing over his head, killing him instantly.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT HUNTING.

In a moment every one is outside, and almost immediately a pair of magnicent chestnuts appear, drawing a landau at a rapid trot up one of the avenues. It is indeed the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Baron de Mohrenheim and Count Potocki.

The President and his guests courteously exchange greetings, there are some rapid presentations, followed by a little desultory conversation and then the new arrivals swallow a cup of steaming coffee.

"Monseigneur," says the President, gayly, "have I your permission to smoke a pipe?"

"The very question I was about to put myself," says the grand duke, upon which both laugh.

President Faure draws a small briarwood pipe from his pocket, fills and lights it, imitated in each particular by the grand duke, while the rest of the company light cigars or cigarettes. All now take their places in the carriages which stand waiting to receive them; the keepers with the guns, climb into a break and the procession moves rapidly down the avenue. Further on, we come upon occasional groups of peasants, who have hurried from every direction to see the President of the Republic pass with his guests. M. Faure responds courteously to their low obeisances.—Andre Castaigne, in the Century.

TERMINAL MAY GET PERMIT TO EXTEND

Road Board Will Recommend Council to Open Several Streets to Mr. Mullarkey's Railway.

The civic road committee at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to recommend the council to grant to the Terminal Railway Company the privilege of extending its lines through a number of the city streets. This matter has been before the committee for some time, and at a previous meeting the company submitted a schedule of the streets through which it desired to run. This schedule was handed over to City Surveyor Barlow to prepare a report as to the width of the streets and which streets were preferential, or on which streets the Montreal Street Railway had the first right of constructing a line.

This report was presented at yesterday afternoon's meeting and showed that in many of the streets the Montreal Street Railway had the first chance, some of the streets being wholly reserved for them. These were, Demontigny, Papineau Avenue, Lagauchetiere, William, Notre Dame, Wellington, St. Patrick, Commissioners, St. Hubert and Mount Royal Avenue.

DISCUSSION ON REPORT.

There was considerable discussion over the report and Mr. J. P. Mullarkey of the Terminal Railway Company who was present cited an opinion of the City Attorney which had been given previously to the effect that the city had not the power to grant exclusive privileges on any streets under the statutory authority which the city at present holds.

Before these exclusive privileges could be given higher statutory power must be obtained. He also asked that the Montreal Street Railway be made subject to the same conditions which govern the Terminal under by-law 274 and that as well as the Montreal Street Railway be forced to sell eight tickets for 25 cents. Unless they did this Mr. Mullarkey held that the streets now named as wholly preferential should lose that status and be thrown open to any company that desired to operate in them.

The routes asked for were then read and after considerable discussion the committee decided to recommend that the Terminal be permitted to run on certain streets.

The Civic Hospital being located in Moreau Street the committee thought it might be inadvisable to run the cars on that street owing to the close proximity of contagious patients. In this event they decided that Desery Street would be the proper route for the cars to take.

DESERY STREET TROUBLES.

A difficulty about Desery Street, however, is that the city does not own the whole of it and consequently an effort will be made to secure the cession of that portion which is owned by private proprietors.

Then the route will be either by Moreau or Desery Streets to Nolan Street, thence along the line already constructed to Iberville Street and from Forsythe Street to the northern city limits.

In Parthenais Street the committee will recommend that the Terminal be given a privilege to construct a line from Amity Street southwards to Lafontaine and west on Lafontaine to Champlain. The provision was made however, that any land to be expropriated shall be expropriated by the company rather than by the city.

From Champlain street the line would run to Lagauchetiere, thence west to Inspector to William. Lagauchetiere Street, however, is a preferential Street and the permission to the Terminal is condition upon the Montreal Street Railway refusing to operate there. From Inspector Street the line would run to William.

At this juncture Ald. Gallery objected on the ground that he desired to ascertain the feeling of the electors in that division as to whether they want the cars to run there.

THE WEST END ROUTES.

He moved that consideration of all routes West of William Street be deferred until he had an opportunity of doing this. This met the favor of the committee, consequently consideration of those lines will be taken up at the next meeting of the committee which will be on Thursday. These streets are William from Inspector to Canning and thence by Hunter or Notre Dame Streets to Chatham and return by the same route. Also down Murray to Smith, along Smith and across Wellington bridge to St. Patrick to d'Argenson, Mullins, Richmond and back to William.

In the northeast portion of the city the route is on St. Andre Street from Marie Anne to Carriere, thence to St. Hubert and north to the city limits, returning by the same route. The committee decided to recommend this on motion of Ald. Hebert. On Cadieux Street the line will run from Duluth Avenue to Mount Royal Avenue and return by the same route.

These recommendations will be dealt with at the next meeting of the council.

MISS DAVIS IS WEDDED.

Miss Sarah May Davis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis, Gananoque, was married to Dr. J. Roddick Byers, house physician of the Royal Victoria Hospital. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, Gananoque, Rev. J. R. Serson, M.A., officiating. Miss Maud Davis, the bride's sister, and Miss Louise Brough, Brockville, were bridesmaids. Dr. W. Gordon Byers, Montreal, brother of the groom, was best man, and Messrs. W. E. Brough, Brockville, George Davis, and Dr. Francis, Montreal, were the ushers. Dr. and Mrs. Byers sailed Wednesday for Germany, where they will spend the winter.

H. G. DALTON IN SERVICE.

Port Colborne, Ont., Oct. 3.—The new steamer H. G. Dalton, owned by the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Company, passed down the Welland canal yesterday on her first voyage, carrying flour from Duluth to Quebec. The Dalton has the appearance of a gunboat, and is a much handsomer looking model than her sister ships.

FIRST IRISH LAND SALES.

A despatch from Dublin says: The negotiations for the first land sale on a large scale under the new Land Act have been completed between the Duke of Leinster and the tenants of his estates in the Athy and Maynooth districts of County Kildare. The tenants are given a 25-year purchase. The transaction involves $6,250,000.

CIGAR COST A BARN.

Winnipeg, Oct. 3. — (Special.)—John Robinson, a farmer, living north of Sydney, lost his barn granaries and about 5,000 bushels of wheat by fire. A burning cigar stub caused the fire.

N.W. LEGISLATURE OCT. 27.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—(Special.) — The Northwest Legislature has been called for October 27, for the despatch of business.

SAY "INNIS-KAR, NOT "INNES-KER."

And Prove You Can Pronounce the Duke of "Roxboro's Family Cognomen.

Miss May Goelet, of American yachting fame, is about to marry Henry John Innes-Kerr, otherwise Duke of Roxburghe. Her name is a peculiar one, but his is a most embarrassing doubled-barreled cognomen, because of its eccentric pronunciation, "according to Hoyle." The time is opportune to print a list of other names of Britain's nobility, to which custom in tradition have assigned a pronunciation anything but "fonetik."

If you would prove your acquaintance with the nobility speak of "Roxboro" as one of the family of "Innis-Kar."

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt pronounces her new name, not Mariborough, but Mawiboro.

Abergavenny is Abergenny; Alcester, Alwster; Ayscough, Askew; Auchinleck, Aunleck.

That good soldier Baden-Powell calls himself Bayden-Pole; Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham; Beaucierc, Boclare or Bocleer; Bellingham, Bellingam; Belvoir, Beever; Bethune, Beeton, and Bourchier, Bowcher.

Often two English families whose name is spelled identically pronounce it differently. Thus the Albemarle family, of Bury, call themselves Berry; the Charleville family, Bewry. On the other hand, the Curtises spell their name Curteis and Curtois; Jervaulx is Jervis; Jervis is Jarvis, and Jervois is Jervis, so one needs be careful how he addresses a letter to Mr. Jervis.

Carew is both Cairy and Caroo; Carshalton, Kayshawton; Chiene, Sheen. The Cholmeleys, the Cholmondeleys and the Chomleys are all known as Chumly, and a very companionable sound it has. Cockburn is Coburn; Colborne, Coal-Burn, Coke, Cook and Colclough, Cokely.

Creighton and Crichton are both Cryton; D'Aguilar is Dagwiller; Dalziell, Dee-el; De Zoete, De Zoot; Dumaresq, Doomarick; Folgambe, Foolgam; Foulis, Fowls; Gilzean, Gilleen, and Greig, Gregg.

The Harences are known as Harons; Hayhurst is Hurst; Holbeck, Holebeeck; Home, Hume; Ightham, Itam. And Keogh, Keough, K'Eogh, Kough and Kehoe are all briefly sounded in one syllable, Kyo, Kirkcudbright is Kirkoobry; Knollys, Noles; Leveson-Gower, Looson-Gore; Ligh, Leigh and Ley are all Lee.

Stangatiock is distorted into Klangatock; Lerughborough is Luffboro; Lovibond, Loveband; M'Eachren, M'Ekrun; MacGilhiray, M'Gilverey; M'Gillycuddy, Macilcuddy; Magheramorne, Marramorn, and Marjoribanks, Marshbanks.

Meux is called Mews; Monck, Munk; Monzie, Munee; Naper, Napper; O'Morehoe, O'Murroo; Paget, Padgit; Pauncefote, Pauncefoot; Pennefather, Pennyfeather; Pepys, Peeps and Peppis; Pipon, Peepong.

Another good soldier, Pole Carew, would not recognize you unless you called him Pool Cairey; Piedeaux is sometimes Piedo, sometimes Priddux, sometimes Pieddo. When Ranjitsinji goes in to bat, every one applauds Ranjiteinly.

St. Clair is Sinclair; St. John, Sinjun, and St. Cyres, Sincere. St. Leger is sometimes Sillenger and sometimes Saint Ledger, while Sandys and Sandes are both

THE BIGGEST STORE IN CANADA'S BIGGEST CITY IS CARSLEY'S, OF COURSE!

GOOD DRESSERS ARE INTERESTED IN OUR DISPLAY OF

Ladies' Fashionable Costumes!

Costumes such as we are showing will compete for your favor successfully with any tailored-to-order gown.

Ladies' black, navy blue and steel gray Cheviot Costumes, jacket made with pouch front, long plaited skirt and belt, Kimona collar with capes, pouch sleeves with cuffs, seven gored skirt with satin piping..... **$14.75**

Ladies' black and navy blue Homespun Costumes, short fitted jacket with peplum and belt, Kimona collar, full tucked sleeves with cuffs; skirts made with deep tucks and trimmed with small black buttons..... **$20.85**

Ladies' black and blue Serge Costumes, fitted jacket with long skirt and belt, full sleeves with cuffs, panne velvet lapels, trimmed with fancy black braid, full flare skirt, also trimmed with braid..... **$28.00**

Particularly Proud of our Showing of Ladies' Mantles

Particularly proud of the variety—particularly proud of the splendid reception they are meeting from the public.

Ladies' dark gray Zibeline Paletots, blue and dark gray facing, deep cape, new sleeves with cuffs, kimona finish, fancy metal buttons..... $13.00

Ladies' 3-4 length Coats, in fine black Beaver, handsomely embroidered, deep shoulder cape, full sleeves with close cuffs, crochet silk buttons, black and white satin lining. Special..... $21.00

Ladies' 3-4 length Coats, in French gray Broadcloth, deep embroidered cape and stole, new cut sleeves, satin lining, fancy enamelled buttons..... $21.75

Ladies' Wrappers for the Working Moments

Ladies' heavy figured Flannelette Wrappers, in blue and white, and red and white, strapped back, loose front, turn down collar, trimmed with frill and braid, frill on shoulder trimmed with braid, sleeves with elastic band, skirt with flounce. Sizes 32 to 42..... $1.15

Fancy figured Flannelette Wrappers, in the newest style, imitation yoke trimmed with frill and braid, strapped back, full front, sleeves with narrow cuff, skirt with large flounce. Sizes 32 to 42..... $1.70

Popular Effects in the Newest Dress Fabrics

The correctness of every feature and the worthiness of the values were assured ere they were admitted to the stocks.

Fancy Homespuns, 56 in. wide, in the newest colorings, both light and dark effects. Extra quality, per yard..... 69c

New Basket Cloth Suiting, 56 in. wide, in brown, royal and black, with white pin dots. Per yard..... 80c

Black and White Suiting, striped and spotted effects, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... 88c

All Wool Homespun, in green, blue, brown, light and dark gray and navy, flaked with white, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... 95c

New Homespun, in the latest colorings: Navy, royal, and green, with white stripes, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... $1.10

Mixed color Homespuns—Fine range of the newest seasonable effects, in a splendid quality, such as ladies would select for Fall Costumes, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... $1.30

Colored Vicuna Cloth, in plain effects, the newest shades of green, brown, gray, castor, royal, navy and crimson, 56 in. wide. Per yard..... $1.45

Vicuna Cloth, in bronze green, olive green, myrtle green, royal, navy, and newest shades of brown and castor, with pin spots, 56 in. wide, excellent grade. Per yard..... $1.85

Interesting More People Every Year in our Millinery

Millinery Modes that Capture the Fancy and Suit the Styles of all Purchasers

The undernoted will be found in the Untrimmed Millinery Section, Store No. 1. 1st Floor.

Ladies' Felt Ready-to-wear Hats (as cut) made of good quality Felt, trimmed with self color, velvet edging, lined. In colors of navy, black and Oxford. Our regular price is $1.25; Monday's purchasers will be asked to pay but..... **$1.00**

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Felt Hats, brim and crown with felt trimming quills on under side, leather sweat band. Regular price $1.35 Monday..... **$1.00**

Ready-to-wear Hats, in Camel's Hair Cloth, brown, navy and blue, dip back, trimmed with stitched straps or silk and cord, metal ornament, and large quill..... **$2.75**

These Stocks Reflect Fashion's Favorites Up-to-date. More Comprehensive than Ever

Following lines on display in the Trimmed Millinery Section, Store No. 4. 1st Floor.

Children's mixed Red Camel's Hair Felt Hats, trimmed with three plush ribbon chouxs at side..... **$4.25**

Ladies' Blue Camel's Hair Hat, fancy white felt on edge, trimmed with blue silk plush, white wings at side, steel ornament front and back..... **$5.90**

Ladies' Fawn Silk Beaver Hat, caught up at side, trimmed with folds of fawn silk plush, large shaded plume at side, steel ornament..... **$13.50**

Some Typical Carsley Silk Values

The desire to do business is emphasized in the greatness and variety of the stocks, as well as the littleness of the prices.

Colored French Taffeta Silk, (all pure silk), in every possible color that is likely to be called for. Per yard..... 59c

Alexandria Silk, one of the newest weaves; the latest shades of gray, green, royal, drab, brown and castor to select from. Per yd... $1.00

Fancy color Taffeta Silk, all nice patterns and very suitable for ladies' blouses. Per yd... 89c

Black or White Moire Velours Silk, a splendid quality. Per yard..... $1.30

Black Taffeta Silk, 36 in. wide, in various qualities, per yard, 90c, $1.05, $1.15 and... $1.30

Black Peau de Soie, a very good grade, for per yard..... 59c

Black Taffeta Silk, better than average quality for the price, per yard..... 59c

Black Alexandria Silk, an investment that will turn out to your satisfaction. Per yard... 75c

Timely Topics: Flannels and Flannelettes

By all means examine the qualities. In fact it will be necessary to do so to obtain proper conceptions of value, which we claim to be unequalled.

All-wool Gray Flannel, plain or twill, light and dark shades, 27 in. wide. Per yard..... 25c

Fancy Flannelettes, check and spotted effects, choice of several pleasing patterns, 38 in. wide. Lines that were originally marked 14c yard. Now reduced to..... 10c

50 pieces Flannelette, in plaids, spotted, figured and other fancy effects, 27 in. wide. An excellent grade for the price. Per yard..... 6½c

Money's Worth in Linens

Scores of other values not less worthy than the undernoted.

Hand Loom Table Cloths, in all desired sizes:—

1½ x 1½ yards	58c	2 x 2½ yards	$1.40
1¾ x 1¾ yards	67c	2 x 3 yards	$1.70
2 x 2 yards	$1.15	2 x 3½ yards	$1.95

Unbleached Damask Table Cloths—what size do you require?

1½ x 1½ yards	85c	2 x 2½ yards	$1.90
1¾ x 1¾ yards	$1.00	2 x 3 yards	$2.20
2 x 2 yards	$1.45	2 x 3½ yards	$2.30

Real Irish Linen 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, 30 x 30 in., an exceptionally good value for the price..... 65c

Underwear Values Always Superlatively Good

Whatever helps the Big Store's reputation as value givers, helps the Big Store's patrons to economy.

Ladies' Scotch Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves—

Size	26.	28.	30.	32.	34.
Price	56c,	59c,	62c,	65c,	68c

Drawers to match at same price.

Ladies' natural color fleece-lined Undervests, high neck, long sleeves, extra good value..... 51c

Ladies' Black Tights, ankle length..... 76c

Considering the Quality of These Blankets

The prices are exceptionally cheap.

All-wool White Blankets, with blue borders, good heavy weight, lofty finish. Size 66 x 86 in. Per pair..... $3.45

Heavy white wool Blankets with pink and blue borders, size 66 x 86 in. Blankets whose purchase you will never regret. Per pair..... $2.80

Bed Comforters

This small announcement isn't doing justice to these magnificently assorted stocks, embracing every size and dependable quality.

Eiderdown Comforters, covered with sateen, in various pleasing designs. Size 5 x 6 ft.. $3.65

Coal Scuttles

75 strong Japanned Coal Scuttles, serviceable size, strongly made. Special at each.... 19c

Permanent Patrons of Grocery Dept. Are Becoming More Numerous

The undernoted specials for Monday explain the reason why

23 lbs. Redpath's Sugar..... 97c
7 lbs. White Beans..... 24c
Force Food or Shredded Wheat Biscuits..... 12½c
3 lbs. Currants..... 20c
Rolled Oats, 7 lbs..... 21c
Kippered Herrings..... 12½c
Windsor Salt, bag..... 3c
Condensed Milk..... 10c
Keiller's Marmalade, 7 lb. tins..... 80c
9½ lbs. Hungarian Flour..... 25c
Aunt Jemima's Pancake Flour 12½c
3 packages Corn Starch..... 20c

Lamps

Our Fall stocks far outstrip all previous efforts. Next week there will be on exhibition the latest productions of Parlor Lamps, Reading Lamps, Banquet Lamps, Night Lamps, etc. Prices, depending upon the character of the Lamp, of course, from 45c to.... $20.00

Bread Boxes

100 large Japanned Bread Boxes. Our price, each..... 45c

List of Useful Utensils

Stove Cover Lifters, 3c 4c, and..... 8c

Coal Shovels, 4c, 6c, 9c and.. 25c

Asbestos Toasters, 3½c, 5c, 9c, and..... 15c

Jardinieres

The latest importations from the foremost English potteries. Jardinieres of all descriptions, in the newest art shapes, and richly decorated. Prices range from 50c to $5.00

A COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT OF

The Newest Features in Furs

Our plans are made for the greatest season's business we have ever yet experienced. We have got the stocks and the values to accomplish our purpose.

New Alaska Sable Ruffs, with two heads and four large tails. Our special price..... $8.25

A large size and a better grade made in similar style, for..... $9.45

New Columbia Mink Ruffs, large size, with eight large tails, for only..... $6.90

Mink Ties, extra large size, with two heads and twelve mink tails, lined with fancy silk. No such value procurable elsewhere for the price..... $27.00

New Near Seal Jackets, double breasted, large collar and revers, lined with plain satin, in all sizes, length 25 in. Special..... $39.00

New Greenland Seal Jackets, choice skins, coat back, double breasted, high storm collar, silk linings..... $32.50

New Raccoon Jackets, selected, natural skins, new model, in all sizes..... $54.00

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED,

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

[Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

RACICOT—At Waterloo, Sept. 24, the wife of L. Racicot, of a son.

HAWLEY—At Sutton, Sept. 15, the wife of Thomas S. Hawley, of a daughter.

COOL—At Newcastle, Miramichi, Sept. 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. David Cool, a daughter.

PURVIS—At Gagetown, Sept. 22, to the wife of Fred. Purvis, a son.

WRIGHT—At Lower Jemseg, Sept. 28, to the wife of Arthur Wright, a daughter.

ALLAN—In Bathurst, fourth line, Sept. 21, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allan, a son.

FORSYTH—In Perth, Sept. 15, to Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Forsyth, a son.

NAFTEL—At Perth, Sept. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Naftel, a son.

NORMAN—At Karuizawa, Nagano Province, Japan, the wife of the Rev. D. Norman, of the Canadian Methodist Mission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT-GREENE—At St. George's Church, Clarenceville, on Sept. 30th, 1903, by Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, Mr. George W. Scott, of Montreal, to Almira Melissa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heman Greene, of Clarenceville. x

LOUCKS-HANNAH—At the residence of the bride's father, 289 Charlevoix Street, on Wednesday, September 30th, Dalton Allan, son of S. T. Loucks, of Aultsville, to Mary, eldest daughter of W. D. Hannah, Fuel Agent, G.T.R. x

BOYLE-BROWN — At Christ Church Cathedral, Sept. 29th, by the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, assisted by the Vicar, Dr. Symonds, Florence Salena, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Brown, Stoneleigh, the Cape, Quebec, to the Rev. Temple Stannage Boyle, asst. minister of Christ Church Cathedral, and youngest son of Mr. Horatio Boyle, of St. Catharines, Ont. x

FERGUSON - FERGUSON — Charlottetown, Sept. 30, William Henry Ferguson to Mary Maud Ferguson.

CURRIE-GARRETT—Charlottetown, Sept. 30, Frank Stewart Currie and Miss Bertha Elizabeth Garrett.

ELLIS-PAULEY—Dartmouth, Sept. 29, Herbert John E. Ellis, of Quebec, to Blanche, daughter of Francis H. Pauley.

WOOD-WIGHTMAN—Sept. 28, Halifax, James Wood to Marie Wightman.

JOHNSON-OLSSEN—Sydney, Sept. 25, Andrew Johnson to Johanna Victoria Olssen.

McKINNON-CAMERON—Whitney Pier, C.B., Sept. 24, Murray McKinnon, of George's River, to Josephine Cameron, of Sydney River.

GRAHAM-MITCHELL—St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 16, Gordon McGregor Graham, of New Glasgow, to Florence Ridyn Mitchell.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BOND—In this city, on Sept. 29th, at the age of 67 years, W. P. Joseph Bond. Funeral will leave his late residence, 95 Laval Ave., on Friday, Oct. 2nd, at 8 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. x

BOHL—At 181 Laval Avenue, on Thursday, 1st October, Miss Hedwidge Bohl, beloved and only sister of Mrs. J. J. M. Martin. Notice of funeral hereafter. x

BLOUIN—In this city, on the 1st instant, J. B. Leo, only and beloved son of A. W. Blouin, aged 6 years and 4 months. Funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, from 112 Champ de Mars, at 2.30 p.m. Relatives and acquaintances are invited to attend. x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

MESERVEY—At L'Orignal, Ont., on Saturday, 26th Sept., 1903, after a short illness, Miriam Augusta, youngest and beloved daughter of Manly C. and Anna Meservey, and granddaughter of Major B. F. Meservey, of Wingham, Mass., and Mr. W. Litle, editor and publisher of The Advertiser, L'Orignal, Ont. x

HUDON—At Waterloo, Sept. 25, Sophia Gingras, widow of the late Bruno Hudon, Esq., aged 69 years.

FOSTER—Sherbrooke, Sept. 26, Anna Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Foster, aged 18 years.

STEWART—Hopetown, Sept. 25, Alexander, son of Mr. Donald Stewart, aged 16 years.

McFARLANE—Lanark, Sept. 27, Margaret Jane, wife of Mr. Adam McFarlane, aged 24 years.

KERR—Perth, Sept. 22, John C. Kerr, son of John A. Kerr, town clerk, aged 23 years.

THOMPSON—Perth, Sept. 20, Catherine Wilson, wife of James Thompson, Sherrif County of Lanark.

JOHNSON—London, Eng., Sept. 18, Walter Frederic, son of the late Thomas Matthew and Emily Mary Johnson, aged 23.

GRAY—Dartmouth, Sept. 25, Margaret Gray, daughter of the late Samuel Gray, of Merigomish.

McGRATH—Hamilton, Lower Qnslow, Sept. 27, John McGrath, aged 17.

CANFIELD—East Wallace, Cumberland, Stephen Canfield, aged 89.

SEAMAN—Wallace, Cumberland, Sept. 18, Robt. Seaman, aged 30, leaving a widow and five children.

McKENZIE—At Flat River, Sept. 30, Christy A., daughter of Donald and Christy McKenzie, aged 21 years.

Prodigal Jonathan

shall be regaled with lady charlotte gelatine.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.
Bell Telephone Up 2967.

WM. WRAY,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

HEADSTONES

We have a number of attractive headstones. Moderate Cost, at prices ranging from $15 to $50. MAIL ENQUIRIES RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co.,
LIMITED.
Monumental Branch, 92 to 96 Bleury.
Head Office and Factory, 550 to 570 William.

If You Are Suffering With

RHEUMATISM
—GO TO—
JOHN TUCK and be Cured.

People go to him limping and groaning with excruciating rheumatic pain and leave him smiling. He relieves your pain at once, and charges you nothing.

TUCK'S RHEUMATISM CURE is the conqueror of Rheumatism. 25 cents a bottle. If your druggist has none in stock, apply to—

JOHN TUCK,
1887a Notre Dame St., Montreal.

S. R. Baker, 41 Simcoe St., Toronto, or to the Head Office, Smith's Falls. Address—John Tuck.

I WANT TO SELL

A Corner Lot, 33 x 97 feet, Prince Albert and Chesterfield Avenues. A fine site for a double house or two semi-detached cottages. No excavation required. Side mitoyen wall to build to.

THOS. FRASER, 445 Prince Albert Avenue,
Phone 895 Westmount,
Or 56 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Phone Main 4575.

HON. G. W. STEPHENS POINTS OUT THINGS

Speaking of Franchise Extension He Recalls Precautions Taken in 1860 to Protect Taxpayers.

"If in 1860, when the Montreal Street Railway first came into existence, it was willing to pave between the tracks and outside them to a width of three feet, why should not the company do the same to-day?"

This question was put by Hon. G. W. Stephens to a Herald reporter yesterday.

"And this," he added, "was not the only condition imposed by the City Council of that day on the company. Section 7 of the by-law required that the street railway must construct and keep in repair good stone crossings within the city limits at the intersections of their tracks.

"These conditions were imposed at a time when the company was in a much poorer condition than at present. Nowadays, when its affairs are flourishing and big dividends were being paid, there is no such responsibility on the part of the Stret Railway.

"I think," said Mr. Stephens, "it would be well for the present aldermen to refer to the agreement of Sept. 12, 1860, to see what precautions were then taken to protect the taxpayers. Since then legislation has been passed whereby all these obligations were nullified."

Mr. Stephens is strongly opposed to the further extension of the Street Railway franchise, and expresses himself as warmly approving the attitude of The Herald in the matter.

At the consolidation of the city charter in 1874 Mr. Stephens introduced clauses providing for the pavement of the tracks to a width of two feet outside the rails, with a heavy penalty for the non-fulfillment of the agreement. In the same charter power was given to other companies to use the tracks on payment of a sum of money, the amount of which was to be determined by arbitration. Had such a clause been in effect a couple of years ago, there would have been no trouble about the entrance of the Montreal Terminal into the city.

All this valuable legislation was repealed fifteen years later when other interests had begun to dominate, and no protection was granted to the public.

TWO CENT FARE SUFFICIENT.

Mr. Stephens considers that a two cent fare is not too much to ask, considering the immense profits made by the company, in return for which they give practically nothing. The amount handed in to the city treasury as the proportion of earnings due the city is more than wiped out by the cost of repairs to pavements and macadamized roads."

"But how could the road pay by charging only two cent fares?" was the question put to Mr. Stephens.

In reply he pointed out that anyone who had subscribed for the original shares of the company was now receiving dividends of 30 per cent. on his money, as the capital stock has been watered three times at least. Now surely if they are paying an annual dividend of 10 per cent. on this watered stock, this means a rate of 30 per cent. on the first investment.

DUTY OF THE ALDERMEN.

"Any alderman of the city who has the interests of the city at heart will call for the actual value of the company's assets and allow the stockholders not more than 10 per cent. on the book-bottom cost.

"Of the property used by the Street Railway, not one dollar has been given in return for the valuable franchise granted. At par a share was worth $50; to-day it sells for $118. That means that on every share $68 should be paid to the city for the franchise; and as the capital is figured at $6,000,000, this means a sum of over $8,000,000 owing to the municipal treasury for the franchise. This is not too much for the right of way in the streets of a crowded city."

SHERBROOKE CUSTOMS RETURNS SHOW INCREASE

Branch of Tuberculosis League Formed Yesterday—Lieut.-Col. King is Dead.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Sherbrooke, Oct. 3.—The meeting for the purpose of forming a sub-committee of the St. Francis League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, was well attended by many of the leading citizens. Dr. Austin was elected chairman and Dr. Williams secretary. In taking the chair, Dr. Austin said that no doubt they were aware that a Dominion League for the prevention of tuberculosis had been inaugurated, and that quite lately a branch of that league had been instituted in the District of St. Francis. An investigating committee composed of Chief Davidson, the clergy and physicians of the City of Sherbrooke, was appointed.

The customs duty collected at the port of Sherbrooke for the month of September amounted to $16,963.18, an increase of $6,612.92 over the corresponding month last year.

The value of declared exports to the United States from this port, as shown by the consular returns, shows a large decrease for the three months ending September 30. The figures are $199,889.89, as compared with $293,389.89 for the same quarter last year.

Colonel King, who has been a resident of Sherbrooke since 1869, and a former officer in the Canadian militia and Imperial army, died somewhat suddenly this afternoon. He had been confined to his rooms at the Magog House for a week past, but was reported to be recovering. He took a sudden relapse this afternoon, and passed away at a quarter past three. The late Colonel King was born in Liverpool in 1819, and in 1837 he joined the Royal Artillery. For over 26 years he served in the army in various parts of the world. When serving as quartermaster-sergeant at Gibraltar in 1857 he was presented with a medal by the commander-in-chief, and later on, while serving in the same capacity at Quebec, he was granted an annuity and medal by Her Majesty for meritorious service. In 1863, while serving at Quebec, he was granted his discharge from the 7th brigade. Previous to this, and during the Trent affair, he was appointed major, when a large garrison occupied Montreal. In 1869 he was appointed brigade-major of the 5th military district with headquarters in Sherbrooke. He retired in 1875 from the Canadian militia. After retiring he invested largely in property in the district, and was the means of opening several copper mines in the district. His wife died in 1896, and he is survived by one daughter, Lady Chapleau, and one son, Mr. Charles King, who is in business in Boston.

BRICKLAYERS NOT ON STRIKE.

Officials Say the Members of Union Have No Grievance.

Officials of the Bricklayers' Union to-day gave an unqualified denial to the report that the bricklayers had gone out on strike. "They have not left work for a moment," said he, "and have never had any intention of doing so."

Last evening a meeting of the Bricklayers' Union was held in St. Joseph's Hall, where a letter was read from the employers, asking what was the attitude of the men in the building laborers' trouble, and desiring to know if they were preparing to strike.

An answer was sent to the masters saying that the Bricklayers' Union was quite independent of any other labor organization and that it had no intention of engaging in a sympathetic strike.

THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY HEARS BRIGHT LECTURE

Rev. Prof. J. Clark Murray Discusses Rise and Progress of the Universities.

Rev. Prof. J. Clark-Murray delivered last night the opening address of the literary season of the Caledonian Society. His subject was "Scottish Universities."

In a most interesting manner he traced the rise and progress of these democratic seats of learning, and showed how they were founded on the same principles as the great University of Paris, and the premier Italian University of Bologna.

The lecturer pointed out that the students played a large part in the administration of their colleges; that they themselves elected the lord rector, the highest functionary. The greatest men in Great Britain deemed it one of the achievements of their career to be appointed to fill that post for a term of three years. It was to the credit of these Scottish students that they have never yet betrayed the trust imposed upon them, but had elected always men worthy to fill the position.

Prof. Clarke-Murray observed that though Paris had exerted a big influence upon the universities of Scotland, which was natural, considering the long friendly relations that have existed between the two countries, the debt had been repaid by the influence which Scottish philosophers had exerted upon the ethics of France during last century.

Then the lecturer dealt with each of the four Scottish colleges, from St. Andrews, the first to be founded in 1413, to Glasgow, which was next, in 1450; Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, the youngest, but now the queen of them all.

He showed that Edinburgh was instituted by King James VI., though his mother, the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, had something to do with it. The town council of the capital city had practically the management in their hands, and though they had often been criticised, it semed to him that on the whole they had acted wisely. Never had there been a scandal which at its worst could be compared with the appalling revelations concerning the municipal government of some cities of the United States.

Of one thing the University of Edinburgh had reason to be proud. It had the greatest medical school in the world.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL SECURE COAL PROPERTY

Product Needed in Mountain Districts to Be Obtained from Mines at Banff.

An ambition that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has cherished for some time has been realized, and as a result he will anounce to the shareholders at the annual meeting next week that the company will be able to secure all the coal needed for the mountain districts from mines on its own property.

For some time the company has had prospectors at work under the direction of Mr. W. H. Aldridge, the general manager of the company's smelting works at Trail, B.C., and according to the report he has forwarded the coal found near Banff is of a good grade of bituminous.

For the past few years the Canadian Pacific has been securing all its coal from the Frank mines in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Company. The saving the company will effect, it is stated, will total $250,000 annually.

Men, Women and Happenings

Hon. J. J. Guerin was in Quebec yesterday.

Mr. H. L. Maltby, Ottawa, is at the Windsor.

Mr. R. Lacy Dillon, Montreal, is in Winnipeg.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, Winnipeg, is at the Windsor.

Mr. H. A. Price is ill with an attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. Crosbie, Boston, is visiting Mrs. Campbell Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hayes, Sherbrooke, are at the Queen's.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fiske, Joliette, are at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Douglas Reid, of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, has been transferred to Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Brock have returned to Hawkesbury, from a visit to Montreal and Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cassels, Toronto, are in Montreal, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Hughes.

Miss Garneau, who has been in Ottawa, the guest of the Misses Chapleau, has returned to Montreal.

Miss McDonald, secretary of the Montreal Snowshoe Society, is in Quebec, the guest of Mrs. C. H. Thorne.

Prof. J. J. Goulet will succeed Mr. Dubois this year as professor of the Solfeggio Institute at the Monument National.

Miss Reddy, provincial secretary of the King's Daughters, will go to Ottawa Monday, to attend the convention of King's Daughters to be held there next week.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager, and Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, manager of the Bank of Montreal, who have been on a trip to the Pacific Coast, will arrive home this morning.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Mills, second daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mills, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, to Mr. Jack Hamilton, of Palmerston.

A preliminary demonstration in cookery was given yesterday afternoon at the Y.W.C.A., by the principal, Miss Dow. The demonstration was of high class cooking and was well attended. Another demonstration will be held Monday night.

Miss B. Lambert, daughter of Mr. Francis Lambert, of the Township of Drummond, was married in Perth Tuesday to Mr. Martin Doyle. The ceremony took place in St. John Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Father Davis officiating. After a reception held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Doyle left for Cornwall and other places. A large number of presents were received.

Miss Emma Young, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Young, Perth, Ont., was married to Mr. W. G. Dial, of the Militia Department, Ottawa, Rev. Canon Muckleston officiating. The bride, who was unattended, wore a costume of white organdie. Among the large number of presents received was a set of pearl handled knives and forks from the officers of the 43rd Duke of Cornwall's "Own Rifles." Mr. and Mrs. Dial left for Ottawa in the evening, the bride travelling in a tailor-made costume of green broadcloth with black picture hat.

The marriage of Mr. W. S. Ball, barrister, of Cowansville, and Miss Elida E. M. McCoy took place Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. David McCoy, of Herdman, Que. The Rev. Mr. Cassidy officiated, assisted by the Revs. Charlesworth and Humphreys. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Edward C. McCoy, wore white silk trimmed with chiffon applique, and carried white carnations. Miss Margaret Scott, Lachute, was bridesmaid, and Mr. W. R. Bell, brother of the groom, acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Ball will live in Cowansville.

The Filigree Ball

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

As he said this, he mounted to his door and disappeared under the vines, hanging like a shroud over the front of the house. In another moment the rich peal of on organ sounded from within, followed by the prolonged howling of Rudge, who, either from a too keen appreciation of his master's music or in utter disapproval of it—no one, I believe, has ever been able to make out which—was accustomed to add this undesirable accompaniment to every strain from the old man's hand. The playing did not cease because of these outrageous discords. On the contrary, it increased in force and volume, causing Rudge's expression of pain or pleasure to increase also. The result can be imagined. As I listened to the intolerable howls of the dog cutting clean through the exquisite harmonies of his master, I wondered if the shadows cast by the frowning structure of the great Moore house were alone to blame for Uncle David's lack of neighbors.

Meantime, Hibbard, who was the first to hear my signal, came running down the block. As he joined me, the light, or what we chose to call a light, appeared again in the window toward which my attention had been directed.

"Some one's in the Morre house!" I declared, in as matter-of-fact tones as I could command.

Hibbard is a big fellow, the biggest fellow on the force, and so far as my own experience with him had gone, as stolid and imperturbable as the best of us. But after a quick glance at the towering walls of the lonely building, he showed decided embarrassment and seemed in no haste to cross the street.

With difficulty I concealed my disguest.

"Come," I cried, stepping down from the curb, "let's go over and investigate. The property is valuable, the furnishings handsome, and there is no end of costly books on the library shelves. You have matches and a revolver?"

He nodded, quietly showing me first the one, then the other; then with a sheepish air which he endeavored to carry off with a laugh, he cried:

"Have you use for 'em? If so, I'm quite willing to part with 'em for a half-hour.

I was more than amazed at this evidence of weakness in one I had always considered as tough and impenetrable as flint rock. Thrusting back the hand with which he had half drawn into view the weapon I had mentioned, I put on my sternest air and led the way across the street. As I did so, I tossed back the words:

"We may come upon a gang. You do not wish me to face some half-dozen men alone?"

"You won't find any half-dozen men there," was his muttered reply. Nevertheless he followed me, though with less spirit than I liked, considering that my own manner was in a measure assumed and that I was not without sympathy—well, let me say, for a dog who preferred howling a dismal accompaniment to his master's music, to keeping open watch over a neighborhood dominated by the unhallowed structure I now propose to enter.

The house is too well known for me to attempt a minute description of it. The illustrations which have appeared in all the papers have already acquainted the general public with its simple facade and rows upon rows of shuttered windows. Even the great porch with its bench for negro attendants has been photographed for the million. Those who have seen the picture in which the wedding guests are shown flying from its yawning doorway, will not be especially interested in the quiet, almost solemn aspect it presented as I passed up the low steps and laid my hand upon the knob of the old-fashioned front door.

Not that I expected to win an entrance thereby, but because it is my nature to approach everything in a common-sense way. Conceive then my astonishment when at the first touch the door yielded. It was not even latched.

"So! so!" thought I. "This is no fool's job; some one is in the house."

I had provided myself with an ordinary pocket lantern, and when I had convinced Hibbard that I fully meant to enter the house and discover for myself who had taken advantage of the popular prejudice against it to make a secret refuge or rendezvous of its decayed old rooms, I took out this lantern and held it in readiness.

"We may strike a hornets' nest," I explained to Hibbard, whose feet seemed very heavy even for a man of his size. "But I'm going in and so are you. Only, let me suggest that we first take off our shoes. We can hide them in these bushes."

"I always catch cold when I walk barefooted," mumbled my brave companion; but receiving no reply he drew off his shoes and dropped them beside mine in the cluster of stark bushes which figure so prominently in the illustrations that I have just mentioned. Then he took out his revolver, and cocking it, stood waiting, while I gave a cautious push to the door.

Darkness! silence!

Rather had I confronted a light and heard some noise, even if it had been the ominous click to which we are so well accustomed. Hibbard seemed to share my feelings, though from an entirely different cause.

"Pistols and lanterns are no good here," he grumbled. "What we want at this blessed minute is a priest with a sprinkling of holy water, and I for one——"

He was actually sliding off.

With a smothered oath I drew him back.

"See here!" I cried, "you're not a babe in arms. Come on or—— Well what now?"

He had clenched my arm and was pointing to the door, which was slowly swaying to behind us.

"Notice that," he whispered. "No key in the lock! Men use keys, but——"

My patience could stand no more. With a shake I rid myself of his clutch, muttering:

"There, go! You're too much of a fool for me. I'm in for it alone." And in proof of my determination, I turned the slide of the lantern and flashed the light through the house.

The effect was ghostly; but while the fellow at my side breathed hard he did not take advantage of my words to make his escape, as I half expected him to. Perhaps, like myself, he was fascinated by the dreary spectacle of long shadowy walls and an equally shadowy staricase emerging from a darkness which a minute before had seemed impenetrable. Perhaps he was simply ashamed. At all events he stood his ground, scrutinizing with rolling eyes that portion of the hall where two columns, with gilded Corinthian capitals, marked the door of the room which no man entered without purpose or passed without dread. Doubtless he was thinking of that which had so frequently been carried out between those columns. I know that I was; and when, in the sudden draft made by the open door, some open draperies hanging near those columns blew out with a sudden swoop and shiver, I was not at all astonished to see him lose what little courage had remained to him. The truth is, I was startled myself, but I was able to hide the fact and to whisper back to him, fiercely:

"Don't be an idiot. That curtain hides nothing worse than some sneaking political refugee or a gang of counterfeiters."

"Maybe. I'd just like to put my hand on Upson and——"

"Hush!"

I had just heard something.

For a moment we stood breathless, but as the sound was not repeated I concluded that it was the creaking of that far-away shutter. Certainly there was nothing moving near us.

"Shall we go upstairs?" whispered Hibbard.

"Not till we have made sure that all is right down here."

A door stood slightly ajar on our left. Pushing it open, we looked in. A well furnished parlor was before us.

"Here's where the wedding took place," remarked Hibbard, straining his head over my shoulder.

There were signs of this wedding on every side. Walls and ceilings had been hung with garlands, and these still clung to the mantelpiece and over and around the various doorways. Torn-off branches and the remnants of old bouquets dropped from the hands of flying guests, littered the carpet, adding to the general confusion of overturned chairs and tables. Everywhere were evidences of the haste with which the place had been vacated as well as the superstitious dread which had prevented it being re-entered for the commonplace purpose of cleaning. Even the piano had not been shut, and under it lay some scattered sheets of music which had been left where they fell, to the probable loss of some poor musician. The clock occupying the centre of the mantelpiece alone gave evidence of life. It had been wound for the wedding and had not yet run down. Its tick-tick came faint enough, however, through the darkness, as if it too had lost heart and would soon lapse into the deadly quiet of its ghostly surroundings.

"It's—it's funeral-like," chattered Hibbard.

He was right; I felt as if I were shutting the lid of a coffin when I finally closed the door.

Our next steps took us into the rear, where we found little to detain us, and then, with the certain dread, fully justified by the event, we made for the door defined by the two Corinthian columns.

It was ajar like the rest, and, call me coward or call me fool—I have called Hibbard both, you will remember—I found that it cost me an effort to lay my hand on its mahogany panels. Danger, if danger there was, lurked here; and while I had never known myself to quail before any ordinary antagonist, I, like others of my kind, have no especial fondness for unseen and mysterious perils.

Hibbard, who up to this point had followed me almost too closely, now accorded me all the room that was necessary. It was with a sense of entering alone upon the scene that I finally thrust wide the door and crossed the threshold of this redoubtable room where, but two short weeks before, a fresh victim had been added to the list of those who had by some unheard-of, unimaginable means found their death within its recesses.

My first glance showed me little save the ponderous outlines of an old settle, which jutted from the corner of the fireplace half way out into the room. As it was seemingly from this seat that the men, who at various times had been found lying here, had fallen to their doom, a thrill passed over me as I noted its unwieldy bulk and the deep shadow it threw on the ancient and dishonored hearthstone. To escape the ghastly memories it evoked and also to satisfy myself that the room was really as empty as it seemed, I took another step forward. This caused the light from the lantern I carried to spread beyond the point on which it had fallen shrdlmh point on which it had hitherto been so effectively concentrated; but the result was to emphasize rather than detract from the extreme desolation of the great room. The settle was a fixture, as I afterwards found, and was almost the only article of furniture to be seen on the wide expanse of uncarpeted floor. There was a table or two in hiding somewhere amid the shadows at the other end from where I stood, and possibly some kind of stool or settee; but the general impression made upon me was that of a completely dismantled place given over to moth and rust.

I do not include the walls. They were not bare like the floor, but covered with books from floor to ceiling. These books were not the books of today; they had stood so long in their places unnoted and untouched, that they had acquired the color of fungus, and smelt— Well, there is no use adding to the picture. Every one knows the spirit of sickening desolation pervading rooms which have been shut up for an indefinite length of time from air and sushine.

The elegance of the heavily stuccoed ceiling, admitted to be one of the finest specimens of its kind in Washington, as well as the richness of the carvings ornamenting the mantel of Italian marble rising above the accursed hearthstone, only served to make more evident the extreme neglect into which the rest of the room had sunk. Being anything but anxious to subject myself further to its unhappy influence and quite convinced that the place was indeed as empty as it looked, I turned to leave, when my eyes fell upon something so unexpected and so extraordinary, seen as it was under the influence of the old tragedies with which my mind was necessarily full, that I paused, balked in my advance, and well-nigh uncertain whether I looked upon a real thing or on some strange and terrible fantasy of my aroused imagination.

A form lay before me, outstretched on that portion of the floor which had hitherto been hidden from me by the half-open door—a woman's form, which even in that first casual look impressed itself upon me as one of aerial delicacy and extreme refinement; and this form lay as only the dead lie; the dead! And I had been looking at the hearthstone for just such a picture! No, not just such a picture, for this woman lay face uppermost, and, on the floor beside her was blood—

A hand had plucked my sleeve. It was Hibbard's, startled by my immobility and silence, he had stepped in with quaking members, expecting he hardly knew what. But no sooner did his eyes fall on the prostrate form which held me spellbound, than an unforeseen change took place in him. What had unnerved me, restored him to full self-possession. Death in this shape was familiar to him. He had no fear of blood. He did not show surprise at encountering it, but only at the effect it appeared to produce on me.

"Shot!" was his laconic comment as he bent over the prostrate body. "Shot through the heart! She must have died before she fell."

Shot!

That was a new experience for this room. No wound had ever before disfigured those who had fallen here, nor had any of the previous victims been found lying on any other spot than the one over which that huge settle kept guard. As these thoughts crossed my mind, I instinctively glanced again toward the fireplace for what I almost refused to believe lay outstretched at my feet. When nothing more appeared than that old seat of sinister memory, I experienced a thrill which poorly prepared me for the cry which I now heard raised by Hibbard.

"Look here! What do you make of this?"

He was pointing to what, upon closed inspection, proved to be a strip of white satin ribbon running from one of the delicate wrists of the girl before us to the handle of a pistol which had fallen not far away from her side. "It looks as if the pistol was attached to her. That is something new in my experience. What do you think it means?"

Alas! there was but one thing it could mean. The shot to which she had succumbed had been delivered by herself. This fair and delicate creature was a suicide.

But suicide in this place! How could we account for that? Had the story of this room's ill-acquired fame acted hypnotically on her, or hed she stumbled upon the open door in front and been glad of any refuge where her misery might find a solitary termination? Closely scanning her upturned face, I sought an answer to this question, and while thus seeking received a fresh shock which I did not hesitate to communicate to my now none-too-sensitive companion.

"Look at these features," I cried. "I seem to know them, do you?"

He growled out a dissent, but stopped at my bidding and gave the pitiful young face a prolonged stare. When he looked up again it was with a puzzled contraction of his eyebrows.

"I've certainly seen it somewhere," he hesitatingly admitted, edging slowly toward the door. "Perhaps in the papers. Isn't she like——"

"Like!" I interrupted, "it's Veronica Moore herself; the owner of this house and she who was married here two weeks since to Mr. Jeffrey. Evidently her reason was unseated by the tragedy which threw so deep a gloom over her wedding."

To be continued.

THINK THEY HAVE IRENE COLE'S SLAYER

Brantford Police Weaving Chain of Evidence Against Their Prisoner.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 3.—While there are no startling developments in connection with the murder of little Irene Cole, in "The Willows" on Wednesday afternoon, the police are weaving a chain of evidence which they regard as sufficient to convince the assize court and jury of Joseph Kennedy's guilt.

Yesterday parts of the clothing were sent to the Provincial analyst, Prof. Ellis, at Toronto, for expert opinion as to the stains visible on them. Local physicians, who examined the garments yesterday, believe the stains are of blood, and Prof. Ellis is expected to put this beyond any question of doubt.

Chief Vaughan gave out a statement that a blood-stained letter was found in Kennedy's pocket when he was searched early on Thursday morning. There are distinct traces of blood, as if imprinted on the envelope by the fingers of the prisoner after the terrible tragedy of The Willows. It is thought the accued, if he really is the murderer of Irene Cole, put his hand in his pocket to get his handkerchief, in order to wash the stains from his clothing.

BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Voting in General Election Takes Place in Pacific Province To-day.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3.—Final rallies were held all over the province last night in preparation for to-day's vote. Premier McBride is en route to his home in New Westminster from the interior, where he has been campaigning. He is travelling by freight, having missed the ordinary means of transportation. Mr. McBride has not spoken in any one of the four coast cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, or Westminster, and this is being commented upon. Polling in the cities will not close until 7.30, but in the country constituencies it will close at 5 o'clock.

Views of French Press

Le Journal asks that a French-Canadian senator be appointed to succeed the late Senator Cochrane.

Hon. Mr. Tarte, writing to La Patrie, says that the Senate will ratify the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill.

La Presse says that the reading of Mr. Balfour's speech leaves an impression that is rather unfavorable on the economic situation of the United Empire.

La Patrie expresses the opinion that the Grand Trunk Pacific will not have any difficulty in securing the capital necessary for the construction of the new line.

Le Canada, referring to the protests that are being secured against the Grand Trunk Pacific, remarks that in a large number of districts citizens of both parties have refused to lend any assistance.

ROOM FOR MORE THAN TWO.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

As an evidence of the fact that two railroad companies can run over one system, the case of the Grand Trunk-Wabash is an apt illustration.

This road is the southern division of the Grand Trunk, and runs from Detroit to Niagara Falls with an additional spur line running from Buffalo to Welland Junction, with headquarters at St. Thomas.

The Wabash railroad has been running over this road for the past four years, and Mr. L. J. Ferritor, who is division superintendent of both roads, states that the venture is a most successful one. During the past four years everything between the two roads has resulted most harmoniously, not the slightest friction ever taking place.

As superintendent of both roads, Mr. Ferritor states that the business is in no way conflicting, a large amount of freight being handled both locally and at terminal points with the greatest of satisfaction. Seventeen passenger trains are handled daily—nine on the Wabash and eight on the Grand Trunk, while an enormous amount of freight traffic is running continuously.

With regard to the joint use of equipment, Mr. Ferritor stated that that was determined by the car system. The cost of keeping up the roadbed, buildings, depots, etc., was apportioned between the roads according to the percentage of cars running over the road. The payment of salaries was also determined in the same manner. Each road made use of all round-houses, turn-tables, coaling stations, etc., and no difficulty was ever experienced in any way.

Statements were periodically made to the roads interested by this combined division, and the superintendent had yet to hear of the first complaint.

On being reminded of the fact that rumors were out that the Pere Marquette were seeking running powers over the eastern division, Mr. Perritor stated that if that were the case they could be accommodated quite readily, and there could be no difficulty whatever in running a third line over the system.

One of Ottawa's oldest residents, Mrs. Elizabeth Cauthers, died suddenly at her husband's residence, 28 Osgoode Street. The deceased had been in poor health for some time past.

Mr. Victor A. Vachon, private secretary to Hon. S. N. Parent, is dead.

Mr. W. J. Cook, Belleville, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. G. D. Warrington, and Mr. H. H. Ross, of Edinburgh, by Mr. H. Dobell.

STOCKS HELD WELL EARLY IN SESSION

In the first hour or so this morning the Wall Street list held very well. C. D. Monk's message from J. S. Bache & Co., this morning: Americans in London irregular, L. & N. and St. Paul show strength. 200,000 pounds gold arrived in London from Cape Town and 180,000 pounds expected to-morrow from India and Australia. 200,000 pounds left Cape Town also for London. Banks gained almost $2,000,000 this week. Reading system annual report shows surplus before payment dividend and general mortgage sinking fund $5,197,783, increase $2,818,957. New York Central annual report shows surplus after charges and dividends $2,120,146, increase $64,839 and a total profit of $18,890,580. Great Northern Railway annual report shows surplus of $6,064,928, decrease $465,079 net increase, $1,983,413 despite increased operating expenses. If everyone was of the same mind there would be a bear panic in 24 hours. Happily opinions vary greatly. There still radical weaknesses in the situation, still radical weaknesses in the situation. Many issues of Industrials unfloated and unmarketable which must break wide open in time. Those who assume this argument expect present movement to be a rally and that time will again soon come when the only side to the market will be a short one. Prices of standard securities are now so low that nothing but an unprecedented disaster could create trouble. The lower the Standard issues gets the less chance there is of an Industrial collapse and the less its effect would be should it arrive.

42 roads third week September average gross increase, 8.15. Business of General Electric Company said to be largest on record. Embarrassment of banking firms had little or no effect in Baltimore yesterday. One of the largest banking houses in Street begun negotiations with leading railroad company for purchase of round block of the company's bonds.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By private wire to Mr. C. D. Monk, from J. S. Bache & Co.:—

DESCRIPTION	Oct. 2 Op.	Oct. 2 Cl.	Oct. 3 Op.	Oct. 3 Cl.
Amalgamat. Copper	41¾	42¾	41¾	41¾
Amer. Loco. com	....	13¾	....	....
Do. do pfd	....	....	....	....
Amer. Sug. Ref. Co	111	112¾	112¾	112¾
Do. Do pfd	....	....	....	....
Amer. Sm. & Ref. Co	41¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Am. Car Foundry	36¾	38	36¾	38¾
Anaconda Min. Co	70	70	72	....
Atch. Top and Sa. Fe	82¾	84¾	84	84¾
do. do pref.	95¾	95¾	95	95
Baltimore and Ohio	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
do. do. pref.	....	....	87	....
Brooklyn Rapid T	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chic. and Alton com	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Canadian Pacific	130¾	131¾	130¾	131
Canada Southern	58¾	59¾	....	....
Ches and Ohio	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chic. Burl. Quincy	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. West	159	158¾	158	158
Chicago, R. I. and Pac.	....	....	....	....
Chicago, Mil. St. P.	139¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
Colorado Southern	12¾	13	....	....
do. do. I pref.	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Gas N.Y.	171¾	172¾	....	....
Colorado Fuel Iron	....	42¾	....	....
Del. C. C. and St. L.	....	....	....	....
Detroit United Ry	....	....	....	....
Del. Lack and West	....	....	....	....
Delaware Hudson	153	154	....	....
Denver Rio G. pref.	....	82¾	....	....
Duluth S. Sh. Alt.	....	....	....	....
do. do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd.	....	....	....	....
General Electric	146¾	147¾	148	148¾
Jersey Central	....	....	....	....
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	....
Iowa Cen. Com.	....	19	....	....
Kansas Texas com.	18¾	18¾	....	....
Kansas Texas pfd.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Louisville Nashville	98	98¾	98¾	98¾
Mex. Elevated	30¾	31¾	....	....
Missouri Pacific	99	99¾	99¾	99
Metropolitan Trac.	103¾	105¾	105¾	106
N. Y. Cen. Hudson	136¾	137	136¾	137
Erie Railroad	27¾	28	35¾	35¾
do do I pfd.	65¾	66¾	65¾	....
do do II pfd	47	48¾	48¾	49
N. Y. Ontario. West	31	31¾	31¾	31¾
Norfolk West Com	58	59	....	....
Northern Securities	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....
Penn. R. R.	139	139¾	139¾	139
Pressed Steel Com.	34	34¾	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Peoples Gas	91¾	92¾	....	....
Phil. & Reading	46¾	47¾	47¾	48¼
do do I pref	....	....	75¾	76
do do II pfd	....	....	....	52
Pullman	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry com.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
do do pref.	73¾	73¾	....	....
Southern Pacific	42	42¾	42¾	43¼
Tenn. Coal Iron	33¼	33¾	....	....
Texas Pacific	23¾	23¾	24¼	24¼
Twin City	96¾	97¾	....	....
U. S. Leather com.	7	7	....	....
do do pref	76¾	76¾	77	77
U. S. Steel com	17¾	18	17¾	17¾
do do pref	62¾	63¾	63¾	64
U. S. Rubber, com.	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	57¾	....
Union Pacific com.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Wabash	19¾	20¼	20¼	20
do pref.	30¾	31¾	32¼	32
Western Union Tel	....	82¾	....	....
Wis Cen com	17	18¾	....	....
do pref.	36	36	....	....

STATION OVER LARGE MAIN.

Vibration of Structure Will, It Is Said, Weaken the City Sewer.

Work is proceeding on the foundations of the new central fire station, which is to be erected in Youville Square.

In this connection several persons have pointed out that the new station will be directly over a large main, which is within four feet from the surface, and that the vibration from the floors above will seriously weaken it.

City Surveyor Barlow pointed out to The Herald to-day that such fears were groundless. The main in question is of solid stone, and would be able to withstand almost anything. It was formerly a channel for a small river, and the authorities instead of filling it in as there was very little need of it, had encased it in a solid stone wall.

MOORE-CROTHERS.

Stanbridge, October 3.—Miss Mabel Crothers was married Wednesday to Mr. Philip Moore. The ceremony took place in St. James Church, Rev. Arthur French, uncle of the groom, officiating, assisted by Rev. J. J. Willis, rector of the parish. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Dr. Crothers, was attended by Miss Anderson. Three little girls, the Misses Ruth and Beth Palmer and Cecile Paquette, were flower girls. Mr. C. S. Moore, cousin of the groom, was best man. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Crothers. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left in the evening for Montreal, en route to their future home in Hertford.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC WORKers to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York. 233

LOST—A C. P. R. RAILWAY TICKET, Montreal to Peterboro, Ont., between Post-office and St. Helen Street, via St. James, St. Peter and Notre Dame sts. Finder please return to C.P.R. Ticket Office, St. James St., and receive reward. 233

TO FARMERS—ANY FARMER WISHING TO ship milk to Montreal, could address the Secretary of Milkmen's Association, E. Boursier, 177 St. Charles St., Point St. Charles, Montreal 233

FOR SALE—ONE SQUARE RED CARPET, about 11 feet x 13 feet; was used less than a month; can be seen at 20 St. Hyacinthe St. 233

Through The Herald's Sieve.

FROM THE REMARKS they have dropped we should judge that the woollen men would like a tariff that would open up and present them with $1,000,000 every twenty minutes or so.

THE LIBS KNEW that there was opposition to the G. T. P., but never suspected for a moment that dead men would rise up to sign the petitions against it.

PROF. FAIR, WHO spent his life predicting weather and earthquakes that never materialized, is dead. He was the Prof. Perrin of Berlin.

JAPAN WANTS TO fight Russia worse than ever. It looks like a case of Corbett and Jeffries, with Russia taking the part of Jeffries.

THE SUGGESTION TO make Sir Thomas Lipton Ambassador to the United States has one drawback it would interfere with the building of the fourth Shamrock.

Heard at Dixie.

"Golf must be a very amusing game."

"Well," answered the novice, "it hasn't made me laugh yet, but my caddie appears to get a great deal of quiet fun out of it."

CAP. BERNIER HAS been looking for that $120,000 so long that the first thing he knows he'll be straining his eyesight.

NOW THAT SHERLOCK HOLMES has come to life he may be useful in discovering the whereabouts of the once celebrated R. L. Borden boom.

Did You Sign?

The Conservative campaign has opened auspiciously with forgery.

The fertile brains that invented the bogus Toronto Globe in the last election have tuned their enthusiasm up to the fever pitch and decided to this year to get up a grand popular protest against the Grand Trunk Pacific.

We have

No Extension of the Franchise

"I am Opposed to Any Extension at this Time of the Franchise of the Street Railway Company"

So say the following named ratepayers of Montreal, who without personal Solicitation or Ceremony, have voluntarily sent to The Montreal Herald office their signatures, signed to the above protest against an Extension of the Street Railway Company's Franchise:

W. TRENHOLME, 59 Osborne.
J. P. STEPHEN, 2426 St. Catherine.
MARCUS COHEN, 569 Craig.
H. E. ARCHAMBAULT, 100 Metcalfe.
JOHN ALLAN, 57 Mayor.
H. F. POIRIER, 1272 St. Lawrence.
J. STREET, 48 Coursol.
A. SCHMIDT, M.D., 50 Fort.
JOSEPH LEDUC, 461 Wellington.
JNO. LAING, 118 Paris.
T. A. SILVESTER, 44 Charron.
A. R. FORRESTER, 325 St. James.
JOS. LAJEUNESSE, 524 St. James.
F. J. ABNEY BACON, 215 Coleraine.
P. J. KENNEDY, 335 Wellington.
J. D. MILLAR, 302 Aqueduct.
J. T. EWART, 184 Murray.
A. J. MARTINEAU, 17 Woodstock.
A. BELANGER, 370 Centre.
LESLIE L. GROBILL, 299 Bourgeois.
JOHN KELLY, 109 Manufacturer.
A. MUNRO, M.D., 924 Dorchester.
JAMES McIVER, 329 St. Antoine.
HUBERT GULITZ, 66 Grand Trunk.
F. X. SAUVIAT, 1910 Notre Dame.
WM. MURPHY, 46 Centre.
A. W. HAYDEN, 185 St. James.
W. TOURNEY, 242 St. Martin.
G. FRASER, 46 Argyle.
JOHN W. GRAHAM, 291 St. Antoine.
WM. BLACK, 415a St. Antoine.
W. A. KNEELAND, Riverside School.
H. DUCHESNEAU, 199 Coursol.
JAS. A. REID, 118 Cathedral.
W. E. ORR, 900 Dorchester.
MRS. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, 959 Dorchester.
JOHN MURPHY, 254 Mountain.
DR. L. J. P. DESROSIERS, 114 Greene.
W. LIDDELL, 127 Irvine ave.
P. BABCOCK, 138 Charron.
WM. NIBLO, 361 St. Antoine.
JAS. McELLIGOTT, 164a Richardson.
JAS. FURSE, 4112 St. Catherine.
W. J. FURSE, Westmount.
G. E. BLACKBURN, 61 Bishop.
JOHN STEPHENS, 2204 St. Catherine.
HENRY TIMMIS, 70 Columbia ave.
M. McCALLUM, 80 Cathedral.
G. HIMSWORTH, 115 Belmont Place.
ROBT. WEIR, 479 St. Antoine.
E. J. KELLY, 410 Richmond.
A. J. TAYLOR, 477 Guy.
W. E. JACKSON, 417b St. Antoine.
W. O. M. CROSS, 91a St. Matthew.
CHARLES BAILLIE, Temple Building.
JNO. F. GIBSONE, 43 Fort.
R. B. CAPON, 28 St. Matthew.
D. C. BARKER, 38 Souvenir ave.
E. H. BARKER, 38 Souvenir ave.
J. D. BARKER, 38 Souvenir ave.
N. FRAID, 266 Bourgeois.
L. POWER, 680 Dorchester.
HENRY PERRY, 2597 St. Catherine.
J. E. AYOTTE, 220 City Hall ave.
AULD MUCILAGE CO.
W. J. WHITTY, 944 City Hall ave.
G. MARSHALL, 772 Lagauchetiere.
DR. E. J. STUART, 49 Union ave.
EDWARD STUART, 480 Guy.
ALLAN F. KERR, 28 Aylmer.
J. E. McEACHRAN, 738 St. Dominique.
H. WALTER, 150 St. Famille.
DAVID PRESHO, 59 Coursol.
DUNCAN MACINTYRE, 241 Bishop.
GEO. HAMILTON, 594 Mentana.
ROBERT HARVIE, 10 Bleury.
E. D. MACMILLAN, 204 Bleury.
C. B. POWTER, 4638 St. Catherine.
WM. CUNNINGHAM, Bd. Trade Bld.
ROBT. LAW, 450 Elm ave.
HORACE G. RICE, 491c St. Urbain.
FRANK A. DAKIN, 380 Victoria ave.
ALBERT FOX, 237 Clarke ave.
JOHN JOHNSTONE, 36 Prince Arthur.
MICHEL PARANT, 55 City Hall ave.
M. FORAN, 608 Mentana.
WM. CHARLES, 105 Charron.
WM. COCHRANE, 616 St. Urbain.
H. G. MACPHERSON, 235 Greene ave.
W. H. BURNETT, 712 Cadieux.
M. BERNSTEIN, 249 St. Hypolite.
S. SLOMAN, 310 Lafontaine Park.
J. BELASCO, 1546 Notre Dame.
TIMOTHY McGRATH, 972 Cadieux.
J. H. NEVILLE, 686 Dorchester.
N. OLMAN, 4103 St. Catherine.
J. H. GAYER, 4451 St. Catherine.
JOHN SYMONS, 107 Charron.
WM. BLAKEMORE, 4069 Dorchester.
ANDREW FINN, 8 Richmond Sq.
GEORGE MILLER, 40½ Aylmer.
P. POULIN, 463 Guy
DR. A. S. BURGESS, 28 Durocher.
J. B. L. BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne.
D. S. McCARTHY, 10 Farm.
JAS. BREMNER, 7 Souvenir Ave.
HELEN COLLARD, 26 Fort.
J. A. GOODFELLOW, 4334 St. Catherine.
MR. LANTERMAN, M.D., 125 Mansfield.
J. S. CUTHBERTSON, 6 Phillips Place.
J. J. MASON, 417 Mount Pleasant.
MRS. EMILY McFAIL, 1255 Dorchester.
J. W. KENWICK, 17 Seymour Ave.
W. YORK, 44 Bleury.
JAS. M. SMYTH, 828 Dorchester.
GEO. G. GALES, 137 St. Antoine.
J. G. DUHAMEL, 276 Rue St. Paul.
ALPHONSE AUMOND, 2050 Notre Dame.
B. L. VIPOND, 54 St. George.
W. MURDOCH, 28 Selby.
OLIVER DAWLER, 25 Phillips Sq.
A. D. MANN, 201 St. Antoine.
C. E. SOLES, 46 Souvenir Ave.
FRED C. A. McINDOE, 103 Metcalf.
THOS. B. LYONS, 809 St. Denis.
A. W. GRENIER, 99 St. James.
MEDERIC GADONA, 529 Laval Ave.
H. P. Fruyere, 383 Berri.
FRS. PAYETTE, 675 Berri.
EUGENE PAYETTE, 383 St. Hubert.
GEO. WILSON, 128 Cadieux.
JOS. PERSKY, 173 Cadieux.
J. P. CULLEN, 214 St. James.
J. G. KENNEDY, 226 Berri.
A. R. McRAE, 62 Emily.

RATEPAYERS OPPOSED TO FRANCHISE EXTENSION

Should sign following declaration and send it to Herald Office, 603 Craig St.

I am opposed to any extension at this time of the franchise of the Street Railway Company.

If necessary this declaration may be incorporated in a petition to the Mayor and Council of the City of Montreal, praying them to refrain from granting any extension of the franchise of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Name .....

Address.....

Date .....

BLACK-CHAMBERLAIN LETTERS ON GERMAN-CANADIAN TRADE

Mr. Chamberlain Says He Has Requested the Canadian Government to Keep Him Informed of Such Negotiations in Future—Mr. Black Claims Mr. Chamberlain Raised the Present Fiscal Debate "in Ignorance of One of the Essentials of the Situation."

Following is the correspondence which recently passed between Mr. A. W. Black, M.P. for Banffshire, and Mr. Chamberlain, on the subject of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's negotiations with Mr. Bopp, Consul-General for Germany at Montreal:—

Redbrae, Peebles, 7th Sept., 1903.

Dear Colonial Secretary,—In the course of a debate in the House a few weeks ago, one of your noble colleagues in the Government invited me to apply to you on the subject of this letter, and I now avail myself of his courtesy. On 22nd July last, in the House of Commons, I asked you "whether Canada has since 1897 been in direct correspondence with Germany as to tariff arrangements, and, if so, whether the correspondence will be published." To this, after the usual forty-eight hours, and thus with ample time to enable to the Canadian authorities, you replied as follows: "The Canadian Government can only communicate with the Government of Germany through His Majesty's Government, but some informal and unofficial discussion took place between Herr Bopp, the German Consul-General at Ottawa, and members of the Dominion Government in 1901, of which there is, so far as I am aware, no record. All the correspondence has already been published." I shall be greatly obliged if you will inform me how you reconcile this answer with the correspondence between the official head and representative of the Canadian Government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Herr Bopp, the official representative of Germany in Canada, in which Canadian policy towards Germany is clearly and positively set out, and Herr Bopp so recently as November, 1902, informs the Canadian Premier that his proposals are under the consideration of the German Government. I shall be further pleased if you can explain why this important correspondence was withheld from the House of Commons upon the only occasion when they were permitted to discuss Canadian-German policy.—Yours faithfully

Alex. W. Black.

Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Sept. 9.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of September 7th, I beg to say that I am unable to see any inconsistency between my answer to you on July 22nd and the correspondence which has now been published. The Canadian Government did not communiacte this correspondence to me, and I was not aware of it at the time I answered your question. I have caused a communication to be addressed to the Dominion Government requesting them in future to keep me informed of any unofficial negotiations into which they may enter. As the correspondence had no practical result, I assume they did not think it of sufficient importance to send copies to the Colonial Office.—Yours faithfully,

J. Chamberlain.

To A. W. Black, Esq., M.P.

Redbraes, Peebles, 12th Sept., 1903.

Dear Sir,—It is very good of you to have written me so frankly in reply to my letter of the 9th. But passing over the want of consistency which still remains between the first part of your answer of the 22nd of July and the fact that Canada is in direct communication with the German Government, I am sure you will forgive my pointing out that you endeavor to escape from the charge of inconsistency by a much more damaging admission, for you now make it clear that when you unfolded your scheme for reciprocity between the Mother Country and the Colonies you were in ignorance of the correspondence which had passed between Canada and Germany.

This correspondence establishes clearly the intention of Canada to deal with the situation which has arisen by direct tariff negotiation with Germany, demonstrates her ability to hold her own with Germany without reference to the Mother Country, and implies not obscurely that if Germany gives sufficient concessions on imports from Canada she will on the "favor for favor" principle receive the same preferential treatment as the Mother Country.

Now, if the preferential terms extended by Canada to the Mother Country only constitute a new most favored nation tariff, to be afterwards, at the option of Canada, extended to our rivals, what do we gain by your proposed tax upon food? And is it not beyond reason, and inconsistent with the honor and dignity of Great Britain, to ask her to embark upon a new fiscal policy, the apparent advantages of which (if any there be) will be entirely at the mercy of the electorate of any of the Colonies?

I trust that, with the better knowledge as to the position of Canada now brought to your notice you will see that the Colonial reciprocity part of your scheme cannot stand without the Colonies surrendering a large part of their independence in fiscal matters. Can you induce them to do so? And if you could, would such an arrangement not be more likely to lead to the disruption and dismemberment of the Empire than to its unity and consolidation?—I am, yours faithfully,

Alexander W. Black.

Colonial Office, Sept. 14th, 1903.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 12. I have again to point out to you that there is no inconsistency between my statement on July 22 and the facts subsequently disclosed. I then stated that I was not aware of any correspondence between the Canadian Government and the German Consul. This is the fact, as the informal conversations between the Prime Minister of Canada and the German Consul had not been communicated to me.

I do not see that this correspondence is in any way relevant to the present controversy. It was not unnatural that Canada should seek by private communication to influence the German Government. She has failed to do so, and the position remains exactly as it was, except that Canada has taken action on her own account, to mark her sense of the differential treatment accorded to her by the German Empire.

I have not heard of any intention on the part of Canada to deal with the situation by direct tariff negotiation, nor have I any information whatever to confirm the unauthorized inference which you draw from the correspondence that Canada would be willing under any circumstances to give Germany the same treatment as to the Mother Country.

As regards the arguments which you put forward, I cannot undertake to deal with the matter further in private correspondence, but I am unable to see any force in them. I desire, however, that if possible you should be made acquainted with the true facts.—I am, yours faithfully,

J. Chamberlain.

Redbraes, Peebles, 19th Sept., 1903.

Dear Sir, — Your letter of the 14th only reached me in Banffshire yesterday, not having been posted in London until the 16th. The delay affords me the opportunity of expressing my great regrets that through your resignation the Crown loses an able and active Minister without the compensating advantage of a change of Government.

My point is that you launched your scheme in confessed ignorance of one of the essentials of the situation, viz., the position taken up by our principal Colony as to her relations in fiscal matters to foreign countries. This being so, it is not surprising that your late colleagues in the Government should be unanimous in rejecting your prescription for preserving the Empire in unity as no panacea, but a remedy more fitted to kill than cure.

May I, in conclusion, point out that your letters indicate that the scheme of retaliatory tariffs now adopted by the Government has been launched with a singularly unfortunate example of its likelihood to succeed. Canada, by reason of her taking from Germany five times the value of the goods Germany takes from her, is in an enormously strong position to pursue a retaliatory policy. But your letter shows that she has failed by that means to gain her end. Is there any likelihood of the Mother Country being more successful by means of a similar policy, pursued under less favorable conditions?

As to the force of my arguments, on which you comment, but which you do not answer, and on the other matters involved in this correspondence, I consider it best that the public should form a judgment, and I therefore propose, unless you object, sending the letters to the press.—Yours faithfully,

Alexander W. Black.

CONFERENCE FOR COLLEGE.

The fifteenth annual conference of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College will be held in the college next Wednesday and Thursday. Holy communion will be observed in the college chapel Wednesday morning, after which the annual business meeting will take place. In the afternoon papers will be read by Rural Dean Harris, Principal Rexford and Rev. Frank Charters.

Thursday morning communion will also be celebrated, and papers will be read by Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., Rev. W. R. Tandy, M.A., and Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A. In the afternoon discussions will be led by Rev. F. W. Steacy, B.A., Mr. Lansing Lewis and Rev. N. A. Fitzroy Bourne, B.A.

Talking to Pussy About DIAMOND DYES.

"Mamma and I have just dyed two faded dresses and a jacket with Diamond Dyes, and they look as good as new. Mamma says the Diamond Dyes are always reliable and true."

Away With Catarrh!

IT'S LOATHSOME, IT'S DISGUSTING.

Instant Relief and Permanent Cure Secured by the Use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies but no cure was effected, until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N.Y.

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves in 30 minutes.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame. 21

INVESTORS

All New York Stocks taken on 3 per cent. margin or more, with interest charges averaging less than 3 per cent. annually.

THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.
Incorporated 1899.

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.—adv.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS SHOW ACTIVE MARKET

Feature of Week is the Purchase By the Sparrow Company of Local Theatres.

The past week proved an active one in real estate, the total sales aggregating $566,871.93. The largest transactions were the purchases by the J. B. Sparrow Theatrical and Amusement Co., Limited, of the Academy of Music, the Theatre Francais and Proctor's. The Academy was secured for $50,000, while the two others were secured from Wm. Strachan and Wm. Mann for $300,000 in stock in the new company.

Westmount made a good showing, the value of the property changing hands being $30,560. Mr. R. F. Macfarlane sold to Mrs. James Bailey a stone cottage and lot, No. 318, 320, 321 Mountain avenue, for $15,000. Mr. J. Rogers secured from Mr. J. O. Nelson a stone house and lots 244-14.4 Metcalfe avenue for $7,500.

In Outremont total sales amounted to $9,420. Property on Grosvenor ave., Westmount, sold for 20 cents a foot, and on Selby avenue, Westmount, for 25 3-4 cents a foot.

Send for particulars of our current offerings of

INVESTMENT BONDS

The DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited,
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Mgr.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO

Its rare mellow tone is the crowning evidence of the superb integrity of every detailed part of its being.

Its durability is the positive corroboration of the conscientious workmanship which marks every stage of its construction.

Musicians and singers, everywhere, are warm friends of the Mason & Risch because they have learned that the instrument in actual service substantiates every claim we make for it — and assures confidence in every emergency.

As the manufacturers of the Mason & Risch Piano we can sell to you direct. This enables you to save middlemen's profits.

MASON & RISCH PIANO COMPANY
2469 St. Catherine Street
A. H. MASON, Resident Manager.

MAKE ME A QUICK BID

—FOR—

100 KINETIC HEAT.
1000 UNION CONSOLIDATED REFINING.
100 TAYLOR HYDRAULIC.
200 AUER LIGHT.
1000 HIDDEN FORTUNE GOLD.
5 GREAT NORTHERN 5 P.C. BONDS.
100 PARA RUBBER PLANTATION.

Send for Market Letter and Price List.

NORRIS P. BRYANT,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
84 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.
Phone Main 2913.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS

Beg to announce that in addition to their regular "stock" designs in

RICH CUT GLASS

They have recently added four new designs for the coming Fall and Winter trade, as follows:

"THE HARVARD." "THE BEDFORD."
"THE FLORENCE." "THE MERCEDES."

Choice Examples of which may now be seen in their Cut Glass Department, ranging in price from..... $3 to $30.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
PHILLIPS SQUARE, - - MONTREAL.

CARPETS

In putting your home in order for Fall and Winter remember the Specialist in Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Drapes, Beds, Mattresses and Bedding:

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 St. Catherine Street.

EYE TESTING

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 6 P.M. APPOINTMENTS. TEL. UP 1332.

PROF. GRANT, Refracting Oculist,

1st HONOR PUPIL OF DR. BUCKLIN, M.D.

Positively No Extra Charge.

SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES Fitted in the Handsomest and Most Up-to-date Style.

2172 St. Catherine St. (opposite Bible House.)

ROOFERS!

Roofing Materials,
Pitch, Coal Tar,
Asphalt Cement,
2 and 3 Ply Ready Roofing,
Metal Skylights,
'Cotton Waste' Cans.
"Presbrey" Stove Lining,
(A Crushed Fire Brick.)
Asphalt Cement for Repairing Roofs,
in 5 and 10c Cans.

GEO. W. REED & CO.,
785 Craig St.

BARGAIN HUNTERS

Look at two exceptional Corner Lots, 12 minutes from Corner Craig and Bleury, for $3,200. Great future for these Lots; situate at the gateway to OUTREMONT. Easy terms.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,
Room 225 Temple Building.

It is difficult for some laundries to iron Shirts properly at the neck band. Let the

TOILET LAUNDRY

show you how to do it right—Try us the next time.

290 CUY ST.
Phones Up 2601-2602.

AUCTION SALE

Of THE IMPERIAL CLOAKING CO.'S Stock, Fixtures and Machinery, at 1924 Notre Dame Street, on THURSDAY, 8th OCTOBER, at 10 O'Clock, in detail:

150 Wheeler and Wilson's ordinary Sewing Machines and Tables.
1 Pleating Machine. Cost $225.00.
1 Crimping Machine. Cost $220.00.
2 Button Hole Machines. Cost $120.00 each.
9 Singer Machines, 2, 3 and 8 needles. Average cost $80.00.
4 Wheeler and Wilson Machines, 2 needles. Cost $70.00 each.
3 Singer Machines, 3 needles. Cost $130.00 each.
2 Pressing Machines.
1 Strag Machine.
1 Timekeeper Clock. Cost $275.00.
Shafting, Pulleys, Office Furniture, 150 Tables etc., Meltons, Beavers, Silks, Cloakings, Waterproof Cloth, Waists, Skirts, Jackets, Cloaks, Dresses, etc.
Also $500.00 worth of assorted Patterns for Dresses, Cloaks, Waists, Jackets, Capes, etc. All the latest novelties.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

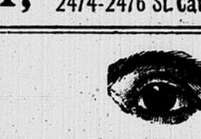
Mrs. Sauriol, nee Greffard, wife of Mr. Henry Sauriol, advertising agent of Le Canada, is dead of tuberculosis, at the age of twenty-seven years. Beside her husband, she leaves three young children to mourn their loss, and Mr. Sauriol will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his sad bereavement. The funeral will take place Monday.

We Sell You a RAZOR We Hone Your sell you all sorts of Shaving Supplies or give you any sort of tonsorial treatment. Shave, Hair Cut, Massage or Dye your hair in any color. Call and see our stock of tobaccos, the most select in the city.
A. TARDIFF, 2631 St. Catherine Street, Opp. Grey Nunnery

Frames Made and Delivered

You have no trouble—We see that your work is O.K. and a credit to us. Let us frame your pictures properly and with good taste—and send them home. No Worry. No Trouble.

HEASLEY The Picture Framer 2087 St Catherine St. near Bleury St
We Give Cash Receipts.



Auction Sale of Timber Berths.

Public Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to authority of Orders-in-Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following Townships, Berths and Areas, namely:

IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING — The Townships of Hutton, Creelman, Parkin, Aylmer, Mackelcan, McCarthy, Merrick, Mulock (part of), French (part of), Stewart, Lockhart (part of), Garrow (part of), Osborne (part of), Hammell and Phelps (part of).

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA — Berths Nos. 195 and 201, the Townships of Kitchener and Roberts, and Block "W," near Onaping Lake.

IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—Berths G19, G21, G23, G29 and G33, and the following Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack, cedar and poplar:—G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26, G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos. S1, S2, S3, and S4, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rat Portage and Fort Frances.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.
Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto July 29, 1903.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

SEWERS

Road Department.

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

Belanger Street—From St. Denis Street to Cowan Street.
Casault Street—From Gauthier Street to the north line of City limits.
Cowan Street — From Belanger Street to St. Zotique Street.
Cuvilier Street—From Forsyth northwards to a distance of 400 feet.
Dorion Street—From Gauthier Street to the north line of the City limits.
Garnier Street—From Laurier Avenue to St. Gregoire Street.
Gauthier Street — From DeLorimier Avenue to Papineau Avenue.
Gain Street—From Gauthier Street to the north line of City limits.
Laurier Avenue — From Chamilord Street to Garnier Street.

Proprietors wishing connections must notify the City Surveyor at once, as after sewers are completed permit must be taken out and sum deposited to cover estimated cost of such connections. Claims for existing sewers in said streets must be filed with City Surveyor within two months after the completion of the new sewers. Any information with regard to sewers to be built will be given at the office of the City Surveyor. All in accordance with By-law No. 298 concerning sewers.

(By order)
JOHN R. BARLOW,
City Surveyor.
City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 1st October, 1903.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized $4,000,000.00
Capital Paid Up 2,988,300.00
Rest Account 2,650,000.00

Head Office—Toronto.

T. R. MERRITT ..... President
D. R. WILKIE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager
E. HAY ..... Assistant General Manager

Montreal Branch, 57 St. James Street.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
STERLING EXCHANGE.
J. A. RICHARDSON, - - - Manager.

GEORGE C. HIAM. C. C. PANGMAN
HIAM & PANGMAN,
General Insurance Agents and Brokers.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.'s Building, Montreal

I WILL BUY

500 Mount Jefferson.
500 Spearfish Gold (preferred)
500 Eureka Oil and Gas

I WILL SELL

1000 Rush Bay Golden Horn
1000 Arcola Con. Oil
500 Hidden Fortune
1000 Standard Smelting and Refining
1000 Viznaga Gold

Get my prices before buying the above stocks. If you have stocks for sale list them with me.

M. BEER JONES,
Dealer in Investment Securities,
Box 582, Moncton, N.B.

. . . FIRE . . .
INSURANCE

Are You Properly Covered in case of Fire?
If you are in doubt, telephone, call or write
HENRY A. STEWART.
Insurance Broker,
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Telephone Main 1154. Montreal.

We Make a Specialty of

UNLISTED STOCKS

Communicate with us if you desire to buy or sell.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
Main 505. 205 St. James St., City.

Mortgage Loans

Made on favorable terms; repayable by instalments or at end of stated period.

Low Charges. No Delays.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.,
1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.
(Corner St. John St.)

Cut Rate Drugs

	Regular Price.	Our Price.
Carter's Pills	25c	15c
Stuart's Tablets	50c	39c
Castoria	35c	25c
Mariani Wine	$1.25	85c
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25c	18c
Stearns' Wafers	25c	19c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	$1.00	75c
Paine's Celery Compound	$1.00	75c
Warner's Safe Cure	$1.00	75c
Dodds' Kidney Pills	50c	39c
Scott's Emulsion, large	$1.00	75c
Peruna	$1.00	75c
Fellow's Syrup	$1.50	98c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	$1.00	65c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	$1.00	65c
Williams' Pink Pills	50c	35c
Abbey's Salt, large	60c	39c
Eno's Fruit Salt	$1.00	75c

It would be impossible to enumerate everything, but you can buy from us all Patent Medicines, Rubber Goods, Sundries, Perfumes, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

☞ The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

In prescription work we consistently adhere to the principle that only the purest and best drugs and medicines should be used. We never depart from that standard. There's no telling when you'll need prompt, reliable prescription service. Bear us in mind.

We make a reasonable charge for CAREFUL and ACCURATE COMPOUNDING.

Goods sent to all parts of the city and to Westmount. Night bell and speaking tube. Also night telephone in clerk's room over store.

HARTE'S
2450 St. Catherine St.
Cor. Drummond.

Turkish Rugs

24th ANNUAL SALE

BY AUCTION

of Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets, Palace Strips, Stair Carpets and Portieres.

Our annual consignment of genuine handmade Eastern Rugs has arrived, and is the choicest and most varied selection ever brought to Canada for either public or private sale. The collection is now on view at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street, and will be sold by auction without reserve, on

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Next October 5, 6 and 7.

Descriptive catalogues mailed on application.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Notice to Consignees.

The Manchester Line S.S. Manchester City, Forrest, master, from Manchester, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Notice to Consignees.

The Furness Line S.S. Birmingham, Felkins, master, from Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Letters from Herald Readers.

WANTS LESS NOISE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I fully approve of The Herald's efforts in regard to Street Railway franchise, and would suggest in addition that something be done about the intolerable noise of the trams. Surely we may expect something to be invented in the near future to alleviate this affliction.

Montreal, Oct. 1. H. G. M.

WHAT THE G.T. PACIFIC RAILWAY MEANS TO CANADA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Perhaps it has never occurred to many people residing in Eastern Canada how vast is our country, and what a heritage we possess. To those of us who have never travelled west of the Great Lakes it is hardly conceivable that there lies a tract of country between Lake Winnipeg and the Peace River country greater in vastness and richer in soil than any tract in the known world. This valley is 300 miles wide by 1,200 miles long; there is room there for millions of people, the soil being the richest in the known world; and Alberta coal will supply cheap fuel to this vast rich country for all future needs.

Now, it is the policy and hope of all loyal Canadians to secure Canada for Canadians. The construction of the C.P.R. was a master stroke for Canada. But for that road the riches of Manitoba and the Northwest would have been lost to Canada to the gain of the United States. Railways would have been pushed across the border, like the feelers of a giant octupus, and trade and traffic would have gravitated to the country to the South. The C.P.R. is the greatest upbuilder Canada has to-day, not only as a commercial institution, but it has proved itself loyal through and through.

A great deal has been said and written about the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, some truth and more that is not true, and it has been my feeling that what this question and the vast importance of another road through Canada means is not fully understood and appreciated by the Eastern people, else there could be but one voice, and that for the new G.T.P.R.

If there were now no settlers in the Saskatchewan and Peace River valleys, by teh time this road is in operation there would be all the trade it could take care of, at the present rate of immigration, but at the present time there are hundreds of thousands settled in that country, some of them hundreds of miles from any railway.

Of this vast country perhaps not one per cent. is settled or cultivated, and until railways reach its settlers they will be ciphers as wealth producers.

The same thing applies to the road from the east to Winnipeg. By the time it is ready for traffic it will have all it can do, because, at the present time, during the closing of navigation, a great deal of the trade goes east by the United States. Why? Because of the congested condition of the Canadian railways at this time of year. Now, if trade is being lost to the United States when the West has hardly begun to be filled up, what will it be from year to year in the future if more highways are not built from East to West in Canada?

True, many look upon the eastern section of the proposed road as a barren waste; but, just because our country is so geographically situated that we must sacrifice some to get the best for all, are we to sit "tight" and wait and see the riches of our country flow across the line? For, so sure as more highways are not made, connecting Canada's cattle and grain-raising country with her eastern manufacturing centres by bands of steel, will her western trade gravitate, more or less, into the country to the South, and it needs no prophet to tell how much Canada gets from trade that goes into the United States.

A NATIONAL SAFEGUARD.

The writer feels that the building of the G.T.P. is not only a commercial need, but it is a bond to further safeguard our country and preserve its trade for our people. If there is one thing above another that Canada requires in the West it is railways, and her next greatest need is a closer bond between her agricultural community in the Wetst and her manufacturers in the East. This can only be got by another highway.

The writer is not a politician—far from it—but he has always voted the Conservative ticket. In the G.T.P. Bill he can see a great good for Canada and must support the measure because it appears to ensure a present need for Canada quickly, and with the least sacrifice.

Of course the time for great land grants to railways in Canada has passed, but it may not be generally known that a land grant was given to the Canadian Northern Railway to the amount of many millions of dollars, and what did Canada get for it? A piece of road built through part of the garden of the West that would pay from the grass roots. Through this same section the G.T.P. Ry. according to the bill, builds its own road, without any assistance.

RAILWAYS TOO BUSY.

In travelling through the Northwest to-day one cannot but be impressed by the large percentage of agricultural machinery shipped in there from the United States. You ask why it is? The farmer or dealer will at once say that, the fulfilment and delivery of an order placed in the east is too indefinite. And Why? The railways have too much to do. Then, it is cheaper, in face of the present duty, to buy American machinery.

There appears to be two things to be done to remedy this and insure the full resources of Canada to Canadians; first, provide more highways to the West, so that goods can be delivered within a reasonable time; and, second, protect our manufactures by a tariff that will be insurmountable.

Condensing this problem down to facts, the question before us to-day is: Are we to sit idly by and see the cream of our country drift across the line, and enrich the people of the United States? Are we to wait until the American people have such a hold on the garden of our country that it will be difficult to regain it; or shall we assert ourselves and prove our worthiness as Canadians by a unanimous support and endorsation of the G.T.P. Ry. bill that will open up a country in the West capable of supporting twenty millions of people, and producing hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

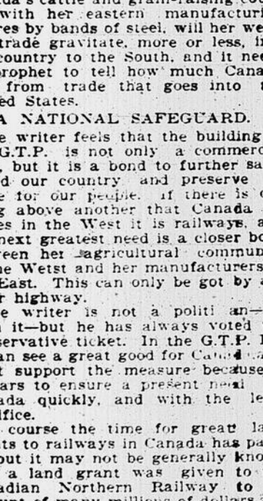
This heritage rightfully belongs to us. Let us reach out and grasp it.

In view of the facts that no land grant is made, and no cash bonus, except interest on cost of construction of the road for a term; that the G.T.P. guarantees to put up $24,000,000 and $20,000,000 for rolling stock, it is my honest opinion (and I claim to be a loyal Canadian) taht the measure is a good one for the interest of the country and should be endorsed as such by all who have the interest of Canada at heart.

CHARLES FYFE.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1903.

RAISED ON
LACTATED FOOD



The Healthiest, Plumpest and Happiest Babies are Fed Daily on LACTATED FOOD.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

APPRECIATES THE HERALD'S STAND.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I am much pleased to find The Herald takes such an interest in its readers and the taxpayers of Montreal as to afford them an opportunity of protesting against the granting of any more favors to either the Street Railway or Light, Heat and Power Companies, as neither of these companies lives up to its contract with us.

I do not make this statement from impulse or prejudice, but as the result of experience, and shall be pleased to give my reasons if called on to do so.

Respectfully yours, M. FORAN,

Montreal, Oct. 1. 608 Mentana St.

THE HISTORY WANTED.

Editor, Herald:

Sir,—The letters from Mr. Moore and Mr. Bishop in your issue last evening practically leave the question where it was in the Gazette on Monday. Mr. Moore says that the Excelsior mills are to close down because "there is not enough protection." That the notice "weavers wanted," may remain up is evidently beside the point.

I should like to know a little more of the history of the Excelsior Mills prior to the reduction in the tariff by the grant of the 33 1-3 preference to Great Britain.

There is still a tariff of 24 per cent. on importations of goods from the U.K. we learn that is not enough. Did a higher tariff prevent the failure of the "Globe" Mills in the building which is now occupied by the Excelsior Mills? What tariff would enable the comparatively few persons employed in Canada in that branch of manufactures to compete with their rivals, at the expense of the 99 per cent. of the population who use such goods and have to pay half as much again as it would need under a free trade system to get them?

I see the fact that there are to-day in Canada mills still well supplied with work and yet able to compete with a 24 per cent. preference because they are better equipped, pay more attention to details of manufacture and manufacture a "style" of goods which leave the Mother Country's importations behind? What about Halifax tweeds?

The history of woollen manufactures in Canada goes back a long way. The census of 1851 gave Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces about 385 carding and fulling mills and 250 establishments where weaving was carried on apart from the hand loom weaving then done in the homes of the people.

After the introduction of the factory system we learn from the census of 1871 that the yearly production in the four provinces 7,641,917 yards of home made cloth; in 1891, with the product of P.E.I. and the western territories thrown in the manufacture had dwindled down to 4,320,858 yards, according to census returns.

Was not the tariff higher before 1891 than it is even now? If so how was the diminution in production due to tariff then? In 1901 the census returns tell us that the production of woollen was.

CONSUMER.

INFORMATION.

Editor, Herald:—

Sir.—It is proposed to spend some $2,500,000 for the purpose of erecting permanent sheds on the wharves. This is no small sum of money. Will you kindly give some information on the following subjects?

Is it not a fact that the new wharves where the sheds are to be built are many feet lower than the top of the new flood protection wall? And quite a few feet lower than the present level of Commissioner Street? Were not the wharves in question many feet under water last spring. Will not the permanent sheds—if built—also be often times under water?

Is it advisable to construct any permanent building below flood level? Has it been done in any other country? Would any private citizen or corporation spend millions of their own money in similar sub aqueous investments?

If the permanent sheds are built and rented for storage purposes will not the Harbor Commissioners as lessors be responsible to the lessees, under the common law to keep their premises, wind and water tight, under pain of damage?

There may be means of securing good foundations for the buildings in question, but with the disquieting rumors about the piling done in another harbor undertaking, would it not be better to have the plans and the ground examined by competent outside engineers?

INQUISITIVE TAXPAYER.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

Editor, Herald—

Sir—We, the readers of your very enterprising paper have been treated to a large quantity of abuse at the expense of the directors and management of the Montreal Street Railway. You seem to think that they are men who would descend to any means to gain their ends even to buying aldermen, and any other disreputable means, and that even certain aldermen are not above being bought. In short you have opposed everything and anything.

You started a campaign of your own, beginning where and ending when? I ask you is this fair or is it good business? I think every thinking citizen will admit that the present contract is not a good one for the city. It was made ten years ago, when such contracts were unknown and when there was not past experience to work on. The city, realizing this asked the Street Railway Company upon what terms they would consider a readjustment of the present contract.

Don't you think it would have been more manly and more businesslike to wait until the city and the company had discussed the whole question? You seem to forget that the present generation is entitled to some consideration? Nineteen years is a long time, and the company has a good contract for nineteen years yet. But nineteen years is a very short time for a company to recoup itself for large extensions which will take years to construct, and which will benefit the city directly and indirectly quite as much, if not more than the shareholders of the Street Railway.

I can see no evidence of the management of the Street Railway trying to take any unfair advantage, but make the best bargain they can, for their shareholders, and they have a duty to perform just as the aldermen have in the interests of the city.

CITIZEN.

OPPOSES THE FRANCHISE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I notice in recent issues much discussion re the granting of the 30 years' franchise to the Montreal Street Railway Co., which you strenuously oppose.

I consider the company should not be so liberally treated by the Road Committee. It already has the monopoly of the streets, to a certain extent.

In Liverpool, England, a person can ride comfortably three miles for one penny (two cents), and overcrowding is not tolerated. Here, in Montreal, the working man has a lot to contend with. After working hard all day, he may have to wait 10 or 15 minutes before he can get a car, not loaded to suffocation.

How is it that the R. & O. Navigation Company can sell ten tickets for 25 cents between Montreal and Longueuil, sometimes with only a hay cart or two and a few passengers to defray expenses? But they do, and seem satisfied.

The street railway charges $1 for 25 tickets, good from 5 a.m. to midnight, on eight workmen's tickets for 25 cents, not available between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. With such profit returns as I see published weekly, the railway company could do much better, and their efforts be more appreciated, if they gave 12 workmen's tickets for 25 cents, and 35 ordinary tickets for $1. They would still pay shareholders a good dividend. I have occasion to use their cars to a considerable extent, and think the trouble of overcrowding could be much eliminated by placing more cars on the different routes. It is not one of the best systems in vogue.

TIMOTHY McGRATH.

October 2.

BRITISH TARS DESERT SHIPS SIGNING WITH AMERICAN CREWS

Intolerable Treatment by the Sailorman by Officials in Charge is Ascribed as Cause of the Dearth of English Seamen.

British tars sailing in ships of the British mercantile marine have shown such a marked tendency to desert from their ships to sail under the flag of the United States that the British Home Office has adopted heroic measures to stop it.

An insidious method to check this has come to the notice of the seamen's attorneys, within the last few months, and they have received a new and crying complaint from British seamen. The complaint is that if British seamen asked to be paid off in an American port, they shall be paid only at the rate of 1 shilling a month. The plain object is to retain them on British ships. While this is not read to them in the articles, it is, none the less, real, says Attorney Clark H. Abbott, of 29 Broadway, Manhattan. The State Street shipping office signed fewer men on British ships last year and paid less total wages than the year before.

Hard Pressed for Seamen.

It is generally known that England is being hard pressed for seamen, but not that the sinew of the British merchant service is deserting by the tens of thousands to join American vessels. This great annual loss is made up in recruits from Asiatics and Lascars and other foreigners who numbered 18,427 in 1888 and 26,023 in 1900, or 30 per cent. of the British crews! The proportion of foreigners is growing year by year, and to-day is close upon the percentage of foreigners who are in the American merchant marine, which is 46 per cent. In fact, the British merchant marine to-day is no stronger, numerically, and not so strong nationally, as it was in 1800, when it numbered 320,000, compared with 326,000 to-day.

Though 13,909 British subjects deserted last year to join the American ships it does not represent the entire loss, for hundreds, to put it mildly, deserted for other American occupations, principally to work on great heights, for which they are suited. "About 75 per cent of the structural steel workers have been sailors," said Oscar Daniel, a bridge builder of Chicago.

Join the American Vessels.

Two thousand more have come in as immigrants and joined American vessels later, and 2,400 joined American vessels in British foreign ports last year. This native strength of British merchant crews is further decreased by the fact that at least 10,000 on the vessels are mere boys under 20 years, compared with 649 on American vessels and 4,118 on German. Contrasted with this wholesale desertion, only 455 who shipped on American vessels gave up their berths in foreign ports, not to join other ships, however, as Britishers do here, but to see the world. It is little wonder, therefore, that British seamen are lately complaining that their wages are withheld if they seek discharge in United States ports.

One of the reforms which the British Shipping Federation will put in vogue October 1, is the removal of the prohibitive condition to the naturalization of foreigners on board. "It costs a seaman £6 to £7 in fees to become a British subject. In a few days naturalization will be within the reach of all eligible for 6 shillings 6 pence!

"The condition is that "residence and sea service together must cover a period of five years within the last eight. Applicants * * * must have been at sea within six months of their application * * * and are required to declare that it is their intention to continue to serve on British ships or to reside in the United Kingdom."

Reforms in the Galley.

The committee of the British Shipping Federation, which has been investigating the decline in the native personnel of British crews has also succeeded in getting galley reforms and better sleeping room. For instance, it is expected that every foreign going vessel of 1,000 tons and over will have a properly certified cook on board.

The disparity between the figures, 13,909 Britishers, who join American ships yearly to 455 seamen on American vessels who desert abroad, point to vastly better conditions on Yankee craft. The first, of course, is the pay. From 1894 to 1902, seamen's wages on sailing vessels increased from $19.45 to $25.25, or 29 per cent., while on British sailing vessels wages rose from $13.97 to $14.76 or 6 per cent., and the wages of British mates decreased. On steamers, British seamen get an average of $26.43, a 12 per cent. increase since 1894, while American steamers paid $27.35 in 1894 and $29.31 in 1902.

The many unbearable conditions sanctioned by law, some of which will be repealed, are also responsible for this native depletion; yet the crowning cause is the notorious insufficiency of food. Immediately after the arrival of almost every deep water British sailing ship, suit is instituted by the seamen against the owners for insufficient quantity and quality of food.

Sailors prefer to be under the American flag, because American law holds out to American crews many compensations for injustice and wrong done abroad protection given against allotment notes, annulment of the penalty of imprisonment for desertions, etc. One of the most crying injustices aboard British vessels is that which withholds a man's pay until the termination of his three years contract. If, at the end of two years and ten months life is made so unbearable SHRIML UU is made so miserable on board that the seaman deserts, not a shilling of pay comes to him.

Seaman Forced to Desert.

The Legal Aid Society has now a case of a seaman who was forced to desert by his captain after long service, so that his pay would be forfeited. The universal attitude of the British sailor toward his ship is revealed in the following letter, beside by statistics, sent by a sailor to his captain and recovered from the dead letter office:

"I left the ship because I was tired of her long ago, I was treated in your ship far lower than a dog, though I tried to please you and the mate in every way. You and he tried in every port to run me out of the ship. Why are so many sailors running away from British ships daily? It is because of the oppression and bribery.

"Sir, the last two years under your command I lost health and strength and manhood and if I were cut to pieces to-day hardly a pint of blood would flow from me. My cry reached to heaven long ago, and one day my prayers will be answered. I have left my earnings behind me to your own credit. I can never get over that 10 shillings you deprived me of. It was not your money, it was sent to me by a kindhearted shipowner. I curse the day I ever joined the Deccan. Now I am with a better master, and I have no need to starve myself and work for nothing. Whatever you and your mate have done to me in the last twenty-three months, I forgive you for, but that 10 shillings I can never forget. I thank God I am out of your floating jail and I am sure I will never trouble a British ship again, for it is a sailor's ruination every way. I am sorry I did not gain a discharge from the Deccan, after being so long in her."

The letter was signed "A. Lewis" and addressed to Captain A. Barrell, of the British ship Deccan.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE RESIGNATIONS.

The comments in the daily journals upon the resignations from the Cabinet embrace divergent views upon the probable effects on the existence of the Ministry, as the following extracts show:

Birmingham Post: With a Government so weakened, a dissolution cannot be long delayed.

Morning Leader: It is more than possible that before this year has closed a dissolution will have become inevitable.

Manchester Guardian: It is a complete disruption, and the Government cannot survive it. What is left of it is the faltering remnant of a discredited host.

Irish Times (Dublin): The question is now whether the Government, though freed from the warring elements within, can manage to survive for another twelve months.

Liverpool Courier: The Cabinet is stronger and not weaker, as the result of the resignations, for now it is united in policy, and is sure to win the support of the people.

Freeman's Journal (Dublin): Never in the history of the country was a Government in a more hopeless, helpless and utterly despicable position. This latest break-up will turn defeat into panic.

Yorkshire Post: Bearing in mind the difficulties created by Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in behalf of the taxation of food stuffs, we think the position of the Government is, on the whole, strengthened by Mr. Chamberlain's resignation.

Yorkshire Observer: The representative men in the controversy of the hour are gone, and it is impossible that even the continuance of such pillars of orthodoxy as the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Balfour of Burleigh (supposing them to remain) can enable the Ministry to survive the recess.

Westminster Gazette: We have a tertium quid: Government which is so weakened and water-logged and so completely discredited in the country that its survival for more than a few weeks seems at this moment an impossibility. It is, in fact, a Government to gain time before a dissolution.

Liverpool Post: Mr. Balfour, it appears, still hopes to carry on the Government, though it can scarcely be supposed, that his Ministry weakened by resignations, and his party by internal dissensions, he will be able to hold the administration together until Parliament meets in the spring.

Morning Post: The resignation of Mr. Chamberlain and the withdrawal of the policy of preferential tariffs from the prospective policy of the Government renders unnecessary an appeal to the country. The reconstituted Government, therefore, may be expected to meet Parliament in February.

The Times: While Mr. Balfour is backed by the Duke of Devonshire and the rest of the Ministry, except the Cobdenite seceders, and while he has Mr. Chamberlain's loyal and independent support, the reconstruction of the Cabinet need not be expected to involve very serious difficulties.

St. James Gazette: It passes the wit of any man to say what the future of the Unionist party will be, or whether, as it at present exists, it has any future at all. A fatuous, feeble, futile, foolish mob, with but the stump of a policy for weapon: that is all that remains for Mr. Balfour to lead into the battle.

East Anglian Daily Times: The general election is bound of necessity to come at once, for it is inconceivable that Mr. Balfour can meet the House of Commons again with the mutilated fragments of his Ministry. The chances are that the general election will come in October, as it came in October three years ago.

The Standard: Something, at any rate, is gained by the release of the Cabinet from the trammels of this most unhappy controversy, and we may hope that Ministers will shake themselves free from its disturbing influence and settle down to their normal business. There should be no occasion for any more resignations.

The Spectator: Mr. Balfour, considered as a party leader, has managed his crisis with great adroitness, though not, we fear, with equal wisdom. He has rid the Unionists of the unbearable burden of food taxes, which would have crushed them at the polls, but in doing it he has pronounced himself a new protectionist, one who will tax anything imported except food and raw materials.

Daily News: The resignations bring us face to face with an appeal to the country. That appeal cannot be delayed beyond the autumn. For even the fragment of the Cabinet that remains is rent in twain on the subject of the hour. The Liberal party must be prepared for instant battle. Mr. Chamberlain has delivered the enemy into our hands, and no power on earth can save them.

Newcastle Chronicle: It is possible that Mr. Balfour may hold office for some months, but the probability is that we are nearing a dissolution. While the Government has been weakened by the resignations announced last night to an extent which will demand, if the Prime Minister remains in office, its reconstruction, there remains the doubt whether it would be found possible to reorganize it in the effective sense. It is questionable whether the attempt will be made.

NEWCOMBE
PIANOS

Have been known in the musical world for nearly half a century. The enviable position they maintain is the result of years of patient study and painstaking care on the part of the manufacturers. We invite inspection of our Fall Stock of these Gold Medal Art Pianos and other artistic instruments.

Willis & Co.
Sole Agents.

KNABE, NEWCOMBE, DOMINION, BELL and KINGSBURY PIANOS; DOMINION and BELL ORGANS; and the CECILIAN—the perfect Piano Player.

WAREROOMS:
EMPIRE BUILDING,
2470-2472 ST. CATHERINE ST.
(Near Mountain Street.)

PURCHASED 31 KNABE PIANOS.

This important sale made to the Mount St. Joseph College gives high tribute to Knabe excellence.

The press throughout the United States contain half-page notices of this important sale of Knabe Pianos to the Mount St. Joseph College for Young Ladies at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 5th, 1903.

Gentlemen,—

You twill please deliver to the new Mount St. Joseph College for Women (31) new Knabe Pianos, as follows:

24 "Wm. Knabe & Co." upright pianos, style Von Bulow, Sandomingo mahogany case.

6 "Wm. Knabe & Co." square pianos in polished ebonized case.

1 "Wm. Knabe & Co." grand piano, style Mignon, rosewood case.

The same to be placed in the music department of the new college building during the week beginning September 7th.

When selecting pianos, we decided to purchase the very highest grade. We have used the Knabe pianos in the convent for 33 years, and Knabe pianos that have been in constant use during that time we find musical in tone, even in touch and in most excellent condition to-day. We have decided to retain a number of the Knabe pianos which we have had in use for years.

Yours very truly,

(Signed.) Rev. Mother Mary Clement.

Willis & Co., 2472 St. Catherine st., Montreal, offer duplicates of the above instruments, and invite inspection.

STEVENSON AND HENLEY.

When the late William Ernest Henley was editing "London," he had no one on his staff of writers whom he valued so highly as the young Scot, then unknown and poor, who wrote for "London," the brilliant series of stories that are now called "The New Arabian Nights."

Mr. Henley used to like to talk of London and of his friend Robert Louis Stevenson. He used to like to quote Stevenson's whimsical sayings. He said one day:

"Lewis and I (he always called Stevenson Lewis) sat down one night to play the American game of poker. The luck from the start was with me. I won pot after pot. Lewis was lucky if in any deal he got a pair of treys.

"Disgusted, at last with the turn the cards had taken, he threw up his arms and apostrophized fortune in this quaint way:

"'Fortune, you fickle wench, it is true that you can make me lose, but you can never make me pay!'"

BARGAIN STEINWAY PIANOS.

We have two upright Steinway pianos, perfectly new, which we will sell at bargain prices to immediate cash customers, as we have discontinued the agency. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine Street (one door east of Peel).—Advt.

A GLIMPSE OF THACKERAY.

The first time I ever saw Thackeray, except as the solitary figure on a lecturer's platform, he wore a thick mustache, and the mustache was of a dark color, contrasting oddly with his white locks. That first sight of him thus unusually adorned, was on the platform of the Lime Street station, Liverpool, when he came down from London to go on board the Cunard steamer on his way to deliver his course of lectures in the United States. There were a few small groups of people gathered on the platform to get a glimpse of the great author as he passed out, and I will remember that one enthusiastic young lady, who was personally quite unknown to him, went boldly up and pressed a bunch of roses into his hand. Nothing could be more graceful and genial than the manner in which Thackeray accepted this unexpected tribute and took off his hat with a benignant smile in acknowledgement of the gift.—Justin McCarthy, in Harper's.

MANITOBA GIVES STRIKING PROOF

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE WHEN OTHER MEANS FAIL.

Mr. J. J. Perkins Disabled by Kidney Pains, Finds New Health in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tyndall, Man., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—All over Manitoba and the Territories people are telling of benefits received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this place furnishes a striking example of how they will cure when all other means have failed, in the person of Mr. J. J. Perkins.

"For two years I was troubled with my Kidneys," Mr. Perkins says. "I got so bad that the doctor attending me declared me incurable.

"At times, I had such severe pains in my back that I thought I would have to give up hopes and die. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute.

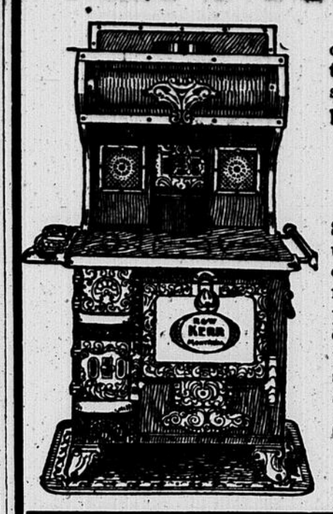
"One day a friend asked me, have you ever tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, I answered no, and he persuaded me to try them.

"The first box made me feel like a new man; five boxes cured me completely. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys take all impurities out of the blood. Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood.

R. & W. Kerr
2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.
STOVES AND HARDWARE DEPT.

EFFICIENCY



The first requirement of a stove or a range is that it shall be able to do its work. To do its work a stove or range must in the first place be built right.

KERR'S

Stoves and Ranges are constructed upon principles proved best by experience, they are made of the finest cold rolled polished steel plate, heavily nickeled trimmings, enamelled oven door panel. Asbestos lined flues. In every way superior in workmanship, finish and quality.

Complete Like Cut, Net, $53.75

Other patterns from $29.00 up.

R. & W. Kerr, St. Catherine St. Near University, MONTREAL

Every Young Man With a Spark of Ambition Should be Saving Money Now.

There is no safer and more profitable method than that which our system offers. Montreal's best citizens have been and are on our membership roll.

JOIN NOW and PARTICIPATE in our APPROPRIATIONS on 6th OCTOBER NEXT. ONE BY SALE AND ONE BY BALLOT.

The member winning the Ballot will be entitled to a loan of anything from $200 to $6,000. ABSOLUTELY FREE OF INTEREST or any other charge for twelve and a half years. He can use his right to purchase property anywhere in the Province of Quebec, or he may sell it to another member at a good price and keep the proceeds.

Full information and circulars upon application to the office, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James Street.

THE PEOPLES MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY—Class B.

C. B. CARTER, K.C., President. J. WIDMER NELLES, Vice-President.
ALEX. D. FRASER, Trustee.
DAVID ANDERSON, WM. GERAGHTY, H. W. RAPHAEL,
DAVID GUTHRIE, A. JOYCE, ARCH. WATT.
WM. J. McGEE, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROYAL STORES
Mallory's $2.50 and $3.00
UNION MADE HATS
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SALISBURY.

A bulky figure of great girth, the breadth exaggerated by a marked stoop, which concealed his height; a massive head, uncovered, seemed sunk in his shoulders, framed in a circle of gray hair and beard. His clothes were surely remarkable in the crowd of well-groomed Englishmen about him. He had evidently spent the morning in a suit of rough tweeds and heavy shoes fit for walking about the estate. It looked as if at the last moment some son or daughter had caught him, stripped him of his sack coat and bundled him into a black frock for a few hours against his will; for the rest, the rough tweeds and shoes remained. Once you know the importance of their clothes to Englishmen from the King down, this gives you a significant character hint. But the Premier seemed perfectly unconscious of anything unusual in his clothes. There was an air in handling the royal women into the carriage, and above all a piercing glance from under the shaggy, overhanging eyebrows, which gave you but one impression: here was the typical grand seigneur.—(Chalmers Roberts in the World's Work.

LABOUCHERE.

To understand the character of Labouchere one must know that this mocking spirit, who has broken more knaves and more shams than almost any man, who has figured in a hundred fights to the death in law courts and has never, or rarely, been worsted, is human, like the rest of us. He is considerate to all those around him; sometimes even he is shy and timid. It is said that when he rings a bell for a servant with any imp. ence he runs out of the room before the servant has time to appear. And I have often seen this spirit of almost sardonic mockery blush like a girl.

The fact shows the contradiction of the character. When first you look at it you are conscious only of its mockery. The eyes—black, cold, penetrating—are made even more quizzically funny by eyebrows that twist and turn as though they were prepared by some theatrical coiffeur for a baritone about to play Mephistopheles. But the mouth reveals the man of iron resolution, of inflexible opinions, of enmities that do not die. Napoleon used to be called Jupiter-Scapin. I might sum up Labby as Scapin-Cromwell.—(T. P. O'Connor, in Everybody's Magazine.

$2.50
A Small Price

A small price for a great beautifier—one of our Paten Pompadours makes a plain woman fascinating and gives added charm to a beautiful one.

Only experts employed in our work.

PALMER'S
1745 Notre Dame St.

Phone Main 391. Open Pass The Door

Jot this Down—

"Red Heart" Wine

makes the Sick well and the feeble powerful.

Stone Front Residence
St. Mark St., For Sale.

Contains 13 rooms, modern open plumbing. One storey brick shed. Area of lot, 2,386 feet.

Price $5,500. Easy Terms.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

West End Residence
FOR SALE.

DORCHESTER STREET—Three-storey cut stone front house; stone steps; concrete cellar; 10 rooms; hot water heating; open plumbing; electric light. In perfect condition throughout.

PRICE $12,500.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

McGill College Avenue

A three-storey Dwelling House, with two-storey extension; contains 10 rooms; hot water heating. Price, $7,000. Terms to suit purchaser. Owner anxious to sell.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
206 ST. JAMES STREET.

IT IS GOOD POLICY

To send your Lace Curtains and Draperies here to be dyed, because we do the work perfectly. Our experts are very careful, and do not injure the fabric.

R. PARKER & CO., Dyers and Cleaners.
MONTREAL, Que.
2410 St. Catherine St. and 1958 Notre Dame St.
Phones (Bell) Up 3041, Main 1393.
Phone (Merchants) 23.

Detached Brick Residence and Grounds In Westmount For Sale.

A well situated, comfortably built house of eleven rooms, with a high basement (concrete floor), and a large attic.

The property is situated above the Cote St. Antoine Road, and includes about 14,820 feet of land.

This is an excellent family home at moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Fit-Reform

READY TAILORED CLOTHES

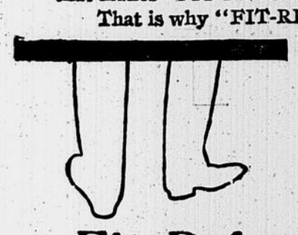
Shoulder Facts.

The shoulders make or mar the suit. Let ever so slight a fault be there, and the suit is a failure.

If there is one thing above another that we pride ourselves on, it's the absolute perfection of "FIT-REFORM" Shoulders. The long, concave slope to lend breadth and grace—the snug fitting collar—the accurate inset of the sleeves—give "Fit-Reform" Coats a style and elegance all their own.

What you see is only half the secret. It's the hidden work—the patient moulding—the intricate stitching—the thoroughly shrunken imported canvas we use—the hand stays—the skill of a score or more of expert tailors, each a specialist on some individual part of the shoulder work—that makes "FIT-REFORM" shoulders without a flaw.

That is why "FIT-REFORM" Coats hold their perfect shape as long as you care to wear them.



Suits and Overcoats, $12 to $30.

Trousers, $3, $4, $5 and $6.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

2344 St. Catherine Street.

Notes Aloug the River Front.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived October 2.

Campana, L. Demers, passengers and general cargo, J. G. Brock & Co.

Ottoman, T. Howell, Bristol, general cargo, D. Torrance & Co.

Priestfield, J. S. Day, Sydney, ballast, Dominion Coal Company.

Cleared October 2.

Ionian, J. Brown, Liverpool, passengers and general cargo, H. & A. Allan.

Southwark, J. Dann, Liverpool, passengers and general cargo, D. Torrance & Co.

Greetlands, E. Couillard, St. John's, Nfld., general cargo, H. Dobell & Co.

Transit, P. Foyn, Sydney, in ballast, F. A. Routh & Co.

Kastalia, W. Webb, Glasgow, general cargo and cattle, R. Reford & Co.

Hurona, J. Dorward, London, general cargo and cattle, R. Reford & Co.

Priestfield, J. S. Day, Sydney, in ballast, Dominion Coal Company.

Neebing, W. D. Graham, Fort William, rails, T. R. McCarthy.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Fessenden, foot of canal.

Birmingham, Jacques Cartier Pier.

Corinthian, Allan Wharf.

Kildona, Alexandra Pier.

Malin Head, Hochelaga.

Tampican, below Sohmer Park.

Tritonia, Jacques Cartier pier.

Lord Lansdowne, Jacques Cartier pier.

Monmouth, King Edward pier.

Campana, Victoria Pier.

Ottoman, Alexandra Pier.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, Oct. 2.—Tunisian arrived up at 7 a.m. and left at 1.30 p.m. for Montreal; Dominion arrived up at noon and left at 3.30 p.m. for Montreal; Mount Royal arrived up at midnight and left at 11 a.m. for Pierreville; Hesperus arrived up at 10.30 a.m. and left at 4 p.m. for Montreal; Hanseat arrived down at 4.30 p.m. and went into Louise basin; Dominion, from Sydney, passed up at midnight; American cutter Dallas passed up at 3 o'clock this afternoon to the upper lakes.

Passed down—Hibernian, 4.30 p.m.; Manchester City, 2.30 p.m.

NOTES IN GENERAL.

S.S. Alcantra, which went ashore at Cape Chatte on Thursday, has been released and is uninjured.

S.S. Monteagle, C.P.A. line, Montreal to Liverpool, arrived outward at 5 a.m. yesterday.

R. M. S. Parisian sailed from Moville at 1.40 p.m. yesterday for Montreal.

S.S. Virginian, Leyland line, sailed from Antwerp on Thursday with general cargo for Montreal.

S.S. Montcalm sailed from Bristol at 3 p.m. on Thursday, with general cargo for Montreal.

S.S. Manchester Shipper, Antwerp to Montreal, passed Fame Point at 3 p.m. yesterday.

The S.S. New England no longer will sail as a Dominion line ship. She now will carry the White Star line ensign, and has been renamed "Romanic." She sailed from Boston on Thursday and inaugurated the company's Mediterranean service.

Prince Alert's Good Work.

Cincinnati, Ohio., Oct. 3—Prince Alert paced a mile at Oakley Park yesterday without a break without the wind shield, and over a track that was rendered full two seconds slow because of the rains Thursday night, in 2.01 3-4. The gelding was accompanied by but one runner. Mart Demarest drove him. The racing dragged throughout the afternoon, and when darkness came, only two events had been finished. The 2.02 pace, the feature of the card, was won by the Canadian gelding, Harold H., after he had been beaten in the first heat by Dariel. In the second heat Harold H. won by a head, and in the third he barely nosed out Dan R., who had no speed until the last half of the heat.

The 2.17 pace was won by Daniel J., after an interesting contest with Directum Miller.

Joelisco and Baron Rogers each have two heats in the unfinished 2.09 pace.

Only one heat was decided in the 2.16 trot, Gray Gem, the even money favorite, winning it. Major Del Mar will make an attempt to beat two minutes to-day. Summaries:

2.17 pace, purse $1,000—Daniel J., Directum Miller, Ethel Mack. Best time, 2.10 1-2.

2.02 pace, purse $1,500—Harold H., Dariel, Dan R. Best time, 2.05.

To beat 1.59 pacing—Prince Alert (Mart Demarest). Time by quarters: .30 3-4, 1.00 3-4, 1.31 1-2, 1.01 3-4.

The Clifton 2.09 pace, purse $2,000, unfinished—Joelisco won two heats, Baron Rogers won two heats and Joe Pointer stands third. Best time, 2.09.

2.15 trot, purse $1,000 (unfinished)—Gray Gem, Gracie Miller, Panthia. Best time, 2.11 1-4. (Only one heat.)

Tuesday and Friday

AUCTION SALES OF

Household Furniture,

CARPETS

Curtains, Linens, Tweeds, Linoleums, Oilcloths, etc.

Sale at 2.30 p.m. each day.

RAE & DONNELLY,

Phone M. 2017. Auctioneers.

"OLD FAVORITE SONGS."

Wanted to sell 10,000 Books of the Choicest Old Songs yet written. Words and music. 39 Songs per book. Send 3 cents for sample.

Address Chambly Printing Office, Chambly Canton.

Popularity of the Automobile Cap is Approaching Craze in Montreal

Have you observed the growing popularity of the automobile cap?

Time was when M. Jauret and the pioneer motorists had it all to themselves. Nowadays, however, the smart young man has adopted it. To be up-to-date he finds it a necessity.

There are others who have fallen victims to the fashion. White-haired old gentlemen who like comfort, and if they can find it consistent with dignity so much the better, are wearing the latest. It looks well, and it is seldom one finds it necessary, when negotiating a gusty corner, to pursue it fleeting hastily.

The schoolboy likes it. There has always been a charm for him in a cap which has a skip. If he is a German he imagines himself a soldier, and struts proudly, if a Britisher he swaggers in sailor fashion. Now he has both ideas. He conjures before him the glory of rushing over country in an automobile. He is a conqueror of distance.

Some day when M. Santos Dumont or Mr. Bell has effected the conquest of the air, they will have a cap of their own design, and it will be the rage for a time also, and the automobile cap will join the long list of old fashions that one sees only occasionally.

There is really something par excellence about the automobile. In shape it is curved, and suggests speed. It looks comfortable and secure, and it catches just that portion of the head which is meant for a cap, or at any rate a cap is supposed to fit.

So the automobile cap seems destined to stay with us for a long time. It will go out of fashion; there is nothing surer, but even when it has served its day it will not wholly be laid aside. It will be found among the old favorites that never die. It will live with the aged Glengarry and the golfing cap, for it has the merit of combining two necessary things in a style which is to last. It is neat as well as useful.

Men are fond of considering themselves prosaic as compared with the fair sex. They smile with compassion at the way women alter their shapes every year. In fact, they turn themselves out always different from the fashion in which they were created.

"But are we not as bad?" said a young man. "Don't we like changes ourselves? We used to wear coats with a seam down the middle of the back, so that it fitted the natural curve of the spine. Now we wear a sack coat, and we would be ashamed to wear the style of trousers we did only ten years ago.

"It is the same with out hats. A man who wears the headgears his father did, or even his elder brother, is old-fashioned in the general view. He could never be smart."

FOR THE BEST VALUE IN SHIRTS

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED

An Impartial Collection of Statistics to Prove That the Game is Comparatively Safe.

With the lining up of the football teams for practice prior to the games the old gentleman with the skinny legs and the concave chest begins his little pipe about the terrible dangers of the play, says the New York Telegraph.

Football, indeed, is not quite so gentle a pastime as holding a skein of wool for your best girl, but its terrors lurk mostly in the imagination of the timid.

Nothing like statistics to make out a case. Here you are:

At the end of last season Professor Edwin G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, made the most thorough and impartial collection of football statistics ever undertaken in this country. He was anxious to get at the truth regarding the accidents and dangers of football, and his tabulated queries were answered by the presidents or other responsible officers of more than seventy universities and colleges.

The reports covered the period of the last ten years, during which time no less than 22,776 students had played football in the institutions enumerated. During the decade, the number of men injured sufficiently to lose time from classes was 654; the permanently injured number only eight, and only three men were reported as having died from the effects of the game.

One of thes fatalities was due to disobedience of the physical director's orders, and another played a hard game with no preliminary practice. Of the few permanent injuries reported, four men ultimately recovered.

As a sample of the misrepresentation which has been directed against football, out of twenty-three cases of players injured last season and hailed as "victims," twelve were in no way incapacitated for work, and every one was on his feet by the end of the season.

This shows the gridiron to be a safe place, far safer than proximity to a trolley car.

The statistics of a large insurance company contain some interesting information concerning accidents in the sporting field.

In five years there were forty-three claims paid for injuries received on the football field, twenty-one claims paid for temporary disabilities playing tennis, twenty-five in golf, thirty-six skating, fifty-four in gymnasiums, seventy-one in bowling, ninety in wrestling, ninety-seven in swimming, 216 in baseball, 262 in horseback riding, and nineteen in boxing.

The International Match.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—At the end of the first day's play of the second cricket match between the team representing All-Philadelphia and the Kent County (Eng.) eleven, the Philadelphians were all out for 66 runs. Kent scored 137 runs for six wickets.

ABOUT DRESS GOODS.

A lavish assortment of New Dress Goods is to be found at The S. Carsley Co., Limited's establishment. All the newest weaves, with the fashionable colors well represented in the showing. Pretty mixed color effects, rare variations introduced. Prices at this establishment have ever been noted for their fairness.—adv.

NO FEAR OF BLOCKADE.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, before leaving for the east said: "I am quite satisfied we can handle the crop without the slightest possibility of a grain blockade. Up to Oct. 1 we have moved a million and a half bushels of new wheat which is over half a million more than in the corresponding time last season."

ARRANGES LECTURE COURSE.

The library and lectures committees of the Art Association have arranged an excellent course of lectures for the members during the winter. It will consist of six lectures, the first being delivered by Professor Emerton, of Harvard University. His subject and the date will be announced later. Others to be heard during the winter season are Mr. Edward Robinson, curator of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Greek sculpture; Mr. Rubin Goldmark, the authority on Wagner and on Parsifal; Rev. F. G. Scott, D.C.L., of Quebec, on Milton; Mr. Roswell Fisher, subject to be chosen, and Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie on artistic anatomy.

MEMPHIS WILL WITNESS RACE WITHOUT PARALLEL

Lou Dillon and Major Delmar Will Race for the Memphis Gold Cup In the Near Future.

The Horse Review of Chicago has this to say regarding the chances for a race between Lou Dillon and Major Delmar:

Last Thrusday Mr. E. E. Smathers, who had previously made repeated, ineffectual efforts to purchase the king of trotters, Major Delmar, was at last successful, the wonderful gelding's owner, Mr. Frederick Parks, finally deciding to part with him for the magnificent sum of $40,000, the largest price ever paid for an unsexed horse in the world, the previous record having been $36,000, paid for Rarus 2.13¼—then the trotting champion—by the late Robert Bonner in 1879. The next day Mr. Smathers enjoyed the intense gratification of seeing his new purchase trot a mile in two minutes, equalling the miraculous time of Lou Dillon.

During the past two seasons Mr. Smathers has established the reputation of being one of the most liberal patrons the trotting turf has ever had, and as one of its most expert amateur reinsmen. It is stated that his chief reason for paying a previously unheard-of price for Major Delmar was that he might be able to name and drive him in the race for the Memphis Gold Cup and the amateur trotting championship next month.

Ever since Major Delmar began to threaten the two-minute mark his name, in conjunction with that of Lou Dillon, has been constantly in the headlines of the daily press, the prospect of a race between the two being eagerly canvassed. During the past week, especially, the sensation-mongers have been exploiting the possibility of a $25,000 match between the phenomenal pair at Readville. Horsemen, however, have paid little or no attention to this gossip on account of two facts well known to them, viz:

First, that Mr. Billings, the owner of the champion mare, never has raced and never will race any horse that he owns for money. He is an amateur, pure and simple, who has merely allowed Lou Dillon to be driven to a professional record because of her known ability to break all records which made it his duty, in order to illustrate the progress of trotting speed, to allow the trial to be made. Second, that there are now but four weeks of the racing season left, and for all of these Lou Dillon has engagements now made. She will appear twice at Lexington and twice at Memphis.

However, the announcement is made with authority that, while there is no remote possibility of any $25,000 match, or match of any kind, at Readville, between her and Major Delmar; and that, while he owner is sensible of the fact that she is never started in a race, and, as a race mare, is entirely untried, while Major Delmar has had an extended racing career, Lou Dillon will be, in fact, already is, entered in the race for the Memphis Gold Cup and will be started in it if Major Delmar is. If he is not, she will be withdrawn, in order that all interest in the race may not be destroyed, and started against time; Mr. Billings, depending on The Monk or some other member of his stable to defend the cup.

If Lou Dillon and Major Delmar both start in the Gold Cup race, the Memphis meeting is assured the most sensational race ever trotted. When Cresceus 2.02¼, and The Abbot 2.03¼ met in their match at Brighton Beach in 1901, trotting enthusiasts gathered from Maine to California to the number of near 25,000, to witness the combat. What then may we expect when two trotters each with a record of two minutes meet to measure strides, with their owners behind them? It will be an event truly without parallel and the most momentous in the history of racing.

Delorimier Park Races.

Nothing sensational in the way of racing was done at Delorimier Park yesterday. The weather was somewhat raw and the attendance was only fair. Thursday's rain had the effect of making the track rather heavy, and consequently the time made was not very fast.

Lucy Yeiser had a walk-over in the 2.17 trot, winning every heat without any great effort. In the 2.23 class David R. won first money from a field of eight horses, coming in first in every heat but the second one. The summary follows:

2.17 class; trot; purse $300—

Lucy Yeizer, Pickle, Newport	1	1	1	
Teddy Wilkes, Pratt, Watertown	2	2	2	
Corivette, Clement, Quebec	4	4	3	
Bertha W., Lambert, Toronto	5	5	4	
Culnette, Metcalf, Kingston	3	3	5	

Time—2.22, 2.17 1-4, 2.18 1-4.

2.23 class; trot; purse $300—

David R., Moon, Plattsburg, N.Y.	1	2	1	1	1
Jessie B., Desautels, Montreal	2	1	5	5	2
Gertie S., Smith, Toronto	3	4	4	2	3
Nellie Wilkes, O'Connor, Montreal	8	8	2	4	4
Rosina, Lyman, Adams, N.Y.	4	3	3	3	
Highland Fling, Lagace, Cartierville	5	5	6		
Highland Lassie, A. Labelle, Montreal	7	7	7		
Silver Queen, Houde, Nicolet	6	6	dr		

Time—2.24 1-2, 2.24 1-4, 2.24 1-4, 2.24 1-4.

Jockey Dies from Injuries.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3.—Jockey William Shea, who was injured in an accident at Delmar track Wednesday afternoon, died at the Missouri Baptist Sanitarium early yesterday. Death resulted from concussion of the brain. He never regained consciousness after the accident.

A Jockey Ruled Off.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Jockey Buchanan was ruled off the turf yesterday. A sentence passed by Judge Hamilton, of Harlem, virtually amounts to banishment. The rider was indefinitely suspended, and orders were given that he should be barred from the race track. The offence for which Buchanan was punished was a ride last Tuesday on Incubator.

Filly, Brood Mare or Stallion.

"Really, this is too much!" exclaimed Mrs. Langtry, who is playing in "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," as she read a group of newspaper clippings, handed her by her secretary. Mrs. Langtry as is well-known, is an ardent horsewoman, owning a string of good thoroughbreds in England. "Of course I am accustomed to having the newspapers print all sorts of extraordinary things about me," she said, "but when it comes to libelling my great little filly, Virgie, I really must protest. I was so proud of her that I sent over a little photograph of her to my press agent and told him he might get it published whenever he could. Well, he has. Here they are," laughed the "Jersey Lily," as she held up a sheet of clippings. "They are all the same picture, but, goodness gracious! Observe the difference in the captions. This first one from Toronto is quite correct: 'Virgie, Mrs. Langtry's Wonderful Filly.' But look at this one from Buffalo: 'Virgie, Mrs. Langtry's famous brood mare"; and worst of all this one from Washington: 'A picture of Mrs. Langtry's famous stallion, Virgie.' After this it wouldn't surprise me in the least if they published a picture of a young Virgie of being it's dam!"

A Referee Appointed.

R. Shillington has been appointed referee for this afternoon's game between Montreal and Ottawa College. W. W. Burland will act as umpire.

THE PIRATES FALL AND THE SERIES STANDS EVEN

Boston Americans Trim Pittsburg in the Second Game for the World's Championship—Dineen's Great Pitching Did It.

Boston, Oct. 2.—(Special.)—The series for the world's baseball championship now stands all even. Boston won to-day's game by 3 to 0, and, as was the case yesterday, the victory was mainly due to magnificent pitching. Billy Dineen excelled himself in this department and let the National League champions out with 3 hits and no runs. Only five Pittsburg men saw first base during the nine innings, and after the game the crowd surrounded Dineen and gave him a magnificent reception.

Sam Leever, the great Pittsburg twirler, was off color and after the first innings retired in favor of Vail, who was unsteady, but pitched fine ball.

The Bostons, after their bad exhibition in the field yesterday, went in and played an errorless game, and it seemed to be a hopeless task for the Pirates to attempt to pull it out. The fielding of both teams, however, was magnificent, and it was only by grand work that the Pirates kept the score as low as they did. The crowd fell away a good deal, but the Saturday crowd will probably break the record. Leever will probably go in for Pittsburg and Long Tom Hughes for Boston. At least 20,000 people are expected and ground rules will have to be put in force. Barney Dreyfuss estimates that $70,000 has been bet on the games just in this city.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....200001001—	3	9	0
Pittsburg .....000000000—	0	3	2

Batteries—Dineen and Criger; Leever, Vail and Smith. Umpires, O'Day and Connolly. Attendance, 9,415.

At Philadelphia—

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia (Nat.).....121010000—	5	7	0
Philadelphia (Am.).....000000001—	1	5	2

Batteries—Sparks and Doolin; Plank, Pinance and Powers.

At Chicago—

Chicago (Nat.).....203000000—	5	10	1
Chicago (Am.).....000000100—	1	3	1

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; White and Sullivan.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati (Nat.).....01030210*—	7	8	1
St. Louis (Am.).....000000000—	0	5	2

Batteries—Harper and Peitz; Morgan and Sugden.

New York, Oct. 2.—In an exhibition game between the Brooklyn National team and the Eastern League champions, played at Jersey City to-day, the local team outplayed and outbatted the visitors, winning by a score of 5 to 2. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City.....00010301—	5	10	0
Brooklyn .....00000020—	2	5	1

Batteries—McCann and Dillon; Garvin and Ritter.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 2.—Cleveland, American League, won from the St. Louis Nationals again to-day. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	9	1
St. Louis.....	1	7	1

Batteries—Rhoades and Abbott; Hackett and Coveny.

ATHLETICS

HIGH SCHOOL GAMES A SUCCESS

The Pole Vaulting Record Was Broken —Skelton Won Rector's Prize.

The Montreal High School held their annual games yesterday afternoon on the M.A.A.A. grounds. The weather was perfect, the track in very good shape, and the stand was comfortably filled with spectators.

The number of events was very large, but everyone was pulled off sharp on schedule time. Some very good racing was done, particularly for the rector's prize, F. Skelton securing it.

One record was broken, that of the pole vault, C. Grier beating the record of F. Patrick by one inch, jumping 7 feet. 9 inches. Following is the summary:

50 yards run, under 7 years—1, E. Goldstein; 2, H. Gilmour; 3, T. Ibbotson. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

50 yards run, under 8 years—1, D. Savage; 2, R. Buchanan; 3, G. Parkins. Time, 8 3-5 sec.

75 yards run, under 10 years—1, D. Thomson; 2, W. Kenwick; 3, E. Holiday. Time, 11 2-5 sec.

75 yards run, under 11 years—1, D. Craig; 2, S. Molson; 3, A. Cochrane. Time, 11 sec.

100 yards run, under 12 years—1, E. Seale, 14 seconds; 2, K. Forbes; 3, H. Weir.

100 yards run, under 16 years—1, R. Renaud; 2, R. McGillis; 3, D. Jackson.

100 yards run, under 14 years—1, N. Magor; 2, J. Pullen; 3, P. Cameron. Time, 13 3-5 sec.

100 yards run, open to school—1, R. McGillis; 2, F. Skelton; 3, A. Renaud. Time, 27 4-5 sec.

220 yards run, under 16 years—1, A. Renaud; 2, J. Corbett; 3, ——. Time, 27 4-5 sec.

220 yards run, open to school—1, A. Hanna; 2, F. Skelton; 3, R. McGillis. Time, 24 4-5 sec.

440 yards run, open to school—1, R. McGillis; 2, A. Hanna; 3, P. Skelton. Time, 57 4-5 sec.

440 yards run, open to old boys—1, W. Dixon; 2, D. Ross; 3, C. Disney. Time, 69 3-5 sec.

Half mile bicycle race, open to school—1, H. Henderson; 2, G. Simpson; 3, R. Watts. Time, 1.35.

Half mile bicycle, open to school—1, H. Henderson; 2, E. Simpson; 3, R. Watts. Time, 3 min. 11 sec.

One mile relay race—1, Green Form V.; 2, Red Form IV.; 3, White Form III.

Obstacle race, under 15 years—1, B. Smith; 2, C. Hadley; 3, C. Williamson. Time, 18 1-5 sec.

120 yards hurdle, open to school—1, R. Hastings; 2, C. Grier; 3, A. Hanna. Time, 19 sec.

Broad jump, open to school—1, F. Skelton; 2, P. Skelton; 3, A. Hanna. Distance, 17 ft. 1-2 in.

Long jump, under 13 years — 1, G. Ross; 2, P. Cameron; 3, P. B. Fraser. Distance, 12 ft. 3 1-2 in.

High jump, open to school — 1, P. Skelton; 2, F. Skelton; 3, R. Hastings. Height, 4 ft. 10 1-2 in.

Pole vault, open to school — 1, C. Grier; 2, K. Archibald; 3, R. Hastings. Height, 7 ft. 9 in.

Hop, step and jump, under 16 years—1, A. Renaud; 2, W. Davidson; 3, J. Tait. Distance, 36 ft.

Hop, step and jump, open to school—1, F. Skelton; 2, P. Skelton; 3, B. Hastings. Distance, 35 ft. 2 in.

1, A. Shanks; 2, E. Bruneau; 3, K. Archibald. Distance, 28 ft. 3 in.

Putting 12-lb. shot, open to school—Kicking football, open to school—1, C. Grier, distance 131 ft. 7 3-8 in.; 2, E. Hamilton.

Throwing cricket ball, open to school—1, C. Grier, distance 289 ft. 1 in.; 2, E. Hamilton; 3, R. Hastings.

The following are the total scores of the three contestants who made the highest number of points in the different sports: 1, F. Skelton, 24; 2, C. Grier, 18; 3, A. Hanna, 13.

Officers Elected.

At the sixth annual meeting of the Star A.A.A. the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: Hon. patron, Mayor James Cochrane, M.L.A.; hon. president, A. H. Hersey; hon. vice-president, Dr. D. A. Hart; president, Edward J. Callahan; vice-president, W. James Wurtele; second vice-president, P. Mullany; secretary-treasurer, Cecil M. Hart, 74 Hutchison street; committee, Edward Robinson, James McGranahan, Albert Laroche, Edward J. Quinn.

On Strathcona's Grounds.

The Strathconas and Montreal Juniors will play a match this afternoon on the Strathcona's grounds, corner Park and Van Horne avenues.

Ask for Chocolate de l'Univers if you want healthy and deliciously flavored cocoa. B. O. Beland, 26 Lemoine Street.

"There are Others"

THERE are only two tailoring establishments in Canada who can afford the services of expert tailors.

Only two establishments in Canada can pay enough salary to expert designers, skilled cutters, and knowing finishers, to keep them away from the United States.

One of these establishments is that of a widely known Custom Tailor, and the other is Semi-Ready.

We two—the best Custom Tailoring House in Canada, and ourselves—want to make all the clothes in Canada, but as yet we can't do it, by a long shot.

The majority of Canadians wear clothes made by tailors who know not how to make them—who don't know how to make a concave shoulder, nor how to needle-mould cloth so that it will retain its shape.

They wear coats that hump up in the back—that bulge at the left lapel, vests that bunch up every time one sits down, trousers that lose their shape the second time they are worn.

Look over Semi-Ready—Ask the man to tell you about inner workmanship, about needle-moulded cloth, and the way the clothes are designed and cut.

You'll then see why Semi-Ready suits look well—suit the wearer's expression, and don't look provincial.

Glad to show goods even if you don't buy.

Semi-ready Tailoring

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREETS

WOULD SHAPE THIS UNIVERSE AS SCULPTOR HEWS MARBLES

Aim of Mr. Wells, in His "Mankind in the Making," is to Transform World Into a New Republic.

To transform our world into a new republic is the aim of Mr. H. G. Wells, in his latest book, "Mankind in the Making." He has sought to add a cubit to the stature of human nature.

He is very much in earnest, and nothing escapes him. With equal facility he descends to the most intimate details of the nursery and rises to the highest questions of state. His pen travels like a shuttle through the complex loom of life; now he deals with the education of our children, which he tells us is the cardinal business of our lives; now he evolves a new system of honors to spur and laureate the citizen of his progressive state; and now he lingers lovingly over the retrospect of the subsidized author, with a state provision for his widow and children.

Viewpoint of the World.

Mr. Wells sets out from a new starting point to view the world, and to view it as "one universal evolving scheme," from which all social and political activities issue and to which they inevitably return. He begins at the beginning with the baby; to the problem of the birth supply he gives some forty pages. Life is "a fabric woven of births and the struggle to maintain and develop and multiply lives"; but the struggle is generally unconscious. For, like the cat, the human being chiefly seeks to evade disagreeables and pursue delights; the fact of kittens or the fact of babies is a mere accident by the way.

This, of course, is all very wrong. Every minute seven new citizens of the British Empire are born heirs to its glory; shall they live to add to it? Every statesman, every philanthropist, every business manager, says Mr. Wells, should see to it that they do.

Unending Stream of Babes.

"Our success or failure with that unending stream of babies is the measure of our civilization, and it is the whole duty of man to improve that raw material which every minute of every hour is dumped on our hands, and turn the soft helplessness, with all its inherited things and inherent things, into its final and fundamental shape of man."

And, first, there must be skill and care. In Lancashire, Mr. Wells reminds us, out of every 1,000 babies born 274 are dead before their fifth year, and, comparing statistics, he considers that this number could be brought to less than 90 in the 1,000. But the problem of securing the maximum chance of life and health for every baby born he acknowledges to be "an extremely complicated one," and gives us no complete recipe for solving it. Suspicious of the philanthropic method, and conscious that "selective breeding" is impossible, Mr. Wells would attack the parent.

Responsibility of Parents.

"Parental responsibility," he says, "must not be lightened a feather-weight." Rather would he make the parent a debtor to society on account of the child "for adequate food, clothing and care for at least the first twelve or thirteen years of life," and in case of parental default, he would invest the local authority "with exceptional powers of recovery. A minimum standard of clothing, cleanliness, growth and nutrition would be fixed, and if the child failed to enjoy this, it would be removed from the parents and maintained at their cost. If the parents failed in their payments they would be incarcerated in celibate labor establishments to work off as much of the debt as they could.

For a somewhat more responsible class of parent, legislation—both "extensive and peculiar"—as to the environment—the house, its overcrowding and cleanliness, the care of the children, and the like—combined with the introduction of a minimum wage, which should strain out the desperately poor, would complete the remedy which Mr. Wells prescribes. A new republic, indeed!

Objects to Infantile Talk.

Then we pass from the body of the new child to its mind. And Mr. Wells will have no "baby talk." "When a child wants to indicate milk it wants to say milk, and not 'mooka' or 'mik,' and when it wants to indicate bed the needed word is not 'bedder' or 'byebye,' but 'bed.'"

"When a mother says to her child, 'Me go mome,' she is simply wasting an opportunity of teaching her child its mother tongue." On the other hand, Mr. Wells does not believe a child is like "Wax to receive and marble to retain."

"Hardly one of us can remember anything that happened before the age of five."

But he deplores the ignorance of English in which English children grow up. It leaves undeveloped the racial consciousness, it makes the average Englishman dumb, and yet society excuses it. "In England, at any rate, if one talks beyond the range of white-nigger English one commits a social breach." Language, then, rich and diverse, is to be the chief endowment of the child mind. "A gap in a man's vocabulary is a hole and tatter in his mind."

Indeed, Mr. Wells, who is by training a man of science and by choice a man of letters, does good service by building up with both hands the apotheosis of the English language.

Education of the New Man.

In his scheme for the education of the new man in the new republic he places first reading, writing, "just as much mathematics as one can get in," and a thorough knowledge of the English language from every point of view as "a direct means of understanding and expression." To this he would add one or more foreign languages as the necessities of the time require, and, later on, a subject of "information," preferably physics. "Beyond this . . . it is open to discussion whether any Fact subject need be taught as schooling at all. Ensure the full development of a man's mental capacity, and he will get his Fact as he needs it."

There is no space to relate how Mr. Wells would go on from this beginning to a reconstruction of the community, but here, indeed, he becomes less satisfactory. At times he is even whimsical. He advocates the selection of members of Parliament and the filling of administrative offices by a jury, and, although working for the republican ideal, he would institute an elaborate system of honors and titles to be conferred, not by the Government, but by an indefinite number of more or less special juries. "In a modern democratic state there must be many fountains of honor"—but "no court, no gang, no traditional, inalterable tribunal."

Mr. Wells admits that he has "jerry-built" here and there in his book, and it is in these constructive passages that his plans seem unfitted for the wear and tear of life even in this new state of his "Anticipations."

WILL RETIRE FROM THE TRACK.

Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Major Taylor, the only negro champion cyclist, has returned to America after a successful campaign in Australia and Europe, extending through the winter and summer.

Word came from France some time ago that Taylor intended to retire from cycle racing, but it was not credited. Taylor confirms it, however, by saying that he has made his last trip as a racer. His idea is to quit before he gets played out and get into some other business. He expects to represent an automobile concern hereafter.

While abroad Taylor defeated the champion of Australia, and in France he defeated Ellegaard in a match race right after the Dane had won the world's championship, for which Taylor did not compete. Taylor saves his money and the trip is known to have profited him from $10,000 to $15,000.

Bobby Walthouf, the speedy cyclist, has also given up the racing game. Walthour was one of the greatest pace followers in this country. He has for some time realized the dangers of work on the track, and several times before he has been on the verge of abandoning the game for good.

This season Walthour came to the conclusion that he had won enough fame and gold out of his hazardous work on the wheel, and he has announced that he will never ride again. In response to the wishes of his wife and family, he will devote himself to business in the future.

Walthour remained in the game this year only because he had set his heart on winning a sufficient sum in purses to make him independent for life. This purpose has been achieved, his friends say, and they give him credit for having done it fairly and squarely, so that not one word of scandal or innuendo

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Buildings," will be received until

MONDAY, the 12th DAY of OCTOBER, 1903,

for the Buildings required at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction Stations.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Station Masters at Moose Park, Forestdale and Aston Junction, and at the office of the Engineer of Maintenance, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
September 28th, 1903.

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink. Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ADVANTAGE OF RELIABILITY!

You're about to invest your money in HATS, COATS, COSTUMES, SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, Etc., and before investing you first satisfy yourself that you're going to be treated in the best possible manner. It's a well known fact that when once you find your way here you want to come back again, for we make every possible concession in the way of exchanging goods and refunding money—this in itself is an earnest of reliability. You can't do better than

FOLLOW THE BEATEN TRACK TO SCROGGIE'S.

Scroggie's

WE REFUND MONEY

where purchases do not suit, excepting in goods cut from the piece, Millinery and Toilet Articles.

$3.25 Black Sateen Underskirts, on Sale Monday, for $1.98

Underskirts of the quality and style of these have never been known to sell at such a ridiculously low price, nor would we sell them at such a price had we not purchased them from an overstocked manufacturer almost at our own price.

Ladies' Black Underskirts of excellent quality sateen, very wide, made with deep vandyke flounce of accordeon pleating, and finished with frill, clusters of pin tucks, ruching of self and under dust ruffle. These would be considered extra good value at $3.25. Our price—

Monday $1.98

Doeskin Gloves

Dent's 2-Dome Doeskin Gloves in tans and grays, 5¾ to 7¼..... .75

Basement Specials

10 barrels Glass Water Tumblers. Regular value 50c doz. To clear at, each 2½

100 doz. Glass Jelly Tumblers with tin covers. To clear at, each 2½

150 doz. 4-inch Glass Berry Dishes in different patterns and shapes, all at one price, each.. .5

50 Glass Reading Lamps, iron pedestal, porcelain globe, in different colors, all at one price.. .59

Fancy Goods Dept.

Uncovered Cushions and Tea Coseys in five different grades and all sizes. We mention only a few prices in the **Vegetable Down Filling—**

Size 16 x 16 at..... .45
Size 18 x 18 at..... .55
Size 20 x 20 at..... .65
Size 22 x 22 at..... .75
Size 24 x 24 at..... .89

Vegetable Down Tea Coseys—

Size 10 x 14 at..... .30
Size 12 x 14 at..... .45
Size 11 x 15 at..... .45
Size 12 x 16 at..... .49
Size 12 x 13 at..... .55

Scroggie's

Ladies' Shoes!

Scroggie's $3.50 SHOE is **Others $5.00 SHOE**

Made of the best "Ideal" Enamel Kid with Goodyear Welted Soles and Cuban heels, by skilled workmen, and shaped on the latest approved lasts; all sizes and widths.

THEY FIT AND WEAR

Ladies' and Children's Fall Millinery

As the days roll by we keep adding new and stylish gems of Headgear as they arrive from the leading centres of Millinery Novelties. We note below a few lines which we consider of special importance. What do you think?

Ladies' Pale Blue Panne Velvet Hat, trimmed with white silk lace, white feather and buckle **18.00**

Ladies' Gray Velvet Hat with silk facing, trimmed with grapes.. **12.50**

Ladies' Mink Hat with turquoise velvet crown, trimmed with white ospreys and velvet.... **25.75**

Ladies' Gray Chenille Toque with white and black plush crown, trimmed with bird and buckles **16.75**

Ladies' Black Chenille Toque, trimmed with white ostrich pom-pom **18.00**

Children's Shaded Brown and Fawn Flop Hat, faced with fawn silk velvet and trimmed with Duchess satin ribbon..... **6.50**

Children's White Camel's Hair Flop, trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and large feather pom-pom **7.25**

Children's Rolling Brim Fawn Sailor Hat, trimmed with fawn satin ribbon and wings..... **8.00**

Scroggie's

MAIL ORDERS.

Don't fail to write us. We are making a specialty of Mail Orders, and give special inducements to out-of-town customers. Send for catalogue.

Silk Ruffs

Ladies' Black and Black and White Liberty Silk Ruffs, heavy neck ruche with long crinkled ends **2.25**

School Straps

50 Tan Leather School Straps, with leather handle straps, 33 in. long ..... .10

Art Drapery Dept.

THIRD FLOOR.

We are offering to-day a most complete and varied assortment of Art Drapery Fabrics, and at prices that will speak for themselves.

SILK BROCATELLES in new shades and patterns, of select designs, one of the best chosen fabrics for hangings and furniture covering, 50 in. wide. Per yard..... **1.15**

ART TAPESTRY—Handsome figures of dainty shades, good quality, fibre, largely used for cosy corners and portieres, 50 in. wide. Per yard ..... .95

ART SILKS—A full range of colors in delicate shades, all the newest creations, will make the choicest drapery for mantel or arch ever had. Per yard..... .85

ART SATEENS—Fine quality Mercerized Sateens, in oriental and many other patterns, in figures and stripes, all of the latest designs. We can match any shade required in this line. Per yard..... .30

ART SILKOLINES—Soft finish, will drape gracefully, of pretty patterns, beautiful blending shades, artistic effect, looks as good as silk. Per yard..... .22

ART CHINTZ—This particular fabric is one of the most substantial made in the Art Drapery line, and the shades are all in delicate tints, will make a very handsome cosy corner drape and hangings of many kinds. Per yard ..... .35

LACE CURTAINS—Fine White Lace Curtains, fine applique pattern, on best quality Brussels net, 50 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, choice borders. Per pair..... **6.50**

TAPESTRY PORTIERES—Solid colors, fine repousse effect, in a variety of shades, a very rich drapery, one of the choicest hangings of the season. Per pair..... **13.50**

Cretonnes, Burlaps, Muslins, Reps, Velours, Plushes, Mattings, Rugs, Carpet Squares, etc., etc.

Estimates given on Cosy Corners, Draperies, Smoking Dens, Turkish Rooms, etc., etc.

WALL PAPER

Our customers want the best and newest in Wall Decorations as in everything else. Our stock of Wall Papers is right up to the times in every respect and worthy of consideration. If you wish cheerful, artistic rooms decorated with paper which will reflect credit on your good taste, make your selection HERE.

PRICES ALWAYS LOWEST. SAMPLES SUPPLIED FREE.

Dress Goods!

As a start for the week, we will offer Monday the following extra special lines, which means a saving of about 25 to 50 per cent. on regular prices.

1,500 pieces All-Wool Colored Nun's Veiling, extra fine quality, made in beautiful soft shades of pale blue, pale pink, reseda, green, brown, navy, new blue, royal, dark green, and gray, also white, cream and black. Quality worth 35c yard. Monday ..... .25

2,000 yards medium and heavy quality Dress Fabrics, including cashmeres, Serges, Melton, Habit Cloth, Canvas, etc., bought at very low prices. These we recommend for giving extra good wear and very suitable for children's dresses, ladies' walking suits or costumes. On sale Monday at, per yard..... .22

Colored French Amazon Cloth

50 pieces of this popular fabric offered on sale for Monday at forty-five cents yard. A rich quality, French cloth, satin finish, made in a full range of colors, including black, very desirable for tailor-made costumes. Per yard..... .45

One Lot 75c Dress Goods

Really worth seeing — A collection of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, selling at the clearing price of seventy-five cents a yard. This lot comprises about a hundred pieces of all the newest and most seasonable goods. The qualities range from 95c to $1.15 yard, including the new Boucle Suiting, Tweed Effects, Curled Suitings, Homespuns, Frieze, Cheviots, Zibelines, Snow Drop Effects, etc. On sale Monday at, per yard..... .75

Linens Linens

DAMASK TABLING—15 pieces Heavy All-Linen Scotch Damask Tabling, assorted designs, widths 58, 60 and 63 inches wide, qualities worth 60c and 75c. Monday, per yard ..... .42½

BATH TOWELS—10 dozen heavy white Turkish Bath Towels, large size, 22 x 49 inches, colored border. Regular 65c pair. Monday..... .45

TABLE CLOTHS—100 All-Linen Table Cloths, best make, satin finish, superior quality, assorted sizes from 2 to 4 yards long. Worth from $3.50 to $4.50 each. The lot bought at job prices and offered for Monday at, each..... **2.95**

NAPKINS—Only 54 dozen in this offering, size 24 x 24, satin damask finish Linen Table Napkins, rich quality, made in new designs. Worth $3.50 dozen. Monday..... **2.40**

Flannels and Flannelettes

SHIRTING FLANNELS—25 pieces Striped Shirting Flannels in light and dark colors. Worth 30c yard. Monday ..... .19

Opera Flannels, at 25c yard

50 pieces Plain Color All-Wool French Opera Flannel, in a complete range of good colors, splendid quality for ladies' blouses and dressing gowns. Quality worth 35c. Monday ..... .25

FLANNELETTE—700 pieces Fancy Cashmerette for blouses, wrappers, kimonas, etc., about 50 different patterns to select from, assorted in dark and light colors. Quality worth 12½c yard. Monday..... .8½

Only 50 pieces Fine Imitation French Flannels, made in delicate shade, with small floral designs and colored borders to trim. Regular 25c yard. Monday ..... .15

50 Pieces White Flannelette

A good soft quality White Flannelette, finished with heavy nap, 32 in. wide, extra special for underwear. Worth 12½c yard. Monday..... .8½

Ladies' Fall and Winter Jackets

We have never been prepared with such an excellent range of styles and values in Ladies' and Children's Winter Coats. You will find no difficulty whatever in making a selection to your taste from this immense assortment.

These three especially are very natty and stylish:

Ladies' Fine Black Beaver Cloth Coats, made in one of the newest Paris styles, with yoke back, double box pleated skirt, velvet collar, bell sleeves, fly front, and neatly trimmed with black satin strappings, tailor stitching and fancy silk ornaments, also lined with satin **21.50**

Ladies' Three-quarter length Jackets, made of the new reversible zibeline, in an up-to-date style, with two shoulder capes, stole front, bell back, slash pockets and neatly trimmed with black satin strappings. **15.00**

Black Zibeline Cloth Coats, made in a most stylish effect with deep circular cape, stole effect front, bell sleeves, straight pockets, and finished with plain cloth and silk braid strappings, also lined throughout **18.50**

Ladies' Flannelette Underwear

News from this department comes very appropriate now as the cold weather approaches. We are selling Flannelette Wear cheaper than ever before, and consequently feel that it would be of special importance for you to see our stock before buying elsewhere.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, plain colors, white, sky and pink, made with turn down collar, trimmed around collar and sleeves with frills and silk edging. Price..... .79

LADIES' DRAWERS, plain colors, white, sky and pink, made with plain frills. Price..... .39

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 233. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT

REFORMERS IN CIVIC MONTREAL COULD GATHER POINTERS FROM GARDEN CITY

Lincoln Steffens Gives an Insight Into the Effectual Methods Employed by League to Beat Boodling So Rampant in Chicago's Municipal Circles.

"I trust civic reformers will pick up some 'pointers' from Chicago," writes Lincoln Steffens, in McClure's Magazine.

"Yes, Chicago. First in violence, deepest in dirt; loud, lawless, unlovely, ill-smelling, irreverent, new; an ever-grown gawk of a village, the "tough" among cities, a spectacle for the nations;—I give Chicago no quarter and Chicago asks for none.

"'Good,' they cheer, when you find faul; 'give us the gaff. We deserve it and it does us good.'

"They do deserve it. Lying low beside a great lake of pure, cold water, the city has neither enough nor good enough water. With the ingenuity and will to turn their sewer, the Chicago River, and make it run backwards and upwards out of the Lake, the city cannot solve the smoke nuisance. With resources for a magnificent system of public parking, it is too poor to pave and clean the streets. They can balance high buildings on rafts floating in mud, but they can't quench the stench of the stockyards.

I do not cite Chicago as an example of good municipal government, nor yet of good American municipal government, Mr. Steffens writes; New York has, for the moment, a much better administration. But neither is Chicago a good example of bad government. There is grafting there, but after St. Louis it seems petty and after Philadelphia most unprofessional. Chicago is interesting for the things it has "fixed." What is wrong there is ridiculous.

Celebrated For Its Reforms.

Politically and morally speaking, Chicago should be celebrated among American cities for reform, real reform, not moral fits and political uprisings, not reform waves that wash the "best people" into office to make fools of themselves and subside leaving the machine stronger than ever—none of these aristocratic disappointments of popular government—but reform that reforms, slow, sure, political, democratic reform, by the people, for the people. That is what Chicago has. It has found a way. I don't know that it is the way. All that I am sure of is that Chicago has something to teach every city and town in the country—including Chicago.

For Chicago is reformed only in spots. A political map of the city would show a central circle of white with a few white dots and dashes on a background of black, gray and yellow. But the city once was pretty solid black. Criminally it was wide-open; commercially it was brazen; socially it was thoughtless and raw; it was a settlement of individuals and groups and interests with no common city sense and no political conscience.

Everybody Was For Himself.

for Chicago. There were political parties, but the organizations were controlled by rings, which in turn were parts of State rings, which in turn were backed and used by leading business interests through which this corrupt and corrupting system reached with its ramifications far and high and low into the social organization.

The grafting was miscellaneous and very general; but the most open corruption was that which centred in the City Council. It never was well organized and orderly. The aldermen had "combines," leaders, and prices, but, a lot of good-natured honest thieves, they were independent of party bosses and "the organizations," which were busy at their own graft. They were so unbusiness-like that business men went into the City Council to reduce the festival of blackmail to decent and systematic bribery.

These men helped matters some, but the happy-go-lucky spirit persisted until the advent of Charles T. Yerkes from Philadelphia, who, with his large experience of Pennsylvania methods, first made boodling a serious business. He had to go right into politics himself to get anything done. But he did get things done. The aldermanic combine was fast selling out the city to its "best citizens," when some decent men spoke up and called upon the people to stop it, the people who alone can stop such things.

People Have Beaten Boodling.

And the people of Chicago stopped it; they have beaten boodling. That is about the worst task to set a community, but now it is done that proves they can do anything they set out to do. They worry about the rest; half free they are not half satisfied and not half done. But boodling with its backing of "big men" and "big interests" is the hardest evil a democracy has to fight, and a people who can beat it can beat anything.

Every community, city, town, village, State—the United States itself—has a certain number of men who are willing, if it doesn't cost anything, to vote right. They don't want to "hurt their business"; they "can't afford the time to go to the primaries"; they don't care to think much. But they will vote. This may not be much, but it is enough. All that this independent, non-partizan vote wants is leadership, and that is what the Chicago reformers furnished.

They had no definite idea when they began. They had no theory at all—nothing but wrath, experience, common Chicago sense, and newspapers ready to back reform, not for the news, but for the common good.

Strenuous Fighter Is Needed.

All they needed was a fighter. So it was moved to find a man, one man, and let this man find eight other men, who should organize the "Municipal Voters' League." There were no instructions; the very name was chosen because it meant nothing and might mean anything.

But the man! That was the problem. There were men, a few, but the one man is always hard to find. There was William Kent, rich, young, afraid of nothing and always ready, but he was an alderman, and the wise ones declared that the Nine must not only be disinterested, but must appear so. William Kent wouldn't do. Others were suggested; none that would do.

"How about George E. Cole?"

"Just the man," said Mr. Gage, and all knew the thought was an inspiration.

Cole went out to make up the Nine. He chose William H. Colvin, a wealthy business man, retired; Edwin Burritt Smith, publicist and lawyer; M. J. Carroll, ex-labor leader, ex-typesetter, an editorial writer on a trade journal; Frank Wells, a well-known real estate man; R. R. Donnelly, the head of one of the greatest printing establishments in the city; and Hoyt King, a young lawyer who turned out to be a natural investigator.

Encouragement For Other Men.

These made, with Cole himself, only seven, but he had the help and counsel of Kent, Allen B. Pond, the architect; Judge Murray, F. Tuley, Francis Lackner and Graham Taylor.

"We were just a few commonplace ordinary men," said one of them to me, "and there is your encouragement for other commonplace, ordinary men."

These men were selected for what they could do, however, not for what they "represented." The One Hundred, which the Nine were to complete, was to do the representing. But the One Hundred never was completed, and the ward committee, a feature of the first campaign, was abandoned later on. "The boss and the ring" was the model of the Nine, only they did not know it.

The thing to do was to beat the rascals. But how? Mr. Cole and his committee were pioneers; they had to blaze the way, and, without plans, they set about it directly.

Seeking the Honest Electorate.

Seeking votes, and honest votes, with no organization to depend upon, they had to have publicity.

"We had first to let people know we were there," said Cole, so he stepped "out into the limelight" and, with his short legs apart, his weak eyes blinking, he talked. The League was out to beat the boodlers up for re-election, he said, with much picturesque English. Now Chicago is willing to have anybody try to do anything worth while in Chicago, no matter who you are or where you come from. Chicago will give you a cheer and a first boost.

When, therefore, George E. Cole stood up and said he and a quiet little committee were going to beat some politicians at the game of politics, the good-natured town said:

"All right, go ahead and beat 'em, but how?" Cole was ready with his answer: "We're going to publish the records of the thieves who want to get back at the trough."

"Boss" Cole a Character.

Cole became a character in the town. He was photographed and caricatured; he was "Boss Cole" and "Old King Cole," but all was grist to this reform mill. Some of the retiring aldermen retired at once. Others were retired. If information turned up by Hoyt King was too private for publication, the committee was, and is to-day, capable of sending for the candidate and advising him to get off the ticket. This was called "blackmail," and I will call it that, if the world will help anybody to appreciate how hard these reform politicians played and play the game.

Continued on page fifteen.

CANADA TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG

Scotch-Canadian Statesman Did Much During His Life Time for the Canalization of the St. Lawrence.

Canada will honor itself by doing honor to the memory of the Scotch-Canadian statesman, John Young. The erection of a monument will recall to future generations the part he played, when the country of his adoption was in its infancy, in fostering the system of inland waterways which has contributed so much to the rapid growth of the trade and commerce of the Dominion.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., who has taken the initiative in the movement to raise a fund for the erection of a memorial has received a letter from Hon. Sidney Fisher, who said:

"I consider that Canada and Montreal especially, owe to the late John Young a debt of the greatest obligation. He was a man not only of great public spirit, energy and enterprise, but a far-seeing statesman, who was able to direct and inspire work in the city of Montreal and the River St. Lawrence, which has resulted to the enormous advantage not only of the commercial metropolis, but the whole country. His work and his name ought to be commemorated in a fitting manner, and I am glad to contribute to such an object."

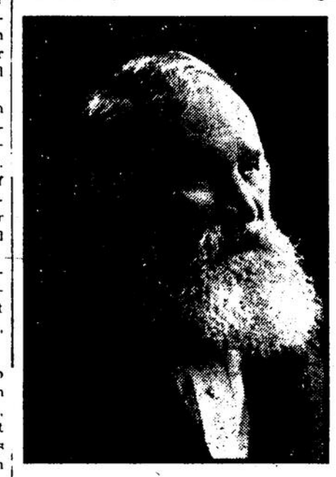
It is calculated that $15,000 will be necessary for the purpose.

Sketch of John Young.

John Young left his native town of Ayr in 1826 when only 15 years old. He had received an education in the parish school, which after a brief visit in Ontario he turned to advantage by entering the service of John Torrance & Co. in Quebec, and it was in this province that he spent the remainder of his active life.

His advancement was rapid. In nine years he became a partner, trading with the Quebec firm until 1841, when he came to Montreal as resident partner of the firm of Stephens, Young & Co.

The first public service which brought



HON. JOHN YOUNG.

him into notice was a representation to the Governor-General, Lord Gosford, suggesting the formation of a volunteer force. This was in 1835, when the symptoms of political disquiet were becoming acute. When the trouble in 1837 actually commenced, Mr. Young raised a volunteer regiment and commanded a company therein.

In 1842 he identified himself with the Liberal party; joining the Free Trade Association of this city and contributing a series of articles to the Economist, which prepared the business community for that change of policy which occurred in 1846, a change distasteful to the public generally.

His Great Canal Project.

Mr. Young, however, was no laisser faire Free Trader. He believed that the separate life and prosperity of Canada depended upon cheap and rapid transport, and thenceforward devoted his energies to that canalisation of the St. Lawrence which has helped us in our competition with the United States, and which has been of such special value to Montreal.

The deepening of Lake St. Peter, which brought large ocean steamers here; the railway line to Portland, the winter port; the line to Kingston, and the Victoria Bridge extension, are largely due to John Young's persevering advocacy. He was also a strong advocate of that enlargement of the Lachine-Welland canal system, which he did not live to see perfected. He also desired to see Lake Champlain connected with the St. Lawrence by a canal.

His zeal for the pblic weal had brought him into such prominence that in 1851, when the Hincks-Brown Ministry was formed, he was offered the Commissionership of Public Works, though he was not then even a member of Parliament. Accepting the portfolio, his services, while a Minister included the arrangement of a magnificent Canadian exhibit at the pioneer great International Exhibition, held in London in 1851. The subsidizing of the steamship line from Montreal to Liverpool, and the inception of the Intercolonial Railway Conference are largely due to him.

Resigns Portfolio in 1852.

He emancipated himself from official party control, soon resigning his portfolio in 1852, because Sir Francis Hincks imposed diffferential tolls on American goods passing through our canals, an act which he described as "short-sighted and mischievous."

In 1857 he retired from Parliamentary life altogether, principally owing to ill-health. Only in 1878 did he for the brief period of two years again enter the political arena.

From 1874 he was associated with the Montreal Harbor Commission and at a later date held the presidency of the Board of Trade.

The title of "Honorable" he earned, not only as a Privy Councillor by official right, but by the tenor of his life and conduct. Heart affection had long troubled him before he succumbed to its ravages on April 12, 1878, at the comparatively early age of 67.

Mr. Young was a Unitarian in religion. He found time for much literary work, contributing several articles to the eighth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His pamphlets on "Canadian Trade and Navigation," 1854, and "Rival Routes from the West to the Ocean," 1859, were large factors in the public discussions of that period.

Foreign Consulates in Montreal.

It was not so long ago since the Russian Government awoke to the fact that consular representation in Canada was a desirability if not a necessity, in fact, the Russian Consul-General is the most recent addition to the local consular corps.

The establishment of the first Russian Imperial consulate in the Dominion has its history. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, uniting the two oceans, the rapid development of Canada as a commercial and industrial centre, the unmistakable signs of a more general movement of emigration toward its shores, were things that during the last decade of the last century attracted the attention of all the European powers. Russia among the number, and the wonder of it is that the authorities in St. Petersburg were so long in "discovering" Canada, for in the opening of new channels of trade they have displayed for a score of years at least an oriental aptitude.

MR. NICHOLAS DE STRUVE.

* * *

There are several points of resemblance between Russia and Canada geographically and climatic lly. There is also a further resemblance in that both have a transcontinental railway system. The Trans-Siberian railroad extends from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur. It was begun in 1892. It was in that year that the Imperial Government conceived for the first time the idea of establishing a diplomatic agent in Canada. The first discussion relative to the proposal took place in 1894, but it was not until five years later that the St. Petersburg authorities passed a law creating a consular post in Canada.

The choice of the ministry for this important position fell unanimously to Mr. Nicholas de Struve, who is still the Imperial Russian Consul-General for the Dominion. Mr. de Struve was at that time acting as Vice-consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He was recalled to St. Petersburg to receive the necessary instructions for the establishment of the new consulate from Count Murawieff, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his appointment was gazetted Jan. 2, 1899.

Mr. de Struve arrived in Montreal on May 30 of the same year. This city was chosen as the home of the consulate, as being the chief commercial city of the Dominion. The new Consul-General believed that his first duty was to study his new surroundings thoroughly. During the three years he has lived here he has visited all our seaports, all the more important Canadian cities and industrial centres, as well as the places where his compatriots foregather in any numbers. He is familiar with Vancouver and Victoria and our far west, with Sydney and Halifax on the extreme east. He has travelled over the prairies of the Northwest on horseback in order to inspect the various Russian colonies there.

At the present time there are 21,231 Russians living in Canada, the majority of whom live in the prairies. At first they grouped themselves in colonies, but now as they are becoming more familiar with the conditions of the country they are abandoning the communal life. Many of these people were Doukhobors. For this large family Mr. De Struve forms the sole connecting link officially between them and their former country.

* * *

The functions he has been called upon to perform are so many and diversified that it has become apparent that the work must be subdivided. It is proposed to locate two vice consuls under Mr. de Struve's direction, one at Halifax, and the other at some western point, possibly Winnipeg. The matter is now being considered by the Imperial Government.

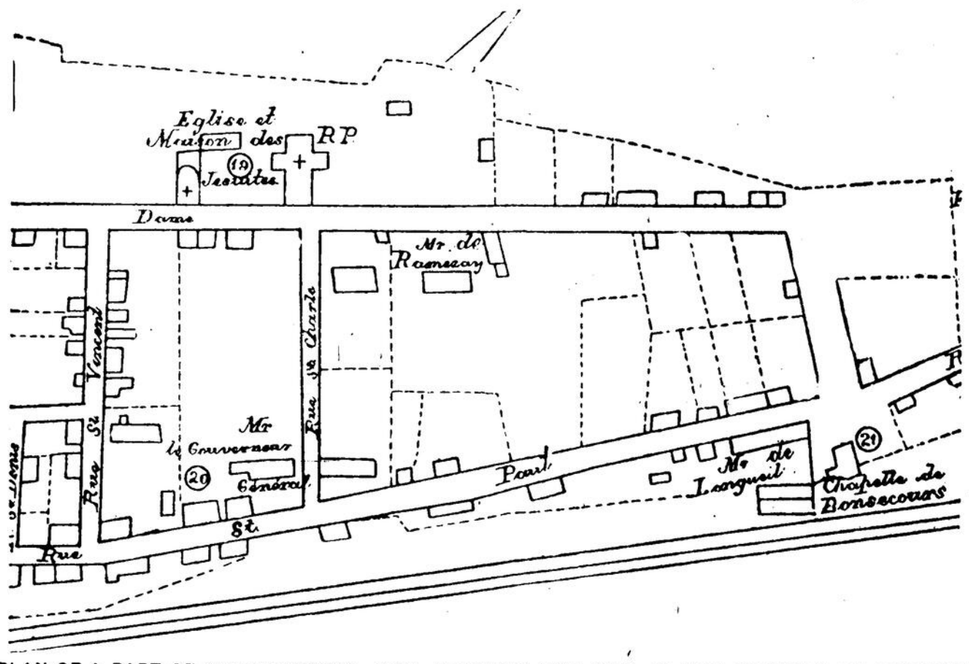
Mr. de Struve was born in Russia in 1862. Like Mr. Franz Bopp, the German Consul-General, he early cherished an ambition for a consular career. He was educated at the University of St. Petersburg, from which he graduated in 1886 with the degree of Doctor of Letters. He immediately entered the civil service of Russia and has already obtained the title of States adviser, a rare distinction to receive before middle age. His first foreign post was as consul at Frankfort-on-Main, whence he came to Canada.

* * *

Mr. de Sthuve is a linguist of no mean ability. He can talk fluently in six languages: Russian, German, French, English, Servian and in at least one of the Polish dialects. He is a veritable walking encyclopaedia on European places and affairs. With the exception of Madrid and Lisbon he has visited every capital in Europe. He knows the Orient with its mysteries and its beauties, its intrigues and its pleasures at first hand, having sojourned at different times at Constantinople, at Athens, at L'Etinge and at Bucharest.

The Russian Consular-General has the face of a dreamer. It indexes a mind prone to contemplate the brighter side of life. Yet his dreams are not impracticable. He has had transmitted to him not a little of that vigor which is charateristic of people of a far northern clime. But what impresses one most about Mr. de Struve is his gentleness of manner and unfailing courtesy. The culture begotten of a thorough education, of extensive travel, of meeting many men in many lands shows strongly upon him. In all a man without enemies, a maker of friends.

THE FIRST TO ACQUIRE THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY



PLAN OF A PART OF OLD MONTREAL (1723), SHOWING THE SITE OF THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

The demolition of the restaurant at Jacques Cartier Square and Notre Dame Street, gives rise to the question whether the building known under the historic name of Chateau de Ramezay is the real chateau that folk believe it to be, or if the real chateau is the building now being demolished.

A number of antiquarians here have not refuted these facts, although they consider them absurd. Mr. Thomas O'Leary, one of the guardians of the Chateau de Ramezay, and an expert in the history of Canada, says that the first to acquire the property occupied by the Chateau de Ramezay was Mr. d'Alleboust. It was in 1660 that he constructed the building at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Charles streets. This last named street lately enlarged, now bears the name of Jacques Cartier Square.

In 1704 d'Alleboust sold all his property to his brother-in-law, the seigneur of Ramezay. They both married sisters, the Misses Denis.

In 1705 the seigneur of Ramezay began the erection of his chateau, at Notre Dame and Claude streets. The last street did not exist then. In 1708 the Chateau was finished, and it was spoken of then as being the most spacious dwelling in Montreal. About 1720, as far as can be judged by the division of the neighboring properties the gentlemen of the seminary prepared a plan on which we distinctly see the plot of ground occupied by the Chateau de Ramezay, and it is exactly the same as to-day.

About 1723 Engineer Catalogue prepared a plan of Montreal which was engraved by Moullart Samson, and which we find in "The Old Montreal" of Mr. Honore Beaugrand.

In this official plan one sees the ground occupied by the Chateau de Ramezay (exactly the same as to-day), as well as the ground of M. d'Allebourst's dwelling, this last has disappeared since. At the corner of Notre Dame and St. Charles streets, now Jacques Cartier Square, that is to say, the place where stands Mr. O'Connor's restaurant, known as the Chateau Restaurant, was not built upon.

Ramezay died in 1733, having inhabited his chateau from 1708, and in 1745 his family ceded all the land, comprising the buildings to the "Compagnie Generale de Indies."

In 1760 an agent of this company, Mr. William Grant, belonging to the Longueuil family, acquired the chateau. As it appears that this was the only building suitable for an official one, Grant let it to the authorities, and later sold it to the English Government. Finally the Canadian Government bought it of the English Government, and then the Provincial Government acquired it.

It is nearly ten years ago since the chateau and its dependencies were sold at auction by the Provincial Government and the city became the proprietors of all the land comprising between Notre Dame, Claude, Lemoine and Jacques Cartier Square. Mr. O'Leary says it is absolutely ridiculous to think that the real chateau is not the Chateau de Ramezay.

To Mr. Charlebois, draughtsman of the City Hall, the question does not admit of a doubt. After having studied the old official plans, Mr. Charlebois states that the ground on which stands the Chateau de Ramezay, is really the ground of the old chateau, at one time called the "Maisons des Gouveneurs." In 1723, 1725, 1760 the plans of the city show the ground of the Chateau de Ramezay, and vacant land at Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier Square, occupied at present by the restaurant now undergoing demolition.

In 1801 a plan was prepared by Mr. Louis Charland, in which is to be seen the real chateau, and nothing of the restaurant, and in a plan prepared by John Adams in 1825, the building that is being demolished stood on the land, at Notre Dame, and the then new market, to-day Jacques Cartier Square.

WHAT WEBSTER DID WITH MONEY.

Secretary Root, on the day he sailed for England on the Celtic to act as a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission, told an interesting story of Daniel Webster's boyhood.

"Little 'Dan' and his younger brother," said Mr. Root, "had each been given some money. They started out gleefully, and it was evening before they got back home.

"'Well, Dan,' said the senior Webster, 'what did you do with your money?'

"'Spent it,' the boy answered sturdily.

"'And how about you? What did you do with your money?' the father asked the younger brother.

"'I lent it to Dan,' was the reply."—New York Tribune.

SAMPLE OF SCOTCH COOLNESS.

H. L. Doherty, the English tennis champion, was complimented one day at Newport upon his coolness in play.

"Yes, I manage to keep cool," said Mr. Doherty, "but I fancy I should do better if I had Scotch blood in my veins."

The young man then told a story illustrative of Scottish coolness under trying circumstances.

"A number of Scots," he said, 'were working on a fifteen story building. One, up near the roof, lost his foothold and fell. But even in his swift descent through the air he remained quiet cool and calm. In fact, as he shot past a friend on the twelfth story he sang out.

"'Eh, Sandy man, sic a fall as I shall hae!'"—New York Tribune.

HOME NEEDED FOR NIAGARA RELICS

Historical Society of Canada Has Collected Many Articles of Interest to Visitors.

Traditions of the past cluster thickly around Niagara, where the Historical Society is doing an important work in collecting and preserving the relics of a material character. Within seven years the society has made one of the best collections of historical documents and articles in Ontario; it has placed eight stone posts to mark historical spots and printed pamphlets, all bearing on the early and vital history of Canada. The stones mark the following places:

The site of the first burial of Sir Isaac Brock, Fort George, 1812-1824;

The site of military council and Indian council house;

The site of Gleaner printing office, 1817, and of Masonic Hall, 1792;

The site of Government House, burned in 1812;

The spot of burial of bodies of three soldiers who fell in battle May 27, 1813;

The residence of Count de Puisaye, built in 1798;

The site of Navy Hall and first Parliament House;

The Court House of Counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand, 1847.

The credit for the work that has been done to preserve from oblivion these relics is chiefly due to Miss Janet Carnochan, president of the society, who has had to contend, not with active hostility, but with the apathy and indifference of the townspeople.

The collection has now reached such proportions, and is of such value, that a new home is absolutely necessary. It numbers 1,600 articles, now stored in a small room on the second floor of the old Court House and includes books and papers printed in Niagara or relating thereto, starting with the Upper Canada Gazette of July 3, 1794, a large number of portraits, pictures, maps and drawings which have proved of great assistance in settling disputed points of historical interest; military clothing, weapons, household utensils, Indian and other relics. One result of Miss Carnochan's researches has been to show that St. Mark's Church was built in 1804, and not in 1792, as stated on the brass tablet set in the wall.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience of location, the collection has been inspected every year by thousands, and forms a valuable addition to the historic memories of the place. The space, however, is altogether too limited to permit of proper exhibition and arrangement, and there is always the danger of fire.

There is much doubt as to where the first sitting of Parliament of Upper Canada was held, but the weight of testimony is in favor of the old wooden building still standing and known as Navy Hall. The Parliament first met on September 17, 1792, and the Upper Canada Gazette published there says that June 4, 1793, Colonel Simcoe, the first governor, held a levee at Navy Hall, and so the probability is that Navy Hall was the meeting place. It is certain that many of the official documents of the early part of that year were dated from the hall.

The building is now in a sadly dilapidated condition. The worst wrench was given by a farmer, who used the hall as a stable. Through the efforts of the society the attention of the Government was called to this, and the farmer was ordered to vacate, but in doing so he tore down a portion of one wall to carry out his cattle stalls. If this is really the first seat of constitutional government in Upper Canada, more than the antiquarian will approve of its rescue from destruction.

UNIQUE CRIMINAL COLONY IN ONTARIO

Penitentiary at Kingston Said to be the Most Remarkable Institute in North America.

Kingston, Ont., claims the distinction of having within its corporate limits what is without doubt the most extraordinary prison in North America, as well as being the most famous penal colony in the British possessions on this side of the Atlantic. The huge pile of stone and steel shelters criminals from all parts of Canada. The worst cases, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, condemned to long terms of servitude, are sent there, and there are to-day confined there 450 men and fifteen women of that type. Visitors are not admitted, which is another rule not enforced in other prisons in this country.

There are many American criminals in cells there, several of them famous for desperate deeds in half a dozen countries. One historic felon, around whom a considerable romance has been woven, is a prisoner there. It is commonly said if his true name were known one of the first families in the City of New York — that of a famous politician — would blush. He is entered as Charles Quackenbush, and must serve a life term.

The parole system was established a year ago and 300 convicts are out under its provisions. The officials of the prison are dissatisfied with the workings of the plan. They say it is a political lever that is entirely too powerful. Prisoners released are frequently sent back for new crimes. Unlike the plan as worked out in the States, the paroled convicts do not report directly back to the Warden, but to the local police authorities of the community in which they may be stopping.

There are twelve acres in the big prison, and a stone wall twenty feet high surrounds the grounds. It was constructed in 1841, and at several angles beyond the walls are constructed stone towers of defence as against an invading foe. The prison walls along the lake are especially strong and five feet thick. It was intended to withstand the assault of heavy guns from the sea and presents to-day a most formidable front.

This is not an industrial prison, the men merely manufacturing things for their own consumption, with the exception of binder twine and clothing for the Northwest police. Their own clothes are made in prison, and the stripes of blue and brown run lengthwise of the body instead of around, as in the States.

The school is compulsory, as is religious attendance, and, except in the case of old convicts, men come out of this institution after a few years well educated. Two hours a day are devoted to school training, and each Sunday the criminals must attend chapel in the penitentiary.

There is a Catholic chapel as well as a Protestant church, though the majority of the inmates are Protestants. The prison choir and the convict organist are well trained. During these services the congregation and guards are locked in the huge chapel. The officers occupy high stools around the walls and do not exhibit weapons.

It is characteristic of the extraordinary discipline of Dr. Platt, the warden, that the felons be not forced to witness the guns of the guards except those of the wall and tower. Each officer carries a revolver under his blouse, however. The warden's theory is that men become accustomed to government without force, and respond more readily than if forever confronted with the display of firearms.

Just four times in five years has corporal punishment been enforced by the warden in the penitentiary. That was for insults offered by the prisoners to the guards. This does not include those cases sentenced by the Court to flogging with the cat-o'-nine-tails, the other whippings being accomplished with a flat, perforated strap.

The British Empire Week by Week

RESIGNATIONS BEWILDERED THE LONDON CLUB POLITICIANS

Liberals Jubilant, Tories Glad it Was Not Balfour, Unionists Wondering if the Worst Was Known.

The excitement produced in London political circles by the news that three members of Mr. Balfour's Cabinet had resigned was intense.

Liberal Amazement.

Immediately the amazing news came in, writes a representative of the Daily News, I dropped down into the National Liberal Club, to find what was thought there of the position. A little group of members was gathered about the tape machine when I went in. They were evidently waiting anxiously to tick out something, but there was a lack of any expression of excitement, which struck me as strange.

"I don't think it will come over the tape to-night," said I.

"St. Andrews election result not come in to-night," exclaimed a member; "nonsense, surely——"

"I wasn't thinking of that," said I, "the news I was thinking of is that Mr. Chamberlain has resigned."

"What! cried every man around the tape, and at once the machine was left, and I was the centre of the group. When I had assured them it was true, one said: "Stand by, while we cheer!" But by the time the three resignations had been announced everyone was too astounded to cheer.

"But what can it mean?" asked Sir Francis Evans, M.P. "Mr. Chamberlain is now a protectionist out-and-out. Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton are free traders out-and-out. Mr. Ritchie certainly is. Why, it is both ends of the Cabinet gone! Mr. Chamberlain because Mr. Balfour will not tax food, and Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton because he will. What is the meaning of it?"

"The meaning is quite clear," returned a member; "the Government intends to go in for retaliation, and has got rid of both its extreme sections. Mr. Chamberlain will have left them with his blessing and God-speed, knowing them to be all cripples without him. Meanwhile the Government will appeal to the country——"

"Not a bit of it," said old Dr. Cassidy, "it is Mr. Chamberlain who will appeal to the country. He will now fight for his own hand, and be all the stronger for it."

There were few active politicians in the club at the moment, and all were taken by surprise at the singular combination of the resignations. But opinions differed very much as to the possible result. The general view was that the Government would try to hang on, but that a general election must take place before Christmas. It was regarded as certain now that the split in the Tory party would be far greater than that which befell the Liberals in 1885, and that a strong free trade party would emerge, containing in its ranks practically the whole of the best men now in the House.

Unionists Dumbfounded.

A visit to the leading Unionist clubs, says the Morning Post, led to the discovery of most conflicting opinions respecting the resignations of Cabinet Ministers. Owing to the terms on which the information was sent out, it was not known outside the newspaper offices, and the writer of this report staggered club humanity by reporting it. "I thought it had all been smoothed over," said a good Conservative, with an air of consternation. "What a crusher! There will be a general election at once, and we shall not send a hundred members back to the House."

Another Unionist, equally good, was far less downcast. "Of course," he said, "the Liberals are going to get a majority. We cannot avoid a general election now, and it is not far away, but the other side will not stop in long. They cannot have more than fifty majority, even with the Irish. That means defeat very soon. Then another general election, and Chamberlain will romp in and carry out his fiscal policy.'" To the objection that Unionists, old and new, were opposed to that policy, to say nothing of the Liberals, whom it would unite, the cheerful Unionist replied that nothing mattered but Mr. Chamberlain's personality. He was by far the strongest man in the country. The people could not do without him, and after a short experience of others they would see that they got him.

Unionist No. 3 was as doleful as No. 1. He was convinced that Mr. Chamberlain had not only wrecked the party, but had unintentionally put an end to his own career as a statesman of commanding influence. The gentleman was less in the dark as regarded news than other members of the club. He had even heard that the Marquis of Lansdowne had gone to see the King, and he held that a stop-gap Government was about to be formed. It would prevent a general election till next session, about the most inconvenient arrangement imaginable.

Glad Balfour Stayed.

There was no mistaking the evident feeling of relief which was felt at the Conservative Clubs. At the Carlton and the Junior Carlton it was infinite. A member, admitted, confidentially, that members had been unable to hit the grouse they had shot at and had taken no interest in pheasants because they feared that while they were out with their guns the entire fabric of their party would be falling to pieces. For it was Mr. Balfour they feared would resign. They could never bring themselves to believe that it would be Mr. Chamberlain who would go out. Hence the feeling of relief.

The secret had been wonderfully well kept. Even at the Conservative Clubs nothing had been known beyond a rumor that something was happening. The few left in town felt uneasy after the issue of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet. They realized that it must drive out such a thorough free trader as Mr. Ritchie; but they thought it went far enough to satisfy Mr. Chamberlain. Its publication after the holding of the Cabinet meeting had convinced them that that was so, for they had soon found the mistake of the taxed-food notion, and they mistook the Premier's pamphlet for a manifesto meant merely to clear the air of that idea.

Tired of Being Led By the Nose.

At the Carlton the relief felt amounted actually to joy. Said an aged member, frankly admitting his gladness, "Thank Heaven the Conservative party will now be clean, yes, I say, clean; and now we can again become the Conservative party. For seventeen years we have been tainted with an abominable, covert Radicalism and outrageous Socialistic fantasies, such as old age pensions, forsooth; and despite our majorities in the last Parliaments we have allowed ourselves to be led by the nose. Yes, I said, led by the nose. What else was it? And then we were deserted on the Education Bill; deserted, I say, Mr. Chamberlain calls himself an Imperialist; and, may be he is. But he is not a Conservative. He is not a Churchman; how could he be a Conservative? Faugh." The old gentleman was rapidly working himself into a rage which disclosed the real feeling of annoyance he was endeavoring to hide.

At the Conservative Club the annoyance was openly and warmly expressed. "Mr. Chamberlain brought this trouble about by his madness, and now he says he will get us out of it by leading us and going about the country saying just what he pleases. What good will that do us at the polls is what I should like to know," asked a young politician, "if what he talks about isn't what we've got to talk about. Nobody asked him to talk about taxing people's food. Anybody might have known a thing like that wouldn't catch on, he must go on talking about it, which will make people believe that what he means we mean; and so he will spoil all our chance. Why couldn't he fall in with Mr. Balfour's scheme and down those dumping foreigners? That's just what everybody wants and would have given us a majority again, despite the War Commission thing." And then, as he walked away, he muttered, bitterly, "It's just jealously, that's what it is. He wants to rule the whole roost."

At the Devonshire there was undoubtedly consternation. The news that the Duke of Devonshire had gone shooting was some slight relief. It was felt that if the Duke also resigned—and it was considered likely that he would—Liberal Unionism, or at least Liberal-Unionist-Conservatism, was dead and done for for ever. How the parties would emerge none would venture to foreshadow.

A Liberal Explanation.

In the City Liberal Club a member argued that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was a mere electoral dodge. "Having found that the policy of protection would be killed by the suggestion that it means taxes on food, Mr. Chamberlain has resigned to clear that cry from the field of the party. There is so much resemblance between the protection of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour's retaliation, except in the mode of adoption, that only themselves could discover the difference. The only thing is that Mr. Balfour's scheme is the more subtle. Mr. Chamberlain would have invented it from the first, only he is no good as a diplomatist. There is so much full-at-a-fence about him, he is only good in an open fight where heavy slanging is needed. Mr. Balfour's method would have been far more dangerous, and it is to save ruining it that Mr. Chamberlain is now standing free and alone."

The Man in the Street.

Men in the street were strangely divided. With a great many there was undoubtedly the keenest sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain. Most men admire a hard-hitting fighter, and in London, where the mass has only recently begun to take an interest in politics, there were many who felt, as one man put it, "They're going to play a play without the hero in it." One man, asked his opinion said: "The public will always admire the man that sings the best song. Chamberlain has a song to sing and at the election times the others will have nothing to sing except that Chamberlain's song is a bad one."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S WISHES

Crystallizing the Work of His Tariff Reform League.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. C. A. Pearson, chairman of the Tariff Reform League:

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

Inquiries are coming to the Reform League from all quarters as to the effect upon its future course of action of the events which have just transpired. The Tariff Reform League was started with the following objects:

"To advocate the examination of the tariff, with the view of its employment to consolidate and develop the resources of the Empire, and to defend the industries of the United Kingdom."

It seems to me that the examination of the triff may be considered sufficiently advanced, and we propose now to use the resources of the league to advocate the employment of the tariff for the objects named. In view of the prominent part which the league must necessarily play in the coming contest, will you be good enough to let me know whether the position outlined above meets with your approval?

Yours very truly,

C. ARTHUR PEARSON,
(Chairman Executive Committee.)
Highbury Moor Green,
Birmingham,
September 18, 1903.

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I agree with your views that we have sufficient material in the way of facts and figures. We have now to state our conclusions, and endeavor to get the people to adopt them. As I understand, the Tariff Reform League is prepared to advocate:

(1) Closer union with the colonies by means of a preferential tariff and an endeavor to make the Empire self-sufficing as regards food supply.

(2) The employment of the tariff as a weapon to secure greater reciprocity with foreign nations, or, failing such an arrangement, to prevent the loss of our home and Imperial markets under the competition of protected countries by retaliating upon them the treatment they mete out to us.

On this understanding I wish the Tariff Reform League every success, and trust that it will have the support of everyone who desires the union of the Empire, and the continued prosperity of our commerce.

Yours very truly,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

STARVED TO DEATH

After "Getting to That State That If There Was Nothing for Dinner Sunday We Didn't Notice It."

London, Oct. 1.—A Hackney coroner's jury recently found that Mrs. Harriet Sarah Ann Batten, of 14 Duncan Street, London Fields, had died a natural death. The doctor's autopsy testified that the cause of her death was a clot of blood in the brain following upon a fit, and the jury were bound to be guided by this evidence.

The real cause of Mrs. Batten's death, however, was starvation, suffered in silence that her children might be fed. With that verdict closed one scene of a heart-breaking tragedy. Arthur Batten, her husband, is a glass-blower by trade; he is a good workman, able to do both blowing and "making," or finishing. Yet ever since a fortnight before Easter he has had no regular work in consequence of the disastrous state of the glass-blowing trade.

There are three children, Cossie, Arthur and Lil. Lil is seventeen years old, and works at an envelope maker's. But she is only a learner, and earns at the best 5s a week, most of which is drawn long before the week is out to keep her in food. All she could bring home to her mother on Friday night would be 1s 3d or 1s 4d.

Arthur is fourteen years old, and is a carter's boy. But he is only an odd hand, and there is not always work for him. His earnings average 5s a week. Their father himself does not know how much the children earn. "I left all that to their mother," he said. Cossie is thirteen, and still at school.

Three years ago there was a lock-out at Curle's big London bottle factory, and the trade has never recovered. Arthur Batten has been going down and down ever since. Once when he was half-starved somebody gave him a penny, and he spent half of it on fish, and the other half on potatoes. The food was too much for his empty stomach; he fell down in a faint, and for ten weeks lay at Homerton Infirmary within a mile of his wife and family. But they thought he was dead.

Early in the year he had eleven weeks work, but when that was over the factories shut down half their furnaces and turned away their spare hands. Every day for five and twenty weeks Batten went out at five in the morning to the factory to look for work, and again at night. Sometimes one of the regular hands would be ill, and he would get a night's work. But even then his starved frame could hardly bear the heat of the furnaces. He went out starving, and once when he reached home at night he fell down on the threshold from sheer weakness. His earnings averaged not more than 5s a week—sometimes he would take nothing in a whole fortnight. And the rent was 5s 6d a week.

But he and his wife never flinched. The rent of the two little rooms was paid, for the woman who took it was as poor as they themselves. "We got to that state that if there was nothing for dinner on Sunday we didn't notice it," said Mr. Batten yesterday. "And when we did get a piece of meat the children had it." Few of the neighbors knew of this silent tragedy. The Battens could have got relief, but they would not do it. "My luck will change," said the husband to the wife.

On Monday he went out as usual, leaving them all sleeping. When he came back at midday his wife was in a fit. He carried her into the back room and there she died.

LORD SALISBURY'S WILL.

Personal estate of the net value of £298,132 3s 7d has been left by Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne, third Marquis of Salisbury, of Hatfield House, Herts, and 20 Arlington Street, K.C., who died on the 22nd August last, aged 73 years, and the gross value of the whole of whose estate is £310,336 8s.

The executors of the late Lord Salisbury's will, which is of a simple character, are his sons, James Edward Hubert, now fourth Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil, K.C. The will bears date 26th November, 1891, with codicils of the 16th February, 1893, and 11th February and 11th September, 1895, but the testator stated that he had disposed of his real estate and his personal chattels in France and his money with French banks by a separate will. He bequeathed to his daughter, Lady Gwendolen, in priority to all other legacies, £10,000, and to her and his daughter Beatrice Maud, Lady Selborne, £12,000 each, to his grandchildren £500 each, to his brother, Lord Eustace Cecil, £1,000, and to his solicitor, Sir Richard Nicholson, £500, and to Lady Salisbury £10,000, the use and enjoyment of the family diamonds and jewels, which he made heirlooms, and a life rent charge upon his residuary estate of £1,000 a year, in addition to the income provided for her by settlement.

By a deed of the 11th April, 1867, executed by the second Marquis and the late Lord Salisbury, then Lord Cranborne, by which the Castle, Hundred, Honor, Advowsons, Manors, Capital, and other messuages, farms, lands, tenements, tithes, tolls, rents, and hereditaments in the Counties of Hertford, Dorset, Middlesex, Lancaster, Essex, and elsewhere were settled in favor of the testator, with remainder to his eldest son, and other remainders, the late Marquis had power of appointment of £40,000, of which he had appointed in favor of his daughter, Lady Selborne, on her marriage £15,000, and he had settled also in her favor £10,000, and by his will he appointed the remaining £25,000 in favor of his daughter, Lady Gwendolen, but by a codicil he revoked this appointment. He confirmed settlements in favor of his second and third sons, the Rev. Lord Rupert William Ernest Cecil and Lord Edgar Algernon Robert Cecil, on their respective marriages of £25,000 each, of which settlements Mr. Arthur Balfour is a trustee, and the testator bequeathed his house, No. 9 John Street, Berkeley Square, and his money with the London and Westminster Bank and Messrs. Drummond, the securities in the iron safe in his study at 20 Arlington Street, and other his residuary estate, excepting that in France, in equal shares to his four younger sons, Lord Rupert William, Lord Edgar Robert, Lord Edward Herbert, and Lord Hugh Richard Cecil, but subject to bringing into account against the shares of the two first named of the sums of £25,000 each settled in their favor.

Lord Salisbury bequeathed his plate, pictures, articles of vertu, furniture and effects, horses and carriages, live and dead farming stock at Hatfield House and the Manor House, Cranborne, and at 20 Arlington Street, to his eldest son or grandson who should succeed to the title and settled estate, subject to the payment of the rent charge of £1,000 a year before named to the late Lady Salisbury.

There are no bequests to friends (except that to Sir Richard Nicholson) or to servants. The codicils are in a form prepared by the solicitors, but the particulars are filled in in the late Lord Salisbury's own handwriting.

THE QUEEN AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.
The latest photograph taken at Balmoral.

A NEW VOYAGE IN THE SUNBEAM

Lord Brassey's Account of His Trip to Montreal and Back.

Lord Brassey writes to the Times as follows:

You have lately described the great matches sailed between the Shamrock and the Reliance. Long cruises are less exciting, yet not perhaps without interest. I offer a few particulars of the voyage of the Sunbeam to Montreal and back to Dartmouth, the port from which she sailed on July 28.

The total length of the voyage, as shown in the log book, was 7,085 miles. It has been performed in 35 days at sea, or at the rate of 202 miles a day. Under steam, distance 4,069 miles; coal consumed, 140 tons (one ton to 29 miles); speed nine knots, nearly. Under sail, distance 3,016 miles; speed approximately as under steam. On the outward voyage to Quebec, touching at the Azores, the distance covered was 3,636 miles. It was completed in 18 days, with 839 miles only under sail. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the river navigation to Montreal no use was made of sail. The homeward run from Port Hawkesbury—Island of Cape Breton—to Dartmouth was performed mainly under sail; distance, 2,417 miles, 240 only under steam. Daily runs, commencing September 1—100, 264, 238, 230, 234, 182, 232, 160, 238, 245, and 160 miles. On September 14 steam was raised to complete the voyage. Ports of call—St. [illegible]haels, in the Azores, Quebec (two visits), and Montreal, where the Sunbeam remained a week. Thousands of visitors came on board. Receptions to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce and the hospital nurses of Montreal. Our last ports in Canada were Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and Port Hawkesbury.

The winds have been generally favorable. Gales were experienced from the northwest, with high seas, on leaving the Channel, from the southeast in the Cabot Straits, and a very heavy gale from the north and northwest on Saturday, the 12th instant, on approaching the edge of soundings. It was the rear portion of the circular storm which swept the Channel last week. Fogs have been frequent. We made a landfall, Cape Ray, Newfoundland, in a brief interval of clearer weather.

The Sunbeam has proved once more that fine sea-keeping qualities, considerable power under sail, and a fair cruising speed under steam, can be combined in a small vessel of 227 tons register. A similar type, but of larger tonnage, would be well adapted for some duties of the navy, such as supervision of fisheries, protection of the revenue, instruction in pilotage, surveying, and police of the islands of the Pacific. To lovers of sailing, yachts capable of cruising under sail offer great advantages over full-powered vessels. Whether in the navy or pleasure fleet, rigged vessels serve to rear up seamen of the hardy breed which we see disappearing with so much regret. The Sunbeam has never been better manned than by her present crew. Some are beginning to wear the silvery livery of advanced age. Are men coming forward to replace these fine fellows? On a long voyage it has been deeply interesting to hear their thrilling stories of tropical cyclones, storms on the banks of Newfoundland, and decks swept by heavy seas when running down the easting to Australia and Cape Horn in deeply-laden four-masters. I make it a rule to man the Downton pump every morning while scrubbing decks. It is a good opportunity for hearing tales of adventure.

I cannot close without acknowledgment of the help kindly given by the newly-appointed commander of the Naval Volunteers of the Clyde. It is well that the new force should be under such an officer as the Marquis of Graham, with the enthusiasm of youth and a wide knowledge and experience of the sea. A tribute of praise is due to Mr. Cormait Jones, who, as surgeon, under circumstances often difficult for a landsman, always did his duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

BRASSEY.

Dartmouth, Sept. 15.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAREER.

Mr. Chamberlain's resignation from the Balfour Cabinet opens the third chapter in a political career of remarkable interest and importance. It was in 1876 that Mr. Chamberlain first entered Parliament as member for Birmingham, being returned unopposed as Mr. John Bright's colleague. Here are the chief dates of his career:

Born 1836.
Entered Parliament in 1876.
President of the Board of Trade, with seat in the Cabinet in 1880-85.
Issued the unauthorized programme 1885.
President of the Local Government Board 1886.
Secedes from the Gladstone Ministry 1886.
Chairman of the Fisheries Commission, visits the United States in 1887-8.
Colonial Secretary in the Salisbury Government 1895.
Compels Mr. Kruger to open the Drifts 1895.
Repudiates Dr. Jameson 1896.
Acquitted of all complicity in the Jameson Raid 1897.
Refuses to yield to Mr. Kruger on the franchise question 1899.
Boer war 1899-1902.
Visit to South Africa 1902.
Announces the New Departure May, 1903.
Resigns office September, 1903.

MR. RITCHIE'S RECORD.

Mr. Ritchie was born in 1838, and entered Parliament so far back as 1874, so that his political career has been even longer than that of Mr. Chamberlain. In his earlier years he distinguished himself by his efforts on behalf of the British sugar refining industry, which was then beginning to suffer from the bounty-supported beet. It was not until 1885 that he obtained office, when he became Secretary of the Admiralty, and did much excellent work in that office. In 1886 he became President of the Local Government Board, and in 1887 was admitted to the Cabinet. He was responsible for the institution of county councils by an act passed in 1888.

In 1892 he was not in Parliament, but in 1895 he was returned by Croydon, and accepted the office of President of the Local Government Board, passing numerous acts of great importance and utility. In 1900 he was appointed to the Home Office, and in 1902, on the retirement of Lord Salisbury, became Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He has been of late years a strong free trader, and was responsible for the repeal of the corn duty in the present year.

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Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.
Indorsed by Members of W.C.T.U.
Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."
Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.
Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 231 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine St.; J. O. Quenneville, 1406 St. Catherine St.; Robert Pharmacy, St. Lawrence and Craig.

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C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
Dear Sirs.—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles.
It blistered the horse but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.
DANIEL MURCHISON.
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Don't Experiment With Cheap, Dangerous Nostrums—Get the Unfailing Sure Cure
FERROZONE
Thousands are kept in perfect health and free from kidney complaints by Ferrozone. Among those who speak in the most laudatory terms of Ferrozone is Mr. Chas. F. Olive, of the Gazette, St. John, N.B.: "For several years I have had kidney trouble," says Mr. Olive, "until quite recently I suffered torture. A few months ago my condition assumed a very serious form. I consulted several city doctors, used different pills, but without the slightest benefit. I suffered from an intense pain in the groin, and the increasing seriousness of my trouble prompted me to try Ferrozone. It gave me quick relief, and half a dozen boxes cured. Ferrozone I can recommend as a specific for disordered kidneys."—Chas. F. Olive.
Ferrozone not only cures kidney complaint, but also such maladies as Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Skin Eruptions, Diabetes, Lassitude and Nervousness, which are caused by defective kidneys. It neutralizes and destroys all poisons in the system, cleanses the blood, and invigorates enfeebled energies. It is mild, gentle and certain. Costs 50c per box, or six for $2.50. At druggists everywhere, or by mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Don't fail to get Ferrozone at 50c, it will make you well.

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Cures Functional Irregularities.
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—AGENTS—

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

REFORMERS IN MONTREAL GATHER POINTERS FROM GARDEN CITY

Continued from page eleven.

While they were talking, however, they were working, and their work was done in the wards. Each ward was separately studied, the politics of each was separately understood, and separately each ward was fought. Declaring only for "aggressive honesty" at first, not competence, they did not stick even to that. They wanted to beat the rascals that were in, and, if necessary, if they couldn't hope to elect an honest man, they helped a likely rascal to beat the rascal that was in and known.

Blunders Aid the League.

The League works more quietly now, but then Cole was talking it all out, plain to the verge of brutality, forcible to the limit of language, and honest to utter ruthlessness. He blundered and they all made mistakes, but while the errors were plain errors, the fairness of mind that rejected an Edward M. Stanwood, for example, was plain too. Stanwood, a respectable business man, had served as aldermen, but his re-election was advised against by the League because he had "voted with the gang."

A high public official, three judges and several other prominent men interceded on the ground that "in every instance where is charged with having voted for a so-called boodle ordinance, it was not done corruptly, but that he might secure votes for some meritorious measure."

The League answered in this style:

"We regard this defense, which is put forward with confidence by men of your standing, as painful evidence of the low standard by which the public conduct of city officials has come to be measured by good citizens. Do you not know that this is one of the most insidious and common forms of legislative corruption?"

Mr. Stanwood was defeated.

The League "Made Good."

The League "made good." Of the twenty-six outgoing aldermen with bad records, sixteen were not renominated. Of the ten who were, four were beaten at the polls. The League's recommendations were followed in twenty-five wards; they were disregarded in five; in some wards no fight was made.

A victory so extraordinary would have satisfied some reformers. Others would have been inflated by it and ruined. These men became canny. They chose this propitious moment to get rid of the committee of One Hundred respectables. Such a body is all very well to launch a reform, when no one knows that it is going to do serious work; but, as the Cole committee had learned, representative men with many interests can be reached.

The little committee incorporated by the League, then called together the big committee, congratulated it, and proposed a constitution and by-laws which would throw all the work—and all the power—to the little committee. The little committee was to call on the big committee only as money or some "really important" help was needed. The big committee approved, swelled up, adjourned, and that is the last time it has ever met.

Nine In Another Campaign.

With such high purposes in view, the Nine went into their third campaign. They had to condemn men they had recommended in their first year, but "we are always ready to eat dirt," they say. They pointed to the franchise issue, called for men capable of coping with the railways, and with bands playing, orators shouting, and Cole roaring like a sea-captain, they made the campaign of 1898 the hottest in their history. It nearly killed some of them, but they "won out"; the League had a nominal majority of the City Council.

Then came the first bitter disappointment. They failed to organize the aldermen. They tried, and were on the verge of success, when defeat came, a most significant defeat. The League had brought into political life some new men, shop-keepers and small business men, all with perfect records, or none. They were men who meant well, but business is no training for politics; the shop-keepers who knew how to resist the temptations of trade, were untried in those of politics, and the boodle gang "bowled them over like little tin soldiers."

They were persuaded that it was no more than right to "let the dominant party make up committees and run the Council"; that was "usage," and, what with bribery, sophistry, and flattery, the League was beaten by its weak friends. The real crisis in the league had come.

"Boss" Cole Resigns Berth.

Mr. Cole resigned. He took the view that the League work was done; it could do no more; his health was suffering and his business was gone to the dogs. The big corporations, the railroads, great business houses and their friends had taken their business away from him.

But this boycott had begun in the first campaign and Cole had met it with the declaration that he didn't "care a d—n." "I have a wife and a boy," he said. "I want their respect. The rest can all go to h—l."

Cole has organized since a league to reform the Legislature, but after the 1898 campaign the Nine were tired, disappointed, and Cole was temporarily used up.

The Nine had to let Cole and Hoyt King go. But they wouldn't let the League go. They had no successor for Cole. None on the committee would take his place; they all declined it in turn. They looked outside for a man, finding nobody. The prospect was dark.

William Kent in Charge.

Then William Kent spoke up. Kent had time and money, but he wouldn't do anything any one else could be persuaded to do. He was not strong physically, and his physicians had warned him that to live he must work little and play much. At that moment he was under orders to go West and shoot. But when he saw what was happening, he said:

"I'm not the man for this job; I'm no organizer. I can smash more things in a minute than I can build up in a hundred years. But the League has got to go on, so I'll take Cole's place if you'll give me a hard-working, able man for secretary, an organizer and a master of detail."

Such a secretary was hard to find, but Allen B. Pond, the architect, a man made for fine work, took this rough and tumble task. And these two, with the committee strengthened and active, not only held their own, they not only met the receding wave of reactionary sentiment against reform, but they made progress.

And what has the city got out of it? Many things, but at least one great spectacle to show the world, the political spectacle of the year, and it is still going on.

Franchises for Railways.

The American railway companies are meeting in the open with a regular committee of an American board of aldermen, and they are negotiating for the continuance of certain street railway franchises on terms fair both to the city and to the corporations, without a whisper of bribery, with composure, reasonableness, knowledge, on the aldermen's part, long-studied information and almost expert knowledge; with an eye to the future, to the just profit of the railways, and the convenience of the people of the city. This in an American city—in Chicago!

Chicago has paid dearly for its reform, and reformers elsewhere might as well realize that if they succeed, their city will pay too, at first. Capital will boycott it and capital will give it a bad name. The bankers who offered me proof of their losses were offering me material to write down the city.

And has Chicago had conspicuous credit for reform? No, it is in ill-repute, "anarchistic," "socialistic," a commercial term for municipal ownership; it is "unfriendly to capital." But Chicago knows what it is after and it knows the cost. There are business men there who are willing to pay; they told me so.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.—adv.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

Last week's puzzle contest was not so difficult as the week before, and consequently many more answers were correct.

The following are the correct solutions:

No. 1—Plate.
No. 2—Saucer.
Oo. 3—Napkin.
No. 4—Spoons.
No. 5—Knives.
No. 6—Fork.
No. 7—Tea Kettle.
No. 8—Platter.
No. 9—Salt Cellar.
No. 10—Finger Bowl.

The winner of the first prize is H. S. Laurence, Sherbrooke, P.Q., and the winner of the second prize, Jessie McRobie, 53 Argyle Ave., city.

The following sent in correct solutions:

H. S. Laurence, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Jessie McRobie, 53 Argyle Ave.
Flora McRobie, 723 St. Antoine.
Miss Nina Smith, 55 Cherrier St.
Mrs. W. H. Perry, Napanee, Ont. Box 348.
Maurice Marcelot, 309B St. Denis St.
Mrs. R. Fraser, 77 Gloucester St., Ottawa.
Mrs. Allan Turner, Box 604, Brockville, Ont.
Aubrey S. Partridge, 50A St. Matthew St.
Fred W. Smith, 115 Prince Arthur St.
Chris. H. Sullivan, 459 Clarke Ave., Westmount.
Clyde McCunn, 670 Drolet St.
Freddie State, 101 Bleury St.
Linda Grace Adams, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.
R. Gilboy, 312 St. Antoine St.
Lloyd Irvin, Cornwall, Ont.
Edith Stuart, 16 Young St., Mile End.
Hazel Keddy, Hemmingford, P.Q.
Alma Elsdon, Outremont, P.Q.
Ethel M. Chambers, Delorimier Ave.
Geo. Tilliter, Bank of Montreal, Deseronto.
Douglas S. McMaster, 135 Crescent St.
Miss Mollie Moir, 76 Summerville Ave.
F. Evans, Chesterville, Ont., Box 105.
Mary B. Mock, 428 Hoyt St., Buffalo, N.Y.
W. L. G. Hall, Hochelaga, P.Q.
Marjorie B. McNally, 6 Towers Ave.
H. F. Cone, 15 University St.
Amy E. Clarke, 11 D'Israeli St.
T. Sturrock, McCrimmon P. O., Ont.
Mrs. John W. Wade, Granville Centre, N.S.
Dr. Milsan, Napanee, Ont.
Norman Nicholson, 33 Coursol St.
Ethel Wood, 119 Rushbrooke St.
H. White, Coteau Landing.
H. Wilke, Coteau Landing.
Willie Polan, 131 Lusignan St.
Nellie Ashton, 493 Albert St.
Walter Smyth, 86 St. Peter St.
Lorne E. Finnie, 85 Parke Ave.
Wm. Bellin, 9 Roy Lane.
M. Tanahill, 8 Bonaventure Ave.
I. Dunne, St. Mary's College Van Buren, Me., U.S.A.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
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Jessie B. Segee, 187 St. Hypolite St.
Elaine Millard, Lancaster, Ont.
Miss M. Parrett, 16 McKay St.
Violet Alner, 43 Laurier Ave., St. Henri.
Clare Dawson, 136 Park Ave.
I. M. Boulton, Isle of Orleans, Que.
Evelyn M. Rankin, Middleville, Ont.
E. Wilson, 40 1-2 City Councillors St.
Euphemia Tyfe, Montreal West.
Mrs. Lambe, Prescott, Ont.
Mrs. J. D. Anderson, Box 735, Newport, Vt.
S. Ferney, 122A St. Ferdinand St.
Mabel Harvey, Waterloo, P.Q.
T. B. Reed, 72 Elgin St.
Mrs. G. W. Weatherhead, Brockville, Ont.
Quintina Muir, 1076 Sherbrooke St.
Geo. Iry, 1406 St. Denis St.
A. P. Joseph, 139 Mansfield St.
Mrs. E. Mitchell, 18 Lagauchetiere St.
J. J. McDonald, Oshawa, Ont.
Nellie L. Ewen, Yarmouth, N.S.
Marguerite Perry, 15 Springfield Ave., Westmount.
C. Russell Crowley, 678 Berri St.
H. C. MacDermid, Belleville, Ont.
J. C. McEnroe, Room 18, 22 St. John.
Mrs. Jas. M. Perry, Brockville, Ont.
W. R. Miller, 30 Seymour Ave.
W. G. Hanson, 454 Mount Pleasant Ave.
Lillas Oman, 112 Selby Ave., Westmount.
F. F. Sears, 50 Milton St.
Miss Nettie Allan, 170 Mance St.
Max Drechsel, 59 Fort St.
Harry Griffin, 35 Cathcart St.
T. B. Webb, Pugwash, Jct., N.S.
Leonora Deacon, 103 Cote Road, Westmount.
F. M. Hall, Moncton, N.B.
Erle G. Bartlett, Ormstown Station, Que.
Belle McLeod, 817 St. Andre St.
Dunbar H. McLean, 315 Somerset St., Ottawa.
Mrs. J. U. Allan, Box 592, Guelph, Ont.
G. L. Foss (Mrs.), Sherbrooke, Que.
Master Robt. Taylor, 477 Guy St.
Ethel Young, 785 St. James St.
Mabel Wells, 63 Hallowell St., Westmount.
Mrs. A. Hagar, Plantagenet, Ont.
Mrs. W. Musgrove, 168 St. Hypolite.
M. H. Smith, 47 Tupper St.
Irene Doran, 88 Park Ave.
M. E. W. Blair, 73 Hallowell St., Westmount.
Florence Quinn, 61 Cathcart St.
Lois M. Cross, 156 Sydney St., St. John, N.B.
Marion Dutton, 270 Drummond St.
Bertie Blossom, 1155 City Hall Ave.
Beryl Tucker, 133 St. Antoine St.
Ieslie H. Burket, Rockfield, Que.
Maude Lebourveau, 19 Coursol St.
Mr. J. H. L. Dunn, 33 Guilbault St.
Geoffrey Gilbert, 63 Tupper St.
Humphrey Gilbert, 63 Tupper St.
Geo. G. Allen, 114 Rushbrooke St.
Miss Gladys Black, Tweed, Ont.
A. Cenerette, 80 St. George St.
Douglas Hill, Lock Box10, Valleyfield. Que.
Mrs. Anna Wilson, 233 Elgin St.
E. A. Mitchell, 601 Wellington St., Ottawa.
Alice McLean, 315 Somerset St., Ottawa.
Mrs. V. Huntington, Coaticooke, Que.
L. D. Abbott, 29 Greene Ave., Westmount.
Mrs. J. W. Smith, Fredericton, N.B.
J. Kingsey Milton, 880A Cadieux St.
Ronald Clarke, 80A St. Hubert St.
G. Lightfoot, 96 Pretoria Ave., Ottawa.
P. G. Miller, 30 Seymour Ave.
H. Vincent Eaton, 154 Drummond St.
Dermes Borrett, 18 1-2 Cathcart St.
Iris Borrett, 18 1-2 Cathcart St.
John W. Edward, 82 Mitcheson Ave.
Winnie Tyler, 1695 St. James St.
J. J. Loisel, 311 St. Lawrence St.
Mrs. E. C. Haviland, 108 Drolet St.
Miss Fott Newlands, 5 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C., care of 114 University St.
G. Lewer, 525 Sherbrooke St.
Mrs. Earle, 26 Desrivieres St.
Louisa F. Davy, 462 Wood Ave., Westmount.
Mrs. Geo. Y. Allen, 114 Rushbrooke St.
Master Athol Redmond.
Frank M. Healy, care of Mrs. T. White, Lancaster, New Hampshire, U.S.A.
Dorothy Ramsay, 27 Staynor street, Westmount.
Margaret Ramsay, 27 Staynor st., Westmount.
Dorothy Hart, St. Lambert, P.Q.
Miss Marguerite Ste. P. Carbaray, 7 Mackay street.
Ernest A. Reinhardt, 473 Clarke ave., Westmount.
E. A. Reinhardt, 473 Clarke avenue, Westmount.
Cerrol Reinhardt, 473 Clarke avenue, Westmount.
Winnifred Smith, 115 Prince Arthur street.
Miss E. Ross, 1135 St. Lawrence street city.
W. J. Rathwell, 1397 Ontario street.
E. Fletcher, 447 St. Antoine street, city.
Miss Annie Lawson, 54 Conroy st., P.Q.
G. Doucet, 715 Berri street, city.
Lillie Lough, 12 Mitchison ave.
H. C. Blinn, Frelighsburg, Que.
R. Lamarre, 713 Sherbrooke st.
A. Durand, 8895 St. Catherine st.
Mrs. Jette Warner, 23 Esplanade ave.
Inez Lee, 5 Plateau street, city.
Oliver Lane, 95 Prince Arthur street, city.
Francis Noad, 86 Hutchison street, city.
Mrs. A. Bourdon, 12 Evans st., city.
Gordon Ernest Higginson, Hawkesbury, Ont.
Alice L. Stephen, P.O. Box 50, Longueuil, P.Q.
Miss A. Miller, 175 Dalhousie street.
Dorothy McConnell, 22 Mance street.
E. H. Hubbell, 17 Tupper street.
Miss M. Ross, 49 Union ave.
Erle Walley, Box 339, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Hazel Hughes, Lennoxville, P.Q.
Miss Bentley, 106 Union ave., city.
Ellen Martin, 989 Cadieux street.
Richard Dolan, 8a Overdale ave.
Lisle C. Ramsay, 515 Clarke avenue, Westmount.
Georgie MacIndoe, Montreal West.
Emily Adams, 29 Guilbault street.
Malcolm B. Riscen, Deseronto, Ont.
Jessie Barlow, 106 Arlington ave.
Mrs. L. M. Fraser, 1264 Dorchester street.
A. J. Burge, 437 St. Antoine street.
Muriel J. Lawson, 4353 Montrose ave., Westmount.
J. A. Dawson, 136 Park ave, city.
Muriel White, 7 Cathcart street.
Helen E. Guiton, 68 Emily street.
Mrs. W. R. Gilbert, 104 Cherrier st.
Archie Gilbert, 104 Cherrier street.
Dorothy Gilbert, 104 Cherrier street.
Phyllis Gilbert, 104 Cherrier street.
Hallewell A. Low, 109 Elgin street.

The Herald's Puzzle Series

BELOW WE PRINT TEN PICTURES. EACH REPRESENTS THE NAME OF AN ARTICLE USED IN PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT. THE FIRST IS BOXING GLOVES. CAN YOU GUESS THE REST?

Two Prizes of $2.00 and $1.00 Will Be Given

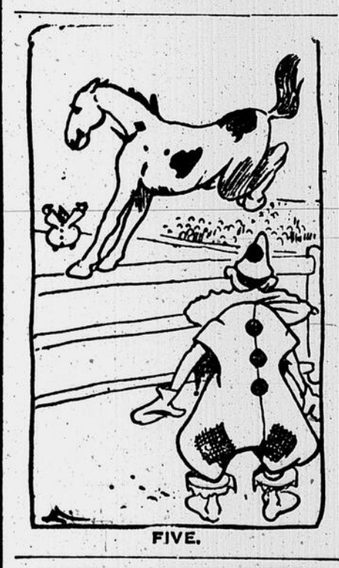
TO THE TWO CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THIS SET OF PUZZLES FIRST RECEIVED AT THE HERALD OFFICE ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY MORNING. ANSWERS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NEXT FRIDAY MORNING. REPLIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AS FOLLOWS—PUZZLE EDITOR, MONTREAL HERALD, 603 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

ONE.

TWO.

THREE.

FOUR.


FIVE.

ANSWER ON THIS SLIP.

Write answers against the proper numbers and then cut the slip out and send it to "Puzzle Editor," Montreal Herald, Montreal.

1..... 6.....
2..... 7.....
3..... 8.....
4..... 9.....
5..... 10.....

Name.....

Address.....

SIX.

SEVEN.

EIGHT.

NINE.

TEN.

DUPUIS FRERES

Mail Orders are promptly and carefully attended to. | Our stores are closed daily at 6 p.m. except Saturday.

A BIG DEAL
In Black Sateen Petticoats.

469 DOZEN is exactly what there was in the lot. It is the largest purchase we have made so far in that line, but we got them at a big reduction, and we are going to share, as usual, the benefit of the transaction with our customers.

AT 68c—THE FIRST LOT HAS BEEN MARKED AT 68c—It is a regular $1.25 value. Of Black Mercerized Sateen, deep flounce with three rows of frills. We had the same skirt in stock at $1.25. Reduced now to..... 68c

AT 90c—A REGULAR VALUE OF $1.75—Of extra fine Mercerized Sateen, deep flounce, trimmed with fancy braid, black and white. These Skirts are full size. Lengths 38, 40 and 42. Such values have never been offered at prices now advertised.

DRESSES FOR YOUNG GIRLS—Out of the Same Transaction.

AT $1.25—All-Wool Serge Costumes for girls of 4 to 10 years of age; colors, navy blue and cardinal; yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with fancy braid.

AT $1.85—Russian Blouse Costumes in All-Wool Serge, for girls of 4 to 10 years; sailor collar, front, neck-band and cuffs trimmed with military braid.

AT $2.45—Elegant Costumes in navy blue or cardinal; fine All-Wool Serge, applique of colored sateen and fancy braid to front, collar and cuffs. This Costume would be a good value at $4.00. Our price..... $2.45

(Same Floor)—LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

AT 50c—WORTH $1.00—Ladies' Nightgowns, of Fine Cambric, V-shaped collar, yoke of narrow tucks, collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery. A regular $1.00 Gown, for..... 50c

AT 75c—WORTH $1.25—Ladies' Nightgowns, style Empire, yoke made of narrow tucks, front, collar and cuffs trimmed with fine embroidery. The same Gown we have sold regularly at $1.25. Now reduced to..... 75c

WOOLLEN SHAWLS, at 25c and 40c.

Fancy Knit Shawls in black, cream, rose, blue and crimson red. Regular values of 40c and 60c. Now reduced to 25c & 40c

LADIES' BLOUSES.

A NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED—Opera Flannel Blouses, Black Lustrine Blouses (lined), Mercerized Moire Blouses.

BLOUSES OF CREAM AND COLORED SERGE and many other kinds. Sizes ranging from 32 to 42. All marked at about HALF PRICE.

AT 59c—A VERY SPECIAL LOT OF FLANNELETTE BLOUSES, made in the best style, fashionable sleeves and cuffs. A splendid value at 90c. Now selling at 59c

Also at Half Price

BALANCE OF SATIN AND SILK BLOUSES ADVERTISED LAST SATURDAY.

LADIES' BLACK SKIRTS.

AT $2.75—OUR LEADER—Of Black Vicuna, all sizes, trimmed with applique of black silk and fancy stitching. A regular $4.00 Skirt, for..... $2.75

FURS at $8.00.

THIS COLLAR, as represented by cut, of Alaska Sable; length, 49 inches; back of collar 6 inches deep; 6 tails and chain.

PRICE $8.00.

We are showing a nice assortment of Fur Collars, Boas and Pelerines. Also Boas of Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

A very special value is our OSTRICH BOA in Black, Cream and Drab, at $3.98.

For the Little Ones

Go-Carts for Dolls

A NOVELTY.

All Wire Carts, elegant and durable. We have them in different colors. Price, $1.75; with parasol, $2.25.

KID GLOVES, at 80c.

OUR SALE OF KID GLOVES is still going on. We have them in all the fashionable colors, including black, also Suede Gloves. Regular $1.25 Glove, for 80c

BLACK RIBBED HOSE AT 10c A PAIR—Black Ribbed Hose, merino finish, double knees. Sizes 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½. Regular 20c value, for..... 10c

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The Big East End Departmental Store,
1571 to 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

TRAVELLER LOST TRUNK.

Moncton, Oct. 3.—A commercial traveller representing a jewellery firm in Montreal is in a rather unpleasant frame of mind in this city, and naturally he should be. On Monday the traveller had his trunk containing several thousand dollars worth of jewellery hauled to the station. The truckman placed the trunk in the usual place at the baggage room and when the traveller called later to have it checked the trunk was gone. It was thought it might have been placed on the wrong train. The wires in different directions were tapped, but up to to-day no trace of the missing trunk has been found.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

Bridge, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, Etc.

Just opened, a full and complete assortment of the great GAME OF BRIDGE, now so popular in England and elsewhere. We have sets at all prices, and score pads, pencils, etc. And the always popular WHIST, CRIBBAGE, BEZIQUE, etc., with all the regular counters, pegs, etc. Also CRIBBAGE BOARDS, from the cheapest to the highest grade that are made. Call in and see our line. All new and fresh. Prices moderate.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.
2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

PEEPS INTO NEW BOOKS

Toby M. P.'s "Peeps at Parliament."

For thirty-one years Mr. Henry W. Lucy has occupied a seat in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. Few have had better opportunity than he of studying the varied moods and phases of that fascinating assembly, and none has employed his time to better purpose. As "Toby, M.P." he has for many years cleverly portrayed the humors of the House, and the Parliamentary pictures he has contributed each session day by day and week by week to various newspapers are among the best things of their kind. In his "Peeps at Parliament," he supplies us with a copious and delightfully chatty diary of the sessions of 1893, 1894, and 1895, the period covered embracing Mr. Gladstone's last Government and the short lived administration of Lord Rosebery. It is a volume with hardly an unattractive page from that in which the author confesses how he first saw the House of Commons "in circumstances that might well have led me to the Clock Tower," to the one in which he records his quizzical suggestion that members wandering about the House in search of "pairs" should wear a rosette or a bit of ribbon in their button-hole. The book is charmingly illustrated by that prince of political caricaturists, Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, who, in addition to some hundreds of amusing sketches in the body of the work, supplies an admirable tinted portrait of Mr. Gladstone, which serves as frontispiece and a silhouette of the Speaker which adorns the cover.

Mr. Lucy has much to say about the various Leaders of the Commons who have come under his watchful eye. "A successful Leader of the House of Commons," Lord Beaconsfield is quoted as having said, "should, in degree, order his procedure by the nursery formula for the direction of a child admitted to the company of his elders. He should be seen but not heard." When Lord Beaconsfield, as Mr. Disraeli, led the Lower House, he faithfully, Mr. Lucy says, adhered to the principle thus laid down. Though the most patient and constant attendant at the House, he, like an "editor of a well regulated newspaper," confined his own labor to inspiration, direction, and revision. Judged by the Disraelian standard, Mr. Gladstone was by no means an ideal leader. Mr. Lucy does not say this in so many words. Mr. Gladstone is one of his heroes, and no figure looms so large in the volume as that of the statesman whom he rightly describes as having been for half a century "a chief ornament of the House of Commons." Yet one has only to read between the lines to see that, profound as is the author's admiration for 'the Grand Old Man," he does not think he led the House of Commons as did Mr. W. H. Smith or Sir Wm. Harcourt.

"Through the prolonged debate on the Home Rule Bill of 1893," he remarks, "as the Premier pounced upon some immaterial person below the gangway, and rent his assertion to shreds, one often thought of the eagle catching flies. It was magnificent, but it was not business."

Mr. Balfour had had no opportunity of showing his qualifications for the leadership of the House at the period dealt with, but as Leader of the Opposition he had already won his spurs, and his graceful and dignified manner, and "instinctive reverence for the old traditions of the House of Commons" are referred to with admiration. While Mr. Lucy thinks Mr. Balfour had at the time of the dramatic reappearance of Lord Randolph Churchill in the political arena shown no particular aptitude for the post of leader, he speaks in the highest terms of the generous warmth with which the present Prime Minister welcomed back to the House the one man by whom his supremacy was threatened. Mr. Balfour's bearing on this memorable occasion showed, as has his conduct in later times, "the simple influence of a fine nature incapable of petty jealousy, indifferent to personal aggrandisement."

Mr. W. H. Smith's success as leader of the House is generally admitted. Those whose parliamentery memories go back as far as the days of Lord Salisbury's second administration still have a warm corner in their hearts for the quiet, simpleminded, kindly gentleman who used to treat members of the House of Commons like a set of schoolboys, and who ruled them as well as the most gifted schoolmaster ever ruled a turbulent class. The Salisbury Government was already "amid the breakers." Mr. Smith was the only man who could be counted on to ride the gathering storm, and his withdrawal would have led to extremely inconvenient competition for the post of leader of the House.

"So he stayed on, suffering and patient, making his little jokes, declaiming his cherished copybook headings, sometimes genially laughed at, always trusted, managing the peculiarly difficult business of the leadership with an art the consummation of which was its perfect concealment — perhaps even from himself. The last time he appeared in the House was on a sultry afternoon in July. Members around him were gay in summer garb. He had brought with him his carriage rug, and as he sat on the Treasury Bench he tucked it round his knees, remaining there through the sitting with haggard eyes, pale face, still bravely smiling."

Mr. Goschen's short leadership of the House of Commons is dismissed in a few words. As Mr. Lucy truly remarks, he learned that the House may be led, but cannot be driven. We are reminded that both Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir William Harcourt, "two of the most aggressive controversialists in the House," showed themselves profoundly impressed with this truth, and that both, as leaders, appeared on the Treasury Bench divested "even of their side-arms." Reference is made to the value in a leader of habitual flashes of silence," and Sir William Harcourt is praised for having adopted the Disraelian in preference to the Gladstonian manner of conducting parliamentary business.

One is naturally at the present time curious to see what this lively historian of the Parliament of ten years ago has to say about Mr. Chamberlain. One reckons that Mr. Lucy was not then, whatever he may be now, a political admirer of that great statesman, but he gives him every credit for his remarkable skill and success as a parliamentarian.

"The most striking feature in the session (1895) has been the position achieved by Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour has been the titular leader of the Opposition; Mr. Chamberlain has ordered the plan of campaign and has led in person all the principal attacks on the enemy's entrenchment. Mr. Balfour has feigned; Mr. Chamberlain has governed."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did not ten years ago figure so prominently before the public as he does to-day. He was regarded as an excellent War Secretary—eighteen months had yet to elapse before Lord Rosebery's Government went out on cordite—and Mr. Lucy's diary thus sums him up:

"He would make an excellent speaker, and will probably some day have the opportunity of showing his capacity as leader of the House of Commons."

Some interesting passages are devoted to the voices of public men. Mr. Gladstone's is described as "of the richest quality, capable of the widest range;" Lord Salisbury's as "sonorous and musical." Of Mr. Balfour it is said that his musical voice has "a certain note of elegance and distinction which forms the complement of his public performance and his social amenities;" of Mr. Chamberlain that he "has a voice so pleasant that its music must do something to soften the asperity of the Irish members who listen to him," but that, though it is soft and low, Mr. Chamberlain, when occasion invites, can throw into its tone a rasping note suggestive of jagged edges in the dart he is discharging.

For the bulk of the amusing anecdotes which find a place in Mr. Lucy's pages we must refer our readers to the book itself, but space may be found for one. Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry Wiggin once eluded the vigilance of Lord Kensington, one of the Liberal whips, and paid a visit to "a neighboring educational establishment much frequented by members."

"Returning at the end of an hour he found Lord Kensington still at his post, and more than usually wide awake.

"'You owe me £25,' said Mr. Wiggin.

"'How?' cried the astonished whip.

"'If,' said Mr. Wiggin, producing his unencumbered watch chain and dangling it, 'you hadn't been asleep just now, I wouldn't have got past you; if I hadn't got past you, I wouldn't have dropped in at the Aquarium; and if I hadn't looked in at the Aquarium, I shouldn't have had my watch stolen.'"

A COMMON SIGHT IN MACEDONIA.
Two Kutzowallachs lying dead by the roadside, having been potted by Turkish troops.

SCRIBES AND PHARISEES OF THE MODERN WORLD

A Daring Parallel Drawn By the Author of "Rejected of Men."

Mr. Howard Pyle, who is best known as a humorist, appears in a new role in his "Rejected of Men." The book is an attempt to illustrate by means of fiction the probable attitude of the scribes and Pharisees of the present day should Christ come to the earth, preceded by John the Baptist and under the same circumstances and with exactly the same result as that related of the Saviour in the Gosepls. There Herod, the corrupt mayor of the city, who made a marriage which provoked the attack of the scurrilous papers, the Governor Pontius Pilate, a cautious politician, and Dr. Calphas, the rector of a rich and influential church, who is greatly shocked at the excesses of the followers of John and of the Master. The present conditions in many of the large cities affords the author an object for much clever hard-hitting. He has avoided with marked care anything bordering on irreverence, and although the book cannot please all readers it is certainly one to provoke thought in all. There seems to be after all a somewhat striking analogy between the world and people of to-day and the world and people among whom Christ moved. The same selfish instincts prevail to a larger or less degree. The episode of Judas, under Mr. Pyle's delineation, stands out as the great treachery, although the sordidness of the transaction is perhaps overemphasized and the awful faithlessness of it minimized. The closing scene of the book which represents the room where the disciples met after the resurrection is the most successful from an artistic point of view and the most affecting. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

THE LITERARY SENSE AND WHAT IT LEADS TO

The Author of "The Red House" Writes a Volume of Short Stories.

"The Literary Sense" is the title of a collection of short love stories by E. Nesbit. The grace and sprightly humor which characterizes the author's previous books, "The Red House" and "The Would-be-Goods," are qualities which appear very markedly in her new work. The "Literary Sense," according to the author, is the desire to act like persons in books instead of naturally. In every story the hero or heroine at the critical moment make this mistake and in each case with important consequences. They follow their literary sense at just the wrong moment, and strangle their natural impulses. The love complication, described are widely varied, and although this same literary sense figures in each story, there is no sameness. The opening story "The Unfaithful Lover," is one of the best in the volume. An outline of it will indicate the general idea. A young girl who wants to do things exactly as they would be done in books, received word from her lover that he was coming home after a considerable absence, and he asked her to meet him at the railway station. She pictured meeting him under the orchard blossoms instead of in inaesthetic surroundings of a depot. The effect would be so much more charming. However, she went to the depot, the train was late, the day gloomy, and she became cranky. When the lover arrived he met with a cool reception and, of course, would not tolerate even those who read him in silence. Emerson's influence on young men was never felt in so great a degree as during the anti-slavery agitation in the middle of the last century, and on the occasion of the trial and execution of John Brown in 1859. The author's opinion on Emerson's essays is that they are an almost unexampled instance of matter prepared for oral delivery that has a place in permanent and vital literature. The little volume is a readable contribution among the mass of literature on Emerson which is now on the book stands.

AN ARAB PHILOSOPHER, POET AND PESSIMIST

Whose Work, Which Antedates the Rubaiyat, Bears a Close Resemblance To It.

What well known landmark is safe from vandalism in these utilitarian days, or what long cherished literary hero escapes from the charge of plagiarism or at least imitation! The little men who cannot build can at least tear down, as many a shattered reputation of men of letters bear witness. Oftimes the mischief is done through jealousy or other misguided motive, but in some cases it is due through a well meaning zeal of some delver in ancient records.

The prestige of Omar, the Persian tentmaker, philosopher, poet and epicure is the latest to be threatened. Omar, the beloved, Omar, the imitated and paraded! Ameën F. Rihani is the man who has laid the charge of plagiarism at his door. Reihani, be it known, is an Arabic scholar, who loves to delve in musty lore and equally musty records. In the course of his researches he comes across somethng of the work of an ancient Arabic poet, which bears a close resemblance to the famous Rubaiyat. This ancient poet—was Abul Ala'l Marri, who antedated the tentmaker by at least half a century, and whose literary legacy may well create the impression that he exercised an important influence over the Persian poet. Mr. Rihani has written a book on the subject, in which he gives examples of the Arab scholar's poetry, and indicates the close relationship which he thinks exists between that and the quatram's of Omar. In his introductory remarks he gives a sketch of the poet, from which it appears that Abul-Ala was born at Aleppa in the year 974. He was a man of scholastic attainments, known throughout the Eastern lands for his learning. When a young man he visited Baktad, then the centre of Arabic learning and culture and on his return he set himself to teaching. Pupils flocked to him from all parts of the East, and it is surmised that Omar Khayyam, may, as a pupil, have fallen under his influence when Abul-Ala had become an old man. It is certain that his fame was widely extended and that he was regarded as the greatest bard of the century.

His attitude towards the religious beliefs of his time seems to have been that of a skeptic. Mr. Rihani claims that so strong was the animosity of the religious Mussulmans against him on this account that they practically suppressed his writings for nearly a thousand years. An Arabic edition of his works was published at Cairo in 1891. With reference to his influence over Omar Khayyam, Mr. Rihani says: 'Whoever will take the trouble to read Omar Khayyam in conjunction with what is here translated of Abul Ala, cannot fail, if he disarm rightly; to see that the skepticism and pessimism of Omar are to a great extent imported from Marrah. In his religious opinion the Arabian philosopher is far more outspoken than the Persian poet. I do not say that Omar was a plagarist, but I say this: Omar acquired most of the liberal and skeptical views from Abul-Ala." How far this opinion is borne out by the poems is an interesting question. It may easily have been possible that the pessimism apparent in both was an attitude common to all the learned of that period, who are of liberal views. The volume which is handsomely printed contains one hundred and twenty-seven quotations. They are accompanied by liberal explanatory notes. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Company.)

TWENTY-FIVE NEW POEMS BY MR. RUDYARD KIPLING

South African War Inspired Most of the Work in Famous Britisher's New Book.

Twenty-five new books from the pen of Rudyard Kipling were published Thursday. They appear in a volume entitled "The Five Nations," published simultaneously in New York and London, the American edition coming from the presses of Doubleday, Page & Co. The poet gained inspiration for most of his new work in the South African war, and several of the poems take rank with the best service songs that he sang in India in bygone years. He is generous in praise of the Boer and not afraid to ridicule the errors of his own countrymen.

"Chant-Pagan"—is the lament of the English irregular who finds England tame and unbearable after South Africa and war. Part of the poem follows:

Me that 'ave been what I've been,
Me that 'ave gone where I've gone,
Me that 'ave seen what I've seen—
'Ow can I ever take on
With awful old England again,
And 'ouses both sides of the street,
And 'edges two sides of the lane,
And the parson an' "gentry" between,
An' touchin' my 'at when we meet—
Me that 'ave been what I've been?
Me that 'ave watched 'arf a world
'Rave up all shiny with dew,
Kopje on kop to the sun,
An' as soon as the mist let 'em through
Our 'ellos winkin' like fun—
Three sides of a ninety-mile square,
Over valleys as big as a shire—
Are ye there? Are ye there? Are ye there?
An' then the blind drum of our fire . . .
An' I'm rollin', is lawns for the Squire, Me.
I will arise an' get 'ence—
I will trek south and make sure
If it's only my fancy or not
That the sunshine of England is pale,
And the breezes of England are stale,
And there's somethin' gone small with the lot;
For I know of a sun an' a wind,
An' some plains and a mountain behind,
An' some graves by a barb-wire fence,
An' a Dutchman I've fought 'oo might give
Me a job were I ever inclined,
To look in an' offsaddle an' live
Where there's neither a road nor a tree—
But only my Maker an' me,
An' I think it will kill me or cure,
So I think I will go there an' see.
(Copyrighted, 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)

There is some grim humor in the "Two Kopjes," which deals with the experience of the British in fighting in the South African hills. Part of the poem follows:

Only two African kopjes
Only the cart racks that wind
Empty and open between 'em,
Only the Transvaal behind;
Only an Aldershot column
Marching to conquer the land,
Only a sudden and solemn
Visit, unarmed, to the Rand.

Then scorn not the African kopje,
The kopje that smiles in the heat,
The wholly unoccupied kopje,
The home of Cornelius and Pete.
You can never be sure of your kopje,
But of this be you blooming well sure,
A kopje is always a kopje,
And a Bojer is always a Boer!

Then mock not the African kopje,
But take off your hat to the same,
The patient, impartial old kopje,
The kopje that taugh us the game!
For all that we knew in the Columns,
And all they've forgot on the Staff,
We leraned at the fight o' Two Kopjes,
Which lasted two years an' a half.
(Copyrighted, 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)

One of the best of the poems is "The Palace," part of which is given below:

When I was a King and a Mason—a master proven and skilled—
I cleared me ground for a palace such as a King should build.
I decreed and dug down to my levels. Presently, under the silt,
I came on the wreck of a palace such as a King had built.

There was no worth in the fashion—there was no wit in the plan—
Hither and thither, aimless, the ruined footings ran—
Masonry, brute, mishandled, but carven on every stone:
"After me cometh a Builder, Tell him, I, too, have known."

When I was a King and a Mason—in the open noon of my pride,
They sent me a Word from the Darkness—they whispered and called me aside.
They said: "The end is forbidden." They said: "Thy use is fulfilled,
And thy palace shall stand as that other's—the spoil of a King who shall build."

I called my men from my trenches, my quarries, my wharves and my shears,
All I had wrought abandoned to the faith of the faithless years;
Only I cut on the timber, only I carved on the stone:
"After me cometh a Builder, Tell him, I, too, have known!"
(Copyrighted, 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)

"The Dykes" is one of the strong poems of the collection, as the subjoined extracts show:

We have no heart for the fishing, we have no hand for the oar—
All that our fathers taught us of old pleases us now no more;
All that our hearts bid us believe we doubt where we do not deny—
There is no proof in the bread we eat or rest in the toil we ply.

Look you, our foreshore stretches far through sea gate, dyke and groin—
Made land all, that our fathers made, where the flats and the fairway join.
They forced the sea a sea-league back. They died, and their work stood fast.
We were born to peace in the lee of the dykes, but the time of our peace is past.

Ninefold deep to the top of the dykes, the galloping breakers stride,
And their overcarried spray is a sea—a sea on the landward side.
Coming, like stallions they paw with their hooves, going they snatch with their teeth,
Till the bents and the furze and the sand are dragged out, and the old-time wattles beneath.

Now we can only wait till the day, wait and apportion our shame.
These are the dykes our fathers left, but we would not look to the same.
Time an dagain were we warned of the dykes, time and again we delayed;
Now, if it may fall, we have slain our sons as our fathers we have destroyed.
(Copyrighted, 1903, by Rudyard Kipling.)

Included in "The Five Nations" are twenty-seven of Kipling's published poems, including "The Recessional," "The White Man's Burden," "Our Lady of the Snows," "The Islanders," "The Truce of the Bear," "The Destroyers," "Cruisers," "The Wage Slaves," "Bridge Guard in the Karroo," "Kitchener's School" and "The Lesson."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

With the October number, the Canadian Magazine closes its twenty-first volume, thus attaining its majority. No other Canadian periodical has had such a successful record. The Canadian Magazine has every appearance of being here to stay, and every number shows a higher range of attainment. The several interesting articles, among them being an illustrated resume of the Chambers of Commerce Congress, which was written by Mr. Ernest H. Cooper, of Montreal.

"In the Seven Woods: Being Poems Chiefly of the Irish Heroic Age," is the title of the new book of poems by Mr. W. B. Yeats, which The Macmillan Co. has just brought out. In one of them Mr. Yeats describes the difficulty of the poet's work with a few lines of which Keats might have been proud:

I said "a line will take us hours maybe,
Yet if it does not seem a moment's thought
Our stitching and unstitching has been naught.
Better go down upon your marrow bones
And scrub a kitchen pavement, or break stones
Like an old pauper in all kinds of weather;
For to articulate sweet sounds together
Is to work harder than all these and yet
Be thought an idler by the noisy set
Of bankers, schoolmasters, and clergymen
The martyrs call the world."

"The Mettle of the Pasture" ranks first and "The Call of the Wild" fourth on The Bookman's list of best-selling books through the month of August. Mr. London's novel has been greeted with as much enthusiasm in England as here. Mr. Clement K. Shorter writing in The Sphere that "The Call of the Wild" is "the most remarkable book of fiction written by so young a man that I have ever read."

The contents of the October number of The Critic is consistently literary in character, and most of the illustrated articles are of a similar nature. The place of honor is occupied by a brief but comprehensive paper on the short stories of Balzac, by M. Ferdinand Brunetiere. Few men—few Frenchmen even—are better able to discuss the manifold aspects of Balzac's genius and personality than is the editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes; and his paper throws considerable light on the inception and devlopment of Balzac's short stories.

One famous author's opinion of another is always worth hearing. In a new book of reminiscences Charles Reade's opinion of "Lorna Doone" is reported by the man to whom he uttered it, "Hardy and Blackmore? Big men, sir," said the author of "The Cloister and the Hearth"; "big—almost as big as they are made nowadays. Those two divne girls—Bathsheba and Lorna Doone—I'm in love with 'em both, and I like the two men—I mean the laborer and the big fellah, John—John—I forget his name. When I read "Lorna Doone" I can see Exmoor, smell the bracken, hear the rush of the roaring river."

The two latest volumes to appear in the famous "Golden Treasury Series" contain respectively the "Poetry of Thomas Moore" and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Moore's poetry has been selected and arranged by Mr. C. Litton Falkiner, who tells in his introduction a good deal about Moore's life and his vogue among his contemporaries. He is interesting and suggestive rather than instructive. Sir Leslie Stephen writes the introduction to Dr. Holmes's famous little book, making a number of suggestive remarks and comparisons about the nature of the author's mind and imagination.

Mr. William Travers Jerome bulks rather large in the public eye in New York city just now. The newspapers are full of him and of discussions about his attitude toward Mr. Low's second candidacy for Mayor. Only a man of tremendous force of character can make such an impression. Whether people like Mr. Jerome's attitudes or not, they are compelled to reckon with him. Readers of "A Fight for the City" will remember that Mr. Hodder's book is largely a character sketch of Mr. Jerome and an account of his triumphant campaign for District Attorney two years ago. Mr. Hodder is Mr. Jerome's private secretary now; and his volume has been pronounced one of the best campaign documents for the coming election.

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Of the many new discoveries, none has attracted so much attention in the scientific world as that made by K. Lee Minges, of Rochester, N.Y. Mr. Minges is to short men and women what the great wizard, Edison, is to electricity. He has demonstrated beyond any question or doubt that he has gathered more information relative to bone, muscle and sinew than any one else in existence. Mr. Minges is very modest in his claims. He has the interest of the general public at heart, and every short man or woman may write him in the fullest confidence, and they may rest assured that the confidence placed in him will be kept so closely that his most intimate friends will know nothing of it. Making people grow tall has been a hobby with Mr. Minges for years, and the results he has accomplished are startling to a high degree.

Mr. Minges has been employed by this institution at a great expense, and he is at the service of our patients and students without charge. Our methods and appliances are fully protected by patents, and we will vigorously prosecute any infringement thereon. By this method every man or woman not over fifty years of age can be made to grow from two to eight inches. This system is highly indorsed by the leading physicians of the land. Several prominent institutions of learning have adopted this system for the physical development of their students. Our free book tells the interesting story of how Mr. Minges made his remarkable discovery. Would you like to increase your height from two to eight inches? If so, you should read this remarkable book. Failure is absolutely impossible. Let us send you the absolute proof of this statement. Remember, a postal card will bring it. You are not asked to spend a single cent with us in order to get this information. Write to-day and you will receive the free book and full information to-morrow. When you write be sure to state your exact height and weight, as well as the date of your birth; also give full information relative to your physical condition and we will outline a method of treatment for you and tell you just what you may expect if you decide to place your case in our hands. We give you all this information absolutely free. If you desire, we can send you the statements of hundreds who have grown from two to eight inches in height by following our methods. The results are quickly accomplished. Some grow an inch the first week. We have many students and patients who have grown as much as three inches in two months. The results are accomplished without any inconvenience to you whatever. The treatment can ve sent to any part of the world, and you can take it without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. Our free book and letters will be sent in plain envelopes, if you prefer it. The book also contains illustrations which will interest any one. Ten thousand of these remarkable books will be given away absolutely free, postage prepaid, as long as the present edition lasts. All we ask in return for this is that you allow some friend whom you think would like to increase his height to read it. If you want a free copy, write to-day. Address THE CARTILAGE CO., Dept. 1224, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

The Theatre and Concert Stage

"Melba, peerless Melba, in her own line of singing without a living rival in the world."

This from an enthusiastic admirer of "The Australian nightingale," as she was called on her recent visit to the Antipodes, when he read the announcement that Madame Melba would sing at a concert Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, at the Arena.

"In these days," as he became reminiscent of the early triumphs of Jenny Lind and Adelaine Patti, "the immensely difficult ideal of Wagner has dominated the world so completely and effectually, that we no longer ask: 'Has such a one a fine voice,' 'does she sing

MRS. LILY LANGTRY.
In "Mrs. Deering's Divorce" at Academy.

,utifully,' or 'has she accomplished this or that exercise in pure singing?' but we inquire also into the limits of her acting powers, and into the intelligence and brains whereby she is able to realize a great dramatic no less than a great singing part.

"Melba, incomparable Melba!

"It would be idle, however, to maintain that the bulk of Melba's great and richly deserved fame does not depend upon her voice. It is the voice, the quality of which is, humanely-speaking, perfect in its purity and in its exquisite liquidity and polish of tone. In the whole of its extensive range it has not a single flaw or defect, and to say this is to regard it absolutely as an instrument, as an organ, or miraculous formation provided for a highly wrought temperament, and when the singer puts that judgment to the test she proves its utter justification.

"Moreover, apart from the question of pure sound, Melba has a voice with the most delicate and significant of meanings that change and flicker with a thousand intentional and delightful nuances; it has vitality and is rightly classed among the wonders rather than one of the many attractions of the world.

"Melba, empress vocalist!"

* * *

George Fleming's dramatization of the Kipling novel, "The Light That Failed," which had its first American production last Monday night at Buffalo, with Mr. Forbes Robertson, the celebrated English actor, and his beautiful wife, Gertrude Elliott, as co-stars, made an impression, which, according to one of the critics, will linger long in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be present."

The play is a success. There can be no doubt about that, and for the players, particularly those essaying the central characters, it is a theatrical triumph. It was a tremendous piece of work.

As pointed out in these columns a couple of weeks ago, it was necessary in adopting the novel to the stage to make numerous changes. One of these was the omission of the beatuiful introduction describing the period when Dick and Maisie are children. This is introduced as a reminiscence by the two in their grown-up days. Then, too, several of the stirring incidents of life in the Soudan had to be eliminated, for the reason they would have added a spectacular flavor to the play by the introduction of Arabs and camels and other paraphernalia on the stage. There are various reasons for avoiding this, and rightly so. The play relies upon its dramatic force, which carries it through.

It was equally undesirable to allow the play to terminate with the death of Dick on the desert, and with Maisie painting away at her mistaken ideals in her bachelor-girl studio, but the change has ben brought about so skilfully that Maisie, who in the novel was certainly a selfish little beast, is transformed into a brave, loving, sensible woman, who found out that she had loved Dick all along and who refused to allow him to give her up when his days of darkness came and her love was the only sunlight left in his darkness.

* * *

"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," in which Miss Bertha Galland opened her season this week at Philadelphia, proved a veritable triumph for the essay in of the name part, as well as for Paul Kester, who is responsible for the interesting dramatization of the novel, out of which he has evolved a romantic comedy that is at once thrilling and entertaining, amidst the picturesque environment of the Elizabethan era.

Miss Galland, so advices from the Quaker City say, held a representative audience spellbound at the Premiere by the portrayal of all the womanly charms and emotions as embodied in the best part she has ever played. Those familiar with the novel will appreciate the opportunities that are offered for achieving a strong play, and it is understood every advantage has been taken of the various climaxes from the opening scene at historic Haddon to the romantic elopement of Dorothy with her chosen lover.

Queen Bess, in the person of Miss May Robson, and her ill-fated rival, Mary, Queen of Scots, played by Miss Isabel Richards, graced the scene, and surrounding them were such soldiers, courtiers and jesters as Shakespeare knew.

Miss Galland, of course, carried off the chief honors in her characterization of the Kester Dorothy, which she followed closely, and endowed with all her grace, charm and intelligence. The company supporting the star is of particular strength and general excellence, and Mr. J. Fred. Zimmerman has left nothing undone to give the play a mounting and costuming to make this, his most ambitious managerial venture, a success.

This it deserves to be, as "Dorothy Vernon" is a healthy play, something that cannot be said of the average dramatization of the modern novel.

* * *

Mr. Charles Frohman deserves the gratitude of playgoers, if for no other reason than he has given them an artistic treat in "Ulysses," probably the most important poetic drama that has been presented on the English-speaking stage during the last twenty-five years.

"Ulysses," the third of the blank-verse plays of Stephen Phillips, is a pure poetic comedy founded on Homer's epic of the sea-faring hero of Ithaca, and, as a reviewer put it, "it is full of the surge and thunder of the Odyssey."

The drama consists of a prologue and three acts, and apart from its literary beauty, it is a good acting play, and shows its author as a skilled dramatist as well as an inspired poet; and it reveals Tyrone Power in the titular role a peer to Beerbohm Tree, who created the part in London.

In the prologue on Olympus, Zeus empowers Pallas Athene to offer to her special protege, Ulysses, the choice of remaining with the enchantress Calypso on her isle of Ogygia, or returning through trials of Hades with his wife Penelope and his son. The warrior nobly chooses to win his way back heavily to home, arriving at which, disguised as a beggar, he finds his faithful spouse surrounded by importune suitors, and with dramatic grandeur he takes down his mighty bow, and with vengeful shafts puts the fawning crew to shame and death.

The scene of the descent of Ulysses into Hades is said to be an awe-inspiring spectacle, not easily forgotten.

Miss Rose Coghlan, as Penelope, gave the character a beautiful conception, and read her lines with superb effect, while Miss Adelaide Prince was charming in all her scenes as Athene. Mr. Power's magnificent voice and classic cut face fitted well the role of the godlike hero.

* * *

"Mrs. Langtry is always worth seeing," said one of the society leaders the other day, "although it is more as

MISS BLANCHE DAVENPORT.
At the Royal next week.

the woman than as an actress that she interests me."

There is food for reflection in this remark. Mrs. Langtry acts herself, and hers is indeed a personality that may be termed notable, for the reason that she has associated for the last quarter century with personages of importance and prominent events, some of which stand out markedly in international history. "Her gowns and jewels," added the society woman, "are exhibitions in themselves, and her manner of wearing them is eagerly noted, by debutantes as well as matrons. There is art in wearing fine raiment and glittering gems, you know."

But after all the play is the thing.

When "the Jersey Lily" visited Montreal the last time she brought from England a play that had been "highly recommended," but even royalty is not always a competent critic. It turned out to be a very bad play.

In selecting "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," Mrs. Langtry, so the reviewers of Gotham contend, has been more fortunate in her choice of plays. It is not "endorsed by high personages," but it is said to be an entertaining play for all that, and one that should serve as an adequate vehicle to exploit the actress' talents, whether it is in the way she wears her gowns or acts.

The Theatre Magazine says: "The piece is founded on a time-worn idea—that of a husband and wife coming together again after being divorced—but the old material has been handled skilfully, and in a new and amusing way."

Montreal will pass its judgment next Monday night. "BILL."

WHAT MANAGERS SAY

It is a comedy that Mrs. Langtry will present at the Academy of Music next week. "Mrs. Deering's Divorce." She will be supported by Paul Arthur and her company from the Imperial Theatre, London. The play has been for the last month in New York, from which city it will come here. "Mrs. Deering's Divorce" is by Percy Fendall an English author and playwright. The "Jersey Lily" gave a trial performance of it in Providence at the end of last season, and four presentations in Boston. In both of these cities the comedy scored so genuine a success that the actress determined to make it the exclusive vehicle for her current tour. "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," has three acts, the scenes being laid in modern London. Mrs. Langtry plays the titular role Mrs. Langtry, it is said, will bring the best company which has ever been in her support. The comedy is handsomely mounted, and the gowns worn by the star are the latest creations of the swagger-frock-making establishments of Paris. "Mrs. Deering's Divorce," it is expected, will prove a strong attraction at the Academy and the management announce that, notwithstanding the importance of the engagement the regular scale of prices at the Academy will be adhered to.

* * *

The Jules Grau Opera Company, which made such a decided hit during its stay in Montreal which has done such remarkable business at Proctor's Theatre during the week, will present for the second and last week of its engagement, two of the best comic opera successes of modern times, on a more than usually elaborate scale, with new and gorgeous costumes and scenery. Monday afternoon, Oct. 5, Monday night, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee and night, will be offered Sousa's tremendous comic opera success, "El Capitan," with the same chorus and principals, who have become such favorites during the week. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and Friday and Saturday matinee, Mr. Grau will present "The Isle of Champagne," the catchy and tuneful comic opera which has not been seen in Montreal for a number of years. It will no doubt, receive a warm welcome, and during the last week of their engagement the Grau company should do better than ever. Mr. Jack Henderson will appear as "King Ruinart II." and interpolated in the production will be given the great "Hiawatha," the cobweb ballet, and the latest craze of New York at the present time "Sammy," sung by Miss Ethel Balch.

* * *

One of the attractions of the season

MR. JOSEPH SMITH.
With Grau Opera Co. at Proctor's.

will be Wilson Barrett's remarkable historical drama "The Sign of the Cross," which will be given by a powerful dramatic company and rich and gorgeous scenic and costume equipment at the Francais next week. The presentation of this play is always an event of interest. It is viewed by the clergy and church people as an attraction of the highest influence for good and to many who are prejudiced against theatrical attractions their only visit within playhouse is when "The Sign of the Cross" holds the stage. The play tells with graphic realism the trials and sufferings and martyrdom of the Christians under Nero in the darkest days of Rome's history. The story is told in forceful and noble language and the play abounds in thrilling incidents and startling climaces. A beautiful love story, that of Marcus Superbus, the Pagen prefect, for the lovely Christian virgin, Mercia, is a strong theme. Her beauty and purity so conquer him that he embraces the Christian faith and with Mercia, goes to martyrdom in the Arena to be devoured by wild beasts.

* * *

The Transatlantic Burlesquers, coming to the Royal next week, announce that they have re-equipped their company. The comedy department has been enlarged, the dancing specials will be better than in former seasons, and the costumes shown will be rich and artistic. "The Transatlantics" are identified as the leading manufacturer of wholesale fun, producers of surprising features, and dealers in the highest class of burlesque ever placed on the market. The principal offering this season will be "Two Hot Knights," a musical extravaganza, which is placed in a most beautiful frame and blended by a chain of well arranged ensembles. The "Transatlantic's" road staff is composed of the Taylor trio, Mitchell and Cain, Kine and Gotthold, Ben Jansen, Lillian Shaw, Josie and Willie Barrows, and Silvern and Emery.

They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres. —adv.

ATTRACTIONS TO COME

An idea of the beauty of the scenery which is used in the presentation of "The Cardinal," which will be seen at Proctor's Theatre the week of Oct. 12, may be gathered from a description of the scenes of the four acts. The first is the garden of the cardinal's palace on the Capitoline Hill. It is a beautiful spot, bright with blossoms, green vines over the trellis work and the porticos. There are banks of blooms and masses of foliage plants. The second act is the cardinal's study; is a severely plain room, yet rich in its simplicity and architectural beauty, where, at the table sits the cardinal in an arm chair. At one side is the study rack of black wood, on which rests the beloved Virgil of this most illustrious prince of the Church. The massive candelabra light the sombre room with a soft glow and accentuate the architectural rigidity of the apartment. Here the cardinal works and plans; it is here that the most thrilling scene is enacted. The cardinal's brother is under arrest for murder. To the cardinal at midnight comes a visitor who would confess. Torn with anxiety for his brother, who is on the eve of being sentenced to a felon's death; the cardinal sinks all personal feelings in his duty to his Church and receives the penitent who enters, and, kneeling at the feet of the red-robed ecclesiastic, whispers in his ear the words of his wrong-doing. The stage is dim; there is the slightest, an almost imperceptible start on the part of the cardinal; his expressive face tells the horror of his feeling; he has listened to the true tale of the murder, of which his brother is innocent. The murderer has confessed, and the cardinal, under the seal of the confessional, is powerless to speak and save his brother and his family from the disgrace of felony. The third act shows again the study, but under different conditions. The last act shows the gardens, where the play ends in a most unusual manner.

* * *

"The Factory Girl" will be seen at the Francais the week of October 12. It is a production of six scenes, chief among which is the factory scene of the third act. The company consists of thirty players, including several popular vaudeville headliners and pretty girls.

The presentation at the Windsor Hall on October 12 of "Everyman" will furnish a treat for those interested in dramatic literature of ancient days and the method of setting in the early centuries. It will be acted by the company organized by Ben Greet for its presentation in London under the auspices of the Elizabethan Stage Society.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Billionaire," which is to be presented in this city at an early date, is a distinct novelty in story, mountings, music and specialty features.

A holiday event for Montreal will be the return concerts by the Coldstream Guards Band at the Arena Thursday afternoon and evening, October 15. A new programme will be played and there is sure to be immense gatherings on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening, especially as there are reduced rates on the railways from all points. The sale of seats will begin in a few days at the Star uptown branch.

MR. W. HERMAN WEST.
With Grau Opera Co. at Proctor's.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

The announcement that the Montreal Symphony Orchestra concerts are to be resumed next month will be pleasant news to music lovers who, during the last six years, have come to look upon the annual concerts under Mr. Goulet's conductorship by no means the least valuable or least interesting part of the year's events. One innovation has already been announced which should meet with much approval, the change from Windsor Hall to the Academy of Music.

Mr. Veitch, Prof. Goulet's manager, also intimates that a large part of the programme will at every concert be devoted to better popular music than has heretofore been the custom, although the concerts will still retain their serious and classical features.

For six years the venture has been a losing one, and this year a final effort is being made to secure patronage which will pay the expenses of the concerts.

Subscription lists are now being signed at the music stores, and the date of the first concert will be given in the near future.

Another feature decided upon is the special admittance price of fifteen cents to music pupils and children under fifteen years of age.

* * *

The reappearance of Mme. Melba at the Arena Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, after two years' absence, is an event which is being anticipated with pleasure by the musical public of Montreal. Mme. Melba will bring an excellent concert organization, including Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Mr. Charles Gilibert, baritone; Mlle. Ada Sassoli, harp; Mlle. Llewella Davies, piano, and Mr. North, flute, all of whom have a distinguished standing in the world of musical art. Mme. Melba has arranged a programme of excellence for her appearance here and her selections will include many of the most brilliant numbers of her concert repertoire.

LANGTRY AS MANAGER

It is well known that the life of a star in the theatrical firmament is an excessively busy one. This being so, what shall be said of the activity of women stars, who, not content with the performance of the principal role, lightheartedly take upon their shoulders the weighty responsibility of management? And yet in most cases they have fully justified their undertaking by achieving a large measure of success. In recent years no actress has had a wider experience of management than Mrs. Langtry. By an interesting coincidence Mrs. Langtry's first experience in management, several years ago, was at the Imperial Theatre, London, which is now her own—practically reconstructed, rebuilt at her own expense, scarcely more than the walls of the original house being left. The actress-manageress has a reputation as a business woman and has reduced the organization of the playhouse or a traveling company to a science. She takes the keenest personal interest in every detail of management, has studied the technique of stage lighting, supervises the designing of all costumes, and personally conducts her company's rehearsals. She has managed all of her American tours herself. During the reconstruction of her Imperial Theatre, she gave many proofs of her business capacity, and her extreme amount of method, hers being the guiding hand which directed everything. She insisted on having the best stage furniture, dresses and scenery, while the draperies, which are features of the auditorium, are of the richest material. Every bit of drapery she selected herself after experimenting with it under theatre lights for many hours, and every different kind of marble she selected from samples submitted.

But the theatre after all does not

MME. NELLIE MELBA.

absorb her entire energy. She exercises a general supervision over her training stables at the Newmarket course, near London, and personally directs the head gardener of her country house, as she takes a keen interest in gardening. Besides all this she is something of a yachtswoman. It is more than likely that Mrs. Langtry, who is a thorough horsewoman and who has been successful on the English turf, will bring a string of horses to this side in the spring, as she has long been ambitious for her colors to figure on the American turf.

MISS TILLEY'S "ALGY"

Miss Vesta Tilley's third American tour was begun the other night at Youngstown, Ohio, where her new play, "Algy," was presented for the first time.

In the first and last acts of "Algy" Miss Tilley appeared in feminine garb, and this for the first time, practically, in her professional career. She gave evidence that she is equally good in skirts or trousers, and as the play is an entertaining one and gives her full opportunities the tour promises to be one of the successes of the season. There you have Youngstown's view of it.

One of the most delightful features of the Tilley performance is the star's songs, which she renders in the most charming way imaginable, and with a chic that few possess on the English stage. She sang seven of them, of which "The Anglo-Saxon Race" and "That's Cleverness," and of course her famous old song, "Algy," which she gave as an encore number, went with great spirit.

Under Frank Fannehill, jr., the staging was perfect. George C. Taylor and William F. Connor, of Liebler & Co., witnessed the production, and were pleased at the enthusiastic reception given to the star, whom they have brought over from England after a long absence from the American stage.

THE ENGLISH STAGE

"Dolly Varden" was presented Thursday evening in the Avenue, London, with Mabel Gilman as "Dolly," and this cast: Lord Gayspark, Mr. Sydney Howard; Captain Harcourt, Mr. George Lyding; Lieut. Marlow, Mr. McKinley; Lieut. Cragsby, Mr. Donald Hall; Captain Belville, Mr. George Ridgewell; John Fairfax, Mr. Thomas Daniels; Letitia Fairfax, Miss Sylvia Sablanc; Lady Luecite, Miss Madge Temple; Lady Alice, Miss Viola Villers; Lady Maud, Miss Josephine Gordon; Lady Mary, Miss Leonora Castell. The opera was well received.

* * *

Mr. A. F. Henderson has presented, at the Grand, Fulham, a new comedy called "The Regimental Kiddy," adapted from the French of Messrs. Paul Berton and de Villiers. The company includes Mr. Berton, Mr. C. M. Lowne, Mr. Charles Goodhart, Mr. Charles Rock, Miss Olive Bashford, and Miss Cybel Wynne.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced a new comedy named "Afterglow," by Mr. A. C. Fraser Wood at the Grand. In it Mr. Kendal appears as Sir Philip Munden, Mr. Ernest Hendrie as Joseph Bloomer, Mr. Frank Fenton as Lopez Romero, and Mrs. Kendal as Mary Detnesford. The action of the play extends over twenty-four hours only, and the period is the present.

* * *

Sir Henry Irving will begin his American tour at Leeds next Monday. October 26 he will open an engagement in New York, thence proceeding through the United States, and finishing at Harlem March 25, 1904. "Dante" will be relied on throughout, and, with a few exceptions, Sir Henry will be supported by the same company as at Drury Lane. The dual part played there by Miss Lena Ashwell will, however, be divided between Miss Nora Lancaster and Miss Mabel Hackney. On the other hand, Mr. William Mollison, Mr. Gerald Lawrence, and Miss Wallis retain their original roles.

* * *

The first performance of "The Golden Silence," Mr. Haddon Chambers' new play, was presented by Mr. Arthur Bourchier at the Garrick. In a passage from Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," the author has found the motto of his piece, the lines chosen being: "For words divide and rend, but silence is most noble to the end." The cast, in addition to Mr. Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh, Mr. Frank Mills, Mr. Kenneth Douglas, Mr. Webb-Darleigh, Mr. Albert Sims, Mr. Walter Pearce, Miss Nellie Bowman, Miss Dorothy Grimston, and Miss Jessie Bateman.

* * *

Miss Ellen Terry, at the Grand, Fulham, recently presented a triple bill, consisting of a new one-act piece, "Punchinello," by Mr. Hubert Carter, "Nance Oldfield," and the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." In this last Mr. Hubert Carter played Shylock to the Portia of Miss Terry.

* * *

"The Flood Tide," Cecil Raleigh's melo farce, was recently presented at Drury Lane under the supervision of the author and Arthur Collins. Scene 3 of the third act represents a reservois, which breaks, and the terrific oncoming of the liberated waters, sweeping everything before them, will constitute a sensation of the most thrilling order.

AMONG THE PLAYERS

Miss Lulu Glaser, who is now under the management of Fred C. Whitney, appearing in "Dolly Varden," will be added to the list of Charles B. Dillingham's stars next season. The contract is for five years, beginning next autumn, during which time she is to be starred in light opera.

NEGRO BEST IN AMERICA.

Paris, Oct. 8.—Booker T. Washington, who is here, says there is absolutely no foundation for the report that he is in Europe in the interest of a scheme for the emigration of the American negro. He added: "I had a conversation with Leigh Hunt in America in regard to helping him to secure a few educated colored men from Tuskagee for the purpose of introducing skilled agricultural methods among the natives of the Soudan, and it is possible if Mr. Hunt's plan develop, a few students may go to the Soudan. As the result of my observations abroad, I believe, as always, the best place for the negro is America. My belief is based upon the fact that he has there better industrial opportunities and is better off than people in the same walk of life in Europe."

'TIS WELL TO KNOW A GOOD THING, said Mrs. Surface to Mrs. Know-well, when they met in the street. "Why, where have you been for a week back" "Oh, just down to the store for a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil," and Mrs. Surface, who hates puns, walked on. But she remembered, and when she contracted a weak back there was another customer for Eclectric Oil.—adv.

MISS BESSIE TENER.
With "The Sign of the Cross" at the Francais.

The Story of "Mrs. Deering's Divorce."

"Mrs. Deering's Divorce," the play by Percy Fendall which Mrs. Langtry will present at the Academy next week, is of the problem order. The story in brief:

Mrs. Deering, a fashionable London woman, has divorced her husband, Captain Deering, for various trifling peccadilloes, and has settled down to a penitential sort of existence, hating all men, wearing black, and going in for charitable work. When the play opens, her gay sister-in-law has in vain tried to arouse her from her social apathy.

Suddenly Mrs. Deering receives a note informing her that the writer is engaged to marry the ex-husband, Deering, and having just heard that she, the first Mrs. Deering, is alive, is coming to call and ask after his habits and manner of life. The writer is a Quixotic spinster of forty-odd years, of noble birth, who rejoices in the name of Suzannah Verner.

Before Suzannah arrives, Deering, who has heard of her impending visit, turns up himself. A capital comedy scene ensues. Both husband and wife insist that the sister-in-law remain in the room during the interview, in the midst of which, just as the couple are about to forgive each other and make up, Suzannah arrives. The captain is hustled out, and the real and prospective Mrs. Deering come face to face.

Suzannah confesses that she isn't exactly in love with Deering, but has agreed to marry him, because he appears to be about the only man who is willing to take her. She puts Mrs. Deering through an extensive catechism. Suzannah and Mrs. Deering hit it off so well that the former finally prevails upon Mrs. Deering to come to her bridge-whist party on the following day.

Realizing, meantime, that Mrs. Deering still loves her husband, Miss Verner breaks off her engagement with Deering, devoting all her powers of diplomacy to bring them together again. At the bridge party, however, Mrs. Deering unexpectedly announces her engagement to somebody else, a silly society youth, who has been following her about for months. This complication makes the high-minded Suzannah furious. Her endeavors to patch matters up only drive the young couple further apart.

The last act is laid in a man costumier's shop and is not without its sensational effect. Repenting of her black frocks, Mrs. Deering has ordered a lot of lavish gowns, and comes to have one of them tried on. She steps out of her black velvet frock, displaying no end of delightful but entirely modest lingerie, when, without warning, her young fiance, whom she has refused to see for more than a week, enters the room. She runs behind a convenient screen, but the young lover, now quite desperate, sits down on the discarded frock, and refuses to budge. Tears, entreaties, threats, all fail to dislodge him.

There is a lot of tulle lying on a table behind the screen, and out of this the ingenious Mrs. Deering cuts herself an impromptu kimona and faces her tormentor fully clothed, but in a bad state of mind.

The unannounced arrival of the husband and Miss Verner drives the youth behind the screen, and for an embarrassing quarter of an hour he is compelled to listen to personal abuse from all quarters.

Of course, eventually Suzannah succeeds in reuniting the Deerings.

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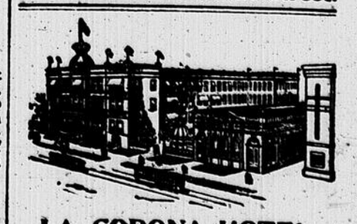

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LABELS ON TURKISH SOLDIERY WILL PREVENT MUCH CONFUSION

More Disreputable-Looking Rascal Can Hardly be Imagined Than a Member of the Imperial Ottoman Army.

A commonly accepted theory regarding the Turkish army is that it is an excellent fighting machine, even if unkempt and dirty. As far as the latter belief is concerned it is absolutely correct, for a more disreputable-looking rascal can scarce be imagined than a soldier of the Imperial Ottoman army. Indeed, in many instances, a label hung round his neck saying "This is a soldier" would prevent much confusion, so writes Reginald Wyon from Monastir to the London Daily Mail.

Whatever the Turk may have been in bygone times, he is by no means the valiant, reckless soldier to-day who marches into battle joyfully, conjuring up visions of Paradise. He has displayed the most abject cowardice in fighting these handfuls of insurgents, but perhaps he may think that being blown to pieces by dynamite does not constitute a free pass to the arms of the houris.

At any rate, there have been no instances of his cheerfully sacrificing his life, and when bombs are in the air he prefers hiding in the mealie fields, or standing up to his neck in water, praying for quieter times.

Troops Guard the Railways.

Thousands of troops are guarding the railways, but I assert emphatically that it is solely owing to the lack of enterprise on the part of the insurgents that every bridge and viaduct in Macedonia has not been blown up. Let me quote an instance which occurred recently not far from Monastir.

The insurgents had succeeded in blowing up a very small bridge, which was as promptly repaired. As a guard there was a company of soldiers under the command of a captain a few hundred yards away, and a little further down the line another detachment commanded by a sergeant. The bridge itself, however, was carefully left unguarded, and the railway engineer, noticing this omission, instructed the captain to detail a guard. The officer consented to send ten men if the sergeant also contributed a quota of five men, and the engineer returned to Monastir. Next morning he returned at daybreak, and discovered, to his intense disgust, the bridge unguarded. It being daylight, the soldiers of the two posts collected at the bridge, and the engineer demanded angrily of the captain why he had not carried out his instructions, whereupon this gallant officer put the blame on the sergeant.

Almost Come to Blows.

"My ten men were ready," he said, "but the other five did not come." The sergeant became indignant, and in a few seconds the captain and sergeant very nearly came to blows.

Merry Tale of Confusion.

The railway officials tell many a merry tale of confusion when the troops were poured into this unlucky vilayet. Empty trains were telegraphed for to fetch troops from certain stations, and when they arrived there they found no troops, returning after a few hours' fruitless search as empty as they went. When Krushevo was in the hands of the insurgents, several batteries were despatched thither to assist the infantry. They arrived four days late, because the commanding officer had mistaken the name of the town for Krehevo, two days' march in another direction. There are many such stories, all equally entertaining.

Talking of the artillery reminds me of an amusing and instructive conversation held with a certain Pasha. One of us had seen a battery on the march, and complimented this Pasha afterwards on its smart appearance. "But," remarked another correspondent, "they never practise shooting. What would happen in case of war?"

"Oh!" responded the Pasha blandly, "the non-commissioned officers know how to handle the guns, and in case of war there are still a number of men who served in the Greco-Turkish war, and they would all be called in."

Marksmanship is Wretched.

It is the same with the infantry. They never shoot in time of peace, and are consequently wretched marksmen. Their one idea is to blaze away in any direction, and to watch a fight from even a considerable distance is quite dangerous. Bullets fly literally in every direction.

The attention of a high Turkish officer was recently drawn to this lack of marksmanship, but he pooh-poohed it, saying: "Our soldiers don't care for firing; they love to get to close quarters and use the bayonet." Yet the Turkish troops show great reluctance to close with the insurgents. Whenever a band is localized in a village, a mass of troops surround it and bombard it for hours from a distance.

The village of Banitza was held recently by a band of thirty-five men. Two or three battalions surrounded them, opening fire about 10 a.m. Towards the afternoon the band broke out, twenty-one escaping, but the other fourteen were caught in a small hollow. For three hours the overwhelming force of Turks poured a hail of bullets into this hollow, ultimately ceasing fire at 5 p.m. The fourteen Bulgarians were of course, literally shot to pieces, probably within the first ten minutes.

Good Powder is Wasted.

At Amatovo, a station on the Uskub-Salonika line, perhaps the most amusing episode of this year's campaign occurred. Close by a band had made a marsh its headquarters for many days, and the Turks getting wind of it, sent a small army with guns to capture them. For a whole days the swamp was bombarded with shrapnel and riddled with bullets, and the only damage done was when a shell burst a little too far, and sent a shower of sand against the station- master's windows. But the band had left the night before! Several thousand rounds of ammunition, therefore, had been wasted on a barren stretch of rushes and swamp. It is the same everywhere, reckless expenditure of cartridges and a minimum loss of life from this mode of fighting.

Things have reached such a pass here that no Christian peasant is safe. A patrol thinks nothing of shooting down a peasant working in his fields. Corpses strew the melon gardens and remain unburied. Riding a short distance from the town yesterday, I saw a gendarmerie patrol marching along the high road beguiling the way by firing a shot alternately at about every hundred yards. They did not trouble to aim their rifles in the air, but fired point-blank across the fields, all under cultivation.

When the Swedish officers arrived, five months ago, to attempt the herculean task of reforming the gendarmerie, they demanded as the first step that the men should be paid. This has not yet been done. Naturally the gendarmes help themselves wherever they go.

The pay of a Turkish soldier amounts to about 3s 6d a month, but in spite of all statements to the contrary they have not been paid for months. Perhaps the money has been sent from Constantinople, but it never reaches the private soldiers. While employed on a campaign of this kind they don't mind so much, as long as they are not kept in the big towns too long. There is loot enough in the villages to satisfy their modest wants.

There is another weak point in the Turkish army of to-day—the officers. The old fighting lieutenant risen from the ranks has practically disappeared. In his place are officers often without any training, and the important commands are given to the palace favorites. I do not go so far as to say that the army will not fight, but they will make a hopeless muddle of it, and a well-disciplined, homogenous army will walk through it. They may achieve something by sheer force of numbers, but such successes are doubtful. I also maintain that the Turkish army, like the people, is utterly demoralized.

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Thousands of Lives Made Miserable by a Trouble Easily Overcome.

Thousands of people throughout this country suffer continually from nervousness—their blood is poor and watery, their nerves unstrung and jaded. They are pale, weak, often troubled with headaches and dizziness, are exhausted with the slightest exertion, and often feel as though life were a burden. There is only one absolutely certain way to get new health and strength, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills make new, rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, and bring health, strength and happiness to those who use them. Mr. D. W. Daley, Crystal City, Manitoba, proves the truth of this. He says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. Before using them I was weak and nervous; my blood was poor; I was pale and suffered from pains in the region of the heart. Now after the use of eight boxes of the pills my nerves are strong; my blood is pure and rich; I have a good color and my heart action is regular. I think there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for these troubles."

This is the verdict of all people who have given the pills a fair trial, and those who are sick can obtain new health and strength through the use of this medicine. Do not waste money and further endanger your health by taking any substitute. See that the full name Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get the pills from your dealer they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Stone and Mrs. Casey have closed their houses at Dorval and returned to the city.

SPEEDY CURE FOR CRAMPS AND COLIC.

The most reliable cure for Cramps, Colic, Dysentery and Summer Complaint is ten drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. Nerviline removes the pain and distress at once, insures prompt relief and a speedy cure in every case. Nerviline is an excellent remedy for all pain, whether internal or external, and should be in every household. All druggists sell and recommend Nerviline. Price : Adv.

A BUSY WEEK THE ISLAND'S RECORD

Annual Fair Larger Than Usual—Death Sentence Commuted—Provincial Teachers Meet.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 2.—The annual fair, which is an important event in a province almost purely agricultural, was held from the 22nd to the 25th ult., inclusive. On the whole it was a complete success, and had it not been for one day's heavy rain, the attendance would have been away above the record.

The horse exhibit was a strong feature, and the judges, who addressed the farmers after the prizes were awarded, highly praised the draught and general purpose horses. The colts of the latter class would do credit to any showing in Canada, and were fully equal to those exhibited at Toronto. The island has entered upon an era of prosperity in the breeding of horses. The lighter classes are in need of improvement, but the quality of the young stock shows that improvement will not long be delayed, while the success of the draughts is already assured.

In cattle the exhibit was in advance of former years, the number of entries being the largest in the history of Prince Edward Island fairs. There was a decided improvement in shorthorns, Aberdeens, Angus, Galloways and other beefing breeds. In sheep there was a very noticeable advance in the Leicesters and Shropshires. The hog exhibit was especially good, and some of the Yorkshires shown could not be equalled on the continent. Owing to the lateness of the season, the fruit show was behind last year. The roots, vegetables and grains were fully up to those of last year.

Track Record Lowered.

There were two days' horse racing, and the track record of 2.19 1-4 was lowered by the horse John T., owned by James D. Keith, of Stellarton, N.B. A number of the special attractions of the Halifax exhibition were brought to the Charlottetown fair, including acrobatic and trapeze feats, as well as a balloon ascension and leap with a parachute.

Death Sentence Commuted.

Joseph Carver, who was sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 1 for the murder on Easter Sunday of his employer, Alexander Stewart, of Southport, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces at Dorchester, N.B. Why the sentence was commuted is not known. The jury put in a strong recommendation for mercy, and petitions were forwarded to Ottawa. It is thought that the mental condition of the prisoner may have had something to do with the commutation. That the murder was committed deliberately was fully brought out in the evidence. Carver, while slightly intoxicated, had called late at night, with a gun, to get his clothes from Stewart, with whom he was employed as a farm laborer. Stewart took the gun from him and broke it. Carver got another gun, came back about two hours later, and shot Stewart dead. The defence was that during a scuffle the gun was discharged accidentally.

The Teachers' Annual.

The meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Association was held during exhibition week. Among the speakers from outside the province was Inspector Carter, of St. John, N.B., who expressed himself as being surprised at the small salaries paid to teachers here. Inadequate remuneration has caused a shortage of teachers this year, and the condition of affairs may make the people, who are not so much interested in educational matters as they ought to be, pay better salaries. The Government grants to teachers in the province are larger than those in most of the provinces in Canada, and as a consequence the people have not been educated to contribute. There are signs of an awakening, however, and the teachers are very much in earnest to increase their stipends. One feature of the convention was the formation of a Teachers' Federation, and the drawing up of a scale of supplements.

More P. E. I. Cheese.

Mr. J. N. Hodgson, of Liverpool, Eng., a delegate to the Chambers of Commerce, Montreal, was on the Island this week. He is a member of the firm of Hodgson Bros., Liverpool, who handle a large quantity of Canadian cheese. In an interview with a Charlottetown paper, he said that the Island cheese is equal to the best in Ontario, is superior to that of New Brunswick, and considerably ahead of Quebec. Owing to high prices the shipment of Island cheese would be largely in excess of those of last year.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of the Maritime Provinces will be held this year in Charlottetown, beginning October 6. There will be 250 ministers in attendance.

RICHMOND NEWS.

Mrs. W. Hayes, Boston, and Miss Walsh, Wheatland, are the guests of Mrs. Dewar, Janesville.

Miss Annie Ralph, who has been visiting friends in town for many weeks returned yesterday to her home in Providence, R.I.

Mrs. Whiting, Sherbrooke, is the guest of Mrs. W. Brownlow.

Mr. D. M. Rowat, N.P., spent last week with his parents at Athelstane, P.Q.

Mr. F. Morgan, of the E. T. Bank, spent the week end in Montreal.

Mrs. Alex. MacLeay left yesterday for a visit to friends at Island Pond, Vt.

Mrs. and Miss Frieda Barton, Marbleton, are visiting Mrs. Morrison, Melbourne.

Miss Coeburn, Upper Melbourne, has returned from a visit to Maple Grove and Montreal.

The Congregationalists of Melbourne celebrated their anniversary last Sunday, the services being conducted by the Rev. A. F. Pollock, B.D., of Danville, who occupied the pulpit morning and evening at the usual hours. The auditorium was well filled in the morning, and was crowded in the evening, and the services were very much enjoyed. A choir supplied excellent music. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and autumn leaves. Monday evening the anniversary supper and concert were held. After the supper the gathering adjourned to the auditorium of the church. The chair was taken by the pastor, Rev. R. A. Watt, who opened the meeting with prayer, which was followed by an anthem by the choir. Greetings from the sister churches were presented by their respective pastors. Several pieces of music were rendered, among others being a solo by Mr. W. J. Ewing, a cornet solo by Mr. Decew, a solo by Miss Rider, of Fitch Bay, a solo by Rev. Mr. Pollock, Danville, and an anthem by the choir. The meeting was brought to a close by all uniting in the long metre doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

Mrs. and Miss Rider, Fitch Bay, are the guests of Mrs. R. G. Watt, Melbourne.

Mrs. E. H. Cross left yesterday to spend a few days in Quebec City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kerr, New Mexico, who are here on a visit to his parents, with Miss M. Kerr, Janesville, and Mrs. Driver, Cleveland, paid a visit to Quebec last week.

Wednesday evening a large number of citizens of Richmond and Melbourne went by special train to the entertainment given in Sherbrooke by the Coldstream Guards' band.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Whitehead, who have been out to the Pacific coast on their wedding trip, have returned, and after a short visit to Mrs. Whitehead's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Irwin, Kingsbury, left yesterday for Farnham, Que., which is to be their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Cross, of Coaticook, who have been visiting relatives in Melbourne, have returned home.

Mr. S. B. Fraser, New York, is visiting his parents.

Miss McIntosh who came to take the class in stenography at St. Francis College School for a month, has completed her term, and returns to her home in Dundee to-day. Through ill health she is obliged to discontinue teaching.

Mrs. Speirs and her daughter Helen, Grand Forks, B.C., who are visiting her parents in Cowansville, spent a few days with friends here last week.

Mrs. J. Y. Miller, Mexico, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Fraser.

NERVOUS, SLEEPLESS AND EXHAUSTED.

Not sick enough to lay up, but you are out of sorts, blood is weak, nerves unstrung, kidneys deranged, vitality is low. You should take Ferrozone at once; it will enrich, strengthen and purify the blood, invigorate and pacify the nerves, and increase your energy, vitality and power. Ferrozone will renew your appetite and digestion, make you sleep soundly—in fact, will make you well. Try Ferrozone. Price 50c per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50; at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ontario. Adv.

Twenty-seven years in wood. The medical faculty will tell you what it means, and doctors will confess to you that they always buy J. Nicot brandy when they can have it at the reasonable price it is sold at the head agency, 26 Lemoine Street, Montreal; telephone Main 181.

STEWART'S
NEW FALL SHOES

Now in. Many new and exclusive designs. Popular Prices.

W. H. STEWART, 2295 ST. CATHERINE ST. 237 ST. JAMES STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WILL SELL RETURN TICKETS FOR

Thanksgiving Day - - 1903

AT ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

October 14th and 15th.

GOOD FOR RETURN UNTIL

October 19th, 1903.

One Way Second Class Tickets on sale until November 30th, 1903, from

$48.90 —Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

$46.40 —Montreal to Spokane, Wash.

$43.90 —Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windsor Station every night at 10.10 p.m.

General Change in Time October 11th, 1903.

SUNDAY SERVICE—Leave Windsor St. 10 a.m.

FOR PLANTAGENET and Intermediate Stations. Returning arr. Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9 a.m. for JOLIETTE, ST. GABRIEL and Intermediate Stations. Returning arrive Montreal 9 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for STE. AGATHE, LABELLE and Intermediate Stations. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.10 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.35 a.m. for ST. JEROME and Intermediate Stations. Returning, arrive 9.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK

NEW YORK EXCURSION

FROM MONTREAL

ROUND TRIP FARE, **$10.65.**

Going Dates—October 14 and 15. Return Limit—October 20, 1903.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Going dates—Oct. 14 and 15. Return limit—Oct. 19, 1903.

REDUCED FARES

TO

WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS.

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson... **$48.90**

Spokane	$46.40
Anaconda, Butte, Helena	$43.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake	$43.90
San Francisco, Los Angeles	$49.00

Fall and Winter Train Service

In Effect October 4, 1903.

7.00 A.M.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Massena Springs.
8.00 A.M.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Portland.
8.05 A.M.—Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
8.40 A.M.—Coteau, Alexandria, Ottawa, via C.A. Ry.
8.45 A.M.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
*9.00 A.M.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
9.01 A.M.—St. Johns, Boston, Springfield, New York, via C.V.R.
10.00 A.M.—Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto.
11.10 A.M.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 P.M.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington.
*4.10 P.M.—Coteau, Alexandria, Ottawa, via C.A. Ry.
4.15 P.M.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 P.M.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.45 P.M.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 P.M.—Chambly, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.15 P.M.—Cornwall, Brockville.
5.16 P.M.—St. Hyacinthe.
6.00 P.M.—St. Lambert, Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 P.M.—St. Johns, St. Albans.
*7.40 P.M.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, New York, via D. & H.
8.00 P.M.—Cornwall, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.01 P.M.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec, Portland.
*8.40 P.M.—St. Johns, Boston, Springfield, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 P.M.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Note—*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For changes in suburban service see Time Tables, which can now be had at Company's offices.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

EXCURSION

From MONTREAL (Windsor St. Station) to

NEW YORK

Going Oct. 14th and 15th. Returning until Oct. 26th.

$10.65 For the ROUND TRIP

Further information and Pullman accommodation at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 141 St James Street (Tel. Main 4468), Windsor Station and Windsor Hotel.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Winter Train Service

Commencing Oct. 4th, 1903.

Lv. Bonaventure Depot.....8.40 a.m.
Arrive Ottawa.....11.40 a.m.
Lv. Bonaventure Depot.....4.10 p.m.
Arrive Ottawa.....7.10 p.m. daily.

3 Hour Trains.

NEW PARLOR CARS ON ALL TRAINS

Tickets on sale at all Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices.

H. B. Mussen, Agent, Room 403 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que.

W. P. HINTON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Ottawa, Ont.
J. E. WALSH, A.G.P.A., Ottawa, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to September 28, '03.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX — Lv. 17.25 p.m. Ar. (x)6.05 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. 10.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.25 a.m., 17.25 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *2.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger 8.20 a.m., 12.45 p.m. Ar. 12.25 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., 12.05 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *2.00 a.m., 11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., 17.00 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. 8.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 15.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 18.55 p.m., 16.35 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv. 12.05 a.m., *3.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., 19.10 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. 12.45 a.m., 15.35 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m., (f)1.30 p.m., 14.00 p.m., 14.15 p.m., (z)16.15 p.m., 16.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.25 a.m., *8.05 a.m., 12.40 a.m., 19.35 a.m., 11.45 a.m., 12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., 17.00 p.m., 17.15 p.m., 19.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. 12.30 a.m., *4.30 p.m. 17.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.05 a.m., 11.55 a.m., 17.05 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. 12.30 a.m., 19.00 a.m., (f)1.00 p.m., 15.00 p.m. Ar. 12.50 a.m., 16.55 p.m., 19.05 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. 12.30 a.m., (f)2.30 p.m., 15.00 p.m. Ar. 12.10 p.m., 16.55 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. 9.00 a.m., 19.35 a.m., (f)1.45 p.m., 15.30 p.m., (z)16.35 p.m. Ar. 12.30 a.m., 19.50 a.m., 17.05 p.m., 19.50 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. 19.00 a.m., 19.15 a.m., (f)1.25 p.m., (b)5.15 p.m., *5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., 19.50 a.m., 17.35 p.m., 19.10 p.m.
LABELLE — Lv. (m)9.00 a.m., 19.15 a.m., (f)1.25 p.m., 15.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., 19.50 a.m., (m)7.05 p.m., 19.10 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. ‡ Sunday only. (g) Monday only. (z) Daily except Saturday (x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (f) Saturday only. (m) Tuesdays and Thursdays.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 5.15 p.m. Ar. 9.50 a.m., 7.05 p.m. Daily except Sunday.
CHICAGO THROUGH—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. Ar. 7.00, 7.30, 6 p.m. Daily.
PORTLAND LOCAL—Lv. 9 a.m., 8 p.m. Ar. 7.20 a.m., 6.50 p.m.
ISLAND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 4.15 p.m. Ar. 1 p.m.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.10 p.m. Ar. 11.30 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.35 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Ar. 10.30 a.m., 10 p.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12 noon. Ar. 4.30 p.m.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 9 a.m., 5.40 p.m. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 10.15.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

R. & O. MONTREAL-HAMILTON—Lv. Monday, Wednesday and Fridays, 7 p.m.
R. & O. QUEBEC—Lv. daily, 7 p.m.
GASPESIAN—Tuesday, May 2nd, and alternate Tuesdays.
S.S. CAMPANA, Quebec S.S. Co. — Lv. on August 10, Quebec and Gulf Ports, and on each alternate Monday thereafter.
SAGUENAY LINE BOATS—Lv. Quebec daily at 5 a.m.
MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE BOATS — Lv. at 1 p.m. daily except Sundays, for the 1,000 Islands, Rochester, Toronto, and Way Ports.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Round trip tickets will be sold between all stations at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going dates—Oct. 14 and 15. Return limit—Oct. 19, 1903.

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences in

QUEBEC ..... September 1st
NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA ..... Sept. 16th

Quebec Service

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon and 11.45 p.m. On SATURDAYS, a special fast train leaves Montreal at 7.45 p.m. Returning, trains leave Levis at 12.45 and 4.15 p.m.

Improved Night Service

The express leaving daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m., with sleeper attached, arrives at Levis at 6.50 a.m. Passengers can occupy this sleeper at 9 p.m. and remain in same until 8 a.m.

All trains depart from Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James St., and Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

IT MADE A MAN OF ME.

Read what Mr. John H. Bates, of Ninga, Man., says:—

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—Since I wore your belt I am a new man. I was a broken-down sport—nothing less. My back, heart and stomach troubles are completely cured. The losses are checked and am looking better and feeling better. I have gained about twenty pounds and have done a good man's work this last month, so I can recommend the Belt with faith to any person who is troubled with anything that you claim to cure."

Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality, Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

Dear Sir:—My food digests better. I am feeling better and stronger every day. I have not felt a cramp in any part of my legs since I began using your Belt. I am sorry that I did not take your advice sooner. EDWARD A. WOLFE, Chesley, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—The Belt is simply perfection. It did for me this winter what doctors have been trying to do with medicine for the last four years—that is, to cure my stomach. I am stronger and better in health now than I have been for years. Our neighbors and relatives are surprised. RICHARD PINCOMBE, Poplar Hill, Ont.

Dr. McLaughlin, Dear Sir:—I was suffering from a very severe stomach trouble and weak heart, causing palpitation and loss of breath at the time I started to wear your Belt. The first time I put it on I felt greatly benefited, and now feel quite free from my former stomach trouble and weakness. I have gained flesh and strength. I had been suffering for eleven years, and had been doctoring nearly all that time without any benefit till I started to wear your Belt. Yours very truly, MRS. CHRISTIANA CARTER, 268 West Hunter Street, Hamilton, Ont.

Letters like that tell a story which means a good deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the one who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

Are you weak or in pain? Are you Nervous or Sleepless? Have you **Varicocele, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Kidney Trouble, Weak Stomach, Indigestion or Constipation?** Are you lacking in vitality? I can give you the blessing of health and strength. I can fill your body with vigor and make you feel as you did in your youth. My Electric Belt is worn while you sleep. It gives a soothing, genial warmth into the body. This is life—vigor.

After you have read the above, write to me, explain your case, and I will at once tell you if I can cure you or not. To prove to you the confidence I have in the curative powers of my Belt, I am willing to accept your case, and after I have cured you, then pay me. All I ask is, give me reasonable security. You can then use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

There once lived a king in an Eastern land
With Princess and slaves at his command,
But his health was poor and his tember vile,
His badly cooked victuals brought on the bile.
He called his servants and gave command,
Go search every country and foreign land,
And the one that discovers the road to health
Shall have a title and princely wealth.
So they search every country, city and grange
Till at last they discovered the SOUVENIR RANGE.
They carried it back and demanded their wealth,

For the SOUVENIR RANGE is the road to health,
It cooked everything in such elegant style,
Itsoon cured the king and the queen of the bile,
There's no other stove with an oven so good,
It is all aerated and sweetens the food. [race
The SOUVENIR RANGE now blesses the
In each royal kitchen it finds a snug place,
Prince Bismark himself said it lengthened his life,
And Gladstone extolled it and so did his wife.
And now Hardy, Tupper and Laurier too,
Use the SOUVENIR RANGE for political stew,

All gases escape through its fine aeration,
And good wholesome food now blesses the nation.

You will find that Stove and others too at the

The Ekenanagh Co
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS

2547-2553 Notre Dame St., 296 Seigneurs St. MONTREAL.

Also a full line of Hardware, Paints and Oils.

FRENCH FREE MASONS, THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THEIR CRAFT

Visit of a Layman to the Lodge of Labor and True, Faithful Friends Gives Glimpse of the Order's Work.

It was my bookbinder who invited me, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post. From gilt edges and basil we had drifted into politics, as one generally does in France this eye, quiet and sober in the matter of books, lit up. His remarks became pregnant with disrespect for the clergy. France, he opined, was lagging on the road to liberty, and it was all the fault of the Church. But there were agencies at work which would burst the fetters of superstition and moral servitude—in short, he was a Freemason, and if I would like to attend a tenue blanche, about to be given for the benefit of the profane, a card was at my disposal. This offer was not a hollow formality such as the invitations to weddings and other interesting family events that the Parisian householder receives from his tradesmen. It was clearly inspired by zeal for enlightenment, and I accepted it in a becoming democratic spirit.

A tenue blanche means, in the figurative language of French Freemasonry, a lodge meeting open to the uninitiated, the color being doubtless an allusion to the innocence of the guests in matters Masonic. Its object, I gathered, was to combine instruction with amusement, to enlighten the brethren's wives, children, and friends as to the principles of the craft, plant the seeds of truth in their bosoms, and provide them with a pleasant evening. The festivities to which I was bidden by my bookbinder and the "Lodge of Labor and True, Faithful Friends" took place in a long, low hall, wherein the Grand Lodge of France holds its meetings. On the walls, painted a dull red, were sundry Masonic banners the worse for wear.

Throne of the Venerable.

One of them is said to have been defiantly paraded on the walls of Paris during the siege. At the further end of the room was a raised platform whereon sat the Venerable, or Master, behind an immense desk on which a mystical device was blazoned in gold. Nearly all the space on his left was taken up by a grand piano. Inferior dignitaries of the lodge, all wearing their sashes, were on his right. The audience sat on hard benches, most of which had no backs and were much pinched and straitened as to their padding. The room was nearly full when I arrived, and presented a goodly spectacle of backs curved in attitudes of deep attentiveness to a lecturer.

The owners of the backs seemed to belong entirely to the petite bourgeoisie; clerks in rusty frock coats of archaic cut, intense school teachers with Radical-Socialism oozing out of every pore, and small tradesmen angular with small economies. Most of them had brought their wives, responsible and thrifty, in black, which, as everyone knows, is a lasting tint, well calculated to cover up the affronts of prolonged wear. They belonged to just that type of careful French womanhood which, at picnics, takes off its skirt and hangs it carefully on a tree, so that all the wear and tear may fall on the more necessary petticoat. There were children, too; good boys in first communion suits, and demure little girls in neutral frocks suggesting descent from the maternal wardrobe. Two or three young ladies in white, who had come to enliven the gathering with music, supplied the only cheerful note of color.

History of French Craft.

All through the lecture—it dealt with the history of French Freemasonry from the beginning, and seemed as if it would never reach the end—I watched the audience for some sign of weariness or inattention, but saw none. Men and women alike were deeply interested in the struggles of the brethren of the acacia against the Pope. Even the children forgot to fidget. A little girl, heavy with sleep, fell off her seat with a crash, and was reproved for inattention by a rapt mother.

After the lecture came addresses by instructive brethren, interlarded with songs by the young ladies in white, and piano solos by a professional brother in full concert get-up. The general effect of the entertainment was, to the outsider, ponderous. Yet the audience seemed to be enjoying themselves, quietly but firmly, and I left them to it, wondering how long a British gathering would have withstoood such a strain.

This earnestness came home to me, on further acquaintance with French Freemasonry, as its most prominent feature. All the brethern burn, more or less, to put something right. They seldom banquet. Sometimes they go so far as to hold what they call a "fraternal punch." This usually means one or two glasses of the kind of champagne sold at three francs a bottle. For this sobriety the brethren compensate themselves by many speeches, which they find quite as effectual as much wine and rich meats in developing what M. Combes, a distinguished member of the order, happily called "la chaleur communicatives des banquets." But for the most part these frivolities find no place in their programme.

The titles of some of the subjects discussed at ordinary meetings of the lodges are calculated to strike dismay into the unmasonic heart.

Titles of the Lectures.

"Esoterism, or the secret doctrines of the ancient priests," is sufficiently formidable but even this pales its ineffectual fires before "The correlative evolution of patriotism and the consciousness of human rights." The advantages of a universal language, the administration of justice in the army, and the possibility of a general disarmament were among the lighter intellectual feasts spread before some of the Paris lodges last winter. Men who spend their evenings in mental wrestling of this kind are evidently not of the weak-kneed type.

French Masons are, in fact, an army of enthusiasts. Many are firm believers in State Socialism. A few want French orthography to be straightened out. One of these reformers holds forth regularly in the Revue Maconnique, tells his readers that "Thistoire est pleine de mensonjes," and alludes sarcastically to the military caste as "noblese de cazerne." If there were any anti-vaccinationists or conscientious objectors in France they would surely be found in the Masonic ranks.

Dislike of the Roman Catholic Church is general, the idea being that the priest is just as much an emblem of despotism as the soldier and the monarch: and the Masons will not have despots at any price, unless they happen to be anti-clerical ones. International arbitration has always been held in high esteem by the brethren. They have a keen sense of the horrors of war and the foolishness of allowing oneself to be killed because two rulers have quarrelled. This makes them all strong Republicans, for, they argue, a Republic cannot be drawn into war without the consent of the great majority of the people, whereas a Monarchy may make war solely to further the ambitious designs of its sovereign, whether his subjects like it or not.

Produces Two Napoleons.

Two Napoleons in one century, they consider, are quite enough.

An entente cordiale with England would suit their ideas admirably. This is not without importance in view of the fact that the present ministry includes seven Masons: MM. Combes, Delcasse, Pelletan, Doumergue, Trouillot, Mougeot, and Berard. The only prominent ministers who do not "possess the light" are M. Rouvier and General Andre, who is nevertheless constantly, and erroneously, referred to in the Opposition journals as "le F. . . Andre."

It is by no means easy to form a correct estimate of the weight of Freemasonry in the French political scale. Numerically, the order is not very formidable. About a year ago, the secretary of the Grand Orient, or French Rite, estimated its numbers at twenty-two thousand. The Scottish Rite, including the Grand Lodge of France, is about three thousand strong, so that if these, the best available figures, are correct, the total number of active Freemasons in France is only twenty-five thousand. Financially there is still less to boast of.

The Grand Orient owns its headquarters in the rue Cadet, but few lodges have any reserve fund or any appreciable balance in hand at the end of the year. As for the Grand Lodge its expenditure for the whole year does not reach £900.

On the other hand, if we are to believe M. Bonnardot, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France, the Grand Orient has a campaign fund which it usese at election times. The Masonic dignitaries in Paris pay frequent visits to the ministries to press the claims of Masons in all ranks of the public service for promotion or redress against the tyranny of superiors. Many provincial lodges keep watch over the doings of political adversaries and harass officials tainted with clericalism.

Hastens Their Advancement.

Functionaries and military officers of humble origin become Masons as the surest way of hastening their advancement. One lodge in particular is credited with having a great deal to say in the selection of candidates for colonial appointments. Ambitious civilians join in the hope of obtaining a "pull." All this uncenlably points to the existence of political influence, but it would be a great mistake to regard the Grand Orient as a sort of Tammany Hall.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, when Premier was glad to avail himself of the Masonic organization, but he certainly did not allow the Grand Orient to dictate his policy. The truth is that the vast majority of Masons are unpaid soldiers in the service of the idee laique The order is a political force but not a political machine.

There is a good deal of Republican simplicity about the Masonic leaders. However fond they may be of influence and wirepulling they do not seem to make money out of it. M. Desmons, the President of the Grand Orient, is a retired Protestant pastor, and lives quietly on his salary as a senator. His principal lieutenants are deputies, who also depend largely on their Parliamentary pay.

M. Bonnardot, the head of the Grand Lodge of France, is generally to be found at work in a small office in the Passage of St. Marc, where he carries on the profession of an accountant. His most cherished project is the reform of the debt-collecting system, and he has distinguished himself by bringing up a family of thirteen children. His two Deputy Grand Masters are barristers.

From the Middle Class.

The generals, officers, and soldiers of the Masonic army are almost exclusively drawn from the lower middle classes. At present it contains comparatively few artisans or workmen, but there is a strong tendency to cut down fees to the lowest possible point, ignore ritual, and virtually throw Freemasonry open to all comers, with the object of eventually bringing every class of the democracy into the order.

Some of the more advanced spirits are anxious to enlist the support of the weaker sex. This alone is required, they say, to make Freemasonry more powerful than the Roman Catholic Church. For this reason they support an "obedience" called the Droit Humains, which admits both men and women. Its ritual is similar to that of the Scottish Rite, and it is attracting recruits from regular lodges.

There is every probability that, sooner or later, the Droit Humain will be recognized by one, if not both, of the existing Masonic organizations, and then the feminine Freemason will no longer be a rarity. The object on that a woman cannot keep a secret will be overcome by abolishing the secrecy, and French Freemasonry will become a powerful social and political league, entirely divorced from the ancient principles of the craft.

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QUICKENING OF SOCIAL LIFE IN NORFOLK, A QUIET LITTLE TOWN

Three Public-Spirited Sisters Make Success in Moulding the Character of a Community and Its Residents.

The problem of how to quicken the social life of a community, given by Mr. Carnegie to the Scotch town of Dunfermline for solution, is in the way of being solved for a Connecticut village by three public-spirited women, and for much less money proportionally than the $2,800,000 in bonds which Mr. Carnegie has given to his native place.

Norfolk, the village thus favored, is perched on the Litchfield Hills in the northwest corner of the State. It has scenic and climatic charms which allure many summer guests, who find an additional attraction in the institutions created for the public benefit, of which this article purposes to tell. Largely a farming community, it is about stationary as to population, but has been saved from the decadence which has marked many other Connecticut towns of similar character by the existence of a couple of small manufacturing industries, and by the means generously provided for social and mental recognition. These means are a library and reading room and a gymnasium, created by the wise forethought and benevolence of the "Eldridge girls," as the townspeople in their democracy lovingly call them.

Work of Three Sisters.

These three sisters, the daughters of a clergyman who preached years ago in the Congregational church of the village, have made such use of inherited modest fortunes as practically to mould the character of the town in which they dwell, and to make a decided impress upon the character of the villagers.

Recognizing the need, usual in most villages, of a common social gathering place aside from the church, since that institution lost this useful function by the multiplication of denominations, one of the sisters years ago built a gymnasium, which she still sustains. This commodious structure is of brick, charming architecturally, and advantageously located. It is well equipped with apparatus, baths and lockers; its entrance hall and music room are artistic; and its ample veranda, rug-covered, and liberally provided with easy chairs and sofa cushions, is a standing invitation to the idle summer guest.

Social Gathering Place.

During the winter months the services of an instructor in gymnastics are at the command of the townspeople, and all that is expected of them is that they provide themselves with gymnasium slippers, eschew the use of tobacco on the premises, and conduct themselves otherwise with propriety. Informal dances lend an occasional variety to the winter evenings.

In the summer the athletic activities are transferred to the well-appointed tennis courts on the grounds, while those disinclined to exercise can loll on the veranda and enjoy the morning and evening concerts given in the music room. Frequently the gymnasium floor is cleared and dances are given, in the mornings for the children and in the evenings for their elders. Occasionally too, at these summer evening dances ices and cakes are served.

In all this there is no suggestion of charity, and the summer guest who may hesitate at first to accept what seems to him much like benevolence, soon learns his mistake. He discovers then that he is a guest, sometimes of an unseen hostess, though were she present the guest might not know it, so thoroughly does she enter into the democratic spirit of the affair.

Summer Guest Visits Gym.

In this connection an interesting incident is told, involving the deserved discomfiture of one summer guest. The latter, a woman, totally misinterpreting the purpose of the gymnasium, after watching the dancers for a while, remarked to her companion: "How nice! But what a pity the townspeople are allowed to mingle in!" The creator of the institution, standing just in front of the speaker, turned about with the smiling rebuke: "Madame, this was established for the townspeople; you are privileged to enjoy it."

Are these privileges abused? If they were they would not be continued, and the gymnasium has been in existence for several years. The blue coat and the brass buttons of authority are not in evidence. The building and its furnishings bear no marks of the vandal; the flowers on the veranda are not plucked, and the shrubbery in the grounds is unmolested. Whether this much of praise could be said if the institution were maintained by taxation is a question.

Respects Others' Rights.

In that event it is more than likely that the caretakers would need to be more obtrusive than they now are. But the existing arrangement among its many other advantages, teaches respect for the rights of others.

A stone's throw distant from the gymnasium is the free reading room and library, built and maintained by another of the sisters as a memorial to her parents. Like the gymnasium, it is a beautiful and substantial structure of brick, with well-chosen books on its ample shelves, with the best of the newspapers and periodicals, and with many pictures and other art objects. Midway between the two structures is the handsome stone railroad station, given to the struggling railroad by the Eldridge sisters and older residents of the town. This depot has its lawn with flower beds, and its fountain, while its interior is liberally hung with interesting pictures—a boon to the traveller awaiting the belated train. The third of the sisters has made it her pleasing duty to convert the previously uninviting public square, around which the churches cluster, into a beauty spot, with walks, shrubbery, rustic seats, and a drinking fountain for man and beast.

Ban on Sunday Playing.

Of the many other public and private benefactions of these worthy women, mention may be made of one—and the donors will be pleased that the published list ends here—the golf course, than which there are few prettier or better kept in the country. It is perhaps needless to add, considering the religious training of these patrons of innocent recreation, that Sunday playing is prohibited on these links.

As to the effect on the people of the community of these several provisions for their comfort and education much might be written. What most strikes the casual visitor is the general appearance of thrift in the village. The most active village improvement society could not have accomplished as much. The embellishment of the public square and of the grounds about the gymnasium, the library and the depot has proved contagious. No man's dooryard is neglected. No matter how modest the house, it has its flower beds and its shaved lawn. To the eye of the visitor there is not a "sore' spot in the town. Even the railroad embankments are vine-covered.

Few Really Poor People.

That such external surroundings have influenced the character of the people for good cannot be gainsaid. It is a peaceful, contented community, with few really poor people, and with hardly a specimen of the would-be "tough" citizens, old or young, who infest the railroad station platforms of most country towns. A pride has been created in the minds of the villagers, and a love of home, serving as a check on the exodus to the cities which has decimated other rural towns in Connecticut. It is small wonder that, under such influences, this little town has piped its streets for water, has built sewers, has lit its dark places with electric light, has made its schoolhouse and other public buildings architecturally attractive instead of repellent, and has barred out the saloons. The educating influence of the art and music and books is at work; and the purpose of the Eldridge sisters, expressed in the "Mens sana in corpore sano,' carved on the oak mantel of the gymnasium, bids fair to be realized.

MERRY, HAPPY BABIES.

There is no greater treasure on earth than a healthy, happy, merry baby. Anything therefore that will keep the little one in this condition is a priceless boon to mothers. Mrs. Wm. Bull, Maple Creek, N.W.T., tells how she accomplished this end, she says: "I am happy to say that Baby's Own Tablets have done my baby girl a world of good. She was badly troubled with constipation and very cross and peevish, but since using the Tablets she is all right. I give her the Tablets once or twice a week and she is now such a merry, happy little thing that there can be no doubt Baby's Own Tablets are just the thing for little ones."

Here is a lesson for other mothers who want a safe and certain medicine for the ailments from which their little ones suffer from time to time. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug, and they are good for all children from the new born babe to the well grown child. Sold at 25 cents a box or sent by mail by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

KING'S DAUGHTERS MEET.

The King's Daughters' held a special meeting last night at the Y.W.C.A. Miss L. C. Reddy, provincial secretary, occupied the chair and Miss A. M. Brown, Dominion Secretary, occupied a seat at her side on the platform. After the opening exercises, Miss J. Kinloch, read a report of the work done in connection with the summer creche at Outremont, which stated that 3,706 people had been benefited by the Creche during the past summer. The treasurer's report, submitted by Miss Smith, pointed out that about $670 had been collected during the past summer for work of the society, and that all liabilities were met, a small balance remaining on hand. Subsequent to this, Miss A. M. Brown gave an address on "Work in Canada," in connection with the King's Daughters, and on an interstate conference held at the trout in June.

During the evening Miss St. George rendered a solo.

This afternoon a reception will be given to Miss Brown in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

Swiss Food is put up in three-pound packages only. Three pounds of the finest breakfast cereal made in every package. All grocers. Adv.

JUSTICE KILLAM BANQUETED.

Winnipeg, Man., October 3.—(Special)—Justice Killam, promoted from Manitoba Chief Justiceship, to the Supreme Court bench, was tendered a farewell banquet by the Winnipeg judges and members of the bar last night. The dinner was held at the court house and was a very brilliant affair.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD GOOD TO EAT

THE BOYS' HOME.

Is the well-known institution which for so long has been doing such good work for all boys requiring the home help designed altogether for education as well as spiritual uplifting in the moral and physical conditions so necessary to good citizenship.

IT IS SUPPLIED WITH KINETIC HEAT.

BOYS' HOME

Montreal, September, 28th, 1903.

Messrs. The Kinetic Heat Company of Canada, Limited.

Gentlemen:

The Furnace Attachments you supplied us last winter, which saved us 30 per cent. of the coal and gave us more than 20 per cent. greater heat, are very satisfactory, and have done all you claimed for them.

What we wanted was increased heat. We thought to bring this about by means of greater radiator surface, but we found that we must have the heat before it could be radiated. Your machines supplied us with that heat. We cheerfully recommend your apparatus, which is simple, automatic and inexpensive compared with the benefit it gives, to any prospective users, and hope you will sell a thousand of them this year.

Yours truly,

JAMES R. DICK, Supt.

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IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

The recent Trades and Labor Congress at Bockville was one of the most important in the history of the organization. Nearly 100 resolutions were introduced but not all of them were discussed owing to lack of time.

The elections for different officers were exciting, but the keenest of all was that for the presidency. The east and the west were solid for Puttee, the labor M. P., of Winnipeg, but he was defeated by 1 vote by J. A. Flett. It is said that Montreal stood in a solid body for Flett, who expected to win by a comfortable margin, and the closeness of the vote was a surprise to his (Flett's) friends. The elections were conducted on the Hare-Spence system of proportional representation. In the matter of the next convention, Montreal scored the call, with Guelph, Ont., second, and St. John, N.B., third.

Among the important matters which were discussed was that of the direct representation at the Congress of all bona fide trades' unions in Canada, whether they be affiliated or not with their international bodies. This discussion came up in the report of the committee on constitution and laws. Several eastern men dissented from that part of the constitution of the Canadian Labor Congress which precluded any trades' union in Canada that was not affiliated with its international body, having direct representation at the Congress. All the eastern men pointed out that it was not sound for the Dominion Trades' and Labor Congress to claim to be the legitimate representative legislative mouthpiece of the Canadian trades' unionists, and at the same time preclude from direct representation certain bona fide trades' unions, simply because they are not affiliated with international bodies.

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The President of the republic of Guatemala lately issued an edict fixing the rate of wages to be paid to the laborers on plantations—what may be called the ordinary farm laborers—at one dollar and fifty cents a day in the paper money of the country. This is equal to one-quarter of a dollar in silver, or ten cents a day in gold. On the face of it the action of the President appears to be arbitrary, and his power to enforce the order which he has made may be questioned. But, like everything else, there are two sides to the matter, and the official reasons which are given have all the arguments which may be used in favor of bounties, in favor of protection to native industry, with some additional reasons derived from motives of humane benevolence. An official statement in justification of the President's views admits that the order may be regarded as capricious and arbitrary, but declares that it has the virtue of necessity; that it is inspired by a sense of justice, and protects the interests of a class otherwise defenceless. Guatemala is flooded with paper money which, as compared with gold or silver, is greatly depreciated in value, with the result that everything, including foreign goods, domestic articles of food and other necessaries of life, have risen in value as the paper money has depreciated. But while professional people, public employes and others of intellectual power may be able and are able to obtain remuneration for their services proportionate to the condition brought about by the change of money, the laboring classes, and more especially the farm hands, are in a less favorable position.

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The organization of a national union, to embrace all of the building trades councils in the United States, is said to be under consideration, and a meeting to formulate a plan of organization is to be held on October 11 at Indianapolis. The two distinct bodies with which the building trades are associated are the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades Council. The sphere of these bodies is advisory only. They cannot order strikes nor make agreements with employers. The purpose is to unite the two bodies named, and to empower the new feleration to order a strike throughout the country, if such a course be deemed advisable. A general strike would not only be destructive to the building interests, but to every business dependent upon the steady employment of the vast army of men engaged in the building trades.

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The Chicago organization of bank clerks has just issued a little booklet announcing lecture courses and plan of study for the ensuing year. A number of pithy paragraphs by Chicago bankers are included in it, as official mottoes for this novel union of workingmen. Charles G. Dawes broaches the theory that he who avails himself of opportunities to be helpful to others will help himself. E. D. Hulbert suggests that the man who aspires to excel his fellows can afford to neglect nothing that will add to his mental and physical equipment, and he must keep the good-will and respect of his fellow-workmen. S. R. Flynn says that the man who knows how, has always been in demand, but never so much as now. One of the features of the work of this union is public speaking—not in arraignment, however, of the "money power" which employs bank clerks, but in open debates on such subjects as branch banks and asset currency, concerning which many of the clerks have doubtless come to a clearer understanding than some of their employers.

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The delegation from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which waited upon the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, for the purpose of counteracting, if possible, the demands of the employers, made a pretty strong point when it said of the latter that they preached "Canada for the Canadians," as applied to themselves, but not as applied to the workingman. In other words, that they were inconsistent in asking that the Government should import labor from abroad, while demanding, at the same time, that the importation of foreign manufactures should be stopped.

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Following an extended inquiry in the great centres of population on the east and west sides of Manhattan borough of New York, where thousands of toilers reside, the Evening Post, publisher an article asserting that the summer strikes have brought deprivation and want to many workers, and seriously injured the trade of the small shop keepers. The article says in part:

"During the summer there had been many protests against the condition of trade, owing perhaps to the fact that the past summer was exceptional in the matter of weather, and business, therefore, not of normal character. But the quest developed the information that on both sides of the city the strikes which have called a halt in the construction of many buildings, which have kept iron mills idle, and left the stone mason and the housesmith dependent upon their unions for support, have played havoc with the trade of the small dealers.

"In many cases it was not possible to obtain details of the decrease of business, as tradesmen seemed unwilling to admit that they had suffered, fearing, possibly, that this would be a damaging admission; but it was patent to the reporter who made the journey among them that, both east and west, the shop keepers keenly felt the effect of the present labor conditions."

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At a recent meeting of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, held in Washington, resolutions were adopted relating to President Roosevelt's action in the dispute existing in the Government Printing Office at Washington. The resolutions also suggest that Senator Hanna be selected as a referee in the controversy existing in the printing office.

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A labor union, the fundamental principles of which are opposition to all strikes and in favor of settling disputes with employers by arbitration, was organized at St. Louis. The organization is to be known as the Independent Association of Brass Workers. Delegates representing various cities met the local craftsmen in a conference which resulted in the formation of the union.

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Nine local unions in Chicago and the vicinity constitute the new joint Council of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, the largest District Council under the jurisdiction of that body.

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Wages in Russian factories are two cents an hour and upward. There are thousands who work for a cent an hour, and tens of thousands who do not receive 30 cents a day for ten, eleven and more hours' work.

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There are 237,185 tailors in England and Wales, of whom 117,640 are females.

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A new labor Socialist party will be formed in Porto Rico to act independently of the American Federation of Labor.

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Labor men in England already have 13 representatives in Parliament.

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Losses incurred by the strike of the workers at naptha wells, Baku, Russia, amount to no less than 1,400,000 pounds to the owners alone.

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A colored man was elected as international vice-president at the convention of the 'longshoremen held at Bay City, Mich., recently

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Mine owners of Sonora are arranging to employ Chinese laborers in place of Mexicans.

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Seamen on native river crafts $3 a month in China; on seagoing Chinese vessels, $8.

CATARRH.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE not only gives immediate relief, but is a positive cure. If it's not the best you ever used, don't buy any more. It will stand every test. Clears the head, and stops the droppings. 50c, at druggists, or 6 for $2.50, postpaid. The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

In and Around Old London

There are thousands of Londoners who have never entered the British Museum, thousands more to whom Epsom Downs and the Derby, the Boat Race, the Abbey and St. Paul's are as myths.

In a few generations the environments of trade, "the profitable, yet inartistic shackles of commerce," beget a peculiar compound of human writ, in mould, so to speak, a living, organic machine, creative, distinctive, with a soul attuned to parochialism (if you can imagine a parochialist in a city of six millions of people, and a body, dominated by the grinding mills of trade, in working and garnering, winning bloodless combats in commerce, by sheer, irresistible plodding, walking only beaten paths, untrammelled by little sentiment, of few ideals, a heart of steel, with a big view of warm, cheery hospitality.

This is a type of Londoner, of which there are hundreds of thousands within sound of Bow Bells.

Whence his origin? Why his unemotional, yet complex character?

Only the gone centuries of feudal war and pillage, knight errantry and love, peace and conquest, can answer. For the bloods of the stately Normans, the incursive Danes and the fierce-wrought Saxons, have coalesced a type world-noted—"a Londoner"—by prime nature, a love of beauty in language and creative design, by environment, a trader first, a lover of art only sometimes!

A Londoner's Aim.

To make commerce the arc, the all-absorbing interest of existence, is the aim of a typical Londoner. His city is musty with tradition, jealous, and yet seemingly careless, of old memories, yet ever slow to change.

New cults, more advanced sects, the daring advance of thought into new channels of religion, or of social usage, die in London's heart often from sheer dreariness of spirit.

To seek a footing in the world's metropolis means at once a lesson in patience, a heart deadening fight with apparent apathy, a living dominant example of the stolid, plodding indifference of the Londoner, when threatened with "something new."

On continental soil, in the throbbing American centres or abroad in the free-wrought, quickly-moving colonies of the Empire, a disciple of a new brand of religion, a patent hair wash, or an immaculate toothache cure, will either capture success, or confess defeat in a month. . . . But what of one who attacks Old Broad Street, Threadneedle Street, Wallbrook, or Old. Change? . . . A month's trade pilgrimage here will hardly gain an appointment.

The stolid Londoner is from his nature non-receptive of things new, and kills by sheer apathy often the attacks of the newer ideas on the battlements of old deep-laid traditions.

No Use in London.

Thus the bullet of the strong (to London ways) that would make an impression upon a shirt of plate-iron placed perpendicular, drops spent before it reaches the last of three blankets, hanging loosely a yard apart!

You find Englishmen in all corners of the globe—but how many Londoners? . . . Yet why should our Londoner move abroad? The pulse of the world beats in his city; if his life is strenuous the doors of pleasure are wide open at his side. His year's itinerary—a run to the coasted Brighton, a dip in the ocean at Hastings, a week in the Fen country in autumn, a whiff of the salt of Weymouth or Torquay in the season, then back to the life strenuous, "the round of common duty" in the city. This not for one year, but most years.

And you can breakfast in Paris eight hours after leaving Victoria station, London. Yet the two cities migth be miles apart, so little the one really knows of its near-by channel neighbor.

Environment and tradition give to each in their own centres a life apart, distinctive both always calling, ever beckoning the wandering son home—home to the well-loved beaten ways, the old ties, to the unspeakable welcome nodding from every picturesque rue and boulevard; from every stately square and street!

In Paris you meet thousands of migrants who converse in Parisian, yet are not of France. Few of these are Londoners.

A Week's Jaunt.

Let us follow M. Louis Londres in a week's jaunt to gay Paris, so near and yet so far to his mother city. An express ride along the South Coast, a steam packet at Newhaven, quaint old Dieppe, a glimpse of Rouen and picturesque sunny Normandy. Gare Saint Lazarre! Paris!

A guide book, a hurried glance at "useful French phrases," then a feverish desire to meet some one who speaks English. A guide, who avers he can speak seven languages, and several dialects, and who evidently grappled with English in his very late youth, thrusts himself forward at a proffered rate of two francs the hour.

There is a suspicious aroma of absinthe (plain pernod), also un picon, grenadine, about this guide. Long practise with many speas of liquers, however, has evidently made him immune to complete alcoholic chaos. He is engaged for half a day as pilot.

A cocher at one franc fifty the hour pulls in. The noted sights are then viewed from the windows of a Paris cab!

What a city! What art in buildings, in bridges, in streets, in everything.

Bewildered.

M. Siev Londres is bewildered. His ladies are charmed, confused, yet full of wonderment, at the names. It is over at last—a year's sightseeing in four hours; a study of history from a cab window. When the gendi leaves the coche smiles as he whips up in the home drive! Great students of human nature, these Paris cabmen!

Each day is a repetition of the first, only more so.

The Londoner handles his French awkwardly. A linguistic bridge between absolute chaos and a little light. The accent! Anglo-Saxon French.

In the Cafe Voisin, Rue Saint Honore, I saw a suave garcon fishing amongst the French thrown at him by a florid Londoner, to pick out the essence, the outline even of what it was M. Sieur desired to eat and drink.

This first trip to Paris. You see it in his face, his dress, his strangeness. Even in some stolen glance at the demoiselle charmant on his right.

The dinner is served. The garcon and M. Sieur have a pantomimic difference as to details. The order! Of course M. Sieur is to blame. His parts number three. There is enough dinner served for nine, and more is minute by minute arriving.

Beer and More Beer.

Anglo-Saxon French again. M. Sieur asks for bread. The garcon brings two bottles of Piknes beer in a tray. M. Sieur asks for butter. The garcon brings more beer.

Some nearby patrons of Cafe Voisin find sudden use for serviettes!

M. Sieur is evidently very angry, but lacks sufficient command of virulent French to say so. His spirit is willing, but his French is weak.

Ultimately the never-failing courtesy of the ubiquitous garcon restores tranquility. M. Sieur beams, lives,—is dining in Paris!

And in his big heart he admits his own failings, warms to France, and wonders why he has grubbed along year after year in his smoke-grimed Mena over the channel. The garcon smiles as he pockets a five-franc piece, after straightening out the glossy folds of M. Sieur's opera cloak.

"A cab?" Oui M. Sieur. Is coshay—"The Irocedero." Where he will sup Paris only knows!

And so month by month the migrants still arrive. And yet Paris is always the same. JAS. W. CARROLL.

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.—adv.

NEW BARRACKS FOR THE ARMY.

Staff Captain David Moore, of the Salvation Army, has been relieved from duty at the St. Alexander Street barracks, and will look after the arrangements for the new barracks to be built in the spring at Cathcart and University Streets. It is expected that Adjutant and Mrs. Kendall, who have been engaged in special work, will be placed in charge of the old barracks. Adjutant Cabit, of the French corps, is expected home from Europe in a few days.

FROM THE KINGSTON POST-OFFICE

comes word that Mr. James McGuire is again at work. He was laid up by corns on the soles of his feet, but was perfectly cured by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Adv

F. CHRISTIAN IS MISSING.

F. Christian is wanted by Chief Carpenter, but not for crime. He left Liverpool Sept. 4 and reached Quebec Sept 21, when he sent a message to Mr. Richard Oberly, of the Vancouver Hotel. Since that he has not been heard of and cannot be located in Quebec, so his friends are anxious as to his whereabouts.

WILL RECEIVE THE PALLIUM.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 3.—His Excellency Monsignor Donato Sbaretti who arrived last night to instal Archbishop Orth, of the diocese of Vancouver Island, will confer the pallium on the Archbishop on Sunday morning. This being the second time that the pallium has been conferred in British Columbia. Archbishop Seighers who was murdered in Alaska in 1886 had the pallium conferred upon him.

Quira Excelsior, the well-known and appreciated tonic to build up the body can also be secured at the chief agency 26 Lemoine Street; telephone Main 181.

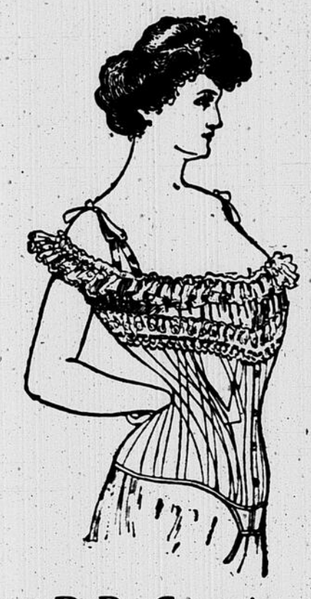
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Colonial House.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Preparations for Fall Trade

Preparations for this season's Fall and Winter trade have been made on an extensive scale, and the result is a stock of articles and materials, which for variety, elegance and value it would be difficult to find under one roof anywhere.



P. D. Corsets

The P.D. Corsets are the most satisfactory for the reason that only the very best materials and workmanship are employed in their construction. Shape and fit are perfect. Our guarantee goes with every pair.

Ladies' Shoe Dept.

Ground Floor Annex Adjoining Men's Shoe Department.

New advance styles in Ladies' Patent Leather Laced and Button Boots for street and dress wear.

Also new lasts and shapes in Box Calf, Russia Calf, Enamel Calf and Vici Kid.

Oxfords, Slippers, Rubbers and a full range of Misses', Children's and Infants' Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Ladies' Heavy Soled Box Calf Laced and Button Boots, Goodyear welted. Prices..... $3.00 to $5.00
Less 5 Per Cent. for Cash.

Ladies' Heavy Kid Laced Boots, Goodyear welted. Prices $3.00 to $5.50
Less 5 Per Cent. for Cash.

Ladies' Light and Heavy Weight Patent Colt skin and Kid Laced and Button Boots. Prices..$3.50 to $7.00
Less 5 Per Cent. for Cash.

Also great variety in Oxfords, Slippers, Gaiters, Rubbers, etc.

Misses' and Children's Laced and Button Boots in Calfskin, Kid and Patent Leather. All weights and a variety of styles.

Misses' and Children's Slippers in Kid, Patent Leather and Felt.

Infants' Shoes and Slippers in great variety.

Sole agents for Montreal for the famous Queen Quality Shoes for Women.

Ladies' Hose

PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—Sizes from 8½ to 10 in. foot. Prices 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 80c, $1.10 and $1.60.

LADIES' RIB CASHMERE HOSE—1-1 and 2-1 rib—50c, 65c, 90c to $1.50 a pair.

LADIES' BLACK SILK HOSE—All sizes. Prices from $1.25 to $4.75 a pair.

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—Embroidered fronts, with various designs and colors. Prices 75c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.35.

LADIES' SHOT SILK HOSE—Black Cashmere, with colored silk lining. All sizes at $1.40 a pair.

A full assortment of Ladies' Undergarments in Silk, Wool, Cotton and Mixtures.

Ribbons

EVERY LINE. EVERY SHADE. EVERY WIDTH.

THE MILLINERY OPENING

IS NOW ON

and the display of PARIS, LONDON and NEW YORK Models is choice in the extreme.

Costumes, Dresses, Mantles, Jackets, Cloaks, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Skirts and Shawls, are Shown in Great Abundance

The Stock of **Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks,** etc., etc., etc. was never finer, and embraces all the newest materials in full range of shades. Samples of these will be sent willingly to any address, and special attention is always given to Mail Orders.

N. B.—Two thoroughly experienced Dressmakers and full staff of assistants constantly on the premises. Fit and finish of every garment guaranteed.

FURS

Are also beginning to attract attention, and here again the exhibit is very complete. All the staple and many rare Furs being on view.

Ladies' Undermuslins and Gowns

In Cotton, Cambric and Nainsook, from the plain garment to the most elaborately trimmed.

GOWNS—90c, $1.25, $1.45, $1.65, $1.85, $2.10, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $8.00, $9.50, $12.00.
High neck, medium, or low neck, having full length sleeve or elbow length, in 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 inch neck measure.

WHITE SKIRTS—Lengths 38, 40, 42 and 44 in. Waistband arranged to fit any size.

Special attention being given to a selection of Lace Trimmed Skirts for evening wear. Price from $1.00 to $15.00 each.

CORSET COVERS—Tight fitting and loose. Prices from 35c to $3.50 each.

DRAWERS—Medium and umbrella shapes, also extra sizes for large women. Prices from 45c to $3.50. Open and closed.

CHEMISE—Large variety in keeping in style and trimmings with the above-mentioned lines. Prices from 45c to $6.75.

In addition to the above machine-made garments, we have also a choice selection of Hand-Sewn Underwear, trimmed with real lace, of extreme daintiness.

Laces, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

Just received, job line of Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c, 12c, 15c, 25c.

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, ¼, ⅛ and 1 inch hem, from 12c to 40c.

Swiss Embd. Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, from 30c to $1.00.

Swiss Embd. Handkerchiefs, scalloped borders, from 30c to $1.00.

Linen Embd. Handkerchiefs, scalloped and hemstitched, from 40c to $2.10.

Fancy Stocks in newest designs in Silk, Chiffon and Lace, for the present season.

Large assortment of Ties in Lace, Silk and Cupid Chene.

Neck Ruffs in great variety, black, black and white, white.

New Fall Gloves

Colonial Kid Gloves, all shades embroidered backs, 2 clasps....$1.15

Dent's Dogskin Gloves, tans and English reds, 2 clasps.....$1.50

Alexandre Castor Gloves, newest shades, embroidered backs, 2 clasps $1.50

Derby Kid Gloves, all the leading shades, embroidered backs, pique sewn, 2 clasps $1.55

Trefousse Kid Gloves, all shades, embroidered backs, 3 clasps....$1.50

Dent's Dogskin Gloves, 00 to 6, ... 90c to $1.25

A full assortment of Suede Cashmere Gloves.

We claim to be able to supply the Ladies of Montreal with every requisite for their personal adornment or comfort, from the latest creation of the Parisian Milliner to the most perfect fitting and stylish Footwear of American manufacture. All the little dainty aids to appearance, and all the necessary articles of apparel have received due consideration, and it is no idle boast to say that the whim of the fashionable lady and the necessity of the frugal housewife can be supplied from our stock with equal readiness and in equal variety of style and price.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - Montreal.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808. NO. 233. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk With Her Herald Readers . . .

When you've had freckles for thirty-odd years, you don't really mind them. You take them as a matter of course, and you don't try to get rid of them. You jog along pretty comfortably, and they don't spoil your appetite nor interfere with your sleep. What does make you furious is to be told how silly it is to have freckles when you might so easily get rid of them by using lemon juice or buttermilk and horse radish, or washing in May dew, or clover essence made from clover heads stolen from somebody's clover field at 4 a.m. on a rainy morning in June's full moon. The latest piece of idiocy is an alleged freckle cure which is enough to drive freckle faces to despair. Scrub your face with hot water and castile soap, using a camel's hair brush. Think of it! Wouldn't you really think all we spotly-rosed folk needed was a face wash? Doesn't it make you cross? Aren't you wild? Soap and water indeed! Why don't they tell us to rub them off with a piece of chamois skin? The use of stuff that comes in small bottles with large prices may be a reflection upon our want of knowledge of medicines and chemistry and such, but this soap and water cure reflects upon our common sense and—the cleanliness of our faces.

A woman doctor who believes in teaching the art of staying well was telling me the other day that people who were careful to wash their hands before touching food were usually people who "didn't take diseases." She explained that many throat and intestinal complaints were directly due to poisons given by soiled hands. Isn't a curious egotism which makes us always consider our own hands clean, forgetting that in handling money, papers, books and our own garments we are soiling them with the most insidious sort of dirt—that which does not show. "Have you washed your hands?" mother asks her little daughter. "Why, no, I've not touched anything except——"

"Except your books, a borrowed lead pencil, the outside window ledge as you called out to your little friend; your shoes and slippers when you changed your footwear, and your mussy little handkerchief," laughed the mother, pushing the small culprit along to the bathroom and advising her to use warm water and plenty of soap. "How do doctors so generally escape colds and infectious diseases?" I asked a medical man once. "By avoiding chills so far as possible, and by keeping their hands clean," he answered. Sounds so simple, doesn't it? Seems as if he ought to have shown me a curiously shaped bottle with some magic shimmery stuff in it. One almost expects a doctor to have some specific remedy for himself. I daresay the castile soap and water and the camel's hair brush cure would be good for clean hands even if it won't cure freckles.

We're thinking of building a house, and lest you should misunderstand me, I hasten to tell you the story of the man who said: "I'm thinking of taking a month's holiday!" "A month!" echoed his friend; "why you know you can't get more than two weeks!"

"Well, that doesn't prevent my thinking about taking a month, does it?" retorted the proprietor of Spanish castles. We're not going to build a house, but we can think about it. "We" means my neighbor and me. She has her ideas of house building and so have I, and we have a perfectly lovely time squabbling as to whose way is better. Her house has double drawing rooms and a library across. I have only a big living room and a tiny reception room. Our dining rooms are almost alike. Her kitchen is large and mine is small, but I have my laundry off the kitchen as a maid's sitting room. Her laundry is a part of the cellar, according to the most approved plan. I have two bathrooms, one on each upstair floor. She thinks that last is absurd, and I have a big upstair back gallery from which rugs may air and clothes receive a brushing. I think she will have brocade furniture and rich carpets and heavy and expensive hangings. I'm sure I shan't. We'll each be happy in our own way, and though our struggles with the architect are years away as yet, we do have such a good time "thinking of building."

Now is the time to have a row of potted bulbs set away in the dark closet, to have some specially good hyacinths in glasses and a sacred lily in a bowl with pretty pebbles to keep it steady. Flowers of one's own growing mean so much more than flowers bought and brought in from the florists. Watching the color come to a tulip bud, seeing the petals flame with the passion of their being, seeing them widen and grow dusty with pollen and at last fall away from the wonderful vessel of ripening seed—this is all a marvel. Did you ever smell any perfume so sweet as that of the rich purple hyacinth which graciously consented to rear a tower of bloom above your hyacinth glass? Isn't the wonderful frosting on the leaves and tender buds of your begonia more beautiful than that of the one you buy? The ones that you watch grow are your very own. The others are only adopted children. It isn't in your power to love them so hard.

Have you made any preparations for Christmas yet? Did you decide, like a nice wise body, to relieve the pressure of those December weeks by using spare and otherwise idle days in July and August and September and October? If you did, you have a nice little pile of Christmas fixings put away, and some day you will buy the tissue paper and the bolt of red ribbon for parcelling them, and begin to keep pretty empty boxes, and recollect from now on any little wishes your home folk may inadvertently drop. It's lovely to feel ready for Christmas, to feel in the mood for Santa Claus, and eager to be in the whirl of it all, knowing that it won't tire you all out, because you have so much already prepared. How the days do run, to be sure. It seems such a wee while ago that I was fussing over my Christmas puddings, and yet—it's almost time for Thanksgiving pumpkin pies.

There's something very wonderful in watching a storm come up out in the open country. You mark its progress, you see its effect. You hear the dead twigs on the trees snapping, and watch them strew upon the ground. You hear the creaking of the boughs, the rattling of the branches against the piazza, and you see the whole wild swaying of the ocean of green foliage in all the wood about you. You mark the cloud-shadows on the lake, the moving of the storm in the sky overhead. It grows dark. You make a wild rush for the cushions and rugs and hammock in the verandah. You close the windows, and a moment later listen to the pounding of the rain on the roof. You look out now through a sheet of rain. You are far out in the wood, beside the lake, and almost alone in the very heart of a wild storm. Its grandeur possesses you, enthralls you. Something of the mighty tumult sinks into your own heart. It is something to be glad at having seen, something to remember, something which will stay with you for ever and for ever.

A Fashionable Blouse

The baby was having its afternoon nap. Its grandma wanted to see if it were gaining as a baby should, so it was loked at, and amid the whispering which seems to go with looking at a baby, little Toddlekins wakened up. His mamma hurried him off to sleep again, and grandma fidgetted off, saying it was really too bod to waken a baby, but he must be a very light sleeper, and was Dorothea sure he wasn't nervous. Catnip tea was good for nervous babies. A half-hour later his only auntie on his papa's side called to see him. She didn't want him wakened, but it was such a pity he was asleep. She didn't care to see babies asleep. She liked to look into their dear little eyes and hold them, and, goo-goo at them and count all their little toes. Dorothea's motherly solicitude wavered. Baby had such lovely eyes, and his toes were so pink and curly, and his mamma was so proud of his little raggedy promises of curls at the back of his head. Besides, as his auntie said, she hadn't come sooner because she wanted to see him for sure, and nurses were so horrid, and she lived so far up town that she didn't know when she could possibly come again. So Toddlekins mamma lifted her sleeping treasure out of his little cot, wriggled him around till he waked, bounced him till he hadn't any breath to cry with, emoothed down his gown, patted his curls, hunted up his little toes, and then, after making him wave his six-week-old hand as his auntie went down the street, put in a good half-hour getting him to sleep again. A chance caller was told bravely that baby was sleeping. She didn't like it very much. She wanted to see the baby. It wouldn't have done any good to tell her that it was just an ordinary baby, with the regulation number of fingers and toes, a head upon which, speaking politely, "the hair was coming," and as variable a temper as babies in general possess.

The father came home at seven, and found baby still sleeping. That was unprecedented. He promptly waked him up to play with him, and those two dear young people walked the floor by turns with an irritable baby, wondering vaguely, as they tried to hush his cries, why the poor dear felt so much worse than usual to-night.

In a house I know, the wife is a most industrious woman, but her industry is of a most unreasoning sort. It keeps her going till she is tired, and she hasn't learned yet to keep quiet when she is tired. "Will you have some fish," her husband asks. She sighs a little, hesitates, says: "Oh, I don't know. I'm that tired I don't believe I can eat anything, but I'll try to take just the tiniest bit." It goes on in that way throughout the meal, and every day a luncheon, every night at dinner it is just the same. Now, industry is a good thing, and a condition of "happy-tiredness," makes rest more than usually sweet, but this chronic and much-vaunted tiredness is something to be very much ashamed of. If we must go past the tired place, a few minutes' rest lying flat on our backs, a face-bath of hot water, a tightening up of the screws of our moral courage, will take us past the dinner hour, or fireside hour, and with a good night's rest we will feel better the next day. But we mustn't go on being tired out, and talking about it. Something's wrong with us, or our way of living if we come to the table groaning out our infirmities, and letting slip the sceptre of our dear home-kingdoms. It's worth thinking about—this being tired. It's no use making martyrs of ourselves. We have a right to be well, and rested, and happy. We must jog things around so we get our "rights," and have a chance to be cheerful and not tired. There's a good deal in refusing to admit you're tired. There's a good deal in keeping it to yourself if you are. There's more in learning how to work and when to work, and how to rest.

Correspondence.

[All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address: Madge Merton, Herald Office.]

Violet.—I can't think that the form of religion should make any difference, though it seems to me that a wife should become of her husband's church. What seems more important to me is this: Have you the same ideals of life? Does he consider things wrong that you think wrong? Do you like the things he does? He looks to me just a little careless, just a little defiant. The chin is firm and strong, the nose fairly sensitive, the eyes determined, the forehead good. The ears show fair generosity, and I think he is merry and good-tempered. Go to your father and get at the bottom of the dislike, and don't be in haste to trust to your own opinions, because the world has a way of knocking truths into people's heads, a man can often tell another man at a glance. The other is less fond of display, more secretive, scarcely so generous or affectionate, and altogether a different type of man, I should say. He would rely upon his judgment while the other would trust to his intuitions. I am returning the enclosures. 2. You are resolute, perhaps a little too set in your own way, active, fairly patient, systematic, industrious and original. Go slow in this matter of the heart. It means such a deal to marry for the love that won't wear out.

Antrope.—So you love the old mountain too. What a proud old thing it must be if it knows how many hearts do it homage in winter and summer and spring and autumn. One winter when I lived very near it I used to see it early in the morning as I came from marketing, with the sunshine on its snow. It caught the morning light, and seemed a thing glorified. I'm glad you love the country and the woods, and that my woods seemed real to you. Words are so puny to describe their beauty that I often despair. One needs the soul to read between the lines, and that soul you must have. 2. I'm sorry to know the way is hard for you just now. It's sure to come to all of us some time, and we must bear it as best we may, and cultivate that clear vision which sees past the darkness of the present into the light beyond. Did you ever read of the woman who said that the reason she was happy was because she had discovered that clouds were really lined with silver, and she always wore them wrong-side out? About the other matter, I'm so sorry, but you know best. It's beyond me entirely. Separation seems like acknowledging defeat, though, doesn't it? You are ambitious, self-reliant, active, a little impetuous, determined, systematic, original and hopef

St. Lawrence.—I think you must have missed your answer. I recollect doing it, but as out here I cannot readily have access to back numbers, I cannot tell you when. Your drawing idea is a good one. Anything which will prevent any one from moping is a move towards better things. 1. Make the elderly lady's bouquet richer, the bride's should be white or composed of faint-colored flowers. 3. Most letters are notes nowadays, because with such travel facilities as we have, we see our friends oftener than in the old days when twenty miles of distance parted friends and lovers for months. No need now for the laboriously written letters. We jump on the trolley or the steam cars and talk to them instead. 2. Use four-inch ribbon from three to four yards long. 4. That sort of work doesn't pay. It is designed to attract the people who want work, but don't want any one to know they work, and therefore never expose their methods or the disappointments of the matter. Your writing is very good indeed. It tells me you are executive, affectionate, generous, fairly enduring, fairly hopeful, diligent, ambitious and independent. I wonder if you have the power to hold to the opinions you know to be right, in spite of the scorn or opposition or raillery of those about. That is an important characteristic if one is to succeed in life.

Marie.—I would have the shirtwaist of a similar color in a lighter-weight goods. It is better style than the contrasting color. Belt and tie may give a touch of color, though as a rule a self-colored belt is more becoming, except for house wear. The curtains may be of plain net, with ruffles, or hang straight, with an edge of insertion or lace. The valance, and two curtains reaching just to the sill is a dainty arrangement, which pleases the eyes of people who prefer straight lines. I'd rather have a couch, and a dress-box, a dress-box, except economy of room, is important, for it always is such a nuisance to tumble the pillows all about to get your gowns. A dress-box in a clothes press is a good idea. You can sit on it and stand on it to reach that high shelf and get into it without any trouble whatever.

Muir.—I'm afraid I haven't much faith in your remedy of a blue clay poultice for whooping cough. There's another: Take a live spider, sew it into a muslin bag and hang the bag high up on a curtain pole. When the spider dies, the cough will cease." Sounds as if it was the spider that had the cough, doesn't it? Some of the newer school of physicians have cures or helps for whooping cough, and the herbalist's cure is tea made from mouse-ear chickweed.

Vista.—The formula you give is in general use, but is not a formal introduction by any means. "May I introduce Miss White?" to the elder or more important, and "Miss Brown Miss White," turning to the other is better. In introducing relatives be careful to use their names. The married woman who introduces her mother as "my mother," tangles her friends in a lot of trouble. You are intuitive, cheerful, adaptable, affectionate and practical.

T. J. K.—You know her tastes and I don't. Suppose you let your knowledge of what she cares for guide you in making the selection. The bookish girl loves books, the art girl loves pictures and bric-a-brac, the gay girl likes trinkets, and all girls like bon bons and flowers. 2. You are independent, fairly patient, systematic, industrious and self-controlled.

Jeannie.—McIntyre is or was "the son of the carpenter," McTaggart "the son of the Priest," and McKay "the son of the Prophet."

Marcelle.—To her ankles. You are sensitive, fairly decisive, energetic, practical and resolute.

Frederica. — Affection, sensitiveness, fair patience, self-reliance, energy and a little self-will.

Exeter. — Methodical, ambitious, energetic, original, very affectionate and industrious.

Lester.—Imperious, fairly resolute, sincere, mirthful, lacking caution and very generous.

Perle A. — You are very good to say so. Sympathy, faith, affection, mirth and industry.

Sis Hopkins.—Affection, some indication of an imperious will, order, energy, fair patience.

Axiom. — sympathy, fair hope, fair patience, generosity, cheerful and self-control.

Decimal. — Enduring, sincere, conscientious, practical, energetic and self-reliant.

E. A. C. — Order, sensitiveness, mirth, determination, industry and fair endurance.

Curly Locks. — Frankness, affection, energy, generosity, courage and fair method.

Alberta. — Candor, courage, endurance, cheerfulness, vivacity and self-reliance.

Jock. — Executive, possessed of good judgment, ideality, courage and self-reliance.

Hattie. — Affectionate, fairly sympathetic, indecisive, candid and fairly hopeful.

Bala. — Frank, persistent, systematice, enduring, sensitive and self-reliant.

Andrew. — Intuition, patience, fair prudence, sensitiveness and much ambition.

Aster. — Frankness, courage, diligence, ambition, energy and self-reliance.

Feo. — Mirthful, persistent, candid, diligent, sympathetic and self-reliant.

Frankie. — Persistence, originality, ambition, resolution, industry and hope.

Pat. — Fairness, energy, mirth, sympathy, fair endurance and much hope.

Allie. — Sympathy, affection, ambition, energy, determination and hope.

G. D. M.—Intuitive, sympathetic, fairly methodical, hopeful and industrious.

Max. — Generous, practical, reserved, energetic, ambitious and determined.

Warl. — Vivacious, mirthful, sympathetic, hopeful and fairly industrious.

Independence. — Fair hope, some suspicion, intuition and determination.

Miccie. — Ambition, fair patience, shrewdness, decision and courage.

Whiskey. — Original, vivacious, energetic, hopeful and fairly enduring.

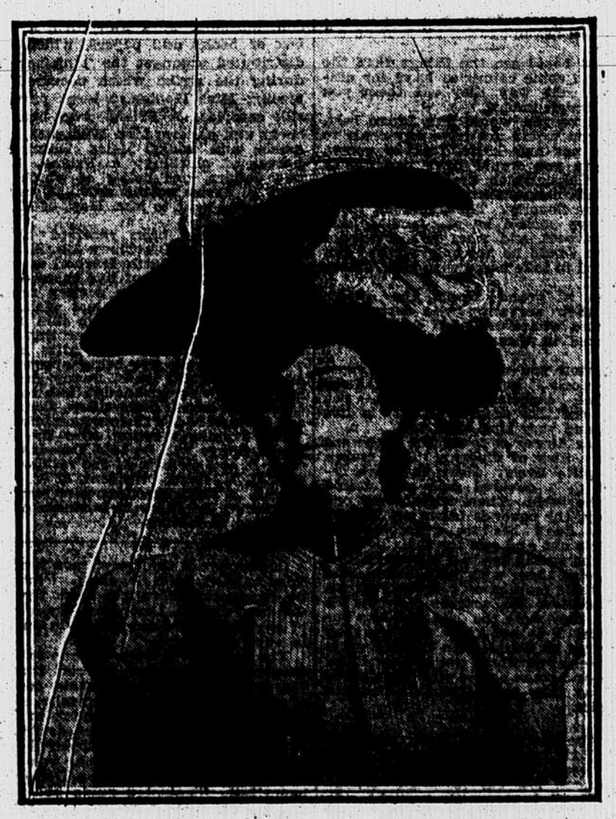
Prue. — Determined, unaffected, ambitious, executive and self-reliant.

Sixteen. — Original, cheerful, mirthful, sensitive and very industrious.

Eunice. — Judgment, sympathy, candor, patience, mirth and ambition.

Beauty. — Persistent, mirthful, enduring, industrious and decisive.

Elderdown. — Frankness, industry, hope, sympathy and self-control.



SMART MODEL IN VELVET WITH PLUMES.

Large black velvet "picture" hat with medium crown, broad brim and deep bandeau in front. A fluffy white plume encircles the crown, pierces the brim, and falls on the hair underneath. Two black plumes are arranged at the back. Model imported by Simpson-Crawford Co., New York.

Harold A. — Order, independence, resolution, fairness, and generosity.

Will D. — Courage, executive ability, method, ambition and sympathy.

Cassie. — Intrepid, independent, practical, sympathetic and resolute.

Bee. — Mirth, hope, affection, endurance, patience and persistence.

Fletcher. — Method, caution, energy, sympathy and fair generosity.

Bessie. — Energetic, executive, methodical, original and generous.

Ambi.—Determined, ambitious, methodical, original, and enduring.

Uncle Mike. — Sympathy, resolution, affection and fair endurance.

Shamrock. — Fearlessness, industry, system, ambition and hope.

Alicia. — Ambition, executive ability, fairness, energy and hope.

B. E. W. — Affection, cheerfulness, endurance and persistence.

Abbie. — Independent, generous, sympathetic and resolute.

Bab.—Let him do all the talking.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones; on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

TOMATO WINE.

Take fully ripe tomatoes, cut them up, squeeze them and strain the juice. To every quart of juice add a pint of water, and to every gallon of the mixture add three pounds of brown sugar. Let it stand in an open vessel. Remove the scum. When it has done fermenting put it into a keg and bung tight. It will be fit to bottle in November.

OWEN DAW CORN BREAD.

Take two teacups of boiled hominy and while hot mix with it a very large spoonful of butter; beat four eggs very light and stir them into the hominy; add a pint of milk, gradually stirred in, and a half pint of white corn meal; salt. The batter should be of the consistency of boiled custard. Bake with a good deal of heat at the bottom of the oven and not too much at the top. The pan should be deep. This bread is often baked in a milk pan.

The woman who knows how to utilize sour milk or cream may have no end of delicious hot breads, cakes, cookies, crullers, not to mention cream cheese, added to her store of good things to eat.

While the acidity of milk varies, entailing the exercise of judgment on the part of the cook, a safe general rule to follow is that one pint of thick sour milk will need a level teaspoonful of soda to neutralize it and furnish the gas for lightening the batter.

Here are some good practical rules to follow that have been tried and proved over and over again:

SOUR MILK CORN CAKE.

Sift together one cup of flour, a half cup of Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a half teaspoonful each of soda and salt. Pour in one cupful of sour milk, one tablespoonful of butter or lard melted and beat well. Fold in at the last one well beaten egg, and bake in gem tins or a shallow round pan.

SOUR MILK PANCAKES.

Allow a level teaspoonful of soda to a pint of sour milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, and flour to make of a good consistency for baking. Have the griddle hot, bake the cakes in perfect circles, and pile one upon the other. No eggs are needed.

CREAM BISCUITS.

Sift together two cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder. Put into a bowl half a cupful of sour cream and a half cupful of sour milk, and beat into it a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved into a tablespoonful of cold water. When it stops sizzling stir in with the sifted flour, mix gently but quickly with a spoon and turn out on a well floured board. Pat with the floured hand until a smooth cake is formed, then cut into shape with a small cake cutter or canister lid. Lay in a greased dripping pan and bake in a hot oven. If you have no cream, rub a spoonful of lard or butter in the prepared flour before adding the sour milk and soda. Keep the dough as soft as possible, so that the biscuit will be tender and delicate. Buttermilk biscuits are made the same, using a tablespoonful of shortening to a quart of flour.

CREAM WAFFLES.

Beat two eggs light and add to a pint of sour cream, into which a teaspoonful of soda has been beaten. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and flour to make a thin batter. Pour in well greased waffle irons, bake brown and serve very hot, with plenty of butter and honey.

PEACH PIE.

(1850)—To have it deliciously good the fruit must be perfectly ripe and the baking dish deep enough to hold two layers of whole peaches. Use any of the good rules for crust, and roll the dough out in a sheet a little larger than the top of the dish. Cut in quarters and line the sides and as much of the bottom of the dish as it will cover. Peel as many peaches as will stand on end in the dish and fill spaces between them with light, dry, brown sugar; add another layer of fruit, filling spaces as before, and pour over all one full cup of water. Cover with crust, cut in quarters and bake like any pie. This needs neither sauce nor flavoring.

SALMON FRITTERS.

One cup salmon, picked fine, one cup mashed potato, one of grated bread crumbs, a half cup cream, the beaten yolks of two eggs, a scant teaspoonful salt, one-eighth as much pepper. Mix all well together and make into flat cakes. Beat the whites of the eggs slightly; dip the cakes in this and fry a light brown. Garnish with parsley.

SPANISH STEW.

A spring chicken cut into small pieces; two good-sized onions; let them boil until very nearly done; pare and quarter enough potatoes, put in and boil tender. Add one can of June peas, one can of best tomatoes, one can of French mushrooms, two teaspoonfuls of red pepper. Let all boil about ten minutes and thicken. Cut onions into

Continued on next page.

quarters or smaller. Of course, if you don't like it too hot add only one teaspoonful of red pepper. It should be served on toast. Be sure and have June peas.

DUTCH CAKE.

Two cups of raised dough.
One cup of butter and lard mixed.
One cup of milk.
Two eggs.
One cup of raisins.
One cup of currants.
One nutmeg.
One teaspoonful of baking soda.
Two cups of flour.
Two cups of sugar.

Mix butter, lard, milk, soda and dough together, then add other ingredients and bake in slow oven.

PASTRIES.

Make a pie crust, roll out the size of dinner plate; slice three potatoes and one onion on one-half of crust. One-half of nice steak cut fine; salt, pepper and butter the size of an egg. Wet edges of crust and lay empty half over filling; press well together, crimp to keep in juice, put fork through top crust and bake one hour.

SAFFRON CAKE OR BREAD.

Two quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of salt, one-half cup of butter, one tablespoonful of nutmeg, one-half cup of lard, one-half package of currants, two cups yeast, one heaping tablespoonful of saffron, steeped.

Let rise over night; the next morning put in pans, let it rise, and bake as bread.

DRIED PUMPKIN FOR PIES.

Cut pumpkin into small pieces, add about a cup of water, just sufficient as dry as you can get it without burning; then, with a large spoon rub it through an old-fashioned flour sieve. Spread on plates and dry in open oven. Store in glass fruit jars. To use, soak in a little fresh milk on back of stove early in the morning.

CAKE ICING MADE WITH MILK.

Two cups of sugar, three-quarters of a cup of milk, piece of butter size of a walnut. Boil fifteen minutes slowly or ten minutes fast. Then take off and stir until creamy. Add vanilla or any desired flavoring. Do not let it get too hot before putting it on the cake.

Pitter-Patter.

The new tailor-made girl this autumn is determined to show the lines of her figure. She knows they are beautiful and she knows no reason why others should not share this knowledge. With her, at least, the age of baggy disguises in dress is over.

She is tired of blouses and pouches and fancy over-trimmed effects. She wants her gown to reveal rather than conceal the pretty curves of her form.

Bouffant and elaborate gowns are all right in their place, but their place is not on the street.

Candor in dress—that's the new fashion edict for the smart tailor-made girl.

The instep skirt and the three-quarters length coat are what she will wear. It is a narrower skirt than the one in vogue last spring, and if it is lined at all the silk is attached to the material—no drop skirt is worn. Sometimes this skirt is just a trifle shorter in the back than in the front, to give it a certain chic air. But it's the coat that makes or mars.

It was the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis who announced from the Plymouth Church pulpit: "We are not yet very far removed from the savage, because woman thinks she can make herself more beautiful by wringing the necks of two birds and setting their feathers in her hat, cocking them forward in the spring and backward in the autumn."

According to astronomers, the Star of Bethlehem, which conducted the wise men to the birthplace of Jesus, will appear once more in 1910 or 1911. Josephus, the Hebrew historian, speaks of this star, which is now known as Halley's comet, and since his time it has appeared on twenty-three occasions.

The new fall turbans are long and narrow, with brims rolling up like those of English walking hats. Some of the incoming French hats are in turban shapes; others are on the order of the sailor. All shapes have rather high bell crown.

Plush of the old-fashioned, long-napped variety is to be widely used in millinery this winter. The French milliners are already sending us models having it employed as a binding for the brim. It gives a pretty soft touch, which is very becoming to the average face.

Meny of the French beaver hats in sailor shape are in combination colors. Gray shades melt into white, yellow or brown, et cetera. Others are of black and white mixed. The trimming for these styles is of the simplest. Usually it consists of a band and a little cravat bow in front. In some there are two ends of the trimming which are carried under the brim (both on the same side) and fastened with steel buttons.

These steel buttons bid fair to become a feature of this year's millinery. They look like highly polished tack heads and are very smart with headwear of the more severe styles.

Wobblety, cobblety, shoemaker man,
Mend my wee shoes des as dood as oo can;
Des 'tick a peg here and sew a seam vere,
Rap vem and tap vem and make vem to wear.

Wee little shoes vat mus' run to an' fro,
Stich vem an' fix vem an' make vem to go;
Put a heel here an' put a patch vere.
Rap an' tap vem an' make vem to wear.

Vis 'ittle shoe has a hole in ve toe;
Lets my wee tootsies peep out, does oo know;
Lets ve cold in, an' lets out va warm;
Patch it to keep my poor tootsies from harm.

Vis 'ittle shoe has ve bootom worned out.
Ve wet creeps in an' ve dry leaks out;
So rap it an' tap it dood as oo can,
Wobblety, cobblety, shoemaker man.

For the comfort of the dark-haired girl who hopes to marry a man whose locks are almost her own color, I'm going to quote a few of the things I have learned from a close study of some few hundred married couples.

If, then, you want to inspire a fierce, overwhelming passion in your lover, you will have a better chance if you are his physical opposite. But if you wish to inspire deep and lasting friendship, you will have a better chance by being his physical counterpart.

Looking round the women I know who are, first and foremost, their husbands' chums, I am amazed to find the majority are dark and have dark husbands.

In Cologne last year an American in the street read a note, and, having done so, tore it up and dropped the pieces casually by the side of the curb. To him, a spiked-helmeted policeman; argument; words of reproof from policeman; words of aggrieved protest from visitor; declaration of intent to do just what he pleased; more words from policeman, and more words from visitor; but, in the end, visitor had to unbend and pick up each and every scrap of the paper with which he had disturbed the orderly appearance of the roadway.

Like Cyrano de Bergerac, General B——, of the regular army, was possessed of a nose which excited curiosity, if not comment, wherever he appeared. At one of the hops given at the post the dancers wore fancy dress and masks. The General's partner chanced to be a vivacious young thing who had never met him before. Nor was she any the wiser as to his identity when, following the custom at mask balls, he removed the covering from his face. His partner followed suit and her prattle ceased for a while. Then she remarked, reproachfully, "Oh, but it isn't fair. You haven't taken off your nose."

If you could see the things that the people in some countries have for dinner and the way they eat them you would laugh indeed.

I believe you would like Japan best. True, you would not have any chair to sit on, nor any knife, fork or spoon, but then you would have two dainty little sticks, which the Japanese children call "chop-sticks," and which they use very cleverly. Then, besides, there is always such a lot of candies and other sweets, and what you could not eat you would be not only allowed but expected to take home with you. Think of that!

Often, at grand feasts, the guests bring their servants, who carry baskets, and whatever is left from dinner is packed in these baskets and taken home.

In China you would have the same "chop-stocks," but very different dishes. One especially, I believe, you would not like at all. That is live crabs, and very tiny ones, too.

Just as dinner is ready the crabs are put in a dish of vinegar. This makes them quite lively. Next they are removed to a covered dish and placed upon the table. Then, when every one is ready, the cover is taken off. Those crablets don't hesitate a second, but scramble out and run for their lives.

But the guests are in a big hurry, too. They seize them with both hands, and filling their mouths as full as they can they swallow the wriggling things as though they were the daintiest bits imaginable. I do not know whether they are better or worse than roasted spiders. These you would get in New Caledonia—and some people who have eaten them say they taste like nuts and are very nice.

Exit the pompadour. Enter the prim part. Exit fluffiness, tendrils, "ratting" and "ruffing." Enter satin smoothness, low curves, sleek brushings. It all began with a slight side part that appeared in the pompadour itself a few months ago. But the infection spread. Now it is a complete change of style. It is a real "part."

There is weeping and gnashing of teeth in the fair kingdom of femininity, for the knell of the pompadour is sounding. No style of doing the hair has been more universally becoming than that which has been popular during the last few years. But its reign is over. Hardly a woman is seen in the Casino at Newport this summer with hair done in anything approaching a pompadour. Everywhere one sees the smoothly arranged coiffure, the long straight part and the long curve over the ear that marked the 1830 fashion.

While it must be confessed that the new style is not nearly so becoming to the woman with large features as the fluffy arrangement, but permits the hair to fall about the face, softening the lines and adding curves to the contour wherever they are needed, there is a type of face which the new coiffure makes ravishingly lovely. This is the "madonna" type, with straight features and not too large a mouth.

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This is not an idle statement but something that has been proved thousands of times. Here is one of the proofs. Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John Street, Hamilton, says:

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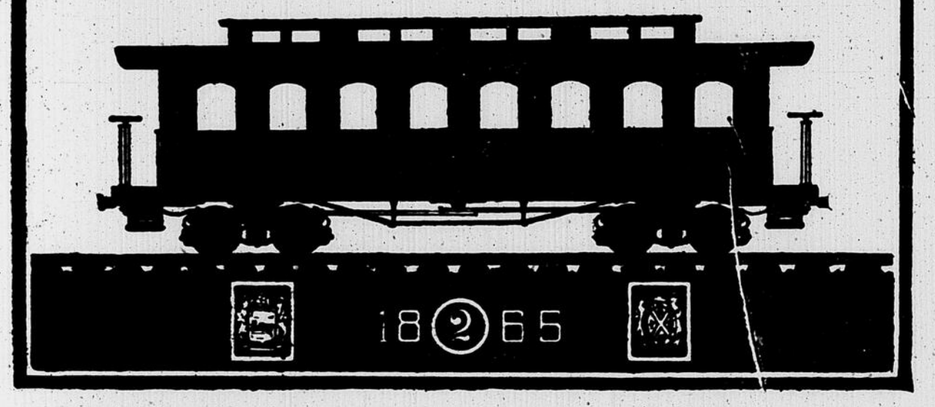

In the passenger car of the early sixties, of which the above cut illustrates one of the many types then in vogue, no marked improvement over the car of the preceding decade can be mentioned. In appointment the cars of this time were the superiors of those common to the fifties, although stoves, hand-brakes and hand-couplers still prevailed.

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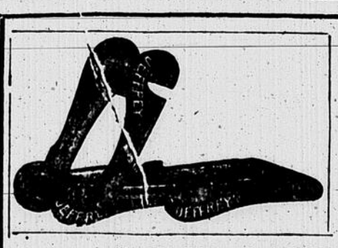

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INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY, MONTREAL BRANCH.

The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, wishes to acknowledge the following contributions: Miss Fairhairn, a large box of books and papers, which were distributed amongst the 'longshoremen during the strike which occurred last spring; Miss Hooton, a large parcel of silk samples; A Friend, two boxes of books and papers; Mrs. Westgate, magazines and books; Miss Holmstrom, parcel of clothing; A Friend, Levis, two dollars, one dollar of which was used to assist an old man. A case of books was sent to Mrs. Hay, of Huntsville.

A letter has been received by the president from Dr. Cluny MacPherson, of the hospital, Battle Harbor, acknowledging the receipt of five cases of clothing, etc., which the society sent to the Deep Sea Mission last May. He writes that "the fishery in this neighborhood has been very poor this year, so that your substantial gifts in the way of clothing are being appreciated even more than usual, many families not having caught enough fish to purchase the barest necessities—flour, tea and molasses—for their winter diet."

The opening meeting after the summer holidays will be held Tuesday, October 6, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. H. M. Boyd, president, 31 St. Mark Street. A large attendance of members is desired, as there is business of importance to discuss.

September is the finest month of the year to visit Lake St. John. Protected by the mountain ranges from the cold winds of the St. Lawrence, the climate of the Lake St. John valley in autumn is very delightful.

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The Buying of Amoy

A Chinese Love Tale
By Florence Eaton....

(Written for The Herald.)

Amoy had crossed the Pacific Ocean; she had reached the "promised land," which had proved to be flowing with the milk of liberty and the honey of prosperity to so many of her fellow-countrymen, but her heart felt sad. She stood at the station and looked about her at the many strange people rushing here, there and everywhere, and felt sadder still. She wished that she could cry, but dare not, for near her stood "her lord and master," the husband whom she had married in China before starting, but whom she had never seen before this evening. It was a marriage by proxy; he sending out a certain sum of money to her father and a "go-between" going through the ceremony in China with her and someone likewise taking her place in America.

Submitting, lik the poor little martyr that she was, to be put into a cab, she closely pulled her veil about her face, and in spite of her efforts big tears trickled down her cheeks.

* * *

This is why Amoy thought herself to be the saddest, most miserable little woman in the whole world. She had lost her heart in China months before starting for America, which is an unwise thing for a Chinese girl to do in a land where natural feelings are beaten down by harsh discipline, where the tyrant, tyrannized over by a greater tyrant, tyrannizes in turn the weaker ones under him. Then, alas, for the women behind the closed doors.

The gentle Confucius even is harsh in his verdict of them and gives forth for the young man to ponder over the cruel little statement, "women and servants are the most perplexing things to deal with; speak to them and they at once become familiar and presumptive; treat them with indifference and they are silent and discontented."

Hean Lee was the son of the family tutor, and, living in the same house and mixing daily with the family, had fallen in love and was loved by the bright-eyed little daughter with the silky tea-rose skin, but she had been betrothed in her infancy to the son of a great friend of her father who had been in America for years, and Amoy sincerely hoped that he would stay there for good.

* * *

Of course love "will out" like every other strong feeling, and Amoy's father angrily sent off the young man and then went to his friend and loyally laid the case before him. They had put their shaven heads together and decided to write to Chin Gwen, the betrothed of Amoy, in America, urging him to send for Amoy as quickly as he could.

They never told Amoy why it was that Hean was absent one morning from his seat by her little brothers' side, where he was wont to aid his father in their instruction, for he was a great scholar, and had won the button of honor for his cap at the College of Confucius.

Amoy dared ask no questions, but the pleasure was gone of sitting by the window and listening to the buzz of lessons while she embroidered her father's and little brothers' shoes (and sometimes slyly embroidered an extra pair and left them by the side of the young fellow, who in return spent recklessly all his spare money, and sometimes more than he could spare, on little trinkets for Amoy.)

* * *

Amoy had a dear little brother, who as yet had not grown old and wise enough to be a party to his father, like his elder and more discreet brethren, but he was the beloved Benjamin to the old man. It was his loud and persistent, but, nevertheless, sympathetic sobs that had saved her from the torture of having her feet bound, and so how she had large feet.

One day the little fellow came rushing into her room, rosy with excitement, and produced from his sleeve a long twisted piece of yellow paper. It was a farewell note that Hean Lee had given the boy for his sister, full of love and regret that they should have to be parted for a short time, but ending up with the reassurance that he would find a way by which they would meet again, never to part.

"I know he will," said Amoy to herself, and so she trusted and waited through the long months which followed, but when spring returned to the earth and the plum trees down by the wall blossomed, and the nightingale came and sang sweetly outside her window as if to console with her, hope waned and almost perished and when the message came from Chin Gwen for her to come to him her heart was broken.

* * *

Chin Gwen sat stolidly opposite her but never a word spake he.

The cab slowed up before a brilliantly lighted Chinese Hotel before which the red banners of "good luck" were flying and the national dragon flag was waving. Inside she heard the sound of many voices, rejoicing and making merry, and incense enough to satisfy the lungs and nostrils of any god filled the air, while "through it and round it and over it all sounded" the zumzum of the music of the Celestial Empire.

Crowds of people were standing in the street. Someone lifted Amoy out of the cab. She was too miserable to notice who it was. Whoever it was turned around to give orders to a couple of servants standing by and as he spoke Amoy uttered a little cry of surprise and joy for she recognized the voice. It was Hean Lee's.

"Are you angry at me for making you come out all this way?" he asked as they passed along the hall, but Amoy only stared at him. She couldn't understand it at all.

* * *

Then he explained to her how he had left for American soon after writing her that last note where he lost no time in hunting out Chin Gwen, intending to try and arrange matters with him. As Chin Gwen had unfaithfully married an American wife and never intended to return to the land of his ancestors until his death he easily got him to agree to his plan.

Hean Lee had prospered in America, where there were few Chinese scholars, and had been placed in a responsible position as manager of a rich Chinese concern. Then he had given the money to Chin Gwen and had given him to send for Amoy as if for himself.

"So I am your husband. It is I who have brought you," he ended.

While the women were decking her up in the most gorgeous gowns for the banquet Amoy was going over it all as in a dream. She could scarcely believe it was true, but anyhow she felt happy with the happiness which only those who have suffered can feel.

"Such forwardness," whispered one of the women to the other." Did you see her? Actually grinning! I'm sure I wept oceans of tears when I was going to be married for one never knows how they're going to turn out, but, thanks be to Confuscius, I haven't wept a tear since."

Among the hundreds at the banquet Amoy could see but one face, the smooth, boyish, scholarly one of Hean Lee's.

* * *

Tremblingly she often wonders now why it is that she is allowed to be the happiest little woman in Chinatown after her undutiful conduct to her parents, for these things are deeply rooted in the Chinese mind and it never occurs to them that perhaps sometimes their parents are a little undutiful to them.

Uncle Ben Wins the Prize.

"Hello, Uncle Ben," Joe called, as his buggy flashed by the loaded waggon. Uncle Ben replied to the salutation with a surly nod. He twisted about on his load and gazed at the receding vehicle. It was she herself, and out riding with that young scamp! She was enjoying the fellow's company, too, so much that she had only a slight bow for him.

She had never ridden with him, except once at a funeral, when she went to the cemetery in his buggy, because there was not room for her elsewhere. He had imagined many times since the things he would have said to her during that ride if he had known beforehand so as to be prepared; but he had not, and the ride had been a silent one.

She was bright and talkative with Joe, though! When he recognized, with a shock of surprise, who Joe's companion was, they were chattering like bluejays.

He felt wronged, somehow, though he had no claim to be. But he had always meant to marry her, if she would consent, when he found courage to put the question.

He knew Joe was in the habit of going to her brother's, where she lived but until that minute he had not looked upon the fellow as his rival. Joe was young and good-looking, and women thought so much of those things! He supposed there was no chance for him at all, and he loved her so truly. He would sell his farm and go away. He brooded over it all day and with heavy pain, forgetting to make his usual sharp bargain in business.

* * *

As he drove into the gate at home toward evening Joe's buggy again appeared and he drew up for a chat. He was in fine spirits, and boyishly handsome, beside the older man in rough, farm clothes and soiled boots.

"Guess I'll take that cow, Uncle Ben," he said, with a conscious smile, "I expect to need her."

Uncle Ben grunted and busied himself with the gate.

"You see, I'm—oh I might as well say it right out—I'm going to be married pretty soon."

"Settled, is it?" His uncle glanced up sharply, his face rather pale.

"Well, not quite;" Joe hesitated, "but she understands me well enough, and it's going to be settled to-night and the day fixed. I'm invited there to supper, and I'm sure she knows what to expect. In fact, it nearly came out this morning."

Uncle Ben said nothing, and after a moment Joe, who was accustomed to his reticent relative, started off, saying: "Milly will be glad you are our nearest neighbor; she thinks a lot of you."

Milly He had known it, of course, when he met them in the morning, but to hear it was a cruel stab. He was filled with a sudden resentment and rebellion. He hadn't had his chance. He felt that he could bear it better if he had fully expressed his feelings to her and asked her to marry him. It would have been some comfort to have her know, but now she would never understand how she had filled his thoughts by day and his dreams by night.

* * *

As he stumbled along by his team to the barnyard he was seized with a great impulse to see her and speak yet although it was useless. He looked about vaguely at first, then with keen calculation. Joe was still in sight; had stopped to talk with some one, as was his social custom. He would not hurry, not dreaming of need for it.

His team was tired and the other horses in the pasture. If he would forestall Joe he would have to go afoot across lots. And there was no time to shave and garb himself as he would have liked before going into her presence.

He hitched his horses and started. Joe was still talking when he had cleared his own farm and the next. It was two miles, but he could cut off a considerable distance and most of the way he could keep an eye on Joe's progress Over the hill a grove intervened, as he dashed into he caught a glimpse of Joe skimming along in the distance, seeming to fly.

...nd he flew; or nearer it than he had ever imagined possible.

Through the grove, and Donner's pasture and Joe had nearly reached the half mile corner. Old man Donner yelled to know the meaning of the wild flight; Uncle Ben waved an impatient hand and sped on, crossing the road, where he had a view of Joe's rig whirling around the corner.

From the ridge, a quarter of a mile nearer his goal he saw with satisfaction that Joe had stopped, the centre of a cluster of curious humanity at Donner's.

* * *

"All their questioning and conjecturing'll hinder him and help me,' he soliloquized breathlessly, dashing on with renewed vigor.

The excitement of the race obliterated all other thought. "I'd lose my farm sooner than be beat?" he declared.

Just to get there and say what he had to say before Joe arrived. As to how it should be said he was past thinking of that.

When he leaped the last fence Joe had disappeared behind the hedge that fringed the home stretch. He put on a last spurt.

From the sheep pasture Milly's father hailed him. He did not even wave. The hired man stared as he rushed past the barn where they were choring.

He had not time to go around to the front. Nor time for formalities of any sort. Away down the road he could see Joe's hat advancing rapidly!

He leaped the steps to the back porch and hurled himself into the kitchen. The fates favored him; she was at the table mixing biscuit.

"Milly—will—you—marry—me?" he panted, staggering against the wall. "Quick! Answer me! I've always—meant to—have you! I love—you—more'n I've—got time—to tell you—now—quick—will you marry me?" He flung his hat down and mopped his streaming face.

* * *

She gazed at him in alarmed surprise, but at his hurried, painting, insistent demand she stammered with crimson bewilderment, "Why, yes, Benjamin, I don't know but I will."

"Yes! Je—rusalem! Is it yes?" he shouted, seeing her floury hands. "Say it again! Quick!"

It's yes, unless you're crazy, and I'm afraid you are!"

"No use, Joe, you're too late! She's mine!" he exulted, as Joe and the family streamed in with surprised inquiry.

Then Joe comprehended and burst into shouts of laghter. "Oh, Uncle Ben! Uncle Ben! What a blunder! But you've popped at last, anyhow! Here's the Milly I'm going to marry," drawing to him the blushing young girl, "Isn't that so, sweetheart?"

Little Milly nodded, then ran and hid her face on Aunt Milly's bosom.

"But I thought—you've been going with him, and——" Uncle Ben began.

"Don't tell me you thought I'd take up with that boy," Aunt Milly said indignantly.

"Well, thank fortune it's done and you've promised me! Laugh away; I'm happy!" he assured the hilarious spectators.

The Visit From Her Niece

By Ex-Congressman Hinrichsen.

Mr. and Mrs. George Markham had been married five years and were happy, in spite of certain eccentricities in which George was willing to indulge. This happiness was due largely to Mrs. Markham's good sense, although up to the time of the following incident George hardly realized it. Later he admitted it, if not to the world, at least to himself.

"Florence will arrive this evening," said Mrs. Markham at the breakfast table one morning.

"Florence?" said Mr. Markham, in an inquiring tone.

"Florence Mason, my niece, of whom I have spoken so often," said Mrs. Markham. "You will like her, I know."

"Um!" muttered George.

"She will stay with us a couple of weeks," continued Mrs. Markham. "And George, dear, I hope you can find time to meet her at the station."

George looked annoyed.

"The train arrives at 8 o'clock, and she is a stranger in the city, you know."

"Oh, I'll meet her," said George, resignedly. "But how shall I know her?"

"I have thought of that," said Mrs. Markham, "and I wrote her to inquire for you of the gateman at the station. You can give him your name and stand near. When she inquires for you he will point you out."

"Very well, dear, I'll be there," said George, and received a bright smile from his wife.

At ten minutes before 8 o'clock George was at the station to meet his wife's niece, and to his annoyance found that the train on which she was expected was at least two hours' late. The station-master told him confidentially that the train was held up a few miles from the city by a wreck on the B. & B. Road, where it crossed their line.

"We are sending out a train to bring in the passengers, and the run and transfer will take about two hours," said the friendly stationmaster.

"Can I go out on the relief train?" asked George, on an impulse. "I am waiting for a friend."

"I guess so," said the official, and a few minutes later George was sitting in the train speeding toward the blocked crossing.

"This is better than waiting at the station," he muttered, leaning back comfortably. "Besides, I shall have to find the kid, and there will be no delay."

He arrived at the crossing and accompanied the conductor who passed through the delayed train announcing to the passengers the proposed transfer. He kept a sharp lookout for his wife's niece. She had never been described to him, but he took it for granted that she was a girl of 14 or 15, with the usual frightened look which girls of that age wear when traveling alone.

The train contained only a few passengers, and the girl was not among them.

"She missed the train, I suppose," thought George, "and my trip is for nothing."

Being good-natured, he gave his assistance to the railroadmen in transferring the passengers to the waiting train. He naturally picked up the bundles of the prettiest woman in the train, and, offering her his arm, escorted her around the wreck to the relief train.

She accepted his attentions readily, for he was with the conductor, and she no doubt thought him a railroad official too high in rank to wear a uniform.

He found her a comfortable seat in the waiting train, and, sitting opposite her, they naturally fell into conversation. He did not mention his name, but told her he lived in Chicago and had come to meet a friend who had evidently missed the train. The lady, a beautiful blonde, mentioned that she was from Omaha, and was going to Chicago to visit friends. And so they chatted during the delay, and the trip back to the city.

"It is so late," remarked the lady, as the train stopped at the station, "that my friends will have given me up, and think I shall go to a hotel for the night."

"I shall be glad to escort you wherever you desire to go," said George, gallantly.

"Thank you," said the lady, "I think I shall go to the Occidental."

They were seated in the carriage when George asked: "Have you been to dinner?"

"I have not," she replied, "and must confess to being hungry."

George stopped the carriage, gave a quiet order, and the vehicle proceeded. It soon drew up at a cafe. He assisted the lady to alight, and they were soon seated in a private room of the establishment, enjoying a comfortable dinner which George ordered.

They talked like old friends, and two hours later when they again entered their carriage they felt very well acquainted. He saw her provided for at the Occidental, and when he said good-by asked:

"May I call on you to-morrow?"

She hesitated, but finally said: "Yes, at 3 o'clock."

"For whom shall I inquire?" he asked.

"I shall be in the public parlor," she said, smiling. "Good-night," and she followed the porter, who had taken her bundles.

It was very late when George entered his own house. Mrs. Markham had lain down, dressed, to wait for her niece.

"Train late and she was not on board," said George, in explanation.

At 10 o'clock next day Mrs. Markham's niece reached her aunt's house. She was not a child, as her uncle had supposed, but a beautiful young woman, a little older than her aunt.

There was the usual greetings, and in Miss Mason's bedroom there were the usual confidences.

'Are you as great a flirt as ever, Florence?" said her aunt.

"Oh, no," said Florence. And then she added: "I did have a little adventure last night."

"Indeed?"

"Yes," and she told of the handsome gentleman who had been so kind."

"Such conduct is dangerous, Florence," said her aunt, rather severely.

"Oh, you dear old matron," said Florence, shaking her finger at her, playfully. "You have quite forgotten the times we used to have together."

"Still, it is dangerous," said Mrs. Markham.

"He was a gentleman," said Miss Mason, "though he was inclined to be spoony at times."

"Did you tell him your name?"

"Oh, no, and I imagine his disgust when he tries to find me at the hotel."

George came home to lunch, and when he entered the parlor was surprised to meet by his wife's side a beautiful young woman to whom he was introduced as his niece, Florence Mason. He recognized her as the lady he had met the night before, and could not avoid showing surprise. She gave no sign, and they went in to lunch.

"Just think, George," said Mrs. Markham, after they were seated. "Florence is going to leave us this afternoon. She says she must return at once, and her reasons are so good that I have not attempted to dissuade her."

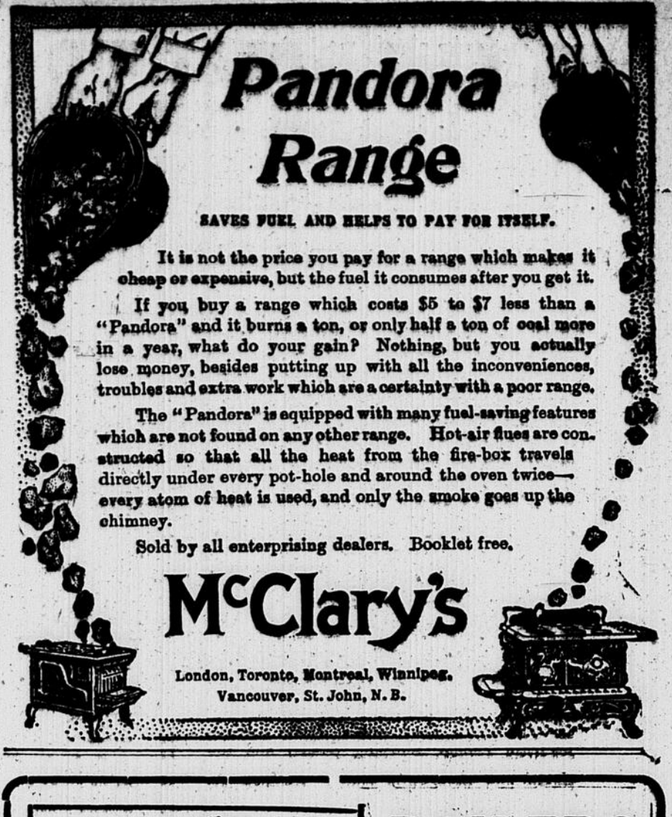
In spite of herself a tinge of red spread over Miss Mason's face, and George looked puzzled, but said nothing.

"I shall accompany her to the train," said Mrs. Markham. "She will leave at half-past two."

George thought of an engagement at 3, but he said nothing and went on with his lunch.

Florence has never visited her aunt since that day, nor do they correspond. Mrs. Markham mentions her niece occasionally, but never invites her to visit them. George, after mature deliberation, decided that his wife was a very sensible woman.

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.—adv.



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It is not the price you pay for a range which makes it cheap or expensive, but the fuel it consumes after you get it.

If you buy a range which costs $5 to $7 less than a "Pandora" and it burns a ton, or only half a ton of coal more in a year, what do your gain? Nothing, but you actually lose money, besides putting up with all the inconveniences, troubles and extra work which are a certainty with a poor range.

The "Pandora" is equipped with many fuel-saving features which are not found on any other range. Hot-air flues are constructed so that all the heat from the fire-box travels directly under every pot-hole and around the oven twice—every atom of heat is used, and only the smoke goes up the chimney.

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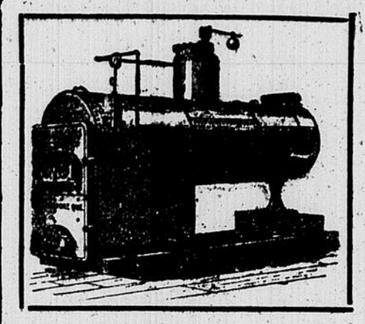

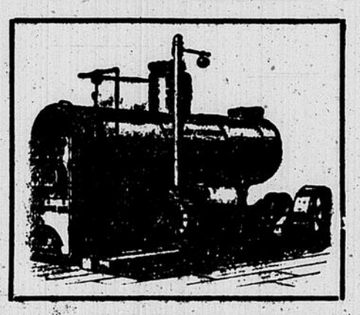

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will not shrink or harden woolens or flannels, and this is the way to wash them: Shake the articles free from dust, cut an Octagon Bar of Sunlight Soap into shavings, pour into a gallon of boiling water and whisk into a lather; when water is lukewarm work the articles in the lather very gently and carefully; rinse thoroughly in clear, tepid water; squeeze out water without twisting and hang in the open air to dry. You can wash out Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Lace Curtains and delicate fabrics in this way.

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The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. — Times, July 16.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 26th, 1896, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, LTD., London.

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Deposited with the "Receiver-General of Canada" for the safe-guarding of Policy-holders' interests.

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ONCE MORE!

Prices will go up again on all

ALEXANDRA PARK

Lots at the rate of one cent per foot on the 15th of October.

Remember that Alexandra Park is situated in the City of Montreal, bounded on the south by Notre Dame Street, and on the north by the great C. P. R. works, which will employ from 8,000 to 10,000 men.

Actual prices from **$325.00.** Terms: **$10.00** cash and **$1.00** weekly, without interest.

Branch Office on property, 135 Ontario Street. Telephone East 2050.

What Are You Waiting For?

Do you intend to buy building lots in

ROSEMOUNT

If so, buy now, as prices will never be less, and terms never better.

Price $175.00 up, terms $10.00 cash and $4.00 monthly, without interest. Already over 900 lots sold within five months, and we have still about 1400 lots to choose from. All lots are high, level and dry, no swamp or gully to fill up, there is not a bad lot in Rosemount, but the most important point in favor of Rosemount is the fact that the property touches in its whole width the Great C. P. R. Works.

All I ask is an opportunity of taking you up to see the lots.

Two automobiles and several horses are at your service; make appointments at head office.

NOT LATER. BUT GO NOW!

FAIRMOUNT

Property speaks for itself.

Take Amherst Street cars and transfer to Papineau Ave. line to office on property, 1165 Papineau Avenue.

All lots full sized, high and dry.

Prices from **$250.00.** Terms $10.00 cash and $5.00 monthly without interest.

Free Life Insurance goes with Fairmount lots, and a great many other advantages too numerous to mention.

Fairmount is also close to the great C. P. R. shops.

Special to G. T. R. Men and Point St. Charles People.

Get away from the Abattoirs and Civic Hospital. Build yourself a home in **"KING'S PARK"** the ideal West End Home Site, delightfully situated near the River St. Lawrence, with all city advantages, without its smoke and noise; it has churches, schools, electric light, gas, drainage and water, etc.

Prices from **11c** per foot. Terms easy. Take Wellington Street cars to property.

Head Office—7, 8, 9 & 10 La Presse Building. **U. H. DANDURAND** Branch Offices on all Property, OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON.

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Remarked, "You buy more ROOM MOULDINGS than all the rest of the trade in Montreal put together"—Reason is plain—We buy right, know when and where to buy and sell right.

Room Mouldings, Plate Rail and Chair Rail, Adapted to all Decorations.

Our Wall Paper Stock and Wall Decorations are so fine that they should be shown in a $100,000 building to do them justice. We are open for negotiations for this style of building. Just a look at the New Japanese Grass Clothes, French Silk Effects, German Two Tone Effects, American, French and German for Halls and Dining Rooms—FOR A TREAT.

Holiday Goods Arriving in Great Shape

ROOM MUST BE MADE AT ONCE.

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BIG BOOK SALE!

Elsie Books, Monday 25c.

An especially fine line of Juvenile Books such titles as, Who Killed Cock Robin, Little Animals for little People, Sleeping Beauty and the Beast, Jack the Giant Killer, all well illustrated and beautifully bound. Regular 50c for 35c.

500 Gift Books, exceptionally well bonnd and splendid list of titles. Reg. 50c value for 25c.

1000 Paper Cover Novels, Regular 10c Monday 5c.

Gymnasium Goods

1 Lot Wooden Dumb Bells....35c, 50c, 75c.
1 Lot Indian Clubs.....25c, 40c, 60c, 75c.
Gymnasium Moccasins.....50c, 75c, $1.00.

CANDY SPECIALS

Roseille Bar with Walnut Filling, Something New at the Confectionery Department, Regular 40c confection for 20c lb.
Pistache Bar Special 20c lb.
200 Lbs. Walnut Maple Cream Monday 20c lb.

1 Lot of Easels and Screens

$1.25 $2.50 $3.50 to clear Monday $1.00
$85.00 Music Box, Monday $42.50
5 Pieces Grill Work $6.00 $7.00 $8.00. Monday $3.00 $3.50 and $4.00

8 Baby Carriages

MONDAY ALL HALF PRICE.

6 Tables Toys, Monday less 25 per cent.
1 Table damaged Toys up to 75c each Monday Choice 10c.
1 Lot of Purses 75c each New Goods, New Shape, Monday 35c.

College and Club Footballs, $2.50, $3.75, Cheaper Lines, $1.25

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.,

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

BACKBONE OF THE REVOLT IS BROKEN

Sofia Despatches Tell of Complete Victory for the Turks in All Districts.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.—The semi-official journal, commenting on the situation in the Balkans, says the firm language employed by Russia and Austria has resulted in preventing the precipitation of a conflict between Turkey and Bulgaria.

This eventuality, which appeared to be the probable outcome of the troubles in Macedonia, has been averted for the present. The journal expresses the belief that the visit of the Czar to Vienna will be a beneficent influence in the solution of the crisis.

REVOLUTION A FAILURE.

Sofia, Oct. 3.—According to advices received here yesterday, the backbone of the revolution in Macedonia is broken, the Turkish troops are gaining the upper hand everywhere, several insurgent chiefs have been killed or wounded, others are abandoning the struggle and fleeing to the frontier, the revolutionary bands are sustaining heavy losses and are seeking refuge in large numbers, and the Turks occupy every important point along the routes of retreat to the frontier.

Five engagements are reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Kratovo, where 5,000 Turks were attacked by revolutionary bands, and though many Turks were killed, the insurgents were completely routed.

INSURGENTS CLAIM VICTORY.

Advices from the insurgent headquarters assert that six thousand Turks were routed by 2,000 insurgents in the Pirin Mountains after four days' fighting. The Turkish losses in this affair are said to have been the heaviest during the whole outbreak. They included three colonels and many officers of lower rank. Three batteries of artillery left Sofia early this morning for Haskovo, near the frontier.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

London, Oct. 3.—A despatch from Constantinople says that in the neighborhood of Lucovo, on the Servian frontier, 8,000 Turks have engaged five bands of insurgents, and desperate fighting is reported. The insurgents are employing bombs, and the Turks have lost 300 men and several officers. The battle continues. Lucivo is said to be in flames.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF CATARRH.

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhozone Inhaler four times daily, and eradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhozone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, clears nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhozone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents dropping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs $1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's pills cure headache. Adv.

Montreal, 22nd June, 1903.

Mr. B. Lindman, 130 Peel St., Montreal.

Dear Sir,—I feel it due to you to state in writing the following facts: For years I suffered from Scrotal Hernia, and after using several kinds of Trusses, which were recommended to me, I was, on the 26th of May, 1902, fitted with one of your well-known Trusses, and after wearing the same for about nine months I was entirely cured, and thereupon discontinued the use of your truss and have not, up to the present time, required its use, and feel as if I had never been troubled with Hernia. I may add that I am now eighty-seven years of age and have never felt better than I do at present. Yours gratefully,

(Signed) CHAS. TAYLOR.

On this twenty-second day of June, nineteen hundred and three, before me, the undersigned notary, appeared Charles Taylor, of the City of Montreal, mechanical engineer, to me known, who solemnly declared unto me that the statements contained in the foregoing letter are true and correct.

(Signed) seal.

GEO. R. W. KITTSON, N.P.

AS A SCOTCH WHISKY THERE is none finer than

'Auld Scottie'

Purity of quality, Superior Excellence, and Mellowness of flavour

Give it the Highest Standard of Merit.

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Sideboards, Tables, Chairs.

Worth.	Our Price.	Worth.	Our Price.	Worth.	Our Price.
$12.00	$ 8.50	$10.00	$ 6.75	$ .90	$ .70
15.00	11.00	12.50	8.50	1.00	.75
18.00	14.00	14.00	10.00	1.25	.95
22.50	17.00	16.00	11.00	1.50	1.15
30.00	21.00	20.00	14.00	1.75	1.35
40.00	28.00	25.00	18.00	2.00	1.50
60.00	42.00	30.00	21.00	2.50	1.85
100.00	70.00	35.00	25.00	3.00	2.25
150.00	100.00	40.00	28.00	4.00	3.00

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Stable Supplies, Fall Covers and all Horse Goods, go to

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Mansfield Street House for Sale Or to Let.

A handsome full sized house, of cut stone, with bay windows and in excellent condition—a little above St. Catherine Street. A good house for a doctor. Immediate possession.

H. L. PUTNAM,

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Desirable Houses For Sale.

Especially in the West End of the city and Westmount. Prices from $4,000 upwards. Possession in some cases this fall.

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Just west of Fort Street, Nice Stone Front Cottage, 9 rooms, every improvement; 2,400 feet of land. $6,000. Terms to suit.

FRANK E. DONOVAN,

Room 225 Temple Building.

$500 CASH

Handsome sandstone front residence, ground flat finished in hardwood, 6 bedrooms, library, foyer hall, extension kitchen, laundry, etc.; a perfectly appointed gentleman's house; would cost $9,000 to build, price, for immediate sale, $7,500; $500 cash, balance very easy terms; a discount for cash. Fifteen minutes from Canada Life Building.

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ROOM 225 TEMPLE BUILDING.

FOR SALE.

1 Steinway Piano. Was $650.00. Now $205.00.
1 Chickering Piano. Was $625.00. Now $195.00.
1 Hazelton Piano. Was $600.00. Now $190.00.
1 Knabe Piano. Was $600.00. Now $175.00.
1 Heintzman Piano, as good as new. Was $300.00. Now $200.00.
1 Williams Upright Piano (large size). Was $400.00. Now $225.00.
2 Evans Bros. Upright Pianos, used at a few concerts. Prices, $225.00 and $265.00 respectively.
1 Karn Upright Piano. Was $400.00. Now $285.00.
1 American Upright Piano, as good as new, large size. Was $325.00. Now $265.00.
2 Layton Bros. Pianos, on rent short time. Prices, $250.00 and $275.00 respectively.
Four small Upright Pianos. Prices, $50.00, $55.00, $65.00 and $75.00.
Easy payments. Liberal discounts for cash. Write or call now. Further particulars,

LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel St.

N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

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Valuable Farm Stock.

Registered Friesian Holsteins,

High-grade Holsteins, Draught and General Purpose Horses, Farm Implements, 45 Acres Ensilage Corn, 12 Acres Turnips, Oats and Straw, large quantity Hay, etc., by order of DR. ROBERT CRAIK, at his farms, PETITE COTE, close to Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7th, At 10 O'Clock.

Catalogue of registered cattle can be had from the undersigned.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

BOSTON AND MAINE LINE MAKES GOOD SHOWING

The Boston and Maine Railway, in presenting the seventeenth annual report, calls attention to some of the operations that helped to make the year 1902-03 one of the most successful in the history of the road. The Boston and Maine has now taken its place among the leading American traction companies. It has done this by making its roadbed one of the finest in the country, and insisting that even in the case of local trains sharp on time should be the motto.

An idea of the volume of the business done by the Boston and Maine is gained by the statement, which shows that while the number of passengers carried on all Canadian roads during the year totalled 21,500,000, the Boston and Maine carried 39,049,150, or an increase of 1,219,111 over the year previous. The number of tons of freight handled was 19,084,796, an increase of 901,475 over the year previous.

The present board of directors now includes two financiers interested in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston, and Mr. A. F. Hemock, of New York.

Mr. Armand Lalonde is the local passenger and freight agent for the Boston & Maine.

ENGLISH OFFICIAL TONGUE

The Hague, October 3.—The first session of the tribunal appointed to arbitrate the question of the priority of the claims against Venezuela of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, over those of the other claimants was held yesterday.

The question as to the language in which the proceedings should be conducted was discussed. Great Britain and Germany claimed that the memorial of the claims should be in English though the pleadings might be in other languages with the permission of the court.

The tribunal decided that minutes of the decisions and awards in the question of the preferential claims of the allied powers shall be drawn up both in English and French and that written or printed memoranda shall be presented in English and may be accompanied by a translation in the language of the country submitting them.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL BLACK GELDing, 6 years old, 15 hands high, sound and well broke, and guaranteed without a fault. Or will exchange for a cheaper horse. Tel. Up 2595. Ewan Bros., 376 St. Antoine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

SCIENTIFIC DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT BY a new and improved tailor system, at 2158 St. Catherine st. Class every afternoon and evening. 231

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC. Canada Life Building, 182 St. James st., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolese. Telephone Main 1566. Cable address, "Stepins."

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

LEET & HARVEY, ADVOCATES, BARristers, etc., Third Floor, Temple Bldg., Montreal. Tel. Main 616. S. P. Leet, K.C., Alfred C. Harvey, B.C.L.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage. Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1393. P.O. Box 1620.

WIRE GOODS.

FLY SCREENING

2c Per Foo

THOS. FORRESTER CO., 228 St. James Street, Montreal.

Be sure to mention Herald when replying to advertisements.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, POSITION as assistant bookkeeper; quick and accurate at figures and statement work; willing to collect; well recommended. Apply K 297, Herald Office. 232

WANTED — BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS of age, strictly sober, speaking both languages, a position as collector or timekeeper; can furnish excellent references and security. Apply K 296, Herald Office. 234

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 1 insertion, 10c; 6 insertions, for 25.

ROOMS — ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF quiet habits can find a comfortable room, on bathroom flat, at 12 University st.

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO LARGE CONnecting rooms, for married couple or gentlemen, near Fort st. H 713, 2407 St. Catherine.

ROOMS — TO LET, FRONT ROOM, FURnished, on bathroom flat, all conveniences. 234 Bleury st.

BOARD—MRS. DOCTOR SEARL, STRICTLY private accommodation for ladies with professional attendance; ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 239

ROOMS — PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, furnished rooms, one double and one single, on bathrom flat; every convenience; central locality; gentlemen only. 9 Vercheres ave.

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED AND COMfortable, in best locality; every modern convenience; rent low. 11 Buckingham ave.

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, bath floor, electric light, telephone; gentlemen only. 12 Belmont st.

ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits, house with modern conveniences; private family. 830 Dorchester st.

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED FRONT room, bath flat, hot water, Auer light; small private family; gentlemen only. 29 Mance st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, all kinds of furs, furniture, carpets; highest prices paid, as we need goods. Mail orders attended. L. Adler, 265 Craig st. 232

WANTED TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast off clothing, fur coats, capes, old gold and silver, travellers' woollen samples. Best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for by M. Frank, 493 Craig st. 232

WANTED TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing, fur coats and capes. See Sam. Pearson first, 2328 Notre Dame st., as we pay the best prices of any other dealer. Mail orders attended, or telephone Main 965. 232

Be sure to mention Herald when replying to advertisements.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — WOULD LIKE TO HAVE FAMily washing. Call and return. 857a Sanguinet street.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WORK of any kind by the day, store or office. Apply at 9½ Mayor st., in rear.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — COAL — FURNACE SIZE, $6.25; Stove, Egg, Nut, $6.50; No. 2 Chestnut, $5.50. Delivered in city. J. H. Morehouse, 65 Farm st., Pt. St. Charles. Phone M. 3018. x

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813.

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $1.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 452.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, PORTIERES, POLES and rings, in good order. Also lot of engraver's tools. Bargain. 47 Cathcart st. 232

FOR SALE — 4 SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS. Prices to early buyers, $50.00, $55.00, $65.00 and $75.00. Easy payments. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, PORTIERES, POLES and rings, in good order. Also lot of engraver's tools. Bargain. 47 Cathcart st.

FOR SALE — ON VERY EASY TERMS, kitchen stoves, hall stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. The Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE — CLUB, SPADE, HEART AND Diamond Badges. Just the thing to enliven a card party. Just out and very catchy. Also other Badges. Made by J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., Room 7. tf

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BELGIAN hares; rich color, perfect ear lacing. Four red feet. Long body and limbs. Prices from $1.50 to $35.00 each. R. G. Silk, 2691 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE — ON CREDIT OR FOR CASH, furniture, carpets, oilcloths, etc., to suit every taste, at prices defying all competition. Prince & Co., 33 St. Lawrence st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, mandolin, banjo and guitar. 60a City Councillors st. 250

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Be sure to mention Herald when replying to advertisements.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — GIRLS, LEARNERS FOR BOOK folding and general bindery work. Apply Herald Bindery.

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES TO employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; position permanent; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay st., Toronto.

WANTED — IRON MOULDERS, FOR GENeral work. Apply at once, stating experience and wages expected. Taylor Bros., Vankleek Hill, Ont. 238

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, FOR a family of three. Apply, with references, at 40 Belmont Park. 238

WANTED — WORKING JEWELLERS, MEN and boys. Apply I. L. Michaison & Sons, 260 St. James st. 232

WANTED—A GOOD BLANK BOOK SEWER; steady position. Apply Herald Bindery, 603 Craig st.

WANTED — PARTY WHO CAN REACH small investors can hear of more than usually attractive opportunity. Address K 295, Herald Office.

WANTED — A SMART MESSAGE BOY. Bring references. Paris Kid Glove Store, 2335 St. Catherine st. 232

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE, TO TAKE charge of house in country; woman to do housework and cooking when owner there; man to be generally useful about place. French and English speaking people preferred. Answer to Box H 32, 2407 St. Catherine st., giving references. 232

WANTED — FIRST CLASS ARMATURE winders and binders. Apply to Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., 8 Queen street, Montreal. 232

WANTED — SMART BOY OR GIRL TO attend door and telephone. 87 Union ave. 232

WANTED — AN OFFICE BOY, AT 1754 Notre Dame st. One who has some knowledge of typewriter supplies preferred. 233

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. APPLY 308 St. James st. 232

WANTED — FANCY IRONERS. NEW YORK Steam Laundry, St. Catherine, corner St. Urbain. 232

WANTED — APPRENTICES AND IMPROVers for millinery and dressmaking. Apply at 2679 St. Catherine st. west.

WANTED — BOOKBINDERS' FINISHER. One that can assist at forwarding. Steady employment. Apply 603 Craig st.

WANTED — BLANK BOOK SEWERS AND book folders. Apply 603 Craig st.

WANTED—CHOIRMASTER, CITY CHURCH, where organist is employed. Plenty of singing material. Salary $200. Address, enclosing testimonials and stamped envelope for reply, "Leader," Herald Office. 233

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED SALESman, for fur store. Apply 1694 Notre Dame street. 232

Be sure to mention Herald when replying to advertisements.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — A STRONG BOY, TO LEARN stereotyping. Apply Foreman, Stereotyping Department, Herald.

WANTED — RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons, to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

AGENTS, SEND FOR DESCRIPTION OF MY new memorial. New plan, which entirely eliminates objectionable features of house to house canvassing. Enormous profits. Success guaranteed. Territory is valuable. Act quick, or others will precede you. Address S. T. Murray, Sydney, N.S. 250

WANTED — GIRLS FOR MAIL ROOM, afternoons from 3 p.m. Apply Herald Mail Room, Chenneville st.

WANTED — A CAPABLE GENERAL SERvant for a small family. Good wages. Apply 25 Chomedy st.

WANTED — WRITERS, TO ADDRESS ENvelopes for us at rate of $25 per 1,000. Send 10 cents for Fountain Pen and Contract. A. Penfield Co., Rock Island, Que. 238

WANTED — A GOOD SHOEMAKER, AT 633 Craig st. Apply at once. 232

WANTED — MEN FOR ENGLAND; FREE transportation both ways and wages. Apply Agency, Basement Temple Building, 187 St. James st. 232

WANTED — APPRENTICES AND IMPROVers for dressmaking. Apply 2679 St. Catherine st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A SMART young girl for general housework. Apply 53 St. Mark. 235

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in a small family. Apply 461 Mt. Pleasant ave., Westmount.

WANTED — DID YOU EVER CANVASS? Would you like to if we can pay you fifteen dollars a week? Send us your address and we'll surprise you with a proposition. Address J. F. Le Gresley, Coleraine st., Montreal. 234

WANTED — AT ONCE, 20 CARPENTERS. Apply at 121 Mill st. 233

WANTED — FOR TORONTO, FOREMAN for paper box factory; must be energetic, up-to-date. State experience, where last employed, and wages wanted. Apply K 298, Herald Office. 234

WANTED — TWO YOUNG MEN, AGED BEtween 18 and 20, for elevator. Apply at once, with references, to The S. Carsley Co., Limited. 237

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of two; must be good plain cook and have references. Apply between seven and nine, 4074 Tupper st., Westmount. 230

WANTED—EVERYWHERE, HUSTLERS, TO tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago. 232

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WANTED — TWO GOOD JOB COMPOSItors; permanent employment to steady men. Apply to E. R. Smith & Son, St. Johns, P.Q. 235

WANTED — YOUTH ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, as junior in our office; excellent position for bright, intelligent boy, who wishes advancement. Davis & Lawrence Co., 356 St. Antoine st. 232

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY at 184 Bleury st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR LIVE YOUNG men (who can speak French and English preferred), to canvass on salary and commission. Could employ bright women in the same capacity. Apply, 9 a.m., to F. Abraham, Business Office, Herald, Craig st. tf

WANTED — AGENTS, EITHER SEX, TO represent The Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited. From five to twenty-five dollars per week can be made. Apply to G. I. Goddard, Managing Director, 185 St. James st., Montreal. 248

WANTED — GOOD COOK. APPLY 1146 DORchester st. 233

WANTED — ACTIVE, EXPERIENCED MAN, well acquainted with architects and builders, to represent Gilmour & Co., Limited, Patent Lumber Door Department, in Montreal and vicinity. Apply, giving references and experience, Gilmour & Co., Limited, Trenton, Ont. 238

WANTED — A COOK. APPLY 298 STANLEY street.

WANTED — AT ONCE, TWO OR THREE strong boys, to learn neckwear cutting. We do not work Saturday afternoons. Crescent Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 2 Inspector street. 232

WANTED — TWO BOYS. APPLY HERALD Mail Room, Chenneville st.

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS RESIDENT laundress; good wages to competent girl. Apply 489 Notre Dame st., Maisonneuve. Telephone East 332.

WANTED — PLASTERERS, 43c PER HOUR; steady work. Write Wm. J. Hynes, 16 Gould st., Toronto. 235

DOGS—WANTED LOST, FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

FOR SALE — IRISH TERRIER PUPPY dogs, from registered prize-winning stock. 220 St. Martin st.

RED COCKER SPANIEL, "CHAPPIE," AT stud. This grand little dog is a very dark, rich red color, has an unusually deep, square muzzle, with the most lip ever seen on a red cocker, and he has unusually low set on ears. These are the very points all red cockers are defective in. Offer this dog at stud for choice of puppies to good bitches. J. A. Macmillan, Rockfield, Que.

LOST — ON SATURDAY, FOX TERRIER, white and lemon color, with yellow ears and mark on back. Name of Bobs. Reward, five dollars. 107a St. Charles Borromee st.

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PERSONALS.

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PERSONAL—PAINTING, PAPER HANGING, whitewashing, tint'ng, etc. Prices moderate. J. D. Smith, practical painter, 126½ St. Antoine st. 234

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

P. ALEX. PETERSON,

M. INST. C.E., ETC., CONSULTING ENGINEER

(Late Chief Engineer) of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is prepared to act as Arbitrator in Legal Cases, and Consulting Engineer on all Branches of Engineering. 91 Hospital st., Montreal.

WRITE BOYD'S

SYLLABIC SHORTHAND

at the rate of from 100 to 150 words per minute in 30 days. This is the time taken and speed acquired by syllabic students. Call or write for circular. SYLLABIC SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLLEGE, 2362 St. Catherine Street. W. T. Moon, Principal.