THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—FINE AND WARM. Sun rose to-day at 6.06; sets at 5.39.

94TH YEAR NO. 235. MONTREAL SATURDAY OCTOBER 5 1901 PRICE ONE CENT

OLD INTAKE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

Water Committee Makes an Inspection of the Water Works Service.

BACILLI FOUND IN THE STAGNANT WATER

Plans For Remedying Defect. Other Parts Are Satisfactory.

The Water Committee, comprising Aldermen Clearihue, Raby, Robertson, Lapointe, Chevallier, Vallieres and Jacques, accompanied by Superintendent Lesage, Secretary Dowd and Milton L. Hersey, city analyst, visited every department of the Water Works service yesterday, driving from point to point, with numerous stops. That fully twenty-four miles was covered in the tour shows the magnitude of the system over which this committee presides—a service that brings the city more revenue than any other. The trip included a drive to the intake on the lower Lachine road, seven miles from the city, a progress along the entire length of the aqueduct, a distance of four and three quarter miles, luncheon at the Queen's Hotel, a visit to the East and West Corporation yards, and, finally, a stop at the central shops on St. Charles Borromee Street, where most of the work of the department is done. At the latter point the visitors were witness to an exhibition of the emergency waggon of the department turning out to an alarm, and also a test of water meters.

ABOLISH ONE INTAKE.

Taken as a whole the inspection shows the entire service to be in fine condition, so far as the mere supply of water is concerned, but some crying improvements still remain to be made before satisfactory excellence is achieved. The three most important considerations relate to that portion of the service surrounding the intake. There are two possible intakes at the moment—the one presently in use, and the old one that was discarded some ten years ago. These two aqueducts conjoin about a mile from the intake now being utilized. As there is no way of shutting off the old aqueduct water backs up in it as far as the gate at the river and remains there practically stagnant.

That this is the case is proven from the fact that baccili at the present intake was found by Mr. Hersey on Sept. 16th of this year, to be 61 at the head of the guard pier opposite the existing intake, while at the dead end of the old aqueduct it was 128. At the juncture, on the side near the old aqueduct baccili was 105, directly opposite they were only 83. So that the old aqueduct, unless it is shut off by a dam, will continue to afford an objectionable element in the city water. This dam will cost about $1,000.

The members of the Committee also felt that if the old aqueduct could be filled in the property might be sold: a most attractive strip of land, trees lining either side.

A BOOM WANTED.

The additional two improvements relate more particularly to the actual intake. Opposite the opening to the aqueduct is a guard pier, which runs a considerable distance up stream. It is proposed to build a boom from this point, diagonally across to the main shore, so that animals, logs and all foreign substances may be prevented from getting into the aqueduct. The boom will cost $3,000. In this connection it may be stated that, owing to the absence of a boom, a dead cow was once found in the aqueduct, and a dead cat or dog thrown in at Lachine is almost sure to find its way into the same channel. The final improvement is a proposed drain to prevent sewage being carried into the river immediately above the intake. The drain will carry all matter from a number of local drains to a point below the intake.

AN ELECTRICAL PUMP.

Relating more particularly to the actual work of pumping is the necessity for a new engine at the high level pumping station. The present pump is only sufficiently large to supply the existing actual supply, and, should anything interfere with its working, the residents on the mountain would be in a deplorable position. Thirty thousand dollars was voted some time ago for an electric pump, but it was subsequently ascertained that the appliance would cost $40,000. The additional $10,000 must consequently be forthcoming before anything further can be done in this direction.

ENLARGING AQUEDUCT.

Another improvement—one which, however, relates to the distant future—is the enlargement of the aqueduct to make it uniform throughout its entire length. The new portion of the aqueduct—from the juncture with the old to the present intake—is 120 feet wide. The rest of the aqueduct down to the settling basin is only 45 feet wide. In order to supply sufficient water to run all the pumps at the low level station by that means it will be necessary to construct another aqueduct to the south of the existing one, and similar in size. By this means 50,000,000 gallons of water could be pumped each day without the use of a piece of coal, whereas the present consumption is only 24,000,000 gallons, 20,000,000 of this being pumped by steam and the balance by water. The saving can be readily reckoned when it is understood that water pumped by water costs about 28 cents per gallon, whereas pumped by steam it costs considerably over a dollar.

FILTERING BASIN.

In the McTavish Street reservoir, particularly in that section which is most seldom used, Mr. Hersey pointed out, a large amount of vegetable growth. Segments of this matter occasionally break loose and find their way through the mains into the houses of the consumer. Samples of water so contaminated have been sent to Mr. Hersey for analysis, but he has invariably found the objectionable matter lacking in elements of harm. The presence of such substances could, of course, be prevented if the reservoir were turned, as it may some day be, into a filtering basin. To make the change, however, would involve an outlay of $750,000 on capital account and an annual charge of between $50,000 and $60,000. The advantages, Mr. Hersey says, would not, for the present at least, warrant the investment of such an immense sum of money. "We have good water in Montreal," he said, "but it could be better. That seems to epitomise the situation. It can, however, be said that never has any harmful bacteria been found in the water consumed in this city."

SAY BOY WAS KIDNAPPED.

The detectives are engaged looking for William Ceute, ten years old son of Mrs. J. Ceute, of 56 Adeline Street, who, it is believed, was kidnapped. One of the ...ers, Mr. John Massicotte, had $240 ... from his room the night of the ... and the detective are also looking ...ase. The boy is believed to be in ... Rivers, and Detective Charpentier ... left for that city to bring him ba...

OF HUMILIATION.

London, Oct. 5.—The Archbishop of York's pastoral proposing a day of national humiliation because of the slow success of British arms and of penitence for national sins, has been received with astonishment, especially as he openly suggests therein imitation of the Boers, who proclaimed August 9th as a day of humiliation. The Archbishop quotes the Boer proclamation in full for the edification of the British clergy.

HICKS-BEACH HAS A DEFICIT

Expenditures are £13,000,000 More Than He Expected Them to Be.

London, Oct. 5.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, denies that Parliament will meet this autumn to provide for money for the prosecution of the war in South Africa. Nevertheless, at the present rate of expenditure, the deficit for the fiscal year will be £69,724,000, while the sixty millions of new consols, with which it was expected to meet the deficit, realized at 94 1-2 £56,700,000, leaving a net deficit, which must be provided for by fresh appropriations, of £13,000,000.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach doubtless considers that prompt action by Parliament in January will take care of the deficit.

CORONER FINDS NO BLAME.

George Benson, a milk driver, twenty years of age, died yesterday in the dental rooms of Dr. J. Boyne, St. Antoine Street, after having several teeth extracted. In company with his family physician, he had called to have the operation performed and to have chloroform administered by the physician. After the teeth had been extracted he did not seem to be recovering from the anasthetic and, although artificial respiration was tried, and another physician called in, all efforts to resuscitate him failed. Coroner MacMahon disposed of the case without summoning a jury, death being attributed to heart failure, and absolutely no blame attached to anyone.

STOCKS IRREGULAR

Wall Street Opened Steady, Then Had a Weak Spell.

DOMINION COAL LOWER IN BOSTON—NO LONDON MARKET TO-DAY.

The New York market opened fractionally better this morning, and up to 10.45 showed an uncertain tone.

M.O.P. earnings for the fourth week of Sept. showed an increase of $233,000.

Amalgamated Copper opened 1-4 higher at 88 3-4, went back to 87 7-8, and then recovered to 88 3-8.

American Smelting opened 1-2 higher at 41 1-4, and then fell away to 40 1-2.

Atchison started unchanged at 76 1-8, and held just about steady.

New York Central opened at 155 1-2, and at 10.45 stood at 155 1-4.

Erie opened at 40 1-4, went to 40 1-2, back to 40 1-8, and was quoted at 40 1-4 at 10.45.

U.S. Leather opened unchanged at 11 7-8, went to 12 1-4, and stood at 12 later.

Manhattan opened at 12[illegible], and receded to 119 3-4, selling later at 120.

Missouri Pacific opened 1-4 higher at 95 1-4, and at 10.45 was quoted at 94 7-8.

American Sugar was one of the most active stocks on the list, opening 1-2 higher at 117 1-2. Later it fell away to 116 3-8, recovering at 12.30 to 116 3-4.

Southern Pacific opened unchanged at 56, went to 56, and the 10.45 price was 55 7-8.

St. Paul opened at 160 1-4, and declined later, only to recover to the opening level.

U.S. Steel opened 1-4 higher at 43 1-4, and stood at 43 at 12.30.

Dominion Coal common opened at 43 1-2 in Boston.

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said:—No London market to-day. Unfavorable forecast of bank statement. Officially denied reductions of dividend Peoples' Gas. Realizing B. & O. principally for London bulls. Considerable pool in South-western stocks reduced its holdings. Considerable short interest in B.R.T. covered yesterday. Good buying reported in U.P. Sugar fight confined to Mississippi River district. Insiders say reduction in price of copper will largely benefit General Electric. Good buying of Manhattan on expected Tammany defeat. Market likely to rally a little further, especially if bank statement should be more favorable than anticipated, but otherwise not much of a rally is to be expected.

MR. WALLACE IS WORSE.

Toronto, October 5.—(Special.) — The condition of Hon. N. Clarke Wallace shows no improvement and it is generally conceded that his life is ebbing to its close. His heart's action gives cause for alarm. Telegrams of sympathy are being daily received from all parts of the Dominion.

GOES TO BUFFALO.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, passed through Montreal today on his way from the meeting of the Protestant Council of Education at Quebec. He was recently appointed a member of the Council. Mr. Fisher leaves tonight for Buffalo in connection with the Canadian exhibit at the Exposition.

KEELER'S ERROR AN UNINTENTIONAL ONE

But Jury Found That it Was the Cause of the Q. C. Ry. Accident.

Sherbrooke, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the bodies of the three men killed in the railway wreck on the Q.C.R., near Thetford Mines Station. Coroner Treganne, of Arthabaska, presided. Drs. Pelletier, Gadbois and Worthington told of the condition of the bodies, from which it would seem that Atto died as a result of a fractured skull, Dean was burned to death, and Roy died from a dislocated neck.

Mr. Frank Grundy, general manager of the Quebec Central Railway Company, said that all he knew of the accident was from hearsay. He then explained the manner in which conductors and engineers received their orders, by which station agents were instructed by the head dispatcher in Sherbrooke and then handed to the men in charge of the train. They had no semaphores on the system, except at Sherbrooke and St. Henri Junction. From what he had heard of the accident he did not think that semaphores would have prevented the collision.

THE CONDUCTOR'S ORDERS.

Conductor B. C. Doyle deposed that he was in charge of train No. 15, which left Sherbrooke at 7.35 a.m. yesterday morning. His engineer was A. J. Atto and Fireman Richard Dean. When he arrived at Black Lake Station he saw a red signal opposite the station. When he went into the agent's office he received orders to pass No. 2 coming from Levis at Robertson. The train proceeded, and when about one and a half miles north of Thetford Mines Station they collided with No. 2. He did not see the train approaching. He was taking a drink of water at the time, and he immediately went out to see what had occurred. Having seen that the engines had collided, he assisted the passengers to alight from the cars, and then proceeded to the front part of the train, and assisted in rescuing the injured, and removing the dead from the debris. Asked as to whether he thought a semaphore would have stopped the train, witness said that it would have depended upon how soon the agent was notified of an impending collision. When he received his orders at Black Lake he was not supposed to ask for others at Thetford. The distance from Black Lake to Thetford was about five miles.

James Nuggett, conductor on the sounth-bound train, said he had been in the employ of the company for about 20 years. He left Levis at 8 a.m., and at Tring Junction received orders to cross No. 15 at Black Lake. They left Robertson at 10.37 a.m., which is about six miles from Thetford. He was in the second-class car at the time the engines came together. He went outside the car, but could see nothing for steam. He thought the engine had gone into the bridge, but when the steam cleared away he saw they had met another train. Mr. Miggett then told how he proceeded to Thetford with word of the accident and brought out doctors from there. In answer to the Coroner, witness stated that he had known Dispatcher Keeler for 20 years, and he had always been a very steady and sober man. He had never received a wrong order from him in 20 years.

John Connor, engineer on train No. 2, said that he saw No. 15 approach about eight or ten car lengths away. He was on the straight line, but 15 was coming round the curve. He immediately applied brakes, reversed the engine and jumped off. The two engines came together when he landed at the foot of the bank. He could not have done anything more than he did when he saw the train approach.

DISPATCHER KEELER'S STORY.

Mr. Robert Keeler, train dispatcher, who was on duty at the time of the accident, deposed that he had been in the employ of the company for 19 years.

"Tell us what occurred just previous to the accident?"

"All that I can say is that I gave the wrong order to No. 2 train."

"Can you give us the two orders you gave?"

"I gave No. 15 orders at Black Lake to cross at Robertson, and I gave No. 2 orders at Tring Junction to cross 15 at Black Lake."

"Did you notice your mistake?"

"I noticed my mistake about one minute before the accident happened."

"Did you do anything to try and avert the accident?"

"Yes; but the circuit was busy, and I could not get at the train."

"Is your telegraph line in good order?"

"There was a little interruption this year on account of the men working upon it."

"Is there anything you can tell us about causing the mistake?"

"I cannot explain why I did it."

"After you noticed the mistake, did you try to get off a second message?"

"I failed to get the circuit. I could not get in a second message at all. I could not control the wire."

"If workmen were on the wire, would that prevent you from getting in a second message?"

"It would stop the circuit, but that would not make any difference in the mistake."

"How long was it before you found out the mistake?"

"I noticed it about 15 or 20 minutes after sending the order."

This was all the evidence, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After being absent about half an hour the following verdict was given out:—"That James Atto, engineer, in the employ of Quebec Central Railway Company, on the 3rd of October, two miles north of Thetford Mines Station, County of Megantic, district of Arthabaska, came to his death accidentally and by misfortune, the result of a collision between trains No. 2 and 15 on the said Quebec Central Railway, and not otherwise. The collision was caused by the unintentional error made by the train dispatcher of the said company, Robert Keeler. We, the jurors, recommend the company to put up semaphores on their line."

The verdict in the other two cases is the same as that in regard to Atto's.

SS. LAKE MANITOBA.

The new Elder-Dempster (Beaver Line) SS. Lake Manitoba arrived at Father Point at 3.20 this morning, and reports having experienced strong head winds during the passage. She will reach here either Sunday afternoon or early Monday morning.

MAKING MOST OF CANADA'S FORESTS

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—A handsome pamphlet has just been issued from the Government Printing Bureau, giving the proceedings at the second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association held in Ottawa last March. The pamphlet contains besides the ordinary proceedings the text of the important papers and addresses delivered upon Forestry subjects at the meeting by the leading students of Forestry who attended the meeting. The chief characteristic of all these is their eminent practicability. They consist largely of a recital of the results of years of work and experience in Forestry. The subjects are dealt with from the standpoint of the commercial value of the forests to the country. The information cannot help proving of great value to all in the Dominion who are anxious to see the utmost made of Canada's forests, not only as timber producers but as agents for the control of weather conditions, etc., all sides of the subject being dealt with. With the condensed yet thorough exposition of the Dominion's wealth in forestry, that the pamphlet contains, no one outside of the country can fail to be impressed. Its wide distribution is bound to attract attention to this country.

The pamphlet is handsomely illustrated with half-tone cuts. The frontispiece is a picture of two men cutting down a gigantic Douglas fir of British Columbia. The diminutive appearance of the men compared with the tree indicates far better than words could tell, the huge timber growth to be found in Canada.

BLOODY DAGGER FOUND.

What is thought to be an important piece of evidence in the case of Joseph del Chippa who, it is alleged, stabbed J. E. B. Hetu on the wharf a few days ago, was found near the river last night. At the time of the stabbing, it is said, a knife was found on Del Chippa, but there were no stains on it, and it could not serve as evidence in the stabbing case. Last night a dagger covered with blood stains, was found, and it is believed it was the one used by the person who did the stabbing.

HARVEST SERVICE.

St. Matthias Church, Westmount, will celebrate, to-morrow, its annual harvest thanksgiving service. The church will be appropriately decorated and special music will be rendered by the choir, under the direction of the organist, Mr. W. J. Birks. The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. F. S. Webster, M.A., London, Eng., and at the evening service the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Grenville.

WONDERS OF THE ROCKIES ADMIRED

Duchess of Cornwall and Lady Minto Visit Lake Louise To-Day.

(From the Herald's Special Correspondent on the Royal Train.)

Banff, October 5.—The Royal train arrived here at half-past three yesterday afternoon. The trip through the Rockies was devoid of special incident, but the weather being delightful, gave an opportunity to those on board both the Royal trains to go on the pilot engines in order to view the mounatin scenery under the most pleasurable conditions.

From Donald to Laggan, crossing the mountain range, the trains were propelled by five engines each, one in front, two in the centre, and two behind. The Royal party were greatly interested in crossing the Great Divide, which, with but few gaps, stretches from the Arctic circle to Cape Horn. Every possible precaution was taken to guard against accident while running through the mountain passes.

At Field yesterday morning Mr. Edward Whymper, the celebrated English explorer and mountain climber, was on the platform and conversed with several members of th suite. Mr. Whymper, in the course of his explorations this summer, has discovered several new lakes in the Yoho district. Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister to Japan, and who filled the same position in Pekin during the trying months of last year, was also on the platform, and was presented to the Royal party. He had a long and earnest conversation with the Duke of Cornwall before the train left.

ENTRANCING SCENES.

The scenes at the stopping points on the way here were similar to those on the outward trip. All sections of the journey remain entrancing, whether it was the charm of the smooth lawns and flower gardens nestling under the shadow of the stupendous hills, or the forest-clad mountains with their summits lost in the clouds.

At Mission Junction Indian children had assembled with a band of waving flags. At Yale seventy white and Indian girls sang songs specially composed for the occasion. Each one had a bunch of maple leaves, tinted by the frosty air, floral bouquets and Indian needle-work. At Agassiz the Duke and Duchess, Prince Alexander of Teck, Lord Wenlock, Commander Faussett, and Hon. Derek Keppel, went on the front engine, going as far as North Bend, and viewing the scenery of the grand canyon of the Fraser River. As the party emerged from one of the tunnels a cinematograph picture of the party was taken. At Kamloops the local militia corps was on hand at the station and saluted as the train passed.

VIEWING THE MOUNTAINS.

The Duchess of Cornwall and Lady Minto remain here until to-morrow night. This morning they took a special train back as far as Laggan in order to visit Lake Louise, and are expected back to-night. The Duke went on to Poplar Point, Man., at ten o'clock last night, accompanied by the Duke of Roxburghe, Lord Crichton, Major Bor, Major Maude, Captain Graham, Sir Charles Cust, Commander Faussett, Hon. Derek Keppel, Col. Sherwood and two detectives. The train consisted of two baggage cars, dining car Sandringham, Royal cars Australia, Victoria, India, and Government car No. 109. In the latter were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is accompanied by Sir Donald Wallace. The Premier will go on to Winnipeg, where he will rejoin the Royal party.

The remainder of the Royal train will leave here to-morrow night in two sections as before.

J. HADDON TAYLOR.

STRUCK BY LOCOMOTIVE.

An unconscious man, whose name is unknown, was brought to the General Hospital at 6.30 this morning. He was struck by a locomotive at a station near Adirondack Junction and sustained three fractures of the leg and an ugly cut on the head. He may not recover.

TROOPS FOUGHT AS ONLY BRITISH CAN

Col. KeKewich's Men Displayed Staunch Heroism in a Tight Place.

Pretoria, Oct. 4.—The fight at Magato Nek, where Col. Kekewich was encamped, took place early in the morning. A patrol of Yeomanry, who had proceed beyond the pickets, rode into a Boer force and were driven back. The Boers followed them, rushed the pickets, and gained a position commanding the British camp. It was necessary to drive them from this position at all costs, and this was done by the Derbyshire Regiment and the Scottish Horse. The fighting was at such close quarters that the bayonet was used. This made the casualties heavy. The name of the Derbyshire Regiment for staunch heroism under disconcerting circumstances was maintained, while the Scottish Horse also did excellent work.

BOERS IN CAPE COLONY.

Cape Town, Oct. 4.—In consequence of the activity of the Boers in the south-western districts, the Mosselbay town guard has been called out. The British cruiser Beagle landed a party of blue jackets with a maxim gun. The shops were ordered closed and the trenches manned.

General Smuts commando, between 300 and 500 strong, passed through the Grahamstown district, hotly pursued by British columns under Col. Crabbe and others. General Smuts was engaged by an armored train near Sheldon.

Devenish and seventeen of his scouts, who were recently captured by the Boers at Karoo Poort, have been released. Two of them, who had been captured once before, were brutally flogged.

KILLED BY MISTAKE.

Lieut. Madisdorp, of the Graaf-Reinet mounted troops, was fatally wounded by a member of his corps, who mistook the lieutenant for a Boer. Another trooper of the same corps narrowly escaped a similar fate.

REDUCE RATES TO SETTLERS.

The Intercolonial Railway Company announce that they will give reduced rates between Montreal and Levis to settlers who wish to establish themselves in the Metapedia district.

DR. DE MARTIGNY DEAD.

Dr. Charles Lemoyne de Martigny died yesterday at the hospital of the Sisters of Providence, Mile End. He was born at Varennes in 1826, and practised his profession for over thirty years. In 1897 he retired from practice and went to live at the hospital. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Beauregard, of Iberville, and Mrs. (Dr.) Pominville, of St. Vincent de Paul. He also leaves two sons, Jacques de Martigny and Mr. Camille de Martigny.

APPLYING FOR DIVORCE.

Ottawa, October 5.—(Special.)—William Allen, of the village of Grenfell, Assiniboia, general agnt, will apply to Parliament next session for a divorce from his wife Louisa Allen, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Rebecca Garvin, of the township of Westmeath, county of Renfrew, will apply for a divorce from her husband, Oliver Garvin, jr., formerly of the same place, but now residing in the State of Michigan, blacksmith.

JUDGE FORTIN GAZETTED.

Ottawa, October 5.—(Special.)—Th appointment of Judge Fortin is gazetted today.

To-day's News

FOREIGN.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces a deficit of £13,000,000.

Archbishop of York recommends a day of humiliation on account of the weakness of British arms in South Africa.

Admiral Sampson will be called to testify before the Schley court of enquiry.

Sir Thomas Lipton is disappointed, but far from being discouraged, by his failure to capture the America Cup.

CANADIAN.

Hon. N. Clarke Wallace is not so well.

The accident on the Quebec Central Railway at Thetford Mines, the jury found, was due to the despatcher's unintentional error.

The Duke of Cornwall left Banff for Manitoba last night—Duchess and Lady Minto exploring mountains to-day.

LOCAL.

The Union des Abattoirs pays the city $14,909.

Mr. Jamieson will meet the Harbor Board Monday morning.

Water Committee want the old intake done away with.

SHAMROCK IS BETTER OF TWO YACHTS

She Proved Herself a Faster Boat Than the Columbia in Two Trials.

ONLY TIME ALLOWANCE ENABLED LATTER TO WIN

Sir Thomas Lipton Need Not Abandon Watson to Get a New Challenger.

New York, Oct. 5. — Perhaps Sir Thomas Lipton did say, as a morning paper here announces, that when next he challenged it would be with a boat designed by Herreshoff. If so, his plan of campaign must have been changed by what he saw yesterday, for the Watson boat outsailed the best boat the Herreshoffs ever turned out, the Columbia. It is true the Watson boat did not save her time allowance, and the Columbia won the race and kept the cup, but for all that the Shamrock is the better boat.

She crossed the starting line some 20 seconds behind the Columbia, picked her up and beat her nearly half a mile in a straight run of ten miles before the wind. Then, working home close hauled, on every leg she increased that advantage steadily until near the end. When the wind fell, the Columbia, much lighter in construction than the challenger, which had to be built substantial enough to cross the broad Atlantic, was able to overcome a large part of the lead that was established by the Shamrock when it blew of fair strength.

SHAMROCK THE BEST BOAT.

The Shamrock started behind and finished in front. The margin was a small one, it is true, not enough, as has been said, to save her allowance, but still sufficient to show that she was somewhat the better boat even with a course and weather that developed the Columbia's best speed.

In a real smart breeze from end to end it looks pretty certain that the Shamrock would win. But the match is now ended and an opportunity for a race under these conditions will probably nover be had.

No one could make New Yorkers accept the view that the Shamrock is a better boat under any conditions of wind, and the average man looks to hold a strong position when he declines to believe that the boat that lost three straights is better than the one that beat her. Yet that might easily be the case, and yesterday's racing all points to it as the true deduction from the series of cup contests that began a week ago.

REASON TO PERSEVERE.

Sir Thomas has given out no statement of his plans about future cup racing, and it is probable that at present he has no views on the subject. But he will find some formulated for him. His boat was beaten over the course only half a minute on Saturday, and yesterday she covered it in about half a minute less time than the Columbia, so that in spite of his failure this time, he has every encouragement to persevere in his exceedingly expensive hobby. And he has no reason to seek a designer on this side of the Atlantic, for while Herreshoff appears to have reached his limit, Watson shows progress. The American designer's special effort for this occasion, the Constitution, was not the equal of the boat he turned out two years ago.

Watson produced a craft much superior to the Shamrock that was sent over for the previous contest. Nine out of ten of the people who have been following the cup contests declare they would have been well satisfied if the Shamrock had won the cup.

DIES AT THE HOSPITAL.

John Nolan, 27 years of age, a typhoid fever case at the General Hospital, died at four o'clock this morning. He had been there some ten days.

SAILOR LEFT BEHIND.

The name of the sailor who fell thirty feet onto a barge at the Franco-Canadian wharf last night is William Powell. He is 40 or 45 years of age, and weighs 220 pounds. As his ship the Garth Castle sailed to-day, he is in a sorry fix, unless he has friends here.

What is Going On.

THIS EVENING.

Academy—Lulu Glaser, in "Dolly Varden," 2 and 8 p.m.

Francais—Lewis Morrison, in "Faust," 2 and 8 p.m.

Proctor's—"Camille," 2 and 8 p.m.

Royal—The Dewey Extravaganza Co., 2 and 8 p.m.

BIRTHS.

CURRIE — On Sept. 26, 1901, at 80 Young Street, the wife of Jas. Currie, of a daughter. 2052

DEATHS.

LAMB—At St. Andrews East, on Friday, October 4th, Thomas Lamb, postmaster. Funeral will take place on Monday, 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation. 2042

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS — HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THE DUKE HAS SEEN more Indians in Canada in a week than the average Canadian sees in a lifetime.

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SIR THOMAS SHOULD build a Shamrock Third. It couldn't possibly be Second.

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THIS IS THE OFF SEASON for the poets all right. Even the worst of them can't find

anything that will rhyme with Columbia, Roosevelt, or Nova Scotia.

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IT WAS SAID the Americans put something in the water to defeat the Shamrock—the Columbia.

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CARRIE NATION IS now in New Hampshire taking a rest. After visiting Toronto Carrie found it necessary to get away for her health.

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MONTREAL MAN HAS robbed a bakery of $2. Here's a man who doesn't take the cake.

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THE PAN-AMERICAN SHOW at Buffalo ought to pick up now. It has begun to advertise in the newspapers.

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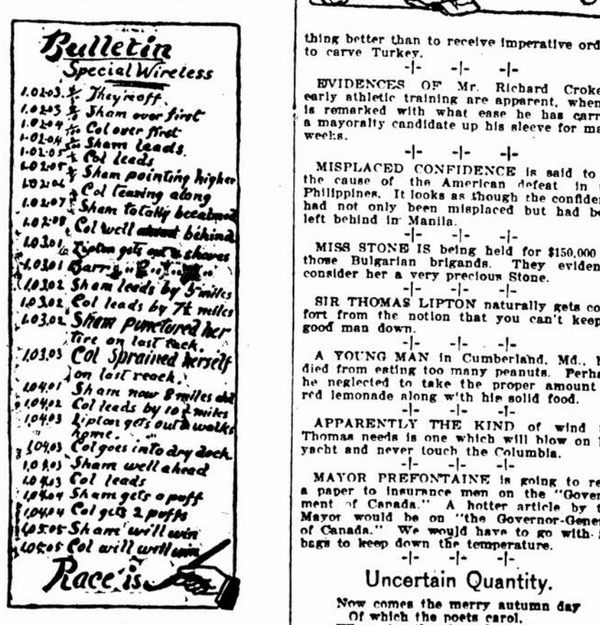

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ALTHOUGH FRIDAY is a fast day for the "wearers of the green," the Shamrock couldn't win.

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THE U.S. NOW WANTS to scrap with Bulgaria. One more international conflict will not matter so much these strenuous days.

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THEY HAD A Toronto Day at the Pan-Am. this week, and the 10,000 people who were there learned for the first time that there was a city of that name.

THE GAZOOT IS STILL very much annoyed at Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte. The Gazoot's bark sounds like a wet firecracker going off under a tomato can.

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FRANK MURPHY WILL have a special car load of song birds at the Arena next week, and it will cost $3.50 just to look at them.

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STEEL TRUST has made $300,000 a day, which indicates that the steel men, anyway, can afford to buy potatoes.

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Eh, Sir Thomas.

And now, Sir Thomas Lipton,
That you've failed to lift the cup,
Will you pass into retirement
And decide to give it up?
Or will you grit your teeth and build
Still another racing bird,
Just tell us now, Sir Thomas,
Will there be a Shamrock Third?

Another million dollar yacht,
With masts of solid gold,
And a thousand tons of diamonds
For ballast in the hold;
Will we have some more excitement
O'er another racing bird,
Just tell us now, Sir Thomas,
Will there be a Shamrock Third?

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SEVERAL EUROPEAN POWERS are whetting their carving knives and would like nothing better than to receive imperative orders to carve Turkey.

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EVIDENCES OF Mr. Richard Croker's early athletic training are apparent, when it is remarked with what ease he has carried a mayoralty candidate up his sleeve for many weeks.

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MISPLACED CONFIDENCE is said to be the cause of the American defeat in the Philippines. It looks as though the confidence had not only been misplaced but had been left behind in Manila.

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MISS STONE IS being held for $150,000 by those Bulgarian brigands. They evidently consider her a very precious Stone.

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON naturally gets comfort from the notion that you can't keep a good man down.

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A YOUNG MAN in Cumberland, Md., has died from eating too many peanuts. Perhaps he neglected to take the proper amount of red lemonade along with his solid food.

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APPARENTLY THE KIND of wind Sir Thomas needs is one which will blow on his yacht and never touch the Columbia.

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MAYOR PREFONTAINE is going to read a paper to insurance men on the "Government of Canada." A hotter article by the Mayor would be on "the Governor-General of Canada." We would have to go with ice bags to keep down the temperature.

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Uncertain Quantity.

Now comes the merry autumn day
Of which the poets carol,
When e'en the shrewdest go astray
In choosing their apparel.

At noon the weather's fair and mild;
With balmy days you rank it.
But ere you seek with tremors wild
A fur coat or a blanket.

You strive to paint in florid phrase
The landscape or the offing,
But halt for various delays
Of sneezing or of coughing.

The autumn day beyond a doubt
Oft loses its attraction.
It's very fine to read about,
But rough in real action.

CITY, DISTRICT AND SUBURBAN NEWS

City News in Brief

FOR LOITERING.—Charles Harrington, 17 years of age, a newsboy, was sentenced yesterday to four months in jail for loitering.

THE DUFORT CASE.—The case of Mrs. N. Dufort has been postponed to next Friday. She is under bail of $50, with sureties of $200.

HAND CUT BY SAW.—Napoleon Duval, a workman at the Longue Pointe Asylum, had his hand cut yesterday by a circular saw, and had his wound dressed at the General Hospital.

ST. ANTHONY'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society will be held to-morrow afternoon in their hall, 329 St. Antoine Street. A full attendance is requested.

Mrs. LAJEUNESSE INJURED.—Mrs. Lajeunesse, the police matron, was struck by a St. Catherine Street car at Fort Street last evening, and bruised somewhat. She was taken home in a cab.

BOY'S FOOT CRUSHED.—While playing on the Wellington bridge yesterday, Paul Decar, ten years of age, of 116 St. Felix Street, had one foot crushed, and was taken to the General Hospital.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Elzear Laplante, of 319 St. Timothee Street, while working for Joseph Lamarche, plumber, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was kicked by a horse on the forehead. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

FELL DOWN THE HOLD.—Joseph Dufour, a laborer, of 17½ Perrault lane, fell down the hold of an Elder-Dempster steamer, some twenty feet, at 9.30 last night. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, but is not seriously injured.

FELL OFF THE WHARF. — At 10 o'clock last night a sailor, whose name is as yet unknown, fell some thirty feet off the wharf on to the deck of a barge, and was taken to the General Hospital. His condition is not serious, but he is unconscious.

BREAD INSPECTION.—The question of better bread inspection will be discussed at the next meeting of the Police Committee. Mayor Prefontaine has sent a letter explaining that he had been waited upon by a delegation from the Bakers' Union, who desired a better inspection of bread.

ASSUME DUTIES.—Lieut. Baker, went on duty in his new position last night in No. 7 police district. Lieut. Taylor has been transferred from No. 7 to No. 9 district, and Lieut. Fox from No. 9 to No. 10 district. Constable Connors, of No. 8 district, replaces Lieut. Baker at the Bonaventure station.

PASTOR FROM LONDON.—Rev. J. Morgan Gibbon, pastor of Stamford Hill Congregational Church, London, Eng., will preach to-morrow at both morning and evening services at Emmanuel Church. Rev. Mr. Gibbon is a delegate of the Congregational Union of England and Wales to the National Council of the Church, which will meet in Portland in ten days.

HE MAY BE LANDRY.—The Ogdensburg, N.Y., police have arrested a man giving the name of Eaton, on a charge of larceny. It is believed that this is the Arthur St. Onge, who, under the name of Landry, obtained $79 from Mrs. Lemieux, some time ago, under the pretence that he would help to obtain the release of her husband.

AROUND THE CITY

POINT ST. CHARLES,

Mrs. Hamilton, Magdalen Street, Point St. Charles, will shortly remove to Rotterdam Junction, N.Y.

Mrs. J. Leslie Allan, 225 Hibernia Street, Point St. Charles, has returned from an extended visit to friends at Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rev. Canon Ker and Mrs. Ker, of Grace Church, will leave Point St. Charles on Sunday evening for a visit to relatives at Oil City, Pa.

Mr. William Bates, Rosel Street, Point St. Charles, has purchased from Mrs. Jas. Riddle, lots 3246-3 and 3345-9, Rosel Street, for $442.20. The price per foot was 20c.

The officials of the Grand Trunk Railway, in choosing the men to man the Royal train while running over the company's lines, have done honor to the men stationed at Point St. Charles by appointing Mr. D. Welsh, a prominent member of the Point St. Charles Association, to the staff. The appointment is a very popular one, as Mr. Welsh is one of the most experienced men running out of the city.

The officers of the Point St. Charles Railway Association have decided to hold the second annual concert in the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute Hall, Sebastopol Street, on November 12. The large hall has been completely done over, and is now the best concert hall in the district. A number of well-known artists have already been retained. Nothing will be left undone to make it one of the most artistic and successful performances of the season.

The new Grand Trunk station at Point St. Charles will be ready for occupation on Monday. It was commenced in July, and is a considerable size 60 x 30, with but one storey of course. It is built of pressed brick, with stone facings, and will bear the name of "Riverside." The old station which was simply called Point St. Charles was vacated Thursday morning. Yesterday the painters were just finishing their tasks in the inside of the new station. Its cost is placed at $5,000.

The number of readers at the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute is steadily increasing this winter, and is expected to greatly surpass even the high-water mark of last year. Never before have books from the library of 7,000 volumes been so greatly in demand. The library is admirably ordered and accessible, and add to this the attractions afforded by nightly lectures on literary and scientific subjects during the coming winter, besides the Railroad Association social on November 12, and it will be understood that its frequenters will be anything but dull during the long nights.

Young Arthur Mitchell, Wellington Street, Point St. Charles, who some months ago met with such a severe accident at the Grand Trfunk Railway subway, but whose life was probably saved by the self-sacrifice of his elder brother, who allowed over forty inches of skin to be taken from his body in order to be grafted on his brother's wounds, is not progressing as favorably as the doctors expected. While a good deal of the skin grafted nicely, quite a portion of it did not. When it became known that more skin was needed in order to hasten the boy's recovery, his sister, Miss M. Mitchell, at once offered to allow the skin to be taken from her body to cover the unhealed portions of her brother's wounds. The operation will take place during the next couple of days under the direction of Dr. J. K. Cameron.

The Happy Home.

Happiness must be founded on health. Where there is ill-health there will surely be unhappiness. The happiness of many a home has received its downfall at the table, spread with rich and dainty foods. The first symptoms of disease of the stomach are ignored as being disagreeable but not dangerous. Presently dyspepsia or some other form of disease fastens on the stomach.

At any stage Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. But the cure is quicker if the "Discovery" is used in the earlier stages of disease. If you have any symptoms of diseased stomach use "Golden Medical Discovery" and be cured.

"I feel that I would be doing an injustice to you if I did not send you a statement of my case," writes Mrs. David W. Guice, of Hamburg, Franklin Co., Miss. "I had liver complaint and indigestion. Everything that I ate disagreed with me. I suffered all the time with swimming in my head; heart beat too fast; my feet and hands were cold all the time. Did not sleep well at all. Was able to get about but very little. I commenced to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' in May, 1897, and by December I could begin to get about very well. Have been doing my work ever since. Feel better than I have for several years."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

Mr. H. Lemarre, of Longueuil, accompanied by his brother, Mr. A. Lemarre, has gone on a fortnight's trip to Chicago.

The services of the steamer Hosanna from Longueuil to the Bonsecours wharf will be withdrawn after to-morrow, Saturday, October 5.

Mr. Ernest Brunelle has sold to Mr. J. Z. Corbeil a portion of lot No. 32-3-38, Durocher Street, Outremont, for $375. This is at the rate of 15c a foot.

Mrs. F. G. Pope has just purchased from the Sun Life Assurance Company a stone house and lots Nos. 374-3-18, Wood Avenue, Westmount, for $6,500.

The ladies of the Westmount Golf Club will hold an at home at the club house, Boulevard Street, this afternoon. A special committee has had charge of the various arrangements, and a large number of invitations have been extended.

The Royal Electric Company yesterday started to erect their poles along the streets of the town of Longueuil. The contract says that the light is to be supplied by November 1, but it is very doubtful whether the company will be able to have everything ready by that time.

THE LODGES

MEETINGS MONDAY NIGHT.

A.F. & A.M.—Elgin Lodge, No. 7, Masonic Temple, Dorchester Street.

I.O.O.F.—Mount Royal Lodge, No. 1, Oddfellows' Hall, 251 St. James.

A.O.U.W.—Rushbrooke Lodge, No. 9, Fraternity Hall, 713 Wellington.
Stanley Lodge, No. 5, corner Richmond and Notre Dame.
Columbus Lodge, No. 26, York Chambers, St. Catherine Street.

Canadian Order Foresters—Court McGill, No. 494, 6 Phillips Square.

Independent Foresters — Ste. Helene Court, 206a Maisonneuve.
Ville Marie, Lemon Hall, 92 Fulford.
St. Jean Baptiste Court, 413 Rachel.
St. Brigide Court, 119 Maisonneuve.

S.O.E.B.S.—Primrose Lodge, No. 49, 2,-204 St. Catherine.

Catholic Order Foresters—St. Patrick Court, 157 Ottawa.
De Brebouef Court, 290 Plessis.
St. Paul Court, corner Ontario and Plessis.
St. Peter Court, 1079 Demontigny.
St. Gabriel Court, basement St. Gabriel Church, Centre and Laprairie.

A.O.F.—Court Allan a' Dale, 3 Victoria.

C.M.B.A.—Branch No. 83, St. Joseph Hall, corner St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

A.O.H.—Division No. 7, corner Centre and Laprairie.

Royal Arcanum — Aberdeen Council, Monument National, St. Lawrence.

MR. CHARLES J. WILLIAMS TO BE HONORED.

Loyal Harmony Lodge, I.O.O.F., M. U., No. 7454, held its regular fortnightly meeting the other evening, at which there were five new members initiated. It was also decided to present P.P.G. M. Chas. Williams with a jewel as a mark of esteem and in consideration of the many services rendered to Loyal Harmony. The presentation will take place at the next fortnightly meeting. It was also decided to have a social in honor of the event. Members of the M.U. are cordially invited.

LABOR NEWS
(Contributed.)

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Bakers' Union — St. Joseph's Hall, corner St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth Streets.

Typographical Union, 176—Blue Label Hall, corner Dorchester and St. Lawrence Streets.

Wall Paper Printers—5 St. Lambert Hill.

THE INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

Monday evening the Insurance Institute of Montreal will hold its opening meeting under the presidency of Lord Strathcona, who has consented to act. For some years he has been honorary president of the institute. A paper on the "Government of Canada" will be read by Mayor Prefontaine, one one "the Commerce of Canada," by Mr. E. B. Greenshields, and "Insurance in Canada," by Mr. E. P. Heaton, of the Guardian. The meeting will be held in the Ladies' Ordinary at the Windsor, and after the papers there will be a smoking concert.

NEWS NOTES

CANADIAN.

The public school board has refused to permit savings banks to be started in the schools. A sub-committee reported favorably but a majority in the board knocked it out.

A vicious bull dog badly lacerated the leg of a five-year-old son of Mr. P. H. Wall, in Ottawa. The child was rescued with great difficulty and afterwards the dog was shot.

FOREIGN.

Twenty buildings in the heart of Tampa were burned yesterday, with a property loss of $200,000.

Czolgosz has begun to read, and asks for books from the prison library. The assassin is hated by other occupants of the condemned ward, who consider themselves in another class.

Herr Kress, inventor of an air ship, started Thursday afternoon on another trial flight at Vienna. The result was disastrous. After going a certain distance, the machine turned over, fell into a reservoir and sank like a stone. Herr Kress, who is 70, had a narrow escape.

SYDNEY TERMINUS OF FAST SERVICE

Dr. Seward Webb has no Doubt of it Being so in Time.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 5.—(Special.)—In the course of an interview given here with Dr. Seward Webb said: "Sydney or Louisburg will eventually be the terminus of a fast Atlantic passenger steamship line. There is no doubt about it. The question of a short voyage is solved."

When asked if his company would establish such a service Dr. Webb replied: "It is difficult to say just now what we will do in that direction. We are feeling our way along, so to speak, and may do considerable within a few years. We will probably build a road from Mulgrave to Halifax on the completion of the Cape Breton Extension Railway, and also acquire or build another along the south shore of Nova Scotia, in order to give us connection with the Dominion Atlantic Railway steamship line to Boston at Yarmouth. These lines, however, would be built chiefly for commercial and tourist travel, and would probably have little connection with the fast Atlantic service."

THE CIVIL COURTS

SUPERIOR COURT.

By Mr. Justice Curran.

Crooks et al. vs. Sykes et al., and La Banque d'Hochelaga, intervenant. Decision reserved until adjudication of the contestation between plaintiff and the Hochelaga Bank.

Martin vs. the Montreal Gas Company.—Case reserved for the Court of Review upon the objection of plaintiff to the charge of the presiding judge to the jury.

Poirier vs. The Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Judgment was given in favor of plaintiff for $3,000 with interest and costs. Plaintiff was a store-keeper in the Gatineau Point and had his property and furniture insured in the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company. On February 4 fire destroyed the building and furniture. Claims were subsequently filed with Messrs. Hanson and Kennedy, Dominion adjusters, who were acting for the company. While negotiations towards a settlement were going on Mr. Temple, jr., manager of the company, wrote a letter to Messrs. Hanson and Kennedy, saying that Mr. Temple, sr., and Major Grant held the opinion that Poirier should be allowed to "sweat" a while. In the opinion of the court the defendants, by their letters and their general conduct appeared to have made all technical objections. Judgment was given as above.

By Mr. Justice Pagnuelo.

City vs. Belair.—Judgment by default for $661.41.

Edward Nelson Co. vs. Boisseau.—Judgment ordering security for costs.

Gagner vs. Cordeau.—Action discontinued—costs against plaintiff.

Corriveau vs. Park and Island Co.—Delay granted to plaintiff till October 4th, 1901.

Marcil vs. Candlish.—Judgment discharging delibere.

St. Amand vs. Dupont.—Judgment ordering security for costs.

Demers vs. Gaudet et al.—Judgment uniting cases.

Foley vs. Ligget.—Judgment ex parte for $502.54.

Marshall vs. Leclaire.—Judgment for $1,506.25, by default, and declaring immovable affected.

Massassoit Manufacturing Company vs. Merrifield.—Judgment ex parte for $133.83.

Riopelle vs. Mock et al.—Judgment giving conge of the service of the saisie-arret.

Leonard vs. Pepin.—Judgment authorizing plaintiff to sue in forma pauperis.

Acer vs. Perry et al.—Judgment appointing O. Robillard commissioner to take evidence in case.

Jeanotte vs. Parizeau.—Judgment granting amendment on payment of costs of motion.

Dubuc vs. Riendeau.—Plaintiff allowed to proceed in forma pauperis.

Thompson vs. Royal Electric Company.—Judgment granting motion for substituting.

Nicholson vs. Whitehead—Judgment fixing instructions to commissioners and interrogatories.

By Mr. Justice Mathieu.

Scarf vs. Haynes.—Judgment authorizing plaintiff to sue in forma pauperis.

By Mr. Justice Loranger.

School Commissioners of Westmount vs. Barolet and Normandin, creditor-collocated, and Credit Foncier, contestant.—Judgment maintaining contestation with costs. Normandin was collocated for $284.21—privileged costs made in connection with the vacant succession in question. The costs of inventory—$73, were held to be useful to contestant. The court, therefore, fixed the collocation at $118.49, and maintained the contestation for the difference.

Stratton vs. Thurlow et al.—Judgment against defendant for $192.

DISTRICT NEWS

CORNWALL AND VICINITY.

Cornwall, October 5.—(Special.)—All Lancaster veterans who did military service at the time of the Fenian raid, 1870, will meet at the call of their former Captain, A. B. McLennan at the Macpherson House, Lancaster, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, Oct. 12. The necessary papers, applying for land grants to be awarded by the Ontario Government will be filled out.

Rev. A. H. Whalley and family left Lancaster this week for their future home at Iroquois, where the reverent gentleman will enter upon the duties of his new charge as rector of the Anglican church in that town. During the past three years Mr. Whalley has ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation of St. John the Evangelist, By-the-Lake. On the eve of his departure the congregation presented him with an address and a well filled purse. It is understood that Rev. W. H. Green, of Cryuler will be the new incumbent of the Churgh of St. John the Evangelist, By-the-Lake, Lancaster.

The annual fair of the Roxborough Agricultural Society was concluded Thursday at Avonmore. Despite the very disagreeable weather the attendance was large.

His Lordship Bishop McDonell, of Alexandria, administered the sacrament of Confirmation in St. Columban's Church last evening.

The devotion of the forty hours will open in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Andrews to-morrow with high mass, and will be concluded on Tuesday morning.

Trinity Church will be handsomely decorated with flowers, fruit and vegetables to-morrow, the occasion of the annual harvest home thanksgiving. There will be a special musical service, and Rev. C. E. Radcliffe, B.C.L., of Maybury, will preach.

The annual meeting of the Stormont Educational Association will be held in Department No. 1, Cornwall Model School, on Thursday and Friday, October 10 and 11, commencing at 10 a.m. The convention promises to be a most interesting one. A number of very important topics will be discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gallinger, of Gallingertown, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday.

The ladies of St. Columban's Church are making preparations for another fancy fair to take place in the town hall the last week of November.

The four blocks of new granolithic sidewalks built in the east end were completed this week.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster, October 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. Taylor and Miss Edna Walker of Montreal are visiting friends in Lancaster and vicinity.

Mrs. Geo. Murray of Montreal was the guest of Mrs. A. Stafford, West Oak Street, this week.

Dr. Birkett and wife of Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. McLennan, Ridgewood, over Sunday.

Miss Beatrice Ross has returned to her home in the Commercial Metropolis after a seven weeks visit at Ernsdale.

Alex. McOuat, of Lachute, Que., and his son-in-law, John McMillan, merchant, of Alexandria, were in town on Wednesday.

Norman McCrimmon, formerly of the Allan Grove office at Huntingdon is visiting relatives here.

In the pastors absence, Rev. Dr. Scrimger, D.D., of Montreal, will conduct Communion service to-morrow in Knox Church. Rev. John Anderson of Tiverton is expected to preach next Sunday morning.

Dr. A. A. McLennan of Buena Vista, Col., is visiting his brother, J. K. McLennan Second concession of Charlottenburg. Dr. McLennan is physician and surgeon to the Colorado State reformatory, the Denver and Rio Grande railway and the Colorado Southern railway.

ARTHABASKAVILLE.

Arthabaskaville, October 5—(Special)—The great question of the day, at Arthabaskaville is the proposed building of a woollen factory. American capitalists came here, a number of years ago but the council refused to give them a bonus, and every thing was abandoned. A short while ago the same question was put to the council which is now willing to allow a reasonable bonus. It is expected that the offer will be accepted. There is great hopes of such a factory being established, as it is, two hundred hands would be employed.

The coroner of the county, in company with Dr. Biondin, of Arthabaskaville, went to St. Helens, a few days ago to investigate an alleged poisoning, whereby a man named Jos. Francoeur lost his life. The evidence that Francoeur who had been suffering from inflammation of the stomach, went into the house of Baptist Beaudoin, who gave him a strong drink of pure highwines, which caused his death in a short time. It also came out that Beaudoin, the next day, really drank poison in mistake for high wines, and it was only by the administration of copious draughts of strong mustard and water that his life was saved, so that the report had some foundation, only that the man who drank the poison recovered, and the man who drank the highwines died.

ARNPRIOR.

Arnprior, October 5.—(Special.)—The song service in Grace Methodist Church on Sunday evening was well attended. The audience listened with great pleasure to two solos by Dr. Benson.

Mrs. Jessie Ellis, who was attending a training school for nurses in New York, has returned home.

Misses Emily Cone, Annie Grant and Lynn Argue, who are attending the model school in Renfrew, spent Thursday at their respective homes in town.

Miss Lottie Purvis has returned to her home in Renfrew after spending a pleasant week with her friend Miss Daisy Hyatt.

The Ladies Aid held a reception in the parsonage on Monday evening. The purpose in holding the reception was that the Methodist congregation and any other friends might inspect the house, since it has been newly furnished. A collection which amounted to $35 was received.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, Que., October 5.—(Special.)—The Hamilton Powder Works, at Windsor Mills, which were wrecked in an explosion last summer, are now being rebuilt and will recommence operations in a few weeks.

Two Windsorites came down to Richmond Tuesday morning and after disporting themselves during the day returned home that night, but one of them came back Wednesday, claiming that he had been relieved of $41 and some valuable papers while in Richmond. He appealed to the authorities for aid, but so far his money and papers have not been recovered.

W. G. Brownlee, G.T.R. superintendent was in Richmond yesterday on a visit of inspection.

A large crew under Roadmaster Wyatt are ballasting and laying the "Y" to turn the Royal train en route from Sherbrooke to Quebec when it passes through Richmond.

ST. LAMBERT.

Mrs. W. H. Rosevear, Sr. had a fall last week, and broke her arm thereby. Her friends will be pleased to learn she is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of Gorham, N.H., who were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Andrew for a couple of days last week have gone on a visit to Toronto, the Pan-American, and other Western cities, and will upon their return, again stay a few days with Mrs. Andrew's before returning home.

Mr. "Ollie" Roberge, formerly day despatcher at the depot here, who resigned some months ago has returned from the far west where he was employed upon the C.P.R. and is now stationed at the Windsor Street depot.

A welcome visitor last Friday was Mr. A. E. Rivard, the former principal of the public school, who came in from Three Rivers, Mass., expressly to be present at the opening exercises of his old school. He received a most hearty welcome from his former pupils. Mr. Rivard is now at Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The opening exercises of the public school took place last Friday evening in the school hall, and was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils. The building was beautifully decorated, the work of the teachers and pupils,—and a choice programme was given by the pupils. After this the prizes were distributed. Miss Ruby Smillie got the gold medal in the "Academy" grade, as the "Dux" of the school and Master Arthur Hart the silver medal as the head of the "Model" grade. Mr. Rivard presented the medals with neat little speeches, congratulating the winners upon their hard won honors, while the other prizes were distributed by the different members of the school board and Mr. Leet, the present principal. Mr. Walter Andrews, chairman of the Board of School Trustees, was in the chair, and was accompanied on the platform by Messrs. Hooper and Doherty, trustees and Mr. Rivard, and Leet. A very enjoyable evening was spent by those present.

If the crossing at the foot of the bridge hill were cleaned off and kept so, people might be able to see where they were stepping and not wade through ankle deep mud or dust. The Road Committee, residents hope, will see to this matter.

BUCKINGHAM.

Buckingham, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The annual exhibition of the Buckingham Agricultural Club was held in Buckingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 1st and 2nd. The weather on Tusday was all that one could wish and in consequence a large number of people attended the exhibition during the day. The principal sporting event in the afternoon was a 2.30 bout. There were three entries for this event. A. Gilmour's horse succeeded in winning three straight heats. Jos. Ayer's gray came in second. A tug-of-war between the L'Ange Gardien and Masson Agricultural Clubs on the one hand and the Buckingham Agricultural Club on the other was won by the former. The exhibits of vegetables, fruits, etc., were very meagre, but what there were were good. The exhibition of fancy work was the most noteworthy of the whole exhibit. During the afternoon a number of speeches were delivered, having for their topic, "Good Roads." Prof. Grisdale, of the Agricultural Farm, Ottawa; Mr. Shepherd, of Alexandria, manager of the Good Roads Train; C B. Major, M.L.A., of Papineauville, and Warden Thompson, of Thurso, were the principal speakers. The remarks of these gentlemen were listened to by a very large number of the leading farmers and others, and the results will probably be appreciated later. It was certainly a good move on the part of the management to have these speakers present, and there is most certainly no other place in the country where good roads are needed so urgently as in this neighborhood. The chairman, in introducing the speaker from Ontario, mentioned that an endeavor had been made to procure speakers from this province through the Provincial Government, but without success, and that, failing in this, an appeal had been made to Ontario, with the result that the speakers were here without a cent of expense to the Agricultural Club. The remarks of Mr. Shepherd, who is a pracical road-maker, were straight to the point. He drew attention to the road now being built, passing through the post office, and said that they were putting far too much expense on the road in building it so wide, and that in large cities such as Buffalo, Toronto, etc., it was never considered necessary to build a road over 18 to 20 feet in width. Here in Buckingham they were building the whole width of the street.

The attendance at the Exhibition on Wednesday was somewhat limited, owing to the inclement weather.

BRAVE MAN REWARDED

Mr. Bernard Quinn, of Windsor Mills, who displayed brave conduct in pursuing and capturing the burglars who broke into the bank at Danville some time ago, was the recipient yesterday of a magnificent gold watch from Mr. John Knight, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and was given as a token of appreciation.

The men who accompanied Mr. Quinn in his pursuit of the burglars were also rewarded by the Canadian Bankers' Association. The Mayor of Windsor Mills and Mr. Quinn assured the representative of the banks that the men who participated in the affair would always be found ready to fight in defence of life and property, and for the preservation of law and order, and that even armed and desperate criminals would always meet with a warm reception at Windsor Mills.

RAILWAY NEWS

Grand Trunk officials went west yesterday to attend directors meetings of allied lines at Buffalo and Detroit and to make a general inspection of the road.

The party includes Mr. George B. Reeve, second vice-president, and general manager; Mr. Frank W. Morse, third vice-president; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, general superintendent, and Mr. Joseph Hobson, chief engineer.

The Canadian Pacific, in view of the improvements to the Pacific fleet, are going to boom the Europe to China route via Canada. Literature in French and German, as well as English, will describe the route.

Mr. Fred. Atkinson, a well known Levis contractor, has been appointed a claims agent in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Atkinson will enter upon his duties at once.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s
PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates.

TRADE-MARK.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1780.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Dress Goods.

Full range now in stock, comprising all the new shades and materials.

SUITINGS (Special)

The new "Basket Weave," 48 in. and 56 in. wide (this cloth is very fashionable at present), in new Blues, Browns, Greys, Mahogany, etc.

Also Suitings in Amazons, Venetians, Coverts, Homespuns, Camels' Hair, Coatings, Cheviots, etc., etc.

SPECIAL LINES

44 in. all wool cheviots, at 65c per yard.
42 in all wool armure, at 65c per yard.
44 in. all wool granite (heavy) at 50c per yard.
56 in. all wool homespun at 65c per yard.

On Centre Table

Assorted Lines of Fine Goods, in Camels' Hair, Tweeds, Small Checks, etc. Original prices, $1.10 to $1.60 per yard; all at 60c per yard.

For Evening, Reception and Bridal Gowns the Sheer Silk and Wool "Eolienne" in lovely, tints.

In the wool goods we are showing the New Crepeline, Crepe-Yeddo, Finest Voile, Drap de Nice, Crepe de Chene, Taffetas, Granite Voile, etc.

Cashmeres, Challies, Javanaise, and Albatross.

Cream Wool Goods in great variety, including a good selection of Bedford Cords, Serges and Coatings.

Lace Dept.

FANCY ALL-OVER CHIFFONS—Embroidered White and Silver, Embroidered White and Gold, Appliqued, Tucked, Black, etc.

ALL-OVER LACE—In Bruges, Arabian, Lasies Italian, Dentelle de Courseulles.

Dress Nets in White, Cream and Black.

Chiffon Embroidered with Sequins.

Nets Embroidered with Sequins.

Gallon Chiffons (appliqued), in Black, also in White.

Laces, Insertion and Gallon Laces to match all-overs.

COLLARS—In Bruges, Arabian and Guipure.

FICHUS—A large assortment of Fichus in Net and Chiffon, White, Cream and Black.

DRESS CHIFFONS—46 in. wide, all tints.

PLEATED CHIFFONS—In 6 in., 12 in., and 22 in. wide.

SAMPLES Sent whenever possible, and special attention given to Mail Orders. . . .

Henry Morgan & Co.,
MONTREAL.

BACK-PAINS!

They Are Nature's Warning Cry.

They warn you of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Bright's Disease, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Sciatica, destruction of your vitality, and many other troubles. They will tell you that something is wrong with your health, something which may lay you up one of these dark days. Don't you think it cheaper to cure them now, before they make you helpless?

PAY WHEN CURED.

I make this proposition to you fairly and carry it out fairly—you don't have to pay till you are cured. I could not do this if my Belt was not superior to all other electric body appliances. It never costs a cent for repairs; I warrant that, and it gives a current which you can feel and regulate, and which will not burn. The cures show what it does.

DO YOU DOUBT IT?

Do you doubt that I can do business on this plan? I confess that if my Belt did not cure I could not, but my Belt does cure, and any man who is honest will pay for it when cured. That is the kind of men I want to deal with. If you have tried other Belts which burned you, or which fell to pieces in a few weeks, don't be discouraged, as I warrant my Belt to cure without burning, and to last a year without repairs. I take the other kind in trade.

I KNOW MY BUSINESS.

If you have worked at your trade for twenty years and were always studying to improve your methods, you would feel you had a right to claim a pretty good knowledge of it, wouldn't you? That is my position, and I don't think I make any claims that I can't prove, anyways. I take the chance, you don't. That's fair.

Any Man or Woman Who Will Secure Me Can Have My Appliance and Pay When Cured. I ask No Pay in Advance.

Are you sick? Are you in pain? Are you a Weak Man? Are you tired of doctoring and paying out money without result? Then come to me or write to me. I AM THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD WHO HAS CONFIDENCE ENOUGH IN HIS REMEDY TO WAIT FOR HIS PAY UNTIL YOU ARE CURED.

I give a free test to all who call. If you can't call I will send you my BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK WITH FULL INFORMATION FREE. Call or write now. Don't delay.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays to 9 p.m.

LAST DAY FOR THE OPEN CARS

Street Railway Ready to Inaugurate Its Winter Service Next Week.

The closed car season set in this morning with unusual severity. Yesterday, and for a few days before, closed cars were seen on the streets. This morning the scene was changed, only a few open cars could be seen upon the streets, and these were generally empty. By to-morrow, if the present cool spell lasts, the open car will be a memory of the summer.

Probably the only people who are glad to see the open cars depart are the conductors. The factor of safety in an open car, from the point of view of the man who collects the fares, is a minus quantity. Negotiating an eight-inch footboard, a ticket box and a transfer punch is an art that requires some skill, especially in wet weather. Accidents to the conductor, it is true, are very rare, a fact which is rather a tribute to the conductors' agility than to the skill with which the average driver steers his vehicle. In the winter cars the life of a conductor lacks the variety and excitement that is found in the open cars, but he feels that he can allow his accident insurance policy to lapse with a certain degree of safety.

OVERCROWDING.

This winter also will probably see a new system enforced, or, at least the application of an old rule in the matter of overcrowding the cars. The incessant complaints made to the street railway officials by irate citizens throughout past winters regarding this nuisance have had their effect. The conductor who lets his back platform get jammed with smokers is likely hereafter to get into trouble. Such is the edict of the company. There will not, however, be the same excuse for overcrowding as formerly, as the company has decided to put a number of new cars on the streets. Superintendent Kennedy stated this morning that some twenty-five new cars, similar to those now running, will be put upon the street. Otherwise the Street Railway Company are contemplating no changes in their present system. President Forget, in answer to an enquiry regarding the story that the company was considering a big outlay in the matter of new car equipment for the winter, said that the story was without foundation.

SABBATH SCHOOL WORKERS

Annual Convention of Prescott County Teachers' Association.

MANY INTERESTING ADDRESSES AND PAPERS WERE GIVEN—OFFICERS ELECTED.

Vankleek Hill, Oct. 5. — (Special.) — The eleventh annual convention of the County of Prescott Sabbath School Association was held in St. Paul's Church, Hawkesbury, this week, with a good attendance. The first session commenced on Tuesday, at two o'clock. The following clergymen were present during the sessions: Rev. D. D. Millar, of Hawkesbury, (Presbyterian); Rev. Thomas G. Thompson, Vankleek Hill (Presbyterian); Rev. W. A. Hanna, and Rev. Ralph. Timber Lake (Methodist); and Rev. J. D. McLachlan (Baptist), Vankleek Hill; Rev. W. J. Beamish, Point Fortune (Methodist); Rev. John McLaren (Presbyterian); and Rev. James Fraser (Baptist). Among the prominent lay Christian workers were Messrs. William E. McKillican, president; Leonard Bertrand, secretary; Alexander McInnes, and James Steele, from Vankleek Hill; James B. Morrison, and John McGibbon, Hawkesbury; J. L. Bates, L'Orignal; and Robert Steele and Gregory Dunning, of Cassburn.

The devotional exercises were led by Mr. McKillican. Very interesting addresses were given by Rev. John McLaren, Rev. W. J. Beamish, and Miss Emeline Cross. An able and acceptable paper was given by Rev. Ralph Timberlake, on "The origin and development of the Sabbath school." The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in appointing, nominating committees, and routine business.

At the evening session the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. A. Hanna. A very hearty welcome was extended to the visiting delegates by Rev. D. D. Millar, pastor of St. Paul's Church, to which Rev. John McLaren and Mr. A. McInnes replied. The topics of the evening were, "The relation of the parent to the Sabbath school," by Rev. W. J. Beamish, and "The relation of the Sabbath school to the Church," by Rev. W. A. Hanna. Discussion followed, in which Mr. McKillican, Mr. A. McInnes and others took part.

The first item of business on Wednesday morning was receiving the report of the nominating committee, as follows: President, Rev. D. D. Millar, of Hawkesbury; 1st Vice-President, Rev. W. A. Hanna, Vankleek Hill. All of the resident ministers in the county are ex-officio vice-presidents of the association. Secretary, Leonard Bertrand, Vankleek Hill; Treasurer, Malcolm McCuaig, Vankleek Hill; members of the executive committee, Messrs. James B. Morrison, William Williamson, Robert Dunning, Wesley Pickering, Peter Darlington, A. N. Cheney, and D. P. L. McLaurin. These nominations were all confirmed on motion of Mr. A. McInnes, seconded by Rev. J. D. McLachlan.

Mr. McInnes read a very able paper on "The personality of the teacher with the pupils." Considerable discussion followed, in which Rev. W. J. Beamish, Rev. T. G. Thompson, James Steele and others took part. An earnest prayer was offered by Rev. John McInnes.

The teaching of the Sabbath school lesson for to-morrow, from Genesis, 37th chapter, "The character of Joseph," was taken up by Rev. J. D. McLachlan, who clearly showed his ability and tact as a Sabbath school teacher.

At the afternoon session, after devotional exercises conducted by Mr. L. Bertrand, Rev. D. D. Millar spoke on "The teacher's duty: My class for Christ." Discussion followed, in which Rev. John McLaren, Rev. W. J. Beamish, Rev. J. D. McLachlan, and Mr. A. McInnes took part. The reports of the secretary and of the treasurer of the association for the past year were submitted by Mr. Bertrand, and were very satisfactory and encouraging.

Mr. McKillican, ex-president, was appointed as the delegate to the next Provincial Convention of Ontario.

Mr. McInnes gave an interesting paper on "Decision Day." This subject, which was quite new and rather unique, created considerable discussion, in which Rev. D. D. Millar, Rev. John McLaren, Rev. W. J. Beamish, Mr. James Steele and others took part. The question drawer followed. Several questions were put and answered very fully and satisfactorily by Mr. McInnes. The convention was closed by the benediction, from Rev. Mr. Millar.

The proceedings were much enlivened by appropriate selections of music from the choir of St. Paul's Church, including solos and anthems. All of the addresses given, and papers read, were of a very high order, and the convention throughout was one of the most interesting, practical and spiritual that was ever held in the County of Prescott. It is hoped that it will prove a great incentive to all Sabbath school teachers and officers to increased earnestness, zeal, and devotion in their work. Rev. Mr. Millar, of Hawkesbury, showed great kindness and hospitality to the visiting delegates during the convention.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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

Fac-Simile of Wrapper. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A PLUCKY RESCUE

Morrisburg, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Early this morning, while crossing from Waddington to the head of the canal in a small boat, Messrs. G. Robertson, E Yorick and E. Strader were upset and narrowly escaped drowning. The three boys floated on top of the overturned boat through the rapids, and it is certainly miraculous that they ever got through alive. G. Yorick, a relative of E. Yorick, heard the cries for help and at once started out in a punt to the rescue, coming through the rapids also and reaching the boys just as help from here arrived. Mr. Yorick deserves great credit for his plucky work, as it was an heroic act to respond to the call for help knowing well that the current would force him through the rapids. As the boat passed the foot of the rapids, Strader caught the eddy and swam ashore, but the other two stuck to the boat and were rescued opposite the wharf here. Dr. McLaughlin was on hand and attended to the boys, who did not appear to be much affected by their cold bath and novel experience in running the rapids.

'VARSITY TENNIS TOURNEY

Toronto, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The results at the Varsity tennis tourney yesterday were as follows:

Open—Paterson beat R. B. Cochrane, Symington beat A. R. Cochrane, Dingman beat McMaster.

Undergraduate championship — O'Flynn beat McFarland, Carveth beat Hart, O'Flynn beat A. R. Dingman.

Handicap—Treble beat McGee, Stratton beat Beeton, McKenzie beat Livingstone, McDonald beat Wilson, Reynolds beat Creelman, Dunlop beat Foy, Wickett beat Walker.

Doubles—Giassco and McDonald beat McKenzie and Griffin, Dunlop and Witchall beat R. B. Cochrane and Howard, McMaster and Paterson beat Symington and O'Flynn.

Ladies' open—Miss Hedley beat Miss Andras, Miss Summerhayes beat Mrs. Stikeman, Miss Baird beat Miss Greer.

Ladies' handicap—Miss Andras beat Miss Hedley.

POLICE COURT CASES

There were no new cases in the Police Court this morning, but a large number are preparing for next week. Michael Minogue, carter, was arraigned last week in the Recorder's Court on a double charge, that of cruelty to his horse, and that of interfering with a constable on his way to the public pound with a horse. On these charges he was fined $3 or fifteen days. John G. Fletcher, superintendent of the S.P.C.A., on Saturday last swore out a complaint charging him with perjury on his trial in alleging that a certain witness was absent because his wife was ill, well knowing the same to be false. Michael has been arrested.

Paul Mectam and Otto Wind were arrested yesterday on a charge of the theft of 100 lbs. of coal, valued at 35 cents. They will be arraigned next week.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW TO MARRY

New York, Oct. 5.—The Herald announces that Senator Chauncey H. Depew is to marry Miss May Palmer in the near future and quotes the Senator, who is a guest of H. McK. Twombley, at his home, Fordham Park, near Morristown, N.J., as follows:

"It is true that I am to be married again. The lady who has honored me by agreeing to become my wife is Miss Palmer, whom I have known for years."

THE STEAMER RICHELIEU.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Wm. Evans, inspector of steamboat hulls for the Toronto district, explains that the steamer Richelieu, which foundered near Kingston, and which ran between Toronto and Oakville during a portion of the season, was not inspected in this district. The vessel came to Toronto duly certificated by the inspectors of some other district, and neither the hull nor boiler inspectors at Toronto had anything to do with her. These officers have no authority to interfere in such a case unless complaint is laid, and they are not in any way responsible for the operation of the steamboat here or elsewhere.

OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The completed figures of municipal assessment make even a better showing than expected. The population shows an increase of 2,496, the total now being 60,689. The assessment is $27,682,615, an increase of $2,815,410. This is partly due to the repeal of the "scrap iron assessment" law the electric and gas company being largely increased.

TAKING EVIDENCE.

Master-in-Ordinary Hodgins is at the Windsor to-day taking evidence in the case of Stephens vs. the Covenant Life Assurance Company.

HALIFAX, N.S.—George Gordon Dustan died at Dartmouth this morning, aged 74. He came to Canada from Scotland in 1865, and resided in St. John for two years. He then came to Dartmouth. He was connected with the sugar refining interests in Canada ever since coming to this country. He leaves a widow, six sons and three daughters. Rev. J. F. Dustan, Halifax; Wm M. Dustan, Pictou; H. B. Dustan, on the I.C.R. staff; G. G. Dustan, Halifax; James T. Dustan, Moncton; Robert S. Dustan, Halifax, are his sons.

CEREMONIES OF THE CORONATION

Earl Marshal Issues Rules and Regulations Governing Robes and Coronets.

London, Oct. 5.—There is a flutter in high society to-day owing to the fact that the Earl Marshal has issued the rules and regulations governing what is to be worn at the coronation of King Edward next year. The whole document breathes of the Middle Ages, when distinctions in dress were considered so essential, and the quaintness of the phraseology in which the attendance of the nobility of the United Kingdom is required "at the solemnity of the royal coronation of Their Most Sacred Majesties," and describing the regulations in regard to dresses and headdresses, is distinctly mediaeval. There is a curious graduation in the fur trimmings of the robes which emphasizes the fine distinctions existing in the ranks of the aristocracy. All the peers have been notified that their robes must be of "crimson velvet edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver, pure and powdered, with bars or rows of ermine, according to their degree." Here follow the numerical graduations distinguishing between the ranks. Barons are allowed two rows of ermine, viscounts two and a half rows, earls three rows, marquisses three and a half rows, and dukes four rows. All the mantles and robes must be worn over full court dress, uniform or regimentals.

The Earl-Mrshal's order banishes counterfeit pearls and all jewels from coronets, which are to be "silver gilt, the caps of crimson velvet turned up with ermine with gold tassels on top. No jewels or precious stones are to be set or used in coronets, nor counterfeits of pearls instead of silver balls."

The number of the latter permitted revives a nice sense of distinction. A baron's coronet bears six silver balls, a viscount's sixteen, an earl's eight with gold strawberry leaves; a marquee four balls, and four leaves alternately. A duke's coronet has no balls and has eight gold strawberry leaves.

The Earl-Marshal next prescribes the robes, mantles, and coronets, to be worn by the peeresses. These are of the same materials as the men's, with similar gradations in the numbers of bars of ermine and balls. The length of the trains marks the difference in rank. A baroness is only allowed a train of three feet, a viscountess has one and a quarter yards, countesses have one an a half yards, a marchioness has one and three-quarters yards, and a duchess two yards.

Then follows a curt notification as to who shall be excluded. Peeresses in their own right and widows of peers are allowed to come. But widows who have re-married beneath their rank in the peerage are "not entiled to a summons to attend the coronation."

FRENCH SUBMARINES

Paris, October 4.—French submarine vessels, according to Commander H. S. Fickbohm,, of the United Stoates navy, are no nearer a successful solution of the problem of submarine navigation than Santos-Dumont's air ship is to the mastery of air currents. Commander Fickbohm, who formerly resided in Chicago, is at present on leave of absence, and is spending part of his time studying foreign navies. He said to a correspondent last night:

"Thre or four at least of the submarines France has lately been ordering prove controllable under water, but not a single one has been able to show the possibility of locating the enemy below the surface. This is certainly a fatal defect, in spite of the fact that numerous French naval critics ignore that detail. France deserves the gratitude of the navies of other nations for its persistent, practical and scientific investigation and experiment in connection with this important subject. Judging, however, from observations it will be some years before heavy expenditure in this direction will be warrantable.

"The French seem to take great pride in the fact that the Narval and the Gustave Zede are able to remain under water from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, but, as a matter of fact, this does not prove anything. One or two hours would be quite sufficient for a successful submarine to do its work.

"Ability to sink and rise rapidly is far more important, but it has not been attained in any marked degree. In my opinion our Holland submarine is at least equal to anything I have seen on this side."

Commander Fickbohm praises in unqualified terms the French naval officers. He said: "They are as a class at the head of their profession. They are superior to the officers of England, Germany, Italy and the United States, both from a practical and scientific standpoint. They are full of novel ideas and individual initiative. Each is fully persuaded that the fate of modern warfare, both offensive and defensive, lies with the navy alone.

"In fact, all the continent is intensely alive as far as naval matters are concerned. This is particularly noticeable in Germany, where the energetic Kaiser has succeeded in persuading Parliament, as well as the country, that Germany's future as regards its commerce and colonies depends on its navy. It is impossible not to be convinced, after feeling the political pulse of the continental nations, that they refrained from interfering in the Transvaal dispute for no other reason than that they feared the redoubtable British navy. They have been taught a lesson, and do not intend to be caught napping a second time.

"France's naval enthusiasm is directed almost entirely against Great Britain. The naval activity of the other continental nations appears to be intended for the peaceful purposes of defence and commercial expansion."

ROOSEVELT'S STRENGTH.

(New York Post.)

A fortnight has now elapsed since Mr. Roosevelt became President, and a singularly distinct impression of the new Executive's purposes and aims has been produced upon the public mind. His prompt announcement that he proposed to carry out his predecessor's policy, and that he would retain Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, was precisely what was needed to reassure the country, and his evident desire to pursue conservative methods in all things has strengthened the feeling of confidence. It was essential to the success of his Administration that so impulsive and audacious a character as Mr. Roosevelt has often seemed should immediately give bonds that the sudden access of a tremendous responsibility had sobered and steadied him, and this is exactly what he has done. Whatever the future has in store, the new President has at least made a most admirable start.

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived October 4.

Tritonia, Stitt, Glasgow, R. Reford & Co., general.

Lord Iveagh, Minister, Cardiff, R. Reford & Co., general.

Cleared October 4.

Garth Castle, Cross, Havre, Franco-Canadian Line, general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Forest Holme, Beaton, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Sicilian, 3690, Fairful, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Loughrigg Holme, Johnston, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Numidian, Main, H. & A. Allan. Moored at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Tritonia, Stitt, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Lord Iveagh, Minister, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Schooner.

N. W. White, 99, Buchard, C. A. Boucher. Moored in the canal.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Sailed.

Steamship.	From.	For.	Sept.
Frisia	Hamburg	Montreal	17
Dunmore Head	Montreal	Belfast	20
Man. Trader	Manchester	Montreal	21
Brazilian	London	Montreal	23
Lake Megantic	Montreal	Liverpool	27
Lycia	Bristol	Montreal	26
Pretorian	Montreal	Liverpool	28
Sarmatian	Glasgow	Montreal	28
Wassau	Moutreal	Havre	29
L'd Charlemont	Cardiff	Montreal	28
Lakonia	Glasgow	Montreal	28
			Oct.
Lake Ontario	Liverpool	Montreal	1
Montevidean	Montreal	London	1
Tamaslan	Montreal	Liverpool	4
Lake Simcoe	Montreal	Liverpool	4
Dominion	Liverpool	Portland	3
Parisian	Liverpool	Montreal	3

Arrived.

Steamship.	At.	From.	Oct.
Patricia	New York	Hamburg	4
Mongolian	New York	Glasgow	4
La Savoie	New York	Havre	4
Aug. Victoria	New York	Hamburg	4
New England	Boston	Liverpool	4
Aller	Genoa	New York	4
Carthaginian	Glasgow	Phila	3
F. Bismarck	Hamburg	New York	4
Kuramania	Marseilles	New York	4
Zeeland	Antwerp	New York	4

LAKE MANITOBA DUE SUNDAY.

The Elder, Dempster & Co. steamship Lake Manitoba, Captain Taylor, passed Fame Point inwards at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She should reach Quebec tomorrow night and Montreal Sunday night. She has on board the following saloon passengers: Mr. J. A. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. G. B. Bird, Mr. E. A. Clifford, Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Clifford, jr., Mrs. Courtice, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. P. Figarol, Rev. Dr. G. W. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Gibson, Miss T. Gunn, Mrs. Hallwright, Mrs. Heard, Mr. E. F. Hennessy, Mr. Hinton, Mr. C. E. Lee, Mr. H. Lohrbauer, Mrs. Lohrbauer, Mr. Maclean, Rev. J. W. McConnell, Mr. F. D. Mercer, Miss M. A. Morfu, Mr. Rowley, Miss Rowley, Miss W. G. Singlehurst, Mrs. Singlehurst, two children and maid, Mr. M. Sutherland, Rev. Dr. Charles Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thurtell, Miss E. G. Waddell, Mr. F. Whitley, Mr. A. W. Wilkins, Rev. G. M. Young.

FRANCO-CANADIAN LINE.

The steamship Garth Castle, Capt. Cross, which has been under charter to the Franco-Canadian Line, sailed this morning for Havre on her last trip for the season under the latter company's flag. She has a good general cargo, comprising 12,500 bushels grain, 400 tons pulp, 50 standard deals, 75 tons asbestos, 500 sacks peas, 500 cases salmon, 2,000 cases lobsters, 100 tons pig iron, 30 barrels cod roes, 100 cases rye whiskey, 1,200 cases champagne, 600 tons hay, 3 cars of lumber.

The Wassau, which was also chartered by the company, has been withdrawn, and her place will be taken by the Manchester Line steamship Manchester Shipper, which will sail to-day from Havre for Montreal. The schedule sailing for November of the steamship Garth Castle has not yet been fixed.

THE VANCOUVER'S LIST.

The next Dominion liner to arrive is the steamship Vancouver, Captain McDonald. She sailed from Liverpool on September 26 and is due at Portland to-day. She has on board the following saloon passengers: Mr. F. Allen, Mr. W. E. Bentley, Lady De Blaquiere and child, Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., Mrs. Burwash, Mr. A. P. Burwash, Mr. J. A. Cameron, Miss Edith F. Castle, Mrs. F. Cheetham, Mr. J. N. George, Miss Fanny B. George, Miss May L. George, Mr. C. Hayes, Mr. A. L. Henderson, Miss B. F. Houghton, Mr. Legrand, Mr. R. Mudge, Mr. H. E. T. Mason, Mr. S. T. Packard, Rev. John Potts, Miss Bessie Potts, Mrs. S. S. Sproule, Master Robert Sproule, Mr. C. A. Stearns, Mrs. S. J. Stevens, Miss Stevens, the Mother Superior All Hallows Community, Rev. C. A. Senger, Mr. Stacy Tolman, Mrs. Tolman, Mr. C. W. Towne, Miss C. H. Whitmore.

ELDER-DEMPSTER'S FINE FLEET.

The latest return of the shipping built and building, owned and managed by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, shows that the total number of ships under the control of the firm is 141 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 308,400 tons gross. There are twelve steamers building of 44,800 tons gross. In speed the figures are as follows: 17 knots, 1; 14 knots, 11; 13 knots, 7; 12 knots; 12; under 12 knots, 110. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. occupy the proud position of being in possession of the largest fleet of cargo and passenger steamers under the British flag. There are, however, two foreign lines—the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line—which exceed in tonnage the Elder-Dempster fleet, but at the pace the English firm is travelling it will soon top the German companies.

R. & O. CHANGES.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company has discontinued the Saturday and Sunday excursion of their steamer Terrebonne to Vercheres and Sorel.

NEW ENGLAND AT BOSTON.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. New England, Captain James, arrived at Boston at 8.30 o'clock last night. Owing to severe storms the New England was delayed twelve hours.

BARQUE FLOATED.

Chatham, N.B., Oct. 4.—The barque Nova Scotia, which cleared from this port on Tuesday, and which grounded on Gordon's Flats on her way out, is now afloat, after discharging her deck load. She has been pronounced seaworthy and will proceed to her destination, Newport, Eng.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Allan Line steamship Grecian arrived at Halifax at 3 a.m. Friday.

The Allan Line steamship Huronian arrived at Cape Town on Thursday afternoon.

The steamship Escalona sailed from Newcastle on September 26 for Montreal.

The Leyland Line steamship Iberian arrived at Quebec at 6.30 p.m. on October 3 from London.

The Thomson Line steamship Aggi sailed from Newcastle for Montreal on September 26.

The steamship Nyanga is due to arrive in port from London early to-morrow morning.

The Thomson Line steamship Cervona, Captain Stooke, sailed from Newcastle for Montreal on September 27.

The Allan Line steamship Parisian, Captain Wallace, sailed from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence on Thursday afternoon with 85 cabin, 130 intermediate and 200 steerage passengers.

PARISIAN BURGLERS

The gentlemen of the "swell mob" are displaying extraordinary activity here, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph. This time, however, the police have succeeded in capturing one of the most enterprising of these adventurers. The prisoner is said to be the son of a provincial country councilor, of blameless reputation; but there seems no doubt that he has thickly bespattered his father's honored name. He used to spend his mornings carefully noting down all the flats to be let in Paris. Armed with this list, a woman friend of his went the round of the apartments, and asked to see them, whenever she heard that the present tenants had not yet removed their furniture therefrom. This lady, being perfectly dressed and arriving in a carriage, the porter was invariably delighted to show her over the place. During these visits she noted down all the necessary information regarding the arrangements of various flats, the position of the most valuable pieces of furniture, and so on. The way being thus paved, her confederate found it an easy matter to break into the apartments in question and to remove swiftly therefrom everything worh taking. His burglaries have been accomplished successfully at the rate of three or four a week during the past year, and the total amounts to something like 200. He and his companions lived in grand style in the meantime on the proceeds. They successfully avoided detection by renting twenty different flats in Paris under vraious names and storing their plunder therein. They disposed of the latter through the good offices of a simple minded acquaintance, who pawned quantities of jewelry to oblige them, week after week, and who became suspicious only the other day, when he went to the police, told his story and said that he had come to the conclusion the couple's proceedings were not altogether above board. The official was quite of the same opinion, and, after a three days' search, the swell burglar was arrested in one of his storehouses. His woman friend is being looked for in various fashionable watering places.

FRENCH MONKS IN ENGLAND.

The French Benedictine monks are rapidly settling down in the Isle of Wight. The home chosen for them on the brow of Appuldurcombe Downs is an ideal spot for monastic seclusion and one of the most delightfully picturesque situations in the Isle of Wight.

There are now thirty-seven in residence, and provision is being made for eighty-six. Each monk is provided with a cubicle or cell, which is furnished in the simplest possible fashion with a bedstead and spring mattress, a table, a washstand, and a chair. It is stated that there is not a thread of carpet in the whole house.

One of the fathers said that they were leaving France because of the interference of the French Government with their liberty to worship God according to their faith. "England," he remarked, "is a free country, and we have come here to avoid persecution." The French Government, he added, wished to inspect their monasteries and to interfere with them in such a manner as to prevent their observance of the rules of the order. He repudiated the idea that they had any other object in coming to England than to be allowed to live in peace.

The father was reticent as to the life and habits of the monks, but said they were a contemplative order. The brethren rise at four and retire to bed at nine. They meet together for worship three times a day—at nine, four, and eight o'clock—and the intervals are employed in meditation on the Bible, the works of the fathers, and other things tending to their sanctification. The father treated as a joke the idea that they had come to England for political purposes.

THE COST.

All trembling in the meadow;
All crimson in the hill,
The dead lie in the valley;
The dead lie on the hill.
And on one side is the victor,
The other side has lost—
The women of two peoples
Are counting up the cost.

—Ainslee's.

To introduce quickly into thousands of new homes,

The Ladies' Magazine

will be sent, together with that charming picture, "I'm So Sleepy," in colour, to any address in Canada or the United States on trial for Three Months on receipt of

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THE LADIES' MAGAZINE is now becoming the most popular home paper in Canada and rapidly supplanting the foreign publication.

It is high-class in every respect and ahead of anything ever before published in this country.

The picture, "I'm So Sleepy," which we offer with the three months' trial, is the sweetest picture of the year and alone worth the price. We would show it here if it were at all possible to give the faintest idea of its charm.

Cut this out and forward with the 25 cents and the picture will accompany your first month's copy.

The Ladies' Magazine
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Women's American Goodyear Butt., $4.00

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ELECTRIC SEAL WITH SABLE.
ASTRACHAN WITH ELECTRIC SEAL.
ASTRACHAN WITH CHINCHILLA.
ASTRACHAN WITH BLACK PERSIAN LAMB.

New Electric Seal Caperines, trimmed with best Alaska Sable. Special Price $25.45
Electric Seal Muffs to match $3.05
Alaska Sable Muffs to match $2.45
New Alaska Astrachan Caperines, trimmed with Electric Seal. Special design. Price $10.20
Muff to match at $3.30
New Astrachan Caperines, trimmed with T. Chinchilla, with 6 tails. "Novelty." $8.95
New Electric Seal Caperines, trimmed with Black Persian Lamb, high collar, latest model. Special Price..... $19.65
Muff to match at $4.00
New Electric Seal Caperines, trimmed with Black Thibet, very choice $12.35
Muff to match at $4.00

New Alaska Sable Ruffs, selected skins, with 6 tails. Price $12.00
New Muffs to match at $9.45
New Dark Natural Labrador Mink Ruffs, with 2 heads, 8 tails. Price, $17.45
New Muffs to match at $16.70
New Blue Fox Ruffs, with 2 heads, 6 tails, selected skins, Paris style. Price..... $19.00
New Muffs to match $10.20
New Red Fox Ruffs, choice, sound skins, with near head, claws and tail $6.40
New Muffs to match $7.65
New Prairie Fox Ruffs, very choice, large size, with head, tail and claws. Price $5.25
New Muffs to match $6.55

Fall Coats! Fall Coats!

The Mantle Show Rooms are always interesting, but especially so at the present time, when European Novelties are constantly arriving.

LADIES' ¾ LENGTH COAT, made from an Oxford Gray Frieze, new cut, cuff sleeves, large collars and revers, trimmed with braid and fancy covered buttons. Price $8.50

LADIES' FULL LENGTH COAT, made of imported Oxford Gray Fine Herringbone Cloth, with pretty plaid back, cut Chesterfield front, trimmed with rows of stitching at bottom and silk velvet collars. Price $13.50

LADIES' FULL LENGTH TAILOR MADE COAT, in Fine Quality Black Beaver Cloth, inlaid all over with applique of black taffeta silk, new shape silk, closed with fancy covered buttons. Price, $16.00

FINE HOUSEHOLD LINENS

A Linen opportunity of unusual merit will present itself on Monday morning. Careful housekeepers, who are always on the look out for good things, will be charmed with the goodness and beauty of these Linens. They come from one of the best makers in "the land of the Shamrock," who makes only substantial Linens, from Pure Flax. This Linen Sale opens up a grand vista of possibilities for the winter season in the dressing of "The Dining Table." Read the price hints:

BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

Full Bleached Table Linens, in newest designs, satin finish—
Width.... 58, 60, 64, 68, 72 inches
Price..... 38c, 51c, 54c, 62c, 70c yard

UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN.
Width.... 42, 57, 60, 66, 72 inches
Price..... 20c, 31c, 40c, 50c, 56c yard

BLEACHED TABLE NAPKINS.

Pure Linen Table Napkins, in ⅝ size, newest designs—
Special.... 45c, 67c, 90c, $1.25, $1.70 dozen

UNBLEACHED TABLE NAPKINS.
Size ⅝ — Special, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 dozen
Size ¾ — Special, $2.20, $2.35, $2.75 dozen

LINEN HUCK TOWELS.

Heavy Unbleached, with fringe, very serviceable—
Size 14 by 24 inches. Special.. 4½c each
Size 15 by 28 inches. Special.. 5½c each
Size 14 by 24 inches. Special.. 7½c each
Size 18 by 30 inches. Special.. 9½c each
Size 20 by 40 inches. Special.... 13c each
Size 22 by 42 inches. Special.... 18c each

WHITE COTTON TOWELS.
Special ..... 5c, 6½c, 8c each

UNBLEACHED COTTON TOWELS.
Special ..... 4c, 4½c, 7c each
Basin Towels. Special ..... 21c each
Kitchen Towels. Special ..... 21c each

HOME HELPS AT SPECIAL PRICES

These practical helps will be found priced far below ordinary stores' prices:

	Regular.	Monday.
Virgin Castile Soap, dozen	25c	20c
Pure Castile	15c	10c
Granite Mugs	10c	6c
Granite Cook Pots	60c	29c
Granite Pudding Dishes	18c	12c
Granite Wash Basins	18c	11c
Ladies' Umbrellas	85c	65c
Honeycomb Towels	8c	4½c
Useful Lamy Shades	12c	8c
Hand Lamps	25c	15c
Crystal Berry Bowls	25c	15c
Fancy Waist Silks	38c	19c
S. W. Biscuits	15c	12½c
Sugar, 22 lbs. for		$1.00

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The Gloria Gas Light Company

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who are trading on the good reputation made by the Gloria Light by taking orders in the name of this company for GLORIA LIGHTS, at 85c and $1.00, and fraudulently substituting worthless lights, known as seconds, that we will in future adopt the proper means to put a stop to such practice. We have complaints every day from people who were cheated in this manner. The Gloria Gas Light Co. are the registered owners of the Gloria Light, and no other company or individual, unauthorized by us, has a right to offer it for sale. The surest way to get Gloria Lights is to order them at 24 Victoria Square, or 2127 St. Catherine Street, or Tel. Up. 3644. St. Catherine Street Store open until 10 p.m.

The Gloria is the best Gas Saver, the best Light and is half the price of other lights approaching it in quality.

MAISON LABONTE, Cor. St. Catherine & Montcalm Sts.

Come and share in the advantages of the offer we are making on the occasion of our Great Opening Sale for the Fall Season.

JACKETS, in Melton, trimmed with velvet, sleeves with cuffs, fancy lining, finished with shell buttons. We have what is newest in Girls' Jackets, only $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.25.

Jackets, long, royal blue and pale drab, with double fancy capes, finished with gold braid, girls' sizes, $5.00 and $7.00.

Jackets, Oxford, in colors, mixture of steel grey and black, stitched finish, collar and fancy revers. A stylish Jacket in every way, $12.00.

COSTUMES

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Costumes, in Black Cloth, skirt with applique, same style as flaring skirt, jacket double breasted, finished with belt and silk buttons. One of the finest Costumes imported into the country.

Costumes in Homespun, with Eton jacket, skirt with double pleats, only $12.50.

FREE—A magnificent Picture of the Duke and Duchess of York, to each person purchasing for over $1.00 in Groceries.

The photographs are 8 x 10, and are certainly worth 25 cents each.

OUR MILLINERY OPENING will be continued for another week.

Capes, New Styles

Cloth Capes, with silk applique, high collar, extraordinary value, at $8.00.

Capes, in Drab Beaver Cloth, with applique, medicis collar, with straps, only $10.00.

Dress Goods

The following lines will please everybody, as the prices are less than their real value.

Black Brocade, Silk and Wool, for Capes, $2.50.

Black Crepon, new design, $1.80.

Black Camel's Hair, for Costumes, $1.25.

Heavy Tweed, transparent color, for Skirts, $1.60.

Frieze, steel grey, double width, for Skirts, $1.80.

We are disposing of our Groceries to allow us to enlarge our department of Oilcloths and Carpets. It is an unique and extraordinary opportunity.

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE

By Authority of Justice.

Of Millinery, Gents' Furnishings, Scotch and English Tweeds and Coatings, several pairs Blankets, Elderdown Comforters, Etc., Etc.

We are instructed to sell at our rooms, 241 and 243 St. James Street, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7th,

Comprising: White and Colored Shirts, Hosiery, Ties, Collars, Gloves, Linen Handkerchiefs, a lot of Millinery, Children's Dresses, Blouses, Skirts; also Sheets and Sheeting, Pillow Slips, Scotch Blankets, Lace Curtains and Portieres, Belfast Table Linen, Black and Colored Silks and Satins.

And for account of whom it may concern: A large assortment of fine Scotch and English Tweeds and Coatings, Blue and Black All Wool Serges, all of the best materials, suitable for Fall and Winter Suits. The whole would be valued at about $2,500.

Positively without reserve.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

S. C. MARSON, B.S.C.

GANS PUT OUT McCONNELL.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—Joe Gans, of Baltimore, knocked out Dan McConnell, of Philadelphia, in the third round of a bout scheduled to go eight rounds.

Harry Lyons, the colored featherweight, of Baltimore, and Kid Thomas, the New York lightweight, fought an eight-round

THE HERALD

Founded 1811.

66 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

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Any person who finds it impossible to buy a Herald at any of the newsstands either in or outside the city, will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Dept.

A MONUMENT TO BALDWIN AND LAFONTAINE.

The Great Ministry, as Mr. Dent called the Cabinet of Baldwin and Lafontaine, was broken up by the retirement of its two leaders after the session of 1851. Sir Francis Hincks mentions in his Reminiscences that in August of 1851 Mr. Lafontaine had taken up his residence in Montreal and had re-entered upon the practice of his profession, without, however, giving any other intimation to his colleagues that he had ceased to be Minister. After waiting six weeks, Mr. Hincks, as senior member of the Ministry from Upper Canada after Mr. Baldwin, decided to investigate, and the steps he took soon brought matters to a crisis. The leaders formally resigned early in the month of October, and Messrs. Hincks and Morin received the seals of office at Quebec on the 28th. Fifty years ago to-day Mr. Hincks was writing to certain of his colleagues offering them places in the reconstructed Ministry. From that date may be reckoned the final disappearance from active political life of the two great figures of the Union epoch. Mr. Lafontaine continued his law practice until named a judge a short time afterwards, and thereafter gave to the Bench of this Province the lustre of his intellect. Mr. Baldwin, chagrined though he was at the treatment meted out to him by a majority of Upper Canadian members, offered again for the County of York, even after his retirement from the Ministry, and was defeated.

The fact that the retirement of these two great men took place just fifty years ago this month lends an additional interest to a proposal which has been informally discussed in City Hall circles ever since Logan's Park was made over into Lafontaine Park, last June. It was then suggested that not only should the memory of the cordial alliance between these statesmen be preserved by making over Fletcher's Field into Baldwin Terrace, or something of the sort, but that the still greater fact that in their day and under their influence there was for the first time a great and successful effort to bring about a good understanding between the two great races inhabiting Canada, should be commemorated by a public monument in honor of the two statesmen. It is on the cards that within a few days the matter will be brought to the notice of the Council.

It will at once occur to old residents of Montreal that while the fact that the fiftieth anniversary of their retirement comes this month constitutes a fortuitous circumstances, one even more so arises from the recent destruction of St. Anne's Market, the site of which, the site also of the old Houses of Parliament burned in 1849, will have to be made over into a public square. What more appropriate than that, on the spot where these buildings stood, at the place where racial passions and prejudices burned themselves out in the fires that consumed the Houses of Parliament, there should stand a monument to these two men of high purpose and great ability who gave to Canada, to the Empire and to the world, an ever to be admired example of what can be accomplished by the exercise of mutual consideration, by the appeal to a common Canadianism, and by endeavoring to transfuse into the political institutions of Canada the life and spirit of British democracy, absolutely without limitations.

It is our view that if such an undertaking is set on foot there would be in Montreal only one sentiment in regard to it. Concordia Salus it not alone the motto of the civic crest, it expresses the deliberate sentiment of the whole people. Nowhere else in the Dominion, indeed nowhere else in the world, do French-speaking and English-speaking people find themselves impressed from day to day, almost it might be said from hour to hour, with the feeling that only upon the basis adopted by these two great Canadians can two great races, speaking different languages, cherishing different social and religious institutions, work together for the accomplishment of a great work. Slowly, perhaps, but surely, by both elements the lesson is being learned that neither possesses a monopoly of political virtue. Slowly, perhaps, but again surely, the lesson is being learned that there can be here no question of domination and subservience, no question of two nationalities divided by the Ottawa, but that there should be and must be complete equality of citizenship for the people of Provinces whose interests are common.

The time would seem to be opportune for a monument to Baldwin and Lafontaine in Parliament Square.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

The fuller accounts of the engagement at Fort Itala irresistibly recall Spion Kop and Majuba. The battle seems to have been fiercer than any that had before taken place since the war began, with the single exception, perhaps, of Spion Kop. Just why General Botha should have sent his men to attack a British post on a mountain top does not appear, but the fierceness of the attack and the desperate courage of the men who made it was only equalled by the splendid conduct of the British soldiers who successfully held the post. There will probably be a good deal of comment about this fight, for many things about it are still unexplained. The British would not yield to the Boers' attack, but as soon as the attacks ceased the way was opened "for the wounded commander to withdraw his exhausted force, which reached N'Kandhla in the morning." Botha seems to have got possession of the hill, and the British wounded must have been left behind, for "a British military surgeon who ascended Itala in the morning to attend the wounded there was immediately made a prisoner by the Boers, who compelled him to attend their wounded. Consequently the British wounded lay unsuccored during the day in the broiling sun without water." The "No surrender" shouted by Lieutenant Kane, who fell dead a moment later, will long be repeated in the little garrisons that now stud the country for thousands of miles, each wondering if it may not be their turn next to be attacked.

The fight in Delarey's district, west of Pretoria, seems also to have been a very stubborn contest. We may suppose the reading public will now be on tenterhooks of expectation until De Wet has been heard from, for it is inconceivable that he will not follow the example of the two others. The military critics have been expecting a return of these heavy engagements, but not until a large part of the army of occupation had been withdrawn. Meantime it is noteworthy that in Cape Colony the Boers are getting so near the coast that blue jackets have been landed at Mossel's Bay. The Daily Chronicle's theory that all this is but the preliminary to a general cessation of hostilities looks like a very bad guess. What is more probable is that the meeting of Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg was to arrive at an understanding as to the conditions that would render the extension of military rule to all Cape Colony acceptable to the Cape Cabinet. By all appearances we may look for stirring news at all times during the next few months.

THE ELEVATOR PLANS.

Nobody but a constitutional enemy of Mr. Tarte could blame him for taking the precautions he has taken in the elevator matter. As Minister of Public Works he had to seek the advice of the officers of his department concerning the plans of so important a work. When those offices reported against Mr. Jamieson's plans, what could any Minister do but ask for more light? Mr. Kennedy is now to examine the plans also. It will be interesting to see to what extent he is in agreement with the Government experts. Meantime Mr. Jamieson says the experts are all wrong. But neither Mr. Tarte nor the Harbor Board can very well afford to take Mr. Jamieson's word for this. It should not take a great while to get at the facts of the case, and only after that condition has been reached will it be safe to go on.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Manuel Garcia, the greatest singing master of his time, is still living. He was born in Madrid in 1805 and has numbered among his pupils Jenny Lind and Mathilde Marchesi.

M. Marche, a French engineer, claims to have solved the problem of telephoning by submarine cables for great distances. His experiments are reported as having been extensive and exhaustive, and as having resulted recently in his being able to transmit a telephone message with perfect distinctness from Calais through a cable 400 miles long.

A Swedish genealogist asserts that the late explorer Nordenskjold had among his ancestors several crowned heads. His grandfather, great-grandfather and three preceding ancestors were prominent in the army, while the royal relationship was brought into the family through his mother. Nansen also is accused of having a drop of royal blood in his veins.

The King of Italy's cousin, Prince Louis, Duke of Abruzzi, who has achieved fame as an Arctic explorer and who holds the record of 'furthest north," besides having been the first to make the ascent of Mount St. Elias, will be much in the United States during the fall and coming winter. He has just been appointed second in command of the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, which is shortly expected in American waters.

John G. Milburn, in whose Buffalo home President McKinley died, has for twenty years been a prominent lawyer of western New York. Born in England fifty years ago, he came to this country in 1869 and worked as a mechanical engineer. Then he studied law and passed the bar examination before he was entitled to citizen papers. Influential men took his case up and after much legislative wrangling a bill was passed waiving his alienship and giving him full citizenship.

Perhaps the only living explorer who is equally familiar with the dark places of equatorial Africa and the "land of the midnight sun" is Paul Du Chaillu. This mysterious fascination of the "dark continent" lured him from an East African counting-house when he was quite a young man, and he was away four years, returning with a live gorilla as a trophy. Then he went far north, and his fascination of manner and kindness of heart won him hundreds of friends.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

MR. HENRI BOURASSA.

The announcement which has just been made of a concerted political movement by the wing of the English Liberal party, which has opposed the war, looking towards the exerting of an influence on the policy following the end of the conflict, draws attention to the Canadian member of Parliament who has been most outspoken, in and out of the House, in denouncing the war. Mr. Bourassa is one of the youngest members in Parliament, and is undoubtedly clever. He is an eloquent speaker in both languages, and always has the ring of earnestness. He was born in Montreal, and is a grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau. Journalism and farming, on scientific principles, have occupied a good deal of his attention, and he at present lives on a fine farm at Montebello. He has been in Parliament since 1896.

THE ROYAL TOUR THROUGH CANADA

BY J. HADDON TAYLOR,

(Special Representative of The Herald.)

On the Royal Train, Revelstoke, Sunday.—The significance of yesterday's pow-wow on the heights of Shaganappie, which, overlooking Calgary from the west, may be described as the outposts of the far-famed foothills of the Rockies, can be but imperfectly realized unless one can move the lock of the casket in which the Indian history of the last quarter of a century lies concealed.

I was fortunate enough upon rejoining the Royal train after the Calgary celebration, to have a couple of hours' conversation with Lieutenant-Governor Forget, of the Northwest Territories, who was Indian Commissioner for many years and who assuredly holds the key to the lock.

Frankly and fully His Honor explained the position of the Indians in the broad domain of which he is the overlord and in the doing of it he incidentally let drop some words which proved that the wintry winds of Regina have in no way chilled the warmth of his affection for the commercial metropolis of Canada, in which, in his younger days, he was a very familiar figure. That assembly of 2,000 Blackfeet, Bloods, Peigans, Sarcees and Stoneys is the largest that has taken place within the memory of the present generation, and it may be safely asserted that when last the same number of braves was congregated on the foothills it was for a purpose far less peaceful than that of yesterday. Many a grim struggle of which history has no record took place before the Blackfeet and the Bloods acquired the ascendency that they had at the Shaganappie gathering.

The Indian Problem.

The presentation to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall of the widow of the late Crowfoot, who was not only the leader of the Blackfeet, but the suzerain chief of all the tribes who were tributary to that one-time powerful race—the Peigans, the Bloods, the Crees and others—suggests a fitting starting point for the present story. Crowfoot has had no successor in high command over the Indians of the Northwest for the reason that no one has yet displayed the splendid qualities which gave that chief the right to rule. Brave and skilful in the conduct of the tribal feuds in his early years, he developed, as he advanced in life, qualities of statesmanship of a high order. In 1886, after the suppression of the Riel rebellion, he went to Montreal with Red Crow, of the Bloods, and Three Bulls, of the Peigans, and received quite an ovation in recognition of his having dissuaded his compatriots from participation in the Riel rebellion. The three chiefs have since been removed by death or you may be sure they would have played a part in yesterday's ceremony. Crowfoot himself died of aneurism five years ago, but his widow was hale and hearty yesterday, bearing her five and sixty summers well; and she has been looking forward for weeks past with intense satisfaction at the prospect of shaking hands with the great white sachem. She wore on her breast all the medals which belonged to her late husband and one that she received in recognition of services rendered by herself, and attired in her many-colored garments of glaring hues, she was a striking and picturesque figure.

The absence of the once redoubtable Sioux from the pow-wow was a matter of some comment, but the explanation is very simple. Canada to-day contains only a few remnants of the once great tribe, which, in times prior to the treaty with the Canadian Government, often fought deadly battles with the Blackfeet and the Crees. One of these attenuated groups is at Moosewood, another at Suvokawlish, near Moose Jaw, and a third near Fort Qu'Appelle, the largest band under the leadership of Standing Buffalo. Those around Moose Jaw live upon the proceeds of their daily toil—the men working on the farms and the women going out washing to the farm houses. These number about 100. Standing Buffalo's following aggregates 150, and the Moosewood section not more than 80. The chief hunting ground of the tribe is now the State of Dakota. The larger proportion of them came to Canada with the celebrated chief, Sitting Bull, in 1876, after the massacre of the United States troops, in which the American commander, General Custer, was killed. A terrible chastisement inflicted by the Federals upon the tribes concerned in the slaughter, and to escape the wrath of the Americans, whose troops had been decoyed into an ambush, Sitting Bull and his warriors fled to Canada. Since that time the remnant of the Sioux have refused to go back to the States. They have no stake in the country, but having lived so long in the land they are looked after and their wants are provided for just as if they were indigenous to the soil.

Crowfoot's Loyalty.

If words and deeds mean anything, the Indians who assembled to greet the Prince at Shaganappie are fully satisfied with their lot; but it has to be borne in mind that it is far from easy to interpret their language, and those who essayed the task yesterday failed to convey adequately the full meaning of the picturesque expressions which fell from their lips. The assurances they gave were in every way gratifying to the authorities; but actions speak louder than words. In the hour of peril, when their influence cast on the wrong side might have very seriously affected the result of the Riel rising, they not only refrained from taking an active part with the half-breeds, but by their influence materially helped to bring the rebels under subjection. To this end Crowfoot worked incessantly. It was an easy matter for him to control his own braves, for his authority over them was supreme; but with the Bloods and Peigans the case was different. By the exercise of his singular powers of persuasion, which were reinforced by the exhortations of Rev. Father Lacombe, the desired end was accomplished. And night and day these races worked to equip themselves for any eventuality that might arise, but the trouble passed by without the necessity for calling them out. At that time their chieftains could have put 3,000 on the warpath.

The addresses delivered by the chiefs before Their Royal Highnesses yesterday touched upon the dark hours of dire distress in which the "great Queen mother" held out her hand to help her children of the West. This distress, it may be explained, was caused by the disappearance of the buffalo, and it was especially acute between the years 1876-79. When the buffalo vanished the only means of subsistence for the Indians vanished also. It was at this time that the Government made their treaties with the Indians. The conditions embodied in them were that the chiefs should surrender their titles to the lands to the Crown, in return for which they were to be assigned certain reservations, and should receive assistance in money and food. The reservations were based on the principle of a square mile to every head of a family, the family being estimated to consist of five persons. Instead of increasing, the Indians have actually diminished in number, and the amount of land allotted to each individual is consequently greater than was originally contemplated. The reservations of the Bloods and the Stoneys lie at the base of the Rocky Mountains and measure from 15 to 20 miles in length, by about five in width.

Lieutenant-Governor Forget cited as an example of what an Indian may achieve for himself on these reservations, the case of Little Axe, an astute and industrious member of the Blackfoot tribe. Little Axe, I may say, was introduced to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday, and the Premier was much interested at the tale of solid prosperity which was told to him. Five years ago he was a wastril and good-for-nothing—hardly worth a cent. To-day he is the owner of 135 cattle in his own name, 200 horses, and he possesses a fine modern residence, substantial sheds, has some 20 acres of land under fruit cultivation. His residence is enclosed by a palisade, which can only be entered through gates; and he has reapers and mowers, rakes and lumber waggons, and he has an alarm clock set to strike at 4 in the morning in summer to rouse his establishment for the day's work. He is worth $12,000 and may be regarded as a farmer of independent means. This remarkable man can neither read nor write, but no one on the foothills can make a better bargain and his calculations, which are made by some mental process known only to himself, are invariably correct. He has, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Stockett, the Presbyterian minister, made attempts to educate himself, but with only partial success. "I am too old to learn much," he said confidentially to His Honor, "but I have mastered a list of English words which serve all the practical purposes I want. But I am striving to learn more." He spoke a few words in English to Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday to show that he was not making an empty boast. He is a powerfully built man, with a fine open face.

The Growing Generation.

This letter would be incomplete without a reference to the Indian boys and girls who are being taught at the industrial schools which have been established in the Northwest. Several hundreds of these pupils assembled in front of the Duke and Duchess, after the reception tendered the royal couple by the chiefs, and they sang "God Save the King" in a manner that would have done no discredit to a picked choir from the public schools of Montreal. One of these industrial establishments, at which not only is a good elementary English education given, but handicrafts are taught, is in Calgary, and is administered under the auspices of the Church of England. Another is at Dunbow or High River, and it is under the auspices of the Roman Catholics, and there is one at Red Deer within easy distance of Calgary. It was from these establishments that the children came who sang before Their Royal Highnesses. These children are supposed to enter the school at the age of 8 and to remain until they attain the age of 18, when they are supposed to be fully equipped to fight the battle of life. Some, whose progress is slow, are kept a little longer. As a rule, they are apt pupils and learn rapidly. In many instances they acquire a beautiful style of handwriting—better than English and French boys and girls do as a rule. But reading they are never able to make much progress with, and English literature they are unable to master. The male and female pupils are strongly encouraged to intermarry, and the ceremony often takes place before they leave school. The Indian swain, by the time his courtship is over, has, in nearly every instance, made in the school workshops the furniture required to set him up in his home; and whatever is wanting for the comfort of the newly-wedded pair is contributed by the other boys and girls.

The Lieutenant-Governor informed me that he had on one occasion made an experiment at Government House, Regina, with an Indian girl who had been educated at one of these establishments, by employing her as a domestic servant. It was only a partial success. She performed her duties excellently, but she was a constant source of discord with the other servants, male and female; and a situation had to be found for her elsewhere.

By promoting marriages between the educated Indians, the authorities in the Northwest are in hopes that by and by they will be able to elevate the standard of Indian life to at least that of the half-breed. On the File Hills reserve, north of Qu'Appelle, there are eight or ten married couples who have been through the industrial school, and they are doing exceedingly well.

It must be confessed, however, that so far as the grown-up Indian is concerned, who has not had the advantage of an elementary education, he needs a good deal of assistance in the regulation and management of his home. One excellent feature he has, however, and that is the readiness with which he adapts himself to habits of cleanliness. In this respect he can set an example to both the Doukhobors and the Galicians. Twice a year—in spring and autumn—the Indian home is thoroughly whitewashed and cleaned—not a board being left unscrubbed by the industrious squaw. The influence of the Government agent is, however, an important factor in the case. He insists upon the rigid fulfilment of the precepts laid down for the government of the reservation.

No Artistic Tastes.

Unlike the Maoris of New England, the Indians of the Northwest have developed no artistic tastes. Before they came under civilizing influences they displayed a curious fondness for garments of bold and glaring colors, which are produced by dyes extracted in some cases from shrubs and plants and some times purchased in the towns. Many, however, as they advance in cultivation, wear the cast-off garments of English-speaking settlers. The Lieutenant-Governor says he knows of only one instance of an Indian having produced anything that would indicate capacity for comprehending the principles of art. There is among the Blackfeet a boy who can carve out of stone crude likenesses of the human head which reveal latent instinct for sculpture that may possibly be developed. The standard of the work is low and fails to give expression to the features.

Sir John Bourinot, who devotes some attention to these Indians in his history of Canada, says they display an aptitude for agricultural pursuits which has surprised those who imagine that they could never be induced to make much progress in the arts of civilized life. Some of them have an air of alert intelligence that you seek in vain among the hawk-faced chieftains elsewhere, who are still savages at heart and barbarians by instinct and habit. Their children, at any rate, are clearly tending in the right direction: and improved methods of life give hopes of that increase of population which has been looked for as the effect of their training in habits of health and cleanliness. The improved standard of life attained by the Iroquois on the Grand River of Ontario gives hopes for these tribes at the bottom of the foothills.

The Canadian Antiquary

MONTREAL IN 1800.

Major Maude, on the Duke of York's staff, has been in everybody's mouth of late. It will no doubt be of interest to know what his namesake, the late John Maude, of Moor House, West Riding of Yorkshire, Eng, a gentleman of property, and an exceedingly entertaining, instructive, and a close observer of men and things and a possible relative, said of us. He spent nearly ten years in travelling through the continent and visited the United States and chief cities and districts of Canada and Niagara Falls in 1800. On all his expeditions he took copious notes. At Chippewa he had the pleasure of entertaining some gentlemen who afterwards proved of much service to him. Mr. Ogilvy, a merchant of Montreal (to whom we owe principally the erection of Nelson's monument), and a partner in the North-West Company; Mr. Tough, his clerk, and Mr. James Cuthbert, seigneur of Berthier. These gentlemen arrived in a bateau the two former from the Grand Portage, Mr. Cuthbert from Detroit. They gave him a pressing invitation, which he gladly accepted, to accompany them to Montreal. The account of Mr. Maude's journey to Montreal gives ample opportunity for contrasting the rude state of the country and the tedious methods of travel for those days, with those of the present. The accommodation on the "Governor Simcoe"—in which he crossed Lake Ontario—is pronounced pretty good. Mr. Tough having kindly furnished bedding. The gentlemen went on deck so that the ladies might have the cabin to undress in, and Mr Maude complains of their discourtesy of keeping him and others waiting in the rain. At last his patience was worn out, and the surly captain giving him no satisfaction, he sent word with the cabin boy that in ten minutes coute que coute, he would go to bed—the gentlemen sleeping in the cabin. At Kingston, which was a village of 100 houses, the tourist dined with a friend of Mr. Ogilvy's. They stopped at dinner at Capt. McKay's, whose house was built on the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada (now known as Rideau Hall).

At the Cedars they had tea with a French lady. At 10 a.m. next morning they landed at Lachine, the bateau, from the shallowness of the river, not being able to descend the rapids to Montreal. In the afternoon they left for Montreal in the stage, and at 3 o'clock arrived at Dillon's Hotel (the corner now occupied by the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.), having enjoyed a pleasant ride along the banks of the river. Mr. Maude dined at his friend's, Mr. Ogilvy's, where he met his partners, Messrs. Gerrard and Parker (which firm later became the well known Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Mr. Gerrard, an early president of the Montreal Bank). In the evening Mr. Cuthbert introduced him to his brother, Mr. Ross Cuthbert, whose wife was a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, and one of the original signers of the American Declaration of Independence, and to his sister, Miss Cuthbert. Next day he sent to Mr. Joseph Frobisher he who built "Beaver Hall"), and Mr. John Gray (who was the first president of the Montreal Bank, 1817), letters of introduction to Mr. Bache, of New York. Having breakfasted at Mr. Cuthbert's, he was introduced to Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, and paid his respects to Sir John and Lady Johnston, to Dr. Selby and to Mr. and the Misses Ogden. With Mr. Cuthbert and the Listons he paid a visit to the seminary, where he saw a well-stored library and a fine garden, well stocked with fruit. Whenever a tree began to decay a tin plate was nailed over the sore, which gave the old trees a most veteran-like appearance, as though they had undergone the surgical operation of the trepan. They next visited the Hotel Dieu, where they were courteously received.

A NUN'S WIT.

One of the ladies who spoke English acted as his guide and interpreter. Mr. Maude ventured to banter her on running away from the world instead of bravely facing its temptations, but she quietly replied in French, "Si nous somme hors de la bataille, nous ne somme pas hors du combat." They next inspected the great Catholic church. Among military men at that time in Montreal, Mr Maude met Capt. Mackenzie, formerly of the 60th, but then of the 41st, an old friend, and Lieut. Derenzy. He was introduced to a veteran of 118 years of age, who had been at the battle of Malplaquet, and at the Conquest of Canada, under Wolfe and Amherst. He was nearly bent double, and could only walk with the aid of sticks. On the 4th of September there was a large dinner at Mr. Frobisher's (this must have taken place at "Beaver Hall," on the site where now stands the Church of the Messiah), at which Mr. Maude was present. Among those who were there were Messrs. McTavish, Lees, Henry, Todd, Macbeth, and Capt. Boyd (probably John Lees, Alexander Henry, the fur trader; Isaac Todd, the partner of James McGill; Capt. Ed. Boyd, who commanded the fur trading vessel, "Montreal"; Simon McTavish, the Strathcona of his day).

On the 5th he, with several friends, made the tour of the mountain on horseback. The same day he dined with the celebrated Sir Alexander MacKenzie, known here by the name of 'Nor-West MacKenzie. He had 30 of his friends at Table. Capt. MacKenzie having introduced Mr. Maude to Capt. Trende, the latter offered him a passage to Quebec, at which city he had introductions from Mr. Cuthbert to Lieut.-Colonel Deschambault, aide-de-camp to Governor Milnes, and from Mr. Ogilvy to his partner, Mr. John Moore. The party consisted of Capt. Trende, Lieut. Hall, three sergeants, a corporal and 23 privates, and eight voyageurs engaged to manage two of the Kings bateaux freighted with £30,772 Halifax currency, of £27,694 16s 0d sterling.

OLD RIVER TOWNS.

The chief points along the route are painstakingly mentioned. Three Rivers Mr. Maude found a disappointment, after what he had read of it. At noon Sept. 6th, they left the barracks wharf Montreal, and at 2 p.m. on the 9th they landed at Quebec dockyards. They took up their quarters at Harrold's coffee house with Mr. Coltman, of Beverly, Yorkshire, to whom his friend Cripps had introduced him. Mr. Maude visited those fields of action, so creditable to British heroism, so celebrated in British history. Mr. Maude astonished Mr. Harrold by choosing to sleep in a haunted room. He said he was not afraid of bugbears—but—and Mrs. H. let him have his way. The house it was said had once been a play house, but was afterwards converted into a tavern, and a man was said to have been murdered in the dreaded room. Mr. Place, Col. Hale, Majors Guthrie, Burton and Butler, Capt. Christie, Governor Milnes, were the chief persons that Mr. Maude made the acquaintance of at Quebec. He dined at the Artillery Company's mess, visited the Falls of Montmorency, and saw the chief sights both of the upper and lower town. On the evening of the 18th Mr. Maude was back at Dillon's Hotel, Montreal. His diary up the river is somewhat fuller than on the down trip. He describes the farms and the manner of farming, the appearance and character of the people, giving the preference to the women, the horses and cows. The former were ponies, but hardy and of conquerable spirit, the latter small. He complains that he saw few pretty girls.

On the 19th Mr. Maude dined at the mess of the 41st, where he met Captains Mackenzie, John and Bayard, Lieut. Derenzy, Moir, True, Cameron, Bullock, Johnstone, Hall, Sanders, Campbell and Coutharst. On the 20th he dined at Mr. Frobishers, 22 at table, among the guests were Governor Morris, senator for New York and ex-ambassador to the court of France, and Edward Livingston, M.C., both able and accomplished men, Mr. Jones, a young Irishman of high birth, Mr. Ashfield, Mr. Hearne, an ex-Anglo Indian, but then resident near Lake Champlain, Lieut. Cody, R.A., Major Murray, of the Ottawa River, Dr. Selby, the Hon. James McGill, the Hon. John Lees, and Messrs. McTavish, Cuthbert, Todd, Henry and Lister, Judge Ogden, Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Leicester were met later at Mr. McTavish's. Mrs. McTavish was the only very handsome woman that Mr. Maude had seen in Canada.

WON HIS AFFECTIONS.

On the 24th September Mr. Maude took leave of Montreal. "Never place," he writes, "had so won in so short a time upon my affections. During the ten days of my ever to be remembered residence here, I have not been allowed to take a single meal at my inn, except at breakfast, a liberty I would not give up. There was a daily strife among my friends who should entertain me, and every effort used to induce me to prolong my visit. This kindness was the more flattering, as I did not come recommended like Mr. and Mrs. Liston, Mr. Morris or Mr. Livingston, by diplomatic rank, political celebrity, or splendid talents, but as an unknown and obscure stranger, was invited to the same parties and received upon the same footing with those exalted characters. I have often heard of the hospitality of Montreal. I now have experienced it."

Mr. Maude returned to New York on a vessel of Mr. Hearne's (no doubt Samuel Hearne, the navigator and chief factor at Prince of Wales Fort, Hudson's Bay) which was then at St. Johns. Before leaving he took breakfast at Mr. McGillivray's, where he met Governor Morris, Mr. Ashfield and Mr. Masson, the King's botanist, who had been exploring Upper Canada on behalf of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Crossing the river in a canoe, Mr. Maude drove to St. Johns, where, after a good dinner at Chaseman's tavern, he got aboard the Swiftsure, and was ere long on the waters of Lake Champlain on his way to New York.

A statute of 1830 was entitled an Act for the improvement of the harbor of Montreal. Under this statute three commissioners were appointed for six years. The first board consisted of Hon. George Moffatte, hairman; Jules Quesnel and Capt. Robert S. Piper, of the Royal Engineers. The stone wharves just now being demolished, were built after the plans of Capt. Piper, and the work was commenced in 1832.

"BEAVER."

THINGS PERSONAL AND PERTINENT

The resignation from the Cabinet of Sir Louis Davies is provoking much discussion in the Maritime Provinces as to their future representation in the Cabinet. It is very generally felt that the growing importance and influence in the Confederation of the Provinces west of Lake Superior must soon be recognized by increased representation, and that in consequence the Provinces by the sea may expect to have their Federal Ministers reduced by one. They have possessed four—Sir Louis Davies from Prince Edward Island, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Borden from Nova Scotia, and Mr. Blair from New Brunswick. It was thought at one time that Mr. Emmerson, ex-Premier of New Brunswick, would be called to fill the first vacancy in the Cabinet from the three Eastern Provinces, but, according to a Blue Nose who was speaking to The Herald yesterday, this course is not now likely to be followed. This gentleman frankly said he did not expect to again see more than three portfolios held in the East. But as one of these must be the one Sir Louis Davies has resigned—that of Marine and Fisheries—a shuffle will have to be made with certain of the other portfolios. The general expectation is that Mr. Borden will exchange Militia for Marine and Fisheries, and that Militia will be taken by a Western man or by Hon. James Sutherland. If Mr. Sutherland accepts it—our Eastern prophet said—the time of some far-Western man will come when Hon. Mr. Scott retires to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario.

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Of the President of the C.P.R.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy—a little story is being told around the Windsor that gives an insight into one phase of his character. And as this phase is very human indeed, the story will be of interest to all who like to think that devotion to great enterprises does not necessarily imply indifference to the demands of the suffering and the needy. It appears that a few months ago one of the employes in the Windsor barber shop fell ill. Sir Thomas heard in the shop that the man had left work, and had a large family dependent on him. That day a check for fifty dollars came down from the office of the President of the C.P.R. for the use of the sick man, and when it was exhausted another fifty followed. Shortly afterwards the poor fellow went the way of all flesh—but the thoughtful act of the C.P.R. magnate had made the path less difficult, and had served to help the widow and the fatherless in the day of their affliction. Sir Thomas is a great railroader—but he is evidently more than that.

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"I was ever a fighter. So one fight more, the last and the best," Browning's words might well fall from the lips of Principal Grant if the battle he is now waging is to be for him the last. What a bonnie fighter is the Principal of Queen's, and what a cheery message that was he sent, from what may be his death-bed, to "his boys" of the medical school? He had looked into the darkness beyond, and had seen nothing of which to be afraid. Then he turned resolutely to the light, and sent from his bed of sickness such words of encouragement to faithful effort as must ring forever in the ears of those to whom they were addressed. It was as though one spake to them from the tomb—the Principal's words were weighted with all the solemnity that comes from the very presence of the King of Terrors. That his fight with the grim old scythe-bearer may be successful, will be the earnest wish of all Canadians who know, personally, or through his work, the brave-hearted Principal of Queen's.

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- Apricot Jam ..... In 4-lb. bunged stone jars
- Strawberry Jam ..... In 4-lb. bunged stone jars
- Raspberry Jam ..... In 4-lb. bunged stone jars
- Black Currant Jam ..... In 4-lb. bunged stone jars
- Apricot Jam ..... In 7-lb. bunged stone jars
- Strawberry Jam ..... In 7-lb. bunged stone jars
- Raspberry Jam ..... In 7-lb. bunged stone jars

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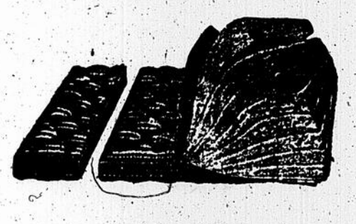

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GRAIN UP WEST

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Wheat is dull and weak. Local dealers quote new red and white at 64c middle freights, and it is offering freely at 65c. Old is quoted a cent higher. Goose wheat is nominal at 58c to 60c for No. 2 middle freights. Spring wheat is steady at 67c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady. No. 1 hard is quoted at 79½c and No. 1 northern at 77c, grinding in transit. No 1 hard is quoted at 77c and No. 1 northern at 75c, local delivery, Toronto and west.

Flour is quiet. Holders of ordinary 90 per cent. patents are asking $2.65 in buyers' bags middle freights, and exporters quote $2.60. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4 for Hungarian patents and $3.70 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Mill feed is steady at $15 to $15.50 for shorts and $12.50 for bran in car lots west.

Barley is steady at 50c to 51c for No. 1, 47c for No. 2, 45c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3, all middle freights, and 1c or 2c more would be paid on a low freight to New York.

Rye is steady at 49c bid east and 40c west.

Corn is steady at 55c for Canada mixed and 55½c for yellow west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 63c Toronto.

Oats are easy; No. 2 white sold at 34c middle freights. They are quoted at 34½c east and 34c to 34½c middle freights.

Oatmeal is steady and cars of barrels are quoted at $4.25; bags, $4.10, Toronto, and broken lots 25c more.

Peas are steady at 70c for No. 2 north and west, 72c east and 71c middle freights.

BOON OF ELECTRIC TRAMS.

(London Mail.)

The campaign of obstruction and opposition against the London United Tramways grows apace. The obstructionists would reduce the pace of the electric cars to that of the crawling omnibus. Yet the rapid speed of the cars is a main factor in providing the London workingman with good homes in the western suburbs at a cheap rent and within distance of his work.

Southall is the northern terminus of the present system of the United Tramways. It is twelve miles from the Mansion House. Workmen can travel the distance for twopence.

The advent of the tramcars caused an unprecedented demand for cottages. The cottages contain six rooms and are let at a rental of 7s 6d a week, inclusive of rates and taxes. As many as a hundred applications have been made for a single vacant cottage. It is the hard-working, industrious mechanic and artisan who is most eager to get out to Southall. Large building estates are being rapidly developed, and next spring several hundred new cottages will be erected to meet the extraordinary demand created by the advent of the tramcars.

DOINGS IN THE ISLAND PROVINCE

The Happenings of a Week in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Oct. 3.—Margaret Waves, a Charlottetown woman, was committed to the Supreme Court on the 26th ult. on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. She went from house to house collecting for the Prince Edward Island Hospital under several assumed names.

John J. Bowlen, brother of Michael Bowlen, of Mansfield, near Cordyou, was killed September 21 at Charlton, Mass., by being struck with flying pieces of rock while he was superintending some blastings.

Alphonse Lefond has been sentenced to six months in gaol with hard labor for having stolen a watch and money from the Dominion Government steamer Stanley. He coolly walked aboard in broad daylight, committed the theft and left. He represents himself to some to be the son of a lawyer in Montreal and to others as belonging to Boston.

William McIntyre, son of John McIntyre, of Miscouche, had his left arm badly torn by the accidental discharge of his gun, while he was goose shooting on Hog Island in Richmond Bay.

On the 21st ult., during a squall, a boat sank in Malpeque Harbor. She was raised, and found to be filled with cedar posts. Constant dragging has failed to recover the bodies of the occupants, who are supposed to be George Bauvise, of Port Hill, and George Banks, of Malpeque.

William Birt, of Charlottetown, has been sent up to the Supreme Court on a charge of shooting at Thomas Butler. The affair was the outcome of jealousy on Butler's part.

Oliver Arsenault, a farm laborer, was found dead in his bed at the home of Anthony Pembroke, of Wellington. An inquest was deemed unnecessary.

Walter Curtis, of Milton, has won a $125 exhibition at McGill, and George McMillan, of New Haven, one of $115. Both were students at Prince of Wales' College last year.

H.M.S. Psyche was in Charlottetown Harbor from the 28th to 30th of September. On Sunday the large dredge used in the construction of the Hillsboro Bridge sunk in a gale, and two divers from the Psyche assisted the engineers in getting her off.

The situation of the produce market in Charlottetown is as follows: There is a very active demand for oats, which are of excellent quality, being dry and hard. The ruling price is 36 cents, which is not likely to advance. The demand for early potatoes is falling off. Hay is in good demand on the street at from $9 to $10. Creamery butter is worth 25 1-2c for tubs, and 21c for prints; dairy butter, 18c. Wheat is worth 61c. The demand for pork is more active than usual. The prices at the factory are $6.25 per 100 lbs. for bacon hogs, and $6 for heavy fats.

John Sheen, son of James Sheen, of O'Leavy, died at Edmonton, N.W.T., recently.

At Newport, Lower Cardigan, on Monday, two young sons of Daniel Somers went out in the field to shoot a cat with a revolver. During their preparations the weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered the abdomen of one of the boys. He was taken to the City Hospital, Charlottetown, but poor hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At a meeting of the Bar Society held in Charlottetown on Friday a resolution, moved by Attorney-General Peters, seconded by Aeneas A. Macdonald, was passed, expressing the gratification of the members on the well-merited promotion of Sir Louis H. Davies, one of the talented members of the fraternity, to a position on the Supreme Court Bench of Canada. Reference was made to the important position taken by him at the outset of his career as counsel on the Fishery Commission, and later in many other great federal and international questions.

Prof. Shaw, of Prince of Wales' College, has gone to McGill to prepare for a B.Sc degree. John F. Robinson, a McGill science graduate, takes his place during his absence.

At the meeting of Presbytery held in Charlottetown on Tuesday Rev. J. T. Pilley, pastor of Souris, accepted a call to Waterford, N.B., and Rev. W. H. Spencer, of Montague, to Covehead and St. Peter's Road.

A convention to nominate a Liberal candidate for West Queens in the place of Sir Louis H. Davies, who has been made a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be held on the 29th. At present the names of Premier Farquharson and Horace Hazzard are mentioned. In all probability Mr. Hazzard will withdraw before the convention meets, and as no opposition from the Conservatives has yet been talked of, Mr. Farquharson will likely be elected by acclamation.

KESWICK CONVENTION

A deputation from Keswick, consisting of an Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Methodist minister, will conduct meetings in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal, from Monday till Friday, of next week. The afternoon meetings will commence at 4 p.m., and the evening meetings at 8 p.m. These gentlmen have already visited some of the chief cities of Canada.

All Christians should seek to hear them. The Christian teaching known as Keswick teaching is of the most thorough kind. It means such dependence upon the once crucified and now living Christ that life is spent in fellowship with Him. It means salvation from a divided will. It means totality for God; Christ enthroned in the heart and self denied. It means the realization in daily life of the promises of the Word of God to all who fully trust Him. The deputation professes to be living witnesses and exponents of the above. The movement is undenominational; the motto, "All one in Christ Jesus."

FOR SEIGNEURIAL

Some of the signatures to a suit entered in the Superior Court yesterday sound curiously in the ears of Canadians. The action which is in connection with certain seigneural dues and interests owing to the present holders has been taken in the name of the Marquis and Marquise de Darrard, the Compte du Val d'Epremesnil, the Comtesse de Sainte Marie Dagneaux, the Vicomtesse Lorgerie de Versailles, all of Paris, and William Baring-Bingham, of Conly Manor, Gloucester, England. The defendant, Abraham Hynes, is being called in by advertisement.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Frelighsburg, Oct. 4.—A very satisfactory report was submitted to the annual meeting of the members of the Missisquoi and Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, held at the head office in Frelighsburg, on Wednesday. A good increase has been made in the business and the losses of the past year were only $6,162.95, with policies covering property at risk of nearly $4,000,000. The number of losses were 15 by fire and 23 by lightning, from which it would appear that lightning is becoming a greater source of risk than formerly. A good surplus was shown on the year's business, enabling the management to return to the members eleven per cent. of the premium notes on all policies expiring the coming year.

The retiring directors were re-elected, the Board now consisting of E. E. Spencer, president; Chas. R. Boright, vice-president; E. A. Dyer, Geo. D. Baker, Peter Smith, Harvey Beatty, John Hawley, H. B. Streil, I. W. Brisbin and A. H. Holden, secretary-treasurer.

PROCTOR'S | THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE.

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NIGHT PRICES—Orchestra 25c, Balcony 15c, Gallery 10c, Box Seats $1.00.
AFTERNOON PRICES—Orchestra 25c, Balcony and Gallery 10c, Box Seats 50c.
BOX SEATS ONLY RESERVED. TEL. UP 2425.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 7.....
18TH WEEK IN MONTREAL AND IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE BIG COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE STOCK CO.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

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By AUGUSTIN DALY.
General Stage Director — Mr. Frederic Bond.
EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE!—PALEY'S KALATECHNOSCOPE—WILLARD N. REED, Instrumentalist—THE MATHIEUS, Jugglers, Etc.
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CHILDREN A SPECIALTY.

N. C. Lalonde & Son., Studio—Cor. Bleury and St. Catherine Sts.

NOTES FROM M'GILL

The newest addition to the professorate of McGill University, Professor A. Stansfield, D.Sc., the recently appointed professor of metallurgy, made his appearance at college yesterday. Professor Stansfield's work at McGill will be carried on in conjunction with that done by Dr. Porter, the professor of mining. Dr. Stansfield is confirmed that there is in this country a wide field of usefulness for a school of mining such as he was delighted to find at McGill.

Dr. Stansfield's record is an exceptionally good one. He is a doctor of science of London University, and an associate of the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington. For the last three years he has been teaching at the Royal School, under Government, as assistant to Sir William Roberts-Austen, in the metallurgical department. He was engaged in research work for seven years besides, and has written a couple of papers for the Iron and Steel Institute on metallurgy, and was joint author of another upon alloys for the Physical Congress of Paris, and has conducted extensive researches for the Instituiton of Mechanical Engineers of England.

He is not an entire stranger to Canada, as he was out here for a few weeks in 1897, to attend the meetings of the British Association, in Toronto. He came then to perform the electric furnace experiments for the lecture delivered by Sir William Roberts-Austen, before the association in the Massey Hall, and he afterward went to Sudbury and inspected the nickel deposits and the methods of prospecting for gold.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the first meeting of the Undergraduates' Literary Society of McGill last night, "that the universal abolition of capital punishment would tend to diminish crime," led to a lively debate. Messrs. W. C. McNaughton, B.A., Sci., '04; W. J. Healy, Arts, '03, and Ogden, spoke for the affirmative, while Messrs. Geo. Irving, Arts, '02, Mitton Jack, Arts, '02, Williams and Edwards, Arts, '05, were opposed to it.

Mr. Edwards' speech was one of the most interesting. He had been in Buffalo at the time o fthe assassination of President McKinley, and it was the knowledge of the certainty of the hanging of his murderer, and that right quick, which alone restrained the people from lynching. He quoted, moreover, his own State, Michigan, where the abolition of the death penalty had resulted in twenty lynchings.

The division upon the merits of the arguments advanced resulted in a tie of ten votes on each side. Dr. Cunliffe was the critic, and after an able criticism of the speech gave his casting vote against the motion.

THE Y.M.C.A.

The Bible study rally of the McGill Y.M.C.A. will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The address will be delivered by the Rev. Principal Maggs, D.D., after which the Bible study classes of the association will be organized. All students are invited to attend.

AT DIOCESAN COLLEGE

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Montreal Diocesan College yesterday afternoon, the appointment of the Rev. O. W. Howard as professor of apologetics and ecclesiastical history, and Rev. Professor Abbott Smith was appointed dean in residence in the college. Mr. J. A. Copeman, B.A., of McGill University, was appointed tutor in the place of Mr. Barnes. A committee was appointed to draw up a resolution expressing regret at the untimely death of Rev. F. W. Barnes and appreciation of his work.

Mr. E. L. Bond, on behalf of the reception committee appointed by the Provincial Synod to receive their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on their late visit to the synod, explained that the committee had passed a resolution to issue invitations to the governors of the college to attend the function, but owing to some oversight they were not sent. As a member of the committee he was authorized to express the regret and the apologies of the reception committee for this omission.

Principal Hackett reported the number of students in attendance this session was exactly the same as last.

At the meeting Ven. Archdeacon Evans was in the chair, and there were present Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Ven. Archdeacon Norton, Rev. Canon Ker, Rev. Principal Hackett, Messrs. A. F. Gault, Richard White, G. Hague, J. Crathern, C. Garth, E. L. Bond, Dr. Johnson and N. R. Mudge, secretary.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE AIR

Victoria, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Mr. Brown, the newly-appointed Minister, who was recently defeated in New Westminster, has placed his resignation in the hands of Premier Dunsmuir, who, however, has not yet accepted it. Mr. Prentice is acting Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education. Premier Dunsmuir's own resignation is not yet forthcoming, as was expected.

VEXED ACCOUNTS NOW SETTLED

Abattoir Question Shape Favorably For New Contract—Mr. St. George's Bill.

The Union des Abattoirs has made a full settlement with the city, the amount involved being, in the aggregate, $14,989. The principal items are $11,158, due on property account; $100, due for inspectors' fees; and $2,751, due for water account. Alderman Laporte made this announcement at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon, and much gratification was expressed by the members over the settlement of a vexed question. The whole, however, is only preliminary to arranging the details of a new contract now in course of preparation. The result of the company's deliberations on the most recent offer of the city, Alderman Laporte said, would doubtless be made known at the next meeting.

WOULD HAVE CITY PAY.

The City Attorneys will be asked to decide whether the city should pay a bill of $300 rendered by Messrs. Lafleur, Macdougall & Mackay against ex-City Surveyor St. George. This firm was retained by Mr. St. George to defend him during the investigation held last spring into the administration of his department, and, as no report was ever made by the Road Committee on its findings, he thinks the city should pay for an account that it occasioned. According to the detailed account presented to the committee, the charges were from $3 to $5 for consultations, and from $20 to $25 each time a member of the firm went before the investigation committee. The average length of these meetings was three hours. Mayor Prefontaine wrote a letter in which he remarked that the city had paid the legal bill of Chief of Police Hughes at the time of the investigation in the Police Department. Aldermen Brunet and Faucher were in favor of paying the bill, but Alderman Ekers explained the employment of a lawyer was a personal matter, and only Mr. St. George was responsible for it. After some further discussion it was decided, as intimated, to send the letter to the City Attorneys.

CHARTER INTERFERES.

The proceeds from the manipulation of civic property, according to the charter, must be used to reduce the funded debt. That view of the case was not thought about when the corporation, in return for $12,000, promised to lay a sidewalk and pave the thoroughfare on the north side of Dominion Square. Owing to the lateness of the season it is probable that nothing can be done this year, but the question of providing the funds in a legitimate way has also to be considered. The Attorneys were asked for their opinion.

PENSION FUND.

Alderman Smith pointed out that in the draft by-law, providing for a pension fund for civic employes, the city was to contribute only as a last resort. He thought $5,000 would be a small sum to start with for this purpose. All agreed with the justness of the proposal, but it was feared the city could not do anything along that line for the present.

REGISTRARS AT QUEBEC

At a meeting of the Registrars of the Province of Quebec in the Chateau de Ramezay, yesterday, the following officers were elected:

President, A. C. Decary, registrar of the division of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier.

Vice-president—W. J. Watts, registrar of the division of Montreal East.

Secretary—Philbert Contant, registrar of Iberville County.

Treasurer—Amedee Chaurest, joint registrar of the division of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier.

Regisseur—J. P. Carreau, registrar of St. John county.

Auditors—Julien Brosseau, registrar of Laprairie, and O. Lamoureux, registrar of Wolfe county.

PARCEL POST CHANGES

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The following additions to third class matter passing at the rate of 1 cent per 2 ounces are authorized by the Post Office Department:

Printed forms, the blanks in which are filled in with figures only; minute books of societies, corporations, etc. Official correspondence addressed to Mr. Thos. Cote, assistant census commissioner, Ottawa, may be forwarded free of postage.

The importation of the following articles into the United Kingdom by parcel post is prohibited: Letters, explosive and dangerous articles, foreign reprints of British copyright works, acetylene, extracts or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco, snuff, tobacco stalks, prison made goods, saccharin and substances of the like nature of use, rag, shoddy and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases).

The parcel post to Transvaal is again open.

EMMA EAMES' ROLE

One has only to cast one's eye on the following complete list of operas sung by Mme. Eames to fully realise the immense amount of study and work accomplished by this young artist in the ten short years of her operatic career. To this great achievement must be added the study of three foreign languages, and in many cases the memorizing of operas in two different languages, which in itself constitutes no mean task, and when one considers that Mme. Eames is now only 33 years of age, the accomplishment of all this seems phenomenal: Romeo and Juliette, Juliette; Faust, Marguerite; Arcanio, Colobe; Zaire, Zaire; Otello, Desdemona; Cavalleria Rusticana, Santuzza; Carmen, Michaela; Nozze di Figaro, Countess; Light of Asia, Yasodhara; Lohengrin, Elsa; Tannhauser, Elizabeth; Meistersinger, Eva; Falstaff, Mrs. Ford; Don Giovanni, Donna Elvira; Ghiselle, Ghiselle; Lady of Longford, Lady of Longford; Mirelle, Mirelle; Werther, Charlotte; Huguenots, Valentine; Sieglinde, Walkure; Ero e Leandro, Ero; Aida, Aida; Il Flauto Magico, Pamina.

THE SASSOFERRATO FOUND

Rome, Oct. 4.—Towards the end of last July some unknown thieves stole the famous "Madonna del Rosario," by Sassoferrato, from the chapel in the church of Sta. Sabina on the Aventine.

The authorities had abandoned all researches, being convinced that an enterprising American had carried off the prize beyond the Atlantic.

But an ingenious detective, not satisfied with this version, determined to discover the culprits, and succeeded by a clever stratagem.

He advertised in the papers that a foreign picture-dealer had put at one of the hotels in Rome for the purpose of buying old masters.

The bait was swallowed, and two suspicious-looking men, carrying a bundle between them, asked to see the foreign amateur, before whose delighted eyes they displayed the precious picture, which was actually the lost Sassoferrato, valued by experts at £40,000.

ARENA | OCTOBER 8, 9 and 10 Matinee Oct. 10.
GRAND OPERA
by the MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO.
Seats now on sale at the store of the Canadian Foreign Music Co., 2461 St. Catherine St. Prices—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.50. Boxes $25. Weber Piano used.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon & Evg. THIS WEEK. SEPT. 30.
THE DEWEY EXTRAVAGANZA CO.
and the reigning sensation, Les Belles Zouaves. Elaborate Scenery, Gorgeous Costumes and Light Effects.
NEXT WEEK—The Gamekeeper.

ACADEMY All This Week.
Mr. J. C. Whitney introduces the LOVE GLADE OPERA CO., in Stange & Edwards' new Comic Opera, "DOLLY VARDEN." Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Coming—Walker Whiteside.

FRANCAIS | This Week
Matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat.
LEWIS MORRISON HIMSELF in the Famous Production
"FAUST."
NEXT WEEK—Australia.

ACADEMY | WEEK OF OCT. 7
Matinee Saturday.
SHIPMAN BROTHERS Present
MR. WALKER WHITESIDE
Assisted by MISS LELIA WOLSTAN and a Carefully Selected Company of Players in the New and Romantic Comedy, in three acts,
HEART AND SWORD
By J. H. PENGREW.
AN ELABORATE PRODUCTION. GORGEOUSLY GOWNED AND COSTUMED. A UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE PLAY.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ART ASSOCIATION, ...PHILLIPS SQUARE
ADVANCED ART CLASSES, 1901-1902.
Classes Will Commence on Wednesday, October 16th
Under the Direction of
MR. WILLIAM BRYMNER, R.C.A.
For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

DIRECTION T. E. SUCKLING, Toronto.
Return Engagement. Great Success.
WINDSOR HALL ONE WEEK Mon., Oct. 7.
Queen's Funeral on Sea and Land OUR NAVY
Every Evening, 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.30.
SPECIAL School Children's Matinees at 4.15 on Thursday and Friday.
Evgs. 25, 35 and 50c. Mats. 25c. Children 15c

TO-NIGHT
The Albion Social Club
Will hold their FIRST SATURDAY NIGHT SOCIAL, SATURDAY EVG, October 5th. Admission tickets, 35c. Ladies admitted free. Casey's Popular Dance Music in attendance.
Dancing at 8.30.
Entrance—143 McGILL STREET.

Conservatory of Dancing, Deportment & Physical Culture
DRUMMOND HALL, 81 Drummond St.
Classes now open. Beginners Tues., Thurs., at 8 p.m. Juveniles, Tues. and Thurs., at 4 p.m. Assembly Sat. evening, at 8.30, orchestra. Join at once and receive benefit of first lessons. Tel. Up 1435 for prospectus. GEO. F. BEAMAN.

Montreal's Leading School
DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
If you wish to learn "how to dance" correctly and quickly amongst pleasant surroundings and in desirable company, a call will convince you of the merits of PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN'S SELECT CLASSES, which meet Tuesdays and Thursdays in Stanley Hall, 127 Stanley Street, at 4 and 8 p.m. Telephone Up 934, or send for circular.

FRANCAIS WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, OCT. 7
Matinees Wed., Fri., and Sat.
The Melodrama You've Waited For
DANIEL L. HART'S Thrilling Story of Human Interest
AUSTRALIA
Selected Company of Players.
Stupendous Scenic Production.
"'Twas ever so, right triumphs over wrong."
Direction J. J. SHUBERT and AUGUSTUS PITOU.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.
Sale of Seats at Box Office.
Next Attraction—"LOST IN THE DESERT."

THEATRE NATIONAL FRANCAIS.
Geo. Gauvreau, Proprietor.
St. Catherine and Beaudry Streets.
Tel. Bell East 1733. | Tel. Merchants 530.
Two Performances Daily.
WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 30.
DR. JEKYLL and MR. HYDE
with PAUL CAZENEUVE as Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Prices — Night, 10, 20, 30, 40c. Boxes, 50, 75c. Matinees, 10, 15, 25c. Boxes, 50c Week of Oct. 7—"La Grace de Dieu, or The Pearl of Savoy."

THEATRE DE LA GAITE
1054 St. Catherine Street. R. Darcy, Manager. Tel. Bell, East 1954. Week of Sept. 30th, Don Cesar de Bazan. A Romantic Drama in Five Acts. Every evening at 8.15—Prices 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c. Matinees—Tuesday and Thursday at 2.15. Prices—10c, 15c, 25c. Next Week—La Fille de Madame Angot (Comic Opera).

P.A.A.A.
The Gymnastic Classes
For the season of 1901-02,
Will commence on Monday evening, October 7th, and continue every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings during the winter months.
The classes will be under the able instructorship of Mr. William Liddell, late Instructor of Gymnastics at Barnjum's McGill College Gymnasium.
The fee for Gymnasium Privileges is $3.00 annually.
FRANK E. STARKE, Hon. Secretary.

MONTREAL HUNT STEEPLECHASES
Petite Cote
SATURDAY, 5th OCTOBER
FIRST RACE AT 12.30. SECOND RACE AT 2.00
Take Papineau Road Street Car. All Other Lines Transfer to it.
Farmers' Badges Will be Given at the Gate by the Huntsman.
SIX STEEPLECHASES OVER A NATURAL COURSE.
General Admission, $1.00

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL.
Montreal School of Elocution 2426 St. Catherine Street.
J. P. STEPHEN, Principal.
CLASSES beginning this week:
For Ladies and Gentlemen ..... TUESDAY, 8 p.m.
For Ladies only ..... THURSDAY, 4.30 p.m.
For Gentlemen only ..... THURSDAY, 8.00 p.m.
For Children ..... SATURDAY, 10 a.m.
PRIVATE LESSONS at hours to suit. Office open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Tel. Up 2474.

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Commercial Subjects, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Etc. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION Tel Main 309.
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On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Begins Sept. 30th. No classes. Write, call or telephone Main 2890 for prospectus.
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19 St. Maurice St.

POOR OF NEW YORK MUST LACK MEAT

Butchers Complain That Trust Has Put Prices Too High.

New York, October 4.—Fear is entertained among the local meat market proprietors that the continued high prices of meat will force many of them out of business and cause great suffering among the poor during the coming winter. The market men place the blame for the present condition on Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company, known to the trade as the "big four."

No one could be found at the offices of any of thes concerns to-day who would say that a combination exists among them, nor would anyone answer questions concerning the present high price of meats. Nearly every market man along Eighth Avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Hudson tSreets, declared that he was suffering from the operations of the trust, and in the meat markets of Ninth, Third and Second Avenues the same story was heard.

"It costs me about $1,000 weekly to run my market," said an Eighth Avenue butcher, "and the 'big four' charge me such high prices for my meats that I have to sell them at a close margin in order to make a bare living. I cannot handle veal or poultry and very little pork, because I have mostly poor people for my customers, and they cannot afford to pay big prices. With beef in the carcase at ten cents a pound, what can I charge for steaks? Surely I cannot get 16 cents for steak that sold a year ago at 9 cents and 10 cents and as a result I am a loser. Some of my meats I am obliged to sell below cost. I don't like to be sensational, but I honestly believe that if the 'big four' continue to raise prices there will be much suffering among the poor people in the months to come."

Another Eighth Avenue proprietor said:—"Beef is fully 20 per cent. higher, lamb 20 per cent. higher and pork 40 per cent. higher than a year ago. Of course, we were told that the shortage in the corn crop is the cause, but is this really so, or is it not a fact that these big fellows, who always have the small retailers and the public at their mercy, take advantage of this and squeeze us most unmercifully? Surely if this is continued for but a short time longer it will drive a great number of hard working men out of business."

A large number of wholesalers in the Gansevoort market, near which are the offices of the "big four" and from whom most o fthe wholesalers get the supplies, which they resell to the local market men, denied the existence of a combination.

UNITED ACTION IS NOT POSSIBLE

Europe Generally Disproves of an International Campaign Against Anarchists.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—There is no diminution of police activity throughout Europe for the suppression of anarchism. Germany is well to the fore in this respect. All anarchist meetings throughout the country have been prohibited, and all anarchist clubs are being dissolved. The police are trying to discover anarchist societies by means of domiciliary visits. They are paying particular attention to the homes of so-called social democrats, much to the annoyance of some very worthy and law-abiding people.

It is realized, however, that there is no chance for a successful international conference against anarchism. Such a project must remain in the clouds. What is hoped is that concerted action by all civilized nations may in course of time grow out of the independent activity of each state.

OPPOSE UNITED ACTION.

The impossibility of inaugurating anything like an international campaign against anarchy is set down to the opposing attitude of the continent on the one hand and of the United States and Great Britain on the other. Writers who deplore this antagonism hope that the murder of Mr. McKinley may bring about a change of view in the United States, but they are far from confident of such a transformation of opinion as would allow an international movement to be successfully inaugurated.

"When this change has taken place," says the Berliner Post, "we will have nothing to do with international anti-anarchist conferences which have thus far only served to amuse the anarchists."

This is in reply to an appeal by the Moscow Gazette to Germany to join hands with Russia in proposing measures for international acceptance.

CZOLGOSZ TREATED TOO WELL.

The Moscow paper expresses astonishment at the elaborate trial of Czolgosz, pointing out that even political suspects in Russia are not granted the formality of a trial in the majority of cases, but are punished "administratively." It insists that Russia's efforts to persuade the civilized world to imitate her secret police measures find a justification in the Buffalo tragedy.

"The creed of anarchy is entirely independent of any kind of consideration for forms of government," says the Moscow Gazette, "and so long as there exists a single country which affords a refuge, as the United States does, to declared criminals and murderers, it is impossible to root out anarchists."

Other Russian journals urge the general adoption of the Russian system of international passports—a suggestion the United States and Britain would never accept.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Are you thinking of furs for the winter? We have a heavy stock of the choicest furs on the continent, excellent variety, and if you care to visit our fur parlors it will be a pleasure to show you our goods, even though you do not buy a cents worth. You will save money by coming now. Our staff is large and every attendance is available. The largest retail fur department in the city. E. A. Ste. Marie, corner of St. Catherine and Amherst.—Advt.

"REGULAR PRACTITIONER — NO RESULT."—Mrs. Annie C. Chestnut, of Whitby, was for months a rheumatic victim, but South American Rheumatic Cure changed the song from "despair" to "joy." She says: "I suffered untold misery from rheumatism—doctors' medicine did me no good—two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure cured me—relief came after the first dose."—50

£1,000,000 SPENT ON BIG NEW GUNS

Powerful Modern Artillery to Defend Coasts of Great Britain.

London, Oct. 4.—The money voted in this year's Estimates, amounting to over a million sterling, for the purchase of armaments, is nearly all already expended on guns for the rearming of our coast defences.

The process of rearming began with the Thames, and now all the old rifled muzzle-loading guns which have up to the present formed an important part of the batteries have been cleared out and sent to Tilbury and Woolwich, where they will be sold by tender.

Their places will be filled by modern weapons. The gun principally used is the very latest 9.2-in. breach-loader, which is a triumph of the skill of the ordnance factory. It is capable of projecting from its wire-wound muzzle 468lb. of lyddite, shrapnel, or armour-piercing shell a distance of over twenty miles at a very high velocity and with marvellous accuracy.

The "Nine-point-Two," which is as great a favorite with the artilleryman as the "Four-point-Seven" is with the naval gunner, is not a quick-firer in the technical sense of the word, but quick-firing principles have been so successfully applied to it that it is capable of firing five times as quickly as the old gun of the same designation. The whole of the fittings and the carriage, even the loading arrangements, are worked by hydraulics. This will in all ordinary forts be the largest gun used, and it will be backed up by 6-in. and 4.7-in. quick-firers and machine guns.

As soon as the Thames rearmament is finished the process will be continued round the coast and throughout the Channel Isles, where two 6-in. guns were last week mounted.

The total rearmament of the Royal Horse and Field Artillery is being considered, and pending the settlement of the new pattern gun, orders have been issued that all batteries proceeding either to India or South Africa are to take only the present Horse Artillery gun—the 12-pounder wire gun of 6cwt.

The new gun, about which great secrecy is observed, is supposed to have solved a difficult problem by its combination of long range and lightness. If it has, it will be as far in advance of any other field artillery weapon in the world as the 12-pounder once was thought to be.

Okehampton and other ranges have proved the accuracy of the German field guns, and it is rumored that whenever necessary our orders will be placed with the same firms again.

OBSERVANCE OF FEAST OF SUCCOTHS

How this Ancient Jewish Festival is Celebrated in City of New York.

New York, Oct. 4.—This is the time when the trade in lulovs assumes large proportions. The public in general does not know what a lulov is, yet fifty thousand of them are imported every year from Palestine, and they are sold in great quantities all over this city. For this is the time of the feast of Succoths, which, being translated, signifies the Feast of Tabernacles, commanded by Moses, in remembrance of the years of wandering in the wilderness. The words of the command run as follows: "Ye shall take you on the first day (of the feast) the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees and the boughs of thick trees and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the Lord seven days. . . It shall be a statute forever in your generations; ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month. Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths; that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt; I am the Lord your God." Times have changed in the thirty-five hundred years that have passed since this word was given, but the boughs of goodly trees, willow and palm, are still in evidence on the East Side.

To dwell altogether in booths is impossible nowadays, but it is possible to take one's meals there, although with considerable inconvenience. So in back yards and on the tops of sheds and everywhere that the crowded houses offer a few feet of spare room, booths are put up. The sides of these are of rough boards, while the tops are covered with the goodly branches, in this case of cedar trees, hailing from no more historic spot than Long Island. But the palms come from Jerusalem, and with every palm comes a little twig of willow and a citron—a Biblical citron—all grown in the Holy Land. This outfit is called the lulov. The citron is added to represent the "fruits of the earth" which have supposedly been gathered in by the nation. Infinitely pathetic that the year's labor of the poorest workers in the crowded shops of a great city should be represented by a golden fruit grown under a blue sky far away!

The booths, known as succoths (pronounced sookies) are necessarily very small, so only the men of the family can be accommodated. Orthodox Judaism considers that a woman fulfills her duty by the rearing of children, and that only the wickeder sex needs the justification of prayers and observances. But the feast is participated in by the East Side women, at any rate, for a vast amount of trotting about must be done to satisfy the wants of the hungry "dwellers in booths." However, the women do not mind this much, for the days are days of rejoicing and of good things to eat on every side. Moreover, there is much wine, even more than usual, although home made wine is always pretty plentiful on the East Side. On this feast alone of all the year the religious and sober Jew feels called upon to drink his fill and a little more. It cannot be called drunkenness, but there is a general exhilaration and much passing of jests and not a little dancing of the good old sort. It is "rejoicing," and not debauchery.

The lulov is not cheap, since it comes all the way from Palestine. A "set" costs $1.75, so it cannot be bought by everybody. The difficulty is obviated by the thrift of certain men who buy lulovs and carry them around to the tenements, charging a few cents for the privilege of saying a prayer over them. The palm is held in a certain manner and "waved," then the prayer called "hashanoth" (help) is said, and the duty of those who are not blessed with this world's goods is done.

LONDON'S NEW CREMATORIUM

Twelve Acres Set Apart for the Purpose North of Hampstead Heath.

London, Oct. 5.—At Golders Green, among the open fields to the north of Hampstead Heath, the London Cremation Company recently acquired twelve acres of land, which will be set apart for the cremation of the dead. A beautiful chapel is being built, the design of which, by Mr. Ernest Yeates, was exhibited at the Royal Academy this year, and the grounds, instead of being a wilderness of grave-stones, will be laid out as a pleasantly wooded garden, surrounded by arched cloisters containing niches for the urns and caskets of the departed.

Up to the present all London cremations have had to be performed at Woking, the distance from London making the expense greater than that of a funeral. The actual charge for cremation itself is only £5, and as no grave is required and the coffin should be a mere light shell, the cost is not much greater than that of burial. At present, however, only one cremation a day is the average. If there were half a dozen or more the cost might be greatly reduced. The fuel for heating the furnace alone costs fourteen shillings, and the cost of labor and materials would not be more than twice as much for five or six cremations in one day. In Hull, where cremation is performed by the municipality, a charge of a guinea is made.

In all cases the remains are reduced to a pure white ash, the heat being so intense that no smoke or noxious gas is given off. The ashes of a full-sized adult person weigh about five pounds, and in bulk would just about fill an ordinary silk hat. After the cremation the ashes are placed in ciinerary urns, caskets or vases, many of which are of most graceful and artistic design. They are in earthenware, white and colored marbles, bronze or copper. Sometimes they are placed in tombs or sarcophagi, or in cloistered recesses with suitable inscriptions; sometimes the relatives prefer to take them home, or to have them buried at Woking or elsewhere, or even, for sentimental reasons, taken to sea and scattered to the waves. A husband and wife will occasionally leave directions that both are to be cremated after death and their ashes mingled in the same urn.

It was only in 1885, after the Cremation Society had existed for some years, that the use of the crematorium at Woking was first permitted, after strong official opposition. In that year three cremations took place, the body in one case being that of a Brahmin. But, since then public prejudice against this form of disposal of the dead has greatly diminished, and last year 300 cremations took place. Probably the new crematorium close to London will bring about a further increase.

GEORGE ADE'S MODERN FABLES

John the first was living on the Fringe of Civilisation, but he wanted to get away from it altogether. So he packed his whole Kit and Caboodle into a Prairie Schooner that had a Jug of Apple Jack hidden in the Straw.

This was in the Good Old Days when we had no Dog Parties at Newport and the Millionaire was a Rare Bird.

John the First was a Poor White, but that Fact never depressed him as long as the Plug Tobacco held out. He kept his face toward the Setting Sun for many Days. Now and then the Sharp Crack of a Rifle would ring out on the Frosty Air and another Redskin would bite the Dust. John was 1,500 miles from a Shower Bath and didn't give a Continental. His home-spun Suit fit him too soon and the dust of the Trail was in his Whiskers, but in those Days a Pioneer didn't travel on h's Looks. John was a rootin'-tootin', fightin' and shootin' Border Ruffian from the remote Head Waters of Bitter Creek. He didn't own such a thing as a Boiled Shirt and little did he suspect that some day his Posterity would be playing Golf.

John was an Empire Builder, but he did not know it. He headed for the Boundless West so that he could find plenty of Big Game and put in about two acres of Corn and not have to Work.

At last he squatted on the Banks of a Stream where Fishing was good. He put up a log Shack and proposed to a broad-faced Squaw, who gently but firmly gave him the Mitten. Bearing up under this Disappointment he continued to pitch Horseshoes, hooray for Andrew Jackson and take Ague Medicine.

One day he snaked a Piece of Calico off a passing Emigrant Waggon. When they were spliced by a Horse Doctor they could not foresee that this was the beginning of the House of John.

Soon after this he traded a Gallon of 40-Rod for 900 acres of Land, such as it was. The Steamboats came up the River and stopped at John's Landing. It was called John's Landing, not because of any desire to do Honor to the low-down Trash, but because John was the whole Settlement. By and by there was a Row of Log Houses, called Main Street. Also a General Store. Then John's Adversary, the Chills-and-Fever, got a jim-tree Coil on him and he cashed in.

John the Second fell into the 600 Acres of Scrub Timber because no one had been foolish enough to buy it from the Old Man. The Railroad came along and cut through it and then John's subdivision swung in with the Real-Estate Boom. John the Second began to wear a Paper Collar on Sundays and he lived in a House that had a Bay Window on one side. His Family wore boughten Clothes and played Croquet. About this time it was discovered that John the First had possessed wonderful Foresight. The Land he bought was now sprinkled with Frame Houses, Lutheran Churches, Saloons and Drug Stores and was selling at so much a front Foot. John the Second was known as a Prominent Citizen and became Director in a Bank. He put his Napkin around his Neck at the Table and got bailed up on his Grammar, but he was there with the Dough, so a good many Allowances were made. When the Governor of the State came swinging around the Circle he put up at John's House, and after that he was addressed as Hon. John, and at times his Wife compelled him to wear a Necktie. He switched from Sheroots to 10-cent Cigars and had a second Bay Window put on the House, and it was whispered around that John was throwing on a Heap of Dog.

When he finally shuffled he had over two miles of Buggies and Carriages follow him to the Graveyard. The Bereaved Family put up a Marble Shaft as tall as a Smokestack.

John the Third received a Collegiate Education and discovered a Family Crest. He learned that his Ancestors had fought with the Stuarts. But he didn't say anything about his Grandfather fighting with the Mosquitoes. He had his clothes made in New York and used a Quart of Florida Water every day. He sprinkled the Rugs with it, being a Gentleman in every sense of the word. After building a House that cost ever so much he spent most of his time at the Waldorf-Astoria. The reason was that the Family could not find suitable Society in Johnville. And where they went they did not find anything else.

The ordinary Plugs had to put on Smoked Glasses when they looked at the members of the John Family. Any one in Johnville who was invited to Dine at the Big House was given such a Lift that he didn't touch anything but the High Spots for a week afterward.

One Day a Stranger in town saw all the People falling off the Sidewalk and groveling in the Dust before the August Presence of John the Third.

"Why does everyone Kow-Tow to the Gentleman with the Aristocratic Features?" he asked.

"Sh-h-h!" said his Friend. "He comes of a very Old Family."

MORAL:—Truth is stranger than Fiction, especially in a Democracy.

"MY HEART WAS THUMPING MY LIFE OUT," is the way Mrs. R. H. Wright, of Brockville, Ont., describes her sufferings from smothering, fluttering and palpitation. After trying many remedies without benefit, six bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored her to perfect health. The first dose gave almost instant relief, and in a day suffering ceased altogether.—51

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

Do You Wear Glasses?
Do You Suffer From Headache?

If so, Send for Our Booklet Describing

THE RUSSELL POCKET BATTERY!

And it will be sent sealed FREE. This Battery is guaranteed to generate a current of Electricity which can be felt. The current is mild and soothing and gives INSTANT RELIEF. To Men and Women suffering from Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Dull Feeling, Lack of Memory, Nervousness, Dizziness, Etc., Etc., this Battery is a sure and quick cure. Call and test the current produced by this wonderful appliance and be convinced; or if you live too far send for book. Batteries are sent to any Express Office in Canada for examination and test.

The Russell Electric Co.,
LA PRESSE BUILDING, Montreal, Que.
Office Hours, 9 to 5 Sunday, 10 to 12.

THE HAND OF PROSPERITY!

VIEWING THE LANDSCAPE O'ER

In looking about you for the most desirable property you should not overlook.

AMHERST PARK

Where a new line of Electric Tramways will be built and be in operation in a few weeks.

First class lots at a price and on terms that will induce you to buy.

With such a future before it, you are practically assured that you will realize immense profits.

Lots for $80, $90, $100, etc.

Buy before these prices are increased.

Only a small cash payment required and light monthly instalments.

HIGH AND DRY GROUNDS, SALUBRIOUS LOCALITY.

IN PROXIMITY TO CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

If you wish to visit the property before the new Amherst Park Belt line is in operation, TAKE THE ST. DENIS STREET CARS and stop at Belanger Street. Follow Belanger Street eastward to Office, corner of Amherst Street.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, at head office.

145 ST. JAMES STREET

C. C. E. Bouthillier, Sec.-Treas.

Good Sand For Sale. Tel. Main 2618

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Value, Variety, Vogue!

The three V's, Value, Variety, Vogue—all important in Dry Goods—hold good in a pre-eminent degree at present in every department! To put it concisely:

You Cannot Better the Best

And the best will be found here at popular prices, in all the latest and finest Fall Styles, Fall Fashions, Fall Designs, etc. We invite inspection of our

New Fall Millinery, New Fall Cloaks,
New Fall Jackets, New Fall Capes,
New Fall Costumes, New Fall Skirts,
New Fall Blouses, New Fall Silks, New Fall Dress Goods,
New Fall Ribbons, New Fall Laces,
New Fall Trimmings, New Fall Gloves,
New Fall Hosiery, Men's Furnishings,
New Fall Boys' Clothing, etc.

BLANKETS!

In our Blanket department we are showing a full stock of all the best Scotch, English and Canadian makes!

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
2343 St. Catherine Street,
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 933 Corner Metcalfe

The Test of Time

Long ago proved the superiority of the celebrated BELL PIANOS. Professional and lay music lovers endorse their sterling tonal qualities and external graces. No need of further extolling—SEE THEM, HEAR THEM, TRY THEM, and it's altogether likely you'll buy one of them.

Cash or easy Monthly Payments.

BELL ART WAREROOMS,
2261 St. Catherine St.

Our Rebuilding Sale

'Tis true that amid the noise of saw and hammer and the

FURNITURE

surrounded with building materials is far from attractive, but when the last artisan shall have laid his tools, then more than ever will our stores be spacious and gorgeous.

In the meantime

Our Rebuilding Sale

goes on just the same. Many have profited by the low prices and our stores have never been known to be as busy. Those who have not yet bought would do well to take advantage of this sale.

PARLOR SUITES.

$ 40.00 for	$ 28.75
60.00 for	45.00
100.00 for	72.50

DINING ROOM SETS.

$ 28.00 for	$ 19.95
45.00 for	32.00
75.00 for	53.75

Balance of stock reduced in proportion. Easy terms of payment if desired. Open evenings.

The F. Lapointe Co.
1447-1449
St. Catherine St., East,
CORNER MONTCALM.

The House

CONTROLLING THE TRADE IN

Ladies' Apparel

in Montreal is

MARCHAND'S

1869-1871

Notre Dame Street

Where are manufactured and offered directly to the purchaser — Skirts, Costumes, Blouses, Mantles, Cloaks, Capes, etc., at manufacturer's prices.

There is only one price from the manufacturer to the purchaser.

BEAUTIFUL FALL SKIRTS.

200 Nice Frieze Skirts, for the fall season, new brown, with 10 stitches, tailor cut. This Skirt is really cheap at $5.00 and $6.00. For Our Fall Sale, Monday and Tuesday, they will be sold

AT $1.99.

Profit by this offer.

WALKING SKIRTS.

Our Walking Skirts are causing a sensation in the trade. We have a very fine Frieze Skirt, steel grey and black, with 10 stitches, tailor cut, made by our best hands. It is undoubtedly the finest Skirt in Montreal.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $2.99.

We have just taken from our factory a model of NEW SKIRT. It is of ENGLISH MELTON, imported by ourselves, steel grey, brown, navy blue, and black, tailor cut, frills cut in scallops, with stitches or corded, very well finished. This Skirt is worth, without exaggeration, everywhere else, $15.00. At the Marchand Factory, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $5.99.

WE WANT TO CLEAR.

500 SKIRTS IN SERGE, black, navy blue, grey, drab, tailor cut, with satin applique, and scalloped. We have them in all sizes. We never sold the Skirt less than from $7.00 to $8.00. Monday and Tuesday,

ONLY $2.99.

Come early to avoid the crush.

TAILOR-MADE SKIRTS.

In Serge, Bengaline and Cheviot, in all the prettiest shades and in the latest fashion, with flares, very well lined, with two Gobin appliques. We have always sold this Skirt $9.00 and $10.00.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $4.49.

We are the only house in Montreal able to offer an ALL WOOL CLOAK, in the latest style, tailor cut, very well lined, in all shades. The Cloaks are manufactured by us, that is why we can offer them at such a low figure. These Cloaks are worth $9.00 and $10. All sizes,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $3.99.

PROFIT BY THIS OFFER.

We have just manufactured 300 PLAID SHAWLS, something new in the way of Capes. Remark that this offer is strictly for two days only. These Capes are retailed elsewhere at $10.00 and $12.00.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $4.99.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

Here is the finest opportunity for you to get a Tailor Made Costume, Eton Jacket or Long Jacket, very well lined, with stitching, in black cloth, drab, grey, brown; Skirts with flares, with fancy stitching. The real value of the Costume is $10.00. All sizes.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $4.99.

FALL COSTUMES.

We have just taken from our factory 500 Costumes of Imported Melton, long or short jacket, fancy stitching, very well finished, tailor cut; skirt with frills and scallops, very fine finish. The Costume is cheap at $20.00.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, $11.99.

It is worth seeing.

CAPES! CAPES!

The Finest Beaver Cloth Cape ever offered in Montreal. As we manufacture it ourselves, we are able to sell it Monday and Tuesday,

FOR $4.99.

Having discontinued the sale of all other merchandise to take up exclusively the trade in Ladies' Apparel, we will sell the balance of other stock

AT 50C ON THE DOLLAR.

We still have a complete line of

CHENILLE,
DAMASK and
NET CURTAINS,

which we want to clear without reserve.

Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity offered you.

MAISON MARCHAND

1869-1871

Notre Dame Street

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BAILE—At 200 Pine Avenue, Montreal, on September 23, the wife of John D. Baile, of a daughter.

BAXTER—At Quebec, on September 29, the wife of D. S. Baxter, of a son.

DEARBORN—On September 30, at St. John, N.B., the wife of F. R. Dearborn, of a daughter.

HARVEY—At St. John, N.B., on September 28, to the wife of J. Newton Harvey, a daughter.

HENNELLY—On October 3, at 74 Mullins Street, the wife of John Hennelly, of a son (prematurely).

KAULBACH—At Medway Hall, Lunenburg, N.S., on September 30, the wife of Rupert C. S. Kaulbach, of a daughter.

HENRY—At St. John, N.B., on September 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Henry, a daughter.

HOPPER—At Little River, Coverdale, N. B., on September 28, to the wife of Esther Hopper, a daughter.

POWYS—At Kingsclear, N.B., on September 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Powys, a daughter.

ROBERTS—At Brockville, Ont., on September 30, the wife of Patrick S. Roberts, of a son.

SHARP—On September 29, at St. John, N.B., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Otty Sharp, a son.

SAWYER—In Kingston, Ont., on September 29, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sawyer, a son.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON-CARTER—At Amherst, N.S., on September 25, by Rev. D. McGregor, Lucy Bell Carter, daughter of Hiram Carter, and Medley Atkinson, of Sackville.

BURNS-ELLIS—At London, Eng., on September 4, P. Burns, of Calgary, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Thomas Ellis, of Pentieton, B.C.

CURRY-BARRELL—At Milford, Conn., on September 24, Patrick C. Curry, of Falmouth, N.S., to Mabel C. Barrell, of Milford, Conn.

FOULRESTER-SMITH—At Bible Hill, Truro, N.S., on September 24, by Rev. P. H. McDonald, James Forrester, of Truro, to Eva E. Smith, second daughter of H. E. Smith.

WILSON-GILDART—At Little River, Coverdale, N.B., on September 23, by Rev. W. W. Corey, Miss Florence Gildart, daughter of Moses Gildart, to Horace Wilson.

HUGHEY-GRANT—At Crouchville, N.B., on September 30, by Rev. Leo Hoyt, George A. Hughey, of Jackman, Me., to Miss Fannie G. Grant, of Crouchville.

JOHNSON-GOULD—At Avondale, Pictou Co., N.S., on September 25, by Rev. L. Crandell, Scotch Village, Mildred M., daughter of Amos Gould, of Avondale, to John Johnson, of Windsor.

KEELEY-REID—At Kingston, on September 29, by the Rev. J. K. MacMorine, William J. Keeley, jr., to Edith Olivia Reid.

McDOUGALD-SMITH—On September 24, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Wm. Jamieson, Brodie, Ont., H. A. McDougald, of Montreal, to Jean, only daughter of John A. Smith.

McRAE-CRITES—At Cornwall, Ont., on September 25, by Rev. Rural Dean Houston, John A. McRae, of Sarnia, to Margaret, daughter of George Crites, sr., of Cornwall.

MORRISON-SMITH—At Amherst, N.S., on September 25, by Rev. D. McGregor, James A. Morrison to Bessie Smith, all of Amherst.

PUTNAM-ALLEN—At South Maitland, Hants, N.S., on September 25, by the Rev. George Ross, Bertha Allen, daughter of John Allen, to James F. Putnam, son of A. Putnam, ex-M.P.

SHEEHAN-McCAMBRIDGE—In Napanee, Ont., on September 24, by Rev. Father Hogan, Dennis Sheehan, of Westbrook, to Miss Sarah McCambridge.

SMITH-GLASGOW—At Winchester, Ont., on September 18, by Rev. Mr. Kearson, of Chesterville, Wm. R. Smith, of Ottawa, to Essie, daughter of Samuel Glasgow, of Winchester.

WELDON-BROWNELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, on September 25, by Rev. W. Harrison, John J. Weldon, of Sackville, to Miss Mary Brownell, of Dorchester, N.B.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BOURASSA—On October 2, at the age of 58 years and 11 months, Marie Celina Laviolette, wife of Jean Baptiste Bourassa, of the firm of J. B. & N. Bourassa, butchers, Bonsecours Market.

CHARBONNEAU—At 451 City Hall Avenue, on October 2, Louis Henri Charbonneau, aged 70 years and 2 months, late accountant with Messrs. H. Jonas & Co.

DARLING—On October 3, James Darling, brother of William and Thomas J. Darling, of Montreal, and Andrew Darling, of Toronto. Funeral private, from his late residence, 190 Notre Dame Street.

HANNAN—On October 3, John Hannan, eldest son of the late James Hannan, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 15½ Vallee Street, on Sunday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation. New York and Boston papers please copy.

JUDAH—On October 3, Frederick Thomas Judah, K.C., in his 73rd year. Funeral from his late residence, 1212 Dorchester Street, on October 7, at 2.30, to the Church of St. James the Apostle, and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

LAW—Suddenly on October 3, Agnes McFarlane, second eldest daughter of William Law. Funeral from her father's residence, 92 Charron Street, on Saturday, Octobes 5, at 2 p.m.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BOURQUD—At Moncton, N.B., on September 28, Nellie Geneau, beloved wife of Jaddus Bourque, aged 22 years.

CRAIG—At Kentville, N.S., September 25, Mary Craig, daughter of the late Joseph and Frances Craig, aged 48 years.

DONOVAN—At Dartmouth, N.S., on September 27, John P., second son of the late Dennis Donovan, aged 43 years.

ETCHINGHAM—On September 30, at St. John, William Thomas Etchingham, son of the late Thomas and Bridget Etchingham, of Chapel Grove, Kings County, in the 31st year of his age.

HARE—On October 1, at St. John, N.B., George Hare, aged 77 years.

HOOPER—At West Gore, N.S., on September 14, Mrs. M. J. Hooper, aged 88 years and 11 months, widow of John Campbell Hooper, M.D.

MOORE—In Portsmouth, Ont., September 29, Mary Ellen Simmons, wife of Thomas Moore, aged 51 years.

O'REGAN—On October 1, at St. John, N. B., James Henry, eldest son of John and Catherine T. O'Regan, in the 21st year of his age.

PAUL—On October 2, at Quebec, Theodore Paul, youngest son of the late John Paul.

REYNOLDS—At Annapolis Royal, N.S., on September 22, Charles Oscar, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Reynolds, aged 2 months.

RICE—At Annapolis Royal, N.S., on September 24, Charlotte Anne Rice, aged 80.

ROBINSON—At Halifax, N.S., on September 22, George F. Robinson, formerly of Windsor, N.S., aged 90 years.

SALTER—At Burlington, N.S., on September 22, Matilda, wife of the late Michael B. Salter, in the 88th year of her age.

Dirty Streets Kill

Pleasure—Lady Charlotte gelatine is lovely.

AT THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONS.

Lesson, October 13, Joseph in Prison. —Gen. 39. 20—40. 15. Golden Text.—But the Lord was with Joseph, and showed him mercy.—Gen. 39. 21.

HINTS TO THE TEACHER.

There is always a dark side, and there is always a bright side to our experiences. If Joseph had been looking for the dark side, he could have found it painted in strong lines—hatred, enslavement, unjust accusation, wrong treatment. But there was a bright side to Joseph's afflictions, just as there was to Paul's in his prison, and just as there is to us in our trials. What were Joseph's comforts in the dungeon?

I. There was the Lord's presence (chap. 39. 21). Joseph was not alone in his cell, for a mighty Comforter was by his side; and a prison with God is happier than a palace without him.

II. There was the keeper's favor (chap. 39. 21.) There was something in Joseph which won the regard of all who came in contact with him, provided they were not (like his brothers) already prejudiced against him. It was the gentleness and cheerfulness of his disposition combined with his capacity and ability. Even in a prison it is better to be liked than to be disliked.

III. There was his occupation in the care of his fellow-prisoners (chap. 39. 22-40. 4). Work is not a misfortune; it is a blessing. Happy is the man who has work to do. Joseph was far more comfortable in his jail, with work to do, than many an idler at the court of Pharaoh.

IV. Another of Joseph's comforts in prison was his helpful spirit, his interest in others (chap. 50. 6—13). He was not absorbed in his own wrongs, though he had enough reason to be. He thought of his fellow-prisoners, tried to cheer their lot. And it was this care for others that formed the link in the chain of events bringing him out of prison to sit upon a throne. The man who shows himself friendly will find friends.

V.—Another great blessing to Joseph in his prison was a good conscience (chap. 40. 14, 15). He justly felt that he had done nothing to deserve the dungeon; and that consciousness was a comfort to him. He could feel that his misfortune was not through his own fault. Here is the gain of keeping one's conscience clean. Prisons have been among the most profitable places for God's people. Bunyan while in prison wrote his Pilgrim's Progress; Samuel Rutherford used to date his letters, "Christ's palace, Aberdeen jail;" and Madame Guyon wrote, "I would not exchange my prison for the happiest place on earth."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.—Holy Communion at 9.30 and after. Morning service, 11.05. Morning prayer, preacher Dean Carmichael. 3 o'clock, Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05, Evening prayer, preacher, Rev. Oswald W. Howard, B.A. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m. Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.

St. Cyprian's Church, Corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets—11 a.m. morning prayer, 3 p.m. Sunday school. 7 p.m. evening prayer.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Cathedral service and Holy Communion, preacher the Rector. 7 p.m. Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Short organ recital after the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall 3 p.m.

The Church of St. James the Apostle—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m. Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 3 p.m. Sunday school.

St. Gabriel Church—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, having returned to the city, will greet the congregation at 11 a.m., evening subject: "The Lord's Guest Chamber," Mark, 14.14, Sunday school, 3 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday 8 p.m.

St. Matthew's Church, (Presbyterian)—Corner Wellington and Bourgeois Streets. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper dispensed at the morning service. Pastor, Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue—Holy Communion after the 11 o'clock service. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher Rev. E. J. Rexford, B.A.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun, Rev. H. Gomery, rector—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, Preacher Rev. H. Gomery. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher lay reader. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul, Rev. H. Gomery, rector.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday school at 10 a.m.

All Saints' Church, Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets.—Seats free and unappropriated—11 a.m. morning service and Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible Classes. 7 p.m. evening service. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—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. Andrew's)—Morning service, 11 a.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate. Sunday school 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. Alex. Milne, of Duluth, Minn., will officiate. Special collection for Ladies' Aid Society.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. D. H. Macvicar will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. Mr. Moffat, of Glasgow, Scotland at 7 p.m. Communion in the forenoon. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Dominion Square Methodist Church, Rev. O. E. Manning, pastor—Sunday services, Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. John Brash one of the Keswick delegates will preach in the morning. The pastor in the evening. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

Douglas Methodist Church—Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament at close of morning service. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Douglas Church, Brotherhood, 3 p.m. E. H. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m. Public service, Wednesday at 8 p.m. Public cordially invited.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Matthias Church, Westmount—Harvest Thanksgiving—Morning prayer 11 a.m., with celebration of Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. F. S. Webster, M.A., London, Eng., (member of the Keswick deputation). Evening prayer 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class 3 p.m. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers invited to all services. Collection at both services will be devoted to building fund. Rev. Edward Bushell, M.A., pastor.

Zion Congregational, corner of Mance and Milton—Sixty-ninth anniversary services—Rev. Dr. Maggs, principal of the Wesleyan College, will preach at 11 a.m. Subject, "Permanence." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., at 7 p.m. Subject "Religious Face to Faceness." Special music at both services. Communion at the close of the evening service. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 to 12 noon and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street—Service at 7 p.m. Mr. Chas. Robertson officiating. Subject "What is religion?"

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.

Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on next Sunday the church will be tastefully decorated with fruit and vegetables. Hymns appropriate to the occasion will be sung, and bright and hearty services may be expected.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

Evening services will begin again in the Church of the Messiah to-morrow night. Rev. W. E. Barnes will preach at both services.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

The Cross, Its Source of Courage.

REV. L. H. GACHE.

The Catholic Church has always taken care that the cross should be everywhere exposed before the eyes of her children. Not only she places it on her temples, on each altar where the holy sacrifice of the mass cannot be offered up without it; but she invites and requires all Christian families to have in their houses, and even in each apartment of their houses, the image of our Saviour crucified. In Catholic countries this sacred sign of our redemption is to be seen also everywhere—at the entrances of their towns and villages, in public squares, on the crossing of roads; in fact, in every place frequented by men.

And what is the reason which has suggested this practice? Why does the Church wish to have crosses erected everywhere? As much as possible? She has chiefly two objects in view: The first is to remind us of the great truths which we are too apt to forget—the truths of the Christian religion, the mysteries of our redemption, of which the cross is the symbol. The second is to offer to us, in this sacred sign, a means of consolation in our afflictions, to help us to bear patiently and with merit the miseries of this life, the trials of every kind which are our lot here below. And it is particularly this second object which I will take to-day for the subject of this exhortation.

Many times you have heard it said that this world is a vale of tears, and no doubt your own experience has confirmed the truth of this saying. Is there, in fact, any one on this earth who has not had to suffer, who is not acquainted with grief and sorrow? Who has never met with trials and tribulations? Alas! who has ever found a man truly, perfectly happy; who had not to complain of anything? Last, since nobody is truly happy here below; since all men suffer more or less, all need consolation; all need encouragement and help to carry the burden of this life. And where shall we find this consolation which we all need? Where shall we find the courage and the help so necessary to us, in order to bear our miseries and to undergo our trials? At the foot of the cross. Yes, dear friends, the cross: behold what will console us, what will encourage us, what will strengthen us.

Like the journey of the Israelites through the wilderness our journey through this world is sometimes very unpleasant and very painful. We have much fatigue to undergo, many privations to endure. Very often the weight of the day is exceedingly heavy. How often our heart is dry and burning with thirst! How often this thirst is so pressing and so unbearable that death itself seems to be preferable to it! And what do we find to quench that thirst? Nothing but bitter waters. The distresses of our mind, the griefs of our heart, the pains of our body embitter and poison all the sources of joy and consolation which we meet on our way. However, let us be of a good heart; we are not forsaken in our earthly pilgrimage. God has provided us also with a mysterious wood which, plunged into the bitter waters of this wilderness, will make them sweet and enable us to drink them and quench our thirst. And what is this mysterious wood? It is the wood of the cross. Yes, dear friends, whenever you suffer, whenever your mind is distressed, whenever your heart is crushed under the weight of some grief, whenever your body is a prey to pain, remember the passion of our Saviour; think of the humiliations and insults which He endured, of the scouring by which His sacred body was lacerated, of the crown of thorns which encircled His brow, of the cross on which He expired; and remember that Jesus suffered all this for you; and surely this remembrance will calm your distress, soothe your grief and alleviate your pain. Yes; take the cross, plunge it into the stream of miseries and afflictions which compose your life, and infallibly your soul will be comforted. Not only the wood of the cross will take away the bitterness of those miseries and afflictions, but perhaps it will make them so sweet and so pleasant that instead of complaining of them you will rejoice, and instead of wishing and begging to be relieved from them you will, on the contrary, thank God for having sent them, and exclaim with St. Teresa:—"Either to suffer or to die!"

And, in fact, can we see a cross without remembering the mystery of our redemption? Without thinking of the infinite love of Jesus Christ for us? and can we think that the Son of God has loved and still loves us to such degree without being consoled, without being encouraged to bear patiently our own sufferings? Shall we not be glad to suffer something for our Saviour when we remember what He has Himself suffered for us?

You suffer, you are overwhelmed with tribulations of all kinds; O, my dear friend, look up to the cross; do you not hear these words of your Saviour:—Oh! all ye that pass by the way, attend and see if there be any sorrow like my sorrow. (Jerem. Lam.) re they not wonderfully true? Can you compare what you suffer with the sufferings of Jesus? Consider what has been laid upon your shoulders; He suffers in His body nailed to the cross and covered with wounds; see how He is forsaken by His Father, denied and betrayed by His friends, despised, insulted and cursed by all the people around Him. Tell me you have anything of the kind to suffer! Oh! what Christian would dare to complain of his sufferings, if he had the sufferings of Jesus Christ present to his mind! What Christian, on Mount Calvary, between Jesus dying on the cross and His blessed mother bathed in tears, could think of his own tribulations? No! If we shed tears there they would be tears of compassion for the suffering of Jesus and the sorrow of Mary. Our own grief and sorrow would disappear as a drop of water in the ocean. You suffer; a heavy cross look up to the cross of Jesus; remember these words of the Divine Master: —If any one will come after me, let him deny himself, take up his cross and follow me. You see, the cross is the sign by which the followers of Christ are recognised. He does not accept as disciples any one who is not willing to take up his cross and carry it. And, in fact, see all His friends, His blessed mother, His apostles, all the saints: each one has his cross and carries it; each one suffers and suffers patiently and cheerfully. You suffer; suffer then patiently, willingly, and as long as it will please God. You will have in this the surest sign that you are a disciple and friend of Jesus Christ. Is it not a great consolation for us to know with certainty that we love God and that God loves us?

You suffer, my dear friend; you are sick; you are poor; you are persecuted. Ah! do not grieve; do not complain; look up, rather, to the cross and rejoice. Do you not know that the way to Calvary is the way to heaven? This sickness, this poverty, these persecutions, are precisely what will lead you to eternal happiness. Our Saviour Himself had to suffer and to die in order to enter into His glory. So it is with us. We shall never reach heaven except through the way of the cross. The gate of heaven will never be opened to us unless we present ourselves there with a cross, willingly accepted and generously carried after our Lord. You have a cross, you carry it cheerfully; have courage and be glad; you are on the way leading to true and everlasting happiness, and if you persevere to walk on it you will surely reach the eternal bliss. You are on the cross; oh! remain on it. Do not think of descending. Would you give up the immense, the everlasting felicity of heaven in order to escape a few hours of suffering?

And you who see the cross coming to you. Oh, do not run away in order to avoid it. On the contrary, go and meet it. Imitate St. Andrew. This holy apostle was 80 years old. He had been condemned to death for preaching the gospel. While he was led to the place of execution, which was the summit of a hill, he walked intrepidly, with a firm step, as fast as his age would permit. But the moment he perceived the cross on which he was to die the saintly old man recovered the ardor and the strength of his youth, and running towards it, he exclaimed:—"O good, O sweet cross! With what joy thy silent fills my heart!" And he does not run simply, he flies towards that strange object of his love. The soldiers, the executioners are unable to keep pace with him. He is the first to reach the summit of the hill. There he embraces the cross prepared for him; he bathes it with his tears, continually exclaiming:—"O sweet cross! O lovely cross! How precious thou art to my heart! What happiness to die in thy arms for my Saviour." He is fastened to the cross; he dies; but while dying he continues still to repeat:—"O sweet cross! O lovely cross! O precious cross!" And it was only when his soul left his body that his lips ceased to repeat these words of love. See, dear friends, the effects of the cross on those who understand it; see how it consoles, how it strengthens, how it leads to happiness, even in the midst of the trials of this world.

It is from the cross that the pardon of our sins and our reconciliation to God have come; it is through the cross that we receive the grace of perseverance; it is also through the cross that the eternal happiness of heaven will be given to us. Amen.

THE SUNDAY PAPER

Saturday morning the Philadelphia North American contained a card to the public. In this card Thomas B. Wanamaker informed everybody concerned that he owns all the stock of the paper and the land on which its building stands. The card closed as follows:

"My father, Mr. John Wanamaker, to whom some persons have erroneously attributed actual or constructive ownership or control of this paper and its policy, has no authority over its property or management whatever. His disapproval of and opposition to the publication of Sunday newspapers generally, and particularly one owned by his son (which he has made every effort to purchase for the purpose of preventing a Sunday issue), constitutes a difference of moral opinion between us which I profoundly regret. The responsibility for such publication, however, in the forum of conscience, as of law and fact, rests alone with the undersigned."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE [redacted] MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a Medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and and astringent fluids.

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for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Druggists throughout the World. Price [redacted] the principal [redacted] which [redacted] above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, [redacted] Without which it is a forgery.

IRISH REPRESENTATION

Government Seems to Have Reconsidered its First Intention.

INSTEAD OF REDUCING NUMBER OF MEMBERS ANOTHER SOLUTION WILL BE SOUGHT.

London, Oct. 5. — At the Cutlers' Feast in Sheffield Thursday evening the Earl of Halsbury (Lord Chancellor) and the Right Hon. Robert W. Hanbury (president of the Board of Agriculture) made important declarations, which seemed to show that the Government has reconsidered the advisability of reducing the Irish representation in Parliament.

In the course of his remarks, the Lord Chancellor said:—

"It is contrary to the constitution to be perpetually tinkering at it. Do not, because some members of the House of Commons misbehave themselves, put everything into the melting pot and begin the constitution anew."

Mr. Hanbury, who spoke strongly about the conduct of the Irish members, said it might be a wise thing to reduce their number, but that no mere reduction would ever settle the difficulty, and he declared himself in agreement with the Lord Chancellor in thinking that it was not time to tinker with the constitution.

"What we have to do," continued Mr. Hanbury, "is not to run away from the party in the House of Commons who have deliberately attempted to destroy our institutions; but the party must be dealt with, faced, and put a stop to, whatever the cost may be."

Winston Churchill, M.P., speaking at Oldham, referred to the difficulty caused by Irish obstruction, and advocated the devolution to local bodies of much of the work of an overworked Parliament. He said he did not think the gift of home rule to Ireland would solve the problem, and he pointed out the difficulties which, he said, must have been faced during the South African war if there had been an independent Government in Ireland capable of giving active effect to a bitter hatred toward England. "If the Irish question is solved," Mr. Churchill exclaimed, "it will be by a Conservative Government and by an extension of local self-government."

OBITUARY

HINGHAM, Mass.—Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary Long, died at 9 o'clock last night.

REGINA, N.W.T.—Cayley Hamilton, K.C., died on Wednesday, aged 43 years. He came out here before the C.P.R. was built, and became one of the leading barristers of the West. He was one of the prosecuting attorneys in the Riel case. He is survived by a wife and three children. The remains left Regina to-day and will be interred at his old home in Goderich next week.

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The most refreshing dessert on the market, it is delicious. TRY IT. For sale by all grocers.

Houses That Must Be Sold.

I have on my list certain properties which I have received peremptory orders to sell. They are on such streets as

SHERBROOKE, MOUNTAIN, BISHOP, MACKAY, DORCHESTER, BRUNSWICK.

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Semi-detached Stone Front House, on lot about 37½ feet wide by 120 feet deep. Contains 7 bedrooms, double drawing rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantry, etc.

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This method of production gives our stock a most exclusive and unique character.

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HAMILTON'S

MONDAY MORNING

HOUR SALE

These are just a few of the goods that will be ready at bargain prices on Monday morning. Every item in the list is deserving of special emphasis, but we let each price do its own talking. Each line will be placed on sale sharp at the hour mentioned below. As some quantities are limited you would do well to be here sharp on time.

From 8 o'clock till 10 o'clock

Sharp at 8 a.m. Monday we place on sale 5 Cases of

Grey Steel Enamelware

Consisting of Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, Cook Pots, Pudding Dishes, Jelly Moulds, Cake Moulds, Soup Ladles, Sugar Scoops, Funnels, Tea Steepers, Jelly Cake Plates, etc., etc. Articles that are sold in the ordinary way up to 40c. Your choice, from 8 to 10 a.m., each 10c

5 pieces of Heavy Round Thread Family Sheeting, full 2 yards wide. Regular 20c. From 8 to 10 a.m., yard 12½c

8 pieces of Heavy Plush Finish Cream Canton Flannel, full width. Worth 10c. From 8 to 10 a.m., yard 5c

12 pieces Mohair Interlining, or Skirt Stiffening, slightly damaged. Regularly sells at 25c. From 8 to 10 a.m., yard 5c

Thousands of Colored Feather Mounts and Wings, for, Fall Hat Trimmings, 25c. From 8 to 10 a.m., each 5c

From 10 o'clock till 12 o'clock

Sharp at 10 a.m. Monday we place on sale 62 only

Ladies' Taffeta Silk and Silk Moreen Petticoats

With single and double flounce, some corded edges, some are lined. Goods that are marked to sell at from $4.75 to $8.00. From 10 to 12 a.m., each $1.98

7 dozen Ladies' Black Serge and Cloth Dress Skirts, plain and trimmed braid, all lined through in percaline, inverted pleat backs. $1.75 to $2.50. From 10 to 12 a.m., each $1.10

3 pieces of Pure Silk French Satin Duchesse, in black only. Regular 75c yard. From 10 to 12 a.m., yard 59c

45 inch wide, Extra Heavy Black Box Cloth. The usual fabric for Tailor Made Costumes. 50c. From 10 to 12 a.m., yard 35c

Ladies' French Cut Kid Gloves, with 2 dome fastenings, stitk strand embroidered backs, colors tan, brown, mode, grey, white with black stitching. Regular 75c. From 10 to 12 a.m., pair 55c

The most popular Ready-to-Wear Hat of the season, the Short Back Sailor, a jaunty, becoming style, handsomely trimmed, combination colors. $2.00. From 10 to 12 a.m., each $1.25

From 12 o'clock till 2 o'clock

Sharp at noon Monday we place on sale 100 Dozens

Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs

With hemstitched borders, 5c. From Noon till 2 p.m., each 2c

25 gross Sewing Machine Cotton, 200 yard spools. Always retails at 4c. From Noon till 2 p.m., spool 2c

Ladies' Tailor Made Costumes, jacket lined in mercerized sateen, flounce skirts with stitched edges. Colors are black and brown only. Regular $7.50 values. From Noon till 2 p.m. $4.95

All Wool Homespun Dress Goods, in the new shades of grey, brown and blue, extra wide and heavy made, for Skirts or Costumes, 65c. From Noon till 2 p.m., yard 47c

Heavy Wadded Bed Comforters, size 4 x 6, filled white batting, and both sides covered in pretty fast colored chintz, $1.25. From Noon till 2 p.m., each 99c

50 pieces of All Silk Colored Taffeta Ribbons, in all the new colorings, 5c. From Noon till 2 p.m., yard 2½c

A 25c Grocery Event That Will Interest Housekeepers.

3 LBS. BEST TABLE PRUNES .... 3 PKGS. JELLY POWDER ..... 3 TINS FRENCH SARDINES ..... 25c .... 3 BOTTLES LEMON EXTRACT .... 3 LBS. FRESH APRICOTS .... 3 LBS. BOX BORAX

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LACROSSE

A GLANCE AT THE YEAR'S LACROSSE

Comparison of the Work of the Various National Lacrosse Association Teams.

Now that lacrosse is all over but the Minto Cup match between Vancouver Y.M.C.A. team and the Shamrocks, there is a chance to draw breath and look back over the season. And a careful scrutiny of the results of the games when put together amply repays any one interested in the game.

The standing of the teams shows that the league was in two sections as far as playing ability was concerned. Shamrocks, Cornwall and Capitals form one section and Toronto, Nationals and Montreal the other.

The table of goals won and lost shows this even more markedly than the league standing by matches. It is as follows:

Team.	Goals Won.	Lost.	Average.
Shamrocks	49	21	.700
Cornwall	41	20	.672
Capital	38	26	.593
Toronto	31	41	.430
National	22	45	.328
Montreal	17	45	.274
Total	198	198	

This table does not include the play-off match between Shamrock and Cornwall.

The averages show the truth of the above statement.

THE HOMES COMPARED.

The table shows another difference between the teams. The record of goals won is a record of the effectiveness of the home while the goals lost shows how the defence did its work. That is, relatively, as will be seen later on.

Now look at the goals scored by each team. Shamrocks scored 49, Cornwall 41, a majority of 8 goals for Shamrocks, which is just about a goal per match throughout the season. Caps are topped by 11 goals, which is more than a goal per match. Farther down in the list the homes did very ineffective work, but it must be remembered that they were against good defences, Toronto's being a shade the best, with National and Montreal about even. Toronto's score should really not be so large even, but it is swelled by that 10 to 1 victory over Nationals' intermediate team.

The table bears out in black and white what everybody knew before—that the Shamrock home was the only one in the business. Cornwall has never been looked on as a scoring home, and 41 looks high; but the reason is the 8 to 1 against Toronto and 7 to 1 against Montreal, when both were only half senior. More than half of Montreal's team in the at-Cornwall game missed the train, and they had to play subs and were short at that. Taking this into consideration, the Capitals' home can be looked on as the next best to the Shamrocks, with Cornwall in third place.

While a good deal of caution has to be exercised in using these figures, the general results cannot but be correct.

THE DEFENCES.

The column containing games lost supplies a guide to the stopping powers of the defences. In this respect Cornwall and Shamrocks are almost even, though it must be counted in also that in the matches against Montreal and Toronto, when they were only half senior, their defence had it easier than Shamrocks. But with that, the two defences showed themselves the most effective in the league this season. Caps showed up fairly well, and the other three were nowhere. It must be borne in mind, however, that the last three defences had the three strongest homes to fight against, and so the figures representing their work are exaggerated.

THE BALANCE.

The averages show how the teams were balanced. It is possible for the team winning on matches to be second or third in goal averages. But in this case Shamrocks have a good lead, showing that they were also the best balanced team in the league.

AT HOME AND AWAY.

To the uninitiated, the fact of playing at home or away from home seems really to make little difference. Don't believe it. It makes all the difference in the world, as the figures for the season will show. Of the 30 games played, 23 were won by home teams and only 7 by visiting teams—odds of 3 to 1.

And the goals scored shows the same tendency, but not to quite the same extent. There were 198 goals scored altogether this year. Of these 132 were by home teams and 66 by visiting teams—odds just 2 to 1.

So whatever may be said about the sameness of grounds or anything of that kind can be put down as false. Every year the score shows the same thing, though it is usually not so high odds as this year. Here it is in table form:

	Matches.	Goals.
At Home	23	132
Away From Home	7	66

VANCOUVER TEAM

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 4.—The Y.M.C.A. lacrosse team, which left for Montreal this morning to play the Shamrocks for the Minto Cup, is composed of Matheson, York, Allan, Barr, Chase, McCullough, Marshall, Herman, Godfrey, Reynolds, Burns, McNaughton, Wickens, field captain; Caswell; trainer, Bain (intermediate); reserve, Al. Larwell, "Old Porty."

CAUGHT IN THE GOAL NETS.

We're ready for 'em.

Stand shouldn't hold crowd on October 12.

Port Hope won the first game of the home and home matches in the final series of the Intermediate C.L.A. by 6 to 2, at Port Hope.

CYCLING

MORE RECORDS MADE.

New York, Oct. 4.—In an unofficial trial for the ten-mile amateur paced record, Joe Nelson, brother of the late Johnny Nelson, of Chicago, to-day at Valleburg, N.J., lowered every record from six to ten miles inclusive, covering the ten miles in 16.23 3-5. The former record for the distance was 20.04 4-5, made by Johnny Nelson in Chicago, 1898, while an amateur.

THE TURF

TOOK MANY HEATS AT DELORIMIER

Aralee Beat the Local Eileen Oge in Six and Darky Boy Won in Five—Jewell Lost a Heat.

For the first time in Montreal this year a trotting race has gone the five heats and over. And there were two races like that at Delorimier Park track yesterday. The 2.35 class called for a deciding sixth heat, and the 2.24 took the full five to settle how the money was to go. So with these two lengthened out, there was only one heat of the free-for-all, but that was a good one, and no one regretted being late for supper to have seen it, except those that bet on Jewell to win the heat.

The 2.35 class developed four heat winners, but Aralee, the winner, was the only one to run steadily in all six heats. The others might be any place from 1 to 6 on the card. A feature of the race was the showing of Soldat, owned and driven by H. Lemay, St. Croix. The whole get-up looked a bit out of place beside the well-appointed trappings of the other racers. But when the race started Soldat led the bunch a merry dance for half a mile. But that was his distance. It was evident that he had been accustomed to half mile heats and at that distance he could shake them all.

A local horse, Darky Boy, won the 2.24 class after a tough tussle with Golden Rod, the Plattsburg entry. He won the first two heats, but came fifth in the third. The judges set down Ascot and put up Roach, as the heat looked suspicious. He won second in the next, beaten by a nose, and in the fifth led all the way and won without trouble.

The free-for-all was a race and a race all the time. De Veras, Jewell and Golden Prince were neck and neck to the turn to the stretch, when the little Brockville black pulled away and finished first. Jewell, who had got off last, put up a good fight, but a couple of lengths is a lot to pick up when the good ones are going. As it was, he came a good second, with the Golden Prince close after and Amelia back in the dust.

The attendance was 1,500. Track was in fair condition. The summary follows:

2.35 class—

Aralee, E. Stevens, Colorado Springs (Owner)	2	1	3	1	3	1
Eileen Oge, D. Donnelly Montreal (Rombough)	3	3	1	2	2	3
Polly Taylor, Geo. McPherson, Montreal (McPherson)	4	6	4	4	1	2
Estella Muscovite, A. Lapierre, Contrecoeur (St. Vincent)	1	2	5	6	6	dt
Soldat, H. Lemay, St. Croix (Owner)	7	4	2	5	5	ro
Jack, J. Gaudet, Jollette (Mireault)	5	5	6	3	4	ro
Rolston, B. Pearsen, Montreal (Daoust)	6	7	7	7	dt	

Time—2.34½, 2.30, 2.34, 2.34, 2.30, 2.34.

2.24 class—

Darky Boy, J. Brossard, Montreal (Ascot, then Roach)	1	1	5	2	1	
Golden Rod, T. H. Moon, Plattsburg (McShane)	3	2	1	1	2	
Sir Knight J. W. Lyons, Harrowsmith (Owner)	2	3	3	4	4	
Red Spy, J. Deardon, Montreal (Deardon)	6	4	2	5	3	
Billy Allan, Dillon & Driscoll, Cardinal (Driscoll)	5	6	4	3	6	
Rheumatic Cure, C. Garrow, Ottawa (Garrow)	4	5	6	8	5	
Baldy Wilkes, M. Goulet (Goulet)	7	7	8	6	7	
Brunhilde, Wall & O'Neill, Ottawa (O'Neil)	8	8	7	7	dr	
Nennie Hands, J. McCullough, Ottawa (McCullough)	9	ds				

Time, 2.21¼, 2.21, 2.23½, 2.23, 2.24.

Free-for-all (unfinished)—

DeVeras, A. Weadling, Brockville	1
Jewell, George McPherson, Montreal	2
Golden Prince, Daoust & Charest	3
Amelia, Dorion & Co., Lachute	4

Time, 2.19½.

SCOTCHBUSH ONLY ONE

New York, Oct. 4.—Scotchbush, at 7 to 5, was the single winning favorite at Gravesend to-day. Musidora, at 6 to 1; Roxine, at 7 to 2; Glonwelf, at 4 to 1; Lombrea, at 5 to 1, and Bedeck, at 10 to 1, was the array of winners. Roxane, Glonwelf and Lombre were all heavily played by the knowing ones, particularly the first two. Roxane was played from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1 in places, and Clonmel from 8 to 1 to 4 to 1. Summary:

First race, about 6 furlongs—Musidora won, Destitute second, Octoroon third; time, 1.12 1-5.

Second race, handicap, 1⅛ miles—Roxane won, St. Finnan second, McAddie third; time, 1.53 3-5.

Third race, handicap, 5½ furlongs—Clonmel won, Setauket second, Major Dangerfield third; time, 1.07 2-5.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Lombre won, Peninsula second, Gunfire third; time, 1.47 3-5.

Fifth race, about 6 furlongs—Scotchbush won, Lord Pepper second, Biff third; time, 1.11 2-5.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Bedeck won, Potente second, Criterion third; time, 1.45 2-5.

MISCELLANEOUS

FISH AND GAME MEETINGS.

The regular monthly meeting of the committee of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at the St. Lawrence Hall, in room adjoining the office, on Monday afternoon, October 7, at 5 o'clock.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game will be held at the Windsor Hotel, room 1, on Wednesday, October 9, at 8 p.m. Business: To consider revised constitution and by-laws, annual reports and election of officers.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

The Grand Circuit races closed at Terre Haute yesterday, and for the first time in many years no sensational records were hung up.

At the regular weekly meeting of the directors of the Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club on Thursday evening, thirteen new members were elected. An arrangement was confirmed whereby the Rough Riders get the use of dressing rooms in the gymnasium while practising this fall. The directors have issued a circular giving details of the hours arranged for the classes in the gymnasium this year. Besides the members' classes there will be ladies' and boys' classes, commencing this month.

NEW DISCUS RECORD

Louisville, Oct. 4.—The athletic games under the sanction of the A.A.U. at the Inter-State Fair to-day, were made notable by the breaking of the world's record for hammer throwing by Flanagan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, of New York. He threw the hammer 170 feet 5½ inch. The previous record of 169 feet 4 inches was held by him. Flanagan also broke the world's record in the discus throw. He made 119.7½ feet. His previous record was 118 feet 9 inches, which was the record.

All the events were hotly contested. Some of the best athletes in the country participated in the games.

The contests to-day were trials for the finals, which will be held to-morrow.

Especially interesting was the 100 yard dash, open. The first heat was won by A. T. Duffy, of Georgetown University. There was a dead heat for second place between J. A. King, of St. Louis, and M. E. Emerich, of Indianapolis; time, 10 seconds.

The hammer throw is not a new record. Flanagan threw 171 feet 9 inches at New York on September 2.

The best previous recognized discus record was 118.9½.—Sporting Editor.

THEOLOGS AT PLAY.

The annual field day of the four theological colleges affiliated with McGill has been fixed for October 18. The sports will probably take place of the M.A.A.A. grounds.

EVERY MAN BOWLED OUT

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The second best match between Bosanquet's team of English cricketers and the eleven of All-Philadelphia opened here to-day. The Quakers won the toss and decided to bat first, and when stumps were drawn for the day had scored 292 runs for the loss of eight wickets, having remained at the stumps during the entire day. An unusual feature of the inning was the fact that every man was clean bowled.

FOOTBALL

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

Germans have invaded England in force, but with peaceful intentions. Their first battle—a football one—ended in their utter defeat at Tottenham by no fewer than twelve goals to nil.

They had a heavy task, however, in playing against a team of English amateurs, Mr. G. O. Smith, the champion centre-forward of our time, and captain in many dour struggles against Scotland and the other countries of the United Kingdom, led the van against them, while on either hand he had such brilliant exponents of Association football as Mr. C. F. Ryder and Mr. R. E. Foster. It is true that they formed only three of the team, but they were the men on whom the scoring was likely to devolve, and with the assistance of eight other first-class players they made matters very lively for the German footballers.

Ireland has, in the last season or two, been as badly treated in the Association game by Scotland and England, so the plucky visitors have no reason to be disheartened at the heavy nature of their reverse. The English players tried to get goals, and on the day's play there are few teams in this country who could have prevented them from doing so.

The Germans dearly wish to play football, and by their exhibition on Saturday they amply demonstrated the fact that the visits of English sides to Berlin and other centres have not been wasted. The men know the game, play it pluckily, but cannot control the ball on the run. A younger generation, however, will remedy this, and then Britain may, perhaps, lose another championship. We shall, however, hold it for some years yet, for football, as played by first-class elevens, is an even more difficult game to learn than cricket.

The crowd of 6,000 spectators was generously sympathetic, and when once they had grasped the fact that the Germans were not likely to beat their English opponents, they were cheered to the echo for every piece of good play. The band welcomed them on to the field with "Die Wacht am Rhein," and the spectators acclaimed them with "Hoch! Hoch!"

PUNTS.

Hughie Lambe, the Toronto lacrosse player, has been doing well in practice with the Argos.

Brockville will to-day be without the services of Phillips, Maclaren, Shirriff and Martin.

Manning can't play with Montreal this year. Chief Legault says it interferes with his work.

Britton, of the Argos, was on the U.C.C. half back line last year. He is fast, strong and gritty.

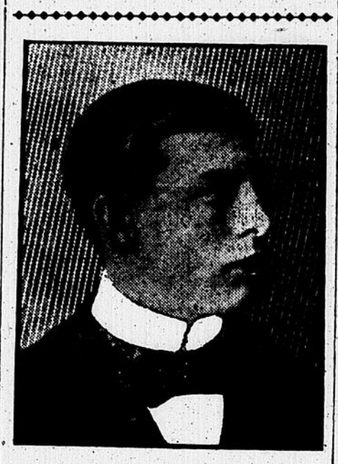
Brockville's great weakness appears to be in the scrimmage, and unless this is to be strengthened, the local kickers will have no license to win, says a Brockville despatch.

The Argonauts' line-up is as follows: Full back, Ardagh; left half, Stollery; centre half, Parmenter; right half, Hardisty; quarter, Britton; scrimmage, Russell, Wright, Boyd; wing, Keat (captain), Lang, Love, Hill, Lambe, De Lisle, Crowford, McKay, Wilson.

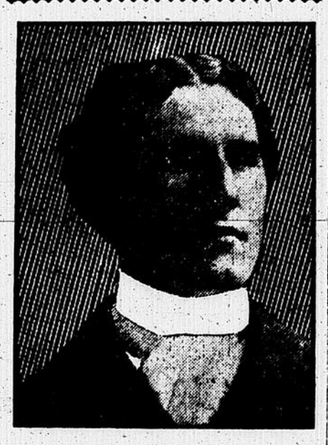
The Brockville back division will likely be chosen from Dr. R. Jones, Dier, Stephens, Mallory and Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, and the wing line, including the scrimmage, from Ritchie, Goble, Fraser, Price, Costello, Graham, Tompkins, Dr. Curtin, Dobbie, Doran, Simpson and others.

Bance Hutton and Vernon Austin may leave Rugh Riders for College. College is certainly out after the men and the championship.

For other sporting see page 12



Holloway, the new quarter back of the Montreal senior Rugby team.



Birchall, a Montreal wing, who played a couple of matches last year, and is in line again; formerly of the Argonauts.

MR. JAMIESON WILL BE PRESENT

On Monday He Will Meet the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners on Monday will have an investigation of their own. Mr. J. A. Jamieson will appear before the commissioners and tell them all he knows, if he knows anything, about the alleged use of a sum of $20,000 to secure the elevator contract.

At a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners yesterday it was decided to have Mr. Kennedy report upon the report of the engineers who condemned Mr. Jamieson's elevator plans. The board was of opinion that they were competent to investigate some of the engineering problems discussed.

Mr. Kennedy said that the only exception was taken on the strains on the piles. Mr. Jamieson had proposed that the columns should be of steel filled with concrete, but the engineers took exception, because they did not know the size of the cases. Another point was the grain pressure; the Government experts said there were not enough details to form an opinion. A further point was the strength of certain bolts. Mr. Kennedy said it was a matter of a few hundred bolts; it was a matter of a few details. The specification stated that the elevator "shall meet in every respect the statement of requirements as issued by the Harbor Commissioners."

The opinion of the board was that a few changes could be made in the plans to meet the views of the department. It was desirable that so low a tender should be accepted as another was not likely to be made, which would be as favorable.

By an almost unanimous vote Engineer Kennedy was asked to report on the report of the Public Works engineers.

The rumors of bribery were also touched upon. The secretary said the Minister told him there was a rumor Mr. Jamieson offered $20,000 to get the elevator contract.

Mr. Lemay thought if the Minister had not said who told him about the offer the matter had better drop.

It was, however, decided to ask Mr. Jamieson to appear before the commissioners on Monday to answer some questions about the report.

Mr. Jamieson has announced his acceptance of the invitation.

Men, Women and Happenings

Mr. Mark Workman is in New York.

Rev. W. J. Shaw, Montreal, is in Quebec.

Mrs. T. Cross, Montreal, has left for England.

Lieut.-Col. Pellett, Toronto, is ot the Windsor.

Mr. G. G. Maroon, Saratoga, is at the Windsor.

Mr. G. W. Cook, Morrisburg, is at the Windsor.

Mrs. Percy Scott, Montreal, has left for England.

Dr. A. G. Morrison, New York, is at the Carslake.

Mr. George Arless, London, Eng., is at the Carslake.

Mrs. U. Ward, Honolulu, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. E. G. M. Cape, Sault Ste. Marie, is at the Windsor.

Miss Blair, of Ottawa, left for England by the Tunisian.

Miss G. W. Drake, Toronto, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mrs. Doherty has returned from Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Mrs. W. P. Lett, Ottawa, is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury Budden have returned from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Harris, San Jose, Cal., are at the Carslake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lalonde have returned from a visit to the Western States.

Mrs. and Miss Harding, Montreal, were passengers to England by the Tunisian.

Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, who spent the summer in Canada, has gone back to England.

Mr. E. Burns, with Mrs. Burns, and family, of Paris, France, are at the Carslake.

Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., has returned from a three months' trip to Europe.

Mrs. A. Raza and the Misses Raza have returned from Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Major John Taylor, Mrs. and the Misses Taylor were passengers by the Tunisian.

Mr. Drummond Henderson left yesterday for New York and the West India Islands.

Miss Anderson, Mountain Street, has returned from visiting her brothers in Ottawa.

His Lordship Bishop Reeve, of Mackenzie River, and Mrs. Reeve have sailed for England.

Mrs. J. Macdougall and her children have returned from spending the summer in Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Bachelder, of Hatley, are the guests of Mrs. D. W. Moulton, Montreal.

Miss Harriet Stewart, of Ottawa, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Stewart, is ill with typhoid fever.

Hon. Edward Blake and Mrs. Blake are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. Cronyn, London, Ont.

Mr. T. Piddington, Mrs. and the Misses Piddington, Quebec, left for England by the Tunisian.

Mrs. W. S. Keith will be at home Wednesday afternoon and evening, October 9th, at 143 Mansfield Street.

Mrs. Harry Dayton gave a tea in Toronto this week for the Oxford and Cambridge athletes just now in Toronto.

Mr. Fred. Brown, Mr. Wilfrid Macdougall and Mr. Ross Alguire have all returned to McGill from their homes in Cornwall.

Mrs. T. G. Williams has returned from Almonte, where she attended the meetings of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society.

Mrs. Fred. White gave a farewell tea in Ottawa on Friday for her daughter, Miss Millie White, who returns to Montreal to-day.

The ladies of the Westmount Golf Club are giving an at home this afternoon to members and friends, which promises to be very pleasant.

The wedding takes place on Wednesday evening of Miss Pauline Winslow and Mr. Percival Saunderson in S. John the Evangelist Church.

Lady De Blaquiere and her young daughter, who will spend the winter in Montreal, are passengers from England by the Vancouver, and will arrive early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hemsley have returned to their house, 399 Clarke Avenue, Westmount, from Pointe Claire Villa, where they have spent the summer months.

Mrs. Richard Parker, formerly Miss Aggie Morison, will receive at her residence, 443 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, October 9th and 10th.

The engagement is announced of Miss Flora Kittson, daughter of Rev. Henry Kittson, Ottawa, formerly of the Church of the Advent, and Capt. Charles Armstrong, who returned recently from South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Earle Walker have returned from their recent trip to England. Mrs. Walker will be at home at 4187 The Boulevard, Westmount, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of October, and on the evenings of the 8th and 9th.

Mrs. Alfred De Seve gave a successful euchre party on Thursday afternoon for her guests, Miss Maher, Boston, and Miss Drolet, Quebec. Sixteen tables were used. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, Mrs. Nantel, Mrs. Perodeau, and Mrs. G. Merill. The young ladies in the tea room were Miss Loranger, Miss Lacoste, Miss Garneau, Miss Gagnon, Miss Surveyer, Miss L. Taschereau, and Miss G. Roy.

A small but very pleasant dance was given last night at the Hunt Club by a few of the members of the Montreal Hunt. The weather was favorable for driving to the Kennels, and cool enough for dancing, and the guests enjoyed the evening thoroughly. There were no decorations in the pretty rooms, with the exception of the little supper tables, which were decorated with flowers. The members of the Hunt Club present wore "pink," and the gowns of the ladies were exceedingly pretty. About eighty guests were present. The chaperones were Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mrs. George L. Cains and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, who received. Mrs. Yates wore a handsome black gown, and carried pink roses; Mrs. Hamilton was in black over white, and held white roses, and Mrs. Cains looked well in blue with lace, and a bouquet of red roses. There was a good orchestra, and the floor was in excellent order for dancing. Among those present were Mrs. G. Herrick Duggan, Dr. H. B. Yates, Mrs. Thos. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie, Mr. Hartland Macdougall, Miss Hilda Marler (debutante), Miss Estelle Holland, Miss Amy Cassils, Miss E. Cassils, Miss Mabell Cassils, Mr. Harry Cassils, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. Percy Rae, Capt. W. Mitchell (India), Mr. Alister Mitchell, Miss M. Stearns (debutante), Mr. A. Reford, Miss Reford and her guests, the Misses Donaldson, Mr. Brock, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Herbert Marler, Miss Dawes (Lachine), Miss E. Peck, Miss Irene Alloway, Mr. Sise, Miss M. Riddell, Mr. Watson, Mr. Allan, and others.

IROQUOIS SOUVENIR.

If the Mayor of Sherbrooke is agreeable the Indians of Caughnawaga will present the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall with valuable and characteristic souvenirs when the Royal party is being entertained there. Addresses in Iroquois will accompany the gift.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ladies who are looking for the newest table delicacies should ring up Phelps & Binns, 56 Victoria Square and order some of their oyster sausages. They are a treat.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The Fisheries Department is framing laws for the protection of clams on the Maritime coasts. It is likely that a close season and size limit will be instituted on.

A RECORD OF SEASON'S LACROSSE

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.	Grounds.
May 24	Toronto	Capital	3—2	Tor.
June 1	Cornwall	Montreal	2—1	Mtl
June 8	Shamrock	Toronto	4—1	Sham.
June 8	Cornwall	National	6—0	Corn.
June 15	National	Montreal	5—1	Nat.
June 15	Capital	Cornwall	3—1	Cap.
June 22	Shamrock	National	6—1	Sham.
July 1	Toronto	Montreal	6—0	Tor.
July 1	Capital	National	6—2	Cap.
July 1	Cornwall	Shamrock	5—3	Corn.
July 6	Capital	Montreal	2—1	Mtl.
July *13	National	Toronto	5—4	Nat.
July 13	Cornwall	Montreal	7—1	Corn.
July 20	Capital	Shamrock	4—2	Cap.
July 20	Cornwall	Toronto	3—2	Tor.
July 27	Montreal	National	2—1	Mtl.
Aug. 3	Cornwall	National	3—1	Nat.
Aug. 5	Capital	Montreal	7—2	Cap.
Aug. 5	Shamrock	Toronto	4—2	Tor.
Aug. 10	Shamrock	Montreal	4—2	Sham.
Aug. 10	Cornwall	Toronto	8—1	Corn.
Aug. 17	Shamrock	Cornwall	6—2	Sham.
Aug. 17	Toronto	National	10—1	Tor.
Aug. 24	Capital	Toronto	7—1	Cap.
Aug. 24	Shamrock	National	6—1	Nat.
Aug. 31	Montreal	Toronto	7—1	Mtl.
Aug. 31	Cornwall	Capital	4—2	Corn.
Sept. 7	Shamrock	Capital	5—3	Sham.
Sept. 14	National	Capital	5—2	Nat.
Sept. 21	Shamrock	Montreal	9—0	Mtl.

*Played overtime.

Tie for championship—

Sept. 28	Shamrock	Cornwall	4—2	Cap.

THE MEN THAT SCORED THE GOALS

It is very interesting to take a look back over the lacrosse battles of the past year and see how the scoring went. Of course, the table below, which gives the scoring during the year, cannot be taken as a hard and fast indication of the scoring abilities of the men, as the chances in the different positions vary, but used with this caution, a fair idea of the men's scoring can be got.

It must not be thought for a moment that the scoring gives any indication of the value of a home man, not for a fraction of a second. There is many a crack player who is as good a man as any on the field who does not score. Home play is a complex matter, and the actual shooting is only one of the many duties of a home player. Here is the list of players who have scored 3 goals or over, and the number of matches they have played in. It will be noticed that there are a number of defence players in the list, and that a number of home players' names are absent:

Name and Club.	Matches.	Goals.	Average per match.
J. Broderick, Cornwall	8	17	2.12
A. Dade, Shamrock	8	15	1.88
P. Brennan, Shamrock	8	14	1.75
E. Murphy, Capital	8	13	1.62
J. Powers, Capital	8	11	1.37
J. Kervin, Cornwall	8	8	1.00
W. Henry, Shamrock	9	9	1.00
P. Butler, National	8	8	1.00
—. Querrie, Toronto	9	8	.88
—. Graydon, Toronto	5	7	1.40
J. Murray, Toronto	5	7	1.40
P. Murphy, Capital	9	7	.77
H. Hoobin, Shamrock	9	5	.55
W. Christmas, Montreal	3	4	1.33
A. Allan, Cornwall	7	4	.57
F. Wood, Capital	8	4	.50
A. Niven, Montreal	2	3	1.50
P. Reilly, National	6	3	.50
J. T. Greatrix, Toronto	7	3	.43
F. Degan, Cornwall	8	3	.33
E. Robinson, Shamrock	9	3	.33
A. Tobin, Cornwall	9	3	.33
R. Madden, Cornwall	9	3	.33

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THE 'OVERCOAT HAT'

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THE OUTLOOK FOR N.Y. STOCKS

Both Sides of the Situation Well Weighed—Will the Market Go Up?

A correspondent writes the Wall Street Journal, "You say that if general conditions are unfavorable, the stock market will decline; that business conditions are to be judged by trade developments, comparing those which are good with those which are bad in order to see which side is gaining weight. What do you consider the unfavorable facts in the present situation?"

The most important is the damage to the corn crop. The average condition of corn September was 81.7 compared with 90.6 September 1, 1900, and 85.2 September 1, 1899. This indicates a loss of something like 800,000,000 bushels of corn, with a money value of perhaps $300,000,000. Such a loss is a factor of great importance in its bearing upon the purchasing power of the country as applied to commodities and transportation.

Second in the list is the unfavorable condition of business abroad, particularly in Germany. The boom of a year or two ago has given place to acute depression with large decline in prices and a great loss of confidence in investments. Trade is not good in England, France or Austria. It seems to us that such conditions must react unfavorably upon this country in due time.

Another important factor is found in the industrial reports which have been made public in the last few months. The Rubber Company made a report showing a very large curtailment of profits. Standard Rope & Twine made a similar exhibit. Republic Iron Steel showed net profits for the year of only $309,098, or about one-quarter of the dividend on the preferred stock. American Car Foundry in the last four months has earned only about half as much as in the same time last year.

The reduction in the copper dividends is clear evidence of a smaller proportion of profits in that trade. Exports of copper were 90,747 tons in the first half of 1900, 69,335 tons in the second half of 1900, and 50,027 tons in the first half of 1901. This, with stationary production shows conditions which made a reduction in copper dividends a matter of good business judgment, if not one of necessity. In other cases there has been decided cutting down of profits, and there are more to come out. The reasons given in various cases differ considerably showing that the loss has not been due to any one well recognized occurrence, but is the outcome of varied conditions.

The assassination of the President was a great shock to confidence in the sense that it was amazing that anybody could have been found disposed to assassinate such a President, and also in the sense that while President Roosevelt is undoubtedly sincere in saying that he proposes to carry out the policy of Mr. McKinley rather than any policy of his own, it is certain that as new questions arise and new conditions are presented, Mr. Roosevelt will be compelled to act according to his own convictions, and the result may be something quite different from what is now recognized as the McKinley policy.

Speculatively speaking, the high level of prices is an unfavorable fact. The average price of twenty railway stocks is 108.18 compared with 75.85 a year ago. This means that the favorable conditions which have brought about this level of prices must be maintained in order that prices may be maintained. Conditions ought to be very much better than they were at this time last year in order to justify prices being so much higher.

The list of the unfavorable might be materially extended, but this is enough to show that there are important changes for the worse compared with last year. There have been important changes for the better, and we will point out some of these changes to-morrow. Whether the improvement outweighs the deterioration must be a matter for individual opinion.

There is certainly one point in which the balance is unfavorable. A year ago there were only two factors which were regarded as disturbing. They were the damage to spring wheat and apprehension in regard to the presidential election. Apart from these, it was difficult to find anything that could be regarded as a big unfavorable factor. The situation is certainly worse in the sense that there is now no difficulty in finding conditions which are against the market at the present level of prices.

THE IRON MARKET

Rogers, Brown & Co., write: "We have very little to add to our last report, except that the buying movement which we looked for then seems to have materialized. We are daily receiving more inquiries than we have for many weeks past, and nearly all of them are for iron for delivery next year. We look for an increase in demand, rather than a falling off. The Northern furnaces are beginning to realise the fact that they have been selling their iron too cheap, and in several instances there has been an advance of 25 cents. This has not been in existence long enough for us to say that it is maintained, but we can see no reason why it should not be. We think that we are going to have more trouble to find iron than to get orders."

"SOO" EARNINGS

The statement of net earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Changes.	
Gross; Aug.	$482,589	$349,111	Inc.	$134,478
Expenses .	242,200	229,152	Inc.	13,068
Net; Aug.	$240,389	$118,959	Inc.	$121,430
Gross; 2 mos...	$928,508	$706,978	Inc.	$221,530
Expenses .	428,288	465,582	Inc.	13,896
Net..	$444,250	$241,616	Inc.	$202,634

The London Guarantee
Accident Company, Limited,
of London, England.

Fidelity Bonds and Accident Policies.	ACCIDENT POLICIES issued in French language if desired. Information and rates supplied immediately on application to D. W. ALEXANDER, Gen. Mgr. for Canada, Toronto, or to W. MAYNE McCOMBE, Gen. Agent, for Canada, Life Bldg., Montreal.
Telephone 2589 Main.	

INVESTMENTS

In Municipal, Railway and other Bonds, yielding

Four per cent. to Five per cent.

Particulars on application.

The Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited.

Canada Life Building.

E. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

TERRIBLE TRAIN FIRE

Vienna, Oct. 4.—Full details are now to hand of the terrible railway accident to a Roumanian express.

It seems that the Bucharest train arrived at Palota at two o'clock on Friday morning and proceeded to Turn Severin. From Palota to Turn Severin there is a steep decline. The express was travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

According to the railway time-table, a goods train, consisting of sixteen trucks, each one carrying twenty thousand pounds weight of petroleum, followed the express train on the same line from Palota.

While going down a steep decline the brakes of the goods train failed to act, and the heavily-loaded train dashed down the hill at a terrific speed.

The guard in the last van of the express train saw the goods train coming up behind and in his confusion he pulled the communication cord, with the result that the driver of the express stopped.

A minute later the catastrophe occurred. The goods train dashed into the rear of the express, which had come to a standstill, with such force that the two trains were smashed to bits, only the engine of the express and the last two trucks of the goods train escaping destruction.

An enormous quantity of petroleum caught fire, and in a few seconds the whole area of the accident became one huge lake of flame.

Mr. Marcovics and his wife escaped from the flames to see their only daughter burned to death, in fearful agonies, which they were powerless to relieve.

A Roumanian millionaire, Mr. Dinu, got his foot jammed between two pieces of the train wreckage, which prevented his escaping from the flames. He begged the guard to cut off his foot with an axe, promising to make him a rich man if he did so. But before the guard could help him Mr. Dinu sank back into the flames and was burned to death.

The sleeping car conductor, Schwarz, was also jammed so that he could not get away. A workman tried to extricate him, but in vain. Schwarz in desperation clung so tightly to the neck of his would-be rescuer that the latter sustained deep flesh wounds and had to be dragged out of Schwarz's grasp just as the latter perished in the flames.

All the trees, the grass, and everything inflammable was burned up over an area of a quarter of a square mile.

Out of thirty-eight passengers, thirty-two were killed, besides eight railway servants.

MONTREAL TRADE CONTINUES GOOD

Heavy Metals and Hardware Are Very Active Just at Present.

Trade conditions and prospects continue of the same generally favorable character as noted last week. The demand for heavy metals and hardware is notably brisk and the scarcity of plates of all kinds and pig lead is not appreciably relieved. The advance in bar iron, anticipated in the last report, has taken effect, the quotation now being from $1.90 to $1.95. There seems to be some anticipation of a possible break in the long sustained price of copper, and ingot tin is a little easier, but in all other lines firmness is maintained. In groceries there is a good jobbing movement. In this line the feature of the week is a decline of ten cents a cental on all grades of refined sugars. The comparative failure of the apple crop has caused a stiff advance in evaporated and gallon apples, 8½ cents being asked for evaporated apples of last year's pack. Packers have also advanced quotations for tomatoes and peas. While local demand for leather rules, slow prices are firmly held, and an advance of from half a cent to a cent in the American sole leather market may be reflected here. Hides are steady, and lambskins are advanced to 50 cents. Good business is reported by dry goods men. Spring prints now being shown by the mills are quoted at somewhat easier prices than the high figures of a year ago. Buyers in Europe report an advance in French woollen dress goods of from 7 1-2 to 10 per cent., and silks are said to be dear and hard to get.

Twelve district failures are noted for the week, but the liabilities in the majority of cases are quite small.

Money is in active request, the call rate being very firm at 5 per cent., with no prospects of easing off for some time to come.—Dun's Review.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions of the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galletti, Mining Broker, 58 St. Francois Xavier Street:

STOCKS.	Opening Monday. Bid.	Closing To-day. Bid.	Highest. Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	16⅝	18	....	....	....
War Eagle	10	10	13½	13½	2,000
Republic	2¼	2½	2½	2	5,000
North Star	27	35	35	35	2,000
Centre Star	45	45	35	46½	9,000
Virtue	16	20	25	19	11,500
Montreal-London	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,000
California	4	4	....	....	....
Can. Gold Fields Syn.	3	4	4¾	4⅝	2,500
Cariboo Hydraulic	....	....	....	....	....
Evening Star	2	3	....	....	....
Knob Hill	47	40	....	....	....
Monte Christo	1	1	1¼	1¼	1,000
Noble Five	....	....	....	....	....
Novelty	⅛	⅛	....	....	....
Old Ironsides	50	50	....	....	....
Rambler Cariboo	40	40	....	....	....
Morrison	....	....	....	....	....
Golden Star	2	2	....	....	....
Winnipeg	....	....	....	....	....
Deer Trail, Cons.	2½	2½	....	....	....
Montreal and Oregon	7	7	....	....	....
Unlisted—					
Decca	¼	½	....	....	....
Dominion Cons.	1	1	1¼	1¼	9,500
Granby Smelter	40	37	40½	40½	1,500
Majestic	2½	2	....	....	....
Fairview	....	....	....	....	....
Giant	....	....	....	....	....
White Bear	1	1	....	....	....
Grey Eagle	40	40	....	....	....
Big Three	1	1	....	....	....
Brandon and Golden C.	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Hills Dev.	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal Gold Fields	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....	....	....
Bullion	....	....	....	15	1,250
Slocan Sovereign	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	4,500

APPEAL TO RAISE RANSOM

Boston, October 5.—An appeal has been issued to Christian America by the relatives and friends of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan Mountains, under sentence of death on October 8, if the ransom demanded, £20,000 Turkish ($100,000) is not paid prior to that date, to aid their efforts to raise this large sum in time to assure her safe deliverance. The appeal states that it is absolutely necessary that al lcontributions, whether sent by mail, telegraph or other method, shall reach Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., at their banking house, 115 Devonshire St., Boston, beofre noon on October 7.

A TORONTO CROMWELL

Toronto, October 5.—The Mayor of Toronto does not believe in colonial chief magistrates tricking themselves out in cloaks, collars or silver chains of office and the other baubles appertaining to the medieval days in Europe. In the spirit of Cromwell, he says: "Take away those baubles." To the mayor of Halifax, who wrote asking what he thought was the right thing, the mayor has replied that he, as mayor, will wear at the royal reception his King's Counsel coat and ordinary black trousers. It is not thought the Duke will object to this democratic garb.

KING'S ILLNESS SLIGHT

Aberdeen, Oct. 5.—The King was well enough yesterday to go out for a drive. Sir James Reid, physician in ordinary, left Balmoral last night for London, and it is understood, therefore, that His Majesty is not seriously ill. Sir Francis Laking still remains in attendance, however.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADACHE CURE.

Duncan's Head ache Chasers which were recently offered the public by the Duncan Company of Montreal, are meeting with a phenomenal sale. This is due to the fact that they never fail to effect relief and that they are sold for the modest price of ten cents. They are sold by all druggists or will be sent on receipt of price. P.O. Box 292, Montreal.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE.

The Sabrevois College opened this week with a larger number of pupils than for some years past. In connection with the college, the usual Sunday afternoon service in l'Eglise du Redemptem, Chatham Street, will be resumed next Sunday at 4.15 o'clock, when the Rev. F. S. Webster, of London, Eng., is expected to give an address. English-speaking people are invited.

CHANGES IN PIANO WARE-ROOMS

The main piano ware-rooms of the Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, 2366 St. Catherine Street, have recently undergone extensive alterations at great expense. These partook of an absolute renovation and redecoration from basement to attic.. The tinting and shading coupled with the addition of pillars in the ground floor give a spacious and attractive appearance and the lighting throughout has been improved. The designs were all specially prepared under the supervision of Mr. C. W. Lindsay and numbers of visitors have spoken in the highest praise of the new rooms. The electric lighting is made particularly beautiful by a novel group of fixtures, the only ones of the kind in the city. The Lindsay-Nordheimer branch ware-rooms in the east end, are also handsomely equipped and have proven a valuable asset from the start.

WESTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western General Hospital for the week commencing October 7 are:—R. B. Angus, Esq., and William Angus, Esq.

THE STOMACH'S "WEAL OR WOE!"—The stomach is the centre from which, from the standpoint of health, flows "weal or woe." A healthy stomach means perfect digestion—perfect digestion means strong and steady nerve centres — strong nerve centres mean good circulation, rich blood and good health. South American Nervine makes and keeps the stomach right.—52

We have a large assortment of Useful and Ornamental Presents

In STERLING SILVER, SILVER PLATE, BRASSWARE, GOLD PLATED URNS, PITCHERS, VASES, Etc., also fine ART JAPANESE CHINAWARE, Etc; LOW PRICES.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,
2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CHOICE PORK FOR SALE.—The Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul has at present a surplusage of about one hundred fat hogs, of superior quality, which the authorities are anxious to sell. Offers may be submitted either to the Warden or to the Department of Justice at Ottawa.

September 30th, 1901.

WESTMOUNT—FOR SALE.

ABERDEEN AVE., WESTERLY CORNER MONTROSE STREET.

Comfortable detached residence with grounds, comprising about 32,511 feet of land. House in well laid out, has hot water heating, and wired for electric lights. Would be sold with or without the adjoining land. For full particulars, apply to

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Estate Late Andrew Allan, Esq.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Steinway Square Piano, Oil Paintings and Water Color Drawings, Bric-a-Brac Bronzes, Plate, about 2,000 Volumes Choice Books, Contents of the Wine Cellar, the Contents of the Conservatories; also Carriages, Sleighs, Harness Saddles, etc.

The subscriber has received instructions from the executors to sell by Public Auction at the residence,

"IONONTEH," 361 Peel Street,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, 8th, 9th and 11th OCTOBER,

AT TEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

The Furnishings, etc., including

DRAWING ROOM.

Steinway" Piano, Wilton Carpet, Eastern Rugs, Musical Box, Wireback and other Chairs, Silk Covered Settees and Divans, Ormulu Cabinets, Tea Tables, Writing Table, B.P. Mantle Mirror, Pair of Console Mirrors and stands, Crystal Gaseliers and Side Brackets, Bric-a-Brac, Oil Paintings and Water Color Drawings, Silk and Lace Curtains, Gilt Candelabra, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM.

Valuable Turkish Rugs, Oak Sideboard, 2 Oak Etageres, 16 Leather-Covered Oak Chairs, Extension Table, Over Mantle with Mirror, Gasalier, Costly Cabinet of Cutlery, Oak Chest, Dinner, Breakfast and Teaware, Crystal, Lot of Fine Old Candelabra, and other Platedware, Silk Curtains, Marble Clock, Ornaments, etc., etc.

BREAKFAST ROOM.

Antique Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Extension Table, Steel Engravings, etc., etc.

LIBRARY.

Oak Book Cases, Writing Tables, Oil Paintings, Rugs, Bronze Statuettes, Marble Clock and Side Ornaments, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Steel Andirons and Fender, Easy Chairs, Sofa, Brass and Onyx Lamp, about 2,000 Volumes of Choice Books, including Standard Works, Poetry, Drama, Fiction, History, Illustrated Works, etc.

HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.

Wilton and other Carpets, Rugs, Portieres, Valuable Fireproof Safe, Bronze Figures, Steel Engravings, Oil Paintings, Moose, Mountain Sheep, Deer and Buffalo Heads.

BEDROOMS AND DRESSING ROOMS.

Mahogany and other Bedroom Sets, Odd Bureaus and Washstands, Book Shelves, Brass Bedsteads, Iron Beds, Finest Hair Mattresses, Lounges and Sofas, Ottomans, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Shaving Stands, Mahogany Bookcase, Medicine Cabinets, Brussels Carpets, Brass and Marble Clocks, Lace and other Curtains, Toilet-ware, Plated Candlesticks, "Williams" Sewing Machine, Bed Linen and Blankets, B. W. Desks, Steel Fenders, etc.

WINE CELLAR.

Port and Sherry Wines, Sauterne, Claret, Champagne, and lot of Assorted Liquors.

—ALSO—

THE FURNISHINGS OF SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, SERVANTS' DINING ROOM, KITCHEN, PANTRYS AND LAUNDRY.

CONSERVATORY.

A large variety of Plants, including Palms, Orchids, Cycas, Ferns, Strelitzias, Rododendrons, Cypripediums, Tilandsias, Clevias, Crotons, Anthurimas, Maranthas, Draceanas, Chrysanthemums, and many others too numerous to mention.

COACH HOUSE.

Imported Sets Single and Double Carriage Harness, Tandem Harness, Pony Harness, Fur Robes, Riding Saddles, Whips, Rugs, Footman's Livery, Horse Clothing, Sleighs, Phaeton Buggy, Brougham, Barouche, Family Rockaway, etc., etc. These vehicles are of the most costly kind, and are in splendid condition.

ON VIEW.

The house will be opened to intending purchasers on MONDAY, from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

ORDER OF SALE.

ON TUESDAY, 10 A.M.—The sale will commence in the basement.
ON WEDNESDAY, 10 A.M.—Continuation of sale of Household Furnishings.
THURSDAY will be given up to the delivery of the Household Goods.
ON FRIDAY, 10 A.M.—The contents of the Coach House, and immediately after, the contents of the Conservatories will be sold.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

Woollens and Worsteds, Beavers, Freizes, Cheviots, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Felt Hats, Millinery, Ribbons, Underwear, Smallware, Notions, Furs, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.,

By Auction

At Our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9th,
At 10 O'Clock A.M.

Sale in lots to suit the trade.
Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

—OF—

A Bankrupt Stock of Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

The subscribers have received instructions from Mr. Alexandre Desmarteau, Curator, to sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10th,

To Close the Estate of The Whitham Shoe Company,

Over 300 cases Rubber Boots and Shoes, comprising Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys', and Child's Cotton and Wool Lined Rubbers, Men's Long Boots, Exoluders and Arctics, etc., amounting to $2,835.10. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—(For account of whom it may concern)—200 cases Assorted Boots and Shoes.

Sale without any reserve whatever.
Terms liberal.
Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

TWO CARLOADS

50 Superior Horses

MESSRS. FLETCHER BROS., Of Minneapolis,

the most extensive breeders of useful horses in the world, have instructed us to sell, by Public Auction, without reserve, two carloads of fine horses, direct from their famous ranches, at the

Canadian Pacific Stock Yards
Hochelaga, Montreal,
—ON—

Wednesday, Morning, Oct. 9th, 1901

This first consignment to the city of these Superior Horses will consist chiefly of animals weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds, about 4 to 7 years old. Sires: Percheron, Shire and Cleveland Bay Stallions, from draughty, toppy, and active mares. Have large frames, plenty of bone, good form and quality, from 15½ to 16½ hands high. Colors—Bays, Blacks and Greys.

Terms cash. Sale strictly without reserve. Notre Dame Street or the Ontario and Wellington Street Electric Cars take you to the Stock Yards.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

—ON—

Wednesday 9th October

At Ten O'Clock,

At Our Rooms, St. James Street.

The Balauce of

Three Bankrupt Stocks:

Dress Goods, Linens, Pants, Cottonades, Corsets, Top Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves, Whitewear, Cambrics, Linings, Canvas, Buttons, Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers, Serges, Cloakings, Suitings, Neckties, Collars, Suspenders, Socks, Fancy Goods, etc.

Also—A large consignment of First Class Furs, Raccoon and Lambskin Overcoats, Lamb and Seal Caps, Ladies' Capes and Collarettes, of the very best quality.

Also—1 Album, Flowers of Palestine, 1 lot of Coins, 3,000 years old; 1 Bible, Ten Commandments.

Also—31 bales of Jute, 150 pieces of Coarse Linen, Store Fixtures, and other goods.

No reserve and in lots to the trade.
Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

Of Neat Household Furniture, Upright Karn Piano, Oak Dining Room and Bedroom Sets, Good Carpets, Gas Fixtures, and Stove, Palms and Rubber Plants, at

41 SHUTER STREET,

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, 7th OCTOBER.

Comprising Upright Karn Piano (splendid tone); Rug Parlor Set, Lady's Writing Desk, Oak Centre Table, Occasional Chairs, Brass Piano Lamp, Fire Screen, Water Color Drawings, Brussels Carpet (nearly new); 4 Lt. Brass Gasalier and Globes, Ornaments, Lace Curtains, etc.; Lot Palms and Rubber Plants, Superior Oak Enclosed Sideboard, with B. P. Mirror; Oak Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Gas Brackets, Curtains and Pictures, Costly Hall Lamp, Mahogany Card Table, Fine Oak Bedroom Set, Gent's Bureau, H. W. Bedroom Set, 2 Enamelled Iron Cots, Springs and Mattresses, Pillows, etc., Carpet Squares, Lounge and Chairs, Chamber Ware, Montreal Gas Stove (3 months in use); Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, etc.

Sale at 1 p.m.
Everything in good order and only a short time in use.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice

Immense Trade Sale.

Over 5,000 Cases India Rubber Boots and Shoes, Etc.,

Will be sold by auction at our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th,
At Ten O'Clock A.M.

Catalogues will be ready in a few days and mailed on application.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

R. Wilson-Smith

INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities

A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

CAPITAL $2,500,000
REST 1,850,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

H. S. HOWLAND . . . President
D. R. WILKIE . . General Manager

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
STERLING EXCHANGE

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager

ANDREW ANGUS,

Accountant, Auditor, Assignee,

Commissioner for Taking Affidavits.

5 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. OF CANADA.

Established 1859. Capital, $500,000.00.

HON. JNO DRYDEN.... ....PRESIDENT
GEO. GILLIES .....VICE-PRESIDENT
H. WADDINGTON .....MAN.-DIRECTOR

All good risks insured at lowest rates.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.
HENRY BLACHFORD, Mgr. Prov. Que.
Tel. Main, 868. Montreal. 180 St. James St.

G. J. Adams & Co.

BANKERS and BROKERS.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

205—ST. JAMES ST.—205
Telephone. Main 505.

GERALD LOMER

AGENT

GERMAN STEEL

Rails, Plates, Beams, Angles, Boiler Tubes, Hoops, Spring Steel, etc., etc. - - - - -

43 ST. SACRAMENT ST., - MONTREAL

Import Orders Solicited

THE BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO

OF ONTARIO (Limited).

STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

Private Wires to Leading Markets.
Representing
BARTLETT-FRAZIER & CO., CHICAGO

MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Liverpool Corn Trade Association.

H. J. COON, Managing Director,
29 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

The Metropolitan

STOCK EXCHANGE.
45 St. Francis Xavier Street

Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid

New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ⅛.

Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4115

Insurance Institute of Montreal.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Insurance Institute will be held in the Ladies' Ordinary, Windsor Hotel, Monday evening, October 7th, at 7.30 o'clock precisely.

Business: Reception of the Reports for the year, and election of officers for ensuing session. A special programme has been arranged for the evening, beginning at eight o'clock. The routine business will be disposed of prior to that hour, and members are therefore requested to be present punctually at 7.30 p.m.

By order of the Council.

B. HAL. BROWN, Hon. Secretary.

The Bell Telephone Company

OF CANADA.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable at the Company's Office, in Montreal, on the 15th October, to Shareholders of record the 30th September, 1901.

CHAS. R SCLATER, Sec.-Treas.

Montreal, 17th September, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of GUSTAV H. DETLEFS, Confectioner, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at rooms, 453 St. James Street, on Monday, the 14th October, 1901, the balance due on a certain judgment against one Charles Crepin, of Montreal.

Terms—Cash.
Sale at 11 o'clock.

A. W. STEVENSON, Curator.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.
Bank of Toronto Chambers,
Montreal, 4th October, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect September 23rd.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. *8.30 p.m. Ar. *8.30 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO — Lv. *6.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.45 p.m. Ar. *6.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.30 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. 12.55 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. *9.30 a.m. 4.10 p.m. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *2.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.30 a.m., *4.10 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *2.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. †8.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.35 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m. §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., §3.20 p.m. Ar. 12.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.2 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (I)2.30 p.m., 5.00 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §8.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a5.25 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §8.15 a.m., (I)1.35 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (K)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (K)4.55 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only. (K)Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TO

BUFFALO

AND RETURN

$6.00

Going Dates.	Return Limit.
October 7	October 10
October 11	October 14

Good Going Good Returning
Every day $10.25 8 days after day of sale.
Every day $11.90 15 days includ. day of sale.
Trains leave Windsor St. Station, 8.55 a.m. week days, and 10 p.m. daily.

MONTREAL & SPRINGFIELD, MASS., THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Lv. Montreal, Windsor St....8.00 p.m. daily.
Ar. Springfield.....7.25 a.m. daily.
Lv. Springfield.....8.10 p.m. daily.
Ar. Montreal, Windsor St.....8.15 a.m. daily.

The through car service consists of the composite first-class coaches and sleeping cars IGNACE and CANMORE, which contain seating capacity for 24 first-class coach passengers and six sleeping car sections. These cars are first-class in every respect, and contain all modern appointments and conveniences.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SPECIAL
2 EXCURSIONS 2
—TO—

BUFFALO

Going Dates	Return Limit
October 7	October 10
October 11	October 14

ROUND TRIP RATE FROM MONTREAL.. $6.00

DAILY EXCURSIONS

Montreal to Buffalo

AND RETURN.

Fare.
$10.25—Good returning within nine days.
$11.90—15 days, including day of sale.
Proportionate rates from all Grand Trunk stations in Canada.

Unequalled Service

MONTREAL TO TORONTO AND BUFFALO.

All Excursion tickets sold to Buffalo read via Niagara Falls, and are good for stop over there within limit of ticket.

CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James St., Telephones Main 461, Main 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ROYALTY IN THE FOREST.

THE MOOSE

Open Season Commences

—IN—

Quebec.....Sept. 1
New Brunswick..
Nova Scotia.....Sept. 16

Its Haunts are in the vicinity of

YOUR OWN LINE

—THE—

INTERCOLONIAL RY.

Write for Descriptive Pamphlet to
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Montreal, P.Q.

NOTICE.

Ratepayers are hereby warned that the Department will commence forthwith to

TURN OFF WATER

in all cases where payment has not been made.

W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, October 1st, 1901.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 73.

La Banque Ville Marie, in Liquidation, and A. L. Kent et al., Liquidators, Petitioners, and A. L. Watters, Contributory No. 108.

The Contributory, A. L. Watters, is ordered to appear on the twelfth of November next, in the Practice Court, at half-past ten a.m.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 2nd October, 1901.

Returning Summer Residents

See HERALD for Servants.
10 Words, 10c; Week, 25c.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 10 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — AN ELDERLY WOMAN FOR light housework, and to assist in care of children; good home for right person. Apply 9 Mackay st., below Dorchester st. tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; good wages; no washing. Apply 158 St. Luke st. 235x

WANTED — BY NEWLY MARRIED COUple, girl for general housework. Call at 983 St. Urbain st. 235x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 4076 Tupper st. 239x

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good plain cook. Apply between 9 and 12 a.m., 28 Arlington ave., Westmount. 239x

WANTED — YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF attending furnace, also to milk and drive. Apply 672 Craig st. 239x

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN TO DO STENography and typewriting in both languages, and to make himself generally useful in office work. Address, stating qualifications, P.O. Box 757, Montreal. 236x

WANTED — ACTIVE AGENTS. SEND FOR catalogue of our electrical pocket, flash, bicycle, carriage, surgical lamps, scarf pins, etc. Liberal discount. American Electric Co., 233 St. James st., Montreal. 235x

WANTED — YOUNG MEN WITH NATURAL talent for drawing to learn newspaper illustrating by mail from famous artist. Send for free particulars. School of Caricature, World Building, New York. 235x

WANTED — A COOK; REFERENCES REquired. Apply to 1059 Sherbrooke st. 237x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for about the 15th; must be good cook; best city references required; small family; no washing; good wages. Apply morning, or after 6 p.m., 518 St. Hubert st. 238x

WANTED — PLASTERERS AND HOD CARriers. C.P.R. Windsor Station, Donegani st. Bring your tools Monday morning. John P. O'Leary. 235x

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PERSON TO do the work of a small flat, in return for comfortable home and small salary. K 76, Herald. x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GENeral servant, family of three; no washing; references required. Apply Mrs. Stevenson, 4123 Western ave. 239x

WANTED — COMPETENT GENERAL SERvant, easy place; no washing or ironing. Apply before 11 or afternoon after 5. Mrs. Aylmer, 461 Mount Pleasant ave., Westmount. 240x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, IN A family of four; must have city references; wages $15.00 per month to right person. 434 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 238x

WANTED — HOME WORK, THE YEAR round, no canvassing, $5 to $6 weekly, working evenings; experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp. Work mailed on application. 20th Century Mfg. Co., Toledo, O. 235x

WANTED — $12 WEEKLY, COPYING LETters at home; either sex. Enclose two stamps with application. Lake Shore Mercantile Co., Chicago. 239x

WANTED — A GOOD SHOEMAKER FOR making coarse boots and shoes; steady job. Apply to John Duff, Avonmore, Ont. 239x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing. 16 Melbourne avenue, Westmount. 235x

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN AS BLACKsmith; two or three years' experience. Steady job. Apply Box 276, Brockville, Ont. 237x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT. APply 129A St. Antoine, corner Windsor. 235x

WANTED — COOK. APPLY 31 BISHOP street. 238x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing; references required. Apply 416 Roslyn ave., Westmount. 236x

WANTED — WORKING JEWELLERS. APply S. Lelacheur, 91 University st., Montreal. 337x

WANTED — SEWING GIRLS, FOR SKIRTS and blouses. Apply Haycock & Dudgeon, 2457 St. Catherine st. 239x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR COUNTRY, to assist with housework and care of children; no washing; references. Apply, stating wages, A., Mudson Heights. 337x

WANTED — A LADY AS COMPANION TO an aged invalid; comfortable home, in private family. Apply, stating terms, Box K 71, Herald Office. 337x

WANTED — AGENTS, TO SELL PATENT foot power emery wheel grinder. Specially adapted to repair shop, blacksmith and farmer's use. Write for terms and circulars. Prescott Emery Wheel Co., Limited, Prescott, Ont. 340x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS PATTERNmakers, steady employment and good wages guaranteed. Apply Mr. Sticht, H. R. Ives & Co., Prince st. 338x

WANTED — YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APpearance, to take orders for article of merit; good salary or commission paid to right party. Call between 10 and 12 a.m. 3. Richard, 20 St. Alexis, 2nd floor. 337x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family; good wages. Apply, with references, to 15 Selkirk ave., off Guy st. 337x

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a plain cook. Apply to the Superintendent, Montreal Foundling Baby's Hospital, 43 Argyle ave., city. 337x

WANTED — HOUSEMAID, WITH REFERences. Apply 325 Prince Arthur st. 335x

PUPILS WANTED, TO LEARN DRESS cutting, by the best and easiest system. Apply at 219 Bleury st., at any time. 237x

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 326 Victoria avenue, Westmount. x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, with references, 2342B St. Catherine street. 336x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family, no children, no washing or ironing. 27 St. Luke st. 236x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND baby and do light housework. Apply 226 Mance st. 240x

MANAGER WANTED IN EVERY LARGE county to appoint agents for the famous "Game o' Skill" nickel slot machine for drinks or cigars. Lawful everywhere. Takes place of all forbidden slot machines. Rented or sold on easy payments. Secure territory quick. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ill. x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier Avenue. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, VICINITY Dominion square or West End, for man and wife and little girl, 4 years old. Box K 70, Herald Office. 236x

ROOMS — AND BOARD WANTED, BY young gentleman and sister, in strictly private family; references. Address, giving terms, G., 844 Sherbrooke st. 337x

HOUSE WANTED, IN CENTRAL LOCALity, 7 or 8 rooms, modern; moderate rental. Address Box K 72, Herald Office. 338x

WANTED — ROOM AND BOARD, VICINITY Dominion square or West End, for man and wife and little girl, 4 years old. Herald Office. 236x

MONEY TO LOAN.

$5.00 AND UPWARDS ADVANCED TO RESponsible parties, on note of hand, furniture, warehouse receipts, and miscellaneous securities. Easy payments arranged and transactions treated as strictly confidential. Address Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier street, city. Tel. Main 426. 238x

MONEY TO LEND ON LIFE INSURANCE policies, and policies purchased. M. J. Doherty, 180 St. James st. 236x

LOST.

LOST — ON ST. CATHERINE STREET, between Metcalfe and Mansfield sts., about 5 or 6 p.m. Oct. 2nd, a gold seal, locket shape, red stone one side, green on opposite, attached to red fleur de lis pin. Will give $5 reward to anyone returning it to Room 110, C.P.R. Windsor street station. 238x

LOST — LADY'S GOLD WATCH, FOB AND steel anvil, monogram M. H. W., vicinity Craig to Carsley's; gift of deceased sister. Reward, 20½ Richmond sq. 234

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 10 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, BY A respectable woman. Apply to the caretaker of Calvary Church, 302 Guy st. 235x

WANTED — BY A WIDOW LADY, POSItion as housekeeper, or companion to invalid; highest references. Please address to Mrs. H., Lady Superintendent, Mackay Institute. 239x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlishwoman, work of any kind by the day. Good washer and ironer. Apply Mrs. Moore, 693 Lagauchetiere st. 234

WANTED — POSITION BY CAPABLE WOman cook, in cafe or restaurant, city, or second to good chef. Smith, 79 Bleury street. 234

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED — BY A MARRIED COUPLE, NO children, situation as farm hand, is a good, practical man; can plough and do all farm work. Apply T. Bowman, Andrew's Home, 46 Belmont Park. 234

WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, with connection in Maritime Provinces, position as traveller for good firm. Address B., P.O. Box 262, St. John, N.B. 234

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, married, age 46, not fit for hard work, situation as night watchman, or any kind of very light situation, not requiring education nor reference; sadly needs employment, being a very long time out of work; strictly honest, careful in duties, staunch teetotaler; speaks both languages; no canvassing. Cooper, 59½ St. Ignace st. 236x

WANTED—GENTLEMAN SEEKS ENGAGEment as correspondent, English, German, French, bookkeeping, typewriting; English business experience; first class references offered; agreement if desired. Export business preferred, Canada—small town not objected to. C. E., 254 Deacon's, Leadenhall st., London, England. x

WANTED — CARPETS TAKEN UP, CLEANed and relayed, windows cleaned and furnaces to look after; best of city references. J. Brown, 59 Aylmer st. 237x

WANTED — SITUATION AS JANITOR OR cook and coachman, by married couple; one child; good references. Box K 69, Herald Office. 236x

WANTED — CARPENTER, WITH GOOD chest of tools, wants inside work of some kind. Apply D. M. Sanford, 21 Papineau square. 336x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED MAN AND wife want position as caretaker of a building; no children; good references. Box K 74, Herald. 236x

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, OPPORTUNity to learn trade. Apply K 67, Herald Office. 234x

WANTED — SITUATION BY A LICENSED engineer; good experience; can run dynamo and best references. Apply 173 St. Dominique st. 234

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 24 words for 15c. each insertion.

FOR SALE—$6,000, A WELL BUILT, SELFcontained house, in one of the best avenues in Westmount, 5 large, well lighted bedrooms; built lately for proprietor; inspection invited; or will take in part exchange smaller house, about $3,000, balance on exceptionally easy terms. Apply Wm. J. McGee, Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James st. 240x

FOR SALE — OR TO RENT (CUT STONE front) store and dwelling, with stable and shed in rear, newly built, situated on Clarke st. For particulars, apply 1537 St. Dominique st., Mile End. 339x

FOR SALE — IMPORTANT CENTRAL PROperty, corner Dorchester and Dufferin sq. (continuation of Cote st., homologated). Substantial brick and stone building, comprising two commodious dwellings. This building is well adapted for manufacturer, having land front and rear, and unobstructed light all round. Apply to Frs. McLennan, Esq., 1724 Notre Dame street, or J. Fairbairn, Westmount. 236x

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, a summer residence, ten miles from Lachute, containing one hundred acres, with barn, stables, young orchard, near school and churches; a trout stream running through the property. Apply to W. S. Evans, No. 1860 Notre Dame st. x

FOR SALE—AT MONTREAL ANNEX ON Mance Street, a stone front house, 8 rooms, Daisy furnace, gas, etc.; in splendid condition being quite new; easy terms to responsible buyer. Address W. W., Herald Office. tf.

ROBT. R. GOOLD, REAL ESTATE AND Mortgage Broker. Suburban property a specialty. 157 St. James st. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

FREDERICK W. HOLLAND, CORNET, mandolin, violin and vocal instructor. 412 Pine ave. 338x

WANTED — PUPILS FOR VIOLIN. A. E. Robertson, 43 Victoria st. 239x

MR. AND MRS. HENRY MILLER WILL open their studio on Monday, Oct. 7th, 448 Guy st. 334x

WANTED — PUPILS FOR VIOLIN AND piano. Otto Zimmerman, 79 Crescent. 335x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 283 BLEURY STREET and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

STAMPS AND COINS BOUGHT AND SOLD. Fine stock on view. Selections sent on approval. Canadian stamps wanted. Scott's 1902 catalogue ready for delivery in November. Price, post free, 58 cents, prepaid. Send your order at once. A. C. Roussel, 2411 St. Catherine, at Holland's Store. 241x

MEDICAL — THE "GLENGARRY," 49 McGill College ave., a private hospital for the reception of patients of both sexes, under their own doctor. Terms, from $2 a day. 250x

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

30 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, in good order.

40 H.P. Self-contained, Marine type of Boiler, second hand, in good order.

50 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, in good order.

70 H.P. Locomotive Boiler, second hand, in good order.

150 H.P., second hand, Slide Valve, Saw Mill Engine, in good order.

MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Self Feed, 3 ft. Rip Saw, good as new.

Power Mortiser Machine, second hand, in good order.

Heavy 30 in. Planing Machine, in good order.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James St., Montreal.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, 180 St. James Street. Phone M. 2459. F. A. C. Bickerdike. H. J. Trihey.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

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 & KENNEDY, Advocates, etc., Canada Life Building, 183 St. James Street, Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., BARRISter, 356-358 Temple Building, 185 St. James st., Montreal. Phone 1868.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Bldg., Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2778. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

FOR SALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 10 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR sets, bedroom suites, dining sets, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, stoves, etc. Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE — SHAMROCK II., McKINLEY Memorial Post Cards, 1c; per dozen, 45c. Irish Flag, 4c. R. James, 21 Plateau st. 236x

FOR SALE — MONUMENTS, OR HEADstones, in foreign or Canadian granite or marble. Get our price. Aberdeen Granite and Marble Works, 108 Bleury st. F. Hawkins, Prop. 246x

FOR SALE — A RAY CAMERA, ON TRIAL free. Price $1.75, which will be allowed in exchange for any style. Developing and Printing. Montreal Photo Supply, 1706 Notre Dame st. tf

FOR SALE — FURNITURE. A BARGAIN. A spring upholstered parlor set, $18; cost $50. Miller & Co., 2515 St. Catherine st. 239x

FOR SALE — $250, PAYABLE $6 MONTHLY, for the very choicest Standard Cabinet Grand, 3 pedal Walnut or Mahogany Piano ever offered in the Dominion of Canada for the price. This piano is accompanied by our regular 5 years guarantee, and with a stool and velour drape delivered to any household worthy of credit on deposit of $10 as first payment on account. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 236x

FOR SALE — ROYAL CURE FOR DYSPEPsia gives immediate relief. Try it. Royal Cure Co., Montreal. 238x

FOR SALE — FOR LESS THAN COST OF making, a seal brown beaver cloth jacket, 36 in. bust measure, in good condition; also a fawn serge skirt and Eton jacket, only twice worn. Owner in mourning. Apply 602 Cadieux st. 339x

FOR SALE — A LARGE NUMBER OF slightly used pianos and organs, from $95 upwards. Terms made to suit purchaser. Layton Bros., Sole Agents for the celebrated Behr Bros.' and Evans Bros.' Pianos. Warerooms, 144 Peel st., Dominion square. x

FOR SALE — PIT GAME STAGS, WINNERS at Sherbrooke, and others from $1.50 to $3.00 each. They are stayers. Write Box 49, Richmond, Que. 337x

FOR SALE — NATHAN'S FAMOUS BEDBug, Roach, Beetle, Rat and Mouse Killer. Tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. No agents. Beware of imitations. This brand is registered. A. Nathan, 71 St. Lawrence Main. 3mx

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL GAS AND ELECtrolliers of 6 roomed house, $7; brackets, 30 cents up; globes, 10 cents up. Open till 9 p.m. Creed's, 818 Dorchester, near University. 335x

FOR SALE — A WINCHESTER RIFLE, model 1892, 44 calibre, full magazine, round barrel. Never has been used. Can be seen at Room 22, Street Railway Chambers. 335x

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR sets, bedroom suites, dining sets, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, stoves, etc. Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE — SPECIALLY FINE STEINway Square Piano. Original cost $750. Can be had from our warerooms at $175, payable on easy monthly terms. Where people have the room to spare this piano presents a great bargain, tone and wear considered. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street. 236x

FOR SALE — $250 AND $300, PAYABLE ON terms as low as $6 monthly, will secure in our warerooms pianos of an appearance and quality not to be obtained elsewhere in Montreal. These are splendid instruments of American and Canadian manufacture. We give with each piano a full and explicit guarantee for 5 years over our signature. On payment of $10 down we will deliver, with stool and drape gratis, choice of above pianos to any address in Montreal or vicinity. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. East End Branch, 1822 St. Catherine st. 236x

FOR SALE — COAL. NO. 1 NUT COAL, $4.75, delivered. Large loads cut slabs, $1.50. All kinds of coal and cord wood at lowest prices. Tel. Main 1829. L. Vipond & Co., 229 Inspector. 242x

FOR SALE — LADIES' BICYCLE (MONarch), used only one season. Will sell cheap. B. W., Herald. tf

GET OUR PRICES ON BILLIARD AND Pool Tables before buying elsewhere. Sold on easy payments. Our cushions are guaranteed for twenty years, and are made by a new vulcanizing process. Old Tables fitted with our cushions are as good as new. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. See our advertisement of "Manager Wanted" for lawful slot machine. Palmer Billiard Table Works, Chicago, Ill. x

FOR SALE — VISITING CARDS, WEDDING Invitations, etc.; best work; latest styles. Prices moderate. For instance: Name plate, one dollar; hundred visiting cards, from plate, one dollar. ATLAS ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO., 806 Craig st. 233x

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE—BREAD, CAKES, FIRST CLASS bread and cakes, 14 cents. Telephone Main 307, or apply Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon st. tf

FOR SALE—CAST STEEL CASTINGS FROM 1 pound to 6,000 pounds in weight, are made to order by The Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. x

FOR SALE — WATERPROOF COVERS, ALL sizes, for horses, waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's oilskin clothing, oiled hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The Sonne Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen; pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Guibord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 363 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 perload, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. tf

FOR SALE — 10 SHARES OF SISSIBOO Paper and Pulp Company stock at $35.00 each. P. W. A. Burket, Toronto Bank Chambers. Telephones Main 1708, Mount 897. 336x

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — BACK NUMBERS OF THE Railway Age, The Locomotive Magazine, or Locomotive Engineering, for 1900-1901. Write, stating price, to A. H. Berlau, 2711 Notre Dame st. 333x

WANTED — MODERN TWO OR THREE tenement, or flat; house; Westmount, city suburbs, or good locality. Can pay cash. Above all, state price and location. Address Box K 73, Herald Office. 235x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, LADIES' PERsian lamb or seal coat, 36 bust; must be in good order; modern style. Address, stating price, to Box B. W. W., Herald. 232x

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, HIGHEST CASH price paid for cast off clothing, old gold and silver jewellery. Call or send postal card to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 247x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, Room 4, Merchants Bank, 124 St. Peter st. 258x

WANTED — MAN COMPETENT TO MANage finances of extensive manufacturing company, and able to invest $3,000 in shares. Address Box K 78, Herald. 337x

DRESSMAKING MANAGERESS, HIGH class business, would go take charge, work up large private business, Canada; knowing cutting, fitting; great style; good references. Would bring good second if fare paid. W. C. M. Deacons, Leadenhall Street, London, England. x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light. 20 Berthelet st. tf

ROOMS — ONE LARGE DOUBLE AND ONE single room, on bathroom flat, central location. Terms moderate. Apply 267 St. Antoine st. 234x

ROOMS — 54 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, double front room, Auer light, hot water heating, modern conveniences; private family; no children; references. 336x

ROOMS—AND BOARD. ONE LARGE, WELL furnished back parlor, with board, gas, hot water heating. Apply at 17 Hanover. 234

ROOMS—AND BOARD. SINGLE AND DOUble rooms, with all conveniences, location central. 79 Union ave. 234

ROOMS—AND BOARD. SINGLE AND DOUble furnished rooms, with board, also first class table board; electric light. Miss M. Arnold, 21 Brunswick st. 234

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION Pages 11 to 20.

94TH YEAR NO. 235. MONTREAL, SATURDAY OCTOBER 5 1901 PRICE ONE CENT

THE AMERICA CUP LEFT IN NEW YORK

Columbia Won Third Race—Finish Sensational, Shamrock Crossing First.

New York, October 5 -With victory flags flowing from her towering mast heads, and the ends of her spreaders in honor of her concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to her anchorage last night under the escort of the entire excursion fleet.

She had completed her defence of the honored trophy in another stirring race with the Shamrock II., over a leeward and windward course of thirty miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind her antagonist, but winning on the time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat by 41 seconds.

For the second time Columbia has now successfully foiled the attempt of England to capture the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of the Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzas for the successful defender.

"She is the better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered."

The series of races just closed will always be memorable as the closest ever sailed for the cup, and Sir Thomas, although defeated, will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean. During both series of races not an untoward incident has occurred, and Sir Thomas will return to England by far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the American trophy.

The last race, on paper, was the closest of the series, but because of the flukiness of the wind on the way home, as a contest of the relative merits of the yachts, it is not to be compared with the magnificent, truly run and royally fought battles of Sautrday and yesterday.

The conditions of the race at the start were very similar to those of Thursday. The wind was strong and from the shore, embroidering the sea with foam but piling up no swell-ideal conditions for the challenger.

BOTH HAD A PENALTY.

The racers were sent away before the wind, each carrying a penalty for crossing the line after the handicap gun. No official record is kept of the time after that gun is fired, but the experts with stop watches estimated Columbia's handicap at 15 seconds, and Shamrock's at 30 seconds. The contest of the yachts, fleeing before the following wind was picturesque, but not exciting. The big racers, like gulls with outstretched pinions, had every inch of canvas spread, all their light sails, including bulging spinnakers and balloon jib topsails. Their crews were gathered aft to keep the heads of the boats up, and, therefore, until the outer mark was reached it was merely a question of holding on to all the canvas and letting the wind do the rest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Columbia beat Shamrock before the wind last Saturday, the challenger gained slowly, but steadily all the way out and rounded 49 seconds before the defender, having actually gained one minute and four seconds.

Immediately after the yachts turned their noses into the wind for the beat home, the breeze moderated and turned fluky. The skippers split tacks, each searching for wind, with the result that first one would get a lift and then the other. At one time Columbia seemed a mile ahead, when a sudden slant of wind allowed the Shamrock to point nearer the mark, and a mile from home the challenger appeared to be leading by fully half a mile.

A PRETTY FINISH.

The talent began to feel nervous, but as the yachts approached the finish, the Yankee skipper, by some miraculous legerdemain, shoved his boat into the light air like a phantom ship and 100 yards from home the two racers were almost on even terms. It was a pretty sight and one seldom witnessed when they crossed rail to rail, the white yacht's bowsprit just lapping the golden yacht's mast.

The usual pandemonium that attends the final Yankee victory in a cup contest followed. Whistles, sirens, bells, bands and cheers united in a grand chorus of jubilation, and J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair added to the din by firing a national salute of twenty-one guns.

AFTER THE VICTORY.

After the Columbia had hauled down her sails and set her victory flag, the excursion boats crowded alongside to cheer the Yankee sailors and the winning skipper. Nor did they forget either Lipton or his gallant craft. In turn the crowded steamer ran alongside the Shamrock and Erin, and the vanquished received almost as much honor as the victor. And thus, with felicitations all around, the twelfth series of races for the old cup ended with the best of feeling.

LIPTON DISAPPOINTED.

New York, Oct. 4.—While taking his defeat gamely, Sir Thomas Lipton made no attempt to conceal his honest disappointment when he talked about the race on the Erin.

"I am very much disappointed," he said, "I can't hide that. I thought within fifteen minutes of the finish that we had won. I was sure as my life that we had won. When I looked around the situation had changed and we had lost. It was a hard blow to be so near winning and then to lose. I should like to have got one race just by way of consolation. It is a very hard thing to be beaten by a breath—by a few beats of the pulse.

"It has been a severe strain on me. I have worked so hard for many months now, and I am glad it is over. To have won would have been a joy greater than to-day's disappointment. Columbia's win to-day was fair and square and honorable. There is nothing to protest if I wanted to protest. In fact I have a feeling in my heart that if there had been any error in judgment at all it would have been in my favor. If there had been any possibility of choice in the matter, I believe the New York Yacht Club would have given me the race. Sometimes a man may have the better boat, but even having it must have a wee bit of luck to win. I am very grieved, indeed, very grieved, and," he added, "I should like to have won one race."

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

Hardly had the Erin's anchors touched bottom when a launch from the Corsair came alongside bearing the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Sir Thomas met them at the head of the gangway, and as he shook hands with them individually, he said: "Gentlemen, it was a fair beat. I want to say again that you have treated me with the utmost fairness and courtesy. You have met every wish of mine and from my heart I thank you."

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, chairman of the New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee, replied:

"Sir Thomas, we have never had a truer sportsman to deal with."

Many of Sir Thomas' guests on board the Erin crowded around to express their sympathy at his defeat and assured him of the high place he had won in the hearts of all Americans.

"When a man wins a heart he has won more than a cup," said one of them.

There were tears in the eyes of Sir Thomas as he thanked them for their kind words. Said he:—"The words you have spoken touch me far more than my defeat to-day. I tried to win the cup, and I have done my best. But better than all that I have the good wishes of this country."

When asked about his plans for the future, Sir Thomas said: "It is too early to talk about any plans. About the Shamrock I cannot decide yet what I shall do, and as to challenging again, it is too soon to think about it."

MORGAN IS HAPPY.

E. D. Morgan, manager of the Columbia, said: "I am very happy that we won and glad the strain is over. We certainly had to make a splendid fight for it. We had a splendid captain and a splendid crew."

The Columbia's mainsail was unbent before she came to anchor, and soon after dark she was towed to City Island. Before leaving Captain Barr said: "We did the best we could, and they did the best they could, and we came out first. That's all."

At the New York Yacht Club to-night, Chairman Kane and Secretary Oddie were closely questioned by members regarding the sensational finish. Mr. Kane said he had great difficulty in timing the yachts, but was fortunate in sighting the masts in proper range.

The range was from a small white flag on the committee tug and the mainmast of the Sandy Hook lightship. Chester Griswold on the Regatta Committee held the watch that timed the yachts.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

London, Oct. 5.—There is a feeling of supreme disappointment in London over the failure of the Shamrock II. to win, even a single race. Those who denounced Sir Thomas Lipton's ambition, asserting that he was using his yacht to advance his business interests, now realize that his sportsmanlike efforts deserved a better result.

The question is much debated as to whether the defeat of the challenger was due to the superiority of American seamanship, or the better constructive ability of the Americans. With a view of settling the question the Daily Express has cabled Commodore Morgan and Sir Thomas Lipton, suggesting they should arrange a race with the Columbia's crew on board the Shamrock II. and the crew of the challenger on board the defender.

DISCLAIMS THE REPORT.

Glasgow, Oct. 5.—The secretaries of the Clyde Yacht Club disclaim any knowledge regarding the report that the Scotch syndicate will challenge for the America's Cup.

MONTREAL DISAPPOINTED

The races for the America's Cup have been followed with the greatest interest in Montreal, and Shamrock's defeat was a keen disappointment. Upon the conclusion of the series yesterday afternoon members of the Board of Trade sent, through one of their number, the following telegram to Sir Thomas Lipton:

"On behalf of the Shamrock admirers in this city, I am asked to express our admiration of the gallant contest for the America's Cup, which we consider is the most sportsmanlike effort yet put forward.

"Though defeated, not discouraged; 'caed mille failthe' when you return."

T. R. McCARTHY.

THE GULF TELEGRAPHS

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has issued the following notice respecting the Labrador and Gulf telegraph lines:

The telegraph lines, operated by the Government of Canada in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for the benefit of shipping, have been extended by the Department of Public Works of Canada eastwardly along the north shore of the Gulf from their former terminus at Baie des Moutons to Chateau Bay, on the Labrador shore of the Strait of Belle Isle, a distance of 247 statute miles, and a cable has been laid connecting Chateau Bay with Belle Isle. Telegraph offices are now open for the transaction of business at St. Augustine, Boane Esperance, Blanc Sablon Red Bay, Chateau Bay and Belle Isle.

The office on Belle Isle is supplied with an international code of signals, and is to be included in the list of marine signal stations in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from which reports will be posted in Quebec and Montreal, and from which weather and ice reports will also be forwarded and posted. It is also the intention of Lloyd's to establish it as one of their reporting stations, and orders forwarded to Lloyd's can be notified to vessels on the same terms and conditions as are observed at other Lloyd's signal stations.

It is expected that arrangements will also be completed for the establishment of a telegraph station at Point Amour lighthouse, in which case it also will be established as a Government marine signal station.

COTTON OPERATIVES STRIKE

Fall River, Mass., October 5.— The final preparations for the greatest industrial strike that the city of Fall River has ever experienced, were made last night, when the operatives, with the exception of spinners, voted unanimously to go on strike next Monday morning.

The reason for the strike which seems impending is the refusal of the manufacturers to raise wages 5 per cent., in line with the action of Mr. Borden of the Iron Work Mills.

GALLANT LANCERS FOUGHT TO LAST

A Stirring Account of the Recent Fight at Fland's River Poort.

London, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Times from Cradock says:—The Cape Colony Midland News publishes the following authoritative report of the engagement at Elands River Poort, where the 17th Lancers suffered so severely:—

"Smut's commando rushed a squadron of the 17th Lancers under Captain Sandeman on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst. The squadron was posted at Modderfontein, guarding the southern exit from Elands River Poort and another pass towards the northeast known as Evans Hoek, to prevent the Boers from coming southwest into the Cradock district. The surprise was due chiefly to the Boers being dressed in khaki and being thus mistaken for Colonel Gorringe's men, who were expected to arrive from Soude Nek during the course of the day. A mist which hung over the low ground till late that morning also favored the approach of the enemy, as in the case of Colonel Scobell's capture of Lotter's commando. On receipt of a report that a small picket in advance of the camp had been rushed, a troop quickly mounted and rode towards the poort. The officer in command saw some khaki-clad men about two miles from camp, and, thinking that they were some of Colonel Gorringe's column, he rode forward to meet them. When about 200 yards distant, seeing them levelling their rifles, he shouted out "Don't fire. We are the 17th Lancers." The only answer was rapid rifle fire, which emptied several saddles. During this time another body of the enemy had worked up the donga running past the camp and approached it from the rear. These men were dressed in khaki and were taken for friends. Major Nickalls was encamped at Hoogstude, about three miles distant, and, having been informed of the attack on Captain Sandeman's camp, was coming up to its support. Consequently the order was given to fire on this party.

A HAIL OF BULLETS.

"The camp was placed on the southern slope of a gentle rise, which is encircled on the west by a spruit running generally northwest and joining the main river about two miles distant. About 300 yards from the spruit the ground on which the camp stood rises into a rocky kopje about 100 yards long at the crest. This was defended with great determination, and most of the casualties occurred here. The Boers, too, suffered very severely in their attack on this position, and it was not until the enemy attacked the hill from the rear that any impression seemed to have been made on the defenders. A perfect hail of bullets appears then to have been poured in from the rear which killed or wounded all of its defenders. Finally Captain Sandeman tried to reach the kraals in the vicinity of the camp, but most of the men with him were shot down, and he himself was wounded. The Boers then rushed the camp, but not a single man surrendered; the enemy levelled their rifles and fired on any man they saw. Upon Major Nickalls' squadron coming up they retired quickly in the direction in which they had come. The Boers, on entering the camp, went straight for the supplies, but were able to take away only a few biscuits and hardly any ammunition, the Lancers having emptied their bandoliers, as the hundreds of empty cartridges found on the kopje eloquently testified. The enemy's casualties were extremely heavy. The dead and wounded were carried off by the commando when it retired."

A WEDDING TRIP IN A SMALL BOAT

A Sailor and His Bride to Cross the Broad Atlantic in a Catboat.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 5.—Captain William Andrews and his bride have finished preparations for their trip across the Atlantic in a thirteen and one-half foot catboat, and expect to sail from here Saturday.

"I haven't a bit of fear," Mrs. Andrews said to-day; "in fact, I am looking forward to the trip with a great deal of pleasure. It will be an adventure, and a wedding trip, too. When I get on the other side I intend to come home in the largest boat that travels across the ocean. I want to go in the smallest and return in the biggest sea-going craft."

But every person who has examined the boat, which Captain Andrews has named the Dark Secret, expresses fears that she is not able to stand the storms of the mid-Atlantic. Several members of the Atlantic City Life Saving Station, on the same subject said: "She will not weather an ordinary storm. The captain and his wife will not get far. They will either take shelter in an inlet or be picked up by a passing vessel."

The stores in the boat are packed under a false bottom under the stern and on the side small lockers have been built for the purpose of storing food. That will consist of a variety of things—canned and bottled articles of diet and drink. For instance, the water is stored in forty-seven half-gallon bottles. There will be a case of canned soups, two bottles of malted tablets, two dozen cans of condensed milk, four dozen cans of baked beans, one dozen cans of boneless turkey, corned beef, boneless chicken, shredded biscuits, bag of salt, ten pounds of sugar, half pound of tea and fifty pounds of ship's biscuit.

The galley, for cooking purposes, will have a small alcohol stove and one gallon of alcohol is all that is to be taken along. The captain and his wife will have to take turns about steering the boat. She never had any experience as a sailor.

PROTECTION FOR CLAMS.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The Fisheries Department is framing laws for the protection of clams on the Maritime coasts. It is likely that a close season and size limit will be insisted on.

SEDITION FOUND TO BE WIDESPREAD

Even Among Those Receiving Relief—Stern Measures Are Needed.

London, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria says the treason trials have revealed the presence of large numbers of sedition makers, who have not only taken the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, but who, in many cases, have been receiving relief from the British authorities. In spite of this, they communicated freely with their friends in the commandos in the field, feeling confident that they would be treated leniently if caught. There is no doubt, according to the correspondent, that ten of the men tried will be proved guilty.

A despatch from Kimberley says the treason court there has passed the following sentences on rebels: Marthinas Lotter and Field Cornet Campbell, five years' imprisonment; Gert Cloete, assistant field cornet, three years' imprisonment.

PROCLAMATIONS FUTILE.

London, Oct. 5.—A despatch to the Times from Middleburg says: With regard to Lord Kitchener's proclamation opinions appear to be unanimous that its effect has been nil. It is urged that the only way to bring the enemy to submission is to carry on active and unceasing operations, in a word, to wear them down. It is considered false policy to place any hopes in the effect of proclamations.

PLANNED TO THROW OFF YOKE.

An interesting letter has lately been discovered by the Intelligence Department. It was written by the Transvaal Commandant, F. A. Grobler, to a Dutch member of the Legislative Council immediately after the Raid. The following is an extract:

"We are now marching in force against Charterland. Our plan, with God's help, is to take all that is English in South Africa, so, if you true Afrikanders in Cape Colony wish to be released from the English yoke, now is the time to hoist the Vierkleur at Cape Town. You can rely on us. We will push through from sea to sea and wave one flag over the whole of South Africa under an Afrikander Government if we can reckon on our Afrikander brethren. Read this letter to your true Afrikander friends and keep awake."

JOHANNESBURG AS CAPITAL.

London, Oct. 5.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says:

It is understood in well-informed quarters here that Lord Milner has decided to make Johannesburg the official centre of the High Commissionership as well as his place of residence.

It has been formally notified at headquarters that the Postmaster-General has been transferred from Pretoria to Johannesburg.

REFUGE CAMPS ALL RIGHT.

London, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Barberton to the Times says:

Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Taylor, representing the English Society of Friends have been distributing extra clothing and comforts among the Boer women and children in the refuge camp here. They express great satisfaction at all the camp arrangements and the treatment of the Boer refugees, but suggest that English trained nurses should replace the Dutch nurses in the camp hospital.

A despatch from Graaf Reinet says:

The Rev. C. Murray returned here yesterday evening from his mission to the Orange River Colony. The local farmers resent the manner in which De Wet and Steyn received Mr. Murray, as it was their petition to the Boer leaders with which he was entrusted. These farmers consequently show a very loyal front now, and the situation in these parts is encouraging for the future.

THE MOEDWELL FIGHT.

London, Oct. 5.—The latest casualty list shows that the total British loss in the attack on Colonel Kekewich's camp, at Moedwill, were four officers killed and 23 wounded, and 51 men killed and 115 wounded, numbers much greater than those heretofore reported.

THE HIGHLAND CADETS.

Major Fred. Lydon, of the Highland Cadet Battalion, has written a letter to the public, asking for support for the bazaar and concert which the Cadets purpose holding during the first week in December. The letter reviews the financial standing of the battalion. The corps has been in existence about fifteen years, and the only revenue has been a monthly subscription of ten cents each from the members. The Government has contributed nothing towards the expenses of the regiment, yet three hundred Cadets have joined the militia, and twenty-two have fought in South Africa.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The sub-committee of the Council of Public Instruction, Protestant section, was in session yesterday. The members present were Rev. Dr. Shaw, Principal Rexford, and Mr. E. W. Arthy, of Montreal; Dr. G. L. Masten, of Coaticook; Rev. A. T. Love, Dr. Harper and Mr. F. W. Parmalee, of this city.

The special work before the committee was the arrangement of the distribution of grants to academies and model schools of the Province. Important measures relating to superior elementary schools were also discussed.

COL. DENT IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—Colonel Dent, the remount officer for the Imperial War Department, who has been in Canada buying horses for the British service, is in the city. He was a visitor at the Parliament buildings yesterday, and was at once shown into Hon. G. W. Ross' private office, where they discussed, it is believed, the question of a remount station for the Province of Ontario. Colonel Dent had nothing to say of the conference with the Premier.

KING'S BENCH IN APPEAL.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—A proclamation has been issued ordering that an extraordinary term of the Court of King's Bench, sitting in appeal, be held in Quebec from the fourth to the ninth day of November, 1901, both days inclusively.

LIVES WITH TOP OF SKULL OFF

William Donovan Will Have to Be Content With Artificial Covering.

New York, Oct. 5.—After having been unconscious and wholly paralyzed from his head to his feet for one month, William Donovan, of No. 211 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, opened his eyes yesterday, recognized his friends and spoke to them. The paralysis had left him, and consciousness had returned only when the whole of the top of his skull had been removed.

Donovan, who is twenty-four years old, was a conductor on the Fifteenth Street trolley line in Brooklyn. While running his car on Aug. 29 he was thrown to the pavement at Twenty-second Street and Gravesend avenue. He fell on the top of his head. There was no apparent injury to the skull, but when he was taken to Seney Hospital and consciousness did not return after the application of restoratives the doctors came to the conclusion that there was a blood clot on the brain, which would disappear in time.

As days and weeks went past Donovan was kept alive by injections of milk and brandy. All hope for his life was abandoned two weeks ago. Because of the unusual nature of the case many doctors became interested. Among them was Dr. George Ryerson Fowler and Dr. Pilcher, both of Brooklyn. They determined several days ago on an operation as the last chance to save the man's life.

COULD NOT MEND IT.

Beginning at a point above the left eye the skull was pierced and the knife moved about until the head been encircled and the top of the skull was loose. The skull was then raised. No blood clot was found, but it was discovered that the top of the skull had been pressed down so that, while it showed no injury from the outside, it was pressing agains the part of the brain that controls the muscles. The skull was found to be too badly injured to be replaced and it was lifted off.

No sooner was the skull taken away than Donovan began to show signs of improvement. His pulse grew stronger and he sighed several times, showing symptoms of returning consciousness.

When consciousness was restored to Donovan yesterday he had no idea how long he had been in the hospital. He believed that he had fallen off the car only a few minutes before.

The physicians have not decided whether they will give Donovan a celluloid skull or allow his scalp to be the only protection for his brain. They are satisfied that he will live, unless something unforseen occurs.

GERALD SIETON CONFIDENT

London, Ont., October 5.—Gerald Sifton is bearing up remarkably well after the terrible strain that has been upon him and is in the best of health. He is now as he has been all through the trial—not at all uneasy, and is regarded by a great many as a remarkable man.

The disagreement of the jury has not in the least lowered his spirits and he appears confident and strong. To look at him one would not think that he was a person who had gone through so much, and who was to undergo a further confinement of several months.

"I believe that the case made out against Gerald Sifton was as strong and as conclusive as it possibly could be. No more evidence is needed," said Chief Inspector John Murray, of the Attorney General's Department, when approached regarding the likelihood of further testimony being offered by the prosecution at the new Sifton trial. The number of medical experts examined by the Crown and defence was the largest in the history of Canadian criminal investigation. They numbered fifty-five and cost the defence alone over $600 a day.

FOUND $45,000

New York, Oct. 5.—While wandering up Broadway, William M. Corris, of No. 65 Broadway, saw an engraved piece of paper at his feet near Trinity Church, and carelessly picked it up. It was a certificate for $45,000 worth of Western Union Telegraph Company stock.

The certificate was signed in blank and was therefore negotiable. It was the property of J. W. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, who gave $50 to Mr. Corris for returning it.

THE LARGEST DIOCESE

Last night the Right Rev. Bishop Reeve, of Mackenzie River, delivered an address to the students of the Diocesan College, on the work of his diocese. He described his territory as the largest diocese in the world, extending from 100 degrees west longitude to the Rockies, and from 60 to 70 degrees north latitude, comprising 500,000 square miles. When the people in the eastern parts were awake, those in the western districts had still two hours and a half to sleep, and while in the south the winter sun arose at nine o'clock it was two months and a half before it would appear in the north. Here he had been a missionary under the Church Missionary Society for thirty-two years, and a bishop for ten. His flock were largely Indians, of whom there were 4,000 all nominally Christians, but the majority of them Roman Catholics. The traders and travellers from the United States bore remarkable testimony to the value of the missionary's labors. Such a life was full of dangers, and hardships, and it is necessary to be a good Indian scholar. His Lordship himself knows several Indian tongues, and has translated into Tienne the New Testament, the prayer book and several hymns. The vegetation is extremely sparse. The only trees are spruce, while potatoes and vegetables alone can be grown.

The Bishop left last night for England on furlough, and hopes to return next summer to his diocese.

PASTOR HAD TO APOLOGIZE

Boston, Oct. 5.—At the meeting of the Twentieth Century Club, Rev. Dr. C. W. Dunne, rector of Christ Church, was sharply called to account for assailing the integrity of President McKinley and forced to apologize.

In a speech defending Quay, he stated that the President had trusted Quay. He said:

"Is it not remarkable that the President of the United States leaves $250,000 when the salary for his entire term was not that amount? He entered the office with less than nothing to his credit. I know that Hanna bought up discounts of McKinley's in Cleveland years ago and has held them."

When he concluded, Speaker Meyers jumped to his feet, and, white with anger, made a reply to Dr. Dunne which caused that gentleman to flush with rage.

Presently the Rev. Charles F. Dole, the presiding officer, in the interest of peace, proposed that Dr. Dunne withdraw his offending remarks, which he did, and Speaker Meyers, mollified, called the incident closed.

KILLED HIS BABY NIECE

Toronto, October 5.—A horrible accident occurred yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Chater, No. 304 Lippincot Street, by which her brother, a little 9-year-old boy, shot and instantly killed the 19-month-old girl baby of Mrs. Chater, in her mother's arms. The boy came into the dining-room of Mrs. Chater's residence with a message for her, and after delivering it he lifted up a gun that was lying in a corner and began examining it. Then, not knowing it was loaded, he pointed it at Mrs. Chater and the baby in her arms, and fired. The bullet struck the child in the head and killed it instantly. The police, after enquiry, decided that the terrible affair was entirely accidental.

HAS WILD BEAST PROBLEM TO SOLVE

The Cleveland Park Police in a Quandary With Two Ferocious Lions.

Cleveland, October 5.—Wanted—A man who knows how to conduct two ferocious lions from an iron cage across an open space to another iron cage.

The foregoing was drawn up in the office of the park superintendent yesterday afternoon by Chief Goldsoll, of the Park Police. It will probably appear in the local papers in a day or two.

The problem of getting the lions at the Wade Park zoo from their summer quarters to their winter house is one that the park officials have never before been confronted with. The new attractions were acquired this summer, and were taken direct from the Sells Brothers' circus tent to the cage which they now occupy by one of the circus lion tamers.

Chief Goldsoll thought it was a simple matter to put a chain on the beasts and lead them. He changed his mind when that honor was delegated to him by the Director of Public Works. The Chief said he would resign first.

Chief Engineer Carter suggested fencing in a lane from the old cage to the new, but owing to the distance to be covered this plan was rejected as too expensive. The park engineer proposed that bits of meat be scattered between the two cages and the lions then released. It was decided that this was too risky.

Meanwhile, the nights are getting colder and the lions are threatened with pneumonia. If any man has a plan that is feasible he will be warmly welcomed at the city hall.

INSPECTING THE ROAD

Quebec, Oct. 5.—Dr. W. S. Webb, of New York, vice-president of the South Shore Railway, is at present in the Maritime Provinces, inspecting the new Cape Breton Railway and other interests of the Vanderbilts. He stated, in the course of a long conversation with General Henry, United States consul at Quebec, that by next summer a train in connection with the South Shore Railway would leave Levis and connect with the Rutland Railway for all points in the New England States, as well as Boston and New York.

Dr. Webb and party, consisting of his wife and 12 prominent American people, will be absent in the Maritime Provinces for two weeks, but at the end of that time will return to Levis to inspect the property some time ago acquired by the company from Mr. Veilleux. Dr. Webb will also remain in Quebec for a day or two in connection with other business appertaining to the interests of the South Shore Railway, during which time Mrs. Webb and party will seize the opportunity to visit St. Anne de Beaupre and other points of interest in and about Quebec.

LECTURES TO TEACHERS

The lectures to teachers which have been carried on for the last three years so successfully, under a special committee, will be continued this winter. The schedule is as follows:

November 8—Ancient Mexico, Professor Frederick Starr, University of Chicago.

November 22 — Bickmore lecture on Egypt, Rev. T. S. McWilliams.

January 10—Modern principles of hygiene as applied to schools, Dr. R. F. Ruttan.

February 7—Commercial education, Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

February 21 — Bickmore lecture on Italy.

March 7—A study of comparative literature, Prof. P. T. Lafleur.

March 21—The wood-pulp industry of Canada.

Last year these lectures were delivered in thirteen towns of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, forty-four altogether being given. By this means, 11,174 people were reached, and from the many applications already received it appears that more people than ever will be present at them.

CANADA IS LEFT OUT

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—The Department of Trade and Commerce has been officially notified that the favored-nation treaty has been extended between Germany, United Kingdom and British Colonies and foreign possessions, with the exception of Canada, until December 31, 1903.

SCHLEY COURT TO SUMMON SAMPSON

He is Wanted to Explain Sentence in a Letter to Admiral Schley.

Washington, Oct. 5.—In the Schley Court of Inquiry yesterday, Mr. Rayner, chief counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemley to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness in the case.

The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley, written from Key West, May 26, while Commodore Schley, with the flying squadron, lay of Cienfugos. This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter, and in it, as printed in the Navy Department documents, supplied to the Senate, the admiral said after expressing his opinion that notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, it were better to continue to blockade Cienfugos and Havana. "We shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, this despatch was under consideration, when Mr. Rayner expressed the opinion that the word Santiago had been inadvertently used by the Commander-in-Chief, assuming that he meant to use Cienfugos, as better corresponding with the context. As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, saying that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned.

Mr. Rayner asked Judge Advocate Lemley to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's despatch to prove that he had said Santiago.

WILL SUMMON SAMPSON.

Then Mr. Rayner said:

"I cannot take that word Santiago to mean anything but Cienfugos. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley, and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that despatch." To which Capt. Lemley responded:

"I have told you once before you can summon anyone you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Rayner, "summon Admiral Sampson."

This occurred only a short time before the adjournment of the court for the day and was the subject of more or less conversation of an animated character after the day's work was concluded. Mr. Rayner would only say that he would insist upon the admiral being summoned unless the correction was conceded.

The witnesses for the day were Lieut. C. W. Dyson, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, concerning the coal supply of the flying squadron; Commander R. P. Rodgers, who was second in command of the battleship Iowa during the Spanish war, and carried Admiral Sampson's despatches of May 20 to Commodore Schley, and Commander A. C. Hodgson, who was the navigator of the flagship Brooklyn.

Captain Lemley is not expected to be able to conclude his presentation of the case of the department before the middle of next week.

THE BROOKLYNS GUNNERY.

The afternoon session began with Capt. Rodgers on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the Naval Board of Survey appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels.

The purpose of this line of examination was to bring out the witnesses's knowledge concerning the effect of the Brooklyn's gunnery in the battle off Santiago, July 3.

Captain Rodgers stated that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired five-inch shells, and Mr. Rayner said that a careful computation based on the report of the Board of Survey showed that twelve five-inch shells had been found on the four Spanish vessels.

Mr. Rayner presented a statement showing the number of shells found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet and the witness was asked to state the percentage of five-inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Captain Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was 35, and that, therefore, the five-inch shell hits constituted 34 per cent. of all the hits. Mr. Rayner said that the statement had been prepared by Admiral Schley.

The witness also said he knew that the Brooklyn had eight-inch guns, but Mr. Rayner said the Admiral's computation was not intended to cover that feature. His only purpose was to make the showing for five-inch guns, these being unmistakably the Brooklyn's.

Commander Hodgson gave a graphic description of the battle off Santiago describing the part taken in it by the Brooklyn, and explaining the changing of entries in vessel's logs.

VICTORIA RIFLES' RESRRVE

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Rifles' Reserve, which was largely attended, it was unanimously resolved that a commemorative plate should be placed in the Church of St. John the Apostle. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Lt.-Col. E. P. Busteed, president; Capt. T. P. Bacon, vice-president; Albert Murray, secretary-treasurer. Council—Capt. Andrew Bell, Chas. W. Lewis, Major C. W. Meakins, Lieut. W. G. Godhugh, Thos. Ramsay, P. McDonald, A. C. McIndoe, B. Simpson, James Rowland.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

The Victorian Order of Nurses reports the number of visits paid during August and September as 1,594. Total cases nursed, 132.

Needing more than one visit	110
New cases	108
Medical cases	38
Surgical cases	10
Obstetric cases	75
Chronic cases	5
Gymnaecological cases	4
Night calls	22
Fees collected	$256.65
Nurses in home	7

Three new nurses coming. The order has now 26 branches, seven cottage hospitals in the west in which the order can be trained, 50 nurses are now engaged in the work.

HON. LOMER GOUIN'S RECENT VISIT TO NEW SETTLEMENTS

WORK OF COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICTS AROUND LAKE ST. JOHN

PROSPERITY HAS FOLLOWED THE RAILROAD

"There be three things that make a nation great and prosperous; a fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy conveyance for man and goods from place to place."—Bacon.

With the inspiration that has moved Canada to proclaim herself a nation there has come to her people a new ambition. They have learned to understand the great wealth of the soil and have been infused with a desire to tear it asunder, to sow in abundance that they might reap in plenty.

In other words a great movement towards colonization has sprung up in Canada; and in no section of the country perhaps, has it been seized upon with greater eagerness or is it being followed with more intense earnestness than in the Province of Quebec. While faithful pictures of the great wheat belts of Manitoba and Ontario are being displayed in pamphlets and from the platform, and while efforts are being made to bring settlers to these centres, the Province of Ontario is opening up in quick succession the millions of acres of land that lie tucked away in the four corners of its compass.

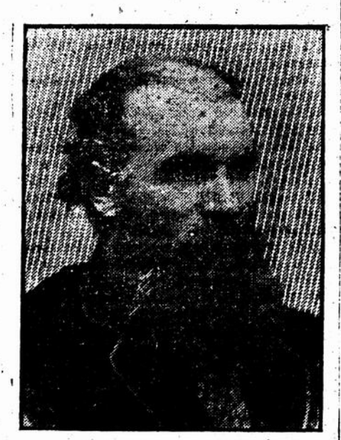
If, in truth, the wealth and prosperity of a people lie in the fertility of the soil, the good old Province of Quebec is destined to do more than its alloted quota towards the development of the Canadian nation.

Fully appreciating the great wealth of the land of the province the Government of Hon. S. N. Parent, and in particular, Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Colonization and Public Works, have given a new impetus to the colonization movement and are giving personal assistance to all efforts in that direction. Hon. Lomer Gouin has already visited two important centres of colonization, the Labelle region and the Valley of the Lake St. John. In two previous letters I have spoken of the lands north of Montreal, the picturesque region of Labelle, where in the heart of the Laurentides are the fertile valleys of the Rouge, the Kiamika and the Lievre rivers.

There is another region, essentially different in physical features from the Labelle district, but equally blessed with fertile soil, and more generously favored in point of area. It is the Valley of Lake St. John, that immense inland sea, which, in its 28 miles of length washes almost a thousand miles of shore. The entire region covers an area of 3,100 miles or some 19,840,000 acres of land. Scarcely 1-25 of this is occupied by settlers, and those who have studied the country are authority for the statement that the farm lands yet in wilderness are of a richer soil than those now in culture. This may be accounted for by the desire of settlers to build their homesteads and locate their farms as near as possible to the main roads.

The population of the Lake St. John region is about 50,000. It is distributed for municipal purposes into two districts divided mainly by the Metabetchouan river which finds its source in a small lake near St. Anne de la Perade and empties into Lake St. John, about six miles west of St. Jerome. (St. Jerome north of Quebec.)

The principal places in the first section are Hebertville, St. Bruno, St. Jerome, St. Gedeon, St. Joseph D'Alma, St. Coeur de Marie and St. Henri de Peribonca. In the second section the places of greatest interest are St. Thomas D'Aquin du lac Bouchette, Chambord, Roberval, St. Prime, St. Felicien, St. Methode, Normandin, Albanel and St. Michel de Mistassini. There is also the vast region extending northward as far as James Bay, which has not been reached by colonization.



MR. HORACE DUMAIS.
Mayor of Chambord.

MINISTERIAL VISIT.

The development of this section of the country rests principally with the colonization society of Lake St. John, of which Mr. Jules Tessier is president, and Mr. Rene Dupont, secretary. A fortnight ago, on a wish expressed by the Hon. Mr. Gouin, an excursion was organized under the auspices of the society, to visit the district. It was Mr. Gouin's purpose to study the country, to visit the lands there offered to settlers, and to enquire into the needs of the people already established. During his trip the Minister of Colonization was accompanied by Joseph Girard, M.P., George Tanguay, M.L.A., Jules Tessier, M.L.A., Amedee Robitaille, M.L.A., J. G. Scott, manager of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; James Bain, superintendent; Lt.-Col. B. A. Scott, Jos. E. Clement, Ulric Barthe, J. Levasseur, G. Dufault, Rene Dupont, secretary of the Colonization Society; A. Pelland, Charles Guerin and representatives of Quebec and Montreal newspapers.

The journey from Quebec to Roberval was made on board the commodious Pullman, Frontenac, of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. The scenery at the different points along the line is beautiful—even picturesque—but what strikes one most, is the wonderful development of the parishes between Quebec and Roberval, all of which can be traced to the introduction of the railway. On all sides were seen prosperous villages and busy mills, and at each station, freight cars loaded with lumber and dairy produce waiting for shipment to Quebec. Perhaps the most interesting village is that of St. Raymond. It lies hemmed in by mountains and is a busy scene of life as the train pulls into the station. There are also the stations of Lake St. Joseph, Perthius, Allan's Mills, Rivierre-a-Pierre and Lake St. Edward, all thriving and developing, and which before the railway passed them were practically closed to settlers.

Riviere a Pierre is the junction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, with the Great Northern, which runs towards the west, crossing a magnificent country.

LAKE ST. EDWARD.

Lake St. Edward has always been famous as a favorite resort of anglers and the surrounding country is noted for its hunting and big game.

THE TRAPPIST FATHERS OF MUSTASINI.

Mr. R. R. McCormick, millionaire, of Biscaye Bay, Florida, where he has a large orange plantation, has built a pretty cottage on the lake and resides there during the summer season. In the early days of autumn he returns to Florida. Lake St. Edward is 113 miles from Quebec and about 1,300 feet above tide. Its land is most favorable for culture, a fact which Mr. McCormick has demonstrated in a garden where he has both vegetables and flower beds. "This is my paradise," Mr. McCormick tells his visitors. He considers the climate ideal. This section of the road to Roberval is not unlike the Labelle region. It has several mountains and lakes and the climate is absolutely the same.

AT THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE.

A few miles past Lake St. Edward the highest point between Quebec and Lake St. John is reached. It is 1,500 feet above the St. Lawrence River and marks the parting of the waters, as from this point the streams and rivers flow towards Lake St. John, while those on this side run towards Quebec and the St. Lawrence.

MR. GOUIN AT LAKE BOUCHETTE.

As the train pulls into the next station at Lake Bouchette you enter the valley of the Lake St. John. You notice a coquettish little village and far in the distance you see the houses of the settlers. Lake Bouchette is the end of the mountainous district and terminates the chain of the Laurentides. It has a population of 1,117 and comprises three parishes: St. Francois de Salle, 547; Lake Bouchette, 534; and Lac des Commissaries, 36. The people of Lake Bouchette were the first to recognize the coming of the Minister of Colonization. The entire village had gathered at the station and with enthusiastic cheers greeted Hon. Mr. Gouin as he appeared on the steps of the Pullman. Two addresses were read, in both of which the Government and the Minister of Colonization were thanked for what had already been done in the way of developing the colony. A hope was expressed that the rapid progress of the colony would be taken into consideration as evidence that the money already spent there for colonization had been well spent and as a reason why further assistance should be given. Hon. Mr. Gouin made a brief reply, recalling his entry into the Department of Colonization. He explained that when he had been asked to become Minister of Public Works and Colonization he had preferred to be Minister of Colonization and Public Works, thus placing the work of developing the country in first place. He had felt that while both departments were important in their way, those who needed public works were usually in a position to take the proper steps to get them done, while the settler was more in need of the Minister's personal aid.

Hon. Mr. Gouin said he was making a tour of the north of Quebec to study the country, the same as he had made a tour of the district north of Montreal. He wished to show that he was not Minister for one district only, that he was not working for one section in preference to another, but for the province of Quebec in general. The administration of which he formed a part was pledged to do their duty to the country and to the people. The question of colonization was not only one of political purity, it was rather a question of higher politics, one which should soar high above petty interests, for the common good of the people, the province and the country.

CHAMBORD JUNCTION.

On leaving Lake Bouchette two interesting villages, Dalton and DeQuen, were passed, and another stop was made at Chambord, which is prettily situated within view of Lake St. John. Chambord was opened some 15 years ago. The first settler was Mr. Pascal Horace Dumais, now in his 68th year, and who is considered one of the pioneers of the valley of Lake St. John. He is the son of the late Pascal Dumais, notary, of Kamouraska, who in his lifetime took an active interest in colonization work. At that time Rev. Father Nicolas Hebert was President of the Islet and Kamouraska Colonization Society. On one of his visits to the Lake of St. John district he was accompanied by M. Dumais, then in his 18th year. The young man became fascinated with the country and though a brilliant professional career was open before him he decided to remain on the borders of the great lake. He first settled in Heberville, which is now a large railway centre. He remained there thirty years, and in 1886 went to Chambord, where he felled the first tree for purposes of settlement. It was at the residence of this old pioneer that Mr. Gouin received the address of welcome from the villagers and heard their reuqests for assistance to open roads. Mr. Gouin said he admired the heroic courage of the settlers. He knew they had great needs and he felt confident the Government would willingly give its assistance to the fullest extent of its power.

Not long since forest fires destroyed the bridge at Chambord and one of the requests was for money to rebuild it. Chambord is better known as Chambord Junction, as at that point the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway branches off into two sections, the first running north for 14 miles to Roberval and the second for a distance of 51 miles to Chicoutimi, at the mouth of the Saguenay.

WHAT THE RAILWAY HAS DONE.

The northern terminus of the railway is Roberval. Hon. Mr. Gouin and his friends arrived there about nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, and were given a most enthusiastic reception. Roberval, situated on the shore of Lake St. John, is a favorite summer resort. The principal industres there are the lumber mills of Lieut.-Col. B. A. Scott, where several hundred men are employed during the summer. In the winter season the men work in the shanties. There is not the same activity in the lumber industry in the Lake St. John region as in the region of Labelle. Still there is an immense amount of wood cut each year, and the shanties are in many instances the markets for the settlers.

The railway facilities in Lake St. John have made that country most advantageous for new settlers. Butter and cheese industries have developed amazingly. Returns from the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway show that during the past year over $500,000 of dairy produce was shipped to Quebec from the valley of the Lake St. John. So true is it that the railway has made the country between Quebec and Roberval and has helped to develop many parishes further on, that at the very first village after leaving the terminus, the village of St. Prime, the settlers asked the Minister of Colonization to have the railway extended further north from Roberval. The fact is that prior to the running of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway there were no industry nor lumber mills at the many waterfalls along the line. But immediately on the construction of the railway to Roberval in 1888 industries sprang up and the population tripled. For instance, the lumber mills of Mr. B. A. Scott at Roberval, which did not exist before the railway, are now cutting and shipping from ten to fifteen million feet of lumber every year, leaving in the country over $150,000. It is the pride of the habitant in the region that no one there is a pauper. The land is fertile, and indeed almost every variety of land can be found. Those who have not taken to the soil find work in the mills. It is true, therefore, that the various industries in the majority of places are absolutely dependent and consequent on the existence of the railway. And these conclusions are not disputed. Now, for a moment, let the situation be transferred hypothetically with the railway running through the Labelle region north of Montreal. The same results would be brought about, and that country, with its beautiful valleys of rich and unsurpassable soil, would be the gem of the Province of Quebec.

RAILWAY TO JAMES BAY.

The keynote in all the addresses presented to Hon. Mr. Gouin from Roberval to Normandin and Albanel, the most northern point of the trip, touched upon the question of the continuation of the railway from Roberval, and the request for road improvements came in second place. There is at present a company organized for the purpose of building a railway from Roberval to James' Bay; such an extension, it is expected, would pass by St. Prime, St. Felicien, St. Methode, Normandin and continued through the vast unsettled district to James' Bay. The directors and promoters of the company are:—Hon. R. R. Dobell, Quebec; Gaspard Lemoine, Quebec; Lieut.-Col. B. A. Scott, Roberval; Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; Joseph Girard, Quebec; J. Melville, Boston; Geo. Tanguay, Quebec; J. G Scott, Quebec. Preliminary surveys in the James' Bay region have already been made by Hy. O'Sullivan, of Quebec, and A. P. Low, and Professor Bell, of Ottawa. These reports show abundant deposits of iron and copper and other minerals, and it is to develop these mines that the company is seeking to bring the railway there. It is said the railway already has a subsidy of $3,200 a mile on the first sixty miles from the Federal Government. The company is now asking from the Provincial Government a grant of 20,000 acres for every mile of railway.

A description of the other sections of the Lake St. John visited by Hon. Lomer Gouin, the many industries which were in operation there, and the wonderful water powers of the country will be the subject o fother letters.

J. ALMON VALIQUETTE.

MAKING A HIT.

If you haven't received a copy of the "Semi-Ready" Fashion Chart of fall styles and booklet containing "Round the World with Semi-Ready," write for one or call at either of the retail wardrobes, 231 St. James Street, or 1551 St. Catherine Street East.—Adv.

To Prevent is Better than to Repent.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective, and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF YEAR'S ENGLISH CRICKET

The Bat Triumphed Over the Ball—C. B. Fry Heads the Batting List.

With stumps drawn in the Lockwood Benefit match, the first-class season of 1901 came to an end. Taken all together, lovers of the summer game have had but little to complain of so far as the weather is concerned, but notwithstanding this there has been quite as many drawn games as last year, hard wickets and dropped catches contributing to heavy scores and an unusually large number of centuries. There have been periods when the bowlers' hearts have been made glad, but all things considered they have not had a good season. They certainly are to be sympathized with in one respect, for it must be admitted that unaccepted chances have been more frequent than ever. In some instances the ground fielding has been brilliant, but of what value is this when catches are repeatedly missed? In one innings of over 600 three players made centuries, but they were all missed before arriving at three figures. It is here that the improvement is greatly needed, and until this advance is made drawn games will be as frequent as ever. The season provided but one sensation, the no-balling of Mold by Phillips, in the Lancashire and Yorkshire match at Manchester. Both the cricketer and the umpire adopted the fashionable method of airing their grievances, sending letters to the papers, but nobody else followed, and the affair died a natural death, that is as far as the public are concerned.

That the bat triumphed over the ball is apparent by glancing at the batting statistics, which in some cases are highly flattering, but this means that the bowling has suffered. No less than eleven batemen have an average of over fifty for each innings—an increase of four—but of the bowlers, excepting the famous Yorkshire pair, Rhodes and Hirst, nobody had a better average than eighteen. As a matter of fact, there are only eight whose wickets average under twenty. In some respects there is a striking resemblance in the results of the past two seasons, that of Sussex batsmen heading the one list, and Rhodes being adjudged the best bowler. First place in the batting falls to the famous old Oxonian, C. B. Fry, with an average of 78.67, and an aggregate of 3,147—the latter second only to Abel's record of 3,309. Last year Fry was second to Ranjitsinhji with an average of 61.18 for 41 innings; therefore his form has greatly improved. So recently has he accomplished the remarkable record of scoring six consecutive centuries that they require but little comment, but it should again be remarked that two of them were off the bowling of the champion county. Had he played at Hastings he would probably have beaten Abel in the race for the highest aggregate. He scored thirteen three-figure efforts, thus placing in the background Abel's twelve in 1900, and altogether has had a very remarkable season. The second batsman also belongs to Sussex—George Brann—with an average of 74 for ten innings, dividing Fry from Ranjitsinhji, a bad arm having kept him out of the field until August. Considering the veteran's poor form in the preceding two seasons, his excellent position is remarkable. Ranjitsinhji, who drops from first to third place, with an average of 70.51, against 87.57, would possibly have made a better fight for leading place had his health been better. Even as it is his figures are remarkable, and he lays claim to the highest individual total of the year—285 not out. This notice would be incomplete without a reference to that remarkable cricketer, Robert Abel, who has again been one of the mainstays of his side. He went to the wickets on 68 occasions, a record, and scored 3,309 runs for an average of 55.15, thus beating Ranjitsinhji's 1899 record of 3,159 by 150 runs, a marvellous performance for a player that has almost completed his forty-second year. During the past seven years Abel improved in his average up till the end of last season, when it stood at 86.34.

LANE THAT SAVED A KING.

When ing Charles II. fled from Cromwell's Ironsides on September 23, 1651, he escaped by turning down Lee Lane, at Bradpole, near Bridport.

On the 250th anniversary of the King's flight, a memorial stone was unveiled at the entrance to the lane by Mr. James Penderel Brodhurst, a lineal descendant of Humphrey Penderel of Boscobel.

Letters approving the memorial were read from Dr. Osmond Airy and Mr. Allen Fea, the most recent historians of Charles II.

A crown of bay leaves was ... on the memorial stone by Miss Lane-Browne, who belongs to a branch of the same family as Colonel John Lane and Jane Lane, the companions of the King in his flight.

After Tea What?

Evening Educational Classes, in French, English, English Literature, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, German, Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, and a Course in Municipal Government, by Ald. H. B. Ames.

Y.M.C.A., Dominion Square.

COSTS TO SEE RACE IN ENGLAND

An American Got to the Track for $13 and Then Didn't See the Race.

A correspondent of London Truth directs attention to the costly inconveniences with which a visitor to Newmarket has to put up. On the occasion on which he went down from London, in the first place he was taxed 19s 8d (about $4.72) for a return ticket, the distance being something like twice as far as from Toronto to Hamilton; the train was 45 minutes late in starting and an hour late in arriving, the second race being near its termination; 10s ($2.40) was asked for a hack from the station to the course; another 5s ($1.20) was charged for driving from the entrance to the stand, the distance being considerable; 30s ($7.20) was charged for admission to the stand for the day and 20s ($4.86) in addition was charged for the privileges of the paddock. Thus an afternoon's sport at Newmarket costs the Londoner, including 10s ($2.40) hack hire on the return, without any refreshments whatever, $22.78, of which $13.26 are the actual expenses of the course. At the same rate the daily visitor to the Ontario Jockey Club spring meeting would be taxed $92.82, whereas for a ninth part of which he can secure all the privileges. He doesn't see such high-class horses, it is true, at the Woodbine as at Newmarket, but he sees some equally as keen racing and some very beautiful and well-dressed women, and enjoys a vast deal more comfort than the average swell substitue of the classic heath. For fear somebody should feel like doubting this latter statement, I will quote the following extract from the letter of London Truth's correspondent: "After this fairly heavy expenditure, it is not unreasonable to expect that a fair view of the big race can be obtained, but this by no means enters into the calculations of the Newmarket executive. A special private enclosure, reserved, apparently, for millionaires, noblemen, owners and touts, occupies a large space exactly opposite the winning post, and effectually prevents the occupants of the public stand from forming any idea of the result of a close finish, unless they are clever enough to guess it from the movements of the jockeys as seen from behind; and in order to reach the paddock from this stand one has to tumble down a narrow, dark staircase and plunge through an underground passage about a hundred yards long! A truly marvelous arrangement! I tried to get something in the shape of lunch, but the effort was hopeless. I do not know who were the caterers, nor do I blame them, but the space at their disposal was hopelessly inadequate for comfort or even decency." The correspondent wonders "why English racegoers patiently submit to this extortion." His wonder will be shared by the entire vast army of race-goers on this side of the Atlantic, although many of them think it an outrage that club members should have any exclusive privileges at all.

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Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of flavour. Superior quality and highly Nutritive properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

THE GOLF GIRL

"Mme. Qui Vive," writing of the recent tournament, has a little fun with the Golf Girl. She says:—

Golf girls aren't pretty.
They are splendid.

When I went out to the Onwentsia Club one day this last week I saw more kinds of complexions than I have ever dreamed of—and I've dreamed of a good many, alas and alas! There were tea-colored complexions, bronzed complexions, mottled ones, broiled ones, and complexions just baked in spots. Some of those that were but recently sun-burned looked as if they might at any time arise in one huge blister and give a beautiful balloon-like appearance to the dear golf lady's countenance. The really-for-true golf complexion and the one that is the envy of every enthusiast is a nice, even smooth brown. But Mr. Sun does not always distribute his kindnesses evenly. Sometimes he does crazy-quilt work on those human photographs, and the result isn't pretty.

A few of the golfers, or golfists, or golfites, wore veils and gloves, and their little caddies had hitched to their rigging a cunning little parasol. But these complexion coddling dames were evidently looked upon with chill suspicion—and put down as being decidedly unsportsmanlike.

However, when October dinner parties and November dances are on the wing, the painstaking ones will smile merrily over the anxious distress of their golf sisters.

It was jolly fun to watch the game start. To the unprofessional eyes of the intruder, who knows less about golf than she does about the results of the next presidential election, it was hilariously funny. A small boy with a freckled nose and a very dirty pair of hands made a little layer cake of sand, on the pinnacle of which he tenderly placed the golf ball. Along comes Miss Golf Girl. The man who seems to have charge of everything and whose manly brow is bristling with great beads of perspiration, says: "Hush. S-s-s-hhhh!"

"Why can't one talk?" said I. "Makes me think of whist."

"S-s-s-hhh..." said the girl beside me. "It makes them nervous."

The first Miss Golf Girl took her stand, toeing in beautifully. She grabbed her baseball bat and took a long, sad look into the distance. I thought she had gone to sleep, when whizz! Eureka! that golf ball had gone half-way up to heaven.

"Good!" said everybody.

The boy with freckles fixed up the layer cake again, and Golf Girl No. 2 walked to stage centre. She made queer passes with her golf stick, as if she were going to hypnotize everybody. It was a sort of counting-out like the children play. I wouldn't have been a bit surprised had she said, "One, two, four, six, ten! Cheese it!" according to the methods of a certain group of youngsters who play tag out in Hyde Park. It took Miss Golf Girl at least two minutes to get through with her mystic signs, then she sent the ball so far it nearly smashed one of the clubhouse windows.

NO TWO MINUTE CLIP

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—The great Cresceus will not be a two-minute horse! So his owner thinks.

"When the two-minute horse does come along," says Ketchum, "he will be the result of a peculiar combination of circumstances. He must have attained just those few ounces more of perfection than Cresceus has, and then track, wind, mood of his driver, and all must be just right for the horse.

"Of this I feel confident: Cresceus will be the sire of the two-minute wonder. No better bred horse in speed lines lives, and no more consistent racer ever looked through a bridle. If these characteristics will not produce speed, the whole theory of breeding is wrong.

"Cresceus will trot his last race at Lexington, Ky., this fall, where he will meet Charlie Herr. He will go his last exhibition mile at Los Angeles, Cal., on December 12th. He will be retired to the stud after that engagement."

This fleet son of Robert McGregor has several boon companions that should not go unnoticed. Probably his closest chum is a Boston terrier, a fine specimen, who also goes by the name of Cresceus. Between Cresceus the horse and Cresceus the dog there is the warmest attachment. They occupy the same quarters wherever they go and always manifest the deepest regard for each other. Cresceus the horse seems to discriminate between ill-bred and thoroughbred dogs, for when a cur makes his appearance in his quarters he promptly ejects him.

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These goods are guaranteed to be first-class in durability and finish.

FRANK POWER
1847 Notre Dame Street.
Near McGill Street.

PISTOL FOR GAME SHOOTING

"Emigrant," in Shooting and Fishing," advocates the use of the pistol in game shooting. No pistol can displace the small bore rifle for this purpose except in rare cases, nor is the superiority of the latter questioned. But, except for target work, how often do we read of the pistol being used in the field? Very rarely, the answer must be, yet I think that were its merits more generally known, we would read of it in this connection more frequently.

I never shot a score on a Standard target in my life, but during the past eleven years I have killed as much small game with the pistol as with the rifle, and it seems to possess a charm for me that no other weapon does. There is a constant sense of satisfaction in owning and using one, and the continual use thereof only adds to one's devotion. The lightness and compactness of the little weapon, the ease with which it is cleaned, the cheapness and effectiveness of the ammunition, and, best of all, perhaps, the fact that its size permits it to be always handy, yet never in the way, combine in an irresistible appeal for favor. When once a woodsman or mountain man has carried one, he feels a sense of something wanting when without it. I know this from experience, and have noticed it in others.

You Will Resume Your Work

Which sickness forced you to give up, if you use Broma.

All blood and nerve diseases are victoriously combatted by that superior preparation. Sold everywhere.

Lewis Waller, the London acter, has notified Ernest F. Boddington that the latter's play "To Have and to Hold," will probably be produced in London this winter.

MAKING A HIT.

If you haven't received a copy of the "Semi-Ready" Fashion Chart of fall styles and booklet containing "Round the World with Semi-Ready," write for one or call at either of the retail wardrobes, 231 St. James Street, or 1551 St. Catherine Street East.—Adv.

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ADMIRALTY TROUBLES.
COMIC SIDE OF RUSSIA.
LONDON'S YOUNG SHERIFF.

CURRENT TOPICS WHICH CONCERN THE EMPIRE

ENGLAND'S SYMPATHY.
LONDON'S LATEST IDOL.
COURT AT HOLYROOD.

England's Sympathy.

London, October 5.—Englishmen and English newspapers have given a splendid example of sympathy and regret for the death of the late President William McKinley. Americans here have been amazed at the universal kindness and interest shown; this, notwithstanding past evidences of the truest friendship between the two great nations. When the news came of the final calamity that had befallen the United States the display of grief and the signs of mourning in this metropolis of the world far exceeded that demanded by mere international courtesy. The extremely generous tone of the English press for the week previous had shown in a great measure how this kingdom regarded the Republic's misfortune. American newspapers themselves could not have condemned the assassin's crime more severely nor spoken in more generous terms of the fallen chieftain. When this was capped on the day that brought news of the end the further signs of genuine grief, marked in many cases by heavy black mourning borders, the newspapers had omitted nothing that generosity and sympathy could devise.

The press was not alone in taking such an attitude. It was recorded early on Saturday that, although, for official reasons, it was impossible to close the Stock Exchange of London, the members and stockbrokers, quietly resolved to refrain from doing business. At Glasgow and Edinburgh the exchanges were closed, and the Liverpool Exchange suspended business to adopt a resolution of condolence for the American people. From all parts of the United Kingdom came messages to the American Ambassador from mayors of cities and corporations. Justices in the courts, coroners at their hearings, and ministers at the Ecumenical Methodist Conference paused in their proceedings to take note of the death of the President. Flags on all the public buildings in London were flying in a similar position of mourning. The Strand, Regent Street, and Oxford Street in particular resembled for that day at least, almost the appearance of an American city, so frequently were the Stars and Stripes to be seen. There must have been a great many of these shops and places of business that have no direct mercantile connection with the United States. It was not uncommon—for the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes to be together, both draped in black, and both at half-mast. Reports were published that ships in the harbors brought down their ensigns. The pulpits of London echoed what must have been spoken in the pulpits of America. All over and in every way in which it is customary to show grief publicly the people of this English-speaking kingdom did show it. It was done so spontaneously as to leave not a shadow of doubt that it was genuine.

Referring to England's sympathy a prominent American who was here during the eventful days stated:—I was in Bombay when the late Queen Victoria died, and I read in an American paper there that the American flags over the National Capitol at Washington had been lowered. It was, so it was stated, the first time this had ever been done upon the death of a foreign monarch, sovereign, or ruler. There happened to be a number of Americans at Bombay, and it was agreed among them that no more fitting occasion could have been selected for breaking this United States precedent of 125 years. The American feeling is that they have more of a right to share both in the grief and the glory of the mother country than has any other nation; and, while they have a friendship for all, they have for England the added feeling of kinship which at a crisis must outweigh all others. This latest manifestation of true and lasting relationship is perhaps the brightest and best product of that black outrage at Buffalo; and as this sentiment is constantly growing stronger, neither the powerful motherland nor the giant child of her getting need fear the future.

London's Young Sheriff.

There was an interesting little ceremony at St. Bride Institute, Bridelane, recently, when Mr. Horace Brooke Marshall was presented with a chain and badge of office in honor of his being elected Sheriff of London for 1901-2.

The members of the Ward of Farringdon Without, for which Mr. Horace Marshall sits, also presented Mrs. Marshall with a diamond brooch with a large pearl pendant attached.

Sir Edward Lawson, who presided, said he had known not only Mr. Marshall's father, but his grandfather as well.

Mr. Marshall confessed that he was a young man to be sheriff, but added that he did not intend on that or any other occasion to apologize for his youth. The twentieth century was the age for young men, and, it therefore seemed to him not unfitting that for once in a while London should have a young sheriff.

London Filling Up.

London is rapidly filling up again. No doubt the return of the King and Queen has much to do with that. Bond Street and Piccadilly every day now are well filled with smart carriages, while Hyde Park, which is slowly recovering from its annual autumn repairing and road mending, is already quite gay daily.

It is impossible to help noticing how rapidly mourning is now disappearing from the streets. People who have just returned to London seem determined to make a fresh start in the way of colored garments. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, for London's streets have been long in mourning colors, so that the change affords very welcome relief.

People are wondering how the Queen's wish as to ladies wearing silks of British material for the coronation can be carried out, for the robes must be of ruby velvet, while the dress itself must be of white satin. It is well known that the greater part of these materials come from France. There are, of course, many other occasions during the ten days of the coronation festivities when British silks can be worn. It is probable that it is to these occasions Her Majesty refers.

Enquiries have been made as to how some of the smart English ladies are taking the suggestion, which comes from Paris, that real empire dresses be worn this coming winter, not in any modified form, but almost exact copies of those worn in the time of Napoleon's reign. From what can be learned, nobody seems at all anxiously disposed to adopt such a costume. It is not seriously thought that the fashion will be much brought forward.

Englishwomen as a rule are very shy at adopting anything too extraordinary in the way of dress. The idea that they should go about with low-necked dresses in daytime, with short waists, long mantles and poke bonnets is almost impossible to imagine, although it is quite possible to believe a modified form of this becoming period may be worn. But it is quite unlikely that the little corkscrew curls worn by our great grandmothers will again come in, as is said may be the case.

Admiralty Troubles.

Controversy over the causes of the recent disasters to the torpedo boats Cobra and Viper promises to become endless. The theory of sunken rocks or of collision with a submerged derelict is hardly considered now more seriously than the suggestion that the collision with a whaler was responsible for the collapse of the turbine steamers in deep water.

The only feasible suggestion, and one which the admiralty authorities themselves incline to accept, is that the construction of these rapid travelling boats was faulty. In order to obtain this breakneck speed of forty miles an hour the vessels' plates were made scarcely thicker than an egg shell, while the machinery was abnormally heavy. The result has been that when the boats were caught prow and stern on the crest of two waves they broke amidships of their own weight.

As confirming this theory the admiralty has been making enquiry of steel manufacturers as to the possibility of making steel plates tough enough to endure the tremendous strain, at the same time not hindering the speed of the boat on account of their weight.

In connection with the admiralty it is rumored that things are anything but roseate in Whitehall these days. The five new submarines now building are causing no end of differences of opinion between the old sea lords and the reform element, which lately began to make its voice heard.

The construction of these boats was delayed as long as possible. Even at the last it was conceded only as an experiment. The motive of this experiment would seem incredible if mentioned in connection with any department except the British admiralty. Instead of trying to discover what use submarines are likely to be in naval warfare my lords make it no secret that their sole intent is to build these five boats in order to learn how they may be most easily destroyed.

How they are going to find this out is a puzzle indeed. Volunteers for a trip under water, the success of which is to be gauged according to the speed with which the submarine is destroyed, are hardly likely to be numerous. It is barely possible to conceive the enrollment of a suicide crew even to oblige the lords of the admiralty. On the other hand, if the boats are not destroyed, or are destroyed merely as forts are taken in sham fight, the experiment will hardly be worth the cost.

The situation is more ridiculous than anything even Gilbert imagined possible when "H.M.S. Pinafore" was launched, but a sense of humor is not the prevailing feature at Whitehall.

The Plague of Questions.

During the session of Parliament that began on January 23 and ended on August 17, no fewer than 6,448 questions were asked in the House of Commons!

This number has only once been exceeded in recent years at any rate, namely, in the session 1893-4, when the number of questions was 6,534. But the House sat on 226 days during that session, whereas there were only 118 sittings during the recent session.

A Parliamentary paper issued yesterday also shows that there were 482 divisions last session. The nearest approach to this number during the last fourteen years was also in 1893-4, when the House divided 450 times.

London's Latest Idol.

London must always have its literary lion, and just now the lion, or the lioness, is Mrs. Mary St. Leger Harrison, whose pen name is Lucas Malet. She is a daughter of Charles Kingsley, and is another illustration of the "genius of the Kingsleys."

For four years she has been a widow, living in London quietly, and working, it appears, upon her latest story, "The History of Sir Richard Calmady." Now in her forty-ninth year, she has been writing since 1882, but, unlike other women novelists that might be named who have been writing for the same period, her output has been only eight books. Her father intended that she should be a painter, and she studied at the Slade School. She has travelled over Europe and wandered as far as India and Ceylon.

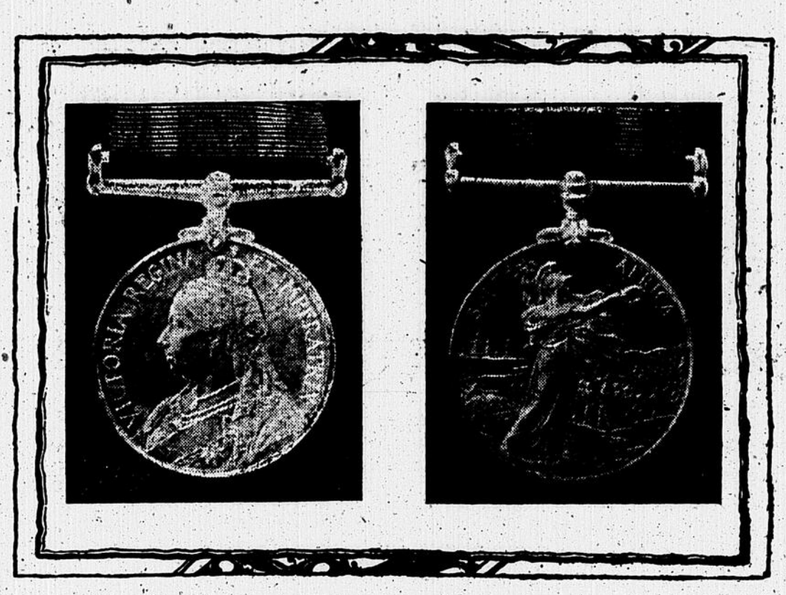
Her style, as she frankly confesses, has been influenced less by that of her brilliant sire than by the styles of Balzac, Daudet, Tolstoi and Ibsen. As showing her point of view, the papers are quoting a remark she is said to have made earlier in life:—

"Everyone can have what he wants in this world if only he wants it hard enough and has the courage to take it when it comes. It does not do to hesitate. If you are afraid it is all over with you."

"The History of Sir Richard Calmady" is a strong story—in spots almost too strong. Kingsley would scarcely have bought it for his daughter to read at 20. But that was a generation back.

Mr. le Queux is about to bring out a new story and republish an old one. The former is called "The Court of Honor," with a Russian princess of an unusual type for its heroine. The latter is "The Temptress." It was first brought out several years ago by a publisher since insolvent. It must have missed the critics, for they treat it as an absolutely new tale.

Edmund Gosse promises a skit on modern life. The gods of Olympus figure in it and discuss twentieth century conditions. There is the possibility of a good thing in this idea, which has hitherto been monopolized by the librettists of comic opera. There is also the possibility of spoiling a good thing. Mr. Gosse's friends are awaiting developments with a kindly anxiety.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR MEDAL

Comic Side of Russia.

Captain B. V. Smith, of the Liverpool steamer Ardova, attended at the Liverpool Local Marine Board, for the purpose of receiving a pair of binocular glasses awarded to him by the Norwegian Government for saving the crew, 18 in number, of the Norwegian barque Clara, which was foundering in the Atlantic, off the 19th January last. In acknowledging the gift, Captain Smith related an episode, of an amusing character. The Ardova's lifeboat went to the rescue of the Clara's crew, who, in consequence of the high sea running, had to jump into the water and be hauled into the lifeboat by lines. The steward of the Clara, an elderly man, contrived to get into the life buoy the wrong way, with the unfortunate result that he was hauled through the sea legs uppermost and very narrowly escaped drowning when he was got onto the deck of the steamer. Captain Smith noticed he was in distress, and spoke to him sympathetically, asking him if anything particular was the matter. His reply was, "My teeth are gone; I think I have swallowed them." One of the apprentices of the Clara was passionately fond of music, and clung to his violin in preference to his bag of clothes. Unfortunately, however, the instrument could not be saved.

Outline Their Usefulness.

The little Elfin, the smallest of the royal yachts, is to be broken up after nearly half a century's service as a dispatch boat for the late Queen Victoria. Soon all that remains of her will be in the form of a relic, possessed, probably, by the King.

The fate of the old Victoria and Albert is at present uncertain, but it is said that she is to be converted into a hulk for her successor. A more plausible story perhaps is that she will be made a house boat for royal use. If the fine old paddle boat, which has done so much admirable service in her day, becomes a hulk she will remain at Portsmouth to serve as a keeping place for stores and other necessaries for the new yacht—will, in fact, degenerate into a mere warehouse, tenantless, like that queer little craft the old yacht of George IV., which now rides peacefully near the Victory.

Court at Holyrood.

Th announcement that His Majesty will hold court at Holyrood after the coronation festivities next June means a good deal to Edinburgh. While Queen Victoria on several occasions visited the ancient palace, she never took up her residence there, nor have any royal functions been held within its walls since the visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822.

King Edward is no stranger to Holyrood. He stayed there for a few days toward the end of 1859, while he was a student in Edinburgh University. It was on that occasion when his tutor conferred with Dr. Leonard Schmitz, rector of the royal high school, and Dr. Lyon Playfair as to the course of His Royal Highness' studies.

Save for the royal visit in 1871 and the annual functions of the Lord High Commissioner, the palace has since been uninhabited. It is still, however, kept in good repair, and a few months ago the royal apartments were put into the hands of decorators and upholsterers.

For some years several noble Scotch families, including that of the Duke of Argyll and that of the Earl of Bredalbane, have had the right to inhabit the palace, but the apartments allotted to them have been restored to the royal use, so that King Edward and his court will not be unduly hampered for room. Queen Alexandra has only once been at Holyrood. That was shortly after her marriage.

Alterations and improvements in the internal arrangements of Buckingham Palace have developed considerably since the original plans were drawn up. The drainage has been overhauled. Hot water pipes have been fixed in all the principal apartments, and new baths have been added and the water supply improved. The cost of these operations will run into many thousands of pounds, but the result will be that the palace will be fit to live in. Up to the present the huge palace has been just the opposite.

Among the many changes taking place at Balmoral Castle, in view of the coming visit of the King, is the disappearance of the cairns and all reminders of the late John Brown. Only the stone in the churchyard of the Crathie remains to keep alive the memory of the Queen's faithful retainer at Balmoral.

Jack Harkaway's Creator.

Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng, the originator of "Jack Harkaway," the hero of many volumes of stories for boys, has passed away at his home in Wandsworth in his sixtieth year.

"Jack Harkaway" first appeared in the world of fiction in 1867, the early youth of th wonderful boy being chronicled in a weekly paper called the "Boys of England." "Jack Harkaway's Schooldays" was the most widely circulated of the series, the sale reaching hundreds of thousands of copies.

Seventeen "Harkaway" books have been published, and Mr. Hemyng, who was a barrister, was the author of all but two or three of them. They carried Jack through Oxford and then round the world, recording his wonderful adventures in America, Cuba, China, Greece, Australia, and the Transvaal. The story of Jack in the Transvaal, completed about a year ago, placed him in command of Harkaway's War Scouts, which were a constant terror to the Boers.

"Jack Harkaway" did not greatly enrich his creator. Mr. Hemyng usually sold his copyrights outright for a by no means extravagant sum. The price he received for "Jack Harkaway in the Transvaal" was about £150.

SAW BOERS MURDER BRITISH PRISONERS

Affidavits Which Lord Kitchener Has Forwarded to General Prinsloo.

The War Office has issued the following document bearing on the recent murders by some of the Boers in the field.

Writing on August 20, from Pretoria, Lord Kitchener sent the following letter to General Prinsloo:—

"I beg to express my appreciation of the manner in which some of my wounded and prisoners have been treated by you, which, though not more than was to be expected from the burghers in the field, is a marked contrast to the manner in which our men have recently been dealt with by burghers who have become demoralized by the protracted nature of this deplorable war.

"I enclose affidavits of a few examples of the conduct of burghers in guerrilla warfare."

[Copies of Affidavits.]

No. 1.

Pretoria, August 20, 1901.

No. 28284 Trooper Charles Catton, 22nd Imperial Yeomanry, being duly sworn, states:—

"At Doorn River, on July 27, 1901, I was one of the patrol captured by the Boers, and after we had surrendered I saw a man lying on the ground, wounded, between two natives. I saw a Boer go up to him and shoot him through the chest. I noticed the man, Trooper Finch, was alive. I do not know the name of the Boer who shot him, but I could recognize him again."

No. 2.

No. 33966 Trooper F. W. Madams, having been duly sworn, states:—

"I was one of the patrol captured by the Boers on July 27, 1901, near Doorn River. After we had surrendered I went to look for my hat, and after finding it, I was passing the wounded man, Trooper Finch, when I saw a Boer, whose name I do not know, shoot Trooper Finch through the chest with a revolver. I could identify the man who shot him."

No. 3.

No. 4703 Lance-Corporal James Hanshaw, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

"At Graspan, on June 6, 1901, I was present when we were attacked by the Boers, having previously captured a convoy from them. On going towards the waggons, I found the Boers already there; finding we were outnumbered and resistance hopeless, we threw down our arms and held our hands up. Private Blunt, who was with me, shouted 'Don't shoot me, I have thrown down my rifle.' The Boers then shot Private Blunt dead. He was holding his hands above his head at the time. Lieutenant Mair then shouted 'Have mercy, you cowards.' The Boers then deliberately shot Lieutenant Mair dead as he was standing with his hands above his head. They then shot at Privates Pearse and Harvey, who were both standing with their hands up, the same bullet hitting Private Pearse in the nose, and killing Private Harvey. Two Boers then rushed from the waggons and threatened to shoot me, kicked me, and told me to lie down."

No. 4.

No. 3253 Private E. Sewell, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

"I was at the fight at Graspan, on June 6, 1901. About noon on that date the Boers attacked the convoy. I retired to Lieutenant Mair's party, when, finding we were outnumbered and surrounded, we put our hands up. The Boers took our arms from us and retired round some kraals; shortly afterwards they came back, and two men shouted 'Hands up.' We said we were already prisoners and that our arms had been collected. Private Blunt held up his hands, and at the same time said, 'Don't shoot me, I am already hands up.' The Boers then said, 'Take that,' and shot him through the stomach. Lieutenant Mair then stepped out from the waggons and said, 'Have mercy, you cowards.' The Boer then shot him dead from his horse. The Boer was sitting on his horse almost touching Lieutenant Mair at the time. The Boer then shot at Lance-Corporal Harvey and Private Pearse, who were standing together, with their hands up above their heads, the shot wounding Private Pearse and killing Lance-Corporal Harvey."

No. 5.

Private D. Chambers, H Company, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

"While lying on the ground wounded, I saw a Boer shoot two of our wounded who were lying on the ground near me. This Boer also fired at me, but missed me."

No. 6.

Privates W. Bacon and Charles Girling, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

"While lying wounded on the ground with two other wounded men, four Boers came up to us, dismounted, and fired a volley at us. We were all hit again, and Private Goodwin of our regiment was killed. The Boers then took our arms away, and, after swearing at us, rode away."

No. 7.

Corporal Sargent, 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, being duly sworn, states:—

"While lying wounded behind a rock, I saw a Boer shoot a Yeomanry officer who was walking away wounded in the hand."

No. 8.

Acting-Sergt. Chambers, 69th Company Imperial Yeomanry, being duly sworn, states:—

"I saw a Boer, a short man, with a dark beard, going round carrying his rifle under his arm, as one would carry a sporting rifle, and shoot three of our wounded."

No. 9.

Private A. C. Bell, 69th Company Imperial Yeomanry, being duly sworn, states:—

"I heard a Boer call to one of our men to put up his hands, and when he did so the Boer shot him from about 15 yards off. I was about 20 yards off."

No. 10.

Private T. George, 69th Company Imperial Yeomanry, being duly sworn, states:—

"I was walking back to camp wounded, when I saw a oer about 17 years of age shoot at a wounded Derby man, who was calling for water. The Boer then came up to me and took my bandolier away."

No. 11.

Gunner W. H. Blackburn, 28th Battery Royal Field Artillery, being duly sworn, states:—

"I saw a Boer take a rifle and bandolier from a wounded Derby man, and then shoot him; the Boer then came to me and asked me for my rifle; I showed him where it was lying on the ground."

M. I.

By Rudyard Kipling, in McClure's for October.

I wish my mother could see me now, with a fence-post under my arm,
And a knife and a spoon in my putties that I found on a Boer farm;
Atop of a sore-backed Argentine with a thirst that you couldn't buy—
I used to be in the Hampshires once,
(Glosters, Lincolns, and Rifles once),
Sussex, Scottish and Yorkshires once!
(ad lib.)
But now I am M. I.! (a)

That is what we are known as—that is the name you must call
If you want your officers' servants, pickets an' 'orse guards an' all—
Details for buryin'-parties, company-cooks or supply—
Turn out the chronic Ikonas! Roll up the —— (b) M. I.

My 'ands are spotty with veldt-sores—my shirt is a button an' frill—
An' the things I've used my bay'nit for would make a tinker ill!
An' I don't know whose dam column I'm in, nor where we're trekkin', nor why;
I've trekked to the Vaal from the Orange once —
From the Vaal to the greasy Pongolo once—
(Or else it was called the Zambesi once)—
For now I am an M. I.!
That is what we are known as—that is the crowd you require
For outposts all night under freezin', an' rear-guard all day under fire.
Anything 'ot or unwholesome? Anything dusty or dry?
Borrow a bunch of Ikonas! Trot out the —— M. I.

We're trekkin' our twenty mile a day an' bein' loved by the Dutch,
But we don't hold on the mane no more, nor lose our stirrups—much.
An' we scout with a senior man in charge, where the 'oly white flags fly—
We used to think they were friendly once,
Didn't take any precautions once
(Once, my ducky, an' only once!),
But now we are M. I.!
That is what we are known as—we are the beggars that got
Three days "to learn equitation," an' six months o' bloomin' well trot!
Cow-guns, an' cattle, an' convoys—an' Mister de Wet on the fly—
We are the rollin' Ikonas, we are the —— M. I.!

I wish my mother could see me now, a-gatherin' news on my own,
When I ride like a general up to the scrub an' ride back like Tod Sloan—
Remarkably small on my horse's neck to let the shots go by.
We used to fancy it risky once
(Called it a reconnaissance once),
Under the charge of an orf-cer once,
But now we are M. I.!
That is what we are known as—that is the word you must say
When you want men to be Maussered for one and a penny a day.
We are no dollar Colonials—we are the 'ome-made supply:
Write to the London Ikonas! Ask for the —— M. I.

I wish myself could talk to myself as I left — 'im a year ago,
I could tell 'im a lot that would save 'im a lot on the things that 'e ought to know!
When I think o' that ignorant barrack-bird, it almost makes me cry,
I used to belong to an army once
(Gawd! what a rum little army once),
Red little, dead little army once!
But now I am M. I.!
That is what we are known as—we are the men that have been
Over a year at the business—smelt it an' felt it an' seen.
We 'ave got 'old of the needful—you will be told by and by:
Wait till you've 'eard the Ikonas—spoke to the old M. I.!

Mount—march, Ikonas! Stand to your 'orses again!
Mop off the frost on the saddles—mop up the miles on the plain.
Out go the stars in the dawnin'—up goes our dust in the sky,
Walk—trot, Ikonas! Trek jou (d) the old M. I.

(a) Mounted infantry.
(b) Number from First to Sixth, according to taste and service of audience.
(c) Horse-holders when in action, and therefore generally out of range or under cover.
(d) Get ahead.

FRIEND INDEED

ADVICE THAT LED A POOR SUFFERER TO USE DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

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Those who have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, who have experienced their wonderful power over Indigestion and all troubles of the Stomach, should feel it their duty, when they meet some poor sufferer who is going through the misery they, thanks to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have relief from his affliction. Tell him what cured you. Tell him about Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. You know what they did for you. They will do the same for him. It costs you nothing to tell him and it will be the means of restoring him to happiness.

Thousands and thousands of people have been induced to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets through reading the testimony of some grateful convalescent in the papers. But far more have been first introduced to the knowledge of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets through the kind offices of some friend. Therefore you that know the value of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets tell your friends about them.

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THE DUTIES OF A BANK CASHIER

General Public, as a Rule, Does Not Understand What He Does.

The functions of a bank cashier are perhaps less understood by the general or even the banking public than those of most of the other officials of a financial concern. The title is not particularly explanatory, for the cashier has much else to do than to handle the cash, even when he does handle it, which is the case only in small banks. He does, indeed, control only the cash, but only in theory does he handle it, for the tellers and other clerks do that.

In fact, the functions of a bank cashier is to supervise, to regulate, to control and to anticipate the business of the bank. In large banks his duties are manifold, complicated and made exacting by the constant, never for a moment ceasing fluctuation of its business. There is under the law a certain financial status, or "reserve," which national banks are bound to maintain. There is sometimes a great and unexpected demand for money, and then the reserve is jeopardized or affected brought below the legal limit. It is then the cashier acts by calling in loans, or otherwise providing for his cash reserve. If the demand affects many banks or all, there is a stringency in the money market and stock prices suffer.

It is the duty of the cashier to keep himself constantly acquainted with the condition of the accounts of the various customers, and in the case of large accounts to know when unusually heavy drafts may be expected. He provides for the loaning of money when there is a surplus to be loaned, and is personally in charge of the collateral deposited as security. In board meetings his advice is valuable and indeed almost final as to the advisability of discounts. He must know every morning how the bank "stands" with the Clearing House, whether the balance of exchange is against it or in its favor and how much. Knowing this, he must regulate his action in loaning money on collateral, according to his knowledge. He must keep himself constantly in touch with the stock market, and at any time when quotations fall so as to narrow the margins on his collateral he must call for more.

He is with the president responsible to the Dominion Government for the accuracy of the reports rendered on the standing of the bank. He, as well as the president, signs the currency notes which go to make up the bank's circulation, and in law his word represents and binds his bank. The bank's eyes and ears are the cashier's. The president presides; the cashier sees and acts.

What all this means in times of financial emergency may easily be imagined. The strain falls on the cashier. He must seek investments for the bank's money when there is a surplus lying idle; he must be as rigid and inflexible as a statue when anxious borrowers besiege him for extensions of time or increased loans on a falling market. He must maintain the reserve, whatever the temptations to loan at unusual rates.

As the business of the bank is controlled by its customers after all, these duties are by no means light or easy. The majority of banks have a knowledge of the probable demands of their chief depositors both as to amount and the time when the money will be drawn. But there is always a large assortment of accounts which are subject to any sort of fluctuations, though in reality few of them are affected at the time, and experience demonstrates that the increase in one lot of accounts is apt to offset the deficit in another. So that the actual variation is rarely very great or very sudden. When it is very sudden and at the same time, very great, there comes the time of panic. This, first and foremost, affects the stock market, because stock are largely dealt in on money borrowed of the banks, and when the banks no longer lend it or call it back when it has been lent the result is a collapse in prices.

In brief, the supervision of the entire business of a bank, touched at all points by demands and difficulties, is upon the cashier. The responsibility for millions of dollars is upon one man, after all. Directors may approve or disapprove, the president may advise and suggest. Somebody must act—some one man, after all, is the right hand. That man is the cashier.

So the responsibilities and work of a bank cashier are great, the position is one which the community respects, and the men who annually handle millions are content if their pay be a few thousands.

A MYSTERY TO SURGEONS

New York, Oct. 4.—The inability of the surgeons who attended President McKinley to locate the fatal bullet is to a great extent explained in the following remarkable article by Dr. George A. Leech on the amazingly erratic course taken by bullets after entering the human body. Dr. Leech has just returned from South Africa, where he has acted as surgeon for the wounded of the British and the Boer armies. He writes as follows:

Some surprise has been manifested that gangrene should have developed in the case of President McKinley. The setting in of gangrene is one of the most natural sequences of bullet wounds. In the South African war and also in the Spanish-American war there were no cases of severe wounds where death ensued in which gangrene had not first developed.

When once a bullet strikes the human body and enters the flesh its course becomes a matter of mystery. So many things may deflect it, its progress is influenced by so many different forces, that one need not be surprised to find it anywhere but in the place it is most looked for.

A bullet may be fired point-blank into a body and in such a manner that its course to all appearances cannot be otherwise than straight. Yet post-mortem examinations have shown that these very bullets have taken circuitous routes through the tissues, organs and even bones of the body.

During my surgical practice in South Africa with the Boer and British armies, I came upon many anomalies in the courses of missiles. One case which came under my attention was most remarkable.

A soldier was struck in the temporal region of the skull. There was a small entering wound on the right side of the head. On the left side, almost opposite to that on which the bullet had apparently penetrated the skull, was a large exit wound.

On close examination of this wound, however, a most remarkable condition presented itself.

It was found that the bullet had not even penetrated the skull. Striking a bony part at an acute angle, the missile had glanced around the head in a circular track, keeping under the skin until it reached a point opposite to its entry. It then broke through the skin and departed. The soldier got well.

Another remarkable head wound came under my notice after the battle of Elandslaagte. A soldier had his mouth open and was shouting an order.

A bullet struck him in the right cheek, passed through his mouth between the jaws without touching one of them, and then passed out of the left cheek. The wound was clean and soon healed. Had the man had his mouth shut the whole of the lower portion of his skull would have been blown off and he would doubtless have died.

Gunshot wounds of the limbs and head are not nearly so dangerous as those of the trunk. Penetrating wounds of the abdomen are usually attended with great mortality.

Some authorities say that the mortality from penetrating wounds of the abdomen is about ninety per cent., while others give a somewhat lower figure. According to the statistics of the Franco-German war, there were 5,743 cases of penetrating abdominal wounds. More than 76 per cent. of these cases resulted in death. In the few soldiers who recovered it was found that the wounds had not completely penetrated vital portions of the abdominal region.

In passing it might be noted that there were more recoveries in cases which were not operated upon than in those in which an operation was deemed necessary.

According to F. W. Stevenson, who has written a work called "Wounds in War," penetrating wounds of the abdomen are the most fatal class of injury known to surgery.

Colonel Stevenson, who was principal medical officer on Lord Roberts' staff, and made a notable record in the British-Boer war in South Africa, is a well-known authority on the great fatality attending penetrating gunshot wounds of the abdomen.

Speaking of the courses of bullets through the body, one would naturally suppose that where the tissues ar so soft—as in the abdominal region—there would be very little deflection.

As a matter of fact, however, it is here that almost as much deflection occurs as in parts of the body where bony structures predominate.

In former times it was believed that bullets developed a natural poison. In modern times the poison idea has been scouted among the best surgeons.

PAY SALARY OF LATE PRESIDENT

Accountants Decide $1,856.88 Was Due at the Time of His Death.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Warrants were drawn at the Treasury Department to-day in settlement of the salary due the late President at the time of his death. The amount was $1,856.88.

Warrants also were drawn covering Mr. Roosevelt's salary to October 17, for seventeen days, aggregating $2,309.78.

There was a good deal of discussion in the Treasury about these checks and exactly how to divide them. President McKinley died early on the morning of September 14 and President Roosevelt took the oath that day. Under the law Mr. Roosevelt must be paid the salary of President from and including the day he took the oath. The question was not on this, however.

For a number of years each President has been paid monthly one-twelfth of $50,000 a year, the only case in the Government service in which the regular salary table was not followed. By this system President McKinley received $4,166.66 for two months in every quarter and $4,166.67 for the third month of the quarter, making the total for the quarter $12,500. As September was the third month of the quarter the salary for that month was $4,166.67. Divided by thirty days the proportion going to President Roosevelt would have been $2,361 and to the estate of the dead President $1,805.44. The Auditor's office insisted on a division on the basis that President Roosevelt should receive 17-92 of the entire salary for the third quarter of the year, there being ninety-two days in that quarter.

This division gave the sums that were agreed upon.

W. T. Sinclair, the steward at the White House for eight years, has been notified that his services will not be needed after a certain time. Sinclair was made steward at the White House by President Cleveland in the beginning of his second administration, and was retained in his position by President McKinley. It is not known who will succeed Sinclair, but there is a general impression that it will probably be Henry Pinckney, the colored man who was brought on here from Albany by President Roosevelt.

HAD LA GRIPPE.—Mr. A. Nickerson, farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had La Grippe and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two months, when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

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LIVING WIDOWS OF PRESIDENTS

Provisions the U. S. Congress Has Made For Their Maintenance

Washington, Oct. 5.—Four widows of Presidents are now living: Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, who was in the White House for eight years, now lives in Washington, and generally shares her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris. During Mrs. Grant's occupancy of the White House the notable social events included entertainments to the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, to King Kalakaua, and to the first Chinese Minister. During the last thirty years Mrs. Grant has divided her time between England and Washington. She is now nearly eighty years of age, but her mind is still bright and she enjoys good health, and may be seen riding in her carriage almost every pleasant day.

Mrs. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield spent but a few months in the White House. After the assassination of her husband she went to Cleveland, and not far from that city she now resides. Mrs. Garfield is a small, spare woman, with fine features and very brilliant dark eyes. She is famed for her superb self-control. Her husband once said of her that never in his political career had he suffered in the least from any word or act of hers. During the years spent by Mrs. Garfield in Washington she was most often found in the Library of Congress, where she studied the subjects in which she was the special tutor to her sons. After President Garfield's death it was reported that his family had been left without resources, and a considerable sum was raised by private subscription among his friends. The income from this fund, together with a pension of $5,000 a year voted by Congress, enabled Mrs. Garfield to live in quiet comfort and complete the education of her children. She is now sixty-three years of age, and in indifferent health.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison did not marry Gen. Harrison until he had retired from office. During most of his term as President his first wife was living, and the present Mrs. Harrison, her niece, came to the White House often to assist in the social and domestic duties.

Mrs. McKinley, the fourth and last widow of a President, was Miss Ida Saxton of Canton, O. The McKinley's had two children, whom they lost; this was an affliction which always bore heavily upon them. The widow of the late President resembles Mrs. Garfield in her domestic tastes, and has always begrudged the claims which public life made upon her husband's time. It is stated on good authority that she heard of her husband's second election to the Presidency with positive regret, and to friends who offered her congratulations, replied that he belonged to her and that the country had already had more than its share of him. It will be recalled that on the Californian trip, before her health broke down, she told the Southern ladies that she was looking forward to the time when she and "the Major" could pass their years in the quiet of private life at their Canton home. This was her ambition.

BLUE BLOOD IN KHAKI

London, Oct. 4.—Mindful of how gallantly certain aristocratic and wealthy Americans fought against the Spaniards, Hon. Odo Vivian announced to-day through the columns of a Cardiff newspaper that he intends to raise a troop of Glamorgan cavalry, composed entirely of gentlemen, to do battle against the Boers. He says: "The Cuban campaign demonstrated that good blood tells on the field of carnage no less than in the drawing room."

Mr. Vivian wishes to see what a few select Britishers can do in South Africa. Already candidates are appearing in response to his summons, but he seems to have some trouble in getting men who can stand the social test. He says that he has struck off his list many who proved not to come up to the requirement, and adds:

"If the forty ultimately selected should not all be gentlemen, these will comprise more than three-fourths of the number."

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vapo-Cresolene is used. All Druggists.

SUPPORTS PROF. KOCH

Berlin, Oct. 4.—An analytical investigation completed by the Hygienic Institute of the University of Breslau is considered as giving additional proof of the correctness of Professor Koch's theory that the danger of the infection of human beings by bovine tuberculosis is very slight. The institute collected samples of fresh butter from 444 dairies in various parts of Germany and found that only sixty, or 13 per cent. contained tuberculosis bacilli.

PHENYLE

Is a powder that Kills Germs, Drives Away Vermin, Keeps Out Disease and Destroys All Bad Odors. It will keep your place sweet and clean and save life and health. It is being sold by the barrel to large institutions and by the package to families. It was awarded two Gold Medals at the World's Fair as the King among Germicides and Disinfectants. Downing & Co., Agents for the Province of Quebec, 671 St. James Street, Montreal.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. — Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. 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.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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Sheet Metal Work, Metal Sky Lights, Roofing Felts, etc., Building Papers Asphalt, Cement and Tile work, Cement Buts, Stone Cement, Rosin Cement, Pitch, Coal, Tar, etc. Hot Blast Heating and Pneumatic Stock Conveying.

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Something necessary in every house — a neat, cheap and most complete

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Call and we will be pleased to show you our line of

OIL AND GAS HEATERS

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Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE AND PORTER

Wood and Bottles.

Families Regularly Supplied.

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THE BEST AND PUREST

Malt Extracts

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India Pale Ale

AND

CROWN STOUT

Vienna Lager

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Our New Process Bread

Is the very best that can be made.

The gluten has been fully developed.

We would be pleased to have you try it for a week.

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The quickest, safest and best Passenger and freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE

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ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA

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leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.

Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.

Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R. and D.A.R.

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Regular Freight and Passenger Service FROM MONTREAL TO

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

NEXT SAILINGS.

S.S. BONAVISTA ..... on or about Oct. 10

SPECIAL SAILINGS FOR

SYDNEY, C.B.

Close connection with S. & L. Ry. for GLACE BAY and other points.

(Taking freight only.)

S.S. CACOUNA ..... on or about Oct. 8
S.S. CACOUNA ..... on or about Oct. 18

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Telephone Main 31.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. TRITONIA (cool air) ..... Oct. 19
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... Oct. 15
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) ..... Oct. 24
S.S. AMARYNTHIA ..... Oct. 31
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... Nov. 7

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*S.S. ARROYO ..... Oct. 5
*S.S. STRATHNEVIS ..... Oct. 19
*S.S. CUMERIA ..... Oct. 26
*S.S. NORDFARER ..... Nov. 2

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. CERVONA (cold stg. and cool air) Oct. 12
S.S. FREMONA ..... Oct. 18
S.S. IONA (cold storage and cool air) Oct. 26
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) ..... Nov. 1

FOR ABERDEEN.

S.S. ESCALONA ..... Oct. 22

FOR NEWCASTLE.

S.S. JACONA ..... Oct. 29

FOR LEITH.

*S.S. AGGI ..... Oct. 22

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

*Chartered.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.

TO CARDIFF.

S.S. LORD IVEAGH ..... Oct. 6
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT ..... Oct. 15

AGENTS—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; T. Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

HEAD LINE.

Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

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

Twin S.S. Rathlin Head ..... 11,000 tons
Twin S.S. Tarr Head ..... 10,000 "
S.S. Carrigan Head ..... 9,000 "
S.S. Ramore Head ..... 8,000 "
S.S. Glenarm Head ..... 7,000 "
S.S. Malin Head ..... 6,000 "
S.S. Bray Head ..... 5,000 "
S.S. Inishowen Head ..... 5,000 "
S.S. Bengore Head ..... 4,500 "
S.S. Dunmore Head ..... 3,500 "
S.S. Toolin Head ..... 3,500 "
S.S. Glen Head ..... 2,800 "

Appointed Sailings Subject to Change.

FOR BELFAST.

S.S. BENGORE HEAD ..... about No. 3

FOR DUBLIN.

S.S. GLEN HEAD ..... about Oct. 8

To be followed by other steamers from St. John, N.B., monthly, to both ports, beginning December.

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

AGENTS — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Pelgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sicka, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.

General Agents, 23 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Franco-Canadian Line.

10 DAYS, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO HAVRE.

From Havre. From Montreal.
Sept. 16.....S.S. Garth Castle ..... Oct. 3
Oct. 2.....S.S. Manchester Shipper.. Oct. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st.	2nd.	Steerage.
Havre, Southampton and London	$60.00	$45.00	$27.00
Paris	65.50	48.50	29.50

Superior accommodation. Doctor and stewardess on board. French cooking. Table wine free for all classes. Goods from Havre, 11 days; Paris, 14; Bordeaux, La Pallice, Nantes, Lorient, 17. Through Bills of Lading issued in each French and Mediterranean port by local agents. For particulars and shipping directions, apply to H. Genestal at Fils, Havre, to all railroad agents in Canada, or 223 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

'S.S. "CAMPANA"

Next Sailing from Montreal,

MONDAY, 7th Oct., at 1 p.m.

And afterwards in every alternate MONDAY, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

Special Excursion Rates for round trip to Summerside, Charlottetown and Pictou. Good to return up to close of navigation.

For particulars, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners St., City.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Sept. 12....	*Manchester City	Oct. 3
Sept. 20....	*Manchester Trader	Oct. 10
Oct. 18....	*Manchester Commerce	Oct. 30

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

FURNESS LINE

MONTREAL and ANTWERP

SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Sept. 5.....	Cebriana	Oct. 3
Oct. 10.....	Sylviana	Oct. 30

(And fortnightly thereafter.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

MONTREAL AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Sept. 12.....	Frisia	Oct. 12
Sept. 28.....	Westphalia	Oct. 22

PORTLAND AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	Fro Portland.
.....	Sardinia	Oct. 5
.....	Athen	Oct. 15

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Agents, 44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

SHERBROOKE HOUSE, Sherbrooke, Que.

Just built. Annex to this leading Commercial House of the Township. Large sample room; Bath attached to each sleeping room. Everything first class.

CH. BODWELL, W. WRIGHT.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

31 Steamers, Aggregating 200,000 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian.....10,000 tons. Twin Screw
Bavarian.....10,000 tons. Twin Screw
Ionian (Building).....10,000 tons. Twin Screw
Australasian, 7,000 tons. Twin Screw
Pretorian.....9,000 tons.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail Service.

CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE.

Tunisian.....Fri., Oct. 4, 5 a.m.
Corinthian.....Sat., Oct. 12, 6 a.m.
Parisian.....Sat., Oct. 19, 6 a.m.
Australasian.....Fri., Oct. 25, 10 a.m.
Pretorian.....Sat., Nov. 2, 6 a.m.

When steamers sail at daylight, passengers go on board the previous evening between 8 and 11 o'clock.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the new Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.

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—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $35 to $40.00 single, $66.50 to $86 return.

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

The S.S. Numidian will sail from Montreal to Glasgow direct, Wednesday, Oct. 9, carrying all classes of passengers. Cabin, $45 and upwards; second cabin, $35; third class, $25.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 31st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
14 Sept..	Sardinian.....	2 Oct., 9 a.m.
21 Sept..	Mongolian.....	9 Oct., 9 a.m.
28 Sept..	State of Nebraska	16 Oct., noon

Rates — First Cabin, $40 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.

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.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

Lake Michigan (bldg.), twin screw	11,000 tons
Lake Manitoba (new), twin screw	11,000 "
Lake Champlain (new), twin screw	9,000 "
Lake Erie (new), twin screw	9,000 "
Lake Megantic	5,800 "
Lake Simcoe	5,700 "
Lake Ontario	5,100 "

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	From Montreal.
Sept. 17....Lake Simcoe	Oct. 4
Sept. 24....Lake Manitoba	Oct. 11
Oct. 1....Lake Ontario	Oct. 18
Oct. 8....Lake Champlain	Oct. 25
Oct. 15....Lake Megantic	Nov. 1

SUMMER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and upward; Round Trip, $90 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.

Names of steamers and dates of sailing furnished on application.

MONTREAL TO LONDON.

Names of steamers and dates of sailing furnished on application.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM BOSTON, Via Queenstown.	
*Ottoman	Oct. 5	New England	Oct. 9
Vancouver	Oct. 12	Commonwealth	Oct. 23
Dominion	Oct. 19	New England	Nov. 6
*Roman	Nov. 2	New England	Dec. 4

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon—$50.00 and upwards. Second Saloon—$35.00 and $37.50, according to steamer. Third Class — $25.00 and $26.00, according to steamer.

Saloon—$60.00 and upwards. Second Saloon—$40.00 and upwards. Third Class — $28.00 to all principal points.

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

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE

QUEBEC—LONDON.

SAILING FROM LOUISE BASIN.

From London.		From Quebec.
.....	New S.S. Kingstonian	[illegible]
Sept. 19.....	S.S. Iberian	Oct. 3
Oct. 10.....	S.S. Caledonian	Oct. 17

ELLERMAN LINE

MONTREAL—ANTWERP.

From Antwerp.		From Montreal.
Oct. 3.....	S.S. Prome	Oct. 26
Oct. 16.....	S.S. Belgian	Nov. 9
Oct. 20.....	S.S. Mexican	Nov. 9

Special through rates to and from points in Canada and United States.

For passage, freight and general information, apply to

FRED'K. LEYLAND & CO. (1900), LTD., 21 St. Peter St., QUEBEC. 11 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK — SOUTHAMPTON — LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Paul	Oct. 9	St. Paul	Oct. 30
St. Louis	Oct. 16	St. Louis	Nov. 6
Philadelphia	Oct. 23	Philadelphia	Nov. 13

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK — ANTWERP — PARIS.

Sailing Wednesdays at Noon.

Southwark	Oct. 9	*Zeeland	Oct. 30
*Vaderland	Oct. 16	Friesland	Nov. 6
Kensington	Oct. 23	Southwark	Nov. 13

*New Twin Screw Steamers sailing at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., Piers 14 and 15 N. River. Office — 73 Broadway, New York. W. H. HENRY, 126 St. James St., Montreal.

PLANETS MAY NOW BE SEEN AT BEST

Venus In Conjunction With Mars Feature of October Evenings.

At the opening of October the sun sets at about a quarter before 6 o'clock, and the shortened twilight soon introduces us to the prolonged evening with its clear, cool air, and opportunities for extensive star-gazing. The sun has not been long below the horizon when it is possible to discern Venus, flickering in the fading light of the western sky, and gradually increasing in brilliancy as night sets in, yet early disappearing, for she now sets at about ten minutes after 7. Although this brightest of all the stars continues for some weeks to set at not far from the same time, the sun will set earlier and earlier, thus showing that Venus is increasing her distance from the sun, and that the opportunities to observe her glory will be enlarged as time goes on. We still have before us some four or five months of excellent opportunity to observe Venus as evening star.

Mars has almost been forgotten. He has gradually shifted toward the setting sun, till he is now setting at almost the same moment with Venus, and the two planets will be in conjunction, quite near each other, the 10th of October. In witnessing this phenomenon it should be remembered that they are many millions of miles apart, and appear near, only because of the position of the earth, which places them nearly in the same line of sight. It should be remembered that between them runs the unseen path of the earth's revolution round about the sun, and that if we could retain our present place in space it would be conceivable that the earth might be seen up there by their side. This, then, would be a combination of planets like that which is being gotten ready for us and which our delighted eyes are to gaze upon in wonder during November. For, as we have before pointed out, Jupiter is drawing up to Saturn in the southern sky, and both Jupiter and Saturn are retrograding toward the west, while out of the west Venus is rising to meet them, and just before Jupiter has overtaken Saturn, Venus will be by their side. From now on no eyes should fail to watch the drawing together of these planets. It will be many years before it will be repeated.

While waiting for these things Mercury purposes to give us one of his best exhibitions, and we should not fail to see it. Mercury runs the nearest to the sun of all the known planets, and therefore is usually lost in the brightness of the sun's rays. But when he comes to greatest eastern or western elongation, so called, there is a brief opportunity to identify him near the horizon below which the sun is located. Mercury comes to greatest eastern elongation on the 12th, and therefore should be seen in the west just after sunset; and the opportunity is unusually excellent because on this occasion the planet will be unusually far from the sun, not less than twenty-five degrees. Venus will be in the same quarter and must not be mistaken for Mercury. Venus will be a little higher in the heavens and the brighter of the two. Seen through a telescope at this time Mercury will bear the half moon appearance, and Venus will be gibbous. While the 12th ought to be the best day for viewing Mercury, any suffice if weather permit. But one will time within a week before or after may need an unobstructed view pretty well down to the horizon.

AIRSHIP LIKE A FISH

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Out at 785 Grand Avenue there is a little Irishman named Isaac Smyth who is planning an aerial trip from Logan Square to the foot of the Washington monument, where he expects to hand over to President Roosevelt and the Government officials the results of his months of study, labor and ingenuity in the problem of navigating the air.

BILE POISONS, LIVER DISORDERS

Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation are Thoroughly Cured by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no single organ in the human body which exerts such a wide influence over the other organs as does the liver. It has been well named the regulator of the system. Once the liver grows sluggish and fails to filter bile poisons from the system, there come pain, disease and death. The head aches, the tongue is coated, the bowels become constipated, the digestive system is thrown out of order, and foul impurities, that should be removed from the body, are thrown back into the blood stream, to find their way to the weak spots of the human frame.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct action on the liver, and bring prompt relief and lasting benefit. Nearly everybody is familiar with the extraordinary virtues of this famous treatment. Here is a sample of the letters received from cured ones.

Mr. John Skelton, the well-known bridge builder, of 101 Sherwood Street, Ottawa, states:

"I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for kidney and liver derangements, brought on by exposure, and find them better than any pill or medicine I have ever used.

"They cleansed my system and made me feel healthy and vigorous and better in every way. I can recommend them as the best liver and kidney medicine that I know of."

Mrs. G. Bird, Harriston, Ont., says:

"I have suffered agonies from sick headache and dizziness, often having to take to my bed. Reading of your celebrated Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I tried a box of them. They indeed are wonders—relieve quickly."

Mr. James Baird, postmaster Consecon, Ont., states:

"It gives me and my wife much pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine of superior value. We use them in preference to all other pills in our family, and I might here state that they cured me when suffering from biliousness, and also cured my wife of sick headache, from which she suffered severely."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

In a few days' time, in which he has tests and awakings, Mr. Smyth is to have four days and nights upon a large aeroplane air ship which, he believes, will make M. Santos-Dumont's recent efforts look like child's play.

Mr. Smyth's plans contemplate engines within the fish-shaped aerial ship for the lines as well as for the needed power plant. The application of his power scheme is a secret which the Chicago inventor will not disclose. He modestly admits that it includes electricity, dynamics, compressed air and all the motor schemes applicable to aerostatics.

The ship itself looks like a small-mouth black bass except for the two giant fins, or wings, which are attached to the middle dorsals vertebrae. These broad wings represent Mr. Smyth's application of the aeroplane idea and can, he says, be used not only to give direction and speed to his machine, but, in case of accident, can be expanded umbrella-wise to act as parachutes in effecting a gradual and safe descent.

The lower section of the vessel is a boat, pure and simple. At either side are the main propellers, much on the pattern of the ordinary turbine windmills. At the stern is a screw propeller, which will be equally effective in air or water.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA'S SHORES

England is Giving Serious Consideration to Premier Ross' Plans.

London, October 5.—The question of Canadian emigration has recently been given the serious attention of the British press. The discussion raised by Premier Ross, of Ontario, who in a long letter to the Times states that "during the last ten years 72 per cent. of persons emigrated from the United Kingdom went to the United States, and only 13 per cent. to Canada." He apparently believed that if a serious effort were made the stream of emigration might be diverted into "more desirable channels," or, in other words, might be directed from the United States to Canada. The Times discussed Mr. Ross' letter in a leading article last week, and since then numerous letters from correspondents bearing upon the subject have appeared in its columns. It is pointed out that a very large proportion of "persons emigrated from the United Kingdom" are foreigners, who simply come on to England in order to pass on to a settled destination in the United States, and these are not likely to be diverted by any efforts which the British or the Canadian Government might be able to make. It is well known that a large amount of the emigration of many years past has been from Ireland, and these emigrants have gone to the United States to friends or fellow countrymen already settled there. No considerations of loyalty to the Empire would have any influence to induce Irish emigrants to seek a home in Canada. The question of climate, too, exercises a very much larger influence than might be supposed, although the objection to Canada upon this account is not so great as it used to be 20 or 30 years ago.

Putting aside the question of "diverting" emigration from the United States to Canada, the enormous resources of the Dominion suggest the inquiry whether it is not possible to hold out sufficient inducements to attract suitable emigrants. Practical experience proves that the very best persons for a colony to receive are those who have friends already settled in that colony, and whose friends are willing to give them, on their arrival, work, welcome and a home. A large number of persons now settled in Canada, it is believed, would be glad enough to help their friends in England to come out and join them if they could see their way to overcome the formidable difficulty arising from the cost of the passage, which is so great as to be almost prohibitive to a workingman. The East End Emigration fund, working in close co-operation with the Charity Organization Society, is constantly making grants during the emigration season to assist persons who can show an invitation from friends in Canada, and whose character will bear the investigation of the Charity Organization Society.

Writing to the Times upon the subject, a well-known emigration promoter says:

Why does not Canada itself do something of the same kind? She is so prosperous that she might easily bear the small cost which would be entailed; and it would be easy enough to devise some plan by means of which settlers in the Dominion might nominate relatives in England an dsecure some Government aid towards the passage. The stimulus and encouragement given to emigration by such a plan would be of far greater value than the mere money grant, and would evoke a large amount of support from philanthropic agencies in England. If Canada has a real desire to obtain emigrants, let her show some encouragement and be ready to give some help. I fear that the workingmen in Canada are not more keen than they are in other colonies to have competitors for employment introduced in any large number; but if a few influential men like Mr. Ross would give time and energy and zeal to educate the Canadian people I have little doubt that a real advance will be made towards carrying out an object which is of so great importance to the expansion of the Empire.

FIELD FOR PHILANTHROPY

London, Oct. 4.—Philanthropic physical culture will be introduced into the United States by a number of physical directors who have just completed an investigation of this form of humanitarianism in England. Among the experts who have studied the English system and have returned deeply impressed with it is Professor W. G. Anderson, director of the gymnasium at Yale. Mr. Anderson thoroughly examined the work of the National Physical Recreation Society, attending one of its grand gymnasium functions. He declared the United States could not boast of any similar scheme for benevolent physical training.

The British society enjoys the patronage of the King and numbers among its officers a brilliant array of peers and commoners. The president, the Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, M.P., expressed to a correspondent his surprise at hearing that the United States lacked any national institution for improving the physical condition of the poor.

Mr. Gladstone holds that free physical culture is more important from a national point of view than all physical sports combined. He says that some general movement of this sort is absolutely necessary to save any nation from muscular decay.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

HOW THE POPE SPENDS HIS TIME

Gardens of the Vatican Where the Pontiff Passes Many Hours.

Rome, Oct. 4.—There is no personality in the world to-day which touches the imagination and arouses curiosity as does that of the Pope; not the Czar of Russia nor the Shah of Persia nor the King of Siam is surrounded with such fascination and mystery, drawing the notice of all, and the reverence of millions, to himself.

This peculiar figure is in many ways unique in his habits and surroundings. He lives in the largest palace in the world, which contains art treasures of untold value; his everyday life has for twenty-three years been bounded by a few square yards of land—what is contained in a good sized garden—and he is the only sovereign without possessions, wielding immense power without temporal support of any kind.

And the man himself? A shrunken, bowed, small person, one would say, although as a young man he was above the average in stature, with deep, penetrating eyes, a benevolent air, and an inscrutable smile ever coming and going. Such is the occupant of the Chair of St. Peter at the present moment. Always dressed in white from head to foot, he moves like a wraith among his gorgeous hued court, from the cardinals in scarlet to the Swiss Guard in parti-colored uniforms, the bishops in purple and his servants in red.

The Pontiff is always gently driven from the Vatican to his so-called "summer house" in a closed carriage, accompanied by one of his private secretaries, and escorted by six or more of the Noble Guard. Arrived at what is half tower, half villa, he moves at once to a favorite seat under the trees, and there converses almost familiarly with those who gradually gather about him, as this man of commanding intellect and vast responsibility seeks relaxation from the cares of state in hearing the news of the palace and the chit-chat of Rome, on one condition, that it is never malicious, and what he likes better, impartial, but that, of course, it can hardly be. Many people have wondered and speculated at the instant liking he took to Professor Mazzoni, who performed the operation two years ago, good patriot, Liberal and monarchist as he is, but the explanation is simple to a degree. The Pope speaks almost exclusively with persons of his own party who see life and events all through the same spectacles, while the professor's are of a totally different color, and he delights in lending them to his august patient. Although the latter is often horrified at opinions expressed, he goes ever back to the same source, "with great benefit to myself," he once said.

THE DAILY ROUND.

After the rest under the trees there is a regular daily round, more or less prolonged, but always in the same rotation. Not far off is the park where the deer are kept. The pretty creatures came to him as a Jubilee present, and are now such pets that each goes fearlessly to him, responding as he calls its name, and eating from his hand. "They are about the only pets I have," he said one day. "I have had no dog since my young days in my father's vineyard, and the death of the creature cost me so many tears (I was only ten) that I have never had another." Last winter one of the does died from cold, and it was as if the Pontiff had lost an intimate friend.

Further on one comes to an inclosure which to ordinary eyes seems like any other, kept with perhaps a little more care. But that this is a mistake one glance at the Pope's face is enough to establish. With eyes bright with pleasure, and eager expression of face, he presses forward, opening the gate himself with a private key. Immediately two gardeners come forward, cap in hand, and kneel reverently at his feet. Imagine the benevolent white figure in the act of blessing the kneeling men in bright peasant costume, encircled by the brilliant suite of officers and prelates, backed by the green of the vines, and, towering above, the grim palace of the Vatican, the whole gilded by the flaming sun of Italy. This particular inclosure contains grapevines planted by the Pope, and cultivated exclusively according to his theories, which are much more modern than those held in most parts of the peninsula. So far they have yielded no fruit, but their proud possessor declares, with a twinkle in his eye, that it will be one of the happiest days of his old age when he eats his own grapes and drinks his own wine at his own table.

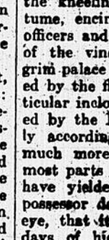
A halt is now called, and a return made to the summer palace for audiences and such unavoidable state business as must be done from day to day.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The Papal summer afternoons are still more placid. After dinner and the siesta, Leo. XIII. goes to the adjoining coffee house, where Papal etiquette does not deny him the pleasure of offering a cup of coffee to those about him, and here he often dismisses all, and, left alone in the lazy heat of a Roman day, composes some of those sweeter Latin poems for which he is famous. Later, in the cool of the declining day, another nook of the vast garden is visited, either on foot or in his sedan chair. That is the flower garden, where roses grow in profusion and sweet perfumes make the air almost too heavy. Blossoms meet him on every side, but although he often touches them and remarks on their individual beauty, he never plucks one, this being one of his characteristics, carried to such lengths that the gardeners have to remove faded or fallen flowers after he has gone, by stealth, as he considers plucking pain to one fair gathered. One day, surprised, contrary to custom, in the afternoon, and meeting an under gardener with a bouquet of freshly gathered flowers in his hand, for which he had been offered a large sum, it is said by an American woman, who wished them as a souvenir. The consternation of the man was almost laughable. He fell at the feet of his master, who was rendered more indignant by the fact that he was breaking orders for money. Grace was eventually granted, but the woman went without her "souvenir."

So pass the tranquil days of the only Pope, simple in themselves, but containing their measure of work, and this often of immense importance to the world at large.

A little before sundown he returns to the prisonlike palace, seat of the Holy See, and night once more falls over the silent and deserted garden, which one small man has seemed so completely to fill throughout the day.



Any Boys?

If there are boys in the house, or girls either, then croup, coughs, catarrh, bronchitis, and sore throat are sure to be there, too, sooner or later. Don't crowd their stomachs with medicine, just have them breathe in the vapor of Vapo-Cresolene; they'll like it, and it will give immediate relief. In this way you put the medicine right on the place that needs it. For whooping-cough it's the perfect cure.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. The Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a lifetime, and a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50; single supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

REDISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Effect of Electrical Inventions as Shown by the Recent Census.

The effect of electricity in the redistribution of population is the topic of a leading editorial in The Electrical Review. It finds by a study of the census statistics that the rate of increase in our larger cities is becoming less, and that the swelling ratio of urban population is due to the enlargement of city boundaries and the absorption of suburban districts. In explaining this the writer says:—

"The trolley-car has been perhaps the largest agent in the redistribution of population, making it possible for the people who work in the crowded districts of cities to live at considerable distances away and enjoy the very great advantages of suburban life. This is particularly noticeable in cities of the intermediate size. Twenty years ago cities of the second class were much condensed in area, for the reason that practically every one walked to and from his place of work, and for this reason the residence areas crowded upon the business districts as closely as possible. The horse-car of those days was at best a poor thing, and it was not until the coming of the swifter trolley that it was possible for the ordinary man of business or laborer to live more than half a mile, or such a matter, from the scene of his daily task. To-day all this is changed, and as a consequence the residence district in all such cities has vastly extended, and people not uncommonly live anywhere from ten to twenty miles away from their places of business.

"To double the radius of a city means to increase its area four times. The trolley, by its duplication and triplication of the city radius, has enabled very large territories to be included in the suburban districts of towns, with the result that houses have plenty of room around them, the people are no longer compelled to live close together, and to this degree a very important social revolution has been wrought, and, indeed, is still in process of extension. No one can deny the benefits of a freer life and the immense social sanitary and other advantages which have followed the introduction of the trolley-car, and the subsequent extension of residence neighborhood.

"But another agency has not been idle. The principal objection to country life has been its loneliness and the absence of those conveniences which differentiate the city house from the country residence. The loneliness, by which is meant the lack of intercourse with neighbors, has been in a great degree removed by the telephone. Perhaps the best work that the independent telephone movement has accomplished has been the popularization of the telephone movement and its introduction at low rates into sparsely settled neighborhoods, thus removing the bugbear of isolation which has been so long a complaint of the rural resident.

"While isolation was annoying under the older regime, it also had its dangers on account of the exposure of valuable property in suburban districts to the attacks of those who prowl by night. Everybody knows that one arc-light is as good as two policemen, and thus the extension of electric light in the suburban districts has made them better places of residence in two distinct ways."

U.S. NATIONAL BANKS

Washington, Oct. 4.—The comptroller of the currency has compiled a summary of returns relating to the organization of national banks under the provisions of the national currency law, as amended by the act of March 14, 1900, statistics being brought down to the close of September, 1901. During the eighteen and one-half months culminating on September 30 there were organized 715 banks with capital of $36,582,000 and with a deposit of bonds as security for circulation of $10,552,750.

Included in this number are 486 with capital stock of $12,747,000, the organization of which was effected under the provisions of the amendment of the act of March 14, allowing capital of less than $50,000. Banks of capital of $50,000 or over were organized to the number of 229, the capital being $23,835,000.

In number of organizations the Middle States lead, with 224 and capital of $12,055,000. The Southern States are second, with 171, and capital of $9,206,000. There were organized in the Western States 151 banks, with capital of $4,895,000. In the Eastern States 135, with capital of $7,589,000, were organized; in the Pacific States, including Hawaii, twenty-two, with capital of $1,635,000, and in the New England States twelve banks, with capital of $1,200,000.

In point of number Texas leads, with 90 banks. Iowa has 53, Ohio 52, Illinois 40, Minnesota 28, Indiana 25, Kansas 21, and Nebraska 20. To secure circulation the banks have deposited bonds to the amount of a trifle less than 20 per cent. of the maximum.

Since March 14, 1900, the number of banks in existence has increased from 3,617 to 4,254; the capital stock from $616,806,695 to $661,851,695; bonds deposited from $244,611,579 to $339,271,930; and circulation secured by bonds and by lawful money from $254,402,780 to $358,830,547, or a net increase of $104,427,817.

If Tormented With Corns.

Save yourself pain, worry and distress, by using the never-failing Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is reliable and acts quickly.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Dickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence

FIND FAULTS IN OTHER ARMIES

Critics Discover French and German Tactics Are Like England's Were.

London, Oct. 5.—The recent manoeuvres of the French and German armies, which were intended to show the world how much better those nations were at the art of war than the British, appear to have had an uncomfortably opposite result. Military critics of all nations who have had actual experience in South Africa and who were unsparing of their criticisms of British blunders there, announce that the French and German generals, so often held up as shining examples of military skill, committed far more errors in tactics than the British. And they declare with varying degrees of intensity, but with virtual unanimity, that the French and German methods, as displayed in the manoeuvres, would have meant inevitable and appalling disaster in South Africa. Broadly speaking, all agree that the faults committed by the British in South Africa are even greatly exaggerated in the French and German armies. The following are a few examples of many, all from different correspondents' letters, describing a bayonet charge. One says:—"The Northerners made a stand on the crest of a ridge and long lines of infantry in good positions held the heights and poured a terrific fire on the advancing enemy, whose attacking lines kept piling in on one another till nearly 10,000 men were massed in a little sheltered hollow. Then there was a bayonet charge in a huge wave half a kilometre wide with depths of 20 files rolled up close. They were met by a fire which would have swept them away. A bullet would have found not one but 20 deep as close to each other as they could stand."

This is one typical example. The military critics also blame the reserving of independent fire until the men are about 400 yards from the point of attack, and give instances of what good independent firing at 1,500 and 1,800 yards has done in South Africa. The French artillery is highly praised. The French gun itself is considered the best in the world, and it has also bullet-proof protection for all except the man who places the shell in to fire.

The gunners attain a tremendous rate of firing, but the French, as well as the Germans, take the gun so close to the infantry fire that the guns must be lost, as they were by the British at Colenso. One correspondent, speaking of the French, says he repeatedly saw batteries calmly unlimbering within 500 yards of the enemy's rifles. The German gunners are also reproached with being flurried in action.

Mr. Hales, the Australian correspondent, who has been one of the most uncompromising critics of the British in South Africa, says he saw British gunners under actual fire calmer than the Germans were in the manoeuvres.

Criticism is likewise passed on the cavalry charges of both armies, which have been made in close order by bodies of 7,000 on either side, apparently heedless of the artillery. The Germans are criticized for taking all the go out of their horses before they were in striking distance, for which, it is stated, the Kaiser sternly rebuked many regiments. And the French army charged for miles across an open plain, presumably swept by shot and shell, in a manner which in actual warfare would have led to instant annihilation. In fact the generalship of the Continental armies is in no way superior to that of Britain. The junior officers were just as wedded to routine as the most wooden-headed cadet from Sandhurst. And the men were so overloaded with their kit, entrenching tools, spare ammunition and shelter tents that they broke down in hundreds on the shortest marches. It is evident that France and Germany have just as much to learn as Britain, and that they will only learn it in the school of bitter experience.

SNUBS WALDECK-ROUSSEAU

Paris, Oct. 4.—A funny incident occurred at Compiegne the other day. M. Waldeck-Rousseau was indulging his passion for painting in water colors at a beautiful nook in the park when the Emperor and Empress of Russia walked by. They thought they recognized the Prime Minister, but wished to make sure, and asked the attendants:

"Who is that?"

"That's only a painter," came the response, and the Imperial couple, much to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's surprise, passed him without a work of recognition.

OUR ASSORTMENT

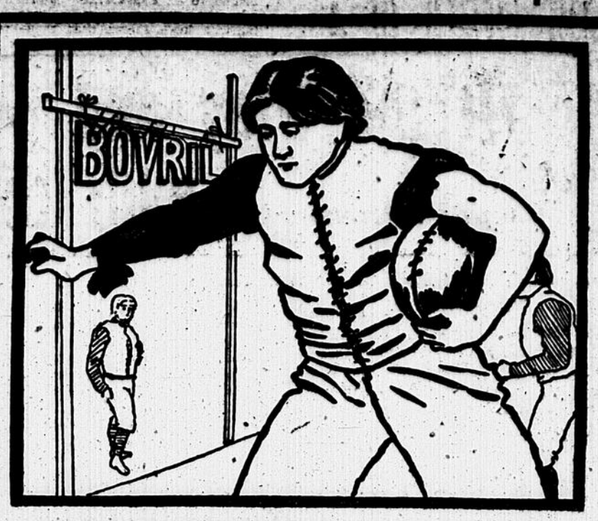
In pianos, organs, aeolians and musical boxes we represent eight of the oldest and largest American manufacturers, from twenty to sixty years standing, and in spite of their excellence we can afford, on account of our business methods, to sell them nearly as cheap as Canadian instruments of inferior quality. We have them in all prices from $1,000 to $250. As it is to your interest to purchase the best instrument for the money, do not buy anywhere before paying us a visit or writing for our catalogues. L. E. N. Pratte & Co., 2461 St. Catherine Street, makers of the Pratte pianos, and sole representatives of the Aeolian Co., Kranich & Bach, Gabler, Fischer, Haines Bros., Tonk, Regina Co., of New York, Mason & Hamlin, of Boston.—Adv.

PICTURES FOR ACADEMY

London, Oct. 4.—Already the pictures for next year's academy are beginning to gather. These, in the nature of the case, are mostly portraits. They include a very successful portrait of an American, Mr. Winthrop, by Mr. Sargent, and one of the Duchess of Leeds by Mr. Shannon. M. Benjamin Constant has found a sitter in Mrs. Beckett. Portrait painters are having a particularly busy time just now. Their services are already being engaged for next year, when various visitors from the colonies are to take the opportunity of their home returning to sit for presentation canvases.

Catarrhal Poisons and Their Remedy.

The poisonous secretions from Catarrh are dangerous, because they affect the stomach and bowels, giving rise to an unhealthy condition of these organs. Catarrh is the source of much ill-health, and was considered practically uncurable until it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the medical profession that by the use of Catarrhosone any case of nasal or throat catarrh can be permanently and quickly cured. Catarrhosone, by its unusual merit, has enlisted the support and endorsement of the most prominent medical authorities, who freely state that any one giving it a trial is sure to receive permanent benefit. It is pleasant, convenient and safe to use. Sold for 25c and $1.00, by druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.



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It strengthens, makes muscle, develops great powers of endurance.

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BREAD AND HAM SLICER, won't make crumbs, and will slice any thickness desired. Price, $4.50. Will save its cost in one season.

COPPER URNS, NICKELED, for hot water, the latest and best out—from $6.00.

CORK PULLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, COCKTAIL SHAKERS, STRAINERS, PATENT CORKS, SPOONS, BOTTLE HOLDERS, TRAYS, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back.

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THE CULTIVATION OF WOMANLY BEAUTY.

INDIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, including all forms of stomach troubles, indigestion, constipation and torpidity of the liver, can be relieved and cured by the use of the Massage Rollers, over the stomach and bowels, over the liver and the back. A very effective method is to use the Roller before rising in the morning, lying flat on the back, over the nightrobe, roll up and down and cross-wise thoroughly, finishing by rolling up on the right side over the ascending colon across the body, over the transverse colon, and down the left side, following the descending colon, gently but firmly. This should be repeated a number of times. (For the course of the intestines and colon see the diagram.) After rising, stand, and with both hands on the Roller and with shoulders, taking deep breaths, roll the small of the back (use No. 1 if large, or No. 2 for smaller persons), roll as high and as low as convenient to reach.

(Continuation in Monday's Herald.)

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., 1836 Notre Dame Street,
Health and Physical Culture Supplies, Tel. Main 3[illegible]

At the Play and with the Players

BY A FIRST-NIGHTER

THE ACADEMY.

The offering at the Academy next week will be "Heart and Sword," Walker Whiteside's new play, which is said to be mounted and costumed upon an elaborate scale. The story told in the play is based upon that time- honored motive—the motive of the present story—the aversion of a maid for an unknown husband prescribed by affairs of state, and her willing surrender to the same suitor presenting himself to her mysteriously and romantically under the guise of a third person. In this case the young man is Victor, Prince of Heinhault, a petty prince of a petty kingdom involved in petty quarrels. The girl is Sylvia, queen of the mythical principality of Steinhausen, and her betrothal to the prince of the neighboring kingdom seems to afford the only practical means of avoiding war which would entail the ruin of one or both countries, and probably the overthrow of both reigning dynasties. The marriage is arranged by the ministers of the two states of Heinhault and Steinhausen, and the signatures of the princess to a binding paper is gained through a trick. Victor is not so easily managed. He fancies himself in love with his cousin Ernestine, who is herself in love with the prince's secretary, Count Oscar. Erwald, prince of a neighboring state which is at war with Victor's kingdom, is winning every battle, the prince cannot be aroused. Heinhault seems doomed; but at last, through the scorn of Ernestine and the sudden news that the Erwaldians have won an almost decisive victory, and that Frederick Stahlbach a trusted officer of the prince has turned traitor and has fled towards Erwald with the plans of his fortifications, the prince is aroused to action. At the demand of his subjects he signs a contract to wed the princess. Mortified at his defeat and recognizing the impoverished condition of the state he refuses all escort and starts alone on foot to Steinhausen to present himself to Sylvia, a beggar prince who craves her charity. The second period of the drama shows an inn on the border of Steinhausen. To this inn comes by various chances of fortune, Sylvia, Ernestine, dressed as aboy, Stahlbach; disguised as a monk and Hugo, a spy disguised as a gypsy, and the prince. The latter penetrates the disguise of Stalbach, divines that he has the plans of the fortifications and important despatches in his possessions, and appearing to him as a secret agent of the Euraldians and to Sylvia as a secret agent of Victor's he secured the despatches. Realizing that now that the contents are known to him and his officers, they will be of more danger than use to the Erwaldians, he prevails upon Sylvia to attempt the dangerous task of transmitting them through the lines, which cannot be passed by Stahlbach and his confederate. Stahlbach discovers the trickery after Sylvia has gone, starts in pursuit but is stopped by Victor, who holds the gate of the inn. There is savage sword play in which Victor masters his opponent but is disabled by a shot from Hugo's pistol. Victor has by this time learned to love the princess for herself, but she is fascinated by the psuedo secret agent. The two enter a trap prepared by Stahlbach who calmly tells them of their approaching death and counts away the seconds of their lives. The bravery of the prince is all powerful, even here, and Etahlbach is shot by his confederate who thinks he is killing the prince. A rapid change of clothing and the prince is himself again. Announcement is made that Heinhault is victorious, and that the necessity for the royal marriage is at an end, but, Sylvia recognizing in the prince the man whom she has learned to love for himself alone, sinks into his arms as the curtain falls.

THE FRANCAIS.

A theme of Australia, the new melodrama to be presented next week at the Theatre Francais, with matinees Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, was suggested to the author, Daniel L. Hart, by an incident in the popular novel called "The Sacred Nugget," by B. J. Farjeon. The story is that of an Englishman who is deported and goes to Australia where he finds great wealth in the mines. His wife is dead, and his daughter lives in England. The play opens in Melbourne, and shows the wharf the day the boat is expected from England with his daughter, who comes in response to a message from him. Several years have elapsed since he last saw his child, and an impostor presents herself as his daughter. With her comes a maid, who, as the story develops, proves to be the real daughter, and eventually is identified and gains love and happiness and riches. The adventuress is aided by several designing villains, each of whom hopes to share the wealth of the old miner whom they are deceiving. The play abounds in novel situations and thrilling episodes, and is told in a most interesting manner. The cast is one of unusual excellence. The principal part being played by Miss Ethel Brandon ,the Australian favorite of the "East Lynne" fame.

EMMA EAMES.
The famous soprano of the Grau Opera Company, who will sing in Tannhauser at the Arena next week.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

Sparkling comedy and good vaudeville will be the attraction at Proctor's Theatre next week. Section B of the F. F. Proctor big comedy and vaudeville stock company will make its re-appearance here. This is the section of the company that made such a great success here a few weeks ago, in "A Night Off," and the members will undoubtedly repeat the good impression they made on their last visit. The comedy to be presented is "Nancy and Co.," one of the funniest of the long list of hits scored by the great stock company of the late Augustin Daly. The leading role of Nancy Brasher was originated by Ada Rehan, and it helped materially to add to her reputation as a comedienne. It will be played here by Mabel Montgomery, whose dashing impersonation of Nisbe, in "A Night Off," is well remembered. Pearl Evelynne will be seen as Daisy, and the principal comedy roles will be in the hands of Henry Stanley, H. J. Corthell, and Al Phillips. Others in the cast are Gray B. Fowler, George Gaston, John Morrisey, Mrs. Rachel Barr, Miss Geceylle Mayor, Blanche Henshaw. "Nancy & Co.," was put together for laughing purposes only. The lines are said to be bright and the situations amusing Interspersed with the comedy, there will be several entertaining specialties and a new series of views on Paley's kalatechnoscope. The management makes announcement that hereafter special attention will be paid to the vaudeville features of the entertainments. Among the acts already booked are Sandow, the greatest of all strong men; the great Florenzo troupe of seven acrobats; Jacques Inandi, the mental marvel; Paul Spadoni, a wonderful juggler; the Kauffman troupe of bicyclists; the Fleury trio, Ena Bertoldi, the Trentanon Sisters, the Remare-Riley troupe, and many other European celebrities, especially booked by Mr. Proctor's agents. The moving picture of the steamer coming down the Lachine Rapids, taken at great risk by Mr. William Paley, the "Kalatechnoscopist," was a complete success. It is being carefully developed, and will be shown in the near future at Proctor's Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL.

At the Theatre Royal Monday next week Con. T. Murphy's latest success "The Gate Keeper" will be presented. Messrs. Rowland and Clifford, proprietors of this attraction, are featuring Smith O'Brien, a singing and dancing comedian, who will be remembered as the star of "The Ivy Leaf," and "The Fairies Well." "The Game Keeper" differs considerably from anything in this line that has ever been produced by this author. While it abounds with pathos, it possesses a vein of comedy never attempted in an Irish comedy drama, thereby furnishing ample opportunity and scope for Mr. O'Brien to introduce his original songs, that he is so famous for. Besides the star, Messrs. Rowland and Clifford, have given the play a most competent cast in every respect with a scenic dressing superior to any Irish comedy drama that has been produced in years.

THEATRE NATIONAL FRANCAIS.

Lovers of genuine French melodrama will be glad to learn that "La Grace de Dieu or, the Pearl of Savoy," one of d'Ennery's masterpieces, will be presented at the National Francais next week, beginning with a matinee Monday. It would be out of place to enter into any extended praise of the famous play. The story of the piece is not a complicated one. It tells the adventures of a poor, but handsome peasant girl in Paris, and her victorious struggle against vice.

Among the many interesting scenes of "La Grace de Dieu" are the Valley of Chamounix, the old house of the Loustalot's family, the garrets in Paris and the parlor of the marchioness. The cast, headed by Mrs. de la Sabloniere, will include the Misses Verteuil and Rhea; Mrs. Nosieres, Messrs. Bouzelli, J. Daunst, Petitjean, Godean, Felion, Villerace, Leurs, etc. The play is staged with picturesque scenery and fine costuming. and should draw big houses all the week at the National Francais.

THE NAVY PICTURES.

The British battleships and how they are manned is graphically described by the moving pictures of "Our Navy," which after an absence of nearly three months returns to this city for one week, commencing Monday, October 7th, at the Windsor Hall. Since leaving Montreal last this company has had one continuous success. These pictures give the public an insight into the navy and show the backbone of England's defence. They also show the Jack Tar from the time he goes aboard the training ship, and the exercises and drills that he has to go through when on board the British battleships. There will be the regular matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.

MODJESKA COMING.

Among the several pretentious propositions presented by the more resourceful theatrical managers thus far during the present active season few from a popular and none from an artistic standpoint equal in importance Wagenhals and Kemper's production of Henry VIII., which is to be presented here with Madame Modjeska and Mr. Louis James in the roles of Queen Katherine and Cardinal Wolsey. As a production, it is said to vie with the best efforts of either Henry Irving or Richard Mansfield. The opportunities for spectacular effect, with which the play is replete, are said to have pressed into service all the mechanical devices known to modern stage craft, especially in the almost infinite combinations of color made possible by electricity. This, however, it is said only serves to emphasize the splendid work of scenic artist and costumer. The special incidental music written by Carl Busch and the work of chorus and ballet, should materially enhance the realism of the court pageants and functions. Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. keeps quite close to actual history, and, therefore, its characters are more or less familiar to those who have neither read nor seen the play. Queen Katherine, who stood as a pillar of moral grandeur and exalted purpose, in a sea of corruption, could have no greater exponent than the famous Polish actress, and Mr. James should be no less brilliant in portraying the insatiable overreaching ambition of the crafty Cardinal Anne Boleyn will be played by Miss Jane Oaker; Duke of Norfolk by Wadsworth Harris, Lord Buckingham by Thos. Coffin Cooke, and other roles by equally prominent people. The organization comprises nearly fifty people and two cars are utilized in the transportation of its scenic effects.

MRS. FISKE'S SUCCESS.

The opening of the Manhattan Theatre, and Mrs. Fiske's first appearance there in her new play, "Miranda of the Balcony," drew one of the finest audiences ever gathered in a playhouse in New York, and suggested the desire of the best class of theatregoers in that city to indorse the purposes for which the Manhattan in its new circumstances stands. The audiences since the opening have been of the same character as the first audience. Some of the press comments on the event are timely. "An audience of unusually high stamp followed the performance with unabated interest," says the Herald. "This is the best criterion of the attitude of such a class of listeners toward a play, but the actress as well held the listeners' close attention and roused them to applause that was emphasized in insistent curtain calls. 'Miranda of the Balcony' impressed the audience as an uncommon play—very much out of the ordinary—one of the few book plays that are good plays. The scenery was beautiful, and the production moved smoothly and expeditiously." The Herald in its long review comments on the remarkable character values of the play and the fine work of the Manhattan company. The Times characterizes the play as peculiarly interesting, "a strong emotional drama of modern style. It is a play which demands for its interpretation a good company, and this—wonderful to say—has been provided. Moreover, Mr. Fiske has put the play on the stage as no other play has been mounted here in many moons." Of Mrs. Fiske's work the Times says:—"Mrs. Fiske's interpretation of the principal role displayed all of her admirable skill, her subtlety, her reticent power, and her personal magnetism." William Winter in the Tribune gives a very long review marked by his usual grace and pregnancy of expression, treating the event as one of the first importance. "Upon Mrs. Fiske more than upon any contemporary actress now before the public," says Mr. Winter, "rests the hope of the American stage. Other actresses obey the time; Mrs. Fiske aims to control and direct it. Other actresses are content to be led; Mrs. Fiske is a leader. Eminent in art, she now becomes imperial in the business through which art is administered. Conjointly with Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske—a man of proved ability, energy and taste, the staunch friend and potent advocate of all that is best in the drama—she assumes the management of an independent theatre in the chief city of the nation. Her installation, simply achieved and joyously hailed, is the unquestionable augury of public benefit—for the establishment of the Manhattan Theatre outside of the Ring and independent of it will naturally help to restore that free, just and equable competition in theatrical business which has long been selfishly, unjustly, and, therefore, unwisely impeded here, and which is imperatively essential to the welfare of the stage."

MR. WALKER WHITESIDE.
The eminent young American tragedian, who appears at the Academy next week.

WORK OF CITY CHOIRS.

The following programme of music will be given at St. James Cathedral to-morrow:

Mendelssohn's music from "Elijah" and "St. Paul," at St. James Cathedral (Dominion Square), on Sunday next, October 6th, at 8 p.m.

"O Rest in the Lord," Delectare in Domino.

Solo sung by Mr. Joseph Saucier, "If With All Your Hearts," Cumque quaesieris.

Solo sung by Mr. Ed. Lebel, "Lord God of Abraham. Maria, refugium.

Solo sung by Mr. Jos. Saucier, "Cast Thy Burden." Cor. Jesu.

Chorale.

"Jerusalem," Ave verum,

Solo sung by Mr. Zenon Morin, Jos. Thine Eyes." Sub tuum.

Trio sung by Messrs. Ed. Lebel, Jos. Saucier and E. Guillemette, "He That Shall Endure."o Tantum ergo.

Chorus—"Sleepers, Wake." Laudate, Dominum omnes gentes.

Chorale.

A series of recitals extending through the season interspersed with several concerts, is promised by the choir of St. James Methodist Church. The recitals will take place every other Saturday afternoon, the first to be announced shortly. The first concert will be given the evening of Thanksgiving Day. Both recitals and concerts will be select in character and will appeal to strictly musical tastes. The combined excellence of the solo work, both organ and vocal, and the ensemble work of this will place these entertainments at once upon a high plane, and they cannot fail to command the attention and interest of the musical public.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the chorus that took part in the concerts given in aid of the General Hospital last March, was held in Karn Hall last evening. Mr. James Crathern, H. Stikeman and J. B. Learmont were present on behalf of the hospital executive. Mr. Crathern, as president, thanked the chorus for their services last spring, which netted the handsome sum of $1,370, and outlined their needs, and the necessity for funds to carry on the good work. It was decided that two concerts be given early in February next, the oratoria "Elijah" one evening, and a miscellaneous concert, with the best local artists from the city and perhaps one or two singers from New York or Boston. It was stated by Mr. Watson, chairman of the Concert Committee, that three gentlemen present had generously promised to donate three hundred copies of "Elijah" for the use of the chorus, which announcement was greeted with cheers. The chorus will be limited to 350 voices and active rehearsals commence on Monday, 14th October, at Karn Hall, under the leadership of Mr. O. Stuart Taylor.

FIRST NIGHT TERRORS.

Some day, writes Mrs. Fiske in the October Critic, a psychologist may write an interesting essay on the strangely varying effects upon actors of a first night performance. It would require a psychologist to illustrate and analyze the temperamental phenomena that first night performance develops. On actor is stimulated by the excitement of a first performance to do his best, and all the conditions of such an event seem to inspire his most artistic efforts. On the other hand, another actor is depressed by the excitement of such an event and fails utterly to develop in a character those attributes that study, ability and purpose may have promised. The writer belongs to the latter unfortunate class, and has passed through strange experiences and consequences. To the player unhappily affected on a first night the conditions seem to be abnormal, and they are destructive of confidence and are a weight on the spirit. The excitement, the preliminary hurry, the worry over things that may go wrong, and the general nervousness—for even the players who pass through the ordeal successfully are themselves nervous before the play begins—all these things have a dispiriting, benumbing, and depressing effect. Are depression and its concimitants the results of weakness of artistic character, or are they due to a momentary confusion of the artistic sensibilities which, in favorable circumstances, prove the possession of a higher type of artistic character? The player who on a first night may be rendered inefficient by the peculiar influences of the occasion may subsequently show the very best that is in him. Thus the temporary weakness must be accidental rather than a characterized fault.

CHARLES FROHMAN.

"After you have digested Charles Frohman's bill of announcements for the coming winter," writes Charles Duffy in Ainlee's, "you might think Mr. Frohman the only man in the field. But there are many more. As an instance: The firm of Klaw & Erlanger, during the coming season, is to employ about 1,750 people in their various productions at home, while in England and Australia they will have 800 people on their pay rolls. But as there is bound to be one man supreme in every industry, so it is in the business of the theatre, and it is generally agreed, that Mr. Frohman is the man. His name flars in big letters on tickets, bill-boards and advertisements throughout the country. During the past few years it has become familiarly conspicuous in London. Notwithstanding such publicity of name Mr. Frohman in person is not generally known. One good reason for this peculiar obscurity is that he has not had his photograph made for many years. Nothing introduces a man more quickly to a very wide public than the printing of his photographs in newspapers and periodicals. Certain men that cannot help having prominence thurst upon them and others that would like sufficient but not enough have awakened to this fact. William C. Whitney has not sat for a photograph since he was Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland. J. Pierpont Morgan's last protrait study was made a good many years ago. It is certainly odd that Mr. Frohman should steer clear of all photographic publicity when he is in a business that photography has served so But Mr. Frohman is a wonderfully successful operator. He has achieved things in his line that are new, original, even but just in keeping with the industrial tide of his period. He has conducted his work along the lines established by the best modern principles of business. And, consciously or unconsciously, all other managers have been impressed by his methods. His name is the hall-mark of prosperity. But Mr. Frohman has not yet trained and developed a company of actors distinctive and characteristic. Augustin Daly accomplished such an effort and became a martyr to the idea. That is an error into which Mr. fFrohman will not be led. Maude Adams is perhaps the only actress that Mr. Frohman has made, and of her popularity there can be no question. What Mr. Frohman has done, and with consummate success, is to capture and exhibit the best variety of talent to be found in the theatrical market. He gauges public demand, and is governed by it rather than by aesthetic inclination or ambition.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Kyrle Bellew is on the ocean with "A Gentleman of France" which he will rehearse here.

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Lewis Waller, the London actor, has notified Ernest F. Boddington that the latter's play "To Have and to Hold," will probably be produced in London this winter.

• • •

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper will start the starring tour of Arthur Byron in Chicago, on October 7, in "Petticoats and Bayonets," a dramatic comedy by Asa Steele.

• • •

Wilton Lackaye has signed with Charles Frohman to create the leading part in Augustin Thomas' new play, "Colorado" which is to be produced the middle of November by Charles Frohman at Wallack's Theatre.

• • •

E. H. Sothern commenced rehearsals of the principals yesterday at the Garden Theatre of Justin Huntly McCarthy's romantic play, "If I were King," Many new people have been specially engaged for the production.

• • •

Henrietta Crosman will come to the Academy of Music in Brooklyn in January before she plays in Manhattan and will give to Brooklyn the first metropolitan sight of her Rosalind which ought to be a dazzling impersonation.

• • •

The company so far engaged to support Charles Dalton in "The Helmet of Navarre" includes Grace Elliston, Eleanor Barry, Rose Bytinge, Eleanor Browning, Sheridan Block, Morgan Coman, R. V. Ferguson, Arthur Barry and Ernest Hascall.

• • •

Thirty English chorus girls for Klaw & Erlanger's presentation of the Drury Lany fairy extravaganza. "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," to open the regular season at the Broadway Theatre, November 4, arrived in this city last week.

• • •

Among the productions out of town last week was "The Marriage Game," played by Sadie Martinot in Philadelphia. Her manager is trying to create the impression that the piece is nastier than "Sapho," also done by Clyde Fitch, from the French.

• • •

Clay Greene's "Nazareth," which was done as a religious drama at a Jesuit college in California this past summer, is promised in a New York theatre by William A. Brady. Mr. Brady also talks about producing "Major Andre," which Clyde Fitch has sold to Alexander, in London, if he can find a man to look the chief part.

Mrs. Le Moyne began her season last week in New Jersey in "The First Duchess of Marlboro," by Charles Henry Meltzer. Sidney Grundy wrote a play with the same heroine and Genevieve Ward played it here nearly twenty years ago without much success, but the Lieblers are sure that a different fate awaits this drama.

• • •

Julia Marlowe is getting ambitious. She is just back from London with "Grierson's Way," by H. V. Esmond, the promise of a poetic play about Mary Magdalene, by Stephen Phillips, author of "Herod," and a play called "Electra," by Galdos, the noted Spanish dramatist, which has made a stir in Europe. For the present, however, Miss Marlowe will confine herself to "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
KING WINTER AND FASHION.

Is it true the winter king is near, Fashion steps in while the king is distant and reminds us that furs are going to be worn more than ever this winter. Our furs were all made in the most fastidious fashions. Cloaks, boas, fur-tipped cloaks, seal skins and minks, black fox sable, and the choicest from the four corners of the globe. See our parlors, the richest and most elaborate in the Dominion. Abundance of room to fit, study and examine our immense stock. Expert staff in constant attendance. E. A. Ste. Marie, corner of St. Catherine and Amherst Streets —Adv.

A PLAIN STRAIGHT-FORWARD LETTER

Mrs. Louis Brovosts Publishes What She Thinks About Dodd's Kidney Pills

A CONVINCING PIECE OF EVIDENCE AS TO THE WONDERFUL POWER OF THIS REMEDY — BRIGHT'S DISEASE, HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM EACH AFFLICTED MRS. BROVOSTS — DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS POSITIVELY CURED HER.

St. Magloire, Que., October 4.—(Special)—The following letter was written by a well-known and highly respected lady of this place, being a copy of the original sent to the Dodd's Medicine Company of Toronto.

"When I wrote you for some Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so discouraged that I had no hope of being able to find any remedy to save my life. I suffered with Bright's Disease, Heart Disease and Rheumatism and I was much bloated with Dropsy. I was so feeble that I was unable to do anything. I suffered for sixteen years with Rheumatism. There were two years and a half that I suffered with Bright's Disease. I have tried all the remedies in the world and always grew worse and worse.

"There was one time when for three months I abandoned all my remedies and resolved to let myself die without taking any medicine. I received by chance one of your almanacs and a paper. I read them and I decided to write you and try again with your remedy.

"Great was my surprise at the good that Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me with the first box you sent. I took them and my health was greatly improved. Since then I have taken twenty boxes. I am cured of my Bright's Disease, my Heart Disease and my Rheumatism. I have still two boxes to take and by the time I have finished them I shall be in perfect health. I will permit you to publish this letter with pleasure and I hope later to give you facts of my recovery more completely than at present. "I am still weak, but with time I shall be strong as ever. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer with any of the diseases that I did."

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 235 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

Some of us are dreadful old fogies. We sweep out our houses but grow layers and layers of cobwebs in our heads. We renew our furniture but we keep the same old assortment of stories and the same old stock remarks year after year. They're not fit for use. They're as stale as the chocolate in a corner store. Wouldn't it be a good plan to do a little personal house-cleaning along mental lines. We get into dreadful ruts, all of us, and ruts are as bad for people who are just living as for wheeling folk. Sometimes we pride ourselves upon living in ruts. We ought to be ashamed of it. It's good for us to have our ideas all jumbled up, to put new heads and new tails on our old whims and habits, to change our minds and, generally speaking, to outgrow our old skins and cast them off. We envy young people their agility of body, their light heartedness and their enthusiasm, and we settle down grumblingly into our old age, envying the young and railing at Fate.

Such old age is unhappy, but it's mostly our own faults. We grow fond of our physical ease, and, as a consequence we grow too fat, our appetites are poor and we have indigestion. We won't apply ourselves seriously to any course of study, consequently our mental powers dwindle and it is not at all uncommon to find a woman of fifty with the mind of an eighteen year old. Happiness, usefulness, health, comfort, everything depends upon the methods by which we live out our days. We're very apt to get dowdy unless we furbish up now and again, unless we dust and sweep and set in order, and polish off the rust and brighten up the very metal of our minds. While we assiduously houseclean our houses, don't let us forget that our hearts and minds need a thorough turning out.

"Are you going to school?" a woman asked a little girl the other day. "No, I haven't been yet," the child replied. "Mother gets so very nervous she can't be left alone."

Now the mother may be seriously ill, but isn't it a pity that a child of eight or nine, should thus early become acquainted with "nerves," and their vagaries. We make our "nerves" in everyday speech, the synonyms for ill-temper, for rack of body and mind consequent upon lack of sleep, for laziness, for overfeeding and under-exercise. And we never stop to consider that we should be ashamed to be "nervous." On the contrary we're rather proud of our fine fiddle strings of nerves. We act as if we thought they came to us along with the color of our eyes and the number of our toes. I hope it will be many years before a woman will be ashamed to say she is "so nervous."

Think of a nine year old having to stay from school with her nervous mother. What an inversion of the natural order of things. Is mother afraid there's a man in the coal cellar? Does she jump when the bell rings? Can't she eat or sleep or what is it? Whatever it is it's a bad example for the poor little child. If an ailing mother's will power has been weakened by disease until she seeks strength from her little daughter, she is much to be pitied, and the child too, is unfortunate. If she has whims, poor woman, and no resolution, how much a lump of flesh she is, and how little of the mental or the spiritual is in her. It is somewhat of an admission of general uselessness to allow those little messengers, our nerves, to dominate the organ which gives them the message. Always excepting the seriously ill, and those upon whom the burdens of sorrow or pain have pressed too heavily, there is a great deal of humbug about our precious "nerves."

"Work, self-control and common sense will keep most of us well, most of the time. The last thing we should ever be willing to admit is that some force in us is stronger than our really sensible selves.

Isn't it a pity that so many people elect to wear the plumage of the beautiful gulls on their autumn hats. They're so graceful those great, strong-winged creatures with the soft, gray mantles spread over their back and wings that the vanity of women covets their lives. Peacocks, pigeons, blackbirds, the golden pheasant, the crow even, and all the gay little birds of the field and woods and water side, are killed, not for our food, which we may consider necessary, and not for our warmth which is sometimes excusable, but only for the supposed adornment of our hats and bonnets. Only yesterday I saw in a shop window a mackeral gull—full size—with its forked tail outspread, and its black capped head lowered as if it was watching for a fish below. But there was only a maze of ribbons below, and beyond the window pane, a crowd of staring eyes, some admiring, some covetous, some careless and some very pitiful.

High up in the top floor of a house, a window stoop open, and in the little gallery, leaning heavily against the framework was a woman—her figure outlined against the sky. One could understand it all at a glance after seeing the yellow card on the door. A little darling of the house was ill with one of those dreadful diseases which shut the victims and their households away from the outside world. And the mother was tired—so tired. The child had fallen asleep and she had turned to the window to get a breath of fresh air. But she was listening. You could tell by the turn of her head that though her body was outside, her heart was inside, and that with love's quick perceptions she would mark the flutter of the tiny hands, the stirring of the restless little head or any change in the breathing. What weary days mothers spend beside their sick little ones! How their sleep is broken till the desire for it slips away and they give full days and nights of tending. The dark rings grow around their eyes, their faces lose color, lines come about their mouths and eyes, their noses sharpen and look pinched, their hands are waxy and their eyes are bright with excitement and dull with lassitude by turns.

Only those who have watched their little children writhing in the clutches of disease can understand all that lonely figure on the high gallery stood for. Pain, and weariness, hope and despair, patience and rebellion and the narrowing of the world until its horizon lines were close around the little white bed. Perhaps the soft air revived her strength, perhaps the sky, growing grey in the dusk rested her, perhaps she felt that every mother who saw her, sent up a silent blessing to sweeten her toil. Little by little the droop went out of her shoulders, her head raised, her limp hands and arms were alive again and when a neighbor called up in a low-pitched voice "How is she to-night"? the mother's voice was almost cheerful as it floated down the words: "A little better, thank you."

"What do women most like in men," said a young man the other day. A little airy fairy dudeling volunteered the suggestion that a nice mustache and the odor of a good cigar were awfully taking. An old bachelor, whose linen was a little frayed, said he thought they worshipped money. A girl who had the right to put B.A. after her name, said that one of Shakespeare's women declared we liked least, "falsehood, cowardice and poor descent," and that, from negative reasoning we must admire truth, courage and blue blood, all of which sounds quite reasonable. I wonder if we do. You know what a puzzle it is to us when a woman likes a man we don't like, or don't know. I wonder if it's a puzzle to her too? Does she love him for what he is, or for what she thinks he is? She will find out some day, and her life will be made or marred by the knowledge. Girls who marry young, often idealize their lovers. They hang about them all the good qualities of all the heroes of all the novels they ever read. If the man has one good point of his own they add that to the rest, and his wing feathers are sprouting before the wedding day. He moults them soon after and it isn't his fault, poor fellow, but the fault of his foolish little bride-betrothed. We all indulge more or less, and we are all idealized, and it's a good thing so long as we know what we are doing and refuse to be too much puffed up when our loved ones will cover up our feet of clay. Perhaps a woman treasures as one of love's most precious gifts the consideration her lover or her husband shows to her. But it would be an unworthy bit of selfishness on her part to set that quality first in his perfection-list. Surely honesty should come first. We are told that there are thousands of good women who urge their husbands to bring them home worldly success before all else. Don't let us believe it. Let us hope they are misrepresented, or that they don't know where right and wrong are divided by that faint and waving line which must endure while diverse worlds of people live within one world. Surely it is judgment that is at fault, blame-worthy in itself, but not so bad as that open-eyed dishonesty which sells itself and its holiest and best belongings for the gear of the world. Women are complex as men are. Their physical eyes are pleased with physical attractions, their mental and moral and spiritual natures gather the good things of their kind wherever they see them. If a woman's animal nature is more highly developed than any better nature, she will choose her lover for the red in his lips, for his strength and his vivacity and the brightness of his eyes. That a woman with a strong morality should admire a thief is impossible. That a woman in whom the spiritual nature is highly developed should admire a man whose physical attractions are his chief recommendations, is equally unreasonable. The best in women will attract the best in men, and when a man declares that women worship money he means that women have not always reached up as high as they might, and that there are some of us who are not altogether conscientious. A woman who is truthful and honest and pure-minded would rather work herself to death or beg or starve than use a penny of money dishonestly gained. And she would rather endure the bitterest poverty with the man she loved than revel in the wealth of a man who bought her, and who, because slavery is not allowed, marries her, according to the custom of our land.

We talk very lightly of love and marriage, but it is not a subject to jest about. We cannot be ourselves upright and admire lax principles of honesty. We cannot be clean and love what is unclean. We cannot be spiritual by lifting our eyes to Heaven, if we are interested more directly by the follies and the impurities of the earth. Unless their reason is blinded, nice women will not marry men who are in any sense their inferiors. A girl must be very sure it is her cool reason and not her whim which chooses the man beside whose life she is to live out hers.

The world is accustomed to decry step-mothers, but the world is often very seriously in error and this is one of the most phenomenal cases of its bad judgment. A mother who loved her boy very tenderly was yet injudicious enough to tease him about his red hair and his big feet. He became abnormally sensitive and woefully clumsy and shy. His mother died, and a dainty little creature, with much common sense, and a love of children born into her, came in a few years to take the mother's place, so far as one woman can take the place of another. And she set to work to help that big lumbering boy. She measured his chest and said she was proud of it. That helped to keep his head up, and his arms fell naturally into easy positions. She helped him to understand that to be strong and healthy, boys must be out of doors and that all manly sports were good. He began to find his big feet very useful, and the fellow who has a strong chest and a stride in his step, could have pink hair if he wanted to and his chums would respect him for his powers of endurance and envy him his hair.

She emphasized to him that politeness was more than an outward grace, and that if his heart was kindly, he could step quietly where there was illness, even if he wore number seventeens. The boy was transformed. If you looked at his face, you saw the kindliness of his eyes. You marked the gentleness of his speech and forgot all about the lanky legs and the large part of him which grew along the ground. He didn't mind his defects, for they were always set in the background by the judicious stepmother. She helped him to make of supreme importance in his life those things which could be improved, and held up before him a higher type of manhood than one in which well-formed feet and ideally brown or black hair played a large part. Perhaps she didn't love him as well as the other woman did. It may be impossible to feel for the child of another woman the same sort of tenderness which goes out so freely to the little baby you bore, but mother instinct is not mother wisdom, and no amount of heart will compensate for a lack of brain.

What a delight a walk in the morning is, these days! There is a freshness in the early hours of the day which is, in effect, the much-prized freshness of the springtime. The colors are all delicate, the perfumes are all rare, and the untouched silvery dew lies across the grass. The day is new. The light is faint yet, faint with the promise of strength. Over all the land a greyness lies, and a peace and restfulness which is dissipated once struggling thousands waken to their toil and pleasure and cries and laughter swing on the wings of the wind beyond even the doors that would shut them out. The birds are more in evidence in the morning. They are early risers and they chirp and twitter their joy in a new day until the big clumsy humans feel almost ashamed of being still.

There are new flowers in the morning, lovely fragile things, with their faces washed by the dew, and, in the old meadows, and along the old roadsides, there are mushrooms—those ghostly things which draw from earth and air a flavor which is indescribable, evanescent and gloated over and expatiated upon by every epicure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palms 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.

Glucester.—I do not know anything about the cream you mention. It is probably for roughness of the skin and so forth, or, perhaps, more particularly a skin food. 2. You are impulsive, ambitious, persistent, methodical and very self-controlled.

J.M.—Write to the Editor. He might care to have a look at it. You are decisive, thoroughly practical, somewhat reserved and very sympathetic.

F.I.J.—Most of us, at some time or another, have set before us tasks we do not particularly enjoy. If a choice is offered, it is certainly best to select the more congenial employment, but it's always pretty risky to give up a certainty for a promise, or on speculation alone. 2. There is seldom any change of much importance in the writing, except it is written during agitation of mind or a great physical weakness. It changes from year to year a little or much as the case may be, but not from day to day. 3. You are idealistic, generous, hopeful, self-controlled, candid and very attentive to details.

Edna.—If you have no friends to introduce you, you must be patient until you can win your way among those with whom you are associated in business or whom you meet in any other way. It must be lonely, but after all too many friends are often perplexing. Do you have much time on your hands, or are just your evenings free Perhaps I can help you. Write whenever you care to, and let me know more of you and your life.

Prospective Bride.—Yes, the navy tailor-made would be very suitable.

Eileen.—To remove the mildew, soak the article in buttermilk for twenty-four hours. Then wash and lay on the grass, or, at any rate, in strong sunshine.

Flossie B.—The mother who keeps her girl's mind away from the vanities of dress is doing more than the mother who keeps the vanities away from her girl. If she is taught to value qualities of mind and heart above dresses and hats, she will be a better woman. You can teach her to be neat, to be absolutely cleanly, to be kind and sweet and loveable. You may give her the advantages of cultured society, and then your little girl will grow to be a queen amongst women. And if she is this, she may dress in cotton all her life and the world will think cotton is lovely. Clothes don't matter half as much as we think they do. She will not be likely to dress either outrageously fashionably or outrageously dowdily if she be modest, for women who are truly modest dislike being stared at. The very independent woman who is going to wear just what she pleases, so there! has sometimes sacrificed a little of her modesty to her independence. You say you have talked to her till you are tired. I wonder if your example, the example of the people you have admired and the atmosphere of your home has been along the lines of your talking. Will you forgive me the suggestion, but I think I am acquainted with your name, and I've supposed you were what the world calls an altogether fashionable woman. It may be that the world wrongs you.

Forest-lovers.—What an ideal honeymoon, but, tell me, why do you say it's over, and then go down into the doleful dumps? It isn't over if you married the right man. I know the road between here and St. Johns, and it is fairly good when the season is fairly open, except a few miles the other side of Longueuil.

Eduam.—Take the steels from the corsets; put buttons and button-holes up the front, and you will find you can then exercise quite freely. After a little you will be able to discard the steels from the back, and finally the whole cumbersome thing.

Miserable.—I'm afraid you will not find peace of mind by emptying all care out of your life. It will come, I think, if you will try and bear the cares you have. That's very hard-hearted of me, isn't it, and very foolish, too, since you've just told me you couldn't. But do you know that when you say "I can! I can! I can!" somehow you do, and when you say "I can't" you're fixing yourself for failure. Say "I must do it for the sake of those to whom I am bound up in life." It's all in the way you hold your teeth. If you let your chin drop, you're conquered. If you set your teeth together and keep a firm upper lip, the world is yours. Don't give up. More people have died of "give up" than of any other one disease. I know you're tired, and it's horribly humdrum, but it may be you're just a little way from the corner and brighter days.

Parrot.—You may make the slip-waists of wide embroidery with the scalloped edge up. It is finished with beading at the waist, and at the top holes are embroidered. Ribbons are run in, and it is drawn to fit across the bust and about the waist. If shoulder-straps are desired you may have them of lace and beading and ribbon, but I daresay if your gown has a full decolletage you will not need the little bands.

Mira.—Lemon juice will remove the stains, cold cream will soften the cuticle, patient filing will give the rounded, smooth edges, persistent pushing down of the skin will bring the half-moon into prominence, and the buffer every day and nail enamel once or twice a week will keep them very rosy and glossy and well-shaped. 2. The best time to buy is when things are cheap. You musn't wait for your Christmas eggs till Christmas comes. Buy them at ten cents if you can and salt or lime them or dip them in melted tallow or boiling water, or pack them in brine or sawdust, or keep them by whatever method is fashionable in your family. Then, when your friends are paying twenty-seven cents a dozen, you'll get out your cheap eggs and take a good look at yourself in the mirror every time your husband isn't using it.

L.G.—Art linen makes good sofa pillows. It will stand any amount of washing and any amount of wear, and make lovely floorcloths when it's fulfilled its mission as a pillow.

S.D.—So you're a golfiac, are you? No, I've never played. Some day I'll have my first fun at it, and be introduced to brassies and lifters and putters and drivers and the rest of things that go into caddie bags. Bless me, did I ever say old maids weren't nice? You've gone and twisted something somebody said inside out, and now you're grumbling because you don't like the way the words read. One of the dearest friends I have is a girl who has never married, and you've only to look about among your own friends and acquaintances to see sweet-faced single women who are blessings to their homes and the world at large. 2. A resolution not to grumble or fret or let the tacks fly out of your patience will do far more for your wrinkles than any amount of cold cream. If the creases are very deep you may be obliged to go to a skin specialist and have them removed, but it's not much use going to that trouble and expense unless you have control over your facial muscles for the future.

S.D.—The candlesticks do look more "dressed up" with fussy, fluffy little shades on them, but, to my mind, they are scarcely so quaint as old time ones ought to be. Put shades on your cut glass and china and the new shining silver ones, but leave the ones of other days in all the simplicity of the straight white candle.

Grecian.—The Grecian forehead is wide and the nose is a straight one. The bend you describe belongs to the Roman nose.

Debbo.—I'm afraid you are mistaken—the wicked rival has won the bet.

Fortitude.—It's not fortitude you have, it's obstinacy. Think it over, and see if you're not mistaken. They say, you know, that it's one of the proofs of possessing a mind to make a change in your way of thinking.

Paddy.—Oh, don't I know that little side road where the barberries grow, and haven't I piled the branches on my wheel until I could scarcely pedal home. 2. You mean copper beech, don't you, not copper birch. It is allied to our silver beech, but came originally, I think, from the forests of Thuringia. The blue beech is really a birch, for it is the hornbeam. The hop hornbeam is not quite the same. Its other name is ironwood. 2. Not at all. I am delighted to know you are interested in trees. They attract more attention just now, for one tree doesn't look nearly so much like the one beside it when it shows color and grows yellower or redder than its neighbor.

Fancy Free.—There are possibilities in the letting of rooms as in everything else. You ought to succeed if you are industrious, if you don't mind the rubs of the workaday world, and if you are not anxious to make too much money all at once. 2. I think it's rather a libel on our sex that so many lodging houses and boarding houses prefer men. I'd like to keep a boarding house for nice women. I don't believe they are harder to please, do you? They'd be twice as careful of the furniture, and they wouldn't need such heavy cookery. And why shouldn't they make tea over the gas and wash their stockings in the bathrooms if they want to? It doesn't cost much. You may be right, but I can't help thinking it would be nicer in every way to have women rather than men as boarders or lodgers. Am I shouting from the top of the "inexperience ladder"? If so, let me know, some of you who know the ins and outs.

Heartsease.—Order, sympathy, vivacity, persistence and generosity.

Shamrock H.—Method, cheerfulness, some cunning, unselfishness and perseverance.

Mac.—Prudence, charity, sensitiveness, affection, order and persistence.

Caraed.—Sympathy, impulse, geniality, artistic perception and much affection.

Clotilde.—Ambition, shrewdness, energy, hope and vivacity.

Alice.—Self-reliance, ardor, order, sympathy and persistence.

Jaquinot.—Mirth, candor, industry, persistence, self-will, much affection and much self-control.

Anty Jinty.—Method, endurance, fair candor, diligence and self-control.

Rose.—Sympathy, fair patience, ambition, sincerity and industry.

Annie W.P.B—Order, determination, fair ambition, great self-control, and very deft little fingers.

Albert.—Ambition, order, affection, sympathy, generosity, candor and fair endurance.

Helmina.—Persistence, vivacity, much diligence, and self-control.

Mabel.—Energy, executive ability, sympathy, self-reliance, candor and fair endurance.

Babbie.—Look in the Housekeeping Department next week for the maple cream recipe. 2. Your writing shows order, sympathy, cheerfulness, fair content, a little self-will, and much industry.

M.A.B.I.—You are sympathetic, resolute, self-effacing, persistent and diligent.

Florrie.—Intuitive, candid, generous, sympathetic and very persistent.

F.E.S.—Order, endurance, splendid vitality, much executive ability and fair hope.

Lulu.—Adaptability, vivacity, energy, order, prudence and industry.

Delia.—Am I to read both winsome faces, I wonder? The elder is prudent, candid, vivacious, enduring but spirited and very persistent and affectionate. The other is sensitive, earnest, blessed with a good memory and generosity.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

CHOW-CHOW.

Boil one head of cauliflower, a quart of string beans and a quart of button onions separately until tender. Cover a quart of small cucumbers with strong salt water and soak for twenty-four hours. Then mix all together. Put into a porcelain-lined kettle half a gallon of vinegar. Mix together a quarter of a pound of English mustard and half an ounce of turmeric; moisten with a little cold vinegar, then stir them into the hot vinegar and stir continually until it begins to thicken; then add a cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of mustard seed and a gill of olive oil; stir again, and pour this while hot over the vegetables. Put this chow-chow away in glass or stone jars.

CAKE BAKING.

In putting cake in the tin, be very careful not to have it stick anywhere on the tin. Wherever the dough strikes it will prevent its coming up to the top. After you put the cake in the tin, press it out into the corners, having it come a little higher in the corners than in the centre, that it may be even. This cake ought to bake in a moderate oven. If it bakes too fast, a crust is formed over the top and the air does not expand sufficiently, and when it does get through it comes with such force that it makes a crack and you don't have a nice looking cake. If it bakes too slowly, it is not light enough. We divide the baking of cake into four quarters. The first quarter it ought to rise, the second quarter it ought to continue rising, the third quarter it ought to begin to brown, the fourth quarter it ought to continue browning and begin to shrink from the side of the tin. You can test it with a straw or by its shrinking from the side of the tin.

NOTES.

Ice cream is buttery when it is churned before the cream is icy cold. Turn slowly at first until you are sure that the mixture is beginning to freeze, then turn rapidly for a few moments until the mixture is frozen.

The success of cakes, souffles, omelets, etc., depends upon the air beaten into the egg, and in its expanding in the cooking. In preparing butter for cake, cream your butter first, then slowly add your sugar; you will find it will work very much easier than to cream the butter and sugar together. It is well to have your cake tins ready so you won't have to butter them after the cake is ready to go in the oven. It gives a much better surface to cake if after buttering the tin you put a little flour in; simply shake it around until you have a nice, smooth surface, then dump out the extra flour.

A little secret in poaching eggs has gained many compliments. Have the water (salted) just at the boiling point and keep it there. Too rapidly boiling water is a mistake. Break fresh eggs, one at a time, into a saucer containing a scant teaspoonful of vinegar. Slip gently into the water. The vinegar aids in retaining the shape as well as in whitening the egg.

For potted beef use one pound of steak or stewing meat, cook it thoroughly, but do not dry it, grind it in your mincing machine or pound it quite smooth, then melt some butter, about two tablespoonfuls; work this into the meat until it becomes a rich paste, flavor it with a little mushroom ketchup, pepper and salt. Pack it tightly into a nice glass dish, about two inches deep, in which it must be served. When quite cold run a little butter over the top, cut it in nice pointed pieces. To be eaten with bread and butter, or made into sandwiches. Veal is very nice potted in this way, but should be flavored with grated lemon peel, mace and a little anchovy sauce and paprika.

LEMON AMBER CREAM.

Amber cream is nourishing, appetizing and good to look upon, and a favorite, even with those who usually despise spoon food. On a hot day its coolness and tartness are very grateful, and it may be cooked with the smallest of kerosene or gas stoves. Have the water of the outside double kettle coming to a boil while mixing. Break the yolks of four eggs into the porcelain lined inside boiler and the whites into another dish. First beat the whites stiff, after adding a pinch of salt; when stiff add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; beat well again. Next add four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar to the yolks and beat until smooth; now add the juice and finely grated rind of a large lemon; if small, use one and a half; beat well. Lastly, stir in two tablespoonfuls of positively boiling water. Put this in the outside boiler, making sure this is well filled and boiling. Now stir faithfully over the fire until the mixture becomes a thick paste, which it will do quickly. Remove from the fire, take the inside boiler by the handle, pop into it the prepared whites, beat "like mad" while contents are hot, which cooks the meringue just enough to remove the "eggy" taste. This cream resembles the very nicest filling for lemon pie and is better for delicate digestion, as it contains no butter. Mixed faithfully, as directed, it puffs up so as to make a good showing in a quart dish. It should be a rich amber tint, lovely to eye and palate.

RIPE CUCUMBER PICKLES.

Thinly pare six ripe cucumbers, cut in halves lengthwise and scrape out the seeds, then cut into half inch strips. Lay on a platter, sprinkle thickly with salt and let stand over night. Next morning drain and dry on a towel. From six large red peppers remove the seeds and cut in fine strips; also cut one root of horseradish into small pieces. In a stone jar pack the prepared cucumbers, peppers and horseradish, sprinkling through them one-half of a pound of white mustard seed. Pour over sufficient boiling hot vinegar to cover and set away. On the third day drain off the vinegar and arrange the pickles in glass jars. Bring the vinegar to the scalding point, pour over the pickles and cover them. In another week they will be ready for use, but will be better if allowed to stand for a month.

PITTER-PATTER

An old proverb says, "Never mention a rope in the family of a man that was hanged." The application is obvious. It were well to remember, too, that one's ailments are never a matter of public interest, and self and its belongings should never form a prominent part in one's conversation. It is optional with a guest whether or not he will attend church with his hosts. No worldly etiquette imposes his presence, but it is usually felt to be more considerate for guests to attend church if provision is made to take them there.

The great point in wooing health is to secure fresh air, combined with protection from draughts, and from the northerly and easterly winds. Where gardens are not naturally furnished with screens, makeshifts of hurdles laced with boughs, heather or bracken can be easily arranged, or we might take a hint from the sanitoriums for chest complaints, now happily becoming so general. Pretty and convenient shelters can easily be had, and placed where there is room for them. In windy or exposed situations these cosy little huts are made to revolve upon a pivot, so that there need never be any fear of the stormy winds that blow. Such out-door dwelling rooms would be invaluable either as a supplement to the nursery, or to enable us to enjoy our gardens till much later in the year, when autumn days are drawing in, and the early mornings have a touch of chill. "Now I see the secret of the making of the best persons. It is to grow in the open air, and to eat and sleep with the earth."

Red is to be a favorite hue this winter, it one may count on present foreshadowings. Everywhere it is seen, shading all the way from pale scarlet to deepest cardinal, and enhancing the charms of many soft wool materials, both figured and plain. One very handsome stuff, a curious new weave, shows a ground in this brilliant color, with eccentric scrolls in raised black. These stand out vividly like the decorative portion of a Beardsley drawing. And since the material represented a gown pattern it pleased the beholder to imagine a Beardsley lady therein—something very striking and wicked in type, you know.

So, modest ladies, whenever you are tempted by the too bizarre, remember the Beardsley monster and refrain. She is in herself a whole sermon on the desirability of the inconspicuous.

"Fruits in their season," said the bill of fare
That graced the twenty-five cent table d'hote.
And I so innocent and debonair
Supposed I'd have the fruits on which I dote.
'Twas early spring; the market stalls were filled
With strawberries from the sunny southern dunes,
I ordered some; the girl expressed regret—
"T" chef says he ain't put in no berries yet—
He says it ain't in season for 'em here,
But I can give you fruit." She brought me prunes.

'Twas summer, and the melons cut in twain
Made my mouth water as I passed the booth,
But when, with watermelon on the brain
I asked at table, what got I forsooth?
Regrets and prunes. So likewise in the fall,
When pears were ripe, and luscious ones were boons;
And winter, when sweet oranges I sought,
'Twas only prunes, till this in grief I wrought
Beneath the "Fruits in season" legend on the bill—
"Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Prunes."

"Almost all the ills that feet are heir to," said the chiropodist, "are caused by ill-fitting shoes. Of the common troubles the bunion is the hardest to cure. There is always an enlargement of the bone, and that makes the joint prominent. In order to spare the joint people must wear a wider shoe and generally their vanity draws the line long before the foot gets the room it needs.

In the way of plain red there are some richly dull brilliantines much in favor just now for travelling cloaks and costumes. These run mainly to strappings of the same as is shown in the third picture, though often there are black or white stitchings, and sometimes black is combined with red with good effect.

As is well known, President and Mrs. Roosevelt have not been people of large means, and have certainly never lived beyond their means. Last winter, when his term of governor was over and before the inauguration, in March, they kept the house open at Oyster Bay, although all their neighbors had long since gone into town. The children attended school then and the governess was retained, but the home life went on exactly as though it was from choice that they stayed there, and to-day the verdict of the children is that there never was a pleasanter winter.

The Roosevelt turnout is a most democratic one. The coachman is certainly not up to the accepted standards of smart society, for he has a moustache, and there is no footman or second man. It has always pleased both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt to live their lives independent of any changes of fashion or of popular feeling, and the home has been from time immemorial the typical American home, in the best sense of the word, and yet there is no doubt that when at the White House, with the necessary formality that the position must needs bring, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will carry out in every detail the social as well as the political demands made upon them.

A resident of Schenectady, who is an amateur wine grower of no mean skil, has adopted a novel plan to prevent the robins from making inroads among his grapes.

For several years the birds have been a source of great annoyance to this grower of grapes. He was obliged to set a watch upon his vines, particularly those of a certain semi-cultivated species upon which grow a remarkably juicy kind of grape, which is of extraordinary value in producing heavy, tart wine. But in spite of his vigilance the robins succeeded in getting away with most of the crop. They would descend in swarms upon the vines as soon as the fruit began to turn purple and by continuous rushes succeed in carrying off most of the ripe grapes.

This year the amateur grower laid in a large supply of small manila paper bags and thin rubber bands, such as are used to bind papers together. As soon as the grapes began to show signs of turning color he slipped over each bunch a paper bag and secured it on the stem with one of the rubber bands.

The work was tedious, but the results show that the grower has a level head. The robins still hover about the vines, but it is plain to be seen that the extraordinary covering on the fruit puzzles them. They fly about and occasionally alight, gazing at the bags first on one side and then on the other, but never offering to bust the paper's power of resistance with their bills. Then they perch upon a neighboring tree, and from that point of vantage silently inspect the oddly decorated vines which were once such splendid foraging grounds.

The grower asserts that the bags will not prevent the grapes from ripening in the least. He says that they derive their sustenance from the leaves, and that in any event the sun rarely strikes them. His assertion seems to be borne out by experience, for of the grapes examined on which bags have been tied all seemed to flourish without loss in size or color.

Why is it that some women show such carelessness in dress, when with very little expenditure of time and thought the defect can be remedied? One can scarcely enter a car or tran without having the homely truth forced upon one. There is the woman with her collar pinned awry. In the first place pins should be dispensed with by those who do not know how to use them. It is but the work of a moment to adjust hooks and eyes, and then the question is sottled forever. At any rate, the "common" pin should never figure at all. Imitation pearl pins are obtainable at a mere pittance and by fastening the collar neatly these add to the pretty effect.

Many women when talking about their chances of success as money makers, should necessity compel them to earn their own bread, assume that if the worst emergency arose they could always get a place as housekeeper. Most incapable women who have never been educated in the first principles of home making calmly assert their ability to take charge of a stranger's house on salary when they would be entirely incompetent to take care of even the smallest establishment of their own.

In this way the incapability of domestic service begins at the very top and is carried down to the lowest place in the kitchen. In reality the work of housekeeping is a most important and particular one, often embracing such departments as the care of children, the keeping of accounts and the entire charge of dinners and other entertainments given during a season. The work is also paid for at a high rate when proficient service is given, and can be so quietly and pleasantly carried on that it is remarkable that more gentlewomen do not take up the study for the purpose of making it a profession, instead of crowding the ranks of other less profitable vocations.

Madge Merton

ROOSEVELT IS A HARD WORKER

As President of United States He Begins Work at Nine Every Morning.

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt's habit of many years of going to work every morning at 9 o'clock clings to him, and he is at his desk by that time regularly, ahead of most of the executive office force. He disposes of a prodigious amount of work in a short time and keeps right up with his correspondence. Even the morning mail is disposed of almost immediately after its arrival and opening, and in this way the President permits no accumulation of affairs requiring his attention. The President dictates his correspondence to Assistant Secretary Loeb, who, in turn, sees to its preparation by stenographers and typewriters.

About 10 o'clock the President begins to receive callers, and, unlike most of his predecessors in the presidential chair, he keeps open house up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He disposes of visitors with great rapidity, but without brusqueness.

The late President never liked to be guarded by secret service men. Secretary Cortelyou and other White House officials adopted all sorts of expedients for watching over the President without his knowing anything about it. President Roosevelt has steadily refused to permit any police or detective protection, and is not aware that a secret service officer is in and about the White House at hours when many callers are coming in to see the President. This officer quietly keeps an eye on all arrivals. There is always the danger that some crank or evil-disposed person may enter the White House with no good purposes in view.

President Roosevelt has been accessible to an unusual degree, and the proper authorities do not propose that this accessibility shall be imposed upon. The presence of the officer at the White House has revived stories of warnings received by the secret service bureau, but the presence of the officer is merely precautionary, and will be continued unless the President himself should learn of it and issue orders for his removal.

WHAT CONGRESS PLANS

Washington, Oct. 4.—Many senators and representatives have discussed the programme which Congress is likely to follow next winter. Probably the efforts of the administration to formulate a reciprocity policy by means of conferences between leading senators and representatives and various associations of business men—a Republican policy to be carried out by a Republican Congress—will be the most interesting and important feature of the winter's work. Of course there will be an avalanche of anti-Anarchistic bills, but it is difficult to say what, if any, legislation will be enacted. Further restriction of immigration is a part of the campaign for suppression of anarchy.

The isthmian canal is pretty sure to be one of the leading questions before Congress, and the old rivalry between the Nicaraguan and Panama routes is already coming to the front. Of late the Panama route appears to be gaining favor among senators and representatives, and it is considered probable the French company will present to our government at an early day a proposition to sell its property and franchise with the consent of the Colombian government. Public opinion has been educated to favor the Nicaraguan route, but many engineers and experts are doubtful of the feasibility of constructing a successful canal in the bed of a river like the San Juan. Chairman Hepburn, of the House Committee on interoceanic canals is an uncompromising advocate of Nicaragua. Senator Morgan and a large Southern contingent at the other end of the capitol are also opposed to Panama.

When Congress passed the war tax reduction bill last spring the total reduction of revenue was estimated at $40,000,000. As a matter of fact it is not likely to be more than $25,000,000 for the fiscal year. At the rate the surplus is now piling up it will amount to $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 by next July. Encouraged by the prospect of a surplus, the brewers are prepared to come to Congress for a further reduction of the tax on their product. They served notice on the Republican leaders last spring that they would renew their campaign at the first favorable moment, and it is pretty sure that they will be on hand next winter. The tobacco trust is also expected to ask "further relief."

SUPRESSED BY WOMEN

London, Oct. 4.—The great social settlements in the Kingdom, after a generation of powerful influence under male management, are gradually passing into the hands of women. Two notable incidents illustrating this tendency have taken place recently. Percy Alden, for many years warden of Mansfield House, widely known in the United States, has resigned his position to become editor of the Echo, and Miss Helen Gladstone, daughter of England's "Grand Old Man," has gone to live in the university settlement of Southwark.

THE HEALTHIEST OF RACES

Stockholm, Oct. 4.—The Swedish census shows the lowest death rate ever recorded by a civilied nation. During the last decade the rate has been 16.49 per thousand. The nation that comes nearest to this is Norway, with 16.9. Then comes Great Britain, with 18.8. Thus the Scandinavians are the healthiest race in the world.

One hundred years ago the death rate in Norway and Sweden was 26.22.

The enormous revolution that has come in sanitary improvements, even among the highest classes, is shown by the fact that the average age of members of the Swedish Academy 100 years ago was forty-five, while now it is sixty-six.

Suffered 20 Years. Cured of Piles.

A. L. Husung, Alma, W. Va., writes: "I suffered frightfully for twenty years from itching, blind and bleeding piles. I tried many remedies without relief. The first application gave blessed relief and part of a 50 cent box cured me completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

NEGRO SOCIETIES

Charleston, S.C., Oct. 4.—The Southern negro's love of pomp and circumstance is nowhere exemplified more forcibly than in the manner in which he multiplies his charitable organizations. Inordinately fond of company, he has few societies founded with the sole view of promoting social enjoyment. For the most part, whatever foundations he makes have a semi-religious trend, the dues entitling members to sick benefits and funeral expenses. There is usually an elaborate regalia and an intricate ritual. Not a few negroes of a Southern city, such as Charleston, belong to no less sthan a score of these orders, the names of which are oftentimes curiously and wonderfully made. What, for instance, would the ordinary patron of secret organizations think of possessing membership in "The Sons and Daughters of the Seven Golden Candlesticks in Charity," or in "The Sons and Daughters of 'I Will Arise.'"?

The sons and daughters idea is worked to the limit of endurance. There is scarcely a well known name in Biblical history that is not tacked on to it. There are in Charleston alone no less than seventy-five of these societies with charters from the State of South Carolina, and how many there are that have no legal status no man may say with confidence. Dues are paid weekly, and, strange as it may seem when the great poverty of the negro in the South is considered, the arrears list is a brief one indeed. Of course, the charges are small, usually about 25 cents a month, but when it is remembered that many individuals belong to six or eight or even more orders, it is little short of marvellous how the funds necessary to meet the demands of the collectors are found; and yet it is so deep a disgrace to be expelled that instances of the kind are very rare. To hold membership in a number of societies is regarded as a badge of honor.

Meetings are held monthly at private residences, in public halls, or more frequently still in churches. These gatherings begin at the fashionable hour of 10 p.m., and continue, not infrequently, throughout the night. Refreshments are to be had for a small consideration, and as these are for the most part of a liquid nature the sons and daughters are prone to be conspicuous by their absence from their several places of employment next morning. Often the police have to interfere to restore that harmony in which brothers and sisters should ever dwell together.

Among the societies are the Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, the Sons and Daughters of the Twelve Disciples, the Sons and Daughters of the Bearer of the Cross, the Sons and Daughters of the Evening Star, the Sons and Daughters of the Seventh Star, the Sons and Daughters of the Celestial Travellers, the Sons and Daughters of the Good Samaritan, the Sons and Daughters of the East, the Sons and Daughters of Lazarus, the Sons and Daughters of Christian Love, and there might be added to these fully two scores of others. The devotion of the negroes to these organizations and their loyalty to their fellow members are absolute.

AMERICANIZING OGDEN'S

London, Oct. 5.—Interesting evidence of the determination of the American Tobacco Company to control the tobacco trade of Great Britain was given at a special meeting of the shareholders and debenture holders of Ogdens, Limited, held at Liverpool recently.

Mr. Walters, the chairman, said that the American company desired to obtain a large share of the tobacco trade of England and the Continent, and had decided to secure a progressive British concern. The directors of Ogdens, then, had either to make the best possible bargain for the shareholders, or to confront with the gravest anxiety American competition. They had to regard the disparity between the capital of the American company and their own, the former being fifty millions sterling and the latter less than half a million. The American company had avowedly set aside for the purpose of establishing British and European trade six millions sterling. In these circumstances the directors felt they could only accept the American terms. Assents had come in to the extent stipulated, and the deal was concluded. The present directors and staff, he added, would be retained.

Mr. J. MacConnal, the deputy chairman, said there had been no fear of competition from the American trust so long as they manufactured their goods in America and British manufacturers were protected by a differential duty. But the case was altered when the American company came to this country, either to purchase a going concern or to build large factories of their own.

Several preference shareholders expressed the opinion that the price to be paid for their shares was inadequate. The chairman replied that the American company did not particularly want either the preference shares or the other shares.

Another shareholder spoke of the directors as having "caved in to American bluff" and of "bowing and scraping to the Yankees."

The chairman replied that the situation, "divested of its patriotic trimmings," was that if the shareholders had refused the offer and the threatened competition had ensued, the shares two years hence would probably be at half the present prices.

SCORE AUSTRALIAN CABINET

Melbourne, Oct. 4.—In the course of a debate in the Commonwealth Parliament Mr. Barton, the Premier, produced a dispatch from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, to Lord Hopetoun, the Governor-General, expressing the hope that the Commonwealth would join the Home Government in deprecating legislation such as the sugar works bill, which the Imperial authorities vetoed early in the summer. Mr. Barton stated that the Australian Ministry had promised Mr. Chamberlain that this would be its attitude.

An excited debate followed, in which the promise of the Australian Cabinet was denounced as unconstitutional, and it was declared to be improper that the Home Government should be informed of the policy of the Ministry before the Australian Parliament.

The Opposition favors the restriction of the immigration of blacks, and has secured the support of the labor party for its attitude. The Ministry is bidding for the support of the labor party for its tariff proposals. It is expected that before the tariff question comes up a bill will be introduced abolishing Kanaka labor for five years.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

MARQUIS ITO ON EASTERN PROBLEM

Most Progressive of Japanese Statesmen Speaks at Victoria.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 4.—Marquis Ito, the "grand old man" of Japan and the most progressive statesman in the oriental empire, has arrived here. While travelling ostensibly for the benefit of his health, which has been failing for several months, he says he will devote his time to efforts to improve the influence of Japan in the countries he visits, especially the United States.

When questioned about the relations between Russia and his country, he said he did not consider any steps now being taken in the Far East by the Czar were hostile to Japan. His country, he added, was not opposed to any present movement by Russia. In fact, he stated, the relations between the two countries were now of the friendliest.

OBJECT OF HIS JOURNEY.

Marquis Ito smilingly refused to speak at length of the international bearing of his present trip, but as his answer gave a copy of a speech he delivered just before leaving Japan. In addressing a powerful political society called the Seiyukai, his ardent followers, he said:

"The affairs of the far East have become subjects of the closest attention on the part of European and American powers during the last few years, and there are indications that the far East will be brought into closer touch with foreign countries in the future. For these reasons I deem it most necessary that Japanese should make exhaustive inquiries into the affairs of Europe and America by means of personal inspection. I hope my trip abroad will help me in thus furthering the welfare of our country.

"Looking into the present state of Japan, political circles seem to be enjoying temporary tranquility, as there is no important political question ahead requiring the immediate attention of politicians. The policy of the government, it may be presumed, will not undergo any radical change from that which is now pursued.

ADVICE TO FOLLOWERS.

"The present government, being composed of men who are not interested in any political party, there is no occasion for the Seiyukai to regard it with any hostile intention, nor can it be regarded as their rival. With regard to the attitude assumed by our party toward the government I spoke to you when I resigned the premiership, and it seems nothing has since happened to change this attitude. I would advise that you would assist the government with all possible kindness and good intention for the sake of our country.

"Of course any government can hardly be tolerated if it acts contrary to public interests, but the fundamental aim of politics being the promotion of the well being of the country, it is to be hoped that interests of state will not be sacrificed to party considerations. I advise that you exercise caution and deliberation in all important questions and refrain from taking any reckless and ill-advised steps, but rather try to induce the people to regard our policy with esteem and consideration."

LIKELY TO VISIT LONDON.

From here Marquis Ito proceeds to Seattle by steamer and there will be accorded an official welcome. He will travel through the United States and will possibly visit London before his return, three or four months hence.

It is now about four years since the marquis passed through this city en route to the jubilee celebration in London. In personal appearance he has changed but little since then. Though ailing, he still possesses that quick turn and spirit so characteristic of his life. He is attired in the regulation European dress, and wears a somewhat heavy beard.

Accompanying him is a party of prominent Japanese, including Hon. K Tsakuki, advisory minister of the department of education. On his arrival here he was met by a party of distinguished Japanese, among whom were Consul Shimizu, of Vancouver, Consul Hayashi, of Seattle, and Messrs. Yeameko and Sakio.

BOOKS

"Her Royal Highness Woman and His Majesty Cupid," by Max O'Rell. The Abbey Press.

Max O'Rell is universally accepted as an almost infallible authority upon the eternal feminine. Possibly there are some who doubt his right to this distinction. To those it can only be said, read this, his latest production, or even the table of contents, and be convinced. The book is dedicated to "The Dearest Little Woman in the World." It is also in the preface dedicated "to married men and women, and to young men and women contemplating matrimony—a very large public indeed." On the whole a fairly comprehensive dedication. Not nearly so comprehensive, however, as the book itself. In it Eve's fair descendants, every sort and condition of them, are discussed from pretty nearly every point of view but that of a practical anatomist. The subject is an interesting one, to most people, though not very new, and what Max O'Rell does not seem to know about it, has yet to be discovered.

The book is divided into forty-six chapters, covering just over three hundred small pages of large type. Some of the chapter headings are: "Maxims for the man in love," "Advice to the man who wants to marry," "Maxims for the married woman," "Maxims for the married man," "The gentle art of ruling a husband," "What women admire most in men," "Does marriage help a man," "Petticoat government," "Blondes and Brunettes," "Flirts and Coquettes," "On Mothers-in-Law," "On Widows," "On old Maids," "What is a perfect lady." There is no chapter on "How to be happy though married," but a large portion of the book is devoted to solving that problem. "If," says this matrimonial arbiter, "you would be happy in matrimony try and forget that you are married." * * * "If you were to accept the opinion that some people entertain on the subject of matrimony you would imagine that marriage was instituted as a punishment for man's sins." Max O'Rell does not entertain that opinion, though his maxims for married women betray so lively an appreciation of the feelings of the men who do entertain it that one wonders what manner of wife he has, if he has one. He hates the advanced woman in every form of her advancement. "Women, priests and poultry have never enough, but in wishing to extend her empire woman will destroy it." He is not quite certain which nation furnishes the best wives. "If the law of my country," he says, "made polygamy compulsory, I would make love to an English woman or a fair daughter of Virginia; I would have my house kept by a German wife, my artistic inclinations I would entrust to a French woman; my intellectual ones to an American one. Then when life got a bit dull and I wanted my blood stirred up I would call on my Spanish wife. I would get it."

At the end of his book Max O'Rell makes a few sage observations from which the following are culled:

"In matrimony to retain happiness and make it last to the end, it is not a question for a woman to remain beautiful, it is a question for her to remain interesting." The woman taken in adultery was formerly burned to death; later on she was condemned to three months' imprisonment. Nowadays she goes scot free, and her husband is turned into ridicule. What more does she want?—the Victoria Cross or the Legion of Honor?"

"Woman is made to love and be loved. She may live on love and die of it. For a man love is the occupation of a few moments; for a woman love is the occupation of a lifetime."

"A loving women will keep her heart warm as long as she lives and her hair dark as long as she dyes."

"As long as it is man who proposes marriage will be a promotion for women."

"A woman who is constantly blushing must be terribly well informed."

"There is no esprit de corps among women."

On the whole the book may be compared to a well-known woman friend in a new and becoming dress, familiar, but more interesting and charming than usual. Its crispness, wit and endless wealth of wise epigram make like new things that we knew of old, and burnish ancient philosophies into the brightness of something approaching new thought. Unquestionably it is a book that no well arranged boudoir table can afford to be without.

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

Nowithstanding the fact that much is made of the argument that the great interest in historical fiction nowadays is caused by the increased interest in the annals of our native history, it must be admitted that among the most successful and popular of these historical romances have been several which have had for their subject a remote period quite foreign to our patriotic interests. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" is a novel about the Princess Mary Tudor, laid in the times of Henry the Eighth. "The Helmet of Navarre" has for its chief figure and background Henry of Navarre and the France of his time, and "The House of de Mailly" is a story of the French court in the middle of Louis XV.'s reign, though some of the action takes place in colonial Maryland. Miss Potter's novel, by the way is meeting with an eminent success, not only in this country, but in England. On this side we find so reliable a critic as Miss Jeannette Gilder declaring that "it is one of the best written of historical novels by American writers, and is an exceptionally clever story," while the English Bookman may be said to represent British opinion when it says that it is "a really notable book, and a powerfully written and absorbing romance," and that "if the historical romance were always as good as "the House of de Mailly,' we should be glad to have even more of it." Miss Margaret Horton Potter, the author of this novel, recently published by Harper & Brothers, is one of the strongest of the younger writers, of whom greater things are yet expected.

SETON THOMPSON'S TRIALS.

"I first came to New York in 1883," said Mr. Seton-Thompson in an article in the October Critic, "but could any stick it out for two years. I hadn't a cent in my pocket, and for days I tramped around the town trying to get something to do, anything to keep from starving. At last, by chance, I wandered into a lithographer's and asked him for a job. On the strength of my drawings, he said he would try me, and asked me what pay I wanted. I was ready to take ten dollars a week, but I boldly demanded forty. The result was that he employed me as a litographer at fifteen dollars a week. One day, several months later by accident I overheard a new customer say to him: 'If I could get a goot raven, I t'ink I could make ten t'ousand.' As soon as he had left I went to the proprietor and told him I had heard what the Jew had said and that I wanted him to let me make the drawing. 'Why, what do you know about ravens?' he said. 'Never mind,' I replied; 'you let me try and I'll show you.' Perhaps something in my manner impressed him with the idea that I knew what I was talking about; at all events, he told me to go ahead and try, and I went out to Central Park and drew one of the ravens. The Jew was delighted with it, and on the strength of this success I struck my boss for a raise of salary. 'Don't you think I'm worthy fifty dollars a week to you now?' I asked him 'I have shown that I can do what your high-priced artists can't do, and yet you want to keep me on fifteen dollars a week.' At last, after a lot of hemming and hawing, he agreed to come up to twenty dollars a week, but most unwillingly. For several months longer I worked on under this arrangement, and then I told him 'I must have another increase. He refused. So I said I would quit. When he saw I was really in earnest he offered to make it twenty-five dollars, but I stuck to what I had said, and pulled out for the West, feeling as though I never wanted to see the place again. But two years latr I was back once more; this time, however, at the instigation of the Century Company, as they wanted me to make bird-drawings for the dictionary."

THE NEWEST INVASION.

Skilled United States artisans are invading another field of English manufacture, the production of popular novels. Time was when the United States was filled with the wailing of those who dreaded competition with the cheap labor of Europe. But that sad chorus has droned down and died away here, only to be taken up in the Old World. The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a letter published a few days ago, declares that the English publisher can get an unlimited supply of second-class American novels, in sheets ready for binding, at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a copy. Why then should he pay the second-rate English novelist more money for an article that is no more marketable? One cause usually assigned for the decline of English manufacture in other lines has been the tyranny of the labor-unions; and, a few months ago, fears were freely expressed that the attitude of the Amalgamated Association in this country was a serious threat to the supremacy of the steel trade. Can it be that the Society of Authors, founded with such high hopes by the late Sir Walter Besant, has really tyrannized over the English publisher, and thus ruined the business of the English novelist?

SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Control of Trusts is the effective title of Professor John Bates Clark's latest work which is now on the press with The MacMillan Company for immediate publication. In his last book Professor Clark dealt with The Natural Distribution of Wealth while in this one he aims to show that a certain definite policy will draw the fangs of the trust and transform it from a public enemy into a public servant. It aims to avoid duplicating work that has been done by Professor Jenks, Professor Ely, Professor Von Halle and others. It gives no statistics, no description of the various forms which trusts take in America and elsewhere and no history of the development of those organizations in America. The work is argumentative and advocates a particular policy that, while quite conservative, would, as the author maintains, be so effective as, on the one hand, to excite vigorous opposition before it can be adopted by the government, and on the other hand to meet the popular demand after it shall be adopted. It is a policy that, as is claimed, has the power to ensure to American industries a long lead in the fierce international rivalries that are imminent, without surrounding economic freedom at home or oppressing any class of our own citizens.

A Maid of Venice will be the title of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel. The period of the story is the end of the Fifteenth Century when the Queen of the Adriatic was nearing the time of her greatest splendor. The romantic episode with which the story deals is historically true, being taken from one of the old Venetian chronicles. The action and interest centre in the household of a master glassblower, a member of one of the most powerful Venetian trade corporations which had many rights and privileges.

A Sick Stomach

is always relieved, and its unpleasant consequences averted by taking thirty drops of Polson's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. It instantly relieves the nausea and by its soothing and stimulating powers, calms the stomach and enables it to complete the process of digestion. Nerviline has been proved more than a million times the best remedy for stomach and bowel troubles. Nerviline will cure you. 25c.

UNITE TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

French Individual Leagues Consolidate to Stamp Out the Disease.

Paris, Oct. 4.—French activity in fighting tuberculosis since the London congress has attained such a degree of intensity that the past week has seen the consolidation of all individual leagues against the disease into a single gigantic "union for struggle against consumption."

Delegates representing all the mutual aid and mutual insurance societies met in the hall of the Sorbonne and agreed to contribute a fund of $100,000 yearly for contribute a fund of $10,000 yearly for the support of 100 beds in the hospitals of each large city in France, besides supporting no fewer than 300 free consulting rooms in public sanitariums throughout the country for the coming year.

PUBLISH A PERIODICAL.

Moreover, the members of the new union purpose publishing a periodical devoted solely to fighting the disease which annually destroys so many lives in France. This periodical will be edited principally by Dr. Calmitte, head of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, who has already made a name for himself by successfully fighting the bubonic plague at Oporto and the cholera at Marseilles. Dr. Calmitte said recently:—

"Tuberculosis chiefly prevails among the working classes in the country districts. Nearly all this class belongs to different mutual aid societies, which cannot devote their time and funds to a better purpose than fighting the workman's worst enemy. The decision of these societies to unite to destroy the grip of consumption on their clientele constitutes the greatest step yet made toward the liberation of humanity from one of the worst evils to which flesh is heir, for, in my opinion, France's example will soon be followed by other countries.

BENEFIT IN THE UNION.

"No single amalgamation of philanthropic societies will be able to meet the need. At the most it can effect but a small part of the necessary work, but the moment workingmen's unions in the different countries give serious attention to the matter deliverance is practically assured. The medical profession all over the world now recognize that the disease can be successfully fought.

"The organizers of the present movement, which is the largest yet established, hope that a similar move will be made in the United States and Great Britain. A beginning in this line has already been made in Germany."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SOME FASHIONABLE FURS.

"Lest we forget," said Kipling, and so do we in the event of your not remembering the biting Canadian winter that is at hand. See our furs. We have a magnificent stock of all kinds of furs. Garments of all descriptions are made to order by expert workers in furs. We have the newest fashions and finest goods; parlors and fitting rooms distinctly metropolitan. E. A. Ste. Marie, corner St. Catherine and Amherst streets.—Advt.

ELECTROCUTION DENOUNCED

Paris, Oct. 4.—M. Darsonal, a well-known member of the Academy of Sciences, declares that he can bring anyone back to life after electrocution. He protests against this form of execution. He says that some days ago a workman at St. Denis had 4,500 volts pass through his body for several minutes. Though apparently dead, he was with some difficulty brought back to life, and is now quite well.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENT.

A gentleman, residing at Montreal West, has just purchased for his daughter, from Layton Bros.' warerooms, 144 Peel Street, a beautiful Evans Bros.' cabinet grand piano in antique oak. This instrument is a wedding present.—Adv.

10 Million Packets Sold Annually.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS

Black, Mixed, Uncolored, Green.

The demand for these pure, healthy, cleanly, machine-made Teas must continue to grow. The public require but one trial to be convinced of their superiority over the cheap, trashy teas of China and Japan.

Sealed Lead Packets Only—Never Sold in Bulk.

LAING'S BEEF.

Have you tried one of our choice roasts of beef yet? If not, you should. They are prime cut from Finest Western Steers, hung and chilled in our own refrigerators for JUST the right length of time before being served to our retail trade.

The Laing PACKING and PROVISION Co., Ltd.

TEN RETAIL STORES.

TYPHOID FEVER

Is due to defective plumbing more than to anything else. You cannot afford to take chances even on a small repair. Avoid all risk by having your plumbing repairs done by

BALLANTYNE & CO. MAIN 2462. James Ballantyne. R. N. Ogilvy

CLARK'S

WAFER SLICED SMOKED BEEF In Glass Jars.

CLARK'S Sliced Smoked Beef, in tins

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. East 342.

Drink RADNOR

Alone or as a Mixer.

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRINGS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co. LIMITED.

THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA. Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Room 10, C.P.R. Telegraph Building.

Plumbing Satisfaction

Our equipment and long experience in every branch of the Plumbing business is a guarantee of satisfaction. We keep in stock a wide range of Gasaliers, Electroliers, Brackets, Ceiling Lights, Globes and Electric Shades.

M. WALSH & CO.,

Gas Fitters, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Office and Works— 562 to 562½ CRAIG STREET

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WANTED

A Number of Men to do Laboring Work on

QUEBEC BRIDGE

Wages from $1.25 to $2.50 per day.

Transportation paid. Apply between 10 and 12 and 4 and 7 to

F. W. KNOX, 6 Mayor Street, City.

Free.

We give away, absolutely FREE, in exchange for the wrappers of that wonderful family soap—Queen's Laundry Bar, a great selection of useful and ornamental articles:—Jewellery, Albums, Silverware, Toys, Pictures, Books, etc., etc.—You get them free—and we send you complete catalogue on request—Remember there is no better soap for laundry or general family use—no soap which has so well stood the test of time, than the

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mf'r's, McCord and William Sts., Montreal.

Depots for Premiums, in Quebec, 45 St. John Street—in Ottawa, 104 Rideau Street.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

THE KITTEN'S COMPLAINT.

"How do you think you would like it,"
Said the little black cat to me,
"If you in your bed were lying
As cosy as can be,

"With your nose on your forepaws resting
And dreaming of mice and things,
Of whole pans of cream you were lapping,
Of birds with the weakest of wings,

"How would you like it, I wonder,
With never a hint before,
To find your bed rising and waking,
To find yourself on the floor?

"If you were a sensitive kitten,
You'd think it a great mishap,
You'd wonder if it quite paid you
To sleep in Miss Jennie Brown's lap."

THE OCEAN'S DEEPEST SPOT.

The deepest spot in the ocean has been found. More than five miles of wire ran out without the bottom being reached. The wire broke.

This spot was recently discovered by the surveying ship Penguin near the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific. Commander Balfour of the ship reports that this remarkable discovery was made in latitude 25 degrees 40 seconds south, longitude 175 degrees 10 seconds west. When he first discovered this extraordinary hole, which so far as we know is bottomless, Captain Balfour attempted to take the depth.

After 4,300 fathoms had run over the side of the ship the wire broke, and a rising sea and wind prevented any further attempt of the kind being made. Upon the second attempt he managed to pass 4,100 fathoms, or 20,400 feet of the wire over the ship's side before the wire again broke and put an end to the experiment.

The deepest spot in the ocean previously known was close to the coast of Japan, where a sounding had been made of 4,655 fathoms. This is 245 fathoms, or more than 1,400 feet shallower than the deep hole which has been discovered.

How much deeper it goes than 4,900 fathoms no man can know, and what the pressure must be at the bottom no scientist has yet been bold enough to conjecture.

No living thing that is known to science could exist at so great a depth.

There is not even a glass instrument that could withstand this pressure. It would be impossible with the most improved scientific appliances to take the temperature at the bottom. Even brass and iron instruments severed by this enormous depth would be twisted and distorted.

WHERE IS ALGEBRA?

One of the leading features of the school hall at Uppingham, England, is a series of large portraits of the world's greatest teachers. They are arranged in chronological order, beginning with Moses and ending with Sir Walter Scott.

One day, when a new boy arrived, he was shown round this room, and was much struck with the portraits. At length he stopped before one of them, quite lost in surprise.

"Euclid? Euclid?" said he. "Was Euclid a man? I always thought he was a book."

He continued his inspection, but did not seem to find one portrait for which he was looking. Turning to his guide at length, he asked:

"Where is Algebra?"

THE CONTROVERSY.

By Edith Bayne.

The school books were having a controversy. It was midnight, and up to this time they had all been lying neatly piled on the table, just the way Johnny had left them. The only clock in the entry had struck twelve, the faint reverberation of the last stroke had died away, and all was silence.

Suddenly Meiklejohn's Grammar, which was lying the second bottom book of a pile of four, groaned and said to his neighbor:

"Stop squeezing me so hard, old Frenchman!"

Fasquelle's French Grammar resented this strongly, and in order to vent his indignation he gave the Grecian History on top a violent push, which sent it reeling to the floor.

Before he had time to get up again, the Dictionary, which was lying somewhat apart from the others, said, in a scornful tone:

"You silly things! Why can't you lie quiet like me?"

"Like you!" laughed the Ancient History derisively, "like you! Can you tell me the date of the Trojan war, old man, or the year Homer wrote his first poem?"

The Dictionary was silent, but while he was collecting his thoughts, and wondering how he could start the dispute again, the Arithmetic was heard to mumble a few unintelligible words. The Geography cast a look of mingled pity and contempt at it. The Algebra noted the glance and grew red with anger, for the Arithmetic was a great friend of his. But the Dictionary was ready for another argument.

"Can any of you books tell me how many words there are in the English language?"

The Geography pretended to be going asleep, while the French Grammar muttered:

"English!"

But the Arithmetic said deliberately:

"Yes, I can. Ten million, five thousand, two hundred and fifty-one."

"Plus x squared, minus three ab," added the Algebra.

"Wrong, wrong!" shouted the wrath of Noah Webster, triumphantly.

"Well, how should I know?" said the Arithmetic, irritably.

"It only shows you how much superior I am to yourself, for I know."

"Who talks about being superior when I am present?" cried the old Astronomy, whose leaves were yellow with age. "I, who stand highest of all! I, which am——"

"Excuse me," interrupted the Meiklejohn, "but your grammar is very deficient, my friend, and Composition here can tell you that the structure of your sentences is by no means perfect."

"Grammar, indeed!" sputtered the old Astronomy, "my sphere is not grammar, but the heavens. I soar amongst the planets on high and can tell off on my fingers the number of satellites which Mars, Jupiter, Neptune and all the others have. I can tell you when the next meteoric shower is to be. I can trace the course of any planet in the solar system. (But this is only in passing.) What do you low, earthly sciences or classics know of me? I am the Great Science."

"Indeed!" interposed the Geography. "What could the people do without me, pray?"

"Or without me," said the Chemistry.

"Or me," exclaimed the Botany.

"Oh, I imagine they could get along all right without you," replied the Astronomy, "you're a very good amusement, no doubt, but not at all in my line."

"Only an amusement?" cried the Botany. "That's all you know."

"Yes, that's the extent of his knowledge," chimed in the Geography.

"Oh, come, let's stop all this," interposed the Pencil, "there is not one of you can write your own theme, therefore why all this boasting?"

WHAT ABOUT PHOTOGRAPHS?

Has anyone had a photo taken for the Boys and Girls' page? If so, please send it in that it may be published.

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ON THIS PAGE?

It occurs to your editor that it would be rather interesting to know what part of this page is most popular. Do you like "Young Contributors'" column, or puzzles, or letters? and what sort of competition do you like best—writing, painting, or what? Also what do you think of as improvements. Now, this week we are ready to receive suggestions. There is a little form given below, and I want you to fill it in, telling what you like best on the page, and what new suggestions you have to make about it? Will you do this? Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal.

The Feature of the Boys' and Girls' Page I like best is

.....

I suggest as an improvement that

.....

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

AGE.....

Young Contributors

You are all invited to send letters, stories, verses and sketches to this department. No contribution should be more than 350 words in length, and must be written on one side of the paper only. Sign name, age and address.

The young contributors had a fit of poetry writing this week, and below are the results. Everyone is welcome to send contributions, you know.

For Georgie and I and the doggies
Are having a picnic to-day.

We row where a fairy island
Rests on the waters blue,
And we feel so happy and joyous
That we wish you were with us too.

KITTIE TURNER, Dixie, Que.

The Post Bag.

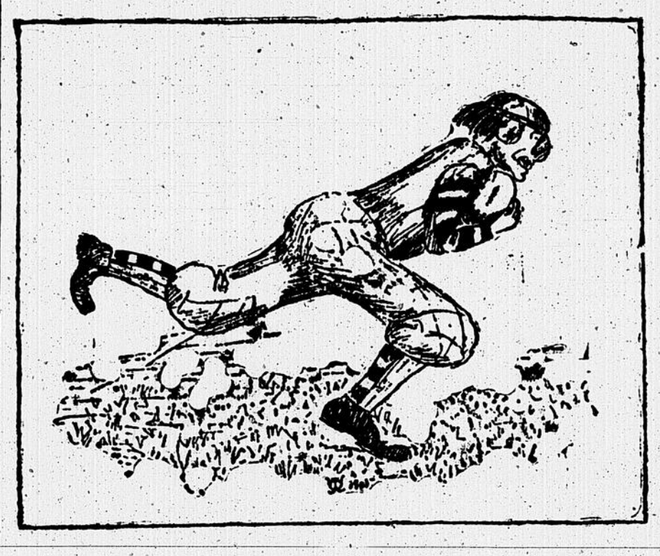
You are all invited to write to the editor whenever you please. Use one side of the paper only. Sign name, age and address, and send to Pandora, Herald Office.

Daisy Elf.—I was most pleased to hear, for it looked as if you had quite cut our acquaintance. Why didn't you send that suggestion? Please do in your next. You two girls had better settle it between yourselves, but as you have formed a pleasant little friendship it would be a pity to let anything mar it. Write a nice letter and make up. My dear child, you must say, "Don't refer to this," otherwise I use them at discretion.

Mabel Cook.—No, my dear. I can't publish my own photograph. Don't wish to know me personally, for I assure you it's much better as it it. A paper friendship is pleasant and there is no danger of losing illusions.

Kitty.—I am putting in the nice little verses and the photo will be in next Saturday. It was too bad "Pandora" was so busy that day. Oh, you lucky children to be going to England. But please don't forget to write to us. If you will write nice, long letters—both of you—I'll publish them and send you copies of the paper, in case you don't get it.

W. J. Quinn.—You see we are using the sketch. I'm glad you like the Young Contributors' column. It seems to be the favorite. Send another sketch, now and again, and later on we'll have a competition.



"THE HERO OF THE DAY."
Drawn by Wm. J. Quinn, aged 16, St. Andrews, N.B.

FRIENDS.

If you seem to be forgotten
By a friend who loves you dear,
Do not judge of her too harshly,
Do not have a bit of fear.

For she's waiting, waiting, waiting,
Till you'll hear her no ill-will,
And can trust her to make new friends
and the same time love you still.

And she's also waiting, waiting,
For a nice, kind letter, too,
hat is not full of nasty talking
Of other friendships, old or new.

But is full of nice, warm kindness,
And is part made up of cheer,
And whose lines will tell between them
of another friend that's near.

A friend who knows our deepest feeling
And who's never, never new,
But who knows, and always will
If our friends be false or true.

DAISY ELF.

TO PANDORA.

The sun is shining down brightly
And there's hardly a breath of air,
But a tiny ripple is moving
Over the waters fair.

At last we're ready and started,
And merrily row away,
For Georgie and I and the doggies
Are having a picnic to-day.

We row where a fairy island
Rests on the waters blue,
And we feel so happy and joyous
That we wish you were with us too.

KITTIE TURNER, Dixie, Que.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The disorders of children seem to the rugged and hearty grown person to be simple and not particularly dangerous.

This point of view on the part of parents has been the cause of the loss of thousands of baby lives.

You will always find that the mothers who are successful in bringing up families of hearty, happy children with scarcely a day's sickness are always those who are careful to note the slightest evidence of illness and to check the difficulty at once.

They do not belong to the class of mothers that stupefy their children with sleeping draughts and similar medicines containing opiates.

They stick to the purely vegetable, healthful medicines which cure infantile disorders quickly and of these Baby's Own Tablets are the best of all.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

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simple fevers, croup, constipation, diarrhœa, irritation when teething, indigestion and sleeplessness these tablets are a quick, effective, never-failing cure.

Dissolved in water the smallest baby will take them without the slightest objection.

Do not trifle with medicines concerning which you know nothing when here is a time-tried remedy which is used constantly and with the best results in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets can be found at drug stores or will be sent prepaid direct by us upon receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears.
Pass it on.

All communications in regard to the organization of branches should be addressed to Mrs. Cyntha Westover Alden, the president-general of the International Sunshine Society, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Montreal Herald is the official organ for the society in Canada.

* * *

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbors' faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptations. Forget the fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them.

* * *

SUNSHINE.

A little spot of Sunshine,
Came like a patch of gold,
And fell upon a flower bud,
As it shivered in the cold.

The dews of night had drenched it,
Its tiny head was bare;
Its whole form seemed to quiver,
Chilled by the morning air.

But when the Sunshine kissed it,
In just a little while,
Its blushing petals opened,
And answered with a smile.

So, often in life's trials,
When all the world seems cold,
One love-word spoken to us
Comes like this patch of gold.

Its glow breaks through the night mists,
It floods the heart with light;
And gladness like the morning
Succeeds the darkest night.

—T. F. Hildreth, D.D.

* * *

HUMAN SUNSHINE.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the sunlight of a happy face.

It may be a very little face—one that we nestle upon our bosom or sing to sleep in our arms with a lullaby.

It may be a wrinkled face, but it is all the dearer for that, and all the brighter. We linger near it and love to look upon it and say, "Heaven bless this happy face!" We must keep it with us as long as we can, for home will lose much of its brightness when that face is gone.

It may be a very plain face, but there is something in it which lifts it above the commonplace, and we forget the homeliness of features in the beauty of the soul shining through. There is a world of magic in the plain, cheerful face!

PAN-AMERICAN DAY.

The Sunshine Society is making fine plans for its Pan-American meeting.

The International Day will be celebrated October 12th. Mrs. Alden, the president-general, selected this day because of its being Saturday. Most of the High School girls of Buffalo are sunshine members, and will be free on Saturday to attend the exercises. The programme is not complete, but there will be one meeting Saturday afternoon in the Temple of Music, and a paper will be read on music as a means of good cheer. Mrs. Edith Tozier Weatherred, the State president for Oregon, will have charge of the musical part of the programme. There will be another meeting in the afternoon in one of the State buildings, and a general reception in the evening.

The meetings will be presided over by Mrs. Alden and Mrs. Theodore Seward, first vice-president.

* * *

The Sunshine Society is not a charity, but an interchange of kindly greetings and the passing on of good cheer. The object is to incite its members to the performance of kind and helpful deeds. The membership fees consist of some suggestion that will bring sunshine to some one. For instance, exchange of books, papers and pictures. Ideas that may be utilized to advantage in a sick room, work or employment for "shut-ins," holiday suggestions, sending flowers and a general exchange of ideas beneficial to the members.

* * *

It is suggested by the board of directors, and generally done, that each branch once a year have an "International Day," when they give an entertainment and give the receipts to the head office as their dues. Money is needed at the head office for stamps, express, etc. The mail averages 1,000 letters per week.

* * *

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE MEMBERS.

The Westmount Sunshine Society, which is going in for the work with great enthusiasm, held its first meeting since the holidays last Tuesday, at the residence of the president, Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine Street. There was an excellent attendance, and the meeting was most harmonious and encouraging. There was some discussion about an entertainment for an International Day, and Miss Macfarlane, vice-president, and Miss MacDonald, secretary, were appointed a committee to meet the Montreal Branch and suggest joining forces. It was decided to continue the work of sending out magazines and books to those who are out of the way of such luxuries, on account of living in the country, etc. Some ladies have been supplying literature to Black Lake, which is warmly appreciated, as there are no conveniences for getting magazines there. Anyone who has books and magazines to distribute will confer a favor by sending them to Miss MacDonald, 4632 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, who will see that they reach the right people. If any invalids or persons living out of the way of book stores who would like to get magazines will send their names to the Editor of this column, some of the Sunshiners will supply the magazines, etc. The Westmount Branch now has about forty members. Amongst the kind plans they are making is to get ready Christmas presents for those who may not otherwise find anything in their stocking Christmas Day.

The next meeting of the Westmount Sunshine Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. William Sclater, 4632 St. Catherine Street, on Tuesday, October 15th.

* * *

PICTURES FOR AN INVALID.

Have any of you who read this column pictures of scenery, especially of the Thousand Islands. If so, they will be much appreciated by an invalid. Such pictures may be sent to Miss Macfarlane, 421 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Westmount.

How much brighter and happier the world would be if everybody would only pass on the little deeds of kindness shown to them. Are you doing this, my friends, or do you only pass on unkind actions instead of kind ones?

* * *

The Sunshine children found many ways of showing kindness to others while on their vacation. One of the number writes a nice little letter in which she says: "I go to visit an old woman very often. She is 80 years old, and lives all alone. She is pleased to have me go and talk to her, and she is so happy. I think it is lovely to be a Sunshiner. Don't you?"

* * *

MONTREAL BRANCH MEETS.

A very good meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Sunshine Society was held at the residence of Miss Brown, Metcalfe Avenue, on Thursday evening. There were about twenty present, including a couple of members from the Westmount Branch to discuss the question of an entertainment. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Mrs. George Johnson; president, Mrs. Hugh Boyd; first vice-president, Mrs. Brown; second vice-president, Miss G. Brown; secretary, Miss Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Webber. It was decided to join with Westmount in getting up an entertainment to be given about the end of October. This affair promises to show some pretty new ideas. Those assisting will wear white and yellow, the Sunshine colors.

"Have You Tried It?"
Meerschaum Cut Plug Smoking Tobacco. It's all right.
Sold Everywhere. 10c per Package

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JEWELLERS, ETC.,
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PRESENTATIONS.

In making presentations, price, design and quality should be looked for, the lowest prices, the newest designs, and the best quality, these are the goods we keep. We have just received a number of

New Tea Sets and Trays,
Water Pitchers and Waiters,
Solid Silver Berry Bowls and Spoons,
and a variety of Smaller Pieces.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP
BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.
Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.
Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Lace House.
The latest in Corsets in the Balinvoso filling,
GUARANTEED UNBREAKABLE.
All sizes in drab and white.
Also a choice assortment of New Laces and Insertions.
EXTRA GOOD VALUE.
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2431 St. Catherine Street.

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Can be successfully removed by Electrolysis, which is the only sure and safe way. Recommended by physicians. The operation is almost a painless one and leaves no bad results.
Any person troubled with Pimples, Black-heads, Acne, Lines, Wrinkles, in fact any facial disfigurement, should call at the
Montreal Dermatological Institute,
91 UNION AVENUE.
Lady Attendance. Consultation invited.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

The Shoes of Fortune.

(Copyright 1901.) * * * * By NEIL MUNRO.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

"The road to hell suits one shoe as well as another," said I bitterly; "where the sorrow lies is that ye never saw me go out with a different heart. Mother, mother! the worse ye can guess is no' so bad as the worst ye've yet to hear of your son."

I was in a storm of roaring emotions, yet her next words startled me.

"It's Isobel Fortune of the Kirkhillstane," she said, trying hard to smile with a wan face in the candle light.

"It was. Poor dear; am I not in torment when I think that she must know it?"

"I thought it was that that ailed ye, Paul," said she, as if she were relieved. "Look, I got this a little ago on the bleaching green, this scrap of paper in your write and her name upon it. Maybe I should not have read it." And she handed me part of that ardent billet I had torn less than an hour ago.

NECTAR
Is a Blend of the Choicest Black Teas. It requires only one trial to make of you a fast friend and constant user. It is rich, strong and fragrant. Sold in lead packets and sealed tins only, at 40c, 50c, 60c and 70c per lb.

I held it in the flame of her candle till it was gone, our hands all trembling, and "That's the end appointed for Paul Greig," said I.

"O, Paul, Paul, it cannot be so, unco!" she cried, in terror, and clutched me at the arm.

"It is—it is the worst."

"And yet—and yet—you're my son, Paul. Tell me."

"There's a man dead—" I began, when he stopped me with a shout.

"Stop, stop!" he cried, and put my mother in a chair. "I have heard the tale before with my brother Andy, and the end was not for woman's ears."

"I must know, Quinten," said his wife, blanched to the lip, but determined, and then he put his arm around her waist. It seemed like a second murder to wrench these tender hearts that loved me, but the thing was bound to do.

I poured out my tale at one breath, and in one sentence, and when it ended my mother was in her swound.

"O, Paul!" cried the poor man, his face like a clout; "black was the day she gave you birth."

CHAPTER VII.

He pushed me from the chamber as I had been a stranger intruding, and I went to the trance door and looked out at the stretching moorlands lit by an enormous moon that rose over Cathkin Braes, and an immensity of them. For the first time in all our [illegible] realized the heedlessness of nature in human affairs the most momentous. For the moon swung up serene beyond expression; the stars winked merrily; a late bird glid among the bushes and perched momentarily on a bough of ash to pipe briefly almost with the passion of the spring. But not the heedlessness of nature influenced me so much as the barren prospect of the world that the moon and stars revealed. There was no one out there in those deep spaces of darkness I could claim as friend or familiar. Where was I to go? What was I to do? Only the beginnings of schemes came to me—schemes of concealment and disguise, of surrender even—but the last to be dismissed as soon as it occurred to me, for how could I leave this house the bitter bequest of a memory of the gallows tree? Only the beginnings, I say, for every scheme ran tilt against the obvious truth that I was not only without affection or regard out there, but without as much as a crown of money to purchase the semblance of either.

I could not have stood very long there when my father came out, his face like clay, and aged miraculously, and beckoned me to the parlor.

"Your mother—my wife," said he, "is very ill, and I am sending for the doctor. The horse is yoking. There is another woman in Drieppe who—God help her!—will be no better this night, but I wish in truth her case was ours, and that it was you who lay among the heather."

He began pacing up and down the floor, his eyes bent, his hands continually wringing, his heart bursting, as it were, with sighs and the dry sobs of the utmost wretchedness. As for me, I must have been clean gyte (as the saying goes), for my attention was mostly taken up with the tassel of his nightcap that bobbed grotesquely on his brow. I had not seen it since, as a child, I used to share his room.

"What! What!" he cried at last, piteously, "have ye never a word to say? Are ye dumb?" He ran at me and caught me by the collar of the coat and tried to shake me in an anger, but I felt it no more than I had been a stone.

"What did ye do it for? What in heaven's name did ye quarrel on?"

"It was—it was about a girl," I said, reddening even at the momentous heur to speak of such a thing to him.

"A girl!" he repeated, tossing up his hands. "Keep us! Hoo lang, are we oot o' daidles? Well! Well!" he went on, subduing himself, and prepared to listen. I wished the tassel had been any other color than crimson, and hung fairer on the middle of his forehead; it seemed to fascinate me. And he, belike, forgot, that I was there, for he thought, I knew, continually of his wife, and he would hearken for a sound from the room where she was quartered with the maid. I made no answer.

"Well! well!" he cried again fiercely, turning upon me. "Out with it; out with the whole hellish transaction, man."

And then I told him in detail what before my mother I had told him in a brief extract.

How that I had met young Borland coming down the breast of the brae at Kirkhillstane last night and—

"Last night!" he cried. "Are ye havering? I saw ye go to bed at 10, and your boots were in the kitchen."

It was so, I confessed. I had gone to my room, but not to bed, and had slipped out by the window when the house was still, with Uncle Andrew's shoes.

"Oh, lad!" he cried, "it's Andy's shoes you stand in, sure enough, for I have seen him twenty years syne in the plight that you are in this night. Merciful heaven! What dark blotch is in the history of this family of ours that it must ever be embroiled in crimes of passion and some continually to broken ends of fortune? I have lived stark honest and humble, fearing the Lord; the covenants I have kept, and still and on it seems I must beget a child of the evil one!"

And how, going out thus under cover of night, I had meant to indulge a boy fancy by seeing the light of Isobel Fortune's window. And how, coming to the Kirkhillstane, I met David Borland leaving the house whistling cheerfully.

"Oh, Paul, Paul!" cried my father, "I mind of you an infant on her knees that's been there, and it might have been but yesterday your greeting in the night wakened me to mourn and ponder on your fate."

And how Borland, diving my object there, and himself new out triumphant from that cheerful house of many daughters, made his contempt for the Spoiled Horn too apparent.

"You walked to the trough-stane when you were a twelvemonth old," said my father with the irrelevance of great grief, as if he recalled a dead son's infancy.

And how, maddened by some irony of mine, he had struck a blow upon my chest, and so brought my challenge to something more serious and gentlemanly than a squalid brawl with fists upon the highway.

I stopped my story; it seemed useless to be telling it to one so much preoccupied with the thought of the woman he loved.

But "Well! Well!" he cried again eagerly, and I resumed.

(To be continued.)

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 papers and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. One box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

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Ask your dealer for our new illustrated premium catalogue.

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Agency for Silk and Tapestry Curtain Goods.

PERHAPS
A Chair, a Rocker, a Table may be necessary to complete the "toute ensemble" of that room. We supply you with such articles as will be a credit to their companions, and we furnish your house from cellar to garret. What's more to the point we do it well—been doing it for over 30 years—ought to know how.
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,
"The Home Furnishers" 652 CRAIG STREET.

THE NEW STAR

CLO GRAVES in LADY'S PICTORAL.

The Astronomer, a senior assistant at Kew Observatory, had lived for seven years with his pretty, demure looking wife in an old house at Chiswick. The old house was semi-detached, one of two old houses standing in ancient green and fruitful gardens, with high walls, remarkable for the quality of the plums and pears that ripened against them. And next door to the Astronomor lived Mrs. Kelsey, a well-to-do widow, who, as her years declined, took an increasing interest in the doing of her fellow creatures. Mrs. Kelsey's domestic staff was not large but still sufficient, comprising a small but bright eyed housemaid and a sharp featured housekeeper-cook, whose name was Midgell.

Midgell, having sustained in early youth a shock to the system, having been accidentally shut in an oven by her male parent, an inebriated baker, and partially done before her mother missed her, suffered from a constitutional inability to sleep; otherwise she was not remarkable, except for the extreme flatness of her figure and the sharpness of her nose. Mrs. Kelsey loved to dwell upon the different attempts made by various medical men to bring slumber to the unwilling eyelids of Midgell. Sedatives and narcotics had been administered, it would appear, in quantities sufficient to render an elephant drowsy, or send an entire regiment to sleep, without having the least effect upon the patient.

As the possessor of so determined an insomnia, whose case had appeared in the columns of The Lancet, Midgell was entitled to respect, and she asserted her claim upon every occasion. It was her unvarying custom to deliver to her mistress with her morning-breakfast tray a brief but succinct report of her experiences during the previous night, and upon one particularly bright June morning toward the close of the nineteenth century she began as she down the tray on a table by Mrs. Kelsey's bed and wrapped a light Shetland shawl around Mrs. Kelsey's shoulders.

"I heerd it again just at daybreak."

"That mouse!" said Mrs. Kelsey, fumbling under the pillow for her spectacles. "Remind me to order a new trap at the chandler's when I go out to-day."

"I wasn't thinking of no mouse!" said Midgell. "I meant the garden gate next door."

"Why, you silly thing!"—Mrs. Kelsey chipped her cup—"you've heard that garden gate click regularly between 2 o'clock and half-past three in the morning for seven years. That comes of not being able to sleep like ordinary folks and of living next door to an astronomer. It scarcely seems respectable or proper to get your living by sitting up all night, with your eye at the small end of telescope—when you're a married man—but it's a government appointment, Midgell, and I hope you know better than to run down the institutions of your country."

"I ain't running 'em down," said Midgell, shortly. "I said I heerd the next door gate click, and so I did. Twice I heerd it—once at 1 o'clock in the morning and again at 3. Once at 1 and again at 3."

"Dear me, Midgell!" said Mrs. Kelsey, buttering her toast, "you must have been dreaming."

"This put Midgell's back up. "Dreaming!" she said, with a snort. "Why, I haven't slept a wink before half-past 5 in the morning for twenty-five year, and not always then, the"——

"Well, well, my girl," remonstrated her mistress, "don't get put out for nothing! Now I think of it, it was very natural that the gate should click. Probably Mrs. Baldock" (Baldock was the surname of the Astronomer) "had been with friends to the theatre, or a party, and you heard her letting herself in, that's all."

"There's more than Mrs. Baldock would be let in," said Midgell, with an awful look, "if it was known that she had let in herself at that gate at 1 o'clock every night for the last three months. You may open your eyes at me," she continued, addressing her mistress, whose circular gaze betokened intense surprise, "but it's the simple truth. There's a skeleton in that poor Mr. Baldock's cupboard as'll walk out one day and strike him as pale as 'arthstone on 'is own threshold."

"Sarah Ann Midgell"—this form of invocation was only used by Mrs. Kelsey in moments of great intensity—"do you mean to tell me that you believe his wife is deceiving him?"

"Midgell's nod would have done credit to an opium eater. "I do," she said; and, after drawing a long breath, "She is and 'as bin for three months on end. I've never breathed my lips of it till now, but the murder's out at last."

"Take away the tray; what you've told me is breakfast enough for me," ordered her mistress, "and sit down on the chair by the bedside and tell me everything."

So Midgell obeyed.

"You know that ever since Mr. and Mrs. Baldock came, a young married couple, to live next door," she commenced, "Mr. Baldock has gone to 'is all night work at the Kew Observatory, rain or shine, blow 'igh or blow low, punctual as 6 o'clock, comin' back in the small hours of the mornin' betwixt 2 and 3. Never sleepin' myself, I've got to know 'is hours, and my hearin' bein' that sharp as the cat can't sneeze in the kitchen without my hearin' her, though my bedroom's on the top floor front, the click of the gate behind that man has got to seem quite natural. But one broad moonlight night, three months ago, I heard that gate click at 1 o'clock in the mornin'."

"You said it was a moonlight night, and at the same time 1 o'clock in the mornin'," said the old lady irritably. "I do wish you would be more precise."

"I may have been half-baked at five years old," said Midgell, hardily, "but I've got a head on my shoulders, and not a crummy quartern. The gate clicked at 1 precise by mother's silver watch; and as for the moonlight, I was sittin' by the winder in my dressing gown, darning a stockin' by the light of it, with my feet on another chair for fear of beadles. 'He's back early,' thought I, without a thought in my mind but that Mr. Baldock wasn't feeling quite himself, when I glanced out and saw that unblushing thing"——

"Mrs. Baldock?" interrupted Mrs. Kelsey.

"When I looked out and saw Mrs. Baldock run as quickly as greased lightnin' up the front garden path. I heard the front door unlocked and shut, and, says I, 'Ho!'"

"Ho?" echoed Mrs. Kelsey.

"Ho! my lady! You've bin to a concert or an 'op, 'ave you?"

"That was very familliar, Midgell," objected the old lady.

"At 3 o'clock, just as I'd rolled up my stockings, finished," went on Midgell, loftily ignoring the rebuke, "Mr. Baldock came 'ome. And by the soft, considerate, gliding way he went up the path and let himself in, I could see that Mrs. Baldock hadn't told him of her outing."

"Dear me!" ejaculated the old lady.

"I can't think what it was made me keep my eye on the Baldocks' front gate all next day," said Midgell.

"Curiosity," said the old lady.

"All the curiosity I ever 'ad was baked out of me at five years old," said Midgell. "I was cured at that age of a tendency to poke my nose in where it had no business, and if I ever relapse I'll let you know."

"Well, well!" said Mrs. Kelsey.

"I saw Baldock, with 'is little bag that 'olds 'is instruments and his night flask and his sagwiches"——

"How do you know what he carries in that bag?" cried Mrs. Kelsey.

"Because their last housemaid but four told me," said Midgell. "At 6 he went with his little bag and clicked the gate behind him, and at half-past 6 Mrs. B., she went with her little bag, and clicked the gate after her, and at 1 in the mornin' she came creepin' 'ome, and that she's done for three months past, to my certain knowledge, unconscious of any wakeful eye a-lookin' out of the top floor front bedroom window."

"Dear, dear!" said Mrs. Kelsey in horror, "dear a deary me! And she such a soft spoken, quiet mannered, pretty young ?creature!"

"Better have had her complexion baked brown for life in a quick oven, like mine was at five years old," said Midgell sternly, than use her prettiness to lead 'arts astray and wreck an 'onest' usband's life. And who's to tell him? For he's got to be told. If he does make a profession of lookin' through a telescope all night, that ain't no reason why he's to spend his life with blinkers on. He's got to be told, and you must tell him."

"Oh, don't say that, Midgell," implored the mild old lady. "How can I go and tell another woman's husband that she isn't fit to be his wife? And I haven't seen the things you speak of. I've been asleep and dreaming, and if I could be sure you had, too, I should be grateful."

"Me asleep and dreaming!" screamed Midgell, inexpressibly scandalized. "Me that never colse my eyes before the tick of 6, and am broad awake at 10 minutes to 7, and would be if I'd grased my supper off a bed o' poppies!"

"There, there, I'll sit up with you to-night," said poor Mrs. Kelsey, "and make sure of that poor thing's shortcomings for myself before I expose her to her husband. Oh, dear!" she put her handkerchief to her overflowing eyes. "When I'm to go to tea with her this very afternoon, and hear some of her new songs, the poor dear, that she sings so sweetly and prettily. I shall choke in my cup, I know, meeting her eye and knowing that I'm to play the spy on her this very night as ever is! I don't believe I can go, I really don't, Sarah Ann!"

Thus the kind hearted old woman mourned. But she did not fail to keep her appointment with Mrs. Baldock, arrayed in her stiffest black silk gown and newest cap. Mrs. Baldock jumped up from her chair when her visitor entered her drawing room and met her with outstretched hands.

"Dear Mrs. Kelsey, you're not looking well!" she said, as she kissed the old lady. "Haven't you been sleeping lately?"

"My dear, I have, but I shan't to-night," said poor Mrs. Kelsey. "At least, I'm going to try. . . . Dear me! I don't know what I'm talking about." Her admiring womanly gaze became riveted upon her hostess' right hand. "Goodness me, what a lovely diamond ring!" she gasped.

Mrs. Baldock smiled and dimpled and waggled her pretty white hand to encourage the diamond to sparkle more. "I've worn it three weeks," she said, "and Archibald hasn't noticed it once! Isn't he a blind old dear?"

"Didn't he" —— Mrs. Kelsey quaked.

"Give it to me? Why, he has only three hundred a year from Government," said Mrs. Baldock, with a saucy lift of her pretty chin. "How could he buy diamond rings? This was sent me, and by whom I couldn't tell you, because I don't know."

"Oh, dear!" groaned Mrs. Kelsey, who thought the story a very poor one. "I see you've had the drawing-room new furnished. Midgell saw the vans unloading a heap of things a week ago, and now I know what they were."

"Midgell keeps her eyes open by day as well as by night," said Mrs. Baldock with a gay laugh, and Mrs. Kelsey shivered, knowing how true the observation was. As her hostess gave her a second cup of tea and went to the square piano—an exquisite instrument, new from a first-class maker's hands—she looked at her observantly. Mrs. Baldock had always been a pretty young creature, with her gray eyes and ruddy brown hair, her pale complexion, piquant features and slight, graceful shape; but she was more than pretty now—she was charming; she was more than stylish; she was chic. An air of satisfied triumph—an aura of success seemed to exhale and emanate from her pretty personality; she had the air of a woman who nurses a delightful secret, all her own. She sang song after song in her clear, ringing voice to her old friend, and, unlearned in music as the old lady was, ever her unscientific ear could not but detect that the rendering was admirable, the expression masterly. She was so charmed and enthralled that she forgot to be suspicious, and only remembered all the dreadful things she had heard about her pretty young friend when she got home and was pounced upon by Midgell.

"You ought to a-had it out then and there. You'd oughtn't to a-left the 'ouse without openin' that man's eyes (meanin' Mr. Baldock) to what's goin' on under his nose."

"But he was in bed, Sarah Ann," faltered the poor old lady. "You know he sleeps from 4 in the morning until 8, when he breakfasts, and goes to bed again at 3 in the afternoon, getting up at 5."

Mr. Baldock, who was a good-looking, well-dressed man of twenty-five, and not at all scientific in appearance, was at that moment sitting in a comfortable chair in his wife's pretty drawing-room, smoking a cigarette and reading the newspaper. He lowered the sheet as his wife came into the room.

"How was the new star last night?" she asked, before dropping a kiss on the top of her husband's head.

"It was as usual," said the Astronomer, "a little fainter than the second magnitude. There will be a revival of its brilliancy in about thirty hours, and within five and a half hours more it will have reached normality. In these months of summer it is not favorably visible, being immersed in the vapors and twilight on the northern horizon; but in the autumn and winter months it may be viewed with advantage. Unlike your pretty self, my dear, who are equally bright and pleasant object to the eye all the year round."

"Oh, Archie!" Mrs. Baldock gave him a choking hug. "To think of you saying that—and meaning it, after seven married years! Why don't more women marry astronomers? There would be less unhappiness, I feel sure. Why don't they?" she exclaimed.

"Perhaps because the supply of astronomers is somewhat limited." said Archibald Baldock, kissing his wife's hand. "By the way, Letty, my darling, don't you want a check for the quarter's rent?"

"Not just now," said Mrs. Baldock, resting her chin comfortably upon the top of Baldock's head. "In fact, it's paid."

If so sweet looking a creature could be said to look cunning, Mrs. Baldock did at that moment.

"Paid!" echoed Baldock, in mild surprise. "Oh, I see," he added, "you have thought it best to let the tradespeople wait a little and pay up the rent, and I think you acted sensibly. But you must settle with Thump & Crowder and the butterman to-day."

"I did settle with them—yesterday," said Letty Baldock, biting her pretty lips, as she looked down the bridge of her husband's nose.

"Out of your allowance? My poor pet! What a brute I have been!" cried Baldock.

He started up, and knocked Letty's chin and made her bite her tongue—at least she accounted for the tears that were in her eyes and the hysterical laughter that convulsed her by saying she had. And then he took her on his knee and talked most unscientific nonsense. And then it was time to start for Kew. And by the time Letty had put on his hat for him and hung his fur overcoat upon his arm (because the nights, even in June, are chilly), and fetched his bag, stored with all the things Midgell had enumerated, she had quite forgotten that she had intended to make a confession to her husband. She kissed her hand to him from the doorstep as the gate clicked, and he hurried down the Chiswick Road, and then she shut the door and rang the bell that communicated with the kitchen.

"I will have some chicken and salad sandwiches for supper," she said to the smart maid who answered the bell, "and a half bottle of Moselle. Leave the tray in my dressing-room, as usual, and don't sit up later than 10. I shall be in at the usual time."

And Mrs. Baldock smiled and dimpled, and the maid smiled and giggled.

"Oh, if you please," she burst out, as though the words could not be kept in, "me and cook wanted to say how we did enjoy ourselves last night at the"——

"Hush!" cried Mrs. Baldock, laying the diamond ringed finger upon her lips. "So you liked the singing and the dancing, eh?"

"Particularly when Miss Chiffie Flabelle was doing her bit," said the housemaid. "Cook said she thought her as beautiful as an angel. Oh'm, her frocks!"

"They're considered pretty," said Mrs. Baldoc "Mind you hide those illustrated papers I lent you if by accident the master should look into the kitchen. Now I must get my hat and run or I shall be late for the train."

And the garden gate clicked after her in ten minutes.

"There she goes," said Mrs. Kelsey. "Oh, when I think I'm going to sit up and watch for her to-night I feel horribly mean."

"You'll feel as heavy as lead," said the inexorable Midgell, "if you don't get a nap between this and half-past eleven. So have your supper now and then lie down. I'll have you up in time, depend on me."

And she did have Mrs. Kelsey up in time. The agitated old lady, arrayed in a Jaeger dressing gown and a Shetland shawl, witnessed with her own eyes the return of the guilty wanderer at one o'clock in the morning. At three precisely, as the sparrows were chirping in the ivy and the pigeons beginning to wake, Archibald Baldock inserted his key in the garden door. Then an exclamation of astonishment escaped him, for a strangely draped figure stood at his elbow and the voice of Midgell said:

"My missus wants to speak to you!"

"Dear me!" said the Astronomer, feeling for his eyeglasses. "Isn't it rather early?"

"It's too late as it is," replied Midgell, darkly.

"But what does your mistress want of me?" asked the Astronomer. "Ah, I have it! Somebody has broken in and stolen something."

"Somethink 'as been stolen," said Midgell, with a portentous sniff, "but you're the party robbed, and you're going to know it. I may have bin baked crusty when a tender infant of five, but I've 'art enough to feel for you, you miserable victim."

"My good woman," protested the Astronomer.

"I'm glad you know one when you see her!" returned Midgell. "Come, now, and see the missus."

And the Astronomer went. He was very pale as he listened to the weeping Mrs. Kelsey's story.

* * * * * *

"How silent and grave he has been today!" reflected Mrs. Baldock some fourteen hours later, as she watched the Astronomer go down the garden path, with his bag and overcoat. "I couldn't have told him if I had tried. He might have looked something like that if he had found out without my telling him. But he hasn't."

And she went to get ready. The garden gate clicked after her, and a moment later Mrs. Kelsey's gate opened and shut and the spare figure of Midgell shot down the road. All womanly pity must have been baked out of Mrs. Kelsey's housekeeper long ago, with other things. For she followed the Astronomer's wife, to track, spy upon and expose her. When Mrs. Baldock showed her season ticket at the station and passed through on to the platform, Midgell took a return third, and waited behind a truck of milk cans until the Charing Cross train came in. Then she took her opportunity and her carriage—in one bound. When Mrs. Baldock left the train, so did Midgell; when Mrs. Baldock emerged into the outer air and took a hansom, Midgell, unseen of her victim, leaped upon the driver's step and when the infuriated cabman swore and thrust at her with the butt end of his whip, slid a large, hot five shilling piece into his ready hand.

"That if you take me where your inside's a-going!" she gasped.

"I s'pose you mean the fare," said the driver, "so come along to the 'Rotunda,' for that's where I'm to drive 'er. But if you're hooted for unwomanliness, don't blame me, Miss Slater!"

People were too busy to notice Midgell, and she was too much occupied with holding on to notice anything. The drive was a short one. She got down, with a crushed bonnet and a torn dress, and found herself upon the pavement opposite to an open door, through which Mrs. Baldock's dainty skirts were vanishing. Red hot and streaming, as though just extracted from the paternal oven, Midgell plunged after her. An official in a brown uniform, with a gold-laced peaked cap, barred the way.

"Ullo! Who are you after?" he exclaimed.

"Her!—her with the 'at with yellow roses—that just gone in!" shrieked Midgell, struggling.

"Miss Chiffie Flabelle, you mean?" said the official.

"Miss, indeed!" snorted Midgell. "Why, she's a married woman!"

"All the swell serio-comics are," said the official; "and why shouldn't she be And if you want to hear her sing 'Kiss in the Ring' you'd better go round to the pit entrance."

And the flurried Midgell actually did. What happened, let her in her own words relate to Mrs. Kelsey when in the small hours of the following morning that sleeping old lady let her housekeeper in.

"Oh, Sarah Ann!" she cried, "what has happened? What a night I have spent! What have you done?"

"I've done what I said I would," said Midgell, untying her crushed bonnet. "I've followed Mrs. B. up and found her out. She is a singer on the 'alls, the sly, deceiving cat, and I paid to go into one and hear her. There I sat, squeezed up like a penny loaf among a lot o' quarterns in that oven of a place, without even room to blush at that feller in pink nothings that lifs the 'orse and piano. But they clapped for 'im, and they clapped for 'er when she came on to sing. 'Kiss in the Ring' the song was called, and in the middle of the hangcores I saw her give a start, and turn pale under her paint, and look down into the front seats, and there, as natural as life—I could swear to the back of his 'ead in a police court, sat Mr. Baldock."

"Her husband?" gasped Mrs. Kelsey.

"He never went to the observatory at all, but travelled up to Charin' Cross by an earlier train, and saw 'er portrait as Miss Chiffie Flabelle, of the 'Rotunda,' and 'ad it all revealed to him in a flash. And he went round to the side door and waited for her, and stepped forward and lifted 'is hat when she came out, and says as quiet as a pat of butter: 'Will you take my arm?'"

"But oh! how do you know all this?" gasped Mrs. Kelsey.

"Wasn't I there?" said Midgell, rubbing her nose; "and didn't I walk close behind 'em all the way from the 'Rotunda' to Charin' Cross, and from Chiswick Metropolitan Station to this gate?"

"And you listened?"

"I 'eard 'im and I 'eard 'er," said Midgell, unhooking her black silk beaded mantle. "And if it's any satisfaction to you to know that he believes in 'er with all his 'eart, and blames hisself for havin' been neglectful and kep' her short o' cash, an 'admires her for goin' on the stage to pay the 'ouse'old bills, an' means to let her stop, now she's there, why, that's the long and the short of it!"

"It is a satisfaction to me," said the old lady, heartily, "for I never could really bring myself to believe any harm of her, poor, pretty creature!"

"Ah!" said Midgell, lighting two bedroom candles and turning out the gas in the hall, "you and that Baldock are a pair of soft ones. If you'd been baked like me you wouldn't be so easily took in." She strode upstairs.

"Upon my word, Sarah Ann," said Mrs. Kelsey, shaking her cap ribbons quite fiercely, as she followed, "there are times when I wish it had never occurred to your mother to open the oven door."—Clo Graves, in Lady's Pictorial.

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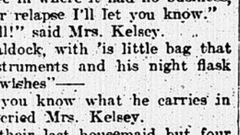

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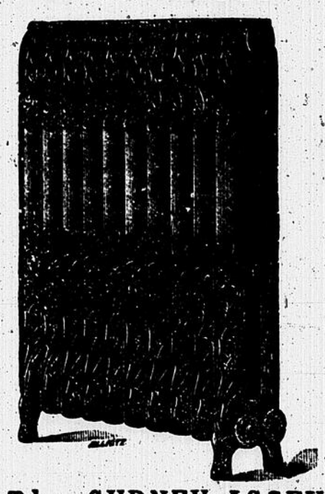

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