Last Edition.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

[illegible] Fair.

The Montreal Daily Star.

CIRCULATION OF STAR:

Last Week's Daily..... 380,510
Last Week's Weekly..... 120,999
Total last week..... 451,509

VOL. XXXIV. No 45 MONTREAL SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND OVER FIFTY WERE INJURED

By the Burning of the Park Avenue Hotel, in New York.

AN ARMOURY ALSO BURNED

Loss Estimated at Three Quarters of a Million—A Powder Explosion Occurs.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Fifteen persons lost their lives and fifty or more were injured in a fire which was communicated early to-day from the Seventy-first Regiment New York National Guard armoury to the Park Avenue Hotel. The armoury was destroyed, entailing a loss estimated at $650,000. In the hotel the damage was principally in the tiers of rooms surrounding the elevator shaft. The loss to the hotel building is estimated at $100,000.

THE DEAD.

The dead are: Colonel Alexander P. Piper, U.S.A. (retired), identified by Major General Roe, of the National Guard; Colonel Charles L. Burdett, of Connecticut, 1st U. S. Volunteer Infantry; William Horn and —— Ivison, Denver, Col., both employed by the H. B. Claflin Company; William Walker, of Tennessee, identified by letters found in clothing; W. G. Barnhardt, of Chicago, identified by letters and papers; Norman Arson, of Alabama, badly burned about the entire body, died at Bellevue Hospital; Mrs. Charlotte Bennett, of Alabama, 23 years of age, burned about body, died at Bellevue Hospital. Seven unidentified bodies, which are being held at the hotel.

THE INJURED.

The injured are: Harold Bennett, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue Hospital; William S. Brookman, Norfolk, Conn., burns; Mrs. Wm. S. Brookman, face and arms burned; Margaret E. Bennett, employe of the hotel, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue. William A. Gove, employe of the hotel, suffocation and burns; Charles A. Gregory, 67 years old, attorney, face and hands burned, taken to Bellevue. Carolina I. R. Hall, 79 years old, Newark, N.J., body burned and suffering from shock, New York Hospital. Anna G. Hall, 56 years of age, Newark, N.J., body burned and suffering from shock, New York Hospital. William B. Hale, Williamsville, Mass., suffocation, New York Hospital. E. S. Hearne, Atlanta, Ga., body burned, taken to Bellevue. Emily L. Livingston, guest of hotel, residence unknown, face and body burned, Bellevue Hospital. Charles Underwood O'Connell, suffocation and burns; Joseph Pearsu, suffocation, burns about face and hands; William Hebbins, West Indies, hands and face burned; Lewis G. Woodbury, Portland, Ore., hands and face burned, Bellevue; Frank R. Reed, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, burned about the face and hands in carrying his wife to safety from fourth floor; Mrs. Frank R. Reed, face and hands burned; — Bridgeman, guest of hotel, residence unknown, burned; — Lyons, spectator, cut by falling glass; Louis Barry, Portland, Me., shock, rescued by policeman; Mrs. S. Beach, guest of hotel, face, hands and body burned.

Mrs. E. W. McGinnis, a permanent guest, found suffocated opposite the entrance to her room.

Gaston Robbins, permanent guest, found suffocated in hallway.

This leaves unidentified dead numbering five.

HOW IT BEGAN.

Shortly before one o'clock, the fire was discovered bursting from the roof of the 71st regiment armory, Park avenue and 34th street. The flames had gained tremendous headway, and by the time the firemen arrived on the scene, it was impossible to do anything toward saving the magnificent building. Several times flames were communicated to the car barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway, but these were quickly extinguished. The heat of the burning armoury became more and more intense, and shortly after 2 o'clock flames were discovered running along the windows and woodwork of the Fifth Floor at the northeast corner of the Park Avenue Hotel, diagonally across the street from the armoury. This was entirely unexpected, and the police up to that time had bent their efforts towards the inmates of adjacent houses on the cross streets. Frightened occupants of the hotel soon appeared at every window, and many were rescued by the firemen who ran ladders up in quick order. In some unexplained manner, fire got into the basement of the elevator shaft and ate its way upward to the roof. Most of the damage to the hotel was done in rooms surrounding the elevator shaft.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

In the head quarters of the Fifth Brigade, in the 34th street and Park avenue quarter of the Armoury, a large quantity of ammunition, both blank and bullet cartridges, was stored. These cartridges soon began to explode, and added to the intense excitement. Shortly after these explosions had ceased, the wall of the 33rd street side fell inward. This crash was followed by the explosion of about one thousand pounds of powder, said to have been stored in the basement of the Armoury. The detonation was terrific, but the firemen had been warned of the danger, and none of them were injured.

RESCUED FROM WINDOWS.

Ambulances were called from every hospital in the district, and the firemen turned their entire attention to the hotel. A line of hose was quickly rushed up to the third floor, while scores of guests were taken from the windows by other firemen on the outside. The firemen inside found that the hotel was rapidly filling with smoke, and the firemen for a time dropped their hose and hurried through every portion of the building in search of guests who might have been overcome by smoke. Their search was rewarded, for on nearly every floor and in the hallways scores of persons were found who had been overcome in their efforts to reach the open air.

TAKEN TO HOSPITALS.

Hospital records show that twenty-six persons were taken to the New York and Bellevue institutions. Nearly double that number were injured in their panic stricken endeavours to escape, and were given medical aid on the spot. Of the scores taken from the windows of the third, fourth and fifth floors, many were slightly burned, and were hysterical from shock.

Of the dead, three were women. Death in each instance was caused by burns or suffocation, with one exception. One man jumped from the fifth storey window to the inner court. His skull was crushed and death was instantaneous.

When the fire started in the Armoury, scores of guests in the Park Avenue Hotel were awakened by the clang of the engines and crowded to the hotel windows. It was about forty-five minutes after the flames were discovered in the Armoury before they spread to the hotel; but, in spite of this, many of the guests were in their rooms, dressed in their night clothes, and some of them were in bed. The firemen, as soon as they learned that the hotel was in danger, decided to devote all of their efforts to the rescue of its occupants. Men and women appeared at the windows of the Park avenue side of the hotel, and called for help. Mrs. Charlotte Bennett and her husband, Harold, of Alabama, stood on a ledge on the fifth floor, just over the portico, over the main entrance to the hotel. Mrs. Bennett was terror stricken, and screamed again and again for some one to rescue her. Her husband grasped her, and from the crowd of thousands gathered in the streets there were shouts, warning them not to jump. When it was seen that she was determined to jump, the firemen gathered in a circle and stretched out their arms. With a final desperate effort, Mrs. Bennett wrenched herself free from her husband's arms, and with a piercing scream flung herself into the arms of the waiting firemen five stories below. When she jumped from the ledge on which she and her husband stood, the flames were licking out of the window behind her and around her form. The inside of the room was all in flames Mrs. Bennett struck in the arms of the firemen. Her weight caused them to sag, and the woman struck the pavement. She was terribly burned about the body. She was carried into the hotel by a fireman, and, later, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died.

Her husband, when Mrs. Bennett jumped, fell back into the room. He was not seen afterwards, and it is believed that he was burned or suffocated to death.

No Montrealers Injured.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, February 22.—So far as known up to this time, no Montrealers were killed or injured in the Park Avenue Hotel fire.

It's believed, however, that a number of bodies are still in the ruins.

MR. GEORGE ILES SAFE.

He Was in the Park Avenue Hotel in New York.

Mr. George Iles, of Montreal, was a guest at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, which was on fire this morning. He telegraphs Montreal friends that he escaped uninjured.

AN HONOUR FOR SIR CHARLES TUPPER

Ex-Premier of Canada Has Been Invited to Attend the King's Coronation.

WINNIPEG, February 22.—Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., yesterday received a cable from England inviting him and Lady Tupper, to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. Sir Charles left for the East yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the Crown Life Company, of which he is president. He will then return west and proceed for a trip to Vancouver, before leaving for England. He will be accompanied to the coronation by Lady and Miss Tupper.

NARROWLY AVERTED A COLLISION

Child Struck by the International Express To-day.

CENTRAL VERMONT EXPRESS

Was Following and Was Saved From Rear End Collision by Prompt Action of Mr. Sheridan.

An accident to a little girl at 9 a.m. today nearly resulted in a collision between the International G. T. R. express and the outgoing Central Vermont train, and but for the energetic and prompt action of Mr. M. F. Sheridan, the Westmount contractor, a collision would almost surely have taken place.

Amadie Morin, a little orphan girl, thirteen years old, was struck by the outgoing International express at St. Martin street to-day, receiving serious internal injuries. The child was on her way home from market, and in endeavouring to escape an incoming train was struck by the Western express. She resided at 165 Mountain street. At the General Hospital it is reported that she will live.

It was just after the accident that Mr. M. F. Sheridan reached the crossing at Chatham street, and was startled to find that the International stopped suddenly at Canning street and the Central Vermont immediately following it, continued on its way. Mr. Sheridan saw at once that there was no flagging to stop the Central Vermont, and that unless something was done immediately a collision would be inevitable. The fact was that a train of empty cars seemed to block the sight of the Central Vermont engineer, and thus made it impossible for him to tell of the sudden stoppage of the International. Instinctively Mr. Sheridan crawled underneath the gate of the Chatham street crossing and attracted the attention of the fireman on the Central Vermont engine. Taking off his hat he waved it and motioned that danger was ahead. The fireman then saw that there was danger and quickly applied the brakes. The train was brought to a standstill in a moment, and moved off again shortly afterwards, when the International reported the accident and went on its way.

Japanese Flower Arrangement.

Quaint and interesting was the lecture on "Japanese Flower Arrangement," given at the Art Gallery last evening by Mr. Bunkio Matsuki, now of Boston, and formerly of Japan. The lecturer of the evening appeared before his audience in national costume, composed of black and gray silk garments, in cut something between a woman's "kimono" and a college gown. Mr. Matsuki is not a professional lecturer, but merely an educated gentleman from Japan, now doing business in the city of Boston. His speech, which at times was somewhat broken to the unaccustomed ear, was decidedly pleasing and there was an ingenuousness about the manner in which he discussed the people and the customs of his native land.

To the Japanese the flower means vastly more than to the Anglo-Saxon. The arrangements of flowers in Japan is a portion of every lady's education, much as music is here, and, indeed, the men are by no means above cultivating this art. The gardens of Japan are simple affairs compared with the hothouse and conservatory of the rich Anglo-Saxon, indeed, such luxury is unknown in Japan. At the same time the Japanese appreciation of flowers is much more widespread and general. If a man has ten thousand dollars with which to build himself a home—three thousand of this will go into the house, and seven thousand in the gardens—in Japan. Flowers are not placed squarely in the centre, but near the edge of the vase, in this eastern country. Again, the Japanese would not jumble a lot of flowers together into an indiscriminate bouquet. The Japanese is as artistic and dainty in the arrangement of his flowers and shrubs as is the Parisian belle with her wardrobe. The lecturer illustrated his lecture with rapid and clever drawings upon a blackboard.

Preparations for Annual Convention.

The local officers of the American Medico-Psychological Association are already making preparations for the annual convention to be held in this city June 17 to 20. Dr. Burgess, of the Verdun Asylum, has been appointed chairman of the committee of arrangements and will be assisted by the following auxiliary committee, composed of Doctors G. E. Armstrong, T. G. Roddick, James Stewart, A. Macphail, F. J. Shepherd, A. R. Marsolais, E. P. Lachapelle, R. Boulet, Hon. Dr. James Guerin and Dr. F. Devlin. The association includes in its membership not only all the principal qualified medical men who are engaged in administering the various state and provincial asylums in the United States and Canada, but has a large affiliation of eminent British and European alienists.

The St. James Election Frauds.

Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, K. C., of the firm of St. Pierre, Pelissier and Wilson, to-day informed a Star reporter that his partner, Mr. C. A. Wilson, would not apply for a writ of prohibition, as at first intended. The decision of Judge Choquet will, therefore, hold good and the accused in the St. James election frauds will have to go before Judge Choquet for enquete, and stand their trial before the Court of King's Bench if cause is shown at the preliminary hearing. The enquete in the charge against Arthur E. Brunet will proceed on Monday.

Change of Train Schedule.

After to-day, the Central Vermont evening train for St. Johns, Stanbridge, St. Armand, St. Albans and Burlington, Vt., will leave Bonaventure station at 6.05, instead of 6.45 p.m.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

At many hotels throughout the country Commercial Travellers are forced to sleep upon a poor, baggy Spring. This does not improve their spirits nor their usually good tempers for the next day. Many hotel keepers do not realize that there is a first class spring in the market, the Hercules, which will not sag nor become baggy under any circumstances. The Traveller has a vital interest in this matter and should suggest to the hotel keeper that he get good, firm springs for his beds.

The Hotel keeper runs no risk in purchasing No. 0 or No. 1 Hercules. The patent weave in them makes the fabric 5 times stronger than in other kinds and the makers guarantee to replace with new springs any No. 0 or No. 1 Hercules spring, which is not fully as good in 5 years as it was the first day that it was put into use. As a matter of fact these springs will stand any sort of hard usage and will last 20 or 30 years.

These springs are now handled by at least one good furniture dealer in almost all places throughout Canada. The Gold Medal Furniture Co., Limited, Montreal and Toronto, are the makers and owners of the patent.

PERSONALS.

Miss Alice Ducharme has returned from Quebec.

Mrs. Colley, of Ottawa, is at the Queen's.

Mr. F. H. Hall, M.P., Woodstock, is at the Hall.

Mr. E. R. Smith, of New York, is at the Windsor.

Mr. Geo. Ball, M.P., Nicolet, is registered at the Hall.

Mr. Frank Smith, of Truro, N.S., is at the Carlsbad.

Mr. C. H. Spencer, of Granby, is a guest at the Russell.

Mr. Geo. H. Perley, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Place Viger.

Mrs. Chapman, Sherbrooke street, gave a "thimble" tea yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Taylor, of Philadelphia, is registered at the St. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaput have left for New York, en route to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Routhier, of Ottawa, are at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Charlie Pentland, teller of the Union Bank, Toronto, is in Quebec visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell, Metcalfe street, entertained at dinner on Thursday night.

Principal Kneeland, who has been seriously ill for the past two weeks, has recovered.

Miss Dora Duncan, of Edinburgh, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Kavanagh, 951 Dorchester street.

Miss O. Packard, Rosemount avenue, Westmount, is confined to the house by an attack of bronchitis.

Mrs. J. L. Day, who was severely injured while tobogganing four weeks ago, is again able to be about.

Miss Louisa Davidson, of Sherbrooke, is spending a few weeks in Montreal, the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Hall.

Mrs. Edward Mansfield will receive at the Turkish Bath Hotel, Monday and Tuesday afternoons, February 24th and 25th.

Mrs. S. Coulson, Mansfield street, is giving a euchre party on Tuesday evening, for her sister, Miss Brien, of New York.

The visiting governors to the Western General Hospital for next week are Messrs. G. A. Greene, Charles Gurd and E. P. Heaton.

Mr. A. A. Allan, Mr. Holt, Mr. E. K. Greene and Lieut.-Col. Whitehead were in Quebec this week, accompanied by Mr. Morton Paton, of New York.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. C. S. Campbell, K.C., Benjamin Dawson, E. H. Botterell and A. T. Ogilvie.

A reception in honour of the graduating class of the McGill Normal School was held last night at the residence of Mrs. Charles Cushing, Overdale avenue.

Miss Rainville and the Misses Forget, Laroeque, Perodeau, Buckley and Lucie Taschereau were guests at a dinner given in their honour at the Frontenac, Quebec, on Thursday.

Mrs. M. Rubenstein entertained a large number of friends in honour of Mr. Percy Moore at a skating party at the Arena last night, and afterwards at supper at her residence, Sherbrooke street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Spindlo, of Dorchester street, Westmount, entertained about thirty-five of their friends to a drive around the mountains on Thursday night, and afterwards at supper at their residence.

Mrs. Maurice Davis, Mackay street, gave a most enjoyable luncheon yesterday, at which the colour scheme of the table was pink. The guests included Lady Shaughnessy, Miss Joseph, Miss Swift (Kingston), Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mrs. Frank Stephen, and Mrs. J. M. Pangman.

Mrs. James Gardner, Stanley street, entertained at a most enjoyable euchre last night. The house was beautifully decorated with quantities of roses and hyacinths. Play was carried on at nineteen tables placed in the drawing room, hall and library. The prize winners included Miss Atwater, Mrs. R. Adair and Mr. Scarff. Mrs. Gardner received her guests in a handsome black and white gown.

Master Hugh Wonham was the host yesterday afternoon from three to six o'clock at a charming children's party given at the residence of Mrs. E. Parker, Crescent street. The tea table was very effectively decorated, the flowers used being white. The small guests included the Misses Smithers, Miss Godfrey, Miss Graham, Miss Piers, Miss I. Adam, Miss McCarthy, Miss Wylde, and Masters Durnford, McCarthy, Wylde and others.

Miss Rainville gave a very pretty pink luncheon to a number of her Quebec friends on Thursday, in honour of her Montreal guests. Those present were the Misses Buckley, Marguerite Forget, Pauline Laroeque, Alice Perodeau, Juliette Rosse, Louise Casault, Lucie Taschereau, Evangeline Parent, Yvonne Shehyn, Lucie Tessier, Cecile Gagnon, Juliette Chinic, May Colin, Katie Lemieux, Jeanne Gagnon and Minette Leclaire.

Mrs. M. Rubenstein, Sherbrooke street, gave a very pleasant progressive euchre party yesterday afternoon in honour of her guest, Miss Gillissie, of Ottawa. Mrs. Rubenstein received in a gown of pale grey voile over rose taffeta with trimming of white lace and black velvet. Miss Gillissie, who received with her, wore a grey cashmere dress with steel embroidery. The decorations of the rooms were pink roses and carnations. Play was carried on at ten tables, the prize-winners being Mrs. Swift, Miss R. Rubenstein, Miss Powney, and Miss Stone. Among those present were Mrs. Benallick, the Misses Rubenstein, Mrs. H. Robinson, Mrs. St. Pierre, Mrs. Packard, Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. Valiance, Mrs. F. N. Findlay, Miss Coultry (Winnipeg), Miss Cameron, Miss Grey (Ottawa), Miss E. M. Moore, the Misses Jordan, and many others.

Mrs. S. Coulson, Mansfield street, entertained a number of friends yesterday afternoon at a most enjoyable seven-handed euchre party. Mrs. Coulson wore scarlet silk, with trimming of black lace, and her sister, Miss Brien, of New York, wore gray moire, with touches of white and gold. Cards were played at four tables, the first prize, a silver tea caddy, being won by Miss Darling, and the second, a black fan, by Mrs. Lewis. Among those present were Mrs. Frank Buller, Mrs. E. H. Lemay, Miss Burn (Toronto), Mrs. J. C. King, Mrs. H. Boyd, Mrs. E. A. Lilley, Mrs. W. Macmaster, Mrs. H. McLaren, Mrs. G. Scinter, Mrs. J. A. Wright, Mrs. R. McLaren, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Hannaford, Mrs. W. D. Lockerby, Mrs. Simpson, the Misses Gardner, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Darling, Mrs. Hugh Glassford, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Shaw, and Mrs. Boulter.

A largely attended Japanese tea was given in the parlours of the Y.M.C.A. yesterday by the "Mizpah Circle." The proceeds of the tea will be devoted to helping pay the expenses of a second cot in the children's ward of the Montreal General Hospital, where the Circle already supports a cot. The rooms were prettily decorated in Japanese fashion with a profusion of lanterns, fans and umbrellas. The ladies assisting wore Japanese costumes. Mrs. R. Harrower, Miss Munn, Mrs. E. Outhet and Miss M. Maxwell presided at the tables, where home-made candy was sold. Miss Harrower sold little fancy match scratchers. Mrs. Saunder poured tea at one table and Mrs R. Thomson, Misses Stewart and Elliot poured coffee at another. The others who assisted were the Misses Mackay, Miss Maud Walker, Miss Jean Walker, Miss May Brown, Miss Craig, Miss H. Kerr, Miss Gertie Jarvis, Miss Flossie Jarvis, Miss Haynes, Little Miss Marvel Anderson, dressed in Japanese costume, took the tickets at the door.

Mrs. Emile A. Hart was the hostess on Thursday afternoon at a most enjoyable tea given at the Colonial House. The flowers used in decorating were pink carnations and smilax. Mrs. Hart, who was assisted in receiving by Miss Bolte, of Toronto, wore dark blue silk, with trimmings of pink, and wore a large black velvet picture hat. Miss Bolte was in black taffeta, with trimming of chiffon, and a large black hat. Amongst the invited guests were Mrs. George B. Day, Miss Day, Mrs. Smith, Miss S. Smith, Miss V. Desbarats, Mrs. M. Nolan De Lisle, Mrs. Chas. D. Hanson, Miss S. Hanson, Miss Hanson (Berthier), the Misses Haldimand, Mrs. Meidola de Sola, Mrs. Clarence de Sola, Mrs. Meincke, Miss Brown, Miss Garrod (England), Miss W. Archer, Mrs. E. Youngheart (Toronto), Mrs. W. I. Fenwick, Miss Frances Fenwick, Mrs. David Hart, Mrs. J. Britton, Mrs. Leo, Mrs. Harriman (Chicago), Mrs. D. Anderson, Miss Anderson, the Misses Rubenstein, the Misses David, Miss Saxe, Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, Mrs. Treleaven, and many others.

Mrs. C. Arthur Jaques, Fort street, was the hostess this week at a very largely attended and pleasant tea given for her daughter, Miss Lilian Jaques. Mrs. Jaques wore black brocade, trimmed with white satin and applique, and Miss Jaques was in white dotted Brussels net over white taffeta. The decorations in the drawing room were white carnations, smilax and palms. The colour scheme in tea room was pink and white. Mrs. John Trotter poured tea, and Mrs. Hugh Pedley coffee. They were assisted by Misses Marion and Elsie Macleod, Misses Clara and Alice Field (Cobourg), and Miss D. Agnew. Among the many invited guests were Mrs. David Campbell, Miss Baird (Toronto), Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Heaton, Miss Symmers, Miss Smith, Mrs. C. E. Holland, Mrs. Huston (Toronto), Mrs. Pelton, Misses Pelton, Mrs. Reddy, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Christman, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Borland, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Fairman, Miss Gnaedinger, Miss Gertie Jarvis, Miss Elliott, Miss Hanson, Miss Florence Hanson, Miss Foster, Mrs. Lesseur, Miss Lesceur (Ottawa), Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. Springle, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. G. E. Jaques, Miss Jaques, Mrs. Ed. Sawtell, Miss Sawtell, Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Fred. Bourne, Mrs. Sampson, Misses Robinson, Mrs. Ed. Holton, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Hollinshead, Mrs. Jordan, Misses Jordan, Miss Andrews, and many others.

Made Voluntary Assignment.

Mr. Gilbert Labonte, who has been doing a dry goods and fancy store business on St. Catherine street east, has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors. A demand of assignment was made upon him by the New York Silk Waist Company, on February 15, but the creditors have consented to receive the voluntary assignment.

To cure a cold in a night—use Vapo-Cresolene. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All Druggists. 1

FAT NERVES.

A whirl of excitement was recently caused among scientists by the discovery of "how nerves act".

Healthy nerves are fat nerves. It is fat in the core of a nerve that by hardening and softening creates nerve action.

Maybe this explains why Scott's Emulsion has always been such a remarkable remedy for nervousness,

Scott's Emulsion makes fat nerves. It feeds them with fat. Good for all forms of nervousness and for neuralgia.

Send for Free Sample.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl st., N. Y.

Buy a packet of any brand you wish, and try "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea alongside of it, you will soon realize its superior worth. Japan Tea Drinkers should use "Salada" Uncolored Green. It's Pure to a Leaf.

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FOR USE WITH OYSTERS AND ALL SORTS OF FISH.

THE LIGHT WINES OF GERMANY.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER WINES.

"FEIST'S" AND "SAARBACH'S" RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.
All subject to a cash discount of 20 per cent. for ready money, when taken in lots of one or more cases.
HERE THEY ARE, WITH PRICES:
First column gives regular list price.
Second column gives reduced price.

HOOK WINES.

	Regular price per case.	Reduced price per case.
Saarbach's Niersteiner ..... Quarts	$8.00	$6.40
Saarbach's Rudesheimer ..... Quarts	12.00	9.60
Saarbachs' Rudesheimer ..... Pints	13.00	10.50
Saarbach's Liebfraumlich ..... Pints	14.00	11.20
Saarbach's Hochheimer ..... Quarts	14.00	11.20
Saarbach's Hochheimer ..... Pints	15.00	12.00
Feist's Rudesheimer, 1893 ..... Quarts	13.00	10.40
Feist's Rudesheimer, 1893 ..... Pints	14.00	11.20
Feist's Schierstefner Halle ..... Quarts	13.50	10.80
Feist's Liebfraumlich, 1889 ..... Quarts	15.00	12.00
Feist's Liebfraumlich, 1889 ..... Pints	16.00	12.80
Feist's "Forster Kirchenstuck" ..... Quarts	21.00	16.80

MOSELLE WINES.

Saarbach's Berncastler Doctor ..... Quarts	20.00	16.00
Saarbach's Berncastler Doctor ..... Pints	21.00	16.80
Feist's Berncastler Doctor, 1889 ..... Quarts	20.00	16.00
Feist's Berncastler Doctor, 1889 ..... Pints	21.00	16.80
Feist's Zeltinger, 1893 ..... Pints	9.50	7.60

In lots of 5 cases or more we will deliver the above Wines, express paid, at above reduced prices, to any station in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, for cash.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. Italian Warehouse. 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES ST. 45xz1

Twenty-five Silk Waists carried over from last season, consisting of black, black and white taffeta, black and white check, in odd sizes, the regular price, $5.50 to $8.50, will be sold for $1.05.

The Hannan Store,
45x1 213 and 215 St. James St.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

YIELDING GOOD RETURNS.

Prices Low. Terms Easy.

Call or send for full details to

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.,
1763 NOTRE DAME ST. 35x3 2a

GOLDEN BRACELET.

The proprietor of a Golden Bracelet lost last summer in Bellevue Hotel or Riviere du Loup, is requested to communicate with

N. S. FINDER,
45x1 Ste. Cunegonde, near Montreal, Que.

Owners of

Bell Pianos.

If your piano needs attention have it TUNED by the Bell Company's own expert. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. Phone Up 1245. Warerooms:

2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.

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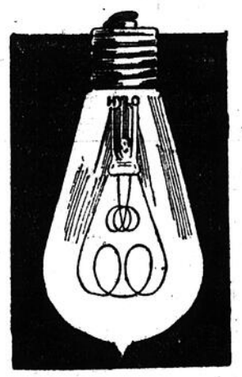

This lamp has two filaments giving sixteen or one candle power

Price 75c Each.

POST PREPAID.

—— Canadian Agents——

WEST

The Packard Electric Co., Limited.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

EAST

The R. E. T. Pringle Co., Limited,
769 CRAIG STREET.
ST. JOHN, N. B. MONTREAL, QUE.
39zx4 2aw

Death of Mr. P. P. Bourque.

Sincere regret was felt by employes at the City Hall, yesterday, over the announcement of the death of Mr. P. P. Bourque, secretary of the Expropriation Department. Mr. Bourque had worked for the corporation [illegible] years, and was much respected [illegible] ceased had been ill for several [illegible] leaves a wife and two children.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold, Influenza, Throat Affections and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

That very desirable property situated at the

Corner of Richmond and Wellington Streets,

POINT ST. CHARLES, MONTREAL, containing about 6300 square feet of land, and on which is erected a large three-story stone and brick building, about 40 x 50, commonly known as the

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In addition, there was provided a guarantee fund of $5,000, which was not drawn upon. The administration of the executive has evidently been carefully considered, and reflects much credit upon the gentlemen who had charge of the expenditure and arrangements for the reception.

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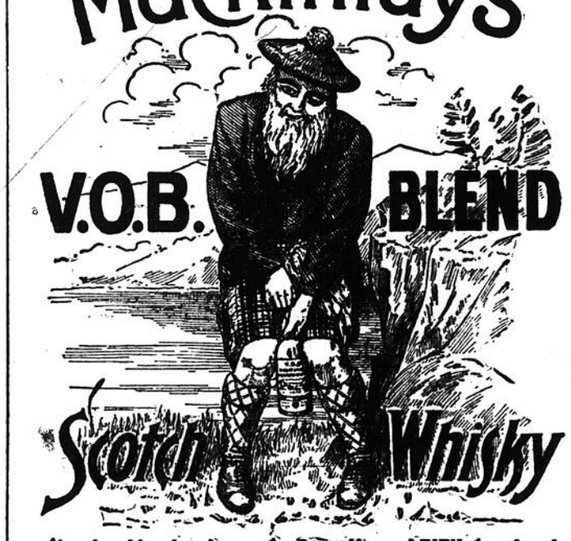

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An Olla Podrida of New Literature, Light and Heavy: Notes and Queries.

By George Murray, B. A., Oxon., F. R. S. C.

A BOOK-LOVER'S APOLOGIA.

Temptation lurks in every leaf
Of printed page or cover,
Whene'er I haunt the bookshops old,
Their treasures rare discover;
Or when in choicest catalogues,
Among which I'm a rover,
My heart leaps up their names to see—
For am I not their lover?

I linger o'er each dainty page,
With loving touch and tender,
But find, their sweet, seductive charms
Soon call me to surrender.
Brave fight, 'twixt heart and my bean purse,
My loved books' strong defender!
More precious for the valiant strife
That love is called to render.

But when in Bibliopolis
Their dear forms 'round me cluster,
While rank on rank and file on file,
In gathering numbers muster,
Think you, I mind the sordid tongues
That soulless talk and bluster,
Or weigh, against their priceless worth,
The golden dollar's lustre?

Ah, no! since there are drink and food
For which the soul has longings,
And in its daily, upward strife,
Finds both in such belongings;
Dear books! loved friends, full meet ye are
To greet the earliest dawnings
Of all the happiest days in life,
Of all its brightest mornings!

HARRIETTE C. S. BUCKHAM.

PEN AND INK. ON SUBJECTS OF MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE. BY J. BRANDER MATTHEWS. (NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. $1.25.)

When we say of this volume of nine essays that it is now in its "third edition, revised and enlarged," further comment may be thought superfluous. But though the first paper, "On the Antiquity of Jests," was published in 1885, and the last, on "The Whole Duty of Critics," in 1890, many of our readers may not have seen the American magazines in which the bright articles originally appeared. Though Mr. Matthews has been professor of English literature in Columbia University since 1892, he has found time to write a considerable number of novels, plays, short stories and critical essays, and we are therefore prepared to read with interest such papers in "Pen and Ink" as "The Philosophy of the Short Story," "A Note on the Essay" and "The Dramatization of Novels." On all these subjects he is perfectly at home, and a pleasing style of original expression, that is also fond of introducing apt and unhackneyed quotations, enables us to pass some delightful hours in the literary society of Mr. Brander Matthews. His second paper on "The Ethics of Plagiarism" handles the topic with great ability and fairness, while the article entitled "On the French spoken by those who do not speak French" is extremely facetious and instructive. By way of "Preface" and "Conclusion" we have some clever verses from Andrew Lang and H. C. Bunne.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION TO THE YEAR TWO HUNDRED. BY C. B. WAITE, A. M. (CHICAGO: C. V. WAITE. PRICE, CLOTH BINDING, POSTPAID, $2.25.)

It is now twelve years since the fourth edition of Mr. Waite's elaborate work was exhausted, and he therefore considers that, as many inquiries have been made for it during that time, a fifth edition has become almost an imperative necessity. He has accordingly availed himself of the opportunity to make a careful and thorough revision of the whole work, and asserts boldly that though the book has been extensively, and at times adversely, criticized, no single statement of fact contained in it has been successfully controverted. For instance, Mr. Waite writes: "It is stated that no reference is made to the miracles of Christ by any writer, Christian, Jewish, or heathen, until nearly a hundred years after they are said to have been performed. A single well-attested passage from any writer would disprove the assertion." The author adds: "Why is no such passaged produced? Simply because it cannot be found." Here is a chance for controversialist, among whom, for reasons that we deem sufficient, we decline to rank ourselves. The volume, which has been greatly enlarged in this fifth edition, is in octavo form and contains 556 pages, printed, on superior paper, in large and elegant type. Mr. Waite is a Chicago lawyer, and was for many years a United States judge. He has been during all his professional life accustomed to weigh evidence, and claims that his aim in writing the "History of the Christian Religion" has been to act with thoroughly impartiality after devoting many years to critical research in the valuable Library of Congress."

ELEMENTS AND NOTATION OF MUSIC. BY JAMES M. M'LAUGHLIN. (BOSTON: GINN & CO. MAILING PRICE, IN FLEXIBLE CLOTH, 55 CENTS.)

The writer of this manual is the Director of Music in the Boston public schools, and editor of an Educational Music Course in the United States. It is a hand-book of elementary theory for teachers, and students of vocal music reading. Its definitions are concise and clearly stated. The general arrangement of its subject matter, its progressive treatise on the primary essentials of musical knowledge preparatory to the study of harmony, its numerous notational and other illustrations, its comprehensive index, and its question section, make it at once a valuable reference book to every teacher of vocal music, and a desirable text-book in all classes wherein the theory of music is systematically taught. Sir George Grove's famous "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" has been the standard treatise followed by the author, but on the last page of the manual a long list of the "Principal Books Consulted" is honourably added.

THE MISSION OF MARGARET. BY ADELINE SERGEANT. (LONDON: JOHN LONG. PRICE 75 CENTS).

Miss Sergeant is an English woman, who has written more than twenty popular novels, the best known of which are "The Story of a Penitent Soul," "Jacobi's Wife," and "The Surrender of Margaret Bellarmine." Her reputation as a novelist rests mainly on her skilfully constructed plots, and this excellence may be at once detected even in this volume of nine Christmas stories, previously published in some of the best English periodicals. "The Mission of Margaret" is a very pleasing story of life in one of the South Sea Islands, and the romantic part of it terminates happily for Paul Ashford and Margaret Ferrier, the principal actors in the drama. "A Golden Christmas Box," and the final tale, "The Message of the Bells," are pathetically told stories with which Charles Dickens would probably have been delighted. The other tales are well written, full of feeling, and of picturesque description.

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STUDIES OF TREES IN WINTER: BY ANNIE OAKES HUNTINGTON. ILLUSTRATED. (MONTREAL: E. M. RENOUF. BOSTON: KNIGHT AND MILLET. PRICE $2.50).

Professor Charles S. Sargent, LL.D., author of "The Liva of North America," in a neatly written preface introduces Miss Huntington to us, and tells us how conscientiously she has studied her subject, and how successful she has been in imparting the results of her observation to others. Both Professor and author are firmly convinced that almost every tree has some special and peculiar beauty which is seen to the best advantage in winter. The former points out that the fine spray of the beech is seen only at this time of the year; that the sturdiness of the oak is best realized in winter; that the birch is far more graceful and attractive in winter than at any other period; and that the lover of nature can find nothing more stimulating than to stand on a bright winter's day and look up into the marvellous structure of one of the great elm trees which are the pride of New England. Miss Huntington, also, in her first chapter on "The Study of Trees in Winter," looking at the leafless trees in a little wood outside her window, asserts that in all their wealth of foliage they were never so beautiful as now. The massive moulding of their trunks, the graceful curves of their branches, the fine tracery of their little bare twigs, now clear against the sky, and again lost in a tangled network of intersecting branches—the whole beauty of their symmetry, pride, strength, and delicacy, is revealed as it is never revealed in summer. All this is brought home to the mind of the reader in a striking manner by the exquisite illustrations that accompany the letter-press. To assist us in identifying the names of trees, twelve coloured plates of buds and stems have been prepared by Miss Mary S. Morse, while sixty-seven half-tone plates from photographs taken by the author show the outlines and trunks of trees. All these costly illustrations are most valuable for comparative study, and the author has succeeded not alone in producing accurate portraits of almost all the forest trees, but has chosen her studies with a keen eye to decorative effect. Beginning with the horse-chestnut, and ending with the larch, Miss Huntington, so far as we can discover has omitted no tree from her comprehensive list of winter beauties, and no pains have been spared by the publishers to make the treatise a most attractive volume.

SHAKESPEAREAN NOTES, AND NEW READINGS. BY JOHN PHIN. NEW YORK: INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION COMPANY).

We have studied these "new readings" very closely and carefully, and we think that in most instances the suggestion of Mr. Phin might be adopted into the text of Shakespeare with full confidence that he has successfully cleared up what have always been considered serious difficulties. We may refer students for proofs of our belief to p. 10, where Mr. Phin has merely changed "flax" into "flux," with obvious advantage to the sense of the passage; and to page 12, where, by altering "spied" into "spred" (spread) in accordance with an old suggestion of Warburton, a sentence, which was formerly nonsense, becomes perfectly intelligible as no doubt it originally was, until the printer blundered, and the proof-reader passed over the error. At p. 17 Mr. Phin draws the attention of "our Baconian friends," as he calls them, to a point which strongly militates against their bold theory. We regret that we have no space to enter into a detailed explanation of the writer's well defined objection.

MY FRIEND BILL. BY ANSON A. GARD. (NEW YORK: THE EMERSON PRESS. PRICE IN CLOTH, $1.00.)

The sub-title of this book will throw some light on its contents. It is "Many stories told in the telling of one," and the reader will soon discover the correctness of this description. The relater of this discursive narrative, which, like a river, "wanders at its own sweet will," here, there, and everywhere, is Adolphus Ruben Hickenlooper of Highmont, Pennsylvania. This Highmont is a little village of two hundred people, situated far back in the mountains, and Ruben, who had never seen any other place, left it to pay a visit to New York at the invitation of "My Friend Bill," who wrote to him: "Come to the city, Rube. I'll show you the sights, and have fun with you." It was some time, however, before Rube, on reaching New York, met his frisky friend. This was mainly owing to the fact that in the simplicity of his heart he had forgotten to get Bill's address, and merely remembered that he lived on Fifth avenue. His ineffectual struggles to discover Bill are amusingly described; and, in the hope of eventually succeeding, he took up his residence in a typical New York boarding house, where he fell in with a number of quaint characters. It is not till p. 134 that Rube and Bill meet, and the former had meanwhile encountered some remarkable experiences. These we have no room to particularize; and, in preference to venturing on original criticism of Mr.Gard's facetious work, we must content ourselves with quoting his own opinion of it. He says: "My Friend Bill' is a human story in which the heart rather than the intellect guided the pen. That which pleases the intellect is a passing pleasure—that which touches the heart is a lasting impression." A glance at Rube's portrait which faces the title page, will enable readers to know what he was on reaching New York. His character and undoubted ability are well developed in the course of the story, and his sweetheart Helen's words addressed to him, "I will love you always!" end the book in a comfortable manner.

AN AGE HENCE: AND OTHER POEMS. BY GEORGE THEODORE WELCH, M.D. (NEW YORK: PETER ECKLER. PRICE IN CLOTH, $1.25.)

The object of the true critic should never be to inflict pain. Smartness and pungency—cutting phrases and pointed jests—are not the ends for which he is set in the judgment-seat. He should never forget (whatever temptations there may be to the contrary) that his chief business is to endeavour to guide public taste, to point out what is worthy of admiration, to discover and encourage unknown merit. There is too great a readiness to fasten upon the weak points of a work, to magnify its failings, to tear the whole fabric into a thousand shreds because of an imperfection in the warp here, or a knot in the web there. It would be well for some reviewers to remember the caustic (though untruthful) dictum of Lord Beaconsfield, that "critics are people who have failed in Literature and Art." Bacon, also, said of them that "with all their pretensions, they are only brushers of noblemen's clothes." This is obviously not the whole truth, but it may benefit some critics to bear in mind the saying.

Of the large quantity of verse that is published every year,much will not live.Still the composition of it has no doubt been a source of infinite pleasure to the author, and credit should be given for conscientious work. This is what we feel, after examining the eighty poems which make up Dr. Welch's volume. We do not imagine that the writer himself expects it to live "An Age Hence;" but it will have its short life, and probably meet with many sympathetic readers. The subjects are of varied interest, and the verses are composed in many metres, some poems being narrative, some dramatic, but most of them lyrical. We had marked a passage at p. 27 for quotation from one of the longer poems, "The Dance of Death," but our cramped space almost precludes quotation. If Dr. Welch continues his poetical career, he should pay strict attention to the technical part of versification, and should never become weary of polishing and refining the language of his inmost emotions. The sentiment of "nil sine magno labore" is as true of poetry as of anything else in life, and the example of Tennyson devoting all his energy to nothing else but "the accomplishment of verse" for about sixty years should ever be borne in mind.

CERTAIN PERSONAL MATTERS. BY H. G. WELLS. (LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN. PRICE IN CLOTH, 2 SHILLINGS; PAPER, 1 SHILLING.

This book of essays is replete with genial banter, and genuine humour. These essays on matters of diversified interest, though called "personal," appeal to "all sorts and conditions of men"—and women. They are thirty-nine in number, and, like St. Paul, we are happy to receive the "forty stripes, save one." Mr. Wells, whose fame, like a railway train, "vires acquirit eundo," begun his literary career (for which he had made ample preparation) in 1895. During that year, he published, in book form, "Select Conversations with an Uncle," "The Time Machine," "The Stolen Bacillus," and "The Wonderful Visit." In 1896 "The Wheels of Chance" appeared, and in 1897 the present volume, "Certain Personal Matters." At the end of it, Mr. Fisher Unwin says: "This book appeared some years ago, at another price, and in another form. The publisher believes that its present guise will bring it within the reach of all and sundry, who, while delighting in the marriage of wit with wisdom, cannot complete the trilogy with the third desideratum of wealth." The public is deeply indebted to Mr. Unwin for this cheap edition of unique essays, and it will undoubtedly command a large sale. We may draw special attention to one peculiar phase of the author's essay-writing.

His quaint fancy hits upon some whimsical paradox, fallacy, or piece of sophistry, and, at once, he proceeds to illustrate it in an assumed style of guileless innocence as if he really believed what he was writing. The effect of this is irresistibly comic, and we sincerely wish that we had space to quote several notable examples of his supreme genius in this style of writing. We had marked many passages that we would have liked to quote, but must content ourselves with mentioning the pages on which they occur. His remarks on "Washing" at p. 12, as one of "the troubles of life" are very amusing. So, also, is his essay on "Conversation," at pp. 27-31. Pages 20 and 21 "On the Choice of a Wife" are exquisite fooling, and cleverly worded; but, as we feel bound to make one brief citation in justice to Mr. Wells, we will quote a short passage from p. 47 on "The Language of Flowers." Having stated that scientific accuracy that the "daisy is not a flower at all," he continues as follows: "The violet again is a greatly overrated exemplar of innocence. Its stimulated certain bashfulness, hangs its head, and passed as modest among our simple grandparents. Its special merit is its perfume, and it pretends to wish to hide that from every eye. But withal, the fragrance is as far-reaching as any I know. It droops ingenuously. 'How could you come to me,' it seems to say, 'when all these really brilliant flowers invite you?' Mere fishing for compliments. All the while it is being sweet, to the very best of its undeniable ability. Then it comes too, in early spring, without a chaperon, and catches our hearts fresh, before they are jaded with the crowded beauties of May. A really modest flower would wait for the other flowers to come first. A subtle affectation is surely a different thing from modesty. The violet is simply artful—the young widow among flowers—and to hold up such a flower as an example is not doing one's duty by the young. For true modesty commend me to the 'agave,' which flowers only in half a hundred years, as one may see for one's self at the Royal Botanical Gardens." Charles Lamb might have written this essay.

PAUL, THE OPTIMIST. BY W. P. DOTHIE. (LONDON: JOHN LONG. PRICE, 75 CENTS.)

If this is Mr. Dothie's first essay in the line of fiction, his future success as a novelist may be safely predicted. The volume starts well, with a mystery, the complete unravelling of which constitutes the main interest of the story. The death of the senior partner in the well-known house of Onslow Brothers, in Fenchurch street, London, caused Paul's father, who had for years been connected with the firm, to take his brother's place at the head of it. With culpable carelessness he allowed himself to become connected in certain business speculations with Mr. Peter Steel, a close, but secret and reluctant, confederate of Mr. Michael Silk, of nowhere in particular. Paul's mother was well aware that Steel had somehow or other a large claim on her husband, and that the latter was being forced to a prompt settlement. When, therefore, on the evening of the birthday of Tommy, the youngest of the family, Mr. Onslow did not return home from business, early, as he had promised, the greatest anxiety was naturally felt. He never returned home for valid reasons, of which the family could obtain no knowledge. Paul, the optimist, makes it the business of his life to find the solution of the riddle, and has a remarkable career during the task which he unhesitatingly undertook. Some of the incidents of this career we would like much to relate, but we refrain for what seems a good reason short time ago we saw Twelve Good Rules for Reviewers," which had been drawn up by a master of the craft. One of these rules was to this effect: "In reviewing a work of fiction, don't give away the plot. In the eyes of the novelist, this is the unpardonable sin; and, as it also discounts the pleasure of the reader, it is almost equally unkind to him." Here, therefore, we break off abruptly, with the simple remark that we have thoroughly enjoyed Mr.Dothie's "Paul the Optimist," and hope to meet the novelist soon again.

HERBERT SPENCER AND HIS CRITICS. BY CHARLES B. WAITE, A. M. (CHICAGO: C. V. WAITE AND CO. IN CLOTH $1.00.)

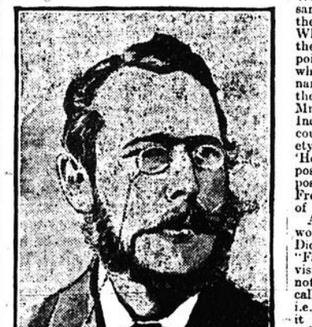
Mr. Waite who has made a thorough study of Herbert Spencer's whole sytem, has outlined it in this volume, with admirable fairness and clearness, and his work falls naturally into three divisions. Eight chapters present a compact, comprehensive, and easily understood compendium of the English writer's philosophy. Ten chapters follow, presenting the substance of criticisms of his system made by thirty of the eminent men of the century; and for this solid work the world owes Mr. Waite a debt which can never be paid. In the remaining seven chapters, the author attacks Mr. Spencer's theory of "The UnKnowable," and his claim to have "reconciled" Science and Religion. It would be out of place to attempt here any detailed account of the critiicism, which the lover of philosophic questions must be left to study for himself. The book is a valuable addition to the already imposing test of "Spenceriana," and has met with the most respectful consideration.

SEPOY GENERALS. WELLINGTON TO ROBERTS. BY G. W. ROBERTS. WITH PORTRAITS. (WILLIAM BLACKWOOD: EDINBURGH. PRICE $1.50.)

These nine biographical studies were written while their author was employed in examining the records in the archives at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. They are now, after many years, republished in the hope that they will serve to remind Englishmen by what thoughts and actions the British Empire is strengthened and held together. The brave soldiers whose deeds are here chronicled are the Duke of Wellington, Sir C. Napier, Sir Herbert B. Edwards, Sir T. Munro, Sir D. Baird, General J. Jacob, Sir D. Stewart, Sir W. Lockwood, and finally Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. In detailing the military careers of these famous men, Mr. Roberts has consulted all the best authorities and unprinted documents that were available for his purpose, and the result is a volume which will more than hold its own against any similar compilation, however careful. There is an index of eleven pages in double columns to assist reference after the volume has been read, and the nine portraits are the best that could be obtained. The book is dedicated, "To the British Soldier by the Son of a British Soldier," and is the eighth military volume that the author has published.

PARTS OF SPEECH: ESSAYS ON ENGLISH. BY BRANDER MATTHEWS. (NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS. 1902. PRICE IN CLOTH $1.25.)

This volume is a collection of fourteen of the author's essays, written at intervals during the past ten years, and all relating to the structure and development of the English language. He writes in turn of the stock that speaks the language, and, of the future of the language; of the English language in the United States and in Great Britain; of new words and old, and of the naturalization of foreign words; of the function of slang, and about questions of usage. These papers are followed by "An Inquiry as to Rime," and "On the Poetry of Place-Names." The three final chapters are entitled "American Spelling"; "The Simplification of English Spelling," and "Americanism." As regards the question of spelling Sainte-Beuve once reasonably declared that "orthography is like society: it will never be entirely reformed, but we can at least make it less vicious." To effect this object Mr. Matthews (following the "National Educational Association") adopts the following spellings, that we have not yet noticed in books that reach us from England: "tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru thruout, prolog, etc." He is also for the "split infinitive," the misplaced "only," the utter neglect of the use of the subjunctive mood, and even favours the "retained object," though he admits that this last syntactical feat is theoretically open to objection. Want of space prevents us from pointing out, except in a general way, the incorrectness of certain views that the writer obstinately holds. What Mr. Matthews fails to see is that the "purists," as he ironically calls them, are doing a very useful work in acting as a brake upon the wheel of linguistic change, which has a strong tendency to move too rapidly. The book is written with liveliness and point.



BRANDER MATTHEWS.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Little Loving Life, by Eleanor LeSueur McNaughton. New York: American Tract Society; cloth.

Graded Physical Exercises, by Bertha Louise Colburn. New York: Edgar S. Werner Publishing and Supply Co.; cloth; illustrated; $1.00.

Delsarte System of Expression, by Genevieve Stebbins. New York: Edgar S. Werner Publishing and Supply Co.; cloth; illustrated; $1.00.

The Church's One Foundation, by Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., D.D. Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company, cloth; price $1.25.

Doubleday, Page and Co. will shortly publish "The Colonials," by Allen French, an historical novel of the great lakes and Boston of the time of the tea party, the battle of Lexington, and the siege. The story opens on the shores of Lake Huron, and introduces Alice Tudor, the daughter of a London merchant, trading in Montreal, who has been kidnapped by the Indians and adopted by Aneeb, chief of the Pottawatomies. Later the scenes shift to Boston, the home of the young hero, who is an ardent patriot associated with Dr. Warren, Samuel Adams, Gen. Knox, Gen. Putnam, and other historical characters, who enter the story. The publishers announce the novel as one of considerable literary importance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States have issued a handsome book dealing with the life of Henry Baldwin Hyde, the founder of the Society. Through two hundred and fifty four pages the story of his life and the development of the institution are traced. His is the story of the country lad who went to seek his fortune in the big city of New York; and he found it. First as a dry goods clerk, then as the employe of an insurance company he climbed upward. Nine years from the time he left his country home he founded the insurance enterprise with which he was connected to the day of his death. From small beginnings to great achievements Hyde carried along his work. He attracted capital, he sought out business, he put the association on a sound financial basis; in short he worked and his work was rewarded. Some reminiscences of Mr. Hyde's associates, incorporated in the volume, are very interesting. As an object lesson to stimulate the legitimately ambitious young man, Mr. Hyde's career, as set forth, is worthy of careful perusal.

The March Smart Set.

In variety and value of contents the March number of the Smart Set is the best yet issued of this magazine, which has established itself as the most important exponent of contemporary fiction. Araby, a novelette by the Baroness von Hutten, heads the number. The story is one of great charm; it is as realistic as romantic. G. Vere Tyler contributes a psychological study that is as emotionally powerful as it is absorbing, entitled "Her Investitures." "The Penance of Hedwig," by Lilian Bell, is a love story, with scenes laid in Paris and Constantinople. "The Princess" is an idyll of pure sentiment, by Justus Painter Forman, and in "The Daughter of the Painter Palisa," John Regnault Ellyson has written a story both ingenious and beautiful. Other contributions of notable merit are: "A Woman of Ideals," by Kate Jordan; "Enter Lord Love!" by Anne MacGregor, and "As Any Woman Would," by Nellie Cravey Gillmore. "A Study of Suggestion" is a remarkable bit of psychological fiction, by Emma Wolf. Edgar Saltus has written on "The Gaieties of Paris;" while Alfred Henry Lewis, in "When Whig Met Tory Long Ago," has told with skill the story of a victory won in old days by the subtlest finesse. The humour of the issue is best illustrated in "The Pursuit of the Duchess," a deliciously amusing story of Monte Carlo, by Emeric Hulme-Beaman; in "Brauser's Seance," a farcical narrative of German student life, by Edward Breck, and in "A Royal Compromise," by Ruth Milne. There are, in addition, the usual number of laughable paragraphs and light verses. The number contains many poems of conspicuous literary merit. Among the authors contributing are: Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, Gelett Burgess, Clinton Scollard, Edith Session Tupper, Theodosia Garrison, Minna Irving, Ethel M. Kelley, Charles Hanson Towne, and James Buckham.

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Origin of the Name "Canada."

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries":

Dear Sir,—You may perhaps remember me as an old Montrealer and High School boy. A question was asked me yesterday, which I found myself unable to answer, and it was this: "What is the derivation of the name Canada, and what does it mean?" This may be a worm-eaten chestnut to you, but if I ever knew the origin of the word I have forgotten it. Will you kindly favour me with a reply through the columns of the Star, which I subscribe to?

Tranking you in advance.

Yours very truly,
A. W. R.

(Cleveland, Ohio.)

Even in so well-known a book as Archbishop French's "Study of Words" (20th Edition, revised by the Rev. A. H. Mayhew, and edited by T. D. Supplee), we read at p. 275: "The modern world has unsolved riddles innumerable in the derivation of words. Why was 'Canada' so named?" No attempt at an answer is made, and as my correspondent studied French at the High School, his thoughts probably reverted to the Archbishop's pleasant treatise. But I do not think that at the present day there ought to be any doubt as to the derivation and meaning of the name "Canada."

At p. 17 of the Rev. Isaac Taylor's valuable work entitled "Words and Places: or Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology and Geography," we read: "Hoboken (meaning the "smoke pipe") is one of the many Indian names which we find scattered over the map of the American continent, and which are frequently used to designate the great natural features of the country, the lakes, the rivers, the mountain ranges and the chief natural territorial divisions. Such are the names of the Niagara, the Potomac, the Ottawa, the Rappahannock, the Susquehanna, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Minnesota, Canada, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Michigan." At p. 400 of the same book, Mr. Taylor writes: "Canada is the enchorial (native) word for "a village." When the French explorers first sailed up the St. Lawrence, it would seem that, pointing to the land, they asked its name, while the natives, though they inquired the name given to the 'collected wigwams' on the shore, and replied, Canada." In a note Mr. Taylor adds: "The etymology from the Indian words 'Kan,' mouth, and 'ada,' a country, has also been suggested. The etymology from the Portuguese 'Canada,' 'Here is nothing,' has been gravely proposed! This Portuguese explanation is supposed to express the disappointment of the French discoverers at the desolate aspect of the country!"

At p. 58 of Richard Stephen Charnock's work on "Local Etymology: A Derivative Dictionary of Geographical Names," I find: "Father Hennepin confirming this early visit of the Portuguese, says that finding nothing to gratify their desire for gold, they called the country 'El Capo de Nada,' i.e., 'Cape Nothing.' Others assert that it was named after a M. Cane, a French nobleman. The more generally received derivation, which is supported by the analogy of the names, is either that given by Charlevoix from the Iroquois 'Kannata,' a collection of huts, or, by other writers, from two Indian words, 'Kan' or 'Can,' a mouth, and 'ada,' a country, 'the mouth of the country'; originally perhaps applied to the river St. Lawrence, and mistaken for the name of the province of Canada."

At p. 24 of a book that I recently reviewed, "History of Canada" (Part I., New France), by C. P. Lucas, C.B. (Oxford, Clarendon Press) the author says in a note: "For the meaning of the name 'Canada' see Parkman's 'Pioneers of France,' p. 202, note. It is of Indian origin, probably meaning 'town.' Cartier called the country about Quebec, Canada, having Saguenay below and Hochelaga above. Donnaconno, the native chief of Quebec, was called 'Lord of Canada.'"

** ** **

In my opinion, the derivation given by Charlevoix in his "Nouvelle France" should set all doubt upon the question at rest: "Cannada," meaning in the Iroquois language a number of huts ("un amas de cabanes"), or a village. The name came to be applied to the whole country in this manner. The natives being asked what they called the first settlement at which Cartier arrived, answered "Cannada," not meaning the particular appellation of the place, which was Stadacona (the modern Quebec), but simply a village. In like manner they applied the same word to Hochelaga (Montreal), and to other places. Hence, the Europeans, hearing every locality designated by the same term, "Canada," very naturally applied it to the entire valley of the St. Lawrence. For further confirmation of this derivation, the London "Notes and Queries" of November 29, 1856, may be consulted, where the whole question was summed up by Mr. Thomas Hodgins, of Toronto.

Editor of "Notes and Queries."

Wanted—A French Song.

Miss G. (Toronto) asks for the remainder of a pretty little French song, which begins as follows:

"Ma Ninette a quatorze ans,
Trois mois, quelque chose;
Son teint est un printemps,
Sa bouche une rose."

I have a large collection of French songs and ballads, but I cannot find in it the required verses. Perhaps some Frenchman or Frenchwoman may come to Miss G.'s aid.

Editor of "Notes and Queries."

Verses—Latin and English.

After hearing one of Chopin's Nocturnes played at the Art Gallery, Montreal, by Miss Gertrude Collins—a charming English violinist.

Dum manibus chordas leviter percurris amatas,
Laetitia tristi pectora cuncta moves,
Blandius haud resonat per silvam vocis imago
Concinuit liquidos quum Philomela modos.
Suaviter artificis digiti sine voce loquuntur,
Nec digitos cantu vox superare potest.

ENGLISH VERSION OF THE FOREGOING LINES.

While the loved chords thine airy magic thrills,
Delicious sadness every bosom fills.
The lonely music of the Nightingale.
Haunts the dim wood with less pathetic wail:
Voice thy deft hands to emulate is weak,
And without voice thy hands, enchantress, speak.

—G. M.

I am as well aware as any one else that what sounds passable in a Latin epigram may seem feeble, and a mere conceit in English. Nevertheless, at the request of several frinds, I have ventured to print the foregoing lines.

Editor of 'Notes and Queries."

About Two Books.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries":

Sir,—The "Albion," a weekly newspaper published in New York, in 1827, January 27th, commenced publishing the "Canadian Campaign, by a British Officer." It also commenced the "War in America by a Subaltern" in the same number.

It seems by looking over the "Albion" that 75 years ago it took news two months to go from London to New York, as the "Albion" of March 8th, 1827, is black margined on account of the death of the Duke of York, who died January 5th, 1827.

I have the "Albion" for the years 1827 and 1828, and they can be seen at

81 St. Famille st.

(MISS) L. E. PEARLE THURSTON.

Translation of a Latin Epigram.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries:"

Sir,—I find the enclosed in a lot of old scraps. It strikes me as being neat, and worth reproducing. Yours ever,
(Montreal.) R. D. M.

MARTIAL LIB. I. EPIG. XIX.

Quid te, Tucca, juvat vetulo miscere Falerno
In Vaticanis condita musta cadis?
Quid tantum fecere boni tibi pessima vina?
Aut quid fecerunt optima vina mali?
De nobis facile est, scelus est jugulare Falernum,
Et dare Campano toxica saeva cado.
Convivae meruere tui fortasse perire;
Amphora non meruit tam pretiosa mori.

This epigram is thus translated by Mrs. H. F. Wilson in the "London Athenaeum."

Your noble magnum of "Lafitte"
E'en Rothschild would have deem'd a treat;
How came you, Brown, its blood to mix
With "ordinaire" at one and six?

What signal good, such grace to win,
Was done you by that scurvy bin?
What evil, by that best of brands,
To merit murder at your hands?

Your guests? Ah! little, I confess,
We count a 'gourmet" more or less!
But such a wine to stab, to drug,
Was treason worthy of a Thug.

Your guests, may be, deserv'd to die:
On them I would not waste a sigh
A wine so ripe, so rare, so great,
Sure never earn'd its felon fate!

Some of our readers, perhaps, may (as Ben Jonson said of Shakespeare) have "small Latin," and may even have forgotten that. To such I offer this prose translation of Martial's verses, that they compare with them Mr. Wilson's free English version.

"Why, O Tucca! do you take pleasure in mixing with old Falernian wine, 'must' that is stored in Vatican casks? What great good have your worst wines done; what great harm has been done by your best? what you inflict on your guests is of little consequence; but it is a crime to murder Falernian wine, and to give cruel poison to the juice of the Campanian grape. It is very probable that your guests all deserve to be put to death; but so precious a flagon of Falernian did not deserve to die."

I may add a few remarks that may interest my correspondent, a former pupil and a present friend. The last line of Martial's epigram was used by Dr. Delaney as part of an inscription on a buried bottle of wine—the disinterring of which is commemorated in one of Swift's Birth-day Odes to Stella:

Amphora, quae maestum linquis, loetumque revises
Arentum dominum, sit tibi terra levis!
Tu quoque depositum serves, neve opprime, marmor!
'Amphora non meruit tam pretiosa mori?'

This being interpreted means: "O Bottle of Wine! that leavest thy master sad (on account of parting with you), but will gladden his heart when in thirst he meets you again, may the earth lie lightly on thee! And thou marble that coverest this deposit, afford it protection, without crushing it." 'So precious a bottle does not deserve to die.'"

The motto of the 131st number of the "Tatler" is also taken from Martial's epigram:

"Scelus est jugulare Falernum,
Et dare Campano toxica saeva nero."

The paper relates to the practice of manufacturing foreign wines from English ingredients in the year 1710. The German scholar, Becker, calls the above lines of Martial an excellent epigram, and, on the strength of it, mixes for his 'Roman Gallus, at an inn, some Vatican wine with old Falernian. Martial compares the drinking of Vatican wine out of a "patera" (bowl) adorned with a serpent by Myron, to drinking the serpent's poison. But it is time to stop babbling about the classics.

Editor of "Notes and Queries."

On Number-Forms.

To the Editor of "Notes and Queries."

Sir,—Would you kindly let me know whether this sentence is good English: "I have three buffalo in my yard?" I know it is a common thing to speak of a herd of buffalo, whether rightly or wrongly I cannot venture to say. Is there any particular rule governing the number in which the nouns that are the names of gregarious animals should be used, after such words as "herd," "drove," "flock," "bevy," etc.? I have heard people who, I thought, always used correct English, say "a covey of partridge," and yet I know they never would have spoken of a "flock of goose."

We shall learn from sporting friends that they have shot two or three caribou, or cariboc. Is this right? The New English Dictionary, now in course of publication, gives the word and does not make it an exception to the rule that nouns take an "s" in the plural.

With thanks in anticipation, I remain, dear sir,

Yours sincerely,
ENQUIRER.

Quebec.

"Buffalo" is used collectively at p. 195 of Washington Irving's "Astoria." Thus: "Boundless wastes animated by herds of buffalo." Still I think it would be better to say: "I have three buffaloes in my yard." The plural form, "buffaloes," is sometimes used colloquially in the United States and Canada, for "buffalo robes," viz., rugs made of the skin of the American bison dressed with the hair on. Kane, in his "Arctic Explorations," I., 181, writes: "Leaving all hands under their buffaloes." This term was once ludicrously misinterpreted, if we may credit the Boston (Massachusetts) Journal, of September 3, 1884: "Asked by the groom if he would like a couple of buffaloes (viz., robes), "No," replied the scientist, "we would much prefer horses." I do not think it matters much whether a man says he had shot "several caribou" or "several cariboos." Thorean, writing of Maine, says: "Deer and caribou are taken here in the winter." In words like "deer," "sheep," "mackerel," "salmon," "trout," "grouse," "heathen," and many others, the same form is either singular or plural, as may be required. So also "horse" is used for "cavalry," and "foot" for infantry soldiers. Again, some words have both a plural and a collective form, as "fish," "fishes," "herring," "herrings," etc. Some nouns really singular in form, have a collective mean, and are used as plurals, or as singulars—as "crowd," "army," "vermin," "cattle," "people," "folk," "merchandise," etc. We say "ten sail were seen," "two brace of birds," and a "three-foot rule." We speak of "a drove of oxen," "a herd of bullocks," "a flock of sparrows," and the word "bevy" (the etymology of which seems obscured), is used by old writers in reference to very different objects. Dr. Murray's Oxford Dictionary quotes from the year 1430 "a covey of pertrich," "a bevy of quails." In 1470 we meet with "a beuye of larkes," "a beuye of ladyes," "beuye of quayles," "a beuye of foes." Milton, in 1667 wrote in "Paradise Lost," XI., 582, of

"A beavie of fair women, richly gay."

Scott, in "Marmion," speaks of "A bevy of the maids of heaven," while Lord Macauley, in his "History of England," II., 365, speaks of "The whole bevy of renegades."

The subject of when the singular or the plural of collective nouns ought to be used is not an easy one, and care should be taken to watch the usage of the best speakers and writers. It is not possible to dogmatize briefly and accurately on so large a question.

—Editor of "Notes and Queries."

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Come, my little one with me

OUR LONDON LETTER.

An Enjoyable Anglo-Canadian Reunion at the Canada Club.

KING AND LORD ROSEBERY

Interesting Story About the Prince of Wales' Guildhall Speech—Army Horses From Canada.

(From the special correspondent of the Star in London.)

LONDON, February 8.—After one hundred years more or less dining at the old-fashioned Albion Hotel, in the heart of the City of London, the Canada Club has grown fashionable and moved its quarters west. On Wednesday the first West End dinner was held at Prince's restaurant, Piccadilly, and if the excellence of the cuisine were the chief end of the Anglo-Canadians who meet at these dinners, the club would certainly lose nothing by the change. London is often spoken slightingly of in comparison with Paris as a haunt for the gourmet, but fastidious as Canada Club men are apt to be in the matter of menus & furnishings, they would find it difficult to excel even in Paris the choice wines and dishes set before them in Piccadilly on Wednesday. Mr. Archer Baker was in the chair, and formed the magnet for quite a little crowd of notable Anglo-Canadian railway and steamship men. Mr. Marpole, the British Columbia chief of the Canadian Pacific, and some of his Vancouver and Victoria friends; Mr. Thomas Skinner, of the Canadian Pacific and Hudson's Bay directorate; Mr. John Ennis, passenger manager of the Allan line, and so on. The Earl of Caithness, who, I believe, began business life as a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, was there too; so were Surgeon-Major Jameson, who, failing of Canadian birth, made the best remedy he could by marrying a Canadian wife; the Hon. Mr. Leonard, ex-Attorney-General of Cape Colony; Mr. Cunningham, the Canadian who has helped to give London her "tuppenny tube"; the Hon. J. H. Turner, bearing his new dignity of British Columbia's agent-general, and more than the usual number of Anglo-Canadians.

One theme dominated the speeches—the need for making Canada better known in Britain. Mr. Turner, as became the Canadian freshly arrived in England, was inclined to be a little angry with Englishmen for rushing each year to France and Germany and Italy and Switzerland for their holidays, when Canada held out so many rival enticements; and Mr. Marpole drew a vivid picture of all that his section of the great Canadian railway could provide in the way of holiday distractions for the jaded English tourist. He spoke with knowledge, for did he not pilot the Prince and Princess of Wales through British Columbia, and listen to their unbounded admiration of the Pacific province? Were one at liberty to go on to repeat some of the excellent Royalty stories with which Mr. Marpole cheers any dinner company in which he may happen to be, the result would be to throw new light upon the fancies of Royal personages, and certainly to reveal the next heir to the throne in a somewhat new role, eminently creditable to the depth of his patriotism. But these are not matters for the public ear.

I may, however, venture to repeat one Royal story which came to me this week, not at the Canada Club, but from one who is in a position to distinguish fact from fiction. Much has been said of the speech which the Prince of Wales delivered at the Guildhall at the end of his colonial tour. Its statesmanlike imperialism has been specially applauded. Of course this speech, like all Royal speeches, was the subject of much previous consideration. It was in the natural course submitted by the Prince to the King, and, my informant assures me, was sent on by the King to his personal friend, Lord Rosebery, with the request that the ex-Premier and champion of Imperial unity, before Imperial unity became the cry of the hour, would make his suggestions upon it. Lord Rosebery felt flattered, but embarrassed. If it were advice that were sought as to the matter of the speech, the proper parties to consult were obviously Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, as Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary, respectively. If, on the other hand, it was the literary form of the speech upon which opinion was sought, Lord Rosebery felt that he must modestly disclaim the role of the expert. Thus it came about, my informant says, that the speech went back to the King as it was received, with the noble lord's disclaimer, and was sent to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain for suggestions, at the hands of the King's constitutional advisers. Whether the story be exact in all its details I cannot say, but it is, of course, a fact that Lord Rosebery has been in personal relationship with the King as no present Minister of the Crown has been, and when it comes to the choice of an alternative Premier, it is to Lord Rosebery that the King would naturally turn.

I have mentioned the presence of Mr. Skinner at the Canada Club dinner. On the day succeeding the dinner Mrs. Skinner died in London after a somewhat prolonged and painful illness. Mr. Skinner has almost as many friends and business associates in Canada as in London, and among them all the sincerest sympathy will be felt.

ARMY HORSES FROM CANADA.

I said a good deal last week about the opportunities given to Canada in connection with the reorganization of the remount department of the British army. In reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. Brodrick, as Secretary for War, stated that purchases of army horses are still being made in Canada, and "will be continued so long as horses are required and those received give satisfaction." This is, of course, a very mild statement of the facts. Canadians know how extensive Major Dent's purchases have been, and one has only to move in Anglo-Canadian circles in London to understand how ready the War Office has been to give the fullest possible advantage to Canadian sellers. There has, in fact, been only one limitation to the number of Canadian horses obtained for army purposes, and that limitation is the limitation of supply. Mr. John Dyke brings out that fact clearly enough in this week's Canadian Gazette, and uses it to support the suggestion that the Canadian Government should at once encourage the importation of English thoroughbreds for the improvement of Canadian herds. Major Dent has himself made the authoritative statement that "there is no reason why not only the Imperial army should get a large proportion of remounts (from Canada), but if the right stamp were bred and handled, other nations would step in and want a share." Major Dent, like Mr. John Dyke, unhesitatingly says: "Use the English thoroughbreds," and it will be a thousand pities if, now the chance of a greatly increased and profitable trade is offered to the Canadian farmer, that most enterprising department, the Canadian Department of Agriculture, does not take steps to key up the quality of Canadian stock, so that there may be a much increased supply of the class of horse so much in demand just now. It is stated that during 1900 no fewer than 30,000 horses were exported from the United States to Great Britain, Chicago alone supplying 25,000, and last year's figures must have been very largely augmented. There is no reason in the world, especially seeing the administrative preference which the British spending departments are now ready to give to colonial sellers, why Canadian farmers should not make a considerable inroad upon this United States exportation.

THE STATUS OF THE PROVINCES.

A good deal has been said during the past week in regard to the claim of the Premiers of the Australian States to be treated on a footing of equality with the Federal Premier at the Coronation. These State Premiers do not at all see why they should not have the same status as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Barton representing the Commonwealth of Australia, Sir Robert Bond representing Newfoundland, and the Premiers respectively of New Zealand, the Cape and Natal, that is to say, become guests of the British nation, be housed at the Hotel Cecil, and generally made the most of. As it is, the invitations to the State Premiers have gone out with those to Privy Councillors, generally from the Colonial Office through the Governor-General. Presumably the Premiers of Ontario, Quebec and the other Canadian provinces are being treated on the same level as the Australian State Premiers, yet we hear not a word of protest from them. The truth, I suppose, is that the Australian States want to have their cake and eat it too—they want to reap all the advantages of federalization, and at the same time maintain all the dignities of their former position. In time they will understand better the new condition of things which is invariably involved in the federal idea. Already I see the Melbourne Argus is voicing a public lament in regard to the ridiculous copiousness of administrative machinery in the Commonwealth. A population less than that of the city of London requires no fewer than 14 Houses of Parliament. In time these things will right themselves, but there certainly is need for some authoritative decision as to the exact status not alone of Australian States but also of the Canadian provinces. The arrival in London of an ex-Premier of British Columbia as Agent-General for that province will raise this question in a new and forceful light. Are the representatives of the provinces of Canada to be accorded full representative rights as distinct from those of the representatives of the Dominion of Canada? If the Agents-General of the Australian States are accorded these rights, as they certainly are at the present moment, it is difficult to see how the Agents-General of the various Canadian provinces can much longer be kept in the background.

A SLANDER ON CANADA.

Canadians can scarcely realize the difficulties which their representatives in this country have sometimes to combat in the shape of anonymous writers who send lying letters to the press. A typical example is the diatribe which appeared in the Daily Chronicle this week from one who signs himself "Hear Both Sides," and professes to be acquainted with conditions of life in North-West Canada. Here are one or two extracts:

"Nobody has a good word for an Englishman here (Winnipeg), and they get pretty rough usage.

"Then it is all lies about the good wheat and good crops; why the wheat was grown fast together, and all full of dirt and weeds!

"I have seen some funny things out here. For instance, what would you say to a man flung out of the train and killed? Nobody took any notice.

"This is what lots do here, they go and do something on purpose to get put in gaol. There have been lots frozen to death already."

Unfortunately for "Hear Both Sides," the letter was submitted by the Chronicle to Mr. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and his reply was quite sufficient to expose the inaccuracy and foolishness of the anonymous correspondent's remarks. "I venture to assert," said the Minister, "that in no country in the world is there less destitution (in fact, destitution in Canada is unknown), or a greater regard for the protection of life and property than in the country to which your correspondent refers. The simple fact that the crop statistics of the Government of Manitoba and the North West Territories, which are most carefully and accurately compiled, show a production this year of upwards of one hundred million bushels of grain and other products in a country with a population of less than 500,000 is, in my opinion, a sufficient answer to the statements with regard to the crops. I feel certain that if the name of the person who has addressed you were known I could clearly show that if he has been unsuccessful or has any reason to complain of his condition in the country, it will be attributable altogether to his personal habits, and not in any sense to the conditions of the country; and the evidence in my possession of actual settlers who have been living in the country for many years will, in addition to my personal knowledge, most effectually answer every statement which this unknown correspondent has made. In conclusion, I may say that if the country is not as has been represented by the Canadian Government—one possessing the richest soil and great capabilities as an agricultural country—it would be the height of folly to urge settlers to locate on its lands and become paupers rather than prosperous citizens." The remarkable thing is that an influential journal like the Chronicle should not have been sufficiently acquainted with Canadian conditions as to know that the composition of "Hear Both Sides" was flagrantly slanderous and absurd. Evidently there is still plenty of room for Canadian education work even among the newspaper editors of the metropolis of the Empire.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

The following were among the trade enquiries received at the Canadian Government office in London during the week ending February 7th:

A London firm importing grained split hides wishes to correspond with Canadian tanneries producing such for export.

The addresses of large exporters in Canada of dried and canned fruit are asked for by a provision and produce broker in Liverpool.

A Manchester firm desires to get into communication with importers and users of textile machinery in Canada.

A correspondent in the Midlands with experience of Bradford and Manchester goods is open to act as buying or selling agent for Canadian houses in the trade.

An agent having an extensive experience in the grocery and confectionery trade and having facilities for doing a large agency business desires to hear from Canadian firms desiring representation.

The makers of horse clothing of all kinds, saddle girths, knee caps, dog sheets, body belts, etc., wish to extend their business in Canada and ask to be referred to importers of these goods.

Information respecting Canadian hard woods for street paving purposes is asked for by a selling agent who has experience in placing such goods on the English market.

A London firm, at present doing a good business in chair stock, backs, seats, legs, etc., ask for names of additional exporters of such goods in Canada.

A firm of West of England woollen manufacturers are looking out for a first-class agent to represent them in Canada, and also desire to get into touch with wholesale houses in the Dominion purchasing best cloths.

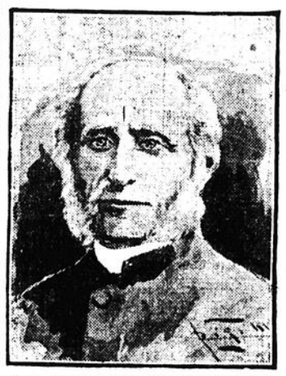
A Birmingham house exporting gas and electrical fittings is desirous of extending its business with Canada.

A Canadian firm manufacturing bank, office, school and other furniture, desire to extend their business in the United Kingdom in office fixtures and interior fittings of all kinds.

WINDERMERE.

A GREAT BRITISH PREACHER.

The Rev. Newman Hall, a "Father in Israel," is Dead.



THE LATE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

The Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., who died this week, was one of the most eminent of English Congregationalists, and his name was almost as well known on this side of the Atlantic as the other. Born at Maidstone, in Kent, in 1816, he was educated at Totteridge and Highbury, and finally was graduated at the London University. He began his public ministry in Hull, but in 1854, having already established a reputation as a preacher of great force and eloquence, he was called to London, to succeed the Rev. James Sherman, in what is known as Rowland Hill's Chapel in the Blackfriars Road. In 1861 he attracted much public attention by the vigour with which he defended the cause of the North in the discussion which was then raging over the civil war in the United States, and there can be no doubt that he succeeded in largely modifying British public opinion, which, at that time, was pretty generally in favour of the South. In this effort he identified himself with Henry Ward Beecher and others. Later on, he paid two visits to the United States, with the special purpose of allaying the bitter feeling exhibited toward Great Britain, speaking in many of the principal cities. On his return to England, Lincoln Tower was built, in connection with Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road, as a memorial of the murdered President, the funds being contributed by Englishmen and Americans.

Christ Church itself, which was built for Dr. Hall by his congregation and friends, when the lease of the old chapel ran out, is accounted among the most noteworthy of London's modern ecclesiastical buildings. It is built in the style of the thirteenth century Gothic and cost about $350,000. One of its features is an alabaster pulpit of great beauty. It contains 2000 seats and it was seldom that any of them were empty when Dr. Hall was to speak. It was often difficult on such occasions to gain entrance to the building. The fame of Dr. Hall as a preacher was supplemented by his popularity as a writer of religious tracts and treatises. Some of them attained a circulation of millions. He wrote also a memoir of Rowland Hill, an account of a visit to Rome, a book of devotions, a volume on the Lord's Prayer, etc., and edited his father's autobiography. In 1855 he won a law scholarship at the London University and secured the degree of LL.B.

IT MUST COME.

As inevitable as the changing seasons of the year is the change which comes to every woman. And just as one anticipates the changes of other seasons it is wise to anticipate this change of season and prepare for it. In this way the discomforts and disasters suffered by many women at the period of change can be avoided or overcome.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a medicine for every season of woman's life, will entirely meet the needs of women at this period of change. It cures the physical ills and relieves the mental anxiety and depression usually associated with this critical period. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep.

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OUR IRISH LETTER.

Farmers Suffering From a Lack of Labour For Spring Work.

ROYAL VISIT IS ABANDONED

The Lord Lieutenant and the High Sheriff of Dublin—Grand Vice-regal Levee.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, February 8.—It is said that farmers in this country are beginning to feel the pinch of the never-ceasing flow of emigration to America. In Limerick and Tipperary counties this is about the time when hiring domestic and agricultural servants takes place for the remainder of the year. Local farmers were obliged to advance from £14 to £18 to retain the services of those whom they formerly employed for half those sums. Many farmers have been obliged to change their method of farming from dairying to dry-stock keeping, a system which would more seriously injure the butter industry than the creameries.

There is great consternation and disgust in the Dublin corporation at the action of the Lord-Lieutenant in passing over Councillor J. P. Cox as high sheriff for the city of Dublin. For each county or city the names of three gentlemen are given each year for the post, and it is the invariable custom to appoint the first on the list, so that a deviation from the rule comes as a great surprise. Mr. Cox is a labour candidate and took a very prominent part in the movement protesting against the proposed address of welcome to the King.

Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Nannetti brought the matter of the passing-over of Mr. Cox up before Parliament on Monday night, but did not get a great deal of satisfaction from the Chief Secretary, who said that the Lord-Lieutenant chose the man he considered best fitted for the post. Mr. Nannetti tried to make out that the selection was a direct snub to the Labour party, as Mr. Cox is a bricklayer by trade. Mr. McCabe, who has been appointed high sheriff, is a butcher. It may be asked why there is so much anxiety to get a post which brings in little or nothing but honour, but the secret is that the high sheriff has the appointment of sub-sheriffs in his hands, and this post is worth some £800 a year besides a lot of "pickings."

The levee held at Dublin Castle by His Excellency Earl Cadogan was a very brilliant affair, and was largely attended. With so many soldiers in South Africa one would think that the redcoats would be scarce, but this was not the case, as there were plenty of officers from every branch of the service in all the glory of gold lace, belts, etc., which were probably worn for the last time, as the new dress regulations doing away with all the levee finery will soon come into force. The 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) and the 21st Hussars formed the guard of honour in the Castle yard, and their band played during the reception. The levee was fixed for 12.30, and a short time before that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, arrived, attended by an escort of Lancers. The Lord-Lieutenant, attended by a brilliant staff, entered the Throne Room punctually at the hour appointed, and for over an hour and a half a stream of peers, judges, lawyers, clergymen, soldiers and sailors passed before him. It was remarked that the attendance of the nobility was larger than usual, amongst those present being the Marquis of Londonderry, Earls Beauchamp, Courtown, Drogheda, Enniskillen, Erne, Huntingdon, Kilmorey, Longford, Mayo, Westmeath and Wicklow, Viscounts Powerscourt and Ikerrin, and Lords Castlemaine, Clarina, Cloncurry, Clonbrock, Dunalley, Greville, Talbot de Malahide, Kilmaine, Killanin, Massy, O'Brien, Rossmore, Fitzgerald and Herbert. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and several of the bishops, as well as the Lord Chancellor, and most of the judges, were also present. To-night the first drawing room is to be held.

It is now considered pretty certain that His Majesty the King will not visit Ireland this spring. That such a decision has been come to is not to be wondered at, considering all the disloyal talk that has been indulged in by those calling themselves "friends of Ireland." The great outcry against the late Queen Victoria was because of her persistent absence from Ireland, and now when we have a new king everything possible is being done to keep him out of the country. A Royal visit would mean thousands upon thousands of pounds to Erin, but this will be lost by the stupidity of some people.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by

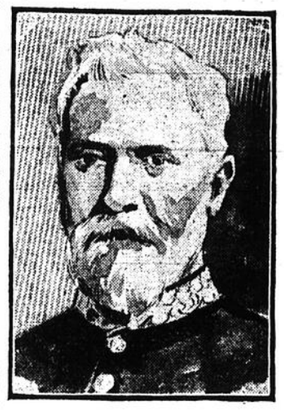
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

Ireland and Irish audiences, "I have been all over Europe," she says, "and have played in all the towns of which you have ever heard, and possibly in many whose names are quite unknown to you, but the place which interested me most was Dublin. Yes," she laughed, seeing the look of astonishment on the face of the reporter, "I thought that I should startle you. Dublin, where the stout and Maud Gonne come from. But there are more things than stout in Dublin, I assure you. I have never played to an audience which has interested me more strongly, or to one which took in every point so well as those audiences in Ireland. If I can do so, I shall go to London for the coronation season, and I shall certainly not miss the opportunity of crossing the Irish Channel once more and playing to the Irish."

T.S.B.



SIR DANIEL DIXON.

Re-elected Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Sir Daniel Dixon, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, is one of the most popular and genial of the stalwart "Men of Ulster," although he is, of course, technically speaking, a County Antrim Irishman. He is a little younger than the Sovereign, and his first official connection with the town over which he now rules began thirty years ago, when he entered the Belfast Corporation as Councillor. Sir Daniel has been both Mayor and Lord Mayor ere this, and the fact that he is again to fill the office during Coronation Year is the greatest possible proof of the esteem and affection in which he is held.

Some Tales of Lord Dufferin.

(T. P. O'Connor in "M.A.P.")

Lord Dufferin always said the happiest years of his long official life were those spent in Calcutta. He revelled in the sunshine. A friend one day expostulated with him for his reckless exposure of himself to the weather. "Well, you see," said the Viceroy, "they've always sent me to cold places. They sent me as Viceroy to Canada, where one must live two-thirds of the year in buffalo-furs. They sent me to St. Petersburg where one has to hibernate like a bear. So when they ordered me to India I rubbed my hands and said to myself, 'Now I can hang myself up to dry.'"

There is a story which Lord Dufferin always told with gusto against himself. He was returning to Ireland from a diplomatic mission to be married, and his engagement to the beautiful Miss Hamilton had just been announced. He landed one evening on the platform of a small country station near Clandeboye, and hired a jarvey to drive him the four or five miles, but he was so muffled up that the driver failed to recognize him. Presently Lord Dufferin asked, "Any news about here?" "No news," grumpily replied the man, "except that the beautiful Miss Hamilton is going to marry that ugly fellow, Dufferin!"

A thorough Irishman, warm-hearted, generous almost to the verge of lavishness, and unselfish, Lord Dufferin went through life with a disregard for economy which often alarmed his friends. A trivial but amusing example of this trait is the following: He was driving once in a hansom with a friend from Hyde Park corner to St. James's street. When they reached the club, Lord Dufferin gave the cabman half-a-crown. "What on earth did you do that for?" asked his astonished friend, "it's only a shilling fare." "Oh! I would never think of giving a cabman less than half-a-crown, would you?" replied Lord Dufferin, as if the correct fare were an economy unthinkable.

Apply This Test To Your Nerves.

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves are Weak and Exhausted—You Can Get Well by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerance of motion, noise, and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of wearmess and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Crapper, 37 Salem Avenue, Toronto, says:—

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer from paralysis of the right side, which has confined me to the house. On recommendation of friends, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this treatment has proven of very great benefit to me. I realize that my ailment will not disappear in a few weeks, but I have improved so much already that I believe a continuation of this medicine will entirely cure me."

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 45 1

MR. T. C. HARRINGTON, M. P.

Re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Dublin's new Lord Mayor, Timothy Charles Harrington, who is fifty or so, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He founded the Kerry Sentinel and took a prominent part in the Land League and the National League—indeed, he was honourary secretary of the last named organization. Apart from politics, Timothy is much liked in the House of Commons, and also at the Irish bar, to which he was called just in time to become counsel for Mr. Parnell at the famous Special Commission.

In connection with the international boat race, which is to take place on the River Lee during the Cork exhibition, a meeting was held on Monday in the Lord Chief Justice's chambers at the Four Courts, Dublin. Lord O'Brien made an interesting statement as to the progress already made with the arrangements, and announced that £400 had already been subscribed, a sum which, it is expected, will be more than sufficient to defray all expenses. Amongst the subscribers are the Lord Primate, Mr. Balfour, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Windham, Mr. Morley and others.

Mme Rejane, the brilliant French actress, has expressed the highest admiration for

FRAE AULD SCOTIA

The Latest Idea For Joinin' Edinboro' an' Glasga' By Rail.

SPANISH TREASURE SWINDLE

A Whalin' Captain Turns Explorer—An Aiberdeen "Fortune"—Queen Victoria and Mr Gladstone.

(Frae Oor Ain Correspondent.)

GLASGOW, February 8.—The death o' Prof. A. B. Davidson got the big lines in a' the kirk papers early this week. Prof. Davidson was the teacher o' Hebrew in the Edinboro' College o' the United Free Kirk, an' tho' his name wasna afore the general public to the extent that the names o' Professors Dods an' George Adam Smith are still, an' the names o' Professors Bruce an' Drummond were in their day, he sent oot into the warl' mony a clever scholar wha preached frae his inspiration to mony a congregation wha maybe ne'er heard his name. He was a man o' the quiet kind, wha didna like to see his ain name flourishin' in public, but his students had a sort o' reverence for him, an' whene'er twa-three o' them met in a city or a country presbytery their talk wad drift into memories o' their professor an' the years when they sat an' listened to him. He was hardly ranked amang the higher critics, but there was nae man, as Dr. Ross Taylor said last Sunday, preachin' in the kirk whaur he was an elder, that covld draw the line better atween what in Bible study is matter o' certainty an' what is matter o' conjecture.

Ae Dundee whalin' captain—Captain Wm. Guy—has retired a' thigither frae the sea, an' anither—Captain Thomas Robertson—has left the whalin' to tak' command o' the Scottish Antarctic expedition that's to explore the regions aboot the Sooth Pole. Captain Guy was the auldest captain in the Dundee whalin' fleet, an' he has been connected wi' the business for 35 years, 23 as skipper. His mate, Mr. John G. Cooney, succeeds him as captain o' the Nova Zembla. Captain Robertson was skipper o' the Balaena, an' he has sailed the Arctic seas for twenty years. In 1892 he was in an expedition to the Antarctic end o' the warl', an' discovered some islands that hadna been kent o' afore. The expedition he is gaun awa' wi' noo is to be led by Mr. W. S. Bruce, an' it will likely be oot o' civilization for maist o' a year. The ither expedition, that by the Dundee-built ship Discovery, has left New Zealand, an' tho' there are rumours that the ship was leakin' an' behavin' badly, the shipwrights wha put her thigither in Dundee are sure she will come hame a' richt. Gin she disna dae weel, it winna be because money or care was grudged when she was gettin' built.

The latest sensational idea is to hae what is ca'ed a mono-line railway frae Glasgow to Edinboro', the trains to rin ilka oor, no to carry mair than 100 passengers each trip, an' to dae the journey o' 45 miles in 25 minutes, stoppin' at nae stations by the way. This, it was said at first, had been a' arranged, a line marked oot an' plans sent to the Board o' Trade. But a London correspondent o' ane o' the papers writes that nae sic plans hae been lodged wi' the Board o' Trade, an' that forbye sic a speed as that proposed couldna be run. The Germans hae made a line to rin at 100 miles an 'oor, an' they hae discovered that, even wi' the twa rails, the wear an' tear is sae muckle that they canna alloo the trains to rin nearly as fast as they could. We'll likely wait until we see hoo the Manchester-Liverpool mono-rail line works afore we risk tryin' to join Edinboro' an' Glasga in this way.

The man wi' the Spanish treasure swindle is unca busy the noo. He wrote to a man in Montrose sayin' that he was the colonel o' a regiment o' Spanish cavalry, but got mixed up wi' the rebels in Cuba an' had to flee. To save himsel' he came to Montrose by way o' New York an' Paris, an' in a park in Montrose he hid 1,350,000 francs o' Spanish money. He went back to Spain to see his freens, was discovered an' put in prison, an' noo a' that this Montrose man has to dae in order to get a fourth o' the money is to send to him in Spain, say, £60, which will bring to Montrose a man wha will howk up the money. The story, which was richt plausible as it described Montrose fairly weel, was tried on twa-three men in the toon, but they were a' ower canny to catch on. Then it was tried in Perth wi' the same result, only it was a lady that was written to. A guid few folk hae been ta'en in wi' the swindle, an' it has been exposed ower an ower, but it keeps gaun a' the year roon, noo in ae toon, noo in another. I need hardly say that them wha are foolish eneuch to send ony money ne'er hear anither word o' the Spanish prisoner or the hidden treasure.

Archibald Stables, an Aiberdeen fish-hawker, was swindled this week as bad as onybody wi' a hidden treasure. There was an advertisement in a Banffshire paper askin' for him, an' sayin' that his uncle in America had de'ed an' left him £11,000 in money an' a sugar refinery. Archibald replied to the advertisement, an' he was tauld that he was the richt man, an' he got congratulations, an' han'-shakin's frae a' his freen's, an' frae lots o' freen's he didna ken he had. But wae's me, when he proceeded to claim his fortune he discovered that the advertisement was a dodge on the pairt o' an Edinboro' lawyer wha had instructions frae Archibald's wife to fin' her man, sae she could get him divorced for desertin' her. He fell into the trap as simple as ye like, an' noo he'll hae to face the Coort o' Session, an' maybe his angry wife at the same time. The disappointments o' this life are awfu'.

The controversy ower the words o' Auld Lang Syne, which I wrote aboot exactly a month ago, is likely to be followed by a controversy ower the tune o' the sang. Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden, an Edinboro' authority on musical an' literary affairs, writes to the Herald to say that the great bulk o' humanity are wrang in this important maitter. For sixty years, he says, Mr. William Shield, a man born in Durham in 1748, has got the credit o' the tune, whereas it was in existence nearly as it is yet, lang afore he published it. It was printed as a strathspey in 1780, wi' the title o' "The Miller's Daughter," an' in this case it was ta'en frae "The Miller's Wedding," which was published in a collection o' reels in 1759, the vera year Burns was born. Mr. Grey Graham, anither authority on literary affairs in Auld Scotia, says the tune was a mix up by Burns o' ither auld tunes, an' was new—as "Auld Lang Syne"—when Burns wrote the sang. As for me, I wadna like to say which is richt. It was afore my day.

It was aye kent that Queen Victoria had nae special likin' for Mr. Gladstone, but it wasna public property that she was aye suspicious o' his political plans, an' a bit jealous o' his popularity. But the, Rev. Dr. W. W. Tulloch, in articles he is writin' to the People's Friend, says that when he was preachin' afore her at Balmoral, which he did mair than aince, she often asked him aboot folks' opinions o' the great Liberal politician, an' let him see plainly that she was gey feared for the results o' some o' the laws he was makin' or was gaun to mak. The Queen had opinions o' her ain, an' they were far frae bein' o' the kind Mr. Gladstone had, sae it is hardly to be wondered that he didna aye get her consent to his plans wi' the best o' humour. But it says a lot for her that in spite o' the way their opinions differed, she ne'er let a breath o' the difference reach the ootside, an' sae lang as the twa o' them lived the difference was hardly kent. Noo that they're baith awa it disna maitter muckle.

Aiberdeen University is lookin' aboot for a new Lord Rector, an' as yet it hasna got ane. First the students unanimously asked Lord Strathcona gin he wad hae the job for anither term, but he replied sayin' he was far ower busy to think o' this. Then the Liberals in the university tried Lord Rosebery, an' the Unionists tried Mr. Chamberlain, but they baith declined, each sayin' he had ower muckle to dae wi' public affairs, an' couldna fill the post, as he wad like, sae begged to be excused. Glasga Liberals hae got Mr. John Morley as their candidate, an' the Unionists are on the look oot for a man. This in spite o' the plan o' a year syne for unanimously electin' Lord Kelvin, in honour o' his great services to the university an' to the country. Mr. Carnegie, the elected o' St. Andrew's, has been dein' a little in the way o' organs this last week. Mansefield Kirk, Kilwinning, gets half an organ, an' Cathcart U. F. Kirk, Ayr, £100 to clear aff half o' the debt on their new musical instrument.

The early closin' idea seems to be catchin' on in Dundee. The licensed grocers are nearly a' in favour o' closin' at nine instead o' eleven, an' the public hooses are believed to favour ten instead o' eleven, which is the 'oor the noo. The magistrates recommend ten, an' sae there's like chance o' the time for drinkin' bein' shortened by at least ae 'oor. Even then the licensed grocers will be workin' a thirteen 'oor day, lang eneuch in a' conscience. Speaking o' public hooses, I see that the Lorne Tavern, a weel kent Stirling hoose, has changed tenants on a rental o' £100. No mony years syne its rent was £19 10s, then it went to £24 10s, then to £30, an' then to £81. Public hoose property in like toon has been risin' in the same way, which shows hoo muckle profits there maun be in the drink traffic.

No lang syne I was writin' o' the chances o' the railway companies runnin' Sunday steamers on the Clyde. Noo I see the North British Company hae applied to Parliament for power to own the fleet o' steamers they are noo rinnin' under the name o' the North British Steam Packet Company, an' there's a rumour that gin Parliament favours them they may put steamers a' up the west coast, connectin' wi' their ain railway at Oban an' Fort William an' Mallaig. Gin this comes to pass it will be a sair day for McBrayne's fleet, which hae the West Highlan's to themsel's, but it will be a fine day for the tourist. The West Highlan's isna half served wi' steamers, an' a good railway an' steamer service wad attract hunders to the country in the simmer time, wha are kept awa by the puir boats an' the undependable way they rin.

A literary authority,—they are as common as green peas in simmer,—writes to an east coast paper to say that Burns got the idea for "The Twa Dogs" frae the Spanish novelist Cervantes. I wonder hoo mony mair o' oor auld-time beliefs thae "authorities" are to upset. The man wha can ca' Burns a plagiarist can dae onything. Why dinna Government hang a few "authorities," an' let us live in peace?

WATTIE.

Corsine

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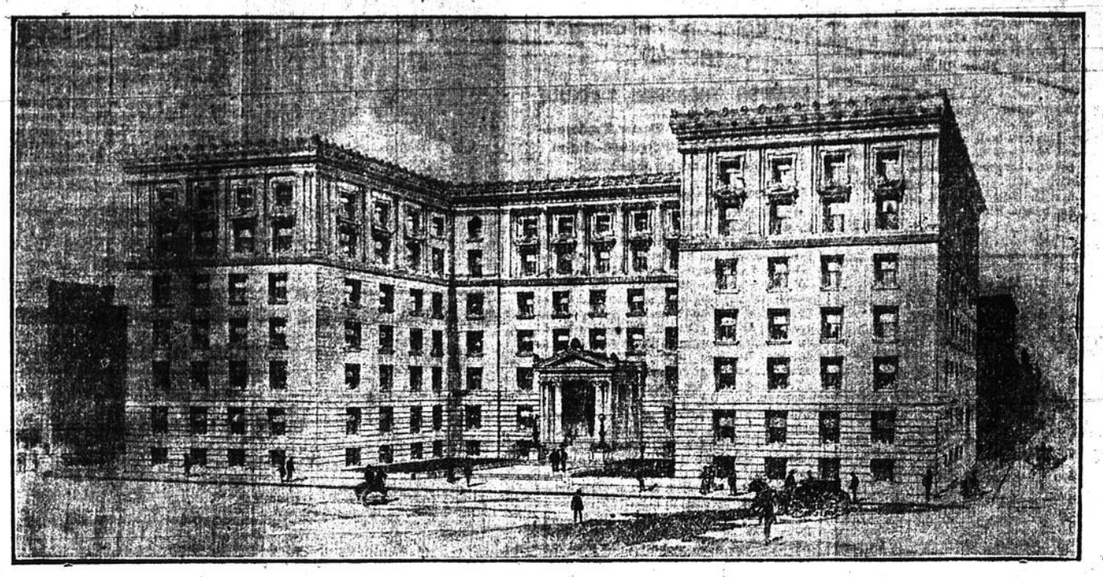


Showing the St. Sacrament Front as it Will Look on Completion.

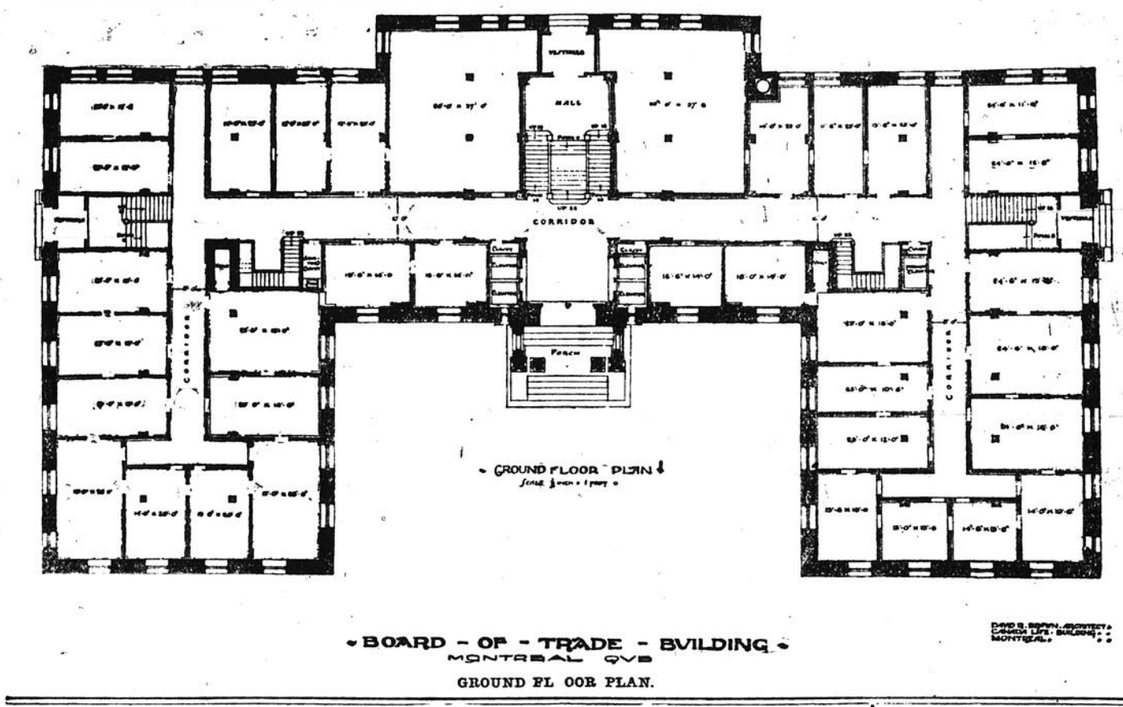
The new Board of Trade Building, which is to be completed and ready for occupancy in the spring of 1903, will be one of the most complete and striking structures in the city.

Mr. David R. Brown, architect, to whom was entrusted the work of designing the building, has given the details every possible attention.

The exterior of the building will be of Indiana limestone, all finely cut and moulded. The main entrance will be through a porch in the court from St. Sacrament street. This entrance porch will be flanked with fluted and carved columns 20 feet high and massive electric light standards. Entrances are also provided for St. Peter, Lemoine and St. Nicholas streets.

Entering the building from St. Sacrament street, the four elevators are placed, two on each side of the entrance. The corridor will be finished with a white marble dado, and the floor of this, and in fact all other corridors, with terrazzo mosaic. The building will be fireproof throughout, no wood entering into the construction. All the interior wood finish will be chestnut, stained and polished. The office floors will be Georgia pine. All the windows will have plate glass.

The Exchange Hall, which will be on the fifth floor, will be 65 feet by 27 feet high, with reading room and secretary's office adjoining. The building will be heated by steam, as well as having a complete system of ventilation for all the Board of Trade rooms. The plumbing will be of the most modern type, all pipes exposed. The contracts call for the building to be roofed by the early fall, and completed by the spring of 1903.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

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Stamps it at once as the only work of its class in existence. It is absolutely incomparable and without a compeer in the completeness of its contents, and in the richness, finish and style of the production mechanically. We commend to those interested a careful examination of the "Table of Contents," upon which the reputation of the work is based.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Star Library Club has secured the exclusive sale of **THE LIBRARY OF ORATORY** for the **Dominion of Canada** under particularly advantageous conditions and is prepared to offer same to readers of THE STAR, for a short time, at about one-half the published price, and upon the successful plan of easy payment by instalments.

The whole work delivered NOW, so that you may use and enjoy them while you are gradually paying for them in an easy plan by instalments.

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COUPON

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FRUIT OF THE RECENT STRIKE

The Conference Between Mr. D. McNicoll and Representatives OF THE RAILWAY TRACKMEN

Delegates From the C. P. R. Trackmen's Union Have Left for Winnipeg to Attend a Meeting.

Delegates of the Canadian Pacific Trackmen's Union in the Province of Quebec have left for Winnipeg to attend the union meeting to be held there on Monday evening next. This is the forerunner, as it were, to the joint conference to be held between delegates of the men and Mr. D. McNicoll, second vice-president and general manager of the company, arranged for when last year's great strike was declared off and when Mr. McNicoll promised a schedule within six months, instead of twelve, as he previously intended. The new schedule will consequently go into effect on the first of next month.

Mr. J. T. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, who is now in Winnipeg to address the meeting on Monday evening, is expected here next week to advise the men in their deliberations with the company. At the meeting on Monday the delegates will elect their members of the joint protective board which the Montreal conference decided was to meet on March 1. At this meeting one delegate is to be present from every road-master's division between Fort William and Laggan, on the main line, and Cranbrook, on the Crow's Nest, and consequently be said to prove that the men have fulfilled the condition on which the coming conference with Mr. McNicoll depends, viz., the maintenance of an effective organization covering the whole system.

Mr. Wilson will be accompanied by Vice-President Lowe.

The last issue of the Trackman's Advance Advocate, the official organ of the order, of which Mr. Wilson is editor, contains a complete report of the strike, the correspondence, etc., which is published both in English and French and has been widely circulated all over the line.

THE REGULAR ASSESSMENT.

Notice of the regular assessment, No. 61, has also been received, signed by the president, in which he says:

Acting under instructions from the Grand Executive Committee (Art. VIII., Secs. 1 and 2, Constitution), notice of regular assessment No. 61 is hereby given. All who were members of the insurance department prior to January 1, 1902, are required to pay this assessment on or before February 15, 1902. Members holding certificates issued previous to January 1, 1901, are required to pay $1 on a $1,000 policy and 50 cents on a $500 policy. Those holding certificates issued since January 1, 1901, are required to pay at the rates stipulated in the following table:

ON $500 CERTIFICATES.

From 18 to 40 years of age.....50 cents
From 40 to 45 years of age.....60 cents.
From 45 to 50 years of age.....75 cents.
From 50 to 55 year of age.....$1.00.

ON $1,000 CERTIFICATES.

From 18 to 40 years of age.....$1.00.
From 40 to 45 years of age..... 1.25.
From 45 to 50 years of age..... 1.50.
From 50 to 55 years of age..... 1.75.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF Y.M.C.A. COVERS VERY WIDE RANGE

Messrs. E. L. Shuey and E. B. Hodge Delivered Addresses at Association Hall Last Evening.

Two interesting and exhaustive addresses on the extent of the educational work of the Y.M.C.A. were given in Association hall last night by Mr. E. L. Shuey, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. E. B. Hodge, educational secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York. Mr. Hodge spoke of the work which the Association was doing among the young men of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, how it was providing them with splendid educational advantages at a comparatively small cost per annum, and how it was enlisting the hearty support and good-will of the big employment bureaus and corporations of these countries. Mr. Hodge referred to the various departments of educational work which were carried on under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A., and went on to speak of the mechanical instruction which was now being given Association members at several important centres. He alluded to the unlimited field which was before the Association, wherein to prosecute that particular work, and instanced a number of cases where the Association training had secured to young men rapid promotions in these branches of labour.

Mr. Hodge alluded to three or four cases that had come under his personal observation where men had deliberately committed crime in order to learn a trade, such knowledge of course, being afterwards obtained in the state penitentiary, where all sorts of trades were taught. Mr. Hodge spoke of the large number of young men incarcerated in these institutions, and then alluded to the necessity which existed of keeping young men from illeness, in order to keep them away from crime. The Association was endeavouring to reach all classes of young men, to give them a useful education, and to fit them for the active duties of life.

Mr. Shuey's address took the form of a quiet talk, the speaker following along the lines adopted by Mr. Hodge. He referred to the success which had attended the mechanical work of the Y.M.C.A., instancing several cases where large manufacturing concerns had chosen Y.M.C.A. men for important positions in its employ in preference to ordinary mechanics. To be successful one had to work hard and forge ahead, and this was what the Association taught its members to do. The competition was keen, but a young man who was willing to work need have no fear of being defeated in the race.

Indolence the Curse of Jamaica.

Mr. Herbert Wallis, who has just returned from an extended trip to the Antillean Group, last evening, before a large audience, in St. George's Church school room, delivered an interesting lecture on Jamaica. The lecture was illustrated by a fine assortment of views. The curse of the island, Mr. Wallis said, was the indolence of the black men, who married that they might be supported by their wives. Besides being nurse, laundress and house servant, the women, for most part, cultivated the sugar estates, and often patiently trudged for twenty miles with market wares poised on her head. Women even broke the stone for repairing streets.

In recent years great developments had taken place.

Forty-five per cent. of the exports went to Great Britain and 43 per cent. to the United States. Last year the United Fruit Company, which owns 12,000 acres of land, brought over 6,000,000 bunches of bananas, the same number of cocoanuts, and 70,000 cases of oranges to the United States.

MADAME NORDICA WILL SING IN WINDSOR HALL ON EASTER MONDAY

World Famous Singer to Appear in Montreal Under Largest Guarantee Made in Years.

The important announcement is made that Madame Nordica, one of the world's most renowned singers, will visit Montreal within the next month, appearing in a concert at Windsor Hall on Easter Monday.

Mr. J. W. Shaw, manager of Windsor Hall, states that Nordica, who is to-day one of the highest-priced artists before the public, has agreed to appear in Montreal under the largest guarantee made here in years. The receipts of Nordica's concerts in the United States have run over $3,000 per night, and the demands for the diva has been so great that it has been only after months of negotiations that Mr. Shaw has been able to obtain a date. She will appear in but one other city in Canada.

Nordica and her party are now journeying over the Continent in a private car, the intention being to make a song recital tour of many of the chief cities between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The party is composed of Nordica, her manager, her accompanist, E. Romayne Simmons, and two sisters, Mrs. Baldwin, of Boston, and Mrs. Walker, of New York.

The car in which the party travel is named Brunnhilde in honour of the role in which Mme. Nordica has made some of her biggest triumphs. It has been especially fitted for her use, so that the diva may experience as few discomforts as possible in her long journey that will cover four or five months and many thousands of miles.

COUGHS AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple and effectual remedy. They contain nothing injurious, and may be used at all times with perfect safety.

Special Notice.

Ping Pong.

Ping Pong is the modern craze of the day; it's the most popular and interesting game ever invented. The S. Carsley Co. Ltd., are showing an immense variety, and their prices are the lowest. Be up-to-date and have a set.

A WIND HARP.

A Musical Instrument Which Any Child Can Make and Which Plays Itself.

Here is a musical instrument which you can make, and which will play itself, or, rather, which will play with the assistance of the wind. It will render some beautiful harmonics, too, and without ever seeing or hearing them before, and its chief attraction is that it will never weary you of any one tune, for it never plays the same thing twice.

Get two pieces of hardwood three feet long, two inches wide, and two inches thick. Rub these with sandpaper until they are perfectly smooth on all sides. Then bore holes one quarter of an inch in diameter and half an inch deep in to one side of each of these sticks. The holes must be two inches apart, and you should have about 14 of them in each stick. Now sandpaper until they are perfectly smooth.

Take a soft pine stick and cut into pieces an inch long. Shave these with your penknife until they will fit into the holes in your long sticks. Now heat a strong thin wire until it is red, and burn holes in the other ends of these inch pegs. Then fit the pegs into the holes in the larger sticks so that they will turn around when you twist them rather hard, but will not slip easily. Place the long sticks together so that they will be at right angles to each other, with the pegs all on the same side. Fit the ends carefully together and fasten them with a strong screw. Now the framework of your harp is complete.

Purchase at a stationery store 14 rubber bands of various sizes. Ten cents will cover the cost. Some of the bands will be long and thin, some short and thick, some both and some neither. Put one end of the longest band through the hole in the end of the peg in the outside end of one of the long sticks, and tie a knot in the end of it, so that it cannot pull out again. Fasten the other end in the same way in opposite peg on the other stick. Now fasten all the other bands to the remaining pegs in the same way, and your harp is complete.

You can tune the harp by turning the pegs around and thus winding up the rubber bands and making them tighter. Try and do this so the shortest one will have the highest note, and so each of the others will be three notes lower. When you have tuned the harp to your satisfaction, nail it by one of the long sticks to the boards just outside of a window, and when the first breath of wind strikes it the music will begin. If the breeze is at all strong you can easily hear it with the window closed, and the melody will be a very fine one, indeed, quite different from anything any of your friends play; quite as artistic and much newer and more novel.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine-Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure. No Pay. Price 25 cents. 29 Tues

A HOME-MADE CLOCK.

How a Boy With a Sprained Ankle Constructed a Time-Teller in His Room.

"Please, mamma, what time is it?"

"Dear me, Johnnie, I'm sure that's the twentieth time you've asked me this morning." And mamma pulled out her watch. "It's 15 minutes after 9."

A sprained ankle is bad enough at any time, but when a boy has a new pair of skates and the ice is a foot thick on Winslow's pond the situation becomes unbearable.

"What time is it now, mamma, please?"

Mamma sighed and pulled out her watch again.

"It's 25 minutes after 9, Johnnie, and now you must really let me sew for a little while without interruption. You'll have to tell what time it is by the sun, I guess."

"Now, that isn't a bad idea," said Uncle Dick, who had just strolled into the room. "Suppose we make a clock of our own so that you won't have to bother your mother all the time."

"How'll we do it, Uncle Dick?"

"I'll show you. Got a pencil and paper anywhere about?"

"Yes, sir. Over there on the table."

"All right, Jack, I've found them. Now we'll make an observation of the position of the sun." He looked at his watch. "It is exactly half-past nine, and the long ray from that south window has just touched the edge of that red rug in front of the grate. We'll put that down—so."

9.30 A. M.—Sun reaches edge of red rug.

"Now, at a quarter before 10, we'll make another record, and so on, every 15 minutes. Do you get the idea?"

Johnnie did get the idea and he spent the rest of the day filling out his record. Uncle Dick loaned him his watch for the day as a special favour. There was a west window as well as a south one in the room, so the sunshine lasted all day. Here is a sample of the record which Johnnie showed proudly to Uncle Dick that evening:

3.15 P. M.—Sun's got to the first knob on the table leg.

3.30 P. M.—Sun reaches southwest leg of the centre table.

3.45 P. M.—Sun shines on glass paperweight on the table.

4.00 P. M.—Sun's in mamma's eyes, but she dassent pull down the shade for fear I'll begin to ask what time it is.

4.15 P. M.—Sun has climbed up the wall to the picture of Queen Victoria.

4.30 P. M.—Sun has just touched Queen Victoria's nose.

4.45 P. M.—Sun reached the picture moulding.

5.00 P. M.—Sun has set!

Luckily, the next day and the next were sunny, and Johnnie scorned to ask what time it was. All he had to do was to observe the position of the sunshine in his room, and then consult his record. Not till a rainy day came did he find that his timepiece was not always to be depended upon. But by that time the lame ankle was enough better for him to hobble down to the parlour and read the time from the cuckoo clock.—Baltimore Young Folks' Herald.

Boyless Town.

(St. Nicholas Magazine.)

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then, of a sudden, the town grew still;
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view;
The baseball lot where they used to meet
Was a sight to make one blue.
The grass was growing on every base;
And the path that the runners made;
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the trees;
And nobody had a single taste
Save only the birds and bees,
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one—
To speed as such messengers can;
If people wanted their errands done
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise
There was less of cheer and mirth;
The sad old town, since it lacked its boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth,
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream;
"Dear me!" she cried; "I have been asleep,
And O, what a horrid dream!"

For that Tickling in the Throat

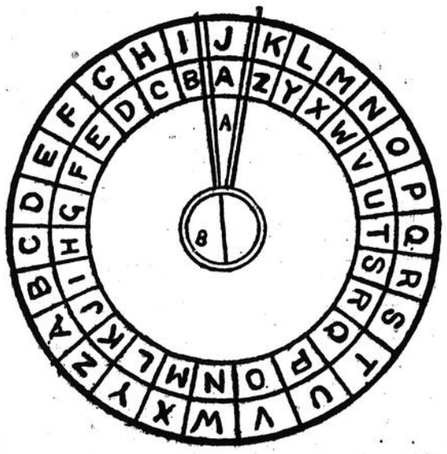
—use—

Dr. Laviolette's Syrup of Turpentine.

Contains no opiates. 25c & 50c sizes.

All druggists. 83 6 2aw

How Army Cipher Messages Are Sent.



When sending messages in the army it is necessary to use a cipher, so that unauthorized persons cannot read them. A keyboard and letter is agreed upon by the several Generals, and any one ignorant of these two things is unable to read the message. The instrument used, which we illustrate, is called the "cipher wheel." It consists of an outer circle, round which the letters of the alphabet are placed in the usual order, and an inner circle, having the letters in the reversed order.

The disc upon which the latter are inscribed is pivoted at its centre; the arm A is fixed to this disc at any letter chosen by the Generals arbitrarily, say A. This disc is turned round by working the millhead B.

In the cipher wheel the letters of the keyword and those of the true message are taken from the outer ring, the letters of the cipher message being read in the inner ring.

Take the famous message sent by Sir Redvers Buller to Sir George White at Ladysmith. Suppose that the keyword is "March," and that Sir Redvers said, "I have been repulsed," which it now appears were not his words. First write the words of the true message, next the keyword, repeated as often as required, as below:

IHAVEBEENREPULSED.—Text.
MARCHMARCHMARCHMA.—Keyword.
ETRHDLWNFQILXRPTX.—Cipher.

The cryptogram is obtained in this way: Set the arm of the cipher wheel at A in the inner wheel and at the first letter of the keyword in the outer wheel. Take out at once for the whole message the cipher letter of the inner wheel corresponding to the true letters on the outer wheel which appear above the first letter of the keyword whenever it occurs.

For instance, the first letter of the keyword is M. Above all the M's will be the letters I B E E W U U M, and it will be found that by setting the arm at A in the inner wheel the corresponding letters on the outer wheel will be E L I I Q S S F. Then, by turning the outer ring to A (the second letter of the keyword), another set of cipher letters are obtained.

Continue the same with all the letters of the keyword, and the cipher as in the third line will be obtained. Thus no person could decipher any message unless in possession of the keyword.

The Allan line steamer Corinthian sailed Thursday afternoon from Liverpool for Halifax and St. John, N.B., with 19 cabin passengers, 82 intermediate, and 195 steerage.

ASTHMA FOR YEARS CURED.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, Nanaimo, B.C., writes: "For years I had asthma so bad I considered it a hopeless case. I tried many remedies and doctors without relief. Four bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound completely cured me." Look for the Griffiths & Macpherson Co.'s name on every bottle. It's the sure cure. The G. & M. Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto, and all druggists. 6 1

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

THE CARE OF TABLE LINEN.

Its Treatment at Home—and In the Laundry—Some Hints That Will Lead to Its Preservation.

Ownership of fine table linen is a matter of honest and pardonable pride to every woman. It is a pity that its durability and its beauty are at the mercy of her servants. From the moment the damask is removed from the table to the time when it is returned to the linen closet, presumably not always actually, glossy, spotless, and accurately folded, it is constantly exposed to harmful mishandling by careless or ignorant maids.

Until their mistress takes the time to teach them that care that her linens require, all sorts of things are liable to occur. The napkins or tablecloth upon which water has been spilled, instead of being hung to dry, will be thrust into the bag or basket where soiled linens are kept, and soon smothered under the pieces that follow it. Within two or three days, earlier if the weather is warm, colonies of microscopic creatures that gather apparently from nowhere pre-empt the damp folds and speedily raise a green crop of mildew that is eradicable only by the use of an alkali that necessarily injures the textile it touches.

Stains that have been made by the spilling of food of various kinds are not attended to before they are thrust into the wash-tub; yet the process of laundering would be quicker and result more satisfactory if the spots were removed as soon as possible after they have been made.

Grease spots spread and become putrid, their odour attracting mice, whose hungry little teeth may work sad havoc ere they are discovered. Spots of iron rust make their appearance with a frequency as remarkable as it is unaccountable. What is worse, no amount of inquiry and no end of cautioning and fault finding on the part of her who owns the linen lessen it in the slightest degree.

The washboiler is spotless; the metalwork on the clothes wringer perfectly galvanized; rope clotheslines are substituted for the wire ones; the faucets in the tubs are of copper; the stopper and chain galvanized; consequently suspicion in these quarters is groundless. The wash basket is guiltless of nails and the clothespins are of wood. The solution of the mystery seems hopeless and rust spots continue their disfiguring work.

Few, indeed, suspect the service trays of japanned ware and the steel table knives, yet they are very often at the bottom of it, literally as well as figuratively.

A pile of knives is awaiting scouring, and some one tosses a damp and crumpled napkin upon them; a glass of water is upset on a metal tray, no longer new, and the wet cloth beneath is left to dry where it is; a pitcher of ice water or a cold syphon is left on a napkin-covered tray all night, the moisture that gathers on its surface slowly dripping downward. Any or all of these may be at fault, for the contact of water and iron tends to oxidation of the latter, and rust is speedily formed. At first it may be scarcely perceptible, so faint is the yellow tinge, but with continued contact the colour gradually deepens, and washing serves only to set it the more firmly.

Medicine often contains iron in solution, and when some of it is spilled on linen or lips wet with it are wiped with a napkin, the brown stain peculiar to iron rust is sure to appear. A similar stain is caused by the mingling of starch and a chemical used in the manufacture of inferior wash blue. Nothing but the best blueing should be used for this reason.

The special uses to which linens are put in the household render them liable to stains of all kinds, but with ordinary attention these may be removed before they have fastened themselves permanently. Different kinds of stains require different methods of treatment. When fresh, most of them will yield to harmless measures, but when well dried in, like ink, mildew, and rust, they need the action of an acid or an alkali. Either of these powerful agents will injure the fabric unless handled with rapidity and quickly rinsed in water.

Just as a stitch in time will save nine, so will the removal of a spot from a tablecloth often save it from a course through the washtub. Where the laundering is done at home, the saving thus effected may be considerable. The spot of chocolate or coffee, the stains of red wine, or of fruit juice may be removed in a moment, when the meal is over, by the simple process of stretching the cloth over a bowl and pouring boiling water through the discoloration. If the wine stain is deep, cover it with salt before scalding.

When the wet spot is half dry a few passes with a hot iron will speedily restore the cloth to proper condition for use. French chalk will often draw out a grease spot not too extensive.

The servant to whom the table linens are entrusted must be taught to carefully inspect each piece before it goes into the receptacle for soiled linens. Not only is time saved by the removal of stains before the linens go into the general wash, but frayed spots are sought and, when discovered, repair an unsightly rent.

All laundresses know that javelle or chloride water, salts of lemon, and bleaching powder will eat holes into linens unless the latter are repeatedly rinsed in boiling water. But they fail to realize that the rinsing ought to follow instantly after the application of the alkali or the acid, or it is of little use. Housekeepers should impress this fact upon them, or, better still, require them to have the boiling water at hand before beginning operations.

Embroidered linens must always be ironed from the wrong side, in order to throw the pattern in relief. If worked in colours, they are too delicate for ordinary washing. It is, therefore, best to do them separately, and to obtain the best results, they must be dipped up and down in tepid soapsuds, hung to dry indoors, and ironed when half dry. If stiffening is considered desirable, gum arabic dissolved in water, or a very thin solution of clear starch answers the purpose.

Obstinate stains in embroidered linens are not of frequent occurrence, but accidents are liable to happen.

Eradicate grease by moistening the spot with ammonia water; then place a clean blotter below the spot, and another above and press firmly with a hot iron.

For fruit stains, rub the spots with a wet cloth dipped lightly into salts of lemon, and rinse immediately in warm water. More than one application may be needed; with constant rinsing the danger to the textile is minimized. If the salts fade the colours, ammonia water will restore them. Ink stains will disappear under similar treatment.

FOR MATRON AND MAID.

One of the latest fads in England is the story-telling bangle. In the strict old days girls were not allowed to wear jewellery until they made their debut in society. Nowadays, however, endless little inexpensive but beautiful bangles, brooches and even rings, are worn by girls who are still in the school room. The exciting history of "The House that Jack Built" affords an excellent one to be worked out in charms. It is fortunately long and well supplied with interesting characters. On the bangle hang the rat, the bag of malt, the cat, the dog, the cow with the crumpled horn, the maiden all forlorn, the man all tattered and torn, the priest all shaven and shorn, the cock that crowed in the morn, and, last of all, Jack and his famous house.

** ** **

The postilion will be attached to the back of some of the new black Eton jackets for wear during the early spring. Some of the models of these smart wraps are lined with pinkish violet brocade and trimmed with fine black silk appliques. Again, the jacket has a belt or the semblance of a belt from which the postilion falls, and it takes the form of a kilted tab or two flat narrow ones, supplemented by overlapping tabs that are shorter. To give a slight change, some dresses have a detached belt and postilion, which can be worn or not as one desires. It is simply one form of girdle or belt to wear with a shirt waist, and, with stock to match, it is very pretty, made of plain or panne velvet.

** ** **

Very pretty scroll designs are used on the lace stocks wrought out with little silk bands joined by the open stitch. All sorts of changes are rung on this idea. Then there are the plainer, strictly shirt-waist stocks, made of two colours in oddly figured silks, the narrow tie fastened in front with two fancy buttons or with a plain or fancy buckle. Embroidered linen stocks are much liked for wear with plain shirt waists and come in a variety of colours.

** ** **

"Summer velvet" is among the list of very attractive materials to be employed in the creation of spring gowns and garnitures—and also in the formation or decoration of Easter millinery. This fabric is but little heavier than satin. It has a beautiful silky surface, a brilliant lustre, and, although light in weight, possesses an extra fine and very close pile. It is being made great use of in the preparation of gowns for the coming Coronation.

** ** **

One of the fads of Paris is the throatband. This is often of velvet, black or coloured, embroidered in gold and studded with gems, sometimes worked up into a design, at others forming rows of varied colours placed at regular intervals on the band. All the shops sell sets of such, comprising waistband, throatband and cuffs, so that they can be worn with any dress. They are equally suitable to day and evening wear, for it is not at all unusual to see the broad throatband adopted for low dinner or theatre dresses.

** ** **

There is a suggestion of the return of the bertha, without which no gown used to be considered smart. Of course, it was done to death, but so many seasons have passed since it disappeared from view that it will come almost as a novelty if it really does find favour again. It is a quaint and picturesque fashion, and makes as pretty a setting for beautifully rounded, satiny shoulders as it is possible to conceive.

** ** **

Indications of the coming fashions point unquestionably to the fact that the most attractive evening dresses are to be made with lace or chiffon skirts, and Louis XVI. bodice of brocade, the shoulders of these to be held with fichus, and decked with ribbons, the fastening down the front to twinkle with diamond buttons.

** ** **

Muffs with pleated ends frequently have the top rows of the pleating brought up over the top of the muff, where they meet, and are held with a bow or a big brass buckle. One black muff has the pleatings held with a black velvet bow, and from this, curled ends of the pleating hang for five or six inches.

** ** **

The newest street and visiting dresses are trimmed with stitched bands of silk or cloth, and further ornamented with tucks and delicate cord braiding. Pipings of velvet and silk are to be fashionable, and fancy buttons are used with good effect.

Bovril

is the essence of the finest beef the world produces.

It nourishes the weak, strengthens the sick, and invigorates aged persons.

Bovril is very easily prepared—add a little boiling water and it is ready for use.

THE DOINGS OF THE DAY.

Parisian women hope soon to secure a fresh victory. It is expected that the gentler six, which obtained admission to the Government School of Fine Arts a few years ago, will shortly be accorded the right to compete for the Prix de Rome. This will be rather a sensational departure, as all who are acquainted with the rules of the great annual art scholarship in France will at once realize. Winners of the Prix de Rome are called upon to dwell for a specified number of years at the Villa Medici in Rome, where they are housed, boarded, and generally provided for, free of charge, by the French State, which allows them, moreover, a comparatively handsome sum as pocket-money. Residence in the villa is absolutely compulsory, and though winners of the prize be ever so desirous of visiting other countries, they must live in Rome or throw up the scholarship. The question which now arises is what will happen when the first girl competitor secures the Prix de Rome. There is not the slightest doubt that she will have to live with the men students at the Villa Medici, and this is a prospect to which the director of that establishment looks forward with undisguised dismay. He has visions of broken hearts, work neglected and possibly duels, but, the future girl candidates themselves view the question with entire equanimity.

** ** **

There are 186 women physicians in Philadelphia, and some of them can boast of practices greater than the majority of doctors of the sterner sex. The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania has on its rolls 980, so it will be seen that the Keystone State is the woman "doctor's" stronghold.

There are probably one dozen women doctors in Philadelphia who make $10,000 a year. There are a larger number who make $5,000 annually, and a big proportion of the total number who make from $2,000 to $3,000. Probably the most shining example of the money-making woman physician in Philadelphia was the late Dr. Hannah Longshore. It has been said on good authority that $25,000 a year was her income from active practice.

** ** **

The mode of travel employed by Mme. Wu Ting-Fang, wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, is interesting and odd. She goes in a push chair made in America, and looking in some respects a good deal like the wheeled chairs in general use, only vastly more expensive. First Mrs. Wu rides a while in her chair, in and out of which she is assisted by her women attendants, then when the mood strikes her she is assisted to alight and walks as far as her pinched feet will permit, when she again seeks her chair and rides home. Her attendants are all clad in the national costume of China, but of much simpler kind than the garments worn by the minister's dainty wife.

** ** **

The chaperon is becoming extinct in America, but she is an important person in Samoa. She is the constant companion of the taupou, or village guide, who is appointed to entertain strangers and show them the various sights. Each village in Samoa elects a girl for this office and it is necessary that she should be the daughter of a chief. Her house is provided for her by the village and she is surrounded by a court of native girls. No man who lives in the village is allowed to enter the sacred precincts, and the taupou goes nowhere without an elderly woman. If the taupou resigns her office the chief can appoint another damsel of high degree.

** ** **

Chillicothe, Ohio, has women conductors on its street car lines. The railway company express their entire satisfaction with the new employes and declare that they will never change back to men. The women are more honest to their employers, more respectful to passengers and more reliable in emergency. The revolution came about through a charitable enterprise. Some woman's organization in Chillicothe a few years ago found itself in need of funds. The street car company was approached and generously agreed to turn over its lines to the women to operate for a day, the proceeds to go to the charity which they represented.

** ** **

Women of all classes in South America take a keen interest in politics. Whether you listen to the talk of ladies in the parlour or market women on the street, you will find them well informed about public affairs. The mother hates worse than the father to have a son go away to war. The women of Chili and the Argentine had much to do with preventing the threatened breaking out of war three years ago; and some authorities believe that woman suffrage would help greatly to check the frequent wars and revolutions in South America.

** ** **

The United States educational report for 1899 shows that there were for that year a total of 21,801 American women in the colleges of the country. Of these there were 16,966 in the 337 co-educational colleges, 3799 in the 11 independent women's colleges and 1056 in affiliated women's colleges. The number of women graduated annually from American colleges is about 2800. Women form 21.4 per cent. of all the students in American colleges. In Great Britain they form only 12.05 per cent., and in 1899 they numbered 3550.

** ** **

The steamer Heathdene, which arrived at Sydney from New York, had a most exciting voyage. A fire broke out near 18,000 cases of kerosene, and was not got under control without the utmost and long-continued efforts of every man on board, officers as well as crew.

The steamer was in imminent peril, and while Captain Millburn was fighting the flames with his officers and men the duties of navigation had to be left entirely to his wife and daughter, Miss Millburn steering, and her mother acting as lookout.

Money in Rag Weaving.

Artists or art students are not widely noted for the development of the practical and money getting instinct, but two of New York's clever women artists have lately launched themselves in the mercantile world under rather interesting and peculiar circumstances.

Through the chance that the loom of a manufacturer of old-time rag-time carpets was standing disused in the basement, its owner not having found a paying market for the ugly thing, they conceived the idea of starting the old machine on a second period of usefulness. Now they have become full-fledged manufacturers of artistic silk rag portieres, couch covers, rugs woven from rags of ingrain carpet and small odd pieces which serve as mantel draperies or wall decorations, made with bright coloured cotton or silk rags, both as warp and woof.

That there is a demand for these creations is evidenced by the financial success of the scheme. Both girls are giving a share of their personal attention to the subject and have developed the possibilities of the rag weaving industry to an extent that would surprise the weaver of colonial days, when rag carpets were the property of poor folks. These girls have made their products essentially the much sought for possessions of the wealthy.

In the beginning they were not afraid of a little strenuous labour and they have at times run the loom themselves; but, as the business was early put on a paying basis, the original owner has been installed in charge and several young girls employed in preparing the rags. With their plant thus supervised, these artists are now turning out miniature dainty likenesses of society's fair dames and winning little ones, while their loom is doing duty as a "pot boiler" of a most reliable and substantial kind.

THE LATEST FOREIGN FASHIONS.

Some Spring Styles—Picturesque Garments—and a Dainty Paris Frock.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

PARIS, February 8.—These cold February days one sees few signs of spring on the boulevards where the tips of blue noses are carefully guarded by veils of Chantilly lace, and touches of fur, especially sable, are very much in evidence.

In the ateliers another picture altogether presents itself, where the couturiers have forgotten everything else now but the coming and even the summer styles.

There is certainly a prophecy of more voluminous skirts than have been worn for several seasons, foreshadowed in the latest productions of the couturiers. There is even a probability that they will be far plainer than heretofore and longer. One novelty was merely pleated from the waist down.

The sleeve also is becoming more and more voluminous. The new Hungarian model is a puff sleeve, with a wide oversleeve trimmed with deep lace. Another novelty is the Charles I. sleeve, which is very close-fitting at the shoulder, and spreading out into a full puff at the elbow.

One of the novel costumes intended for afternoon wear on the Riviera is of white tucked glace mousseline, with a pattern of pink roses. The coat is of pink cloth, with collar and cuffs of cloth of silver silk. An equally picturesque costume is made with a black voile skirt, black taffeta coat and Romney fichu of black chiffon.

A pretty new spring costume, destined for the Riviera, is in black and white shepherd's plaid, trimmed with white cloth and buttons, covered with black taffetas and having a girdle of green taffetas. Another lovely creation is in cadet blue satin-finished cloth with trimming of blue bands of taffetas silk. It is studded with black "nail heads." The vest is of white cloth. The double ruffle skirt is laid in stitched box-pleats to half the distance of the ruffle, flaring at the bottom, where they are finished off by rows of stitching.

The picturesque costume illustrated has a very full skirt of fine lightweight satin face cloth laid in deep pleats all around except in front, where it opens over a panel of accordeon plaited changeable taffeta. This last is used as a vest with a very deep waistband. Over this is worn a quaint little coat with cape and cuffs of light cloth.

A magnificent gown for a brunette is in the new dull tomato-red cloth, with a faint indication of spots in the pattern. The bolero has a petal-shaped collar effect in black and gold. Between this and the shoulder falls another collar of unlined coarse guipure. The fronts are long and turned back rather low down with black and gold straps, the skirt being plain except for the elaborate strappings.

An afternoon dress in olive green satin is faced in cloth cut in the new shape, boasting no shaped frill, but giving the same effect by the use of gores. The skirt inclined to be long, is bordered with a key pattern of gold embroidery, the top and bottom being edged with a quite narrow band of dull yellow lace. The full bodice of pale blue satin has sleeves of the cloth, finished with deep musketeer cuffs, over pale blue satin, a soft frill of the lace falling over the hands. The wide revers of cloth, from neck to shoulder are fastened down with straps of gold braid, a broad band of which confines the waist.

Another early spring costume is in blue cloth, velvet and Irish lace. The lace collar, of fichu shape, is edged with velvet and caught in front with bows of ribbon. An original combination is shown in a brown cloth gown, combined in the bodice with black velvet spotted with white. The chemisette vest is of a dull, soft yellow, the skirt being made with inserted pleats stitched down all around.

A stylish carriage frock seen in the Champs Elysees on a bright afternoon recently was of very rich coloured brown broadcloth combined with brown velvet. The effect of the entire robe in this instance was very clinging. The Eton coat was tight-fitting, with small sleeves and scant skirt, which, however, flared well and ended in a graceful sweep at the back. The coat was of broad bands of the cloth and velvet arranged alternately in horizontal bars. The skirt likewise, had crosswise bars of the same velvet.

Another novelty was a cloth frock in bright blue. The skirt was made with little fulness around the hips and back, closing invisibly. By going it was made to flare gradually to the knees. Three narrow stitched bands of blue taffetas were headed by an applied flounce. The Eton coat was long enough to touch the belt composed of a stitched band of taffeta, with narrow strappings of blue silk. The strappings extended in short vertical lines over the shoulders and were caught with rows of dull silver buttons. The bishop sleeves had strapped wristbands and were decorated by rows of buttons. The lapels, in front, were faced with pale blue velvet, overlaid with braiding and more of the silver buttons.

The evening gown, though not so much in evidence now, owing to the arrival of Lent, still remains a necessity for dinners and the quieter form of entertainments. The most youthful gowns are made of mousselines, tulles, nets and gauzes, in almost all instances decorated with floral or foliage garnitures. Roses, lilies of the valley and white heather blossoms are the most popular. They are arranged in bunches on the skirt, and at the neck, completely encircling it, but being used very sparingly at the back, or else beginning at one side, where a rosette is formed by a soft scarf draped from the waist line. A charming finish is made to some of these dresses by velvet ribbons falling on the skirt in streamers, caught with clusters of flowers. One gown of white mousseline has two ruchings around the skirt at the head of a plaited flounce, with lace on the edge. Small roses combined with velvet ribbons complete the effect. The sleeves and bertha are of plaited mousseline and lace. A simpl effect in mousseline gowns for the debutante, is made with a baby waist and medium low square or round neck. A great deal of work is put into an apparently endless shirrings and tuckings. Some of these skirts are shirred in clusters, finished with frills to the feet. The bodice, which is shirred around the shoulders, is finished with old-fashioned lace tucker, with a narrow ribbon threaded through the upper edge.

A pretty Empire frock is made of spotted pink tulle, trimmed with bands of pink satin ribbon. The bertha is of frills and ribbon, black velvet ribbon with roses giving the finishing effect.

The very latest idea for decorations of evening gowns is the substitution of foliage for the artificial flowers hitherto employed.

Domestic Science.

The prevailing ignorance found to exist in the matter of sanitary or domestic science and the lack of institutions of learning where this knowledge is properly taught is a question which has for the past year been engaging the attention of the National Household Economic Association. This body represents the Women's Clubs all over the United States. To put the case in a nutshell, the knowledge which it is desired to disseminate is the application of sciences, of sociology, psychology, physics, chemistry, biology, to the problems of home life. It is by no means a matter of cooking and sewing alone. It deals with the study of home itself, its evolution, its function; with the problems of the family, with the architecture and decoration of the house, and the sanitary conditions which affect the welfare of its inmates; with the whole great food problem; with clothing in its hygenic and aesthetic aspects; with the physical, moral and intellectual training of children; with the division of the income and the economics of consumption. Already the movement has received some impetus, though competent teachers of domestic science are exceedingly scarce in all parts of the United States.

Smith College is now teaching a course that partly covers the desired subjects. Wellesley College proposes to adopt the full course. The west is ahead of the east in the matter, the University of Chicago having a sanitary science department well equipped. Scientific publications, too, are beginning to take the subject up, and the Educational Review, edited by President Butler, of Columbia College, recently had an article along the lines of the matter, which is also dealt with in a "College Woman's Number" of good Housekeeping, to be published in March as a regular issue. This magazine will contain a symposium on the subject, contributed by a number of expert writers and reasoners of high standing in educational circles.

Made From Flowers They Suggest Refinement . . . .

SEELY'S PERFUMES

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

If you are going to build a trunk couch, one of the most indispensable of household furnishings, you must first be guided as to dimensions of the space you have to fill. A "window bench" must stand under the windowsill and project a few inches on each side. The trunk couch is from six to six feet four inches long and four wide. The framework is a stout box of unpainted wood set upon rollers, hinged at the back and strongly braced on the inside of the lid with cross-strips to support any weight that may be laid upon it. First line the inside of the bottom and lid with a stout silesia of a good contrasting colour with the outer covering. Then nail smoothly and firmly to the top a hair mattress of suitable size. You can, if you do not mind the additional expense, buy a spring cushion of mattress that will be more luxurious. The mattress fast in place, cover it and the sides of the couch with French chintz. The imported costs more than the domestic, but will outlast it by many months. A strong loop of the chintz is fastened to the lower edge of the top, for lifting it when you would open the trunk. Heap it with pillows, throw an afghan across the foot, and you have a comfortable couch by day and a bed by night. Sheets and blankets may be kept within it when not in use. It is far prettier than a folding bed, and its double use is less obvious.

** ** **

The proper method of dusting furniture has to be learned. It does not come naturally. People rarely begin with a duster in each hand, which is absolutely necessary to success. That in the left hand is needed to prevent leaving finger marks when steadying and lifting the furniture. Each piece should be wiped lightly from the top downward to remove dust, and then, after the duster has been shaken out of the window (not over the carpet), it should be rubbed vigorously to raise the polish. A stuffed cushion should be brushed and then dusted before the wood is dealt with, or the dust will fly out and settle on the wood. The legs and spindles should be rubbed between the two dusters with both hands, as we rub cold hands together to warm them. This is a saving of time and insures all sides being equally bright.

** ** **

Redness of the nose is often due to imperfect circulation. A nose which reddens quickly when exposed to cold air denotes weak circulation. When the nose reddens after a hearty meal it indicates that the digestive organs rebel at the labour imposed upon them. Exercise, body massage and footbaths frequently cure redness of the nose. According to an authority in Beauty's Arts, a red and shiny nose may be restored to normal condition by observing the above hints and applying every night a lotion composed of one quart of camphor water, one ounce of pure glycerine and one-half ounce of powdered borax.

** ** **

Paper lurks in many disguises nowadays of celluloid and leatherette, and has been turned to account by economical persons as blankets, collars, shirt fronts and cuffs. But surely the strangest use to which it has lately been put is that of providing the material for socks and stockings. It is said to be drawn out into strands like twine, in the course of which it is roughened to imitate the appearance of lamb's wool or llama and then woven.

** ** **

It is worth remembering that a corsage bunch of violets may be worn several times if a little thin cotton batting which has been dipped in salt water is wrapped around the stem each time before the tin foil is wound about it. When not in use, take off the foil and batting and put the stems in a glass of water which is slightly salted. The bunch should be kept in a cool room with tissue paper twisted over to exclude the air.

** ** **

To clean table knives nothing is better than to take a raw potato and place it in the brick dust, then rub the knives until clean and bright. It is a very simple means and requires but little labour, and there is no fear of making the edge of a knife blunt or of breaking the point. By adding a little carbonate to the dust, a bright polish may be obtained.

** ** **

An expert in the care of house plants says that rubber plants need nourishment and advises pouring a tablespoonful of castor oil occasionally into a little trench that should be made around the stalk. Afterward cover with earth. This care will be repaid in increased growth and beauty of the leaves.

To Correspondents.

B. L. G.—(1) The groom and best man should wear evening dress at a home wedding which takes place in the evening. The dress you suggest would be suitable at an afternoon wedding, and could only be worn at an evening wedding which is quite informal and after which no reception is held. (2) The groom, not the best man, sends flowers to the bride and her attendants.

E. M. M.—At a double wedding it is customary for each bride to have her own attendants. In walking up the aisle of the church two distinct processions are formed. After the ceremony the bride who entered the church last, leads the way to the entrance. In entering the church one bride should be conducted by her father, and the second by a near relative, or old friend if the brides are sisters. (2) At a wedding at which there is no second bride to divide the honours, the procession might be formed by having the ushers walk first, followed by the bridesmaids in single file, the bride and her father coming last. (3) Near relatives sometimes go to the vestry to offer their congratulations, especially when the bride and groom start on their wedding journey immediately after the ceremony. Under ordinary circumstances, friends wait to offer their best wishes until they have returned to the house where the reception is held.

Lily of the Valley—I cannot answer your questions until you have told me the time of the wedding. You do not say whether it is to be in the morning or the evening.

Agnes—(1) It is not customary for girls to shake hands when introduced. A bow is sufficient. This of course does not apply to a hostess, who always shakes hands with people in her own house. When meeting at a tea at the house of a mutual friend introductions are not necessary. (2) If when out walking with a friend you meet an acquaintance, it is not necessary to introduce them. It is exceedingly bad taste, however, to stand and chatter while the friend who accompanies you is obliged to stand at one side and wait for you.

Housekeeping.—French dressing is a mixture of fine olive oil, vinegar or lemon juice or both, salt, cayenne pepper and onion juice. The following proportions will make enough for one head of lettuce: One tablespoonful of oil, a bit of cayenne, one-half saltspoonful of salt, four drops of onion juice, one teaspoonful of lemon juice or one teaspoonful of vinegar. Mix together well.

Anxious—To remove moths from a carpet, turn it back and iron on the wrong side with a very hot iron. Before replacing the carpet sprinkle the floor with turpentine and pour it into the cracks. If preferred the carpet can be rubbed with spirits of turpentine before ironing. It must be remembered, however, that the spirit must not be used if there is a light or a fire in the room. Treat the carpet and floor as directed on several succeeding days.

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Some Favourite Dishes Made of Clams.

To make Clam Fritters, chop eight clams fine, and mix them with the yolk of one egg, one-half cup of clam liquor, a little white pepper; mix two tablespoonfuls of flour with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder; then add the beaten white of the egg; mix this with the clam mixture; put a little lard or dripping in the frying pan; as soon as it is hot put a large spoonful in, putting in as many spoonfuls as will cover the bottom of the pan; fry a light brown; turn and brown other side; if the batter is too thick, add a little more liquor, and if too thin add more flour.

Macaroni and Clams make a good Lenten dish. To prepare, break one-half of a pound of macaroni in two-inch pieces, drop in boiling salted water, and boil until tender. Drain, wash in cold water, and drain a second time. Chop fifteen clams very fine, drain off all the liquor, scald and skim it, add one slice of onion, pepper to taste, and simmer ten minutes. In another saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of flour; when melted and bubbling, add one cupful of rich milk and stir until it thickens. Strain into this the clam juice and cook one minute. Fill a buttered dish with alternate layers of macaroni and clams, the top layer being macaroni. Pour over this the sauce, put a few bits of butter over the top, and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

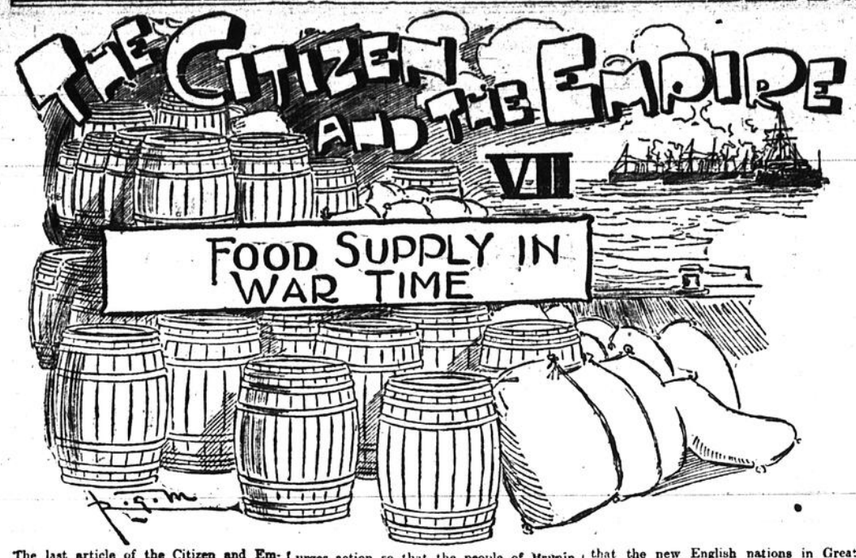
For Clam Pie cut up a quart of small, uncooked clams into small pieces and put them into a saucepan with the liquor that come from them and let them come to a boil over a quick fire. Line a deep dish, both sides and bottom, with a rich paste, and, having chopped into bits six hard-boiled eggs, fill the dish with layers of clams and eggs. Season with salt and pepper to taste, add a little butter cut into small pieces, and a cupful of liquor. Cover with a perforated crust and bake in a quick oven.

For Creamed Clams take one quart clams, one and a half cups hot milk, one half teaspoonful salt, one quarter teaspoonful white pepper; two even tablespoonfuls butter, tablespoonful of flour; pick over the clams and chop the hard parts; strain liquor and put in a saucepan to heat; add chopped part of clams and cook until tender, removing scum as it rises. Add the milk; cream the butter and flour; add a little of the hot milk and clam liquor; turn into a saucepan and stir until it thickens. Add then the soft part of the clams, salt and pepper, and cook for five minutes.

For Clam Chowder put in a big kettle enough thin slices of salt pork to cover the bottom, and on the pork put a layer of potatoes cut in small dice; next a layer of chopped onions, then a layer of sliced tomatoes, then a layer of clams, chopped; then a layer of crackers. Repeat the process, leaving out the pork, until the kettle is nearly full, seasoning well with salt, pepper, a little thyme and a couple of bay leaves. When the whole is in the kettle pour over it all the clam juice and fill the kettle with water up to the upper layer; cover it closely, set it over a slow fire, let it cook gently three-quarters of an hour, then serve."

To prepare Scalloped Clams chop the clams fine. Make a mixture of rolled cracker crumbs, the clams, an egg or two, according to the amount, and moisten with warm milk and the juice from the clams. Season with melted butter, salt and paprika, and fill into clam or baking shells, or into a large baking dish. Bake until nicely browned.

For Bisque of Clam Bouillon mince a tablespoonful of onion, two tablespoonfuls of carrot and two of celery. Place in a saucepan with two level tablespoonfuls of butter, cover and cook slowly, stirring frequently until vegetables are tender. Then add two tablespoonfuls of flour, having same amount of fat in pan; stir until smooth; add a pint of boiling water and a pint of clam bouillon. Let bo



The last article of the Citizen and Empire series deals with a subject of great interest not only to the residents of Great Britain and Ireland, but to the Colonies as well. As was pointed out at the great meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade on Thursday, the question of the food supply of the stay-at-home Britons is one of the greatest problems which British statesmen have to solve. The article printed below—written from the standpoint of the Englishman who sees a great danger ahead for his country and wishes to avert it—will add materially to the discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Turnbull does not deal with the fiscal side of the question, as was done at the Montreal Board of Trade meeting and at a meeting of the Canadian branch of the British Empire League in Ottawa this week. He points out the danger which has to be guarded against and urges action so that the people of Britain shall not starve when the time of stress comes.

VII.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR TIME.

(By Robert E. Turnbull.)

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the course of his Rectorial Address at Glasgow, in 1897, said: "The primary object of every country must be to defend its freedom and independence and to make such preparations as are necessary for its security." The British Empire covers nearly twelve million square miles of the earth's surface—or about one hundred times the area of the United Kingdom. The population of the Empire is about three hundred and sixty-five millions. We are now engaged in a war, the object of which is to establish British supremacy in South Africa. In this work we have already had practical proof of the loyalty of our kinsmen throughout the world, and it is now manifest to every Power that the new English nations in Greater Britain value highly their connection with the Mother Country, and are determined to do their part in maintaining the edifice that is a necessity of our national existence. The steady and marvellous growth of the British Empire in area, in influence, and in wealth has aroused in many countries feelings that are far from friendly. It is possible that before many years are over the desire to check the commercial and political supremacy of England may become so strong that war can no longer be avoided. England is the head centre of the British Empire, — "a fortress built by nature against the hand of war." Every portion of the Empire is connected with England by sea. The question of naval defence concerns us all. The safety of England, the safety of India, of Australia, of Canada, and indeed of every place in the Kings' dominions, depends on the maintenance of British supremacy at sea. The British Empire is essentially a sea-power. Sea commerce is vital to its existence. It is alone by

KEEPING COMMAND OF THE SEA

roads that our commercial position can be upheld.

During the last fifteen years the fleet has been greatly strengthened. The Navy Estimates for the 12 months, 1901-2, exceed the estimates for the year 1887-88 by nearly one hundred and fifty per cent. But great as the annual expenditure on the Navy now is —being, in fact, equal to the rental value of all the agricultural holdings in England and Scotland, and efficient as our ships and men are admitted on all hands to be, experienced men connected with the Navy do not consider that it is sufficiently strong to meet the powerful combination it may have to face if, in addition to guarding the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies, and protecting the coaling stations, it is also called upon to safeguard all food-laden ships. England is the only Great Power that depends on other lands for a large proportion of the necessaries of life. In this respect we stand at a serious disadvantage. The disadvantage is much greater now than formerly, and is increasing considerably every year. Bread is the staff of life. Although there are now nearly 10,000,000 more people in the United Kingdom than in 1874, the area under wheat in 1901 was only 1,746,140 acres as compared with 3,830,760 acres in 1874; in other words the number of acres of wheat harvested in 1874 was greater than in 1901 by 2,084,620, or by 120 per cent. Every year we require about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the year before, or the entire grain produce of 70,000 acres; but the cultivation of wheat in this country continues to decline. The area harvested last year was nearly 155,000 acres less than in 1900, and 412,000 acres less than in 1898. At the meeting of the British Association at Bristol in 1898, Sir W. Brookes pointed out that in case of war with any of the great Powers it is certain that wheat, which is the most sustaining food grain, would be contraband as if it were cannon or powder, liable to capture even under a neutral flag.

THE PROBLEM.

Whilst enormous sums have been and are being expended on naval defence no practical steps have been taken to secure the people of this country against the suffering that would at once take place if a naval war were to break out. The earnings of the wage-earning classes during the last ten years, and particularly during the last five years of the 19th century, were never before equalled, not even in the prosperous times of the early seventies, but their savings have not been in proportion. The wage-earning classes have failed to learn the importance of providing for a rainy day. Self-denial is a virtue that unfortunately is little practised in days of prosperity. There are good grounds for believing that within a few weeks of the outbreak of naval war fully ten million people in Great Britain would suffer great privation owing to the high price of food that the fear of scarcity would make inevitable. The suffering would be borne patiently for awhile, but there can be no doubt that the Government would be bitterly reproached for neglecting to secure the country against the risk of scarcity of the necessaries of life. In the course of the evidence given by Mr. W. J. Harris, who for 42 years was extensively engaged in the corn trade in London and Liverpool, he stated before the Agricultural Commission on national wheat stores that in the spring of the year the stock of wheat and flour in Great Britain sometimes equalled only seven weeks' supply, and that when this happens Russia and France, by promptly buying up the visible supply of wheat in America, and stopping exportation from their own countries "would place us at their mercy within three months, without firing a gun or moving a ship." However this may be, it is certain that so long as steps are not taken by the English Government to secure at all times, a sub-tantial reserve of bread stuffs, the people of that country are unnecessarily exposed to a grave danger for which there is no justification. It is said that Russia has a war chest of £100,000,000. If, as Mr. Harris suggested, Russia were to expend a portion of this sum in getting control of the wheat supply there can be no doubt that the position of England would be a very unenviable one. Political power is now largely held by the classes that would be the first to suffer severely by a great increase in the cost of bread. Food is a defence. It is high time that the people of Great Britain realized the danger of neglecting the food supply question. However strong the navy may be it would be powerless, as matters stand, to prevent a rapid rise in the price of bread stuffs and the acute suffering that would inevitably follow. In May, 1897, the average price of wheat was 28s per Imperial quarter; in May, 1898, the average price was 46s. This increase of 64 per cent., or 18s. a quarter, was largely due to the speculative transactions of Mr. Leiter, who had only recently left the University. This incident is referred to, in order to indicate the extent of the injury that could be done to Great Britain by a combinattion of capitalists intent on taking advantage of the small supply of wheat usually held in England in the spring of the year. If there were at all times a substantial reserve of wheat in this country violent fluctuations in the price of bread stuffs would be almost impossible, and in the event of a naval war our fleet would not be hampered to the extent that would otherwise be the case.

A RESERVE OF BREAD STUFFS.

A substantial reserve of breadstuffs stored in Great Britain could probably be secured at the smallest cost to the nation by admitting wheat and flour duty free, alone on the condition that the cargoes shall be warehoused for not less than 120 days before being sold for consumption. A duty of say 20s. per ton in case of wheat, and of 25s. per ton in the case of flour, to be paid on all cargoes sold for consumption before the expiration of 120 days. In practice every cargo landed would be stored for 120 days, because in that way only could the payment of duty be avoided. The business of importing, storing and selling both grain and flour would, if this plan were adopted, remain, as hitherto, entirely in the hands of merchants who, by their training and experience, and thoroughly qualified to carry out the work economically and efficiently. The charge in London for warehousing both wheat and flour in bags is 3d. per ton per week and includes fire insurance. Wheat and flour can be stored at a much lower rate at Liverpool Hull and other outports. Threepence per ton per week—4s. 3½d. for 120 days, or about 11 1—25d. per Imperial quarter. Assuming that under this plan wheat would be warehoused for nine weeks longer on the average than it is at present, the additional cost for rent and insurance in London would be under 6d. per quarter. On a ten weeks' basis the additional cost would be about 6 1-2 per quarter. Including interest on capital at 5 per cent. per annum, and warehouse rent and insurance, the cost of holding wheat for 17 weeks instead of for 7 weeks would only amount to about one shilling per Imperial quarter even in London. The whole cost of storing for 120 days, including insurance and interest on capital would amount to about 1s. 8d. per quarter, or about 7s. 9½d. per ton of wheat. A substantial reserve of breadstuffs cannot possibly be secured without slightly increasing the market value of wheat, but under the plan suggested such a reserve would be secured at a cost that would not exceed 1s. per head of the population, or about one-third of one penny in the £ of the national income. The additional cost would surely be far outweighed by the sense of security that a substantial reserve of breadstuffs would create.

Power of organization, commercial instincts, dogged determination and love of adventure are characteristics that have created the British Empire as it exists today.

BUT WE LACK FORESIGHT.

We live too much from hand to mouth. We run great risks because confidence is felt that in days to come, as in days gone by, we shall muddle through somehow. The Times said lately: "The truth is that this country never seems to have taken a consistent and comprehensive survey of its defensive and commercial requirements in different parts of the world. . . . If, after the warning we have had, we take no better thought for the future it will be our undoing in the end."

It is of great importance that the extent to which we are dependent on other lands for our food supply should be thoroughly understood by the people of England. Until the importance of strengthening our food defences is recognized by all classes the necessary steps are not likely to be taken by the Government.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS.

The following figures represent approximately the average annual market value of Household Foods consumed in the United Kingdom in the five years—1895-1899.

HOUSEHOLD FOODS.

Home, Foreign, and Colonial Supply (Exports deducted.)	
Butcher's Meat	£104,482,000
Flour	42,216,000
Butter and Cheese	38,074,000
Milk	20,824,000
Fruit and Vegetables	20,510,000
Poultry, Eggs, Game	17,584,000
Sugar, Molasses, etc.	15,754,000
Tea, Coffee and Chicory	10,548,000
Other Foods	20,678,000
	£300,400,000

	Per cent.
Meat, Poultry, Eggs, Milk, Dairy Produce, Lard, Fish, etc.	65
Flour, Fruit, Vegetables, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc	35
	100

The outlay on flour only represented about 14 per cent. (roughly, one-seventh) of the market value of the foods consumed.

HOUSEHOLD FOODS.

		Per cent.
Home Supply	£152,220,000	50.65
Foreign and Colonial	148,180,000	49.32
	£300,400,000	100

Per Head of Population, £7 10s 3d.

Home Supply	£3	16 2
Foreign and Colonial	£3	14 1
	£7	10 3

MEAT.

Beef and Veal, Mutton and Lamb, Pork, Bacon and Hams.	Tons.	£
Home supply	1,207,072	68,079,000
Foreign and Colonial	856,343	36,403,000
	2,102,315	104,482,000

FLOUR.

	Tons.	£
From home grown wheat	1,015,935	9,579,000
Imported flour and flour from imported wheat	3,484,065	32,667,000
	4,500,000	42,246,000

NEW MILK.

	Tons.	Value of Milk and Dairy Produce.
Net home supply	6,600,000	£37,050,000
For. and Colonial (For net Imports of Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk.)	5,824,000	21,548,000
	12,424,000	£58,598,000

POTATOES.

	Tons.	£
Home supply	5,000,000	12,500,000
Foreign and Colonial	158,000	804,000
	5,158,000	13,304,000

In the five years 1895-99, the average annual consumption of food per head of population was as follows: Flour 2 1-4 cwts.; meat, 1 1-20 cwts.; potatoes, 2 3-5 cwts.; new milk, 1 2-5 cwts.; new milk for butter and cheese, 4 4-5 cwts.; tea, 5 9-10 lbs.; coffee and chicory 1 3-20 lbs.; cocoa and chocolate about 3-4 of 1 lb.

NET IMPORTS OF FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

(including bran and pollard from imported wheat, and cake from imported seed):

6,184,528 Tons..... £28,614,000.

NET IMPORTS OF FOODS.

Household Foods	£148,180,000
Food imported for Live Stock and Poultry, exclusive of Bran and Pollard	24,090,000
	£172,270,000

Taking into account the foods imported for live stock, and the bran and pollard from imported wheat, and the fertilisers imported and obtained from the bones of imported meat, it is clear that household foods to the value of at least £30,000,000 were produced in the United Kingdom by aid of stock foods and fertilisers obtained from abroad. Including home produce grown by the aid of manure from stock fed on imported grain, cake, bran, and meals, it is probable that household foods to the value of £25,000,000 were produced at home by the aid of feeding stuffs and fertilisers from other lands.

We imported, in addition to household foods and stock foods, barley, maize, sugar and hops for beverages to the value of about £5,300,000. We also imported wine, ale, spirits, cider to the value of £7,300,000. The population of the United Kingdom and islands is now about 42,000,000; the staple foods required for one year's supply are as under:

	Tons.
Meat	2,205,000
Flour	4,725,000
Potatoes	5,250,000
New Milk	2,940,000
Milk for Dairy Produce	10,080,000

Fully 80 per cent. of the flour required must necessarily be from wheat produced abroad, whilst the average annual consumption of flour per head of the population has lately averaged 2 1-4 cwts. This quantity would not suffice, if, in consequence of a naval war, the supply of meat, cheese, rice and other foods from abroad could not be maintained. Wheat is the staff of life. Until steps are taken to secure a substantial reserve of breadstuffs in this country it cannot be said that the defences of the United Kingdom are complete.

ROBERT E. TURNBULL.

COL. DENISON AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE

His Interesting Address Before the British Empire League.

CORONATION CONFERENCE

Work to be Done by Colonial Representatives — An Imperial Defence Tax.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22.—At the annual meeting of the British Empire League here on Thursday, Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, who moved the adoption of the Annual Report, spoke as follows:

It has been the view of this League since its organization, that the true policy for furthering the idea of Imperial Unity was by means of periodical conferences of representatives of the Mother Country and the Colonies, to consider questions of mutual interest. Conferences were held in 1887, 1894, and 1897, at all of which good work was done in the direction of the consolidation of the Empire. The annual reports of the executive committee for the past two years urged strongly the holding of another Imperial Conference to consider questions affecting its safety and welfare. It is gratifying for us to know that an Imperial Conference has been summoned and will be held in London next June. (Cheers.)

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

We are now looking forward to this important meeting—Australia is now united —a great Commonwealth—Canada has been for years a great compact Dominion—New Zealand has shown in her action in sending so many contingents to the war, in her adoption of the penny postage, and her Imperial preference, a vigorous and spirited loyalty which proves her a great colony, although less in population and area than the others. The Conference will be the gathering of the representatives of powerful self-governing communities, in all of which the present strength is only a mere indication of the greater increase soon to come. Can we not see that this gathering in June will be one of the most important and fateful events in the history of the British race? The results of the deliberations of this Conference may affect beneficially the future prosperity and security of the Empire as a whole, and of every part, for ages to come, or the Conference may separate without doing anything, or disagree, or allow that awful danger to nations, the policy of drift, to start us on the downward path as a great power.

I hope, then, that we, as Canadians, will look all the facts fairly in the face and consider seriously the grave responsibility that rests now upon us as a people, to do our utmost to secure some definite forward action, towards consolidating our Empire, towards perfecting its defences, towards guarding the common safety, and towards improving and expanding and securing its trade.

QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

In the first place let us see where we stand on the question of defence. Under normal conditions before this Boer war, we in Canada paid $2,212,000 per annum, or about 40 cents per head, while Great Britain paid in 1898-9 about $5.40 per head per annum, the United States about the same. If Canada had to pay in the same proportion of her total expenditure for the purposes of defence as Great Britain does, she would have to expend $16,000,000 per annum, instead of $2,212,000. If the same proportion as the United States, $28,000,000. If in proportion to our export trade as compared with that of Great Britain, Canada would have to pay about $21,000,000. If, in proportion to her mercantile tonnage protected as it is by the army and navy of England, she would have to pay nearly $15,000,000.

If we were an independent country an expenditure, even larger than the large sums mentioned, would not make us really independent or safe from foreign aggression. (Hear! Hear!) If we were absorbed in the United States our proportion of the military and naval expenses, pensions, etc., would be about $30,000,000 per annum, which our people would at once be compelled to pay. In every country in the world the defence expenses are enormous, and no scheme has yet been devised, that will guard inoffensive nations from aggression, except the ability to defend themselves—China has tried the peaceful sunsion plan for years, and it has proved a lamentable failure.

DIMINISHED PRESTIGE.

No one can carefully consider the relative conditions of the countries of the world, without being struck with the fact, that our Empire has not relatively the strong and predominant position that she held 40 or 50 years ago. She was then absolutely mistress of the seas, she had all the best coaling stations all over the world. She monopolized, practically, the trade of the East. In finance, in trade, in manufactures, in political and naval power, she was supreme. Now Germany is one rival in trade everywhere. The United States is another. Russia has enormously expanded and strengthened her Empire. France has recovered from her defeat and is stronger than ever. The United States fattened as she has been through the one sided trade policy of England and built up by English capital, emigration, and free markets while she has been rigidly protecting her own markets, has grown to be one of the greatest powers in the world.

The British navy, it is true, has been very much strengthened but Great Britain finds difficulty in getting men to man her ships, and France, Germany and Russia have so increased their navies that relatively Britain's position is not as good as it was fifty years ago. While other nations have united and consolidated both for trade and defence we are not yet united and are unorganized—the colonies without reasonable military preparation, or properly doing any approximate share, with the trade everywhere the prey of foreign nations, who put barriers against us in their markets, while, with the exception of Canada and New Zealand they are allowed equal advantages in our own markets with our own people. We are leaving our defences neglected and allowing our resources, our capital, our trade, our blood and bone and muscle to be frittered away to build up and foster our rivals.

Canada has seen the danger and the difficulty, and has given a preference to the Mother Country, but our rivals and possible enemies, are nourished in the English markets on equal terms with ourselves, and are accumulating capital and gathering strength at the expense of our Empire.

TOO SELF SATISFIED.

The main difficulty in the way of forward action, is the peculiar condition and the good fortune of Great Britain in the past. England has been secure so long that her people really do not understand the ordinary conditions and chances of national life. Every great nation has risen and fallen, but the popular belief of the ordinary Englishman is, that Great Britain is above all ordinary conditions, and that while every other great nation has gone down she alone is to be everlasting. Kipling has been struck with this idea and hits it off admirably in his last poem:

"Fenced by your careful fathers, rigged by your leaden seas
Long did ye wake in quiet and long lie down at ease
Till ye said of strife 'What is it?' Of the sword 'It is far from our ken
Till ye made a sport of your shrunken hosts and a toy of your armed men.

"Ancient, effortless, ordered, cycle on cycle set
Life so long untroubled, that ye who inherit forget
It was not made with the mountains
It is not one with the deep
Men not gods devised it. Men not gods must keep."

A RETROSPECT.

Was Kipling justified in these lines I have quoted? Let me recall some facts in history. London has never heard the tramp of a hostile army in her streets since 1066, when the Norman Conqueror put all England under his feet, and portioned her land among his followers. Not a shot has been fired in action in England since Sedgemoor in 1685. Do you wonder that they say of strife "What is it?" Do you wonder what they forget that "It was not made with the mountains, that it is not one with the deep."

Now take the experience of all other countries. Take the number of capital cities of the world that have had armed foes tramping through their streets within the last hundred years. Lisbon in 1808 captured and plundered by French troops—Madrid in the hands of foreigners from 1808 until 1812. Almost every large city in Italy has seen fighting around its walls during the last century—Paris had a foreign army in her streets in 1814, again in 1815, and again in 1871, when the inhabitants suffered all the horrors, privations, and starvation of a siege. Berlin was occupied by a French army in 1806, and from that date till 1813 was under the foot of a conqueror, and obliged to send her armies to fight under Napoleon in the terrible campaign of Moscow. Vienna suffered the same fate in 1805, and again in 1809, when her walls were blown up and her inhabitants felt all the bitterness of being a conquered people. Moscow was also in the hands of an enemy and was burned by her own inhabitants—Copenhagen had Nelson in her harbour destroying her fleet in 1801. Constantinople could see the Russian army within sight of her walls in 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield, our English Premier, ordered the invader to stop. Is it to be wondered that the other great nations uphold conscription and number their soldiers by millions.

It is not in Europe alone that capital cities have suffered these experiences within 100 years. Almost all the large cities in South America have seen fighting in their army; also Magdala, Coomassie, Cabul, Mandalay, Pekin, etc., while on this continent, Toronto, the capital of the province was in the hands of a foreign enemy and her public buildings were burned in 1813. Washington was captured by our troops in 1814 and her public buildings burned in retaliation, and the people of Washington were able to see the conquerors of the Southern army under Early, which swept up to their very walls in 1864. Mexico was also conquered and in the possession of a hostile army in 1847.

CAN WE COUNT ON PEACE?

With this record can we count on peace forever? Can our policy be always based as it has been for the last fifty years on the presumption of peace? (No!) Or should we not rather act upon the principle that peace is the blessing of those only, who are strong enough to fight for it and preserve it. The late Marquis of Dufferin gave a strong note of warning in his rectorial address last November in Edinburgh—the last speech he ever made. Speaking of England's jealous neighbours, he said: "Neither a sense of justice nor the precepts of religion, nor the instincts of humanity, would deter any one of them from taking advantage of the first favourable opportunity to destroy our Empire, to annihilate our commerce, to starve us into submission, to invade our shores and ruin us by the most merciless exactions."

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

We should therefore go to this conference with our minds made up to do our duty. The Mother Country should also be urged to make the position of the United Kingdom safe from a military point of view. At present her policy is to rest her whole future, her whole safety, upon the predominance of her fleet. This, of course, is one very necessary provision, but it must not blind the Empire to other dangers. The food supply of Great Britain is the gravest point of her danger. (Hear, hear!) She, who in her Napoleonic wars was able to feed her people from her own production now only provides about 6,500,000 quarters of wheat out of the 29,000,000 which she consumes. An embargo on all food of all kinds in Russia and the United States, or in the United States alone, might soon force Great Britain to sue for peace on any terms, and this without fighting.

It is generally thought in England, and members of the Government have actually stated it publicly, that the command of the sea, and the law of supply and demand, are quite sufficient to depend upon for food supply in time of war. This probably is the view of trade experts who advise the Government, but trade experts are not often soldiers, and this belief of theirs is most dangerous to the state. It leaves out war conditions which often upset laws of trade and it ignores the possibility of an embargo on food—which would be the only weapons foreign nations could use against us if we absolutely commanded the sea.

The cotton embargo in the Southern States in the Civil War, where the export was reduced from 1,115,680,608 lbs. in 1860, to 6,391,080 in 1863, or about one-half of one per cent., while there was an ample supply in the country is a positive proof that a nation in war time, will, if she is determined effectually prevent the export of her productions, even at enormous pecuniary loss.

The scarcity of food could be brought about in other ways. The enemy might corner the supplies by purchasing heavily in anticipation of war, and the United Kingdom cannot be safe with the food of her people in the hands of possible enemies. Again take the question of the command of the seas. That might be held, or might not. We lost the command of the sea temporarily in 1781, which resulted in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, and ultimately in the loss of the American Colonies.

LEARN FROM ATHENS.

We may learn a lesson from the fate of Athens, which at one time was mistress of the seas and the predominant power. She lost the command of the sea, almost all her fleet and her independence as a nation, by a mere error of judgment and an over confidence on the part of her admirals at the battle of Aegospotamos in 405, B.C. This battle was fought and won almost in an hour, and it resulted in the loss of maritime supremacy, in the stoppage of the ships bringing wheat from the Black Sea, on which Athens depended for her food, and after a blockade which the Athenians suffered with extraordinary courage and endurance, the proud city was starved into submission. Her walls were destroyed, her foreign possessions all taken from her, her remaining ships seized, and she was compelled to follow the leadership of Sparta by land and sea. So fell Athens—the result of dependence on foreign food supplies and one afternoon's unfortunate battle. Kipling must have been thinking of this battle when he wrote:

"When ye are ringed as with iron
"When ye are scourged as with whips
"When the meat is yet in your belly,
"And the boast is yet on your lips,
"When ye go forth at morning
"And the moon beholds you broke,
"Ere ye lay down at even
"Your remnant under the yoke."

This is one very weak point in the position of our Empire as a great and independent power, and no cost in either money or theories, or prejudices or sacrifices should be spared to make us safe in this respect. The strength of a chain is its weakest link, and a lack of food is the weakest of all links in the chain of national defence. (Cheers.)

THE TRADE QUESTION.

Another important question is that of trade. As I have said, almost all the nations in the world, except the British Empire, are defending their own markets for their own people, and if we are to expand and increase our trade, preserve our wealth, retain our population, and strengthen our resources, something should be done to prevent the drain that has been weakening us, for the benefit and prosperity of foreign nations.

I quote a few figures from an article in the Monthly Review on "British Commerce." The writer, to prevent the effect of special good or bad years on the comparison, takes two decades. We find that the total imports into the United Kingdom during the ten years, 1881-1890, were £3,947,000,000; during the ten years, 1891-1900, were £4,461,000,000; being an increase in the last ten years of £514,000,000.

When we come to exports, which form the truest test of the prosperity of a people, we find the total exports of the United Kingdom during the years 1881-1890 were £2,970,000,000; during the years 1891-1900 were £3,005,000,000; being an increase in the last ten years of only £35,000,000.

This small increase was more than made up by increased exports of coal, which is a sale of national capital or assets.

DECLINE IN TRADE.

The population of Great Britain has largely increased in the last twenty years, and many new avenues of trade have been opened up in Africa, Burmah and elsewhere, and yet the foreign trade in British manufactures has practically fallen off. In the first ten years, 1881-1890, the balance of trade against the United Kingdom was £297,700,000 per annum, and in the last ten years it had increased to £145,600,000 per annum. No one can fail to see that this is not a satisfactory condition of trade.

Last year was worse still, showing goods imported at £522,238,000; goods exported at £328,345,090; making the balance of trade against the United Kingdom, £193,893,000.

This cannot be considered a satisfactory condition of affairs, especially when one reads of many trades in Great Britain being seriously injured by foreign competition.

The great progress of Germany in late years is shown in her exports: In 1895 they amounted to £171,203,000; in 1901 they amounted to £227,970,000.

The author of "Drifting" on the adverse balance of trade in Great Britain is made up by the sale of foreign securities held in England, or in other words that Great Britain is to a certain extent living on capital or spending capital to pay running expenses. I caused enquiries to be made lately in New York of two excellent authorities of the Stock Exchange as to whether English investors were selling out their holdings in securities of the United States. One authority said:

"It is our opinion that the trend of investment securities has been decidedly from Great Britain to the United States—that is, in the last few years the holdings in Great Britain of American investments have largely decreased."

The other authority said:

"Great Britain has undoubtedly sold a large quantity of our securities in the past five years, both stocks and bonds."

Is it not reasonable to conclude that part of this adverse balance of nearly £200,000,000 is made up in this way?

A DUTY FOR DEFENCE.

The coming conference will probably consider these questions of trade and defence and, as will be seen by the annual report, our league has been advocating the principle that a special duty of five to ten per cent. should be imposed at every port in the British possessions on all foreign goods to create a fund for Imperial defence. There is no doubt but that something will have to be done towards taking up our share of the common defence, and this tax would not only provide the funds, but would give every part of the Empire a preference in the markets of every other part over the foreigner. It would tend to preserve the markets of the Empire for the Empire. It would turn to a great extent the flow of emigration to lands under our own flag, capital would be more likely to be expended in developing British possessions—it would help the manufacturers of England in many instances, even in the home market, it would tend to cause the food of the Mother Country to be grown on British soil, both at home and in the Colonies and would in that way help to guard against the most threatening danger that menaces our race. (Cheers.)

The time is propitious for such a plan to be carried out. Never was the Imperial sentiment more vigorous either at home or in the lands beyond the seas; never such wide spread interest in Imperial affairs. New methods of taxation are absolutely necessary in Great Britain, and there is no difficulty in the way, except the over confidence against which Kipling writes, and the strong prejudice in the English mind against taxing wheat.

THE BRITISH WORKING MAN.

The working man in England is taxed on his tea and tobacco—for these, for effect, are called luxuries; but to the real working man these are not luxuries, but practically necessaries, for he buys them and uses them; and tea was taxed to the amount of £4,709,762 last year, and tobacco to the amount of £12,838,578. What difference could it make to the working man if some of what he pays on his tea or his tobacco was taken off and put on his wheat, for it would take only about three-fourths of the tax on tea to cover all that a ten per cent. duty could possibly add to the price of wheat.

As this would be a mere shifting of the method of raising the taxes, and would not cost the working man a farthing a year, can any one believe he would refuse to consent to the change if he knew it would cost him nothing, but would help to build up his Empire, strengthen its trade, increase its resources, improve its defences, and, above all things, help to ward off the danger of possible starvation and extinction as a great power?

It seems incredible that the Mother Country would refuse this proffer if made by the colonies, and one cannot but hope that something will be done in this direction at the conference in June. (Hear, hear.)

It would be presumption in me to do more than outline a broad plan, or to discuss details such as a central council, with colonial representation, to consult and arrange for a combined system of expending portions of the fund in the various colonies. All these matters would be of easy adjustment if the first great principle is agreed upon, namely a tariff for the object of improving the defences of the Empire, and improving, and preserving, and securing her trade. These are the great points for the conference — organization and combination for trade and defence, as has been done within the last fifty years by all the prosperous and progressive nations in the world except our own. I will close with the expression of the earnest hope that this year will show a distinct and important advance in the consolidation of our Empire on these two vital points. I move the adoption of the report. (Applause.)

PLAIN TALK ABOUT CANADA'S POSITION.

A Maritime Province Man Expresses His Views Upon the Problems Which Face the Dominion.

THE EXODUS AND THE TARIFF.

Some Practical Thoughts About the Great Problem Which Canada Has to Solve.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—Why Canada does not grow, and why there are more Canadians, with their descendants, abroad than at home should seem anything but a difficult question to solve.

Any observing, thinking person must readily realize the primary cause. What would you think of a country of three or four million people that had paid out to the United States during the past thirty-five years 500,000,000 of dollars as balance of trade against her for goods made in the States? Well, Canada, thou art the man, and you are doing it right along!

The young Canadian is not a fool; he is following in the wake of his money. As a matter of sentiment, he would prefer to remain home. In education, natural resource and ambition he ranks first among the world's citizens, and right gladly would he bestow the fruits of his labour upon his own nation, but what inducement can Canada offer to her bright young men to keep them home, employed when last year she paid out $119,000,000 for Yankee goods admitted into Canada on a one-sided trade basis, $56,884,000 of which was admitted duty free, goods that should have been made in Canada, furnishing our people with steady employment at good wages, keeping them home contented and happy, enabling us to develop our own industries and build up our own country with our own people and capital, not as hewers of stone and drawers of water to foreigners, but as lords of our own manor, respected of men and nations.

As purchasers of our products, the United States have dwindled down to what practically constitutes a small trade in raw materials, logs, various kinds of ores, etc., that would be far better left in the country to be finished and refined here. The bullion, gold, silver, etc., exported to the States being entered as exports from Canada, tend to convey a false impression when making trade comparisons.

Let the Canadian people see to it that this long neglected trade question between Canada and the States is adjusted and reversed, and the dawn of that day will see the birth of a new resourceful, vigorous, progressive nation, and will see the vexed annexation question neutralized and die a natural death. For the next thirty-five or forty years let us have a chance to get back at least some of our money. Let us have an annual balance of trade, say, of $40,000,000, from the States in our favour. Then let us try to keep pace with Canada's development if we can.

This is but a matter of business. It is our due, and far less than our due. In the displacement of this great millstone to Canada's progress the annual drain of the country's best life blood would soon stop flowing out from her, and all discontentment would shortly be allayed. We are late, but better late by far than annexation, and that must be the climax to the present unequal state of affairs. When we look about and see the vast natural wealth and resources of our country then, even with our large yearly emigration, compare our slow progress with our neighbour's rapid development or to the Argentine's 50 per cent. gain, or even to Mexico or Brazil's 15 per cent. to our miserable 10 per cent. increase, we feel as though we scarce had a peg left to stand upon. Under our present trade policy, not being a world's banker, were it not for the patronage of our best customer and protector, Britain, we would soon become a bankrupt people. As a customer, Britain's immense trade with us annually rescues us from what otherwise would be a crushing world's balance of trade.

Is ours the policy that in the past has built up Britain's commercial and financial foundation? Has Germany founded her immense industrial wealth and added her teeming millions along these lines? Is this the impoverishing depopulating, ruinous policy that has built up the United States from 2,000,000 to 100,000,000 of subjects, and from the thirteen original States to 4,000,000 miles of territory, and made their country the working man's paradise, and the most prosperous nation to-day on all the earth, with a foreign trade last year of two and a half billions of dollars?

Thus they continue to add to their national wealth and commercial supremacy, buying abroad less and less, and selling more and more annually, which, according to their present progress, will in a short space of time enable them to dominate and control the commercial and financial world, when all nations must become her vassals, adding to her stupendous wealth.

The United States is governed by shrewd patriotic business men who have the nation's best interests at heart backed up by a solid wall of units, each unit by tuition and example feeling a deep personal interest in the welfare and advancement of his country. While on the other hand Canada always seemed governed in the interests of the short-sighted, fossil-headed free trade, dog-in-the-manger kind of people, men who knew not the meaning of political economy, national progress and commercial independence. Such people would not willingly sacrifice two cents to build up and establish Canada's industries.

What Canada needs is resourceful, conscientious organizers and leaders possessed of grit and purpose and a strong vigorous patriotic spirit, leaders who will not be ever squinting over to the Yankees in that half hearted pandering sentimental "does it hurt you deary?" sort of a spirit, but look straight ahead at their business, keeping their eyes right on Canada to whom alone they are responsible. Canada is ripe for just such leaders.

If there was ever an example of a country doing business for the benefit of other nations that country is Canada, as she does business with the United States and the high handed Germans and others. That we, presuming to be a patriotic people should prove per capita, to be the United States's best earthly customer should seem a poor hollow boast for us to make, yet this is a cold fact. A Blaine, a Harrison, a Dingley, a McKinley or any of the thousands that have helped make the United States great and brought her wisdom, riches, and honour, would accomplish more than all our political element put together. If portions of the country are making progress under such adverse conditions is it not all the greater proof of the country's wonderful vitality and enormous natural wealth and ability for expansion? Individually, Canadians have no quarrel with the United Statesers. They are all right. They are the smartest, most practical and best people on earth—for themselves you say. Of course: why not? Charity begins at home. What would they have amounted to with Canada's policy. Canada should not be supposed to be doing business for their benefit. The remnant of those living in Canada are supposed to be doing business on our own hook, scratching for ourselves, having an eye to our own interests. Now just why Canada should be so dependent upon the States for is a matter a great many people are deeply interested in knowing. There seems but one reason for it, viz.: our loose tariff as compared to theirs.

When a merchant offers and canvasses me for Yankee goods—and they do it, some of 'em right along—I feel mad that I had not mastered the fistic art so I could hit him good and hard and no "shennaganning" about it; but just the same I don't touch the goods unless "made in Canada." I am not a crank in the matter. Yankee goods are all right. I'd use them every time in the States in preference to Canadian goods, but they won't admit your goods. Why should you take theirs?

I've studied mathematics a bit, but how to work mathematics so we can boycott our home productions and favour foreign made products, and yet establish our industries and keep our national fabric agoing thriving, is more than my blessed head can figure out. What Canada makes should be good enough for Canadians until she can do better. You can't blame the Yankees for sucking us as one does an orange, since we allow them. That is business and the action of their policy, and the secret of their success.

Another depopulating force at work popularizing the States and recruiting for them, is in our giving them so much free advertising. If Canadians living there advertise and influence others of their countrymen to follow them we cannot help that except by bettering the chances in our own country to offset these influences, but I refer more particularly to free advertising through the press and our educational channels. Our papers teem with United States news, its Yankee this and Yankee that and Yankeeland most all the time, at the expense of Canadian news, until patriotic citizens become as disgusted as did the Israelite growers of old over their coveted flesh pots, and our educational institutions use United States books and we are educated up like Yankees. We know more about them than we do about ourselves. What do they care about you? Do they fill their papers with free advertisements about Canada and its affairs and educate and instil in their children the most favourable impressions of Canada? Not a bit of it. The idea would shock them to death. Except now and again to think of you as 200 years behind the times and to hail us as from the north pole we are hardly ever heard tell of over there; and the blame is Canada's. They see us as we mirror ourselves. We do not inspire them with great ideas of Canada. They set us splendid examples for nation-building, but we hardly can expect them to come over to enforce them. It is a bitter pill this, seeing our folks continually dropping off to the States, cook's sons, duke's sons and every son of a gun marching off bag and beggage to the land of progress just as soon as they are full fledged, almost depopulating whole loealities. Our city friends do not realize the extent of this national drain. You must go into the country districts of the older provinces to fully realize this terrible exodus havoc. I think I am voicing the sentiment of all Maritime Canadians here. If, as some admit, every young man, as a builder and developer of his country is worth the interest on $100,000 to it, may help give us some small idea of what Canada has lost.

If we expect ever to become anything but a free nursery for the Yankee nation we certainly must wake up to our condition and stop this tramp tramp to the better land, by making a better land of our own. By showing faith in our own institutions to think act and shout for Canada, and to demand it. Such unity does not require our obliteration as an entity from the map, nor even that there should be free trade or reciprocity between the United States and ourselves, but it does require that we leave off abusing our neighbour and belittling the men whose memory she holds dear. Montgomery, for instance, was a gallant soldier and no more culpable on the score of disloyalty than was Washington; and both fought for the same principles which our forefathers stood for at Runnymede in 1215, and for which, thank Heaven, we Canadians, not all mischief-makers by a long way, are ready to fight to-day. Let those persons who forget the golden rule when speaking of Americans try the other

ROOSEVELT AND STOCK-BROKERS

He Has Excited the Hostility of Wall Street.

HIS PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES

He is Playing for a Second Term by Making War Upon the Trusts.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Star resident in New York.)

Star Bureau, 195 Broadway.

NEW YORK, February 22.—For the second time in his public career President Roosevelt has dashed the hopes of Wall Street. His action in ordering the Attorney-General to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities merger is denounced by every broker and speculator who has been anticipating a stock boom, and a prominent man in the Street offered to bet $1,000 that he would not receive the presidential nomination at the hands of the Republicans in 1904. There was no one courageous enough to take up the wager.

SHY OF ROOSEVELT.

Wall Street has been shy of Roosevelt ever since he pushed through the franchise tax law at Albany, and it was then said that if he ever came before the people for the presidential nomination, the financial interests of the country would defeat him. Roosevelt is an accidental President; he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency through the powerful influence of Senator Platt, who wanted to get him out of the way in New York State, and he has, therefore, never as yet been up for the Presidential nomination.

There is no doubt, however, that he will be a candidate in 1904, and he is now engaged in the preliminary work for the honour. His action in the Securities case can only be interpreted in that way. There is hardly a probability that the Securities merger can be upset in the courts, and Roosevelt knows this as well as any one. He, however, can make a play before the people against the Wall Street-Standard Oil clique, and thereby increase his popularity sufficiently, he no doubt believes, to make his nomination and election sure in the next national contest. But does he reckon with his host? Nineteen hundred and four is still a long way off, and the money kings will lose no time in beginning an insidious campaign against him. Much has been said about Mark Hanna being friendly with Roosevelt, but no mistake must be made about Mark. He is smooth and politic on the surface, but he sized up "Teddy" long since, and knows what to expect of him. In fact, at this moment, the chances are that Senator Hanna himself will be the next Republican candidate for President, and that "Teddy" will then actually and not figuratively be put on the shelf.

ACTION WAS UNLOOKED FOR.

The President's action was totally unlooked for, especially as the U.S. Supreme Court has yet to act on the request of the State of Minnesota to be allowed to bring suit against the railroad merger. In the event, therefore, it is considered that the Chief Executive has acted with undue haste. The Vanderbilt merger, the Gould Southwestern merger, the Illinois Central, Iowa and Minnesota merger, surface railway and gas mergers, and several others, of lesser importance have been hanging in the air waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, and the Government's precipitate action has still further postponed the carrying out of the consolidation plans referred to. The result is that Wall Street is all at sea over this severe jar. Had the Morgan interests not promptly supported the Stock market on Thursday, there would have been a panic.

With this Northern Securities question out of the way—as it has been hoped the decision of the Supreme Court would be favourable to the company—the public were expected to come into the market and set prices going upward, as they did last spring; now the situation is more dubious and unsettled than ever, with uncertainty only in sight.

"A ROUGH-RIDER RAID."

It was rather remarkable that in the discussion of the Government's determination to bring suit, Attorney-General Knox's name was never once mentioned. It was President Roosevelt who was recognized as the master mind behind the utterances of the head of the Law Department. One of the group of bankers most interested was bitter in his criticisms. He said:

"After this, the Schley case is nothing. Here we are expecting a Supreme Court decision any day, and the President steps in and practically decides the question himself. Does Mr. Roosevelt regard himself superior to the United States Supreme Court? Mr. Roosevelt has come upon us with a rough-rider raid. He has beset us on either side, declared our existence illegal, and ordered us out of existence. But, fortunately, the courts, after all, are supreme, and the worst that can befall us is to continue for a little time the litigation with which we have been hampered of late."

The more conservative bankers were disposed to take a hopeful view of the situation. They said that it was necessary to establish the legality of the Northern Securities Company beyond all possible question, and Mr. Knox's course would either result in that or in the disintegration of the company. In the former case the result would be a revival of activity in the market, as people now are harassed by the fear that the new stocks may prove to be valueless, and so cannot be induced to purchase them. In the latter event the community of interests, which held the situation well in hand before the organization of the Northern Securities Company, could be depended on to continue their protection. The dissolution of the company would not affect the community principle in the least.

IS IT A TRUST?

The Anti-Trust Act, under which the Attorney-General will proceed, was passed by Congress in 1890. It declares that every contract or combination in the form of Trust or otherwise in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is illegal, and may be proceeded against in the courts of the United States by the district attorneys under the direction of the Attorney-General, for the purpose of restraining, preventing, and prohibiting violations of the act. The question to be considered by the courts, therefore, is whether the Northern Securities Company is a contract or combination in restraint of trade or commerce among several States.

This point was duly considered by the legal advisers of the company before the merger was agreed upon. They contend that the holders of the shares of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies have the right to put their holdings in a safe-deposit box or common receptacle under an agreed custodian, and that no court could disturb them in such ownership and disposition of their shares. They say that the only difference between such custody and that of a corporate holding like the Northern Securities Company is that in the former case the death of the holders would release the securities and dissolve the agreement. The vital difference, therefore, is that in the one case the agreement is temporary, and in the other it is or may be perpetual. In its essence it is the difference between ordinary holding and mortmain, which is a material difference.

S. S. S.

New States Proposed.

WASHINGTON, February 22—The House Committee on Territories unanimously voted to report bills for the admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Famous American Veterans and Soldiers Endorse Pe-ru-na.

NOTHING HELPS IN SPRING LIKE PE-RU-NA.

No Other Catarrh Remedy Has Ever Received Such Great Popular Endorsements.

Captain Burtis Recovers.

Captain J. J. Burtis, captain of Co. A. 20th Ohio Volunteers, writes from 534 Lincoln ave., Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"I know by experience that Peruna is a wonderful medicine for kidney troubles. I suffered for years with bladder and kidney trouble, nothing helped me except temporarily, but when a friend told me of Peruna I felt at once that I had found something which would cure me. Relief came soon, and I was entirely cured in a very short time and have had no trouble since. I keep it in the house and take some occasionally, as it prevents my catching cold." J. J. Burtis.

Major Mars is Strong Again.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it for four months, and I am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna." —T. H. Mars.

Chaplain Jaycox Finds Relief at Last.

Hon. D. L. Jaycox, Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, writes from 865 Broadway, Oakland, Cala.:

"I contracted severe bladder and kidney trouble, spent hundreds of dollars and consulted a host of doctors, but neither did me any good.

"I bought a bottle of Peruna on the advice of some comrades who had been cured by it; after using it four months my pains are gone, and I believe myself to be cured. I feel well, and would not be without a bottle in time of need for ten times its cost."—D. L. Jaycox.

Captain Rundle Gives Praise to Peruna.

Captain T. H. Rundle, of the Third Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, in a letter from Lode, Ill, says:

"This winter a severe cold settled in my kidneys and my stomach was in such a bad catarrhal condition that I could not eat. I lost appetite and sleep, and nothing helped me until the doctor told me to try Peruna.

"It seemed to restore me to my usual health quicker than anything I had ever taken. In two days I had a fine appetite and slept well. I would not be without it in my family for ten times its cost."

CAPT. T. H. RUNDLE.

Private Vance Still Improving.

Mr. John Vance, member of Company I, 71st Ohio Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, who lives at Hartford City, Ind., in a letter dated June 7th, 1899, says: "My kidney trouble is much better. I have improved so much that everybody wants to know what medicine I am using. I recommend Peruna to everybody and some have commenced to use it. The folks all say that if Dr. Hartman's medicine cures me it must be great." In a later letter he says: "I am still improving in health; people call me well now. I am still using your medicine."—John Vance.

Captain Moss Restored to Health.

Percy W. Moss, late captain company D, 2nd Arkansas Volunteers, writes from Paragould, Arkansas, the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

"It is with great pleasure that I write you of my success with Peruna. I think it undoubtedly the finest and surest catarrh cure ever prepared and it has taken but two bottles to convince me of this fact.

"I also find it a very good spring tonic, and will readily recommend it at any time." —Percy W. Moss.

Major Mabson's Grateful Cure.

Major Algernon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer regiment, stationed at Macon, Ga., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D.C., has the following to say in regard to Peruna:

"I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Peruna for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done me. Peruna is the greatest remedy ever prepared and I think I have tried them all."—A. A. Mabson.

Gen. Yoder's Gratitude for Pe-ru-na.

General S. S. Yoder, ex-Member of Congress, from Lima, Ohio, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Peruna as follows:

"I desire to say that I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I have only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied in regard to its merits. I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the good results obtained from its use. As a catarrh cure I shall gladly recommend it to all sufferers."—S. S. Yoder.

Captain Alexander's Restoration.

Wm. K. Alexander, Captain and Quartermaster, writes the following from Lynchburg, Va.:

"You cannot imagine how much better I feel since I commenced taking your remedy, Peruna, one week ago. I hardly know how to thank you for this great treatment. I had suffered continuously from the effects of malarial fever before taking Peruna. Should I at any future time have occasion to recommend a treatment of your kind, rest assured that yours will be the one."—Wm. K. Alexander.

Gen. Powell Completely Restored.

General W. H. Powell, Department Commander of Hecker Post No. 443, Belleville, Ill., writes:

"Following a severe attack of la grippe, in 1890, I have suffered greatly and continuously from a constantly increasing stubborn case of catarrh of the head and stomach. All prescribed remedies failing to yield permanent relief. I was induced to try Peruna, and began its use in August, 1899. In using one bottle I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic."—W. H. Powell.

Sergt. Taylor Was a Friend of Peruna.

Sergeant Buck Taylor was one of the famous Rough Riders, and is a personal friend of Governor Roosevelt, of New York. He accompanied Governor Roosevelt on his great stumping tour through upper New York State. He was promoted through gallantry in the field during the late war.

The sergeant had the following to say of Peruna: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than Peruna, for catarrh. It has cured me. It would take a volume to tell you of all the good it has done me. Peruna is the best catarrh cure on earth, and I know, for I have tried nearly all of them."—Buck F. Taylor.

Capt. Guse Keeps Well by Peruna.

Captain Paul R. Guse, Co. C., Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, writes from 409 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"Several times after contracting severe colds I have been quickly relieved by the use of Peruna. I especially recommend it also as the best preventive of colds I know of. By taking a few doses a week it keeps me in a fine healthful condition."—Paul R. Guse.

Veteran Brock a Centenarian.

Mr. Isaac Brock, born before the United States was formed, saw twenty-two presidents elected. He is a veteran of four wars. Shod a horse when ninety-nine years old. Of Peruna he says:

"During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds, catarrh and diarrhoea. I had always supposed these affections to be different diseases, but on reading Dr. Hartman's books I found that these affections are the same and that they are properly called catarrh.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe, and found it to be just the thing.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy, for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy."—Isaac Brock.

General Wright Eulogizes Peruna.

General Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran street, Washington, D.C., a prominent Confederate General, who is in charge of getting up the records of the War of the Rebellion, has the following to say in regard to Peruna:

"I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh." Marcus Wright.

Major General Joseph Wheeler, commanding the cavalry forces in front of Santiago, says:

"I join with Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna. It is recommended to me by those who have used it as an excellent tonic and particularly effective as a cure for catarrh."

General W. W. Duffield, General in the Mexican war and General of the Union Army in the late Civil war, in a letter written from "The Cairo," Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna:

"I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."

General James Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga., writes as follows in regard to Peruna:

"I join with my comrade, General Wheeler, in testifying to the merits of Peruna, both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any medicine yet devised."

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET

Soldier Friebertshauser Made a New Man.

"A comrade whose kidneys had been cured through the use of Peruna advised me to use it. I found that the first bottle relieved me, and after the faithful use of eight bottles I was a new and happy man. I have not had an ache or pain for over a year now."—John Friebertshauser.

Matron Smith Uses Peruna in Hospital.

A letter from Mrs. T. B. Smith, Hospital Matron of the Omaha Barracks, written from 2327 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill., reads as follows:

"Peruna seemed to be the favourite tonic among the soldiers at the barracks. If they were weak or convalescent after an illness, it would build them up and restore their strength in a very few days."—Mrs. T. B. Smith.

Major Creeine Escaped Consumption.

Major John Creeine, of the Seventeenth Infantry, writes from 495 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"I recommend Peruna to all my friends as the most reliable remedy for catarrh on the market. I suffered for years with chronic catarrh of the lungs, contracted in the army. I spent hundreds of dollars without getting any benefit, and a few dollars for a dozen bottles of Peruna made me as strong and well as ever."—John Creeine.

Peruna The Soldier's Friend.

No wonder the American soldier is a friend of Peruna when such a renowned officer as General Wheeler gives Peruna his hearty endorsement. Every one connected with the army and navy can have no reasonable doubt as to the merits of the remedy. No remedy ever yet devised has received such practical eulogy from so many renowned statesmen and military men as Peruna.

There is a natural reason for this. Peruna is a specific for catarrh, wherever located. It not only instantly cures acute catarrh, but even old cases of chronic catarrh vanish under its persistent use. The soldier is especially subject to catarrh in some form or phase. Exposed as he is to constant changes, subjected as he is to the vicissitudes of climate, wet and dry, night and day, he finds catarrh to be his most insidious and ever present foe. In field and barracks, Peruna is equally efficacious. Taken in time, it will absolutely prevent catching cold. After the cold has become established Pe-ru-na will break it up quicker than any remedy known to man. Even after the cold has settled in some organ, Peruna can be relied upon to promptly dispel it.

This is why Peruna is so popular in the army and navy to-day. It is precisely the remedy that meets the particular ills to which this class of people are exposed. Our army and navy is the natural protection of our country; Peruna is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicissitudes of climate and exposure.

The number of specific catarrh remedies is small indeed; the number of catarrh palliatives is legion. The effect of catarrh palliatives is often immediate, but always temporary; they never cure.

This kind of catarrh medicine includes sprays, snuffs, inhalants, gargles and local applications of all kinds. They seem to cure for a while, but the disease is sure to return.

Maj. Hawks Gives Peruna Great Praise.

Major E. S. Hawks writes the following letter to the Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D.C.:

"I take great pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic. It has been recommended to me by influential people as an excellent remedy and should be in every man's household. It is particularly effective as a cure for catarrh in all its phases and stages."—E. S. Hawks.

Major Liddell Uses Peruna at Home.

Major J. M. Liddell, Major of the Fifth Immunes, recently ordered to the Philippines, and well known in Mississippi, has used Peruna in his family for years. He gives his opinion of this great catarrh remedy from several years' constant observation and personal use. He says:

"I have used Peruna for years, and I know of no better medicine on the market. It is a grand tonic and should be used in every household. As a cure for catarrh I know of nothing better."—J. M. Liddell.

Colonel Joyce Cured by Peruna.

Colonel John A. Joyce, well known throughout the country as the "Soldier's Poet," is an ardent friend to Peruna. He speaks of it in the following terms in a recent letter from Washington, D.C.:

"Gentlemen,—I think there is no better medicine sold than your remedies for catarrh. They have cured me. It would take a volume to tell you the good they have done me. Peruna is the best remedy on earth for catarrh, and I think I have tried nearly all of them."—John A. Joyce.

Captain Yarnell Benefitted by Peruna.

Captain M. G. Yarnell, Post Commander, Wm. Downs Post, No. 68, G.A.R., writes from 2322 Lincoln street, N.E., Washington, D.C., as follows concerning Peruna as a catarrh cure. He says:

"Your medicine, Peruna, I believe to be the best medicine for catarrh on the market. I have taken only a small amount, and can see very beneficial results. I shall continue its use and recommend it to my friends and comrades for all catarrhal affections."—W. G. Yarnell.

Soldier Friebertshauser Made a New Man.

Captain John Friebertshauser, Captain German Artillery, Regiment No. 11, in a letter from 202 Montrose Boulevard, Chicago, Ill., says:

"A comrade whose kidneys had been cured through the use of Peruna advised me to use it. I found that the first bottle relieved me, and after the faithful use of eight bottles I was a new and happy man. I have not had an ache or pain for over a year now."

JOHN FRIEBERTSHAUSER.

Major Longstreet Finds Peruna Excellent.

Major Robert L. Longstreet, who served in the late war with Spain, is the son of the great ex-Confederate General. Major Longstreet was mustered out in June, and he is now in Washington trying to get rid of the pernicious malarial fever which he contracted in Cuba. He found Peruna of benefit on his return to the United States, and says the following in regard to the great catarrh cure and tonic:

"I have taken Peruna as a tonic on my return from Cuban climate, and find it excellent."—Robert L. Longstreet.

Col. Hamilton Used Peruna in Spanish War.

Col. A. L. Hamilton, late Colonel commanding the 7th O.V.I., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

"I wish to say that my command used your Peruna very freely during our service in the Spanish-American war, and will say this, that if the War Department records are consulted you will find that the casualties in my regiment were less than any other regiment of the 2nd Army Corps while at Camp Alger, Meade and Bushnell. The total deaths in my regiment during the seven months' service was seven out of a total number of 1,400. I, of course, can't help but think that Peruna was a great benefit to my command."—A. L. Hamilton.

Peruna Rich in Medicinal Qualities.

Le Roy Van Horn, Chief Bugler Columbia Post, 706, Founder and President of the Flag Day Association, writes from 301 Madison street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"Peruna is rich in wonderful medicinal qualities, as I have found by repeated use in cases of colds and catarrh of the head or stomach. I am therefore pleased to accord it my hearty endorsement."

LE ROY VAN HORN.

Peruna Not a Cure-All.

Peruna is not a "cure-all;" it cures just one disease—catarrh. But since catarrh is able to fasten itself within the different organs of the body, so it is that Peruna cures affections of these organs. But we insist that Peruna cures one disease only. Catarrh is not a local disease. Peruna is not a local remedy. Since catarrh invades the system, only a systemic remedy can reach it. This is, in brief, our claim in assigning to the disease—catarrh—our remedy, Peruna.

Colonel Livingston Endorses Peruna.

Col. L. I. Livingston, Washington, D. C., the leading Democratic member for the South, is on the Industrial Commission and is the leading Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, says:

"I take pleasure in joining with General Wheeler, Congressman Brewer, and others, in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and catarrh cure."—L. I. Livingston, Atlanta, Ga.

TRUE MEANING OF THE LENTEN SEASON

AS VIEWED BY THE EPISCOPALIAN

By REV. W. R. HUNTINGTON,
Rector of Grace Church, N. Y. City.

THE real meaning of Lent is that it is a help towards making the honest users of it more Christlike. The practical mistake with respect to fasting has been the magnifying of a rule of partial application into a principle of universal application. The God-pleasing element in the whole thing is the self-control, not the abstinence. A famine compels abstinence from food on the part of all who live within the region covered by it, but it would be a strange thing for Christians to think of their God as taking delight in a famine. Our Maker would have us grow to be the masters of ourselves. Whatever brings this end to pass He accounts good, but He has made no iron rule by dint of which all men in all climates are to achieve self-conquest. As the conditions of the conflict vary, so will the weapons differ also.

The philosophy of the subject is nowhere more clearly or more compactly set forth than in the prayer appointed for this, the opening Sunday of Lent. In it we ask God that He will give us grace to use such abstinence that, our flesh being subdued to the spirit, we may ever obey His godly notions in righteousness and true holiness. "Such abstinence," such, that is to say, as each man dealing honestly and strictly with his conscience finds to be the most helpful in his own case. "Such abstinence" may be one thing for you and another for me. It depends upon circumstances. The end aimed at in every instance is one and the same, namely the subdual of the flesh by the spirit, but which the form or forms of abstinence most efficacious to this end each man must consider and determine for himself.

The trouble is that those who greatly need to fast, those for whom the practice in all its literalness would be an undoubted means of spiritual improvement, are as a rule, the ones who scoff at the whole thing and would scarcely brook the mention of the very word, while those who need this particular form of discipline not at all are likely to submit themselves to it just because their consciences are sensitive and they feel unwilling to leave undone a single thing which Holy Scripture gives them any reason to think may be hopeful to the soul.

There is one form of self-denial in the matter of meat and drink the religiousness of which all will concede. When, by the exercise of more than ordinary frugality, money that would otherwise have been lavishly spent upon the table is saved and devoted to some unselfish purpose, the fasting is of a sort not likely to be gainsaid. The real value of the Easter offertory is to be gauged, not so much by its actual amount in dollars and cents, as by the proportion in which this element of unselfish thought for the needs of others has entered into the preparation for it.

But whatever may be the conclusion with respect to fasting upon which the mind of the church is destined finally to settle down, there can never be, as there has never been, any doubt as to that other duty to which Lent summons us with a call at least as loud, the duty of prayer. During these quiet weeks occasions of prayer more frequent than usual will be put within our reach. We shall make a grave mistake if we treat this time of spiritual retiredness and rest either contemptuously or carelessly. We cannot afford to sight the helps, which through the Church, God offers us in our endeavour to keep our feet in the way of life. It is hard enough, at the best, this constant effort to walk aright; let us not be too proud to take advantage of whatever assistance and whatever encouragement we can find.

Are you meaning to let the forty days go by as if they were common days? What, then, are those other and graver interests of your life for the sake of which you think it well to sacrifice this interest—the saving of the soul. I do not wish to speak slightingly, unappreciatively of the cares and labours and responsibilities, or even of the enjoyments and the lighter occupations that fill up the daily round. But as there is a time for them, for all of them, so is there also a time for seeking God. That time is now. It is not a vain search, the only indispensable condition of success in it is thorough-going earnestness. Those who seek with the whole heart find. Let a man throw into Lent something of that singleness of purpose he shows in his pursuit of whichever earthly attainment happens to be the one that just now lies nearest to his heart, and he will find that something comes of the venture. He may live to see the day when he will thank God with his whole soul for having sent into his life these quiet weeks.

The History of Lent.

"THE Forty Days' Fast, which we call Lent, is the Church's preparation for Easter, and was instituted at the very commencement of Christianity. . . The Apostles, therefore, legislated for our weakness by instituting at the very commencement of the Christian Church that the solemnity of Easter should be preceded by a universal fast, and it was only natural that they should have made this period of penance to consist of forty days, seeing that our Divine Master had consecrated that number by his own fast."—From "The Liturgical Year," by the Very Rev. Dom Prosper Gueranger, Abbot of Solesmes.

FROM THE CATHOLIC VIEWPOINT

By REV. M. J. LAVELLE,
Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y. City.

THE holy season of Lent was instituted by the Catholic Church to prepare the members of her flock for the solemn festival of Easter, which commemmorates the resurrection of our Lord. The miracle of the resurrection was the seal of all the wonderful miracles performed by Christ during His life upon earth, and the feast of Easter is, therefore, the most important of all Christian festivals. Hence it is fitting that its approach should be signallized by unusual devotion, prayer and fervent attention to religious duties.

Discipline of the body has long been looked upon as the best aid to spiritual aspirations and achievements. In Lent the body is subjected to the discipline of fasting and abstinence, and the mind is led to the contemplation of things spiritual by the self-control and self-denial which fasting and abstinence impose. In instituting the fast of Lent the Church but followed the example of our Lord Himself, who fasted forty days in the desert. Under the old law fasting was practised as a divine order, and the example set by Christ clearly showed that its benefits were to be continued for the good of the Church in the new dispensation.

The influence of Lent upon the spiritual life and its aid in sanctifying the individual soul cannot be overestimated. The holy time is consecrated to works of penance, sorrow for the wrongdoing of the past, refraining from indulging in temporal pleasures, and the doing of good to our fellow man. The Church in her watchfulness over the spiritual welfare of her children makes an important point of the observance of Lent, and the experience of centuries has shown that the good effects following its conscientious observance are inestimable. The peace which mortification of the flesh brings to the conscience is not the least of its blessings.

Fasting itself is but the outward expression of the spirit of Lent. It at first took the form of abstinence from flesh meat, and then, for a time, from eggs and milk. At present it includes the deprivation of some portion of our ordinary food every day, together with limiting the use of flesh meat to one meal a day. On Fridays and certain other days of Lent the use of meat is prohibited altogether. Outside of the religious aspect of the fast, the experince of years has shown that it is of hygienic importance. The season of Lent falls in the spring of the year, when, after a winter of limited opportunities for bodily exercise, the body is in such shape that dieting must prove beneficial. Hence the fast of Lent, far from being injurious to our physical well-being, is recognized by medical men as a healthful, and beneficial breaking away from methods of life often involving over-indulgence in the pleasures of the appetite.

Fasting is not the only thing enjoined by the Church during the season of Lent. It is also a time of prayer, and unusual ceremonies and devotions are held throughout the world in Catholic churches to emphasize and make more frequent our appeals to God for spiritual and temporal blessings. Frequent attendance at these daily services, the hearing of mass on week days as well as upon Sundays, spiritual reading, meditation upon the everlasting truths of the Gospel and upon the Passion of our Lord, hearing good sermons and approaching frequently the sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist are duties enjoined upon all practical Catholics.

The giving of alms to those in need of charity, the ministering to the sick and the destitute are also commended by the Church at all times, but especially enjoined upon the faithful during Lent.

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THE CORONATION

The Duke of Norfolk, Chief of Butler of England

Strange Claims to Serve the King.

By Charles Benham

One aspect of nearly every Coronation, at any rate since the Stuarts ascended the English throne, has been a struggle between old feudal customs and modern ideas. In other words, the claims to perform certain services to the Sovereign on the great day have again and again been put forward, sometimes with success, sometimes without.

The whole subject of the Court of Claims is too abstruse to be dealt with in an article of this kind. It may be sufficient to say that the petitions or claims generally assert a right of performing certain services at the Coronation, apparently menial, as the condition by which manors and estates are held. Such tenures are very common in feudal history, but they appear to have been derived from the Byzantine Empire, where the officers of the palace usurped the chief authority of the State. In England all lands are supposed to be held either mediately or immediately from the King. Put into the least obscure of lawyer's language: "Tenure by grand serjeanty is where a man holds his lands of tenements of the Sovereign by such services as he ought to do in his own person, as to carry the banner of the King or his lance, or to lead his army, or to be his marshal, or to carry his sword before him at the Coronation, or to be his server at the Coronation, or his carver, or his butler," and so on, as we shall see.

So much for the legal theory. Naturally the descendants of these original tenants of the Crown, did not (and do not) relish losing their active parts in the great pageant. Hence the constant struggle between feudal survivals and modern common sense shadowed at the commencement of this article.

The office of Grand Panneter, for instance, has long disappeared. His duty it was to preside over the pantry, and to bring from thence the salt-cellars, spoons, and knives, used by the Sovereign at the Coronation Feast, receiving the same afterwards as his fee. The office was anciently held by the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, as the tenure of the manor of Kibworth Beauchamp, in the county of Leicester. On the extinction of that family it was granted by Elizabeth to her favourite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, but on his dying without issue it reverted to the Crown. At the Coronation of William and Mary the office was claimed by William Beveridge, Count of the German Empire, as Lord of the Manor of Kibworth Beauchamp, but the claim was disallowed. Sir William Halford, Bart., renewed the claim on the same grounds at the Coronation of George II., but was equally unsuccessful. Likewise

EXTINCT ARE THE CLAIMS

to the office of Sewer, who brought up and arranged the dishes at the Coronation banquet. At the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., "the Lorde Fitzwater, sewer, or dapifer, attended in his surcote with tabard sleeves, and a hoode about his neck, and his towell above, and served the messes." The claims to the office of Carver have gone the same way. In the reign of Richard II., the office was claimed by John of Gaunt, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, in right of his earldom of Lincoln, and the duties were performed by his deputy, the Earl of Stafford. But at the Coronation of William and Mary the claims of John, Earl of Lincoln, to this office were disallowed.

There are always a number of claims which die and are resurrected and die again. Who of the general public shall be able to say for certain, until the ceremony is actually upon us, whether the Chief Lardiner will be there, or the royal Napier? The former was entrusted with the care of the royal larder, and his fees were the remainder of the beef, mutton, venison, kid, lard, etc., as also the fish, salt, and other things remaining in the larder after the Coronation feast. In 1333, Margaret, widow of John de Burdeys, held office by the service of coming to the King's larder on the Coronation day, with a knife in her hand, to perform the duty of larderer. Will the royal Napier put in an appearance at the banquet next June? He had charge of the napery, or table-linen. In an account of the Coronation of Eleanor, wife of Henry III., it is stated that Henry de Hastyngs, whose office it was to serve the linen from ancient times, took the tablecloths and napkins as his fee. Humfrey Tyrell, in the time of Henry VII., claimed "for the love of God to be gardeine of the napery," by virtue of certain lands in Essex. The Manor of Ashley, to which the office of Napier belonged, was in the divided possession of Francis Loggin and Richard Whitborne at the Coronation of George II.; but their claim was disallowed.

MANY OF THE SERVICES

go with certain manors, at least so the actual tenants would like to believe—thus the many claims that have to be sifted by the Court of Claims at each Coronation. The Manor of Liston, to take a strange example, was held by grand serjeanty, on the condition of placing five wafers, that is, thin cakes of flour, before the King, as he sits at dinner on the Coronation day. In the reign of Richard II. this service was personally performed by Richard Lyons, a celebrated lapidary and wine merchant, a remarkable circumstance, as no person of lower rank than a knight was admitted to take a part in the ceremonial. His rank, however, in the city of London, where he had filled the office of sheriff, was probably sufficient to entitle him to this honour. This Richard Lyons was the master of the firebrand Wat Tyler, and was one of the first persons beheaded by his order. Another Essex manor, that of Heydon, is held by tenure of grand serjeanty, on condition of its lord holding the basin, ewer, and towel, wherewith the King washes his hands before dinner on the Coronation day, receiving the towel as his fee. But the manor of Addington, in Surrey, may be said to be held by the most peculiar service of all. This tenure amounts to serving up, on the day of Coronation, "one mess in an earthen pot," prepared in the royal kitchen. "Dilegrout, girout or gyroun, and if seyn (swine's lard) be put therein, it is called malpigemonn or manpygemun." The origin of this tenure is almost as curious as the above ingredients. Bartholomew de Cheney, to whom it was originally granted, appears to have been the cook in Henry I.'s palace. The claim was raised so early as the reign of Henry II., and was allowed at every successive Coronation to within the commencement of the last century. In case it should be revived next June it may be worth while to give the following account of this ancient dish, as written down by a contemporary chronicler: "It was called a pottage, and consisted of almond milk, brawn of capons, sugar and spices, and chicken parboiled and chopped." It sounds very nice. The manor at the Coronation of Charles II. was in the possession of Thomas Leigh, who "brought up to the King's table a mess of pottage called dillegrout, whereupon the Lord High Chancellor presented him to the King, who accepted his service, but did not eat the pottage."

THE LESS CURIOUS CLAIMS,

of course are those which are so well known at the present time that they call for little more than a passing mention. There is, if we take only one out of many, the admitted privilege of the barons of the Cinque Ports, who claim to carry over the Sovereign in the Coronation procession a canopy of cloth of gold or purple silk, with a gilt silver bell at each corner, supported by four staves covered with silver, four barons to every staff, and to carry a canopy in like manner over the Queen; having for their fee the canopies, bells, and staves, with the privilege of dining at a table on the King's right hand. The service originated as a reward for the readiness with which the Cinque Ports had assisted John in his unfortunate voyage to and from Normandy. Then the Lord Mayor and four citizens of London claim their right to assist the chief butler of England, and to sit at a table next the cupboard, on the left side of the hall. The Lord Mayor himself serves the Sovereign with wine in a gold cup, and receives it for a fee. At the Coronation of Richard II. these claims were formally made, and the records of the Exchequer afforded a precedent for them; but the matter was left to the King's discretion, who yielded to their request for the following singular reasons, as expressed in the language of old times:

The King "considering the great fondness and subsidy that his progenators habundantly tyme paste had founde of the Citie of London, and trusting for the like fondness and subsidie tyme commyng, amongst the said citizens; and to make their heartis merier, and well willyng to do hym true service and to helpe hym hereafter in his necessities, benignlie to accomplish their desires, decreed and ordeigned that they should doo service in the said offices before by them demanded, according to their desires in all things." The Mayor of Oxford and the burgesses of that city also assist in the butlery, receiving three maple cups as their fee. The Mayor of Oxford receives in addition a gilt cup, and so does the Lord of the Manor of Great Wimondley, in Hertfordshire — at least the latter did, taking at the same time the title of chief cup bearer. No chronicle of this kind, however modest in its pretensions, would be complete without a reference to

THE CHIEF BUTLER OF ENGLAND.

The office was granted by William the Conqueror to one of his companions in arms —William de Albini—and united by tenure of grand serjeanty with the castle and manor of Buckingham, and certain other manors in the County of Norfolk. The Albini family was presently advanced to the Earldom of Arundel, and in the Arundel family (now represented by the Duke of Norfolk) the office has henceforth remained. The fees claimed by the chief butler are the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining below the bar on the day of the coronation. The entire claim was disallowed at the coronation of Henry IV., but since that time the gold cup and cover have been received by the Dukes of Norfolk. Turning from the banquet to the religious ceremony, it may be of interest to note, by way of conclusion, the curious claim established by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster as successors to the Abbot.

Their service is to instruct the Sovereign in the rites and ceremonies used at the coronation; to assist the Archbishop of Canterbury in celebrating the divine service appointed for that day; to have the custody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean and his three chaplains, and for sixteen ministers of the said church; the royal habits put off in the said church, the several oblations and furniture of the church, and the cloth on which the Sovereign walks from the west door to the theatre. They also claim the custody of the regalia, and have sometimes demanded an ounce of gold for their chanter, and an hundred manchet loaves, the third part of a tun of wine, and fish at the King's bounty, for their repast. But the Courts of Claims at the coronations of James II., and William and Mary, decided that the regalia should only be kept in the vestry or repository of Westminster Abbey, when the Sovereign had not appointed another place, and they referred the fees of bread, wine, and fish to the Sovereign's pleasure. Certainly nothing was done for nothing in the Middle Ages, and those who helped the Sovereign were not shy in subsequently presenting their little bill.

(Next article of this series' "The Crowning of Victoria.")

EXTRAORDINARY MERIT

Of a New Catarrh Cure.

Physicians are slow to take up new and untried remedies, until their value has been established by actual experiment, and they are naturally sceptical of the many new preparations constantly appearing and for which extravagant claims are made.

The most liberal and enlightened physicians are always ready, however, to make a fair trial of any new specific and get at its true medical value.

The new preparation for the cure of catarrh has attracted much attention in the past few months and has met with great favour from the medical profession, not only because it is remarkably successful in the cure of catarrh, but also because it is not a secret patent medicine; any one using it knows just what he is taking into his system.

It is composed of blood root, which acts on the blood and mucous membrane, hydrastin for same purpose to clear the mucus from head and throat, and red gum of eucalyptus tree to destroy catarrhal germs in the blood.

All of these antiseptic remedies are combined in the form of a pleasant-tasting tablet or lozenge, and are sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and many recent tests in chronic catarrh cases have established its merit beyond question.

Dr. Sebring states that he has discarded inhalers, sprays and washes, and depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating nasal catarrh. He says: "I have had patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely, and whose hearing was also impaired from nasal catarrh, recover completely after a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I have been equally successful with the remedy in catarrh of the throat and catarrh of stomach. I can only explain it on the principle that catarrh is a constitutional disease, and that the antiseptic properties in these tablets drives the catarrhal poison completely out of the system."

Dr. Odell says: "I have cured many cases of catarrh of stomach in past four months by the use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets alone without the use of any other remedy and without dieting. The tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes and overcoming the continual hawking, coughing and expectorating, so disgusting and annoying to catarrh sufferers."

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LORD STRATHCONA BOOMS CANADA

A Characteristic Interview With the High Commissioner, Who Gives Englishmen Something to Think About.

(London Daily Express.)

We hear a good deal about everything that is American nowadays, from cheese to "combines," but there can be no doubt that in the near future we shall hear far more about the noble "America" of our own which we possess in the Dominion of Canada.

Much of Canada's recent development is due not a little to the personality of the High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. When seen by an Express representative, his lordship was suffering from a sharp cold; and, indeed, he has not been enjoying his usual health since he returned from Canada just before Christmas.

Speaking of the loyalty of Canada, his lordship said: "We have a vast country, as big as the whole of the United States, and capable of supporting unnumbered millions; and yet if you polled the five-and-a-half millions or so which, unfortunately, is at present the sum total of Canada's population, I do not suppose you would find a hundred persons who advocated independence or annexation."

People may wonder what precise work Lord Strathcona's department does at the big offices in Victoria street, but really the question is what does it not do to advance the development of Canada. Printed matter, beautifully got up, is shot out by the ton in the proper quarters, and it is also distributed by the Government Emigration Office in Westminster, Broadway, the great Canadian Pacific Railway, and the various shipping companies interested. As to callers, one wonders what it is they want.

VARIED ENQUIRIES.

An egg merchant in South Wales wants the addresses of Canadian exporters of eggs, or a Bradford firm about to open a branch in Vancouver, wants information about the trade of that city and district. Then there are inter-colonial queries. For example, a firm in Sydney wants to introduce Canadian maple sugar into the Australian markets. And so the offices in Victoria street become an intermediary between these parties, putting them into communication, and giving them information of every kind. Hundreds of other cases might be cited to show the useful commercial work the High Commissioner performs. If you are a small capitalist, Lord Strathcona's department will tell you how best to invest your money; and even if you are a humble emigrant you will be loaded with absolutely accurate and reliable printed matter, and given full information about the steamship services, fares, free land, openings for labour, etc.

"The development of Canada," said Lord Strathcona, "is progressing at a wonderful rate, and the Dominion will, I am confident, astonish the world within the next ten years. While the exports of the products of farm, fishery, forest, and mine have increased 282 per cent.—from £11,176,561 to £33,805,095—since the formation of the Dominion in 1867, the exports of Canadian manufactured goods during the same period have advanced no less than 738 per cent.—from £437,585 to £3,227,829.

"Canada is anxious to supply many of our wants, and there is every reason in the world why we should stand by her. Take horses. Canada has supplied a great number of remounts for the Army, and then, again, Canadian horses are favourably known to the omnibus companies for their strength and endurance above all other breeds."

ENORMOUS RESULTS.

Lord Strathcona carefully collects and tabulates all criticisms, and commercial and other enquiries, and acts as a many-sided ambassador between the vast Dominion and the Mother Country. The result is an enormous and vast growing trade in grain, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, fruits of all kinds, hay, evaporated vegetables and fruits, jams and jellies, maple syrup, tobacco, leather, wood pulp, and merchandise of every likely and unlikely kind, even including mounted animals' heads as ornaments, and wooden bungs!

"The agricultural wealth of the country," remarked His Lordship, "is enormous. Immense cultivated areas furnish grain for the miller, fruit and vegetables for the canner; beef, pork and mutton for the meat trade; and cream for the butter and cheese factories. Then our forests are now looked upon as one of the world's sources for the supply of pulp-wood for the paper industry; and on the world-famed fisheries of the Dominion rest many important industries. Immense deposits of the finest iron have recently been found; while gold, lead, asbestos, nickel, copper, silver and mica mines are being opened up in all directions in a wonderful way. Then look at the transportation facilities. The great Canadian Pacific Railway system stretches from ocean to ocean, while the Grand Trunk covers the Eastern provinces, and both systems are always growing.

A SCATTERED MARKET.

"The markets for Canadian goods," continued the High Commissioner, "are somewhat scattered, but the British Empire, and particularly the Mother Country, absorbs the greater part. Out of a total export in 1900 valued at £38,378,800, no less than £21,545,200 went to the United Kingdom. The figures show that the total exports of Canadian manufactured goods were £2,963,541. Of this £1,540,555, or 53 per cent. of the whole, went to various parts of the British Empire, among the customers being British Africa, the West Indies, British Guiana, Honduras, Gibraltar, and even the Straits Settlements.

"Although Canada is, comparatively speaking, only on the threshold of her career, I could give you some startling figures about her produce.

"The exports of flour amounted last year to £578,236, not to mention £104,106 worth of oatmeal. Butter was exported to the amount of £1,231,158, and cheese £4,267,391.

"The exports of bacon amounted to £2,598,342, besides hams £59,723. Smaller items are: Dressed poultry, £43,920; canned meats, £65,050; fruit and vegetables, £116,184, and tobacco, £20,833. As to the fishery industry, it employs at least 100,000 men and a capital of £5,083,333. The total value of fish exports for 1900 was £2,326,500, of which 36 per cent. went to Great Britain. As to the manufacture of wood, the Federal census of 1891 estimated the capital invested as £20,340,316, and the annual value of the product at £25,086,523. These figures, however, are far exceeded now.

"In the same year (1900) the total export of wood blocks for pulp amounted to £184,327, and thirty or forty pulp establishments have already been located close to extensive water power. As to gold, its value in 1900 was £5,815,989."

In addition to the vast mass of labour indicated in the foregoing, the High Commissioner for Canada has his social duties, and every Canadian who lands in this country goes to pay his respects to Canada's "Grand Old Man."

The Next Pope.

How the succession to the Papacy may be affected by the death of Cardinal Parocchi.

RECENT despatches from Rome stated that Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi was afflicted with a mortal disease, and it was declared that he was dying ten days ago. His death would remove a dignitary of the Catholic Church who was regarded by many students of the politics of the Holy See as the likeliest of all the candidates for the Papacy to succeed the venerable Leo XIII.

The leader of the Cardinals who uncompromisingly opposed any concession to the Italian monarchy, Parocchi would, so it is declared, have received the undivided support of this faction among the Italian members of the Sacred College, while he would have been opposed by a party—the party of conciliation—which is divided against itself.

The great age of Pope Leo XIII. has naturally resulted in the liveliest speculation for a considerable number of years in regard to his successor. A decree of Pope Symmachus, who reigned from 498 to 514 A. D., prohibited, under pain of severe penalties, any reference to the Papal succession by churchmen during the life of a Pontiff, except in his presence. The decree has frequently been reissued. But these repetitions have been ineffective, and discussion regarding the chances of this or that Cardinal succeeding to the Chair of St. Peter are carried on with little reserve even in Rome.

Of course the decree is effective to the extent that no dignitary of the Church will talk about the subject for publication, or even with any one who cannot be trusted to refrain from giving publicity to what is said.

As far back as six years ago, a Churchman who signed himself "Damasius," wrote an article which appeared in the Revue Illustre of Paris, in which he said:

"There is nothing sadder than the end of a reign. Courtiers no longer seek favours, and a fatality of nature prohibits old men from seeking new friends. Leo XIII. submits to the common law. The splendors of a pontificate which he has made glorious by his genius do not prevent him from realizing the signs of dissolution which surround him. He has seen his faithful coworkers disappear one by one. The men who gave proofs of a devotion uncalculating and without thought of the consequences have gone before him, and he is left almost alone."

The article, which created a great deal of a sensation in Catholic circles at the time, then went on to discuss the chances of the various Cardinals in regard to the succession, stating that in all probability Parocchi would be the next Pope. Since 1896 a good many of the men who were regarded as possible competitors of Parocchi have died, others are now too old to have good chances of election, while still others have been eliminated from the list of possible candidates by other causes.

The man who has been regarded as likely to be the strongest opponent of Cardinal Parocchi for the Papacy is Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. His views are absolutely opposed to those of Parocchi.

While the latter is regarded as a "Black" of the "Blacks," Cardinal Vannutelli is on friendly terms with the Italian royal family, a courtier in manners, and an extremely able diplomatist. It is said that he will be the candidate of the Triple Alliance, and that all the German, Austrian, and probably the English Cardinals, will vote for him.

It is also said that he is a great friend of Cardinal Gibbons, though this assertion is somewhat at variance with a remark attributed to that Cardinal after a recent visit to Rome—"Cardinal Parocchi is the only striking individuality I have met at Rome. He combines politics with piety, and piety with politics."

Perhaps, of all the possible candidates for the Chair of St. Peter, the name of Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, the Papal Secretary of State, is heard the most frequently. And yet it would appear that his chances of election are smaller than those of many a Cardinal who is not regarded as being in the running at all.

Centuries have elapsed since a Secretary of State was elevated to the Papacy, and there is a very well defined reason for this circumstance. It has almost always been the case that at the end of a long reign there is a strong sentiment of opposition to the policy of the Pope and his party. This has been the case in regard to Pope Leo XIII. and his advisers, and some of the most bitter opponents of their policy are men who were promoted to the rank of Cardinal as the result of the belief that they would support the Pontiff.

The present policy of the Holy See is regarded as being largely due to Cardinal Rampolla, and it is said on good authority that a large majority of the members of the Sacred College are strongly opposed to it. Rampolla's elevation to the Papacy would mean the continuance of the policy now being pursued, and for this reason it is believed that his chance of election is very small indeed. The best-informed writers on the subject declare Rampolla is undoubtedly the "power behind the throne," at the Vatican, and that he directs almost everything of importance that is done in the Pope's name.

There has recently been some talk about the possibility of an American occupying the Chair of St. Peter. This, of course, can only refer to Cardinal Gibbons, and the argument put forth is that the members of the Sacred College may find it so hard to decide on a candidate that they will compromise on a Cardinal who may be considered as neutral. In regard to this suggestion, it need only be mentioned that hundreds of years have elapsed since any but an Italian became a Pope, and it is declared that all the weight of the Quirinal would be directed against such a step, and that the Italian members of the Sacred College would consent to almost anything rather than that any but an Italian should be chosen.

It would be a remarkable thing if the expectations of most of the students of Vatican policy proved to be mistaken, and Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, should be elected as a compromise. Hundreds of years ago a monk named Malachi made a famous prophecy concerning the future Popes. It is declared that in a majority of Popes his words have come true, but this may be owing to the extremely cryptic character of the prophecy, which can be made, in each case, to mean pretty well what one pleases. The number corresponding in the prophecy to the present Pope, for instance, was described as "lumen in Coelo," and the Pecci family has a comet as its emblem. When Svampa was only a Monsignor, he ingeniously decided to take advantage of the old propnecy, and, as "Ignis Ardens," was the next on the list, he chose a blazing sun as his emblem.

The election of a new Pope has been described somewhere as like a change of trumps in a game of cards. The cards remain the same, but their relations to each other and their relative importance are altogether different. Something of the same sort will happen if Cardinal Parocchi's illness should prove fatal. He has been regarded for so long as "l'Avenir," his suitability for the position of Pope has been so evident, and his ability so unquestioned, that it must be some time before another "Avenir" appears.

In the meantime, the aged Pontiff may die, and if this is the case one of the longest and most interesting conclaves on record may be expected.—New York Times.

MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE

Is a blend of the finest coffees grown, totally different from all others, so vastly superior. It is pure, creamy, delicious. Sold in 1 lb. and 2 lbs tins only, at 40c and 75c and 1$/eod

Ireland's New League

What It Has Done. What It Hopes to Do.

"Out of her poverty and her limited resources Ireland during the past eighteen months has subscribed more than $100,000 to build up the United Irish League."

BY WILLIAM REDMOND, M. P.,
AND
JOSEPH DEVLIN.

We have been sent from Ireland as the delegates unanimously appointed by the greatest national Convention held in Ireland for nearly a century. That convention represented every city, every county and nearly every parish from one end of Ireland to the other. It was composed of over 3,000 of the leading citizens of the country, including eighty Irish members of Parliament, representing nine-tenths of the entire representation of the country. There also attended in their representative capacity the most influential priests of the country, the chairmen of nearly every county council, and almost every representative of every elected public board. The political organizations scattered widespread all over the land sent delegates, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which is a powerful organization, especially in Ulster, was also represented.

It was from such a gathering that we received our mandate to visit the United States and Canada and appeal for the moral and material support of our kinsmen. Surely no delegation ever came armed with such authority. It is, therefore, as the representatives of a country never before so thoroughly united that we come to build up in the United States and Canada an organization which will act in harmony and co-operation with the home organization in the great work of restoring to the ancient Celtic race the land of their fathers, and in reconstituting in Ireland a national Parliament as the free and unfettered national authority of the country.

The leaders of the Irish movement felt that it would neither be desirable nor fair to ask the Irish people of America for assistance so long as divisions existed in the national ranks at home, but now that they are united in the old land and that a real and earnest spirit is displayed once more, they feel that they can turn again to the Irish exiles for aid and assistance in saving the last remnant of their race from extinction.

The spirit of the country, the thorough determination of the people and the absolute unity which now exists with such happy and beneficent results, have been brought about by the holy and healthy influence of the United Irish League. That organization has 1,500 branches spread all over the country. These branches elect a national directory, and no better proof could be given of the genuine spirit of union that exists throughout the land than to find on the governing body, working in the most harmonious relationship, such men as John Redmond and John Dillon, Michael Davitt and James O'Kelly, William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington. These men were divided for over ten years, and now nothing could exceed the cordiality and friendship which exists among them in the work of making the national organization a source of power and strength to Ireland and a weakness and terror to her enemies.

The objects of the United Irish League are chiefly to win self government for Ireland and the land for the people, and there are a number of other prominent items in its programme, but these are its principal aims. For these ends the Irish party is fighting in the British House of Commons, with a vigour and determination that have never been surpassed. They are a foreign garrison in the heart of the British Empire, and they lose no chance of creating difficulties for England whenever the opportunity offers, either on the floor of the House of Commons or elsewhere, and while the great bulk of the party are thus engaged, other members are fighting in the poverty-stricken districts of Connaught for the preservation of the hearths and homes of those who have most deeply felt the blight of Irish landlordism and the curse of British rule. For their manly stand on behalf of the downtrodden tenants of the West, nearly a dozen of the Irish party are at present in Irish gaols, sentenced to terms varying from two to six months.

The fight has only commenced. We intend to carry on the struggle even more fiercely than in previous years, and we are quite confident that if the Irish in America only give us a fair measure of their generous support, the objects of the United Irish League will be achieved in the very near future. Out of her poverty and her limited resources Ireland, during the past eighteen months, subscribed more than $100,000 to create and build up the United Irish League and to maintain a fighting and aggressive Irish representation in the foreign Parliament.

THE BOERS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

An Irish Priest's Protest Against His Countrymen's Sympathies With the Persecutors of His Religion.

A Dublin merchant sends out the following extracts from a private letter received by him from a Roman Catholic priest at Uitenhage, South Africa:

It will be a blessing when the war is over. The country is a howling wilderness and a ruin—no crops, no vegetation, all a desolate wild waste. At present I am here for a few weeks, but will soon be off somewhere else. I enclose photo of altar where I held mass in a tent. Sometimes I have mass under a tree or waggon out in the open, and off at daybreak somewhere else. There is no knowing when the war may be over. Unless the Boer leaders are caught it will last a long time.

"The Boers are furious bigots, hating everything Catholic. No Catholic had a vote, nor was allowed to be a town councillor, policeman, or hold any Government situation. Catholics were subjected to penal laws under the Boer Government. Bishops, priests and nuns are delighted here that the tyrannical Boer Republics are overthrown and crushed. It was impossible for the Catholic Church to get on well in South Africa under the Boers. Our schools got no grant under the Boer Government but now under British rule they are paid by the State. Catholic magistrates are appointed already. It is disgusting to see Catholic papers and Irish M.P.'s sticking up for the cruel, brutal Boers, who subjected Catholics to every indignity here, and deprived them of their rights. The convents during the war the Boers plundered and destroyed, and made stables of the churches. This was done in Newcastle, Natal, where Tim Healy, M.P., has a sister a nun, and in other places as well.

"The British have in every case treated the Boers well. The country could never prosper under the Boers, and no British people could live under their laws, which shut out all Britishers from the privileges of the country. It is 200 years behind the times; no advancement; everything very old-fashioned. The Boers treated the blacks most shamefully and cruelly, shot them down like dogs, and made slaves of them. The pious Boer says, 'The British came and took our country from us.' But the Boer does not say that they took it from the natives, and robbed them and shot them down like dogs. The natives are a splendid type of men and women, intelligent and industrious, and make splendid Catholics, superior in every respect to the Boers. The poor blacks are well pleased at the overthrow of the Boers. The Boers are a canting, hypocritical race, Bible-reading, Psalm-singing bigots. A few years ago a Catholic priest would not get a night's lodging in a Boer house; the missionary priests had to sleep on the open plain. Then how stupid for Irishmen to be raving and sympathizing with the Boers, who despise the Irish, especially the Catholics. I wish the war was over. I am sick of the sad sights I daily see."

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

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LADIES Whether you are sick or well you can obtain, much valuable information from my new book "Women in Health and Disease," a copy sent for ten cents. JULIA C. RICHARD, P.O. Box 999, Montreal, Que. law tf eod

LORD STRATHCONA WILL NOT RETIRE

An Important Announcement to That Effect Made In House of Commons

PAY OF JUDGES DISCUSSED

The Premier Says That He Grows More Conservative as He Gets Older.

(Special Staff Correspondence of the Star.)

PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, February 22. — The House spent yesterday afternoon in supply, and made good progress with the estimates for civil government and administration. The proceedings, however, were in no way spectacular, and gave rise to few announcements of note except one that there was no truth whatever in the rumours of Lord Strathcona's retirement.

On the item for government printing, the Minister of Finance was pressed to declare a policy in regard thereto, whether the government had confidence in the bureau and proposed to have its work done there or proposed to continue to subsidize newspapers with job offices, which supported the press formerly referred to by the then Opposition as the reptile press. Mr. Fielding was not to be committed to any policy however, and declared that at present all the work could not be done in the bureau. Mr. Maclean wanted to know whether he would advise enlarging it, otherwise they must take it that their policy was not to enlarge it but to spend $50,000 on one newspaper and smaller sums on others. Dr. Sproule pressed for a declaration of policy and whether the work was done cheaper in the bureau or outside, and Mr. Fielding promised to have a return prepared.

On the item for Marine and Fisheries, a request was made for a statement of the agreement made with Marconi, and Mr. Fielding said it would be better to wait for the papers, which he hoped to produce on Monday.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

There was an item of $5,000 for the High Commissioner, in London, in lieu of house rent and furniture, which gave rise to a very interesting statement. Mr. Fielding said formerly they rented and furnished a house, but as Lord Strathcona never occupied it, the Government had sold the house and given this vote.

Mr. Haggart—"Lord Strathcona does not use it."

Mr. Fielding—"Oh, yes; he will accept it."

Mr. Haggart—"I was wondering if the Government was providing for a successor; there were many rumours to that effect."

Mr. Fielding — "I can assure the hon. gentleman there is no foundation whatever for these rumours. I am happy to say that Lord Strathcona has increased in health and strength, and I hope he will long be spared to fill the office he now adorns."

Previously he had stated that the office was such an expensive one to uphold the dignity, that the average public man would not care to accept it.

Mr. Haggart brought up the question of the increase in salaries which was proposed for county and supreme court judges. He asked for information as to the policy of the government.

Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick stated that nothing definite had yet been decided. A proposition has been under consideration whereby county court judges would be allowed to retire on full pay after 25 years service.

In regard to superior court judges, a constitutional difficulty presented itself, and he was not sure as to the power of the Government to interfere with such judges.

Mr. Maclean urged on the Government the necessity of providing for a divorce court in Ontario and Quebec on a basis similar to that adopted in the Maritime Province. The existing law in its application to the western Canada was simply class legislation which was prohibitory in the case of the poor man.

Mr. Haggart took exception to the many appeals open to litigants in Canada, and the delay consequent. What was wanted was a simpler mode of procedure.

Mr. McCreary, (Selkirk), made a strong appeal on behalf of the west for representation on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada.

* * *

Mr. Fitzpatrick made a lengthy reply to Mr. Haggart and said a judge might retire at the end of 15 years and receive a retiring allowance, but a judge once appointed was appointed for all time and could not be interfered with without his consent. It was a necessary provision. Otherwise judges would be at the whim of Parliament. What he should like to do would be to provide that after a certain period of service or the attainment of a certain age they might, with their own and the Government consent, retire with full pay. The salaries of judges were such that now they could not afford to retire and thus they see men toiling on and dying in harness.

He pointed out that our judicial system was an anamolous one, as the provinces controlled the constitution of the courts and Parliament had only to appoint judges to the courts the provinces established. He agreed there was a multitude(of appeals which was unnecessary, but this was governed exclusively, also by the Legislature. For the establishment of the supreme court parliament must bear responsibility, but he should be sorry to see it abolished. Our commercial law was uniform throughout the Dominion, and it was important they should have a court to construe this legislation and give uniformity to their jurisprudence.

* * *

The appropriation for legislation was then taken up. Dr. Sproule said in the old days the Liberals looked upon the office of black rod as a useless one. How was it that it had been recently filled?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, whether rightly or wrongly, the Government had made an appointment. Mr. St. John was to receive a salary of $1,800 per annum.

Dr. Sproule said he was not so much concerned about Mr. St. John's emoluments as the change of view on the part of the Government.

"I suppose I must attribute it to my growing more conservative with advancing years," replied the Premier.

Dr. Sproule closely questioned the Minister of Justice in reference to the vote for codification of the laws, and Mr. Fitzpatrick said that no appointment had been made. The matter would be considered within a very short time. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

McB.

Parliamentary Notes.

The Agricultural Department has received an order for another fifteen thousand tons of hay for South Africa. The contracts for this supply have already been placed.

The Agricultural Department report was brought down in the Senate yesterday. Mr. Fisher says in his report that the splendid showing of Canadian live stock made at the Pan-American Exhibition has stimulated more than ever the trade in live stock between Canada and the United States, a trade which has for the last few years been so advantageous to our Canadian farmers. The French-Canadian horses and cattle made their first appearance in that great international competition, and it was very gratifying to find how well they stood and how much admiration and attention they received. Their appearance has resulted in a very considerable demand for this stock both from the United States and Canada. Speaking of the prospect for sale of Canadian horses to the Imperial Remount Department, the Minister says: "I have great hopes that the report of the special committee of the War Office will be favourable to the continuous and regular purchase of Canadian horses for the Imperial Army." As agent for the purchase of agricultural products to the War Office, the department had forwarded the following to South Africa: Hay, 96,320 tons; flour, 38,285 bags; oats, 50,200 bags; beef, 40,722 cases; jams, 11,743 cases. The expenditure of the Imperial War Office through the Agriculture Department for these products, including transportation, etc., has been four million dollars, and by the time the contracts now in hand have been completed, the amount will have been increased to seven millions.

Speaking of our cheese trade the Minister says: "It is evidently that through the improvement of cooling rooms in cheese factories and by cool chambers in the steamships, it will be possible to deliver Canadian cheese in Great Britain with the flavour and quality as fine as those of the best English and Scotch manufacture. When this is done, Canadian cheese, which has already passed its maximum, may continue to grow to at least twice its present volume."

THE SENATE ADJOURNED.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22.—The Senate yesterday had a very quiet day. Hon. Mr. Dickey was in his place for the first time this session.

Hon. R. W. Scott submitted the report of the striking committee, which at Sir Mackenzie Bowell's request was laid over till March 19 for consideration.

On the motion of Hon. R. W. Scott, after a fairly long discussion, it was resolved that the Senate on adjourning do stand adjourned till Tuesday March 18, at 8 p. m.

The time for receiving petitions and introducing private bills was extended three weeks and the Senate adjourned at 4 p. m.

A number of Liberal members left last evening for New York to visit Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, who is lying ill there.

Lt.-Col. F. Whitley, of the 6th Hussars, is granted leave of absence from February 27th to April 15th.

Mr. Roche will move for a return showing the amount of rebate on agricultural implements exported, showing the amount paid to each firm.

Demands of Dairymen.

TORONTO, February 22.—The Western Dairymen's Association has asked the Ontario Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, for a grant of $15,000, and the Eastern Association is prepared to make a similar request. The association wants to have the money to pay instructors and inspectors, whose duty it would be to go into all the cheese factories and creameries of the province to tell the makers exactly how to do things, and correct any errors they may have fallen into, seeking as an end perfection for Ontario butter and cheese.

The Minister of Agriculture told the deputation yesterday that their request was too large. It has been suggested that an experiment be made at once along the lines, however, by appointing an inspector each for east and west, whose jurisdiction would extend over 15 or 20 factories. If the scheme proved successful the general system might be adopted at a future date.

The Toronto Fire Losses.

TORONTO, February 22.—The losses on the Menzie premises in Thursday night's fire will fall chiefly on the company. The total insurance on the two buildings totally destroyed was $20,025, and the Menzie Co.'s loss alone will be at least $40,000. In the case of the Merchants' Dyeing Company, the loss of the insurance underwriters is quite heavy. The loss is approximately $90,000, and the companies interested are: On the building and plant — Royal, $15,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Aetna, $5,000; Quebec, $3,500; North America, $2,500; Anglo-American, $2,000; Ottawa, $5,000; Waterloo, $2,500; Scottish Union, $2,500; Western, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Equity, $5,000. Stock —Norwich, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Connecticut, $2,500; Queen's, $5,000; Alliance, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $5,000.

Chief Carpenter Visits Toronto.

TORONTO, February 22.—Chief Carpenter, of the Montreal police force, was in town yesterday for the purpose of interviewing the man Allan, convicted here, but not yet sentenced, of several charges of stealing from express companies rigs. Several similar offences were committed in Montreal, and the goods have not been recovered. Allan is believed to be the culprit, but he refused to divulge anything.

IS YOUR LIVER WORKING?

Despondency, Languor, Backache, Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Heartburn. Dyspepsia and Irritability Are Caused by Sluggish Liver.

TEST YOUR URINE. Any one can determine whether he is suffering from torpid liver. Is your urine of a reddish color? Does it pass in small quantity? Does it cause pain while passing? Do you feel heavy and depressed? Have you pains in your side and back? Do you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth? Do you feel a fullness after eating? If you have any of these symptoms your liver is diseased, and it is caused by the diseased condition of your kidneys. Get a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure at once, as delays are dangerous.

VIOLENT CATHARTICS ARE DANGEROUS.

It is a common mistake to resort to powerful purgatives which exhaust the system and leave it in a weakened condition.

Warner's Safe Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE stimulates the action of the liver, and, at the same time, tones up the system. It is purely vegetable, contains no harmful drugs, and is positive in its action; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic; it is a stimulant to digestion, putting the patient in the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organ and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of diseased liver and kidneys.

Cured Kidneys and Liver Disease After Ten Years' Suffering.

Charles H. Corcoran, of Fitchburg, Mass., tells his experience in the following unsolicited letter: "For ten years I suffered with kidney and liver trouble, and, after trying the best physicians here and in other places, I went to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and found no relief. I was then so bad that I had to have injections of opium to relieve me of the pain. I could not sleep nights or work days. I lost twenty-five pounds. Words cannot describe my feelings. I saw Warner's Safe Cure advertisement and asked a physician about it. He said it would do me no good, and left me more of his own medicine, which I did not take, but took Warner's Safe Cure and six bottles cured me. I have regained my twenty-five pounds, and feel as well as I ever did. I cannot say too much in praise of Warner's Safe Cure for liver and kidney diseases."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is sold by all druggists, or direct at $1.00 A BOTTLE (LESS THAN ONE CENT A DOSE).

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good as" Warner's Safe Cure. It has cured all forms of liver disease during the last thirty years. It is now prescribed by all doctors and used in the leading hospitals as the only absolute cure for all forms of disease of the liver, kidney and bladder. The one great fact that stands out is that Warner's Safe Cure cures.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE.

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the liver, kidney, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free to any one who will write Warner's Safe Cure Co., 44 Lombard street, Toronto, Canada, and mention having seen this liberal offer in the Star. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials, free, to any one who will write.

TRIAL OF FLAHERTY ON MURDER CHARGE

Several Important Witnesses Examined at St. Scholastique.

THE WIFE OF BLAIS EXAMINED

She Deposes That She Saw Jane Ival Throw An Object at Her Husband.

(Special to the Star.)

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que., February 22. —The trial of James Flaherty, charged with the murder of Frank Blais, proceeded yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Mignault was cross-examined by Mr. Beaulieu, counsel for the accused. He was closely questioned as to the details he has observed on his visit to the scene of the murder, and particularly as to the statement that Flaherty had made, but there was no material change in his evidence.

The next witness for the Crown was Dr. Pontbriand, who had been called to the bedside of the dying man. He had been absent from home when first sent for, and did not see the wounded man until 8 o'clock in the morning, after four hours after he was shot.

The man was in a dying condition then, and he was unable to do anything to help him as he had lost such a quantity of blood. After Blais' death he had performed an autopsy and had removed the top of the skull. He found the immediate cause of death was the gunshot wound in the left thigh, which had cut the femoral artery and femoral vein, causing death through loss of blood. The wound on the head, however, would have caused the death of Blais in a few hours, as pieces of bone had been driven into the brain.

MRS. BLAIS CALLED.

Mrs. Blais, widow of the deceased and sister of the prisoner, was called and asked to relate everything that occurred on the eventful night in question. She was much agitated, but told her story in a very clear way. Quite a sensation in court was caused when she deposed positively that she saw her sister-in-law, Jane Ival, throw something from a window, and that the object thrown, whatever it was, struck her husband on the head, causing him to stagger. Asked if she could state positively that Jane Ival threw the missile, she said yes; that Dick Woods also threw something, but whether it hit her husband or not she does not know.

She could, however, swear positively the object thrown by Jane Ival had struck her husband on the head, causing him to stagger for a moment. He recovered his equilibrium, however, and then, Mrs. Blais says she distinctly heard Jane Ival say, "Shoot him! Shoot him!" and the prisoner had then fired at the deceased, who had staggered towards the witness, and thrown his arms across her shoulders. He walked a few steps more leaning on her and then, growing weak, she being unable to support him, they had fallen to the ground together. He asked to be taken to the house of Flaherty, sr., which was close, and he was laid upon the old man's bed, where he died a few hours later.

ACTION OF THE PRISONER.

With reproachful looks at the prisoner in the dock, she told how he had refused to allow one of his horses to be taken to get the doctor, and how he had refused to allow Blais to be taken into his house. The prisoner stood leaning over the front of the dock with his eyes fixed upon the face of the witness, and a scowling expression on his face. He shows the keenest interest in every word spoken by all the witnesses, and seems quite alive to the serious position in which he is placed.

The court rose at 4.30.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Blais will take place to-day.

Early Seeding in Manitoba.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., February 22.—A record in early seeding has been established this year by Thomas Leader, a farmer, who resides west of Portage, on the plains. On Thursday Mr. Leader completed sowing 25 acres of wheat. The land which was ploughed in the fall is in fair condition. It has become dried out on top and was easily harrowed. Unless a very severe period of weather sets in, and with a favourable spring, Mr. Leader's wheat will be ready for harvesting in June.

MR. R. L. BORDEN GUEST OF CANADIAN CLUB

He Gives An Address Descriptive of Birth and Growth of Canadian Parliamentary Institutions.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, February 22. — R. L. Borden, M.P., was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon yesterday, when he gave an interesting address on the birth and growth of Parliamentary institutions in England, and the development of self-government in Canada and the other dependencies of the Empire. An outline of the Canadian system of government was also given. In conclusion, the speaker made an earnest appeal to his hearers to continue to take a deep interest in public affairs, and to do all in their power to maintain and elevate the standard of public life in the Dominion.

WRECK OF THE GRECIAN.

An Investigation is Going on at Present at Halifax.

HALIFAX, February 22. — The enquiry into the stranding of the steamer Grecian was commenced here on Friday, before Captain Bloomfield Douglas, Commander Spain, and Captain Murphy. Captain Harrison was the only witness examined. He stated that there was one point of deviation westward in the compass, but that the pilot was fully informed of the matter. The pilot took charge of the vessel at 2.30 a.m., and shortly after, the captain reminded him of the deviation in the compass. The pilot replied that the vessel was all right. A squall sprang up on entering the harbour, and the captain ordered the engines stopped on the suggestion of the pilot. The captain had confidence in the pilot and thought the vessel was on its right course, although the course was different to previous ones. The captain now believes that the pilot was mistaken in his course.

After Captain Harrison left the stand the evidence of the first and second officers and the quartermaster was taken. Their statements were a corroboration of those made by the captain.

LIVERPOOL BANK FRAUDS.

The Bank May Recover Between £90,000 and £100,000.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, February 22. — It is believed that between £90,000 and £100,000 of Liverpool Bank money will probably be recovered. The loss to the shareholders will thus be about £70,000. Kelly, who is in Holloway prison awaiting sentence, to-day, is reported to have signed a power of attorney transferring house property and horses valued at £20,000 as restitution.

Refused Passports.

CHICAGO, February 22. — Dr. and Mrs. Hiram W. Thomas, of Chicago, have been refused passports to visit the South African concentration camps by Secretary Hay, of the State Department at Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas intended going to Africa to distribute money for use of the camp prisoners. Secretary Hay, it is stated, gave as his reason for refusing the passports, that President Roosevelt would object, and, consequently, he would not make application for them to Lord Pauncefote.

Death of Mr. John Scott.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, February 22. — John Scott, who about sixteen years ago came to Canada from Scotland and resided for one year in Quebec, where he managed the business of the late Hon. James Ross, of Quebec, and then came to Toronto, where he continued to manage the business of the Ross estate, died yesterday, aged 82. The immediate cause of death was a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Scott is survived by three sons and four daughters. Mr. Scott claimed to be a relative of Sir Walter Scott.

Gladstone's Idea of Chamberlain.

LONDON, February 22. — E. L. Godkin, the former editor of the Evening Post, of New York, writing to the Westminster Gazette with reference to Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, says that when Mr. Chamberlain deserted the Liberals, he, Mr. Godkin, asked Mr. Gladstone, through a correspondent, for information anent Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone's reply was: "Chamberlain is the first politician we have had of the American type, and he is destined to give a great deal of trouble."

Young Roosevelt Goes to Washington

GROTON, Mass., February 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, jr., who has been ill with pneumonia for two weeks in the Groton School infirmary, was sent to Washington last night. Bundled to his eyes with blankets, he was taken in a covered sleigh from the infirmary to the special train, which had been in readiness at the Groton station for several days. The lad was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, while in another conveyance was Miss Roosevelt.

A Conservative Nomination.

COBOURG, Ont., February 22. — The Conservatives of East Northumberland held their convention here yesterday. Geo. Spence, of Cobourg, was nominated as the candidate for the coming provincial elections. Short addresses were given by J. T. Mulholland, F. M. Field, H. F. Holland, George Mitchell, F. D. Boggs, and others. A public meeting was held last evening in the Opera House. Among the speakers were J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., and Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, Toronto.

The King's Visit to the Beer Baron.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, February 22. — Rangemore, Lord Burton's country seat, where the King went yesterday on a visit, is the home of many art treasures. Lord Burton himself, as head of the Bass family of brewers, is a great personality in the Midlands. He is a bluff, genial man of 63, whose peerage is to go by special patent to his only daughter, Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, Inverness.

Explosion Caused Her Death.

(Special to the Star.)

CORNWALL, Ont., February 22. — Ex-Mayor P. E. Campbell has received intelligence of the death of his sister, Mrs. William McPhail, at Fairbury, Nebraska. Mrs. McPhail, who was formerly Miss Flora Campbell, of Dominionville, was an invalid. She was suffocated as the result of a fire caused by the explosion of a stove.

Marconi Returning to Montreal.

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, February 22. — Signor Marconi returns to Canada, sailing by the American liner Philadelphia, to-day, for a month's visit to Ottawa and Montreal.

Dr. Drummond's Ottawa Lecture.

OTTAWA, February 22.—A large and thoroughly appreciative audience greeted Dr. W. H. Drummond, of Montreal, at the Russell Theatre last night. The entertainer was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the entertainment, which consisted of the reading of some of Dr. Drummond's pieces by himself, was delivered in an interesting manner. The affair was under the auspices of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University.

The Quebec Southern Wreck.

(Special to the Star.)

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., February 22.—The following employes of the Quebec Southern Railway were injured in the recent wreck: A. Aubertin, conductor, received a broken jaw; F. Peloquin, a broken leg, and F. Brodeur, a broken collarbone, while H. Roberge received many bodily injuries. All are doing well.

DYSPEPSIA

If there is any person more unhappy than the dyspeptic it would be hard to find him. Dyspeptic people are generally tortured by a constant desire for things they know they must not eat. Dyspepsia is a very common disease; most people, particularly those who do not take enough exercise, are inclined to it more or less frequently. The dyspeptic generally has recourse to various medicines which only offer temporary relief from the distress, but do not effect a cure. What the dyspeptic needs is

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

FOR PALE PEOPLE.

These pills are not a purgative but are tonic and strengthening. They act upon the stomach, nerves and blood, and are particularly good for dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. They give relief, but they do more than that. They remove the cause of the trouble and by strengthening the organs they effect a permanent cure.

Mr. William Birt, Pisquid, P.E.I., is one who suffered for years, and relates his experience for the benefit of similar sufferers. Mr Birt says:—"For many years I was a victim of indigestion, accompanied by nervousness, palpitation of the heart and other distressing symptoms. My appetite was irregular, and what I ate felt like a weight in my stomach; this was accompanied by a feeling of stupor or sleepiness, and yet I rarely enjoyed a night's sound sleep When I would retire a creeping sensation would come over me, with pains and fluttering around the heart, and then when I arose in the morning, I would feel as tired and fatigued as I did before I went to bed. It is needless to say that I was continually taking medicine, and tried, I think, almost everything recommended as a cure for the trouble. Occasionally I got temporary relief, but the trouble always came back, usually in a still more aggravated form. One day a neighbor, who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with much benefit, advised me to try them, and I decided to do so. To my gratification, I had only been using the pills a few weeks when I felt decidedly better, and things began to look brighter. I continued taking the pills for several months, with the result that my health was as good and my digestion better than it had ever been. One of the most flattering results of the treatment was my increase in weight from 125 pounds to 155 pounds. It is more than a year now since I discontinued the use of the pills and in that time I have not had the slightest return of the trouble. We always keep the pills in the house now, and my family have used them for other ailments with the same gratifying results."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and in this way they cure all diseases having their origin in poor or watery blood, such as dyspepsia, kidney and liver troubles, stomach ailments, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance and anæmia. They restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks and give renewed health to women whose lives are made miserable by the ailments that afflict their sex.

Refuse all so-called tonic pills that do not have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE

TURNPIKE HOUSE

By Fergus Hume,

Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Etc.

(Published by Special Arrangement.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.

And forthwith he plunged into the middle of the exciting history, and told it with as much detail as he could remember. It was necessary to make things perfectly clear to his listeners, as he relied upon their judgment to help him out of the cul-de-sac into which the whole affair was now wedged. At the conclusion of the story Neil, who had been more or less excited throughout, although he had refrained from interruption, jumped up and began to pace the room.

"There isn't the slightest doubt," he said, "that Job Lovel killed my father to get possession of that pocket-book."

"I thought you would say that," said Mr. Cass, dryly; "and what do you say, Heron?"

"It seems probable that Job did kill the man," said Heron, with a grave nod. "Marshall, you say, Mr. Cass, was in this house at the time; your sister had got back to her bedroom. Now, only these two knew that the bill was in the pocket-book or had an interest in getting it."

"You forget Job; he knew all."

"Job must be the murderer!" exclaimed Neil, with flashing eyes, "and my mother is innocent. Now she must be released."

"I will see to that," said Mr. Cass, composedly. "But you must let me manage the matter in my own way. I do not wish the rascalities of my precious brother-in-law made public. If Job can be proved guilty he must be punished. In any case, as soon as we are certain of his guilt, Mrs. Jenner must be released." Mr. Cass paused, then added, abruptly: "I hold you both to your promise."

"If I had my way," said Neil, "I would go at once to Job, and force the whole truth out of him. As it is, I shall not move in the matter until you give me permission. My mother told me to leave things as they were—you have asked me to do the same. I owe you too much, Mr. Cass, to break my promise."

Mr. Cass, much affected by this speech, shook the young man warmly by the hand; then turning an inquiring eye upon Geoffrey, who answered the look. "I will do nothing, Mr. Cass, since it is your pleasure to thresh out the matter for yourself. But I only warn you that Job may kill himself."

"How do you mean kill himself—on account of this murder?"

"Maybe—I don't know. But he is dying slowly, and in much pain. His fellow-gipsies will have nothing to do with him—he is too much of an outcast even for the Romany! I heard from one of my servants that Job, in a drunken humour, had threatened to put an end to himself by burning down the Turnpike House. In order to do this, I believe he has lately bought a large quantity of petroleum."

"Ha!" exclaimed Mr. Cass, suddenly. "I know. The house smelt terribly of petroleum; I daresay he has soaked the whole place in it, that it may burn the more quickly. What is to be done? The man seems to be in earnest."

"You must get his confession as to how he committed the crime."

"That would be the best thing, no doubt," assented Mr. Cass, "but to-morrow I want to go up and see Mrs. Jenner. She seems to be very ill, and wishes to see me at once."

Heron had quite made up his mind that he would see Job the first thing in the morning; but Providence intervened with a sprained ankle. Returning home late from Hollycoaks, he was overtaken by darkness, and in some way—how he could not explain—he stumbled and rose with an aching ankle, which next morning was so painful and swollen that his housekeeper begged of him to give himself a day's rest; but he declined this advice, and managed to drag himself to the library.

It was a dreary day, but towards the end the monotony was broken by the announcement of a visitor; and to his surprise, a figure in rusty black clothes was shewn in—a creature which smirked and grinned and rolled its head in a half-witted way; Geoffrey stared.

"Jerry Hutt!" he exclaimed in surprise. "What are you doing in this galley?"

"I am Mr. Hutt when I pay visits," said Jerry, with dignity. "Only when I'm put upon at home by mother and master am I called Jerry."

"Well, then, Mr. Hutt," said Mr. Heron, humouring the strange creature, "I should like to know your business. Take a seat."

Jerry obeyed, first going through the ceremony of dusting a spotless chair so that his rusty suit might take no harm. He had furbished himself up for the occasion, and wore a flaring red tie as spruce as Julian Roper's green one, and as ill-suited to the person who wore it. In this was stuck a pin which, when he had seated himself near Geoffrey, the latter could see very clearly. It was an oval piece of gold adorned with the enamelled figure of a ballet-girl!

While the unconscious visitor sat smirking blandly on his chair, Mr. Heron rang the bell; and when the butler entered, spoke a few whispered words, upon which the man cast a startled look at Jerry and hurried from the room. In three minutes the door of the room half opened and closed again. Then Geoffrey knew that the under footman—a strapping young giant—was waiting outside in case Mr. Hutt might be compelled to make a too hasty exit

"Well, Mr. Hutt," said Geoffrey, "what is it?"

"I thought you were never going to speak!" said Jerry, in an injured tone, "and I'm that hungry and dry, you wouldn't think!"

"First we will have our talk, Mr. Hutt; then I will see about having you provided with refreshment. Your errand! quick!"

"It was the master sent me here," Jerry said, becoming more respectful as he delivered his message; it was as though the spell of the sender were on him. "He bids me say that if you can give him that bill of exchange, he's willing to buy it."

"That's very good of him," Geoffrey said, ironically. "And why does he want the bill of exchange you speak of?"

Jerry nodded mysteriously. "I know; but I mustn't tell," he said.

"You must tell, or I won't discuss the matter with you."

"Well, it isn't a secret; leastways, neither mother nor master said. 'Hold your tongue, Jerry.' I can say this much, that master wants to be upsides with that Mr. Marshall—you know why."

"What do you know about Mr. Marshall?"

Suddenly the smirking creature was transformed into a furious beast. "I know that he killed Miss Elsa, he did!" shouted Jerry; and the man outside was instantly on the alert to run in and aid his master. "Aye! she was a beauty, and he broke her heart. I hoped to have made her Mrs. Jerry Hutt," he added with a sob, "but that wicked Mr. Marshall he had her put in the ground. I'll never see her again! But I want to lay him by the heels, I do, quite as much as master does; and that bill of exchange will do it."

"Ah! you know all about the bill of exchange, then?"

Jerry nodded. "I listened after you went away, and I know it was the same as they spoke of at the time of the murder. Ugh!" he shivered, "that were a gory murder, bless my soul!"

"We will leave the bill alone for the time being, Jerry, and talk of something else—that beautiful breast pin, for instance! Where did you get the thing, Mr. Hutt?"

Hutt blinked, quite pleased that Mr. Heron should admire his jewellery. "I picked it up," he said, nodding. "It wasn't a pin, but I made it one myself."

"And where did you pick it up, Jerry?"

He shook his head. "I can't tell you that," he snapped; and frowned.

"Well, I know that you picked it up not far from the Turnpike House, my friend, and that you dropped the other part of the link under the window."

"The window!" gasped Jerry, turning almost blue with suppressed fear.

"Yes; the window of the Turnpike House through which you killed Jenner."

Hutt stared blankly at him, his eyes starting from his head. Then he gave vent to a long howl like that of a beaten dog, and slipped on to his knees. "Oh, don't hurt me!" he sobbed. "I never did anything! I'll tell you all. I'm frightened—the master said I'd be caught some day!"

"Then you did kill him!" Heron almost shouted.

"No, I didn't," snuffled the man. "You can't hang me for not doing what I don't do! Here!" loosening the breast pin, "you can have it." He threw it to Heron. "I don't want to be put in gaol, please—please!"

His dim brain had seized upon the idea—from the few words Heron had spoken—that the gentleman knew all, and could hang him.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE END OF THE TURNPIKE HOUSE.

Perhaps had Heron attacked Jerry less suddenly, and had he not shown by a few chosen remarks that he knew a good deal, the half-witted creature might not have confessed. But his weak nature gave way altogether. And during the next half hour Geoffrey turned him inside out like a glove. The story which Heron extracted from the whimpering creature was this: Roper had always suspected, and rightly, that Jenner had hidden the forged bill before he went to prison. When the man came out, he got to know the date of his discharge, and set Jerry to follow him in order that he might see where he went to get the document. Jerry was on the track for many days, and saw that he procured it from an old friend, who, ignorant of its value, had taken charge of it. The document was in a sealed envelope, and Jerry had seen Jenner place it in a red pocket-book. All this he reported to Roper, and he was then ordered to follow Jenner, and get it from him at all costs.

Jerry got again on the track of the released prisoner, and followed him down to Westham. In one way or another the spy kept himself out of sight, for Jenner, having been Roper's clerk, knew the lad—as he then was. The rest may be told in Jerry's own words, which were many and rambling:

"He got down here on a misty, rainy night, sir," he said, fiddling with his clumsy fingers, "and I kept at his heels. At a wayside pub, he took victuals and drink; I watched the door from the other side of the road, and ate what I had with me. I daren't go inside lest he should see me."

"Didn't you lose him in the mist?" asked Geoffrey, who was listening eagerly.

"I never lose anything, sir," returned Jerry. "I can see anywhere, and foller like a dog. You don't slip me! I've had enough follering to do for the master. Well, Jenner he goes to a large pool of water."

"The Waggoner's Pond. Go on."

"Oh, that's it, is it? I never know'd. Well, there he meets with Mr. Marshall. Oh; I know'd his voice. I was hiding near them behind a hedge, I was; and a ghost came past me, sir—a ghost with a long black dress."

Heron saw that the man was ignorant that Mrs. Marshall also had been listening; and this was all the better. It was as well that Jerry had taken her for a ghost.

"I hate him so, you see," explained Jerry. "He killed Miss Elsa, and I was cruel fond of her, I was. Well, them two was talking about the bill, and Jenner he showed it to Marshall, but he wouldn't give it up till he got money for it. Marshall said he'd give him money when he was married; and after that they parted. I tried to foller Jenner, but I thought the other—Marshall—'ud spot me. I didn't mind, though, as I know'd Jenner was going to the Turnpike House to see his wife."

"But you were a stranger! How did you know where that was?"

"I had passed it in the afternoon, and from what Marshall said to Jenner, I know'd it was the Turnpike House. Well, sir, I scrambled a lot, and got mixed—I don't know where I got. Then I heard a scuffle and a cry, and saw in the mist two men fighting."

"Marshall and Job," thought Heron; then aloud, "Go on!"

"I thought, as someone else might be after the red book, so I was going to run forward when one cove he slipped away, and after groaning awful the other he went too. He was shaken a lot by the fight. I stayed where I was for a time, then I creeps forward and lights a match."

"What did you do that for?"

"I wanted to see if in the fight the red book had been dropped. How was I to know that one of them wasn't Jenner in spite of his going on to the Turnpike! When I casts a light," he resumed, "I saw something glittering on the ground. It was a broken link, and I examined it by another match. There was two links. One piece was a champagne bottle, just as you said, sir, and the other was my pin with the girl; I thought they were pretty and saw they were gold, so I puts them into my cost pocket."

"How did you lose them, then?" Geoffrey asked, thinking this explanation perfectly feasible.

"I only lost one—the champagne bottle," said Jerry quite gravely. "'cause there was a hole in my pocket I know'd nothing of. The other I took home and got made into a pin. I never know'd till you spoke where I lost the one! Was it under the Turnpike window?" he inquired.

"It was found there," assented Heron.

Jerry scratched his head. "I must have shook it out when I was looking in at the window," he muttered.

"Oh, you did look in at the window, then?"

(To be Continued.)

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED.

How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN CANADA.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists, and Sick People.

(From the Mail and Empire.)

OSHAWA, Ont., February 21. — Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in the Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers: "I have given my sworn statement, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney poison, which is the direct result of kidney weakness, is most destructive to all healthy tissue and nerve.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles is directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases

45 1

Klenzo cleans kid gloves perfectly and leaves no unpleasant odor. 25c at all glove counters and druggists. Klenzo Co., Canada Branch, Toronto. 2

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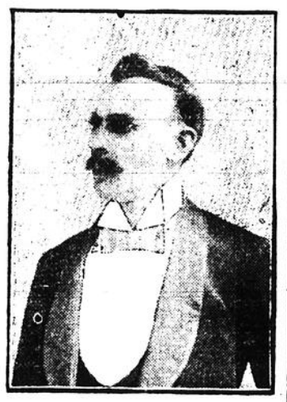
A HOME FOR THE RAILWAY MEN

The New Building For the Point St. Charles Railway Young Men's Christian Association Will Increase Its Facilities For the Useful Work It Has Been Carrying on.

A work that has made great progress of recent years in this city is that of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association of Point St. Charles. A real departure from anything that had existed up to the time of its institution, it certainly has succeeded in filling a long-felt need among the railway men of Canada. And just in proportion as a town or a district is a railway centre, in like degree is the work of such an association more marked and effective.

That such a work has been much appreciated in Point St. Charles is shown by the large number of members who make their headquarters at the rooms while in the city, and the still greater number of residents who take advantage of its privileges. During the last couple of years the work has assumed such proportions that at a recent meeting, the Board of Directors definitely decided upon the erection of a new large association building at the corner of Wellington and Richmond streets, on the site of the old building.



MR. J. FARRAR,
Hon.-Secretary of the Railway Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles.

THE SITUATION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

In selecting the location, the directors had in mind to afford the members of the association a home situated as near as possible to their work. The present one, situated as it is right at the subway and the yards of the Grand Trunk Railway, in which most of the men are employed, is just such a place.

Any one who had occasion to know anything of the work five years ago would hardly realize that from such humble beginnings such an important work might develop. At that time all that the association had at its disposal was a couple of rooms in the building at present occupied by it, and now it is about to erect a building at a cost of $25,000, and a building that will in every respect be a credit to the district as well as the association. The work was started by some of the prominent railway men in the city, and it is in great part due to their continued interests that such progress has been made. Pre-eminent among these are Mr. W. H. Blackaller, Mr. J. R. Nutter, Mr. J. Farrar and Mr. A. Crumpton.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

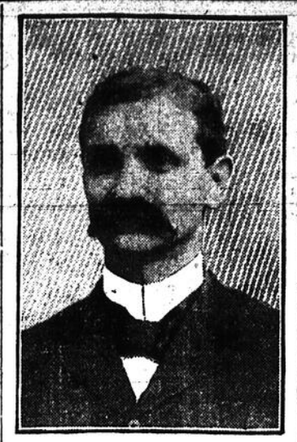
The distinct feature of the work is a joint one, being for the railway men coming into and the young men of the district. That is while trying to secure for the railway man while he is away from his own city all the comforts of home and the facilities of attending to his work, it at the same time has an eye on the young men of the district, affords them every inducement to come together, and in every way assists them at a time which of all others a boy stands most in need of assistance.

That the work has not made greater progress than it has is only due to the fact that with the present building it is absolutely impossible to further extend the work. During the last couple of years the demands for accommodation have been much greater than could be supplied.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Some idea of the position the work holds to-day may be gathered from the fact that the total number of rooms during the past year was 29,581, or a daily average attendance of 83. On Sunday afternoons meetings are held for railway men, their families and friends, and have proved one of the

MR. W. H. BLACKALLER,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Railway Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles.



MR. J. R. NUTTER,
Vice-President of the Railway Association, Point St. Charles.

great successes in the work of the association. The attendance during the past twelve months was 4,462, or an average attendance of 86. During the past year the interest in the work has been further increased and its success very materially assisted by the establishment of a Women's Auxiliary Society. On the second Sunday of each month they tender a supper to all the railway men running into the city. These reunions have been very largely attended ever since they were instituted, and have been much enjoyed by all who have had the good fortune of attending them. The system followed is that after supper every one present should introduce himself and tell some little anecdote of his railway experience.

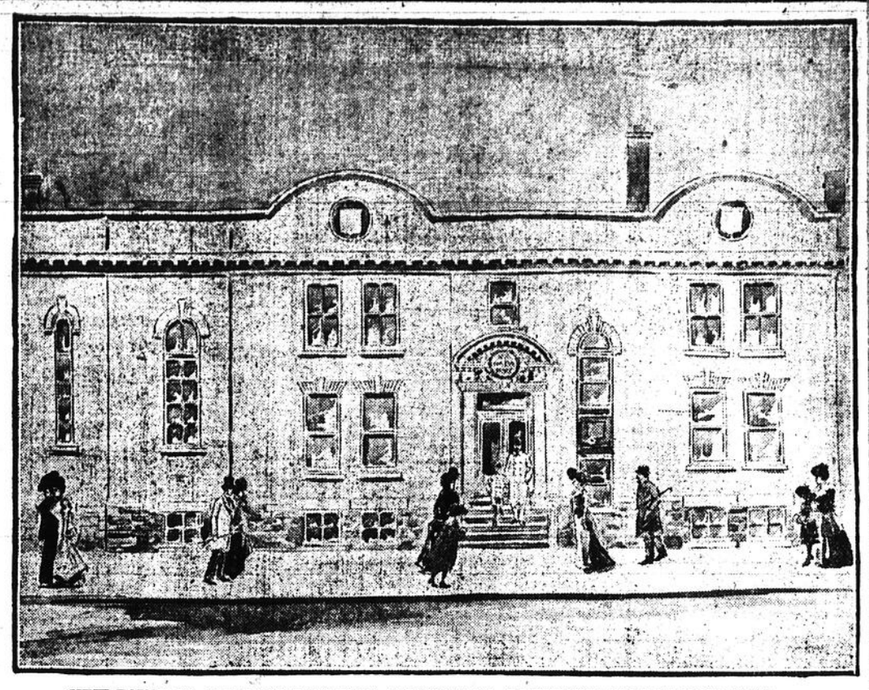
The officers of the association pay particular attention to the members who have the misfortune to be laid up in the hospitals, and during the past year a special hospital committee has been at work under the direction of Mr. T. Davis. The ambulance and emergency hospital room has proved of great service in the numerous accidents that have happened in the vicinity. During the year a large number of socials and concerts are held, and if one can judge from the large number always in attendance they are just what are needed.

THE NEW BUILDING.

Messrs. Hutchison and Wood, who are the architects for the new building, have already called for tenders, and estimate the cost at $24,000. Of this, over $20,000 has already been secured, so there is not any doubt that the new building may be erected free of debt. The largest donation made was that of the Grand Trunk Railway, and, in land and cash, amounted to $7,500. A friend of the institution has also promised $1,000 for books for a new library. All that the residents of Point St. Charles will be called upon to furnish toward the new building will be the furnishings. Already a special committee has been appointed to make a complete canvass of the district, and as they are the people who derive the greatest benefit from such an institution there is no doubt that the full amount will be subscribed before the exterior of the building is completed.

The new building, the plans for which have met with the entire approval of all who have seen them, will consist of a basement and two stories. The basement will be set aside for the lockers of the members and the bowling allies. On the ground floor will be situated the gymnasium and meeting hall, the reception room, reading room, committee room, social and game room, hospital room, dining room and kitchen. On the second story will be found the Ladies' Auxiliary Society's room, boys' reading room, class rooms, bed rooms and large dormitory. During the past year the work has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. C. Montignani. Since assuming charge he has made many friends both for the association and himself. A clever preacher and a very good singer, he has much facility in making the Sunday meetings very interesting, while his versatility always makes him a favourite at the different concerts. The Railway Association of Point St. Charles certainly has a bright future.

MR. W. C. MONTIGNANI,
Secretary Railway Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles.



NEW POINT ST. CHARLES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION—RICHMOND STREET ENTRANCE.

MR. TUTTLE'S TRIBUTE.

Speaking at a banquet of the Merchants' club in Boston the other night, President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Railroad gave testimony to the value of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association among railroad employes as follows:

"I had a very great interest in this work, not from any goody-goody reason, but from the standpoint of the kind of Christianity which makes one man help another. There are religious services at the several buildings, but the men do not have to attend them. There are also evening classes, from which capable draughtsmen have been turned out. I formerly had some doubt about the religious part of the work, but there have been some astounding examples of its usefulness. One man, who was little more than a tough, attended a religious meeting. There was something in it which interested him, and he turned over a new leaf. He has since become one of the very best men in the employ of the railroad. It all goes to show that in this 20th century a new era has opened for the railroad man who wants to improve his opportunities and make the best of himself."

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF IT:

Sweet as a Balsam.

(The Interior.)

"From first to last the book is as straight as a pine,as sweet as a balsam, and as sound as a white oak. The more we have of such books the better for our homes and our country. As Bret Harte loved to picture the miner of the Sierra, and Henry Van Dyke the French-Canadian "voyageur," so Ralph Connor paints the ranchman of Alberta, or the lumbermen of the Ottawa."

Leaves the Nerves Tingling.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"His men are sturdy giants of the forest, whose power breathes from every word of the narrative. Leaves one's nerves tingling long afterwards."

Life, Warmth, Colour.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

"Much of the success lies beyond question in the sincerity of his purpose. There is pathos, subtle wit, humour, quaint character drawing, scattered all through the book. But the thing which impresses, aside from the story itself, is the wonderful realism with which the plain folk are portrayed. Life, warmth, colour are all here."

It Grips You.

(Lindsay Watchman-Warder.)

"The book grips you from the first page and holds you under its spell until the last. Incident crowds upon incident; fights, scenes in the woods, business worries and temptations, picnics, rescues, are flung lavishly into the story. The vigorous life of the Glengarry of a generation ago throbs through the book, and in the presence of these strong men your pulses beat and you live — not the conventional life of a modern highly-organized city, but the strong pioneer life of those who were laying the foundations of a mighty country."

A "Canadian Immortal."

(St. Mary's Argus.)

"It is a series of vivid pictures portraying the development of a life rather than a novel unfolding an intricate plot. It abounds in subtle pathos, delicate wit, quaint humour. The book has the weakness of its strength—if the term be allowable; that is, its realism is apt to shock the careless reader. Ralph Connor has painted the life of the lumbermen as it is, not as some idealist might wish it to be. . . . It needed a strong hand to describe these scenes aright, and in his description of them Ralph Connor has earned the right to be classified amongst the 'Canadian Immortals.'"

Alive, Human and Real.

(Louisville Christian Observer.)

"Another of Ralph Connor's splendid stories of the Canadian woods and woodsmen. The Glengarry men are the sturdy, stalwart Scotchmen, honest, patient, courageous, but fierce enough when their passions are roused. The author knows well how to depict these men, making them so alive, so human, so real."

In His Best Vein.

(The Congregationalist.)

"The freshest and most suggestive note struck in this new story of Canadian life is in his recognition of the new loyalty and unity of the Dominion. . . . The pastor's wife is in the best vein of the author's work, the fighting is described with wonderful skill and spirit, the pictures of the great revival are admirable."

RALPH CONNOR
(Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg)
AUTHOR

Exclusive serial rights of "The Man from Glengarry" have been secured by The Star, opening chapters will appear about March 1st.

Delicacy of Touch.

(Chatham Banner-News.)

"As for style, it is clear, concise and smooth. Pen pictures are rare, but are handled with delicacy of touch and show poetic feeling and observation of nature. Ralph Connor has the power of investing the griefs of others with great pathos."

The Author's Strongest.

(Halifax Herald.)

"Decidedly the strongest work that has come from the pen of this author."

Cause for Pride.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

"Canadians ought to be proud of Ralph Connor and his work."

A Human Story.

(Midland Free Press.)

"The story is a very human one, and the follies and weaknesses of the chafacters are not concealed. But the good predominates and the story in all its chapters leaves a wholesome taste behind it. It is a book to be read and re-read."

A Distinct Advance.

(Presbyterian Review.)

"The character sketches he has given us are such as will live — Old Man Nelson, Gwen, the Duke, the Sky Pilot, and now Mrs. Murray. It will be difficult to surpass this last-named sketch. In recalling the incidents of the book, I cannot get away from this one presence. . . . The interest throughout is well sustained, but at times it rises to an almost painful intensity. The scene at the beginning of the great revival, when the minds of the people are quivering under the strong religious excitement . . . is described with rare skill. . . . This book is in literary style a distinct advance upon his former volumes. It will touch a class of readers that were not reached by 'Black Rock' and 'The Sky Pilot.'"

A Prose Epic.

(Toronto Globe.)

"A vivid picture of the conditions and the people in the Highland settlements of Eastern Ontario more than a generation ago. . . . a descriptive power almost epic in its simplicity and strength."

A Celtic Idyl.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

"The book from its literary side may be described as a 'Celtic Idyl.' . . . . Perhaps the strongest chapters in the book are those of. 'The Revival' and 'The Glory.' They gain an intensity possibly hardly intended by the writer in their following so shortly after the wake before the funeral of Mack Cameron. 'The Wake' is a weird chapter. The thought of having the dreary sorrow of the midnight vigil disturbed by the discordant noises of a heated doctrinal discussion is surely an original one, but incidentally it is a dark background on which to bring out more brightly the beauty and power of the enthusiasm which for eighteen months characterized the well-known movement long spoken of in central Canada as the 'Glengarry Awakening.'"

Passionate Intensity.

(The Literary Digest.)

"The opening of the story is Homeric and of fine quality. There is nothing in this book comparable to the fights. They are spiritual and physical; and if the former are closer to Mr. Gordon's heart, the latter are pictured by his pen with a more passionate intensity. . . . The life in the woods of these shantymen affords the most delectable reading. . . . Mrs. Murray, an admirable figure, undoubtedly has her prototype in the author's mother. Mary Robertson Gordon taught philosophy at Mount Holyoke when she was twenty, and declined the principalship later to marry a young Scotch clergyman, and retire with him to the wild isolation of the backwoods."

Unsparing Realism.

(Montreal Witness.)

"The rough life of the lumber shanties in the earlier days is depicted with an unsparing realism. . . . Whatever may be said of Ralph Connor's pictures of girlhood, his married women are certainly masterpieces."

Very Dramatic.

(Guelph Mercury.)

"A fine picture of these sturdy Highlanders, men of courage and loyalty, resourceful in character, and deeply religious and self-reliant always. The book in places is very dramatic."

It Wins the Chaplet.

(Presbyterian Record.)

"Those who have read 'Black Rock' and 'The Sky Pilot' know the wonderful power and tenderness of Ralph Connor's magic pen, and the high character and wholesome tone of its productions, and this, its latest, while having some scenes perhaps overdrawn, may claim fullest equality with either of the others. If we were asked to vote a chaplet for the best all-round book of its class in modern literature, it would, with fond look at 'The Sky Pilot,' be placed on the brow of 'The Man from Glengarry.'"

Far and Away the Best.

(Stratford Beacon.)

"The great forests, the turbulent life of the lumber camps, the fights for the open water of the river, the quiet home life, and the development of deep religious fervour under the inspiration of one of the noblest characters ever drawn by man, all make 'The Man from Glengarry' far and away the best that Ralph Connor has yet produced."

A Powerful Work.

(N. Y. Observer.)

"It is a powerful work, full of dramatic scenes. . . . The book abounds in local colour,and has a freshness and vigour which are not easily matched."

Opening Chapters of "The Man From Glengarry" will appear in The Daily Star about March 1st.

Fish Train to Cross Continent.

(Special to the Star.)

VANCOUVER, February 22. — The Halibut Express, comprising nine cars of fresh halibut, one car of Puget Sound salmon, and one car of Squamish Valley hops, has left here for Boston. This is the first through fish train to run from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It will make the same time as the passenger express, and the fish will be landed in Boston on Monday morning.

Report of Chinese Commission.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22. — It is reported round the lobbies that the Chinese Commission is divided as to the head tax which should be imposed upon Chinese immigrants, the majority urging $500, the minority $300. The present tax is $100. The Japanese will not be interfered with, as the Government of that country has passed regulations restricting the emigration of Japanese.

Agreement With Mr. Marconi.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22.—The Government contract with Marconi provides that for the payment of $80,000 Canada gets the benefit of the wireless telegraph on the lower St. Lawrence and elsewhere in the Dominion. Adequate guarantees are provided for the fulfillment of the contract, and for the same sum this country will have the benefit of any improvements which may be made in the wireless system. Mr. Fitzpatrick will introduce a bill to ratify the contract in a day or two.

Lecture by Mr. Lemieux, M.P.

(Special to the Star.)

LINDSAY, February 22. — The opening lecture of the Lindsay Collegiate Institute lecture course was given last evening by Rodolphe Lemieux, M.A., LL.D., K.C., M.P. for Gaspe. Mr. Lemieux's lecture was on the Quebec Act, 1774. There was a large audience. The subject was treated historically, the lecturer describing the causes leading up to the Quebec Act and setting for the benefits resulting therefrom. An eloquent peroration, proclaiming the doctrine of amity and unity of French and English-Canadians, closed a fine lecture. Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, M.P., was chairman. Mr. R. L. Borden gives the second lecture of the course on March 14 on "The Influence of Canada upon the Imperial Policy."

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of the Methodist mission board, will leave Toronto in two weeks for Japan.

Mr. Edmund Codd, of Ottawa, was presented with a medal from the Ottawa Humane Society in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of W. Coughlin, who fell into the canal last November. Mayor Cook made the presentation.

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THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
IMPROVED QUALITY
Brilliant. Clean. Easily Applied. Absolutely Odorless.

LIQUID-BETTER YET! FIRE PROOF!!

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF OLD LAVAL

A Large Committee Appointed to Arrange for the Fetes Which Will be Held Next June.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, February 22. — The committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Laval University has issued a circular to all the old students of the institution, inviting them to attend the grand fetes which are being prepared for the occasion. Laval includes among its graduates many of the most prominent citizens of Canada, English-speaking as well as French, as an illustration of which fact it may be mentioned that the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Colin Sewell, of Quebec, are members of the General Committee for the coming fetes, while upon the other committees appear the names of Messrs. C. A. Pentland, K.C.; L. J. Cannon, T. C. Aylwin, Col. E. A. Jones, E. G. Meredith, and others.

The president of the General Committee is the Hon. Judge Bosse, of the Court of Appeals, and the vice-president, Mgr. C. A. Marois, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, and Rev. Dr. Carrier, Superior of the Levis College, representing the Faculty of Divinity. Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice; Hon. S. N. Parent, Prime Minister of the province, and Mayor of Quebec, advocate; and J. B. Delage and J. A. Charlebois, notaries, representing the Faculty of Law; Drs. A. G. Belleau, coroner, and Colin Sewell, representing the Faculty of Medicine, and the Hon. Thomas Chapais, M.L.C., and Lieut.-Col. Oscar Pelletier, representing the Faculty of Arts.

The other members of the General Committee include all the members of the episcopacy and of the Bench, and of the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, who are graduates of the University. This list includes such names as those of Mgr. A. A. Blais, Bishop of Rimouski; Mgr. E. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet; Mgr. T. Lebrecque, Bishop of Chicoutimi; Mgr. T. Casey, Bishop of St. John, N. B.; Mgr. C. Guay, Mgr. H. Tetu, Mgr. C. O. Gagnon, Hon. P. A. McIntyre (Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island); Hon. Sir C. A. P. Pelletier, P.C., K.C.M.G., ex-Speaker of the Senate; Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Hon. H. E. Taschereau, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; Hon. Judge Blanchet, of the Court of Appeals; Hon. Judges C. Pelletier, J. Larue, E. Cimon, H. Taschereau, L. Tellier, F. X. Lemieux, and P. A. Choquette, of the Superior Court; J. E. Bedard, K.C., Batonnier of the Bar of Quebec; Hon. Senators J. Bolduc, J. P. Casgrain, J. B. R. Fiset, and Jos. Godbout; Hon. H. G. Carroll, Solicitor-General; Messrs. Angers, Monet, Turgeon, Lavergne, Malouin, Beland, Gauvreau, Ross, and Bureau, M.P.'s; Hon. Messrs. Larue, and Chapais, Legislative Councillors; Hon. G. M. Dechene, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. A. Turgeon, Provincial Secretary, and the following members of the Legislative Assembly: Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Hon. Jules Tessier, and Messrs. Bourbonnais, A. Tessier, Robitaille, Lane, Taschereau, Lacombe, R. Roy, E. Roy, Delaney, P. Pelletier, Tellier, Delage, Prevost and Godbout, Abbe Rouleau, principal of Laval Normal School, and the Rector, Vice-Rector, and Professors of Laval University, both at Quebec and Laval, are also members of the General Committee, of which the secretaries are Dr. N. E. Dionne and Ph. Malouin, of Quebec.

Each faculty has also its separate committee, while the Executive Committee consists of the Rector, the Hon. Judge J. G. Bosse, Mgr. Laflamme, Mgr. Gagnon, Dr. Vallee, Hon. V. W. LaRue, M.L.C.; L. P. Sirois, N.P.; A. Robitaille, M.L.A.; the secretary of the University; C. A. Pentland, K.C.; Dr. Brochu, and Dr. N. E. Dionne.

It is interesting to recall, at this time, the historical facts that the Seminary of Quebec, of which Laval University is the legitimate product, was founded as early as 1663, by Mgr. Montmorency de Laval, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, and of Canada, who was allied to the royal family of France, and who left the greater part of his landed property to the institution. The original seminary building was destroyed by fire in 1701. What was then called the Major Seminary received its royal charter as a university in 1852, from Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and took the name of Laval University. The importance and influence of its Montreal branch is too well known to require further reference.

It is expected that the fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated in the month of June, next, by a grand mass, a banquet, and probably a soiree. The chief celebration will take place on St. Jean Baptiste Day, the 24th of June, and consequently the celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Quebec this year will be held on 23rd of June. On the 25th the Scientific Congress organized by the French-speaking physicians of America, many of whom are graduates of Laval University, will be opened in this city.

Col. Cotton Will Resign.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, February 22.—Col. Cotton, Quartermaster-General, will resign his post as D.O.C. of the Ottawa Brigade as soon as some one can be found to take over his work. He finds the duties incompatible with his duties as Quartermaster-General.

Killed While Shovelling Snow.

UTICA, N.Y., February 22. — Patrick Kane, a yardman in the Ontario and Western Railway, at Oneida, was run over by a switch engine while he was shovelling snow yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

LACROIX WILL NOT EAT.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22.—Stanislas Lacroix boasts that he will never live to mount the scaffold on March 21st. He has eaten nothing since Sheriff Wright read to him on Thureday the letter containing the information that the Governor-in-Council had decided not to interfere in the case. Lacroix, who had anticipated the contents of the letter by the action of his guards in strengthening his cell, heard it read in sullen silence. Rev. Father Bellemaire was present at the time and endeavoured to cheer the doomed man, but the latter only muttered his desire to cheat the gallows. "After I see my son it will be short work." he claimed in a sudden fit of anger. His 10-year-old son, his only child, is now living with his uncle in Montreal. It is likely he will be brought to Hull to see his father.

Another graceful compliment paid the famous

MASON & RISCH PIANO

By the great English Actress, Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

P. G. M

Feby 13th 1902

WINDSOR HOTEL,
Montreal, 15th Feb., 1902.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO.,
2469 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.

Gentlemen:—

The Grand Piano from your manufactory, provided for my drawing-room scene, for my performance on Wednesday and Thursday, at the Academy of Music, was a beautiful and artistic instrument, and met with my entire approval.

With my best wishes, Very sincerely,

Stuart-Stella Campbell.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

Certain theatrical circles in Montreal have been much upset and not a little amused this week by a marriage between two pretty well known young people. What lent interest to the affair was the condition of uncertainty in the would-be bride's mind. How very undecided she was may be judged from the fact that three times she changed her mind as to the man she would marry within six hours.

She is as pretty as a Dolly Varden picture, and as winsome as she is pretty. She has been courted by two young men for the last three months, and on the same day each asked her to marry him. When the first one popped the important question,

ROBERT EDESON,
Who Will Appear at the Academy of Music Next Week, in "Soldiers of Fortune."

she asked for an hour to decide, and in that hour she heard the outpourings of love from the other one. The latter she accepted, and when the first came back to her she had not the heart to disappoint him, so she softly murmured in the affirmative. Both were given to understand that the wedding should take place very soon.

On Tuesday of this week No. 1 discovered an apparent liking on his fiancee's part for No. 2, so he decided that even though they were in Canada, where divorces are few and far between, the marriage must take place, and it was set for Thursday, at 11 o'clock in the morning. No. 2 got wind of it, and he pleaded with the girl to keep her promise to him. She could not withstand his entreaties, and she agreed to meet him at 10.30 and become his wife. In a fit of hysterics after the Wednesday night performance she told No. 1 of her pledge to No. 2 to wed him at 10.30 the next morning. It took over an hour to persuade her that she loved him, No. 1, the best, and she again agreed to marry him, fixing the time at 10 o'clock. He was to call for her in a sleigh and they were to drive to a minister's house. No. 2 was not to be beaten. He learned of the purpose of his intended bride, and arrived at her hotel at eight o'clock in the morning with a minister. At eight forty-five the bride and groom were enjoying their honeymoon in a comfortable "burlow."

The unsuccessful, unhappy actor, No. 1, sought the advice of a lawyer, and wanted to be avenged, but he had to make love

MISS EVA VINCENT,
Of Proctor's Stock Company.

to the lady in the drama that night with only the satisfaction that she had very nearly been his wife.

Robert Edeson should, individually, be entitled to the attention of intelligent theatregoers as a claimant for stellar honours, for he has to his credit much conscientious, artistic endeavour, and his characterizations have been more than worthy of comparison with those of players who have already emerged from the ranks. At the Academy of Music next week, he will present a stage version of "Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis, fashioned into a play by Augustus Thomas.

In making this play for Mr. Edeson's use, Mr. Thomas has not distorted the story to make of it the usual one-part star vehicle. Besides Clay, who remains, as in the book, the pivotal point of the story, we have Hope, the breezy American girl; her sister, Alice, the characteristic social type; their brother, "Teddy," the irrepressible; King, the man of leisure, in direct contrast with Clay, the man of action; Capt. Stuart, the English free lance; MacWilliams, the American soldier of fortune; Capt. Burke, the Irish filibusterer; Mendoza, the political adventurer, and President and Madame Alvarez, of Ojancho.

Mr. Harris has selected for Mr. Edeson a supporting company of the following representative players: Harry Harwood, Dorothy Donnelly, Guy Bates Post, Gretchen Lyons, Edwin Brandt, Teresa Maxwell, E. W. Morrison, Charles Abbott, Thomas W. Ross, Ira A. Hards, Macey Harlam, Wallace Eddinger, Byron Ongleya and others.

There seems to be a sort of matrimonial fatality attached to the suit of pink pajamas worn by Pauline Chase as a school girl in the dormitory scene of Klaw & Erlanger's production of Harry B. Smith's musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles." During the run at the Madison Square Theatre she was absent one evening and her place was taken by a young woman who is about to announce her engagement. Three weeks ago Miss Chase made it known that she had become engaged to marry Alexander Dow, a well-known contractor. A few days after, owing to illness, she retired from the cast for a week. Marie Murphy, the clever little comedienne who plays Omyama San, the Japanese girl, took her part and wore the fateful pajamas. Before the week was out her engagement to J. E. Muhlfield, an official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was announced. The members of the company all expect something matrimonial to happen to everybody whom circumstances force to don these rosy hued garments in the first act of this clever little musical play.

MR. PERCIVAL T. MOORE,
Of the Richard Carvel Company.

Mr. Percy Moore, who is playing a part in "Richard Carvel" at the Academy this week, has had a busy time since he got to town on Sunday last. There have been theatre parties, sleighing parties, dancing parties and all other kinds of parties that could make him happy. Mr. Moore—Percy sounds more familiar—is to be congratulated on the success that he is making as an actor. Mr. Robson says that there is a lot of the right kind of stuff in his protege, and that he will be heard from in bigger roles before long.

MISS EVA VINCENT,
Of Proctor's Stock Company.

Edwin H. Price has re-engaged Minnie Ashley to sing the role of "Dudley" in "San Toy," and she will rejoin the company immediately. She was the original in this role in America, and made a great hit in it during the two long runs this popular success made at Daly's Theatre last season. Owing to an affliction which threatened to make her permanently blind, she was obliged to retire from the cast. Her return will prove of interest to her many admirers, her beauty and talent having created for her a very wide personal following.

In modern letters there are few love idyls more charming than "The Little Minister," which comes to the Francais next week, and in J. M. Barrie's dramatic version of the novel into the play none of the charms of its characters are lost. The story begins in the Caddam Wood, where the minister meets the gypsy girl. She is a roguish imp, and induces him to blow the horn, arousing the town. Before the arrival of the red coats she is hooded and cloaked, and by the silent consent of the minister introduces herself as his wife. Following this there is a meeting at a country cottage where the minister makes protestations of his admiration. He totally neglects the prayer meeting to which he should have gone, and follows the gypsy girl, who has learned of the prejudice of the congregation, to the castle of Lord Rintoul. They declare their love but the father and the man of his choice intervene. In Scotland, at the time of the story the law was that an admission, before witnesses, constituted a legal marriage. Lady Babbie, as the gypsy girl proves to be, insists that the minister shall be kept to his acknowledgment of the scene in the woods, which he does, claiming Lady Babbie as his own. The following well-known actors are in the cast: Horace Mitchell, W. C. Masson, Walter Crosby, Sarah Boyd, Thomas Greene, R. B. Graham, Cecil Kingston, Pauline Billepp, Geo. Conway, Willis H. Davis, F. M. Harrison, Harry Lillford, Mary B. Henderson, Fanny Grant Huntley and Frances Stevens as Lady Babbie.

The White Rats Bulletin, published in the interests of the vaudeville performers who form the White Rat Association, says:

"St. Louis is to be one of five cities in which the White Rats will build and maintain a vaudeville theatre. This is the information given out by Mark Murphy, treasurer of the White Rats. According to Mr. Murphy's statement 100 White Rats have subscribed $1,000 each to a fund which is to be the capital used in the theatre building business. With this $100,000 as nucleus it is proposed to interest, in each of the cities named, 100 men who will also subscribe $1,000 each. With this $600,000 it is proposed to build and operate the new vaudeville houses.

The first $100,000 is paid in. The name for the corporation has not been decided upon, but the houses will form what is to be known as the co-operative circuit. It will control the vaudeville attractions in which the new theatres are located.

The first theatre will be built in New York, probably the coming summer.

Clyde Fitch has written many a good play, and in the opinion of certain New York critics, "Barbara Frietchie" is by far the best. Scenes of pathos, comedy and sentiment are presented in such rapid succession that from the rise to the fall of the curtain the interest never flags. The title role, "Barbara," will be portrayed by Miss Frances Gaunt, who is not only a pretty, versatile, young actress, but is said to be peculiarly suited for the part by reason of a charming personality. "Barbara "Frietchie" will be the attraction at the Theatre Francais the week of March 3rd.

This week was unique in the annals of New York's current theatrical season in that it was the first week in which there has not been an important opening at one of the Broadway play-houses. The next change of bill now announced will be the supplanting of "Hon. John Grigsby" with

MISS FRANCES STEVENS,
As "Babbie" in "The Little Minister," to be at the Francais Next Week.

Frank Keenan, at the Manhattan, by Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, in their latest offering, "Her Lord and Master." This shift will be made on Monday, next.

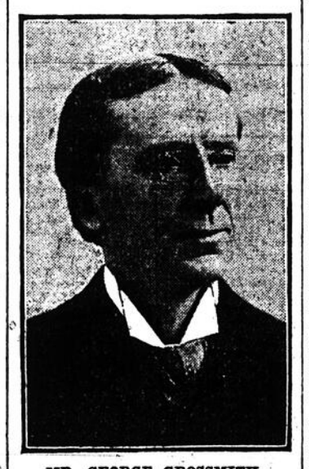
"The Climbers," which Miss Amelia Bingham will send to the Academy on March 3rd, is a four-act play, of contemporary New York, by Clyde Fitch. The play has to do with familiar types of city "climbers," who are presented successively in a drawing-room directly after the return of a family from the funeral of the head of the house; at a Christmas Eve dinner, at a well known resort on the Bronx, and again in a city home.

Theresa Vaughn, a former stage favourite, who was best known to Montreal theatre-goers during her connection with Rice's "1492" production, is dying at the Worcester Insane Hospital. Miss Vaughn was committed to the hospital on April 17 of last year, and each succeeding period of violence exhausts her more and more, and with such rapidity that the attending physicians say the end of her suffering is not far distant.

Theresa Vaughn is now nearly forty years old. She went on the stage when a child and made a name for herself before she was twenty. Her greatest success was in a leading role in Rice's famous "1492," and it was in a revival of that she was last seen and heard.

Her first husband was the late William A. Mestayer, a famous actor in his day.

Charles Hawtrey, who came to America last autumn to make a tour of the country



MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.

in his London success, "A Message from Mars," is still appearing at the Garrick, and another extension of time was gained for him at this theatre last week. Instead of making a tour, he has left New York only once, and that was for a half-day visit to Philadelphia to see a matinee of the "Bonnie Brier Bush." Mr. Hawtrey has perfected all arrangements for the presentation of "The Bonnie Brier Bush" in London next season. He has engaged Kirke La Shelle's general stage manager, John Stapleton, to stage the piece on the other side, and is having the scenery for the London production painted by Joseph Physioe, who is responsible for the beautiful and elaborate production being used in this country by the company with J. H. Stoddart as its star. Mr. Stoddart, by the way, is to play here at the Academy soon.

New York seems to have gone quite "daffy" over Frank Daniels' curtain speech. In response to the enthusiasm at the end of the first act of "Miss Simplicity," Monday evening, at the Casino, the little comedian delivered himself of a few tangled and snarled remarks about ante-diluvian protoplasm, telepathic pulsations, Homeric versification and other involved and intensely interesting theories. The critics next day referrred to it as "an oratorical intermezzo" and in other endearing terms, with the result that the speech is now insisted upon by the audience every night.

George W. Lederer has received an offer by cable for "Dan" Daly and "The New Yorkers" to open in London June 2, but Mr. Daly is not inclined to go. He does not look with favour on a foreign engagement, and prefers to remain in America. The offer will probably be declined.

Miss Theresa Maxwell, who was leading lady at the Theatre Francais when it was burned, is a prominent member of the "Soldiers of Fortune" Company, which we are to see next week. Miss Maxwell is a good actress, and has many friends in Montreal, who will welcome her during the week at the Academy.

Next week should be a gay one at the Theatre Royal, with Rice & Barton's Big Gaiety Extravaganza Company, as the attraction, Rice & Barton's ability as comedians is well known to local theatregoers. Much is claimed for the strength of the supporting company. In the opening farce, "Brown among the Daisies," Barton assumes the principal comedy role, which is that of Benjamin Brown, an erring husband, and it was in a part of this style that Barton achieved his great success in McDoodle's Flats; and in this present instance, the author has supplied him with like opportunities for a display of his talents.

MADAME ADELE STRAUS-YONGHEART.

Prof. Goulet has not only arranged an unusually interesting programme for the fourth Symphony concert, next Friday afternoon, but has secured the services of Madame Adele Strauss-Youngheart, a mezzo soprano of considerable repute, who has lately taken up her residence in Toronto and is now visiting friends in Montreal. This artist has sung with pronounced success in the leading American cities in conjunction with Thomas', Seidl's and Damrosch's orchestras. Madame Younheart is blessed with a handsome figure and commanding stage presence, as well as a splendid voice of remarkable power and flexibility. The following programme will be rendered:

Beethoven, Overture to "Leonore." Mendelssohn, "Italian," Symphony, movements 3 and 4. Gluck, Air "Divinites du Styx," from "Alceste." Saint-Saens, "Une Nuit a Lisbonne." Barcarolle. Hillemacher, "Retraite." Maillart, Air "Il m'aime," from "Dragons de Villars." Act 3, Scene 4. Wagner, Overture to "Tannhauser."

Whoever succeeds in drawing Mr. George Grossmith into a recital of his experiences during his tours as an entertainer, rarely fails to hear some amusing and novel incident connected with these travels. In a recent chat Mr. Grossmith referred to a laughable incident that occurred some years ago when he was to furnish the main entertainment for a workman's institute meeting. His programme, of course, was prepared and could not conveniently be changed, and he was somewhat puzzled at the situation which confronted him when the chairman of the meeting, who, it happened, was the rector of the principal parish of the town, turned to him, and asked him to lead in prayer. Realizing that, apart from his inability to properly guide the religious portion of the entertainment, his subsequent programme would hardly appropriately follow, he was compelled to decline the invitation. The rector was somewhat annoyed at the time, but when he had completed his appeal to the Throne of Grace, and uttered a solemn "Amen," he was evidently more reconciled to Mr. Grossmith's action, for the song on the programme, which followed the prayer, was that known in Mr. Grossmith's repertoire as "I am as Volatile." Mr. Grossmith will appear at the Windsor Hall on Monday and Saturday.

Entirely new to the stage is one of the scenes in the modern sensational melodrama "A Gambler's Daughter." It reproduces, in a startling manner, the Stock Exchange in Chicago—faithful in every respect is the picture, and the scene which takes place inside the painted frame is said to quicken the pulse and stir the emotions. The Gambler's Daughter comes to the Theatre Francais week of March 17.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who is now in Toronto, is keeping her managers busy.

First she objected to the street noises in New York, and the thoroughfare in front of the theatre was covered with tan bark. Then she was unable to find hotel accommodation because admission was refused for her pet dog. Now Mrs. Campbell has insisted that her costumes be insured, after reading of the loss of costumes by fire sustained by a well-known American stage favourite.

The insurance agent who took the risk said he never before heard of a company accepting a similar one. The amount of the policy is £4,000, and insures Mrs. Campbell's costumes against loss or damage by fire, water, theft, or any other possible way, including railroad wrecks.

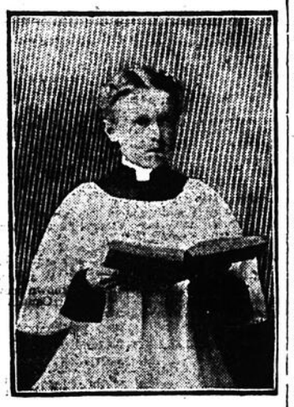
The premium paid was £140 for the brief period Mrs. Campbell remains in the United States and Canada. She is the first actress who has possessed such a guarantee. She was anxious to insure her jewellery, but the insurance company refused to accept the risk at any price, as it would necessitate the employment of a detective to follow the actress constantly.

Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Chicago's velvet-voiced contralto, absolutely refuses to be lured away from vaudeville into the opera field. A syndicate of Chicago capitalists who recently offered to star Miss Davis in a superb scenic revival of "Fatinitza" were decidedly and emphatically "turned down" by the singer. "Vaudeville, without responsibilities and with unexampled emoluments is quite high art enough for Jessie Bartlett Davis," declares that artist, who will continue to warble "O Promise Me" in the continuous as long as vaudeville managers offer her $800 a week on a silver salver.

The saying that minstrelsy is dead does not hold in New York, judging from the large crowds flocking to the Victoria to hear and see Primrose and Dockstader's "Great American" aggregation. There has not been a minstrel show in that city for two years, and the people seem to be hungry for one now. The old plantation setting has been abolished by the managers, and the troupe now appears in what is called "the garden of the gods in Italy." A Mediterranean shore scene is used in place of the old semi-circle. There are several very good songs and variety turns, and, altogether, the show is enjoyable.

"Pinkerton's Peerage," the new play by Anthony Hope, which has just been produced, apparently very successfully, at the Garrick Theatre in London, seems to give clever and whimsical treatment to a rather preposterous theme. The latter, as might almost be guessed from the title, is the struggle of a rich tradesman to secure a peerage and his final success, through pressure exerted upon the Prime Minister, who happens to be in love with his daughter. The plot is neither new nor probable—especially as Mr. Hope develops it—but the personages involved, if not always consistent, are at least amusing and, in externals, very good copies of the originals. Mr. Esmond appears to have made quite a hit as a fashionable young private secretary, and Mr. Jerold Robertshaw is commended for his Pinkerton. Mr. Arthur Bourchier is praised also for his impersonation of the secretary who "engineered" the peerage business and got a good price for it. Some of the London critics deal with the piece analytically and severely, but the value of it evidently consists, not in its reasonability, but in the fun of its situations and the brightness of its dialogue.

The members of the Permanent Stock Company at Proctor's will have a chance to show their versatility next week, when Charles H. Hoyt's farce, "A Temperance Town," will be put on. "A Temperance Town" is one of the brightest, merriest plays that ever came from the prolific pen of the late Mr. Hoyt, and it contains more funny scenes and situations than half a dozen ordinary comedies put together. The cast is a very large one, and includes Mr. Liston, Mr. Alphonse Ethier, the new leading man; Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lenz, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. Charles Deland, Mr. Claude H. Cooper, Mr. Becton Radford, Miss Eleanore Browning, Miss Eugenie Hayden, Miss Marion Longfellow, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Engle Sumner, Miss Helen Harrington. In addition to the regular company, several ambitious young men of Montreal have been engaged for the small parts, and they will be given an opportunity to show whether they are qualified to take up the profession permanently or not. Mr. J. S. McCarrey, who has a reputation as a reciter of Dr. Drummond's poems; W. A. Tremayne, the well known author, and A. J. Cresman, the dramatic instructor, are among those who will have a chance to display their talents. In addition to "A Temperance Town," there will be a vaudeville star of exceptional merit, Press Eldridge, "the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fun," will undoubtedly receive a warm welcome.



MASTER THOMAS A. KERFUT,
Chorister of Grace Church, New York.

Among the boy sopranos who are attracting the attention of the musical public of New York during the present season is Master Thomas Sidney Kerfut, a grandson of Mr. W. H. Kerfut, of St. Hypolite street, Montreal. Since his arrival in New York he has been engaged as one of the boy soloists of Grace Church and has been continually under the teaching of Mr. Helfenstein, the organist of the church. He has also appeared at several concerts and musicales. His voice is said to be of beautiful quality, and has a very wide range. Many critics who have heard it consider that it is greatly superior in beauty to that of any of the boy sopranos who have preceded him in Grace Church.

Stop That Head Cold in 10 Minutes.

or it will develop into Chronic Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in ten minutes, and relieves most acute and deep-seated Catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it." John E. Dell, Paulding, O.—23.

Sold by J. H. F. Charron, 1976 Notre Dame and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 45 1

VICTORINE THE GREAT BABY CLOTHES WASHER. 45 1

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No price would be too great to pay for the preservation of the perfect, rosy, sturdy health of a baby.

No price would be too great, but, as a matter of fact, the price is very small—simply precaution and the exercise of good judgment. It is not good judgment to give the tender, little infant remedies containing opiates.

It is not good judgment to give them medicines concerning which you know nothing.

Stick to the true and the tried, those which have proved best by use in thousands of homes.

Baby's Own Tablets is a scientific preparation prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription.

It is purely vegetable containing no harmful drugs.

FOR NERVOUSNESS,

sleeplessness, irritation, fevers, colic, croup, constipation, diarrhœa, indigestion and all of the similar troubles to which babies are so susceptible this medicine is beyond question the best in the world.

It is the best because it is promptly effective. It is best because it is absolutely harmless. It is best because it never fails to effect a cure. It is recommended in most enthusiastic terms by the thousands who have used it and should be kept within reach in every home. Don't put it off until the baby is sick. Have the remedy at hand in case of an emergency.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold at all druggists or they will be sent to any address postpaid upon the receipt of the price, 25 cents a box.

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

45 1

JOHNS HOPKINS' CELEBRATION.

McGill's Principal Presents Fraternal Greetings.

BALTIMORE, February 22—The ceremonies connected with the celebration of the quarter centennial of Johns Hopkins University began yesterday. The chief feature of the programme was the commemorative address by Daniel Coit Gilman, the president of the Carnegie Institution, who is President Emeritus of the university. Greetings were presented from the heads of four great institutions, representing the four sections of America. In the order of their presentation they were: Principal Peterson, of McGill University, Montreal; President Hadley, of Yale University; President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, and President Harper, of the University of Chicago.

Nearly 5,000 invitations were issued for the celebration, and 4,000 of them were accepted. Prominent educators from every section of the United States and Canada are present.

LEYLAND LINER IN DISTRESS.

The Philadelphia is Adrift With a Broken Propeller.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The White Star steamer Georgic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on February 16 she sighted a vessel in distress, which afterwards proved to be the Philadelphia, of the Leyland Line, bound from Liverpool for Boston. The Philadelphia had a disabled propeller. The Georgic put a line aboard the other vessel, but the hawser parted twice, and the weather became too tempestuous to make another attempt. The Georgic then proceeded, leaving the Philadelphia as she found her.

The Teutonic, of the White Star Line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reportsc that on the night of February 18 she passed two large steamers, one towing the other. The signals of the towing steamer showed her to be a North German Lloyd liner. The vessels were proceeding westward at the time they were seen.

SECRETARY LONG WILL RESIGN.

Roosevelt Must Get a New Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, February 22.—After the cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Long stated that the report that he intended leaving the cabinet was quite true. He said he had fixed upon no specific date for his leaving, and he had not formally sent his resignation to the President, and might not do so for some time. The President, however, was fully aware of his purpose, which was formed many months ago.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CABINET.

Mr. Helmcken's Story of Premier's Negotiations With Him.

(Special to the Star.)

VICTORIA, B.C., February 22.—Mr. Helmcken was not permitted to reply in the House Thursday to the Premier's charge that he was toying with a portfolio. He stated yesterday, however, that the Premier, after Mr. Brown's defeat, asked him into the Cabinet, and offered to modify the Government's policy on such lines as he (Mr. Helmcken) would suggest. Mr. Helmcken declined, but was still pressed. When the famous Ladysmith "leader" interview appeared, in which Premier Dunsmuir expressed no confidence in Helmcken, the latter demanded an explanation of the inconsistency of the two positions of the Premier. The latter said he was misreported, and Mr. Helmcken then asked him to make a public statement to that effect. This he did not do, and the matter was never again discussed with him.

Varnish Works Burned.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The extensive varnish works of Emil Calmin, at Long Island City, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The plant was valued at $225,000, and insured for $150,000. The varnish works of Pratt and Lambert, adjoining, were also badly damaged by fire, while the Smith Varnish Works, in the immediate vicinity, suffered some damage, principally by water.

LEGAL QUERIES.

A Subscriber.—Question.—A has a house rented by the year without lease being signed. He is leaving the city. Can the landlord collect rent up to May 1? Answer.—Yes, the landlord's claim for rent extends until 1st May. The tenant may sub-let the premises, and thus recoup himself, but he still remains liable to the landlord.

A Ready Reader—Question—After quarantine is lifted from a house and a medical certificate obtained, can a child still be refused admission to school, and, if so, how long? Answer—The School Commissioners have power to make suitable regulations for the protection of the health of children in the schools. They are not obliged to admit the child at once, even if a certificate of health is produced, if their regulations call for a longer absence from school of the scholar who has been ill.

A Constant Reader, City—Question—Is it the duty of the upper and lower tenement each to take part in keeping the roof clear of ice and snow, and also each to take part in keeping the sidewalk shovelled, or must the upper tenement shovel the roof and the lower shovel the sidewalk? Answer—There is no rule of law on the question. It is a matter for arrangement between the tenants. Probably both the tenants could be obliged by law to keep the roof clear, and also to keep the sidewalk free from snow and ice.

A.H.—Question.—Last May my husband signed the lease of a house for one year. Last month he left for the States to get work, which he was unable to secure here. The house is empty, the landlord having the key. Am I responsible for the rent until May next? Answer.—No, you are apparently not liable for the rent. The landlord's recourse against your husband is to seize any property left in the house. The landlord may also sue your husband and when he obtains judgment, seize and sell any property left by your husband here, whether in the house which he formerly occupied or not.

Anxious Lassie, Oshawa—Question—I was engaged to be married to a young man for two years, and just before the end of the time set for our marriage, he wrote and told me he had been going with another young lady, and wished to marry her, and asked me to release him from our engagement. I did not release him, and have not done so yet. I intend suing him for breach of promise. Will I have to wait until he marries until I can do anything, or what can I do? Is there any stated time after marriage for a suit to be brought on? In case of his being married secretly to prevent me suing, could I still sue him? Answer—You are in a position to sue him for breach of promise of marriage. You had better place your case in the hands of a solicitor who will take the necessary steps to make sure that you have complete cause of action.

A.H.—Question—I took a house seven years ago and signed a lease; have not asked a renewal of it, but have lived up to its obligations. Are landlord and tenant equally bound to give three months' notice from February 1 to May 1, or can tenant give notice when it passes six days beyond the prescribed time, the 1st, not the 6th? My former landlord said as I did not give notice on February 1 I should remain another year, and I did so. My present landlord came on the 6th and said the rent now will be raised one dollar more. Can he do so? Ans.—The lease having evidently been tacitly renewed from year to year, three months' notice would, therefore, be required from the tenant if he wished to leave on May 1. Three months' notice would also have to be given by the landlord if he wished the tenant to leave on May 1, or if he wishes to make any change in the conditions of the lease, such as the rate of rent, etc. The landlord cannot now raise the rent for next year if he has not given notice of his intention prior to February 1.

Twelve Years of Awful Pile Pain.

A. E. Auringer, Braidwood, Ills., says: "After suffering untold agony for over 12 years from both forms of piles, and trying all sorts of pile remedies without relief, I am completely cured by Pyramid Pile Cure." Sold by all druggists, 50 cents a box. Book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich. 41 6 906

The Twentieth Century Disease.

Causes more Deaths than all other Diseases Combined. How to Avoid being Numbered among its Victims

"What's the use of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen?" A wise man is forehanded and locks the door first. Apply this to consumption. What's the good of treating an incurable disease? Be forehanded, lock the Gateway—Catarrh, and thus prevent Consumption from taking hold of your system. Every sensible person knows that Catarrh is the forerunner or starting point of Consumption, and every Catarrh sufferer is very liable—not perhaps right away—but perhaps next year or afterwards, to be in the deadly grip of that dread disease.

The way Catarrh develops into Consumption is very simple. During the day or waking part of one's life, the Catarrhal mucus which forms in the nose and throat is hawked up and spit out. During sleep this is beyond one's control and very frequently small particles are inhaled into the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, thus affecting these organs — RESULT — Consumption.

WHERE CATARRH FREQUENTLY ENDS.

Reader, if you have Catarrh, even in its mildest form, don't wait until it gets too late, take it in time, remember "A stitch in time saves nine." Remember that Consumption — The Great White Plague of Canada — is largely on the increase in the Dominion. Take every precaution not to be numbered among its victims.

Should you be one of the lucky and escape Consumption, then what a trial and annoyance you are to your friends. How they loathe and abhor you when you are forced to hawk and clear your throat of the Catarrhal mucus; and how much greater object of disgust you are to your friends on account of that bad breath which you undoubtedly have to a greater or lesser degree. Perhaps you don't know it, because your friends are probably kindly people and don't want to hurt your sensitive feelings, by telling you of the sickening, disgusting, bad smell which comes from your nose and throat.

If you are wise, and show good judgment enough to decide to have your Catarrh attended to right away, then the next question to determine is what treatment is best to use. Avoid the numerous inferior and worthless nostrums so freely advertised in many papers. Seek out a man of well-known reputation, whose integrity, straightforwardness and honesty of purpose can't be questioned — whose aim and object in the world is to do as much good as lies in his power to his fellow man — whose greatest happiness is derived from benefiting his fellow human beings. Such a man Catarrh Specialist Sproule has tried to prove himself to be. His sixteen years' work in the United States and four in Canada have made his worth known to a vast number; and some of his cured patients can be found in almost every village and hamlet all over the North American Continent.

The erroneous idea that Catarrh can't be cured is believed by many Canadians. This belief is fostered by the statements of ignorant physicians, also due to the fact of people trying worthless and inferior patent medicines, with no lasting benefit. If you are one of this unfortunate class, don't get discouraged. Keep up hope, just write Catarrh Specialist Sproule for proof that he can cure, after several treatments have been tried to no avail. He will be only too glad to send you absolute proof, free of all charge; how different his course of treatment is from any other, how vastly superior, how lasting and effectual are his cures. Some people have Catarrh and don't know it. Many others don't know its symptoms, which are given below:

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

These symptoms, if neglected, will inevitably run into consumption.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in the side?"
"Is your appetie variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Have you a pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse night or morning?"
"Do you sit up at night to get breath?"

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose seem full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you take cold easily?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you raise frothy material?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

If you have some of the above symptoms and want to be cured, or wish for a lengthy diagnosis of your case, answer the above questions, cut them out, and write Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 7-13 Doane St., Boston. 45 4

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.

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Circulation of the Star

WEEK ENDING FEB. 15TH, 1902.

MONDAY	54,069
TUESDAY	54,057
WEDNESDAY	54,056
THURSDAY	54,061
FRIDAY	54,076
SATURDAY	60,189
TOTAL	330,510
Daily Average	55,085
Weekly Star Last Week	120,999

CIRCULATION OF THE STAR, DAILY AND WEEKLY LAST WEEK. **451,509**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

DO YOU NEED MONEY?

Are you hard up?

If so, why do you not ask the Quebec Legislature to pass an act transferring your liabilities to somebody else, and transferring somebody else's assets to you?

The members of the Quebec Legislature are always good natured fellows.

They are discussing a bill now to make the city of Montreal pay hundreds of thousands of dollars owing by certain real estate owners on Notre Dame street for improvements to their property.

Heaven only knows what the Legislature will do with this bill, but it has passed a lot of similar bills in the past, and has already given the city the privilege of paying $1,051,472.52 of other fellows' debts.

There is nothing mean about our legislators.

We would like to see a bill introduced to compel the general body of citizens to pay all milk bills, and tailors' bills owed by the Notre Dame street people, just to see how many honourable members would vote against it.

There is no reason why the generosity of the Legislature (at the expense of the people of Montreal) should be restricted to such matters as paying for property improvements.

To use a classic expression, "Let us go the whole hog."

THE REFERENDUM POLICY.

It is reported that Premier Ross is to reconsider the terms of his referendum. It is a pity that Premier Ross and Premier Roblin do not get together in a non-partizan conference, and reconsider the referendum policy as a whole. Governments should be willing to shoulder the entire responsibility for the government of the area they are presumed to govern. It should never be possible for them to say of a law, passed during their regime, "Oh, we are not responsible for that. The people forced that on us." That is just as dangerous and just as subversive of the principle of responsible government as it would be for a British Ministry to plead, "Oh, we are not responsible for that. The King forced that on us."

The essence of our system of responsible government is that Ministers will be found who shall be responsible for every act of the King or Governor, and, when a Minister is not willing to take that responsibility, he must make way for one who is. Now, however, we in Canada are permitting our Ministers to unload their responsibility upon the people. It is not, happily, a party question. The leaders of two Governments, one Conservative and the other Liberal, are trying this plan of dumping their responsibilities. It looks like a neat way out of difficulties for the politicians. But what do the people think of it? Do they want to see the system of responsible government exposed to permanent loss of prestige for the sake of two sets of hard-pressed politicians?

GERMAN DISCRIMINATION.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Minister of Finance, in answering Mr. Henderson's enquiry in the House of Commons as to what discriminating duties were imposed by Germany upon a number of Canadian goods, replied that the expression "discriminating duties" was not accurate. He said that Germany had a maximum and minimum tariff, the former for countries which had no treaties with her, and the latter for countries which had treaties with her. Canada had no treaty, hence Germany's maximum tariff applied to us. Mr. Fielding's statement is hardly frank, and decidedly misleads as to the circumstances. Canada has no treaties with any country. We have not the constitutional right to make treaties. The British Empire—or Great Britain, to be exact—has treaties with foreign countries which more or less include her colonies. Our discrimination in favour of Great Britain in our tariff legislation led to Great Britain denouncing its treaty with Germany and other countries, which under such treaties were to receive similar tariff treatment in the colonies to that accorded Great Britain herself. Then a new trade arrangement was made between Great Britain and Germany, admitting all parts of the British Empire, except Canada, to the advantages of the minimum tariff. Thus Canada is punished for her attempt to show friendship for Great Britain. This is a discrimination against Canada, and Mr. Fielding's reply to Mr. Henderson was a mere play upon words. The Star's contention in the past that Germany was discriminating against Canada in the new arrangement was strictly accurate. In view of the fact that we bought over seven million dollars' worth from Germany last year, and only sold her a little over two million dollars' worth, the discrimination might also be classed as an impertinent discrimination, which our Government should not regard with indifference.

WHERE THE "COVITES" REIGN.

Sewanee, in the classic wilds of Tennessee, has had an experience. It was the seat of a university, where there were many college buildings. They have lost some of their buildings, and two members of the faculty are hiding in the woods in danger of sudden death. It all came about in a simple enough way. In these Northern countries of ours the gentle Chinaman does the laundry work. When our festive youth wish to take exercise to digest their nourishment after a full banquet—which has not been dry—they go forth and argue points with the laundrymen, who work far into the chilly, darksome night. The laundrymen content themselves with such means of upholding their end of the discussion as broom sticks, flat irons and rapid conversation, which effeminate methods of argument are the only weapons they keep on hand. Not so in the strenuous South. In Sewanee the laundry work for the young gentlemen of the university was done by some gentle creatures of the mountains, locally known as "Covites." Whence the name we are at present unable to say. The native, untutored Englishman has a way of calling odd people "coves." Perhaps "Covite" means a particularly bad brand of "Cove." Be this as it may, the "Covites" earned a frugal existence by doing the washing for the young gentlemen. The college authorities thought they would modernize things, and they builded themselves a laundry when they were having some alterations made. Then the "Covites" arose in their might, and they descended upon the university, like the Huns of old upon the Visigoths, and burned down the building with the laundry in it. They sent the college authorities written notification of the fate which they would serve out to all and singular the college and its appurtenances and hereditaments, as well as those who governed the same, if any further outrage such as the college doing its own laundry work should be attempted. The "Covites" seem to have been the last parties heard from. The university, being an Episcopalian institution, probably does not care for the publicity of a controversy with dissentients.

WILL BRITAIN COME TO GOVERNMENT BY GROUPS?

The failure of the Rosebery and the Campbell-Bannerman, Liberals to agree upon a modus vivendi is a misfortune to the Mother Country. It, in effect, deprives it of the advantage of a practicable alternative Government. With Rosebery silent, the Liberal party had apparently little enough chance of winning again the confidence of the country; but, with Rosebery militant and outspoken, the recovery of official Liberalism must be still further postponed. As for the availability of the Rosebery wing itself, that—with the party machinery in the hands of his opponents—is hardly a prospect within the scope of practical politics.

Now, however much confidence one may feel in the present Imperial Ministry, the attempt to run the British system of party government without an Opposition must be an anxious experiment. The Ministers themselves would be ready enough to admit that the country would be the better for an available alternative Ministry. One danger that must dog such a state of affairs is the threat of the coming of the group system. This is, indeed, an almost inevitable consequence of the collapse of the dual party system. In France, for example, there is no practical alternative to a Republican Government; so the country has to content itself with getting rid of unsatisfactory individual Ministers by ordering a new shuffle every now and then in which certain men are replaced by others, but the main body remain in office. Thus groups are formed, and government becomes simply the science of amalgamating groups enough to ensure a majority in the chamber.

The present Government of Britain is, in a sense, a government of groups. There are, at least, the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives; and there is a prospective further split over the tariff question. The impetuous "Hooligans" might be reckoned as another group, and Mr. T. W. Russell threatens to form still another. The Opposition consists easily of four groups—the Whigs, the Radicals, the Liberal Imperialists and the Nationalists. Now what would be easier or more likely than a new arrangement of these groups at no distant date, if the old system of complete alternative governments is to disappear? The Rosebery group would undoubtedly come back from a general election stronger than it is now; and such a question as the promised education bill might drive a new line of cleavage right through the old Conservative party. Let free trade be assailed in such a House, and the tariff become the paramount issue; and is it inconceivable that the Liberal Imperialists and the Liberal Unionists and the free traders among the Conservatives—the Hicks-Beach faction—might make common cause in defence of the economic "ark of the covenant" in the eyes of the old school? And there at a stroke we would have the bogey of many a year seated serenely at Westminster—government by groups!

It is still possible that the rank and file of the Liberal party may compel its leaders to "get together" and agree upon a practicable line of action. Neither Lord Rosebery nor Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman have a right to go off at a tangent, just for the pleasures of a free tongue. "Free lances" have their uses, but they will not find them in the governing counsels of a great party. As Sir John Macdonald used to say, the secret of government is "compromise"; and both the builder of Confederation and its subsequent government would have been impossible in this country without that principle. The common sense Liberals of Great Britain will probably refuse to be put permanently out of business by the disagreements of their leaders, present and past. They are undoubtedly a loyal party at heart, and they will say so; and they will insist upon being represented by men whom the nation will not fear to trust with the care of the Empire. It is a part of their creed, too, to be a progressive party; and that must find a place in the programme of any junta of leaders. We may be very sure that the whole future of one of the great parties of the United Kingdom has not been settled by a letter to the Times from one man and a speech by another.

Lasts a Lifetime.

That is just what they say of Vapo-Cresolene. The vaporizer is practically indestructible, and the Cresolene is certainly not expensive. This way of treating affections of the throat is most economical, and is also most effective. Our little picture illustrates how it's used. You put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light lamp beneath, and then breathe-in the soothing, healing vapor. For whooping-cough and croup it's a perfect specific. 6

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, $1.50; extra 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. 45 1

BANK NOTES.

In scrutinizing the monthly statements of the chartered banks of Canada, one is struck with the fact that a large proportion of the banks are near the limit of their note issues, in fact some of the strongest banks have, during the past season of active trade, been unable to furnish their own notes to their customers. It thus becomes a live issue with the banks, and incidentally with the public requiring the notes how the circulation may be increased and at the same time due regard be paid to safety.

Of a total authorized issue of $66,331,744, there was in circulation on the 31st October, 1901, notes amounting to $57,954,779, an increase of $4,756,002 over October, 1900. At this rate of progress, the total authorized issues of the banks will be exhausted in two years, and in this event great inconvenience would be caused to the public.

The authorized issue of each bank is, under the present law, limited to the amount of its paid-up capital, and is secured (1st) by a prior lien on all the assets of the issuing bank, including the double liability of shareholders, and in case these assets do not realize sufficient to pay the notes in full; (2nd), by a mutual guarantee fund of five per cent. on the amount of circulation contributed by each bank and held by the Dominion Government. This fund amounted on the 31st October, 1901, to $2,568,918. So secured, no one to-day questions the safety of a Canadian bank note, and it then becomes a question only of how far the limitations on the issues can be removed without impairing their safety.

The present limit of circulation was fixed in 1871, and was a compromise measure, the Government of the day desiring to take over the whole power of issue and the banks being unwilling to surrender powers conferred on them by their different charters. Some limit of issue had to be arranged, and it was made the paid-up capital.

In discussing the matter now, it is advisable to ascertain the proper basis for all time so that no future changes in the law will be necessary. A recent writer in a comprehensive and able article on the subject, suggested limiting the note issues "to the paid-up capital, plus the Reserve Fund, or to the extent of some percentage of that fund." This would meet the need of the moment, but is still not based on any economic principle and cannot be considered as better than a compromise measure.

The proper measure of authorized circulation is the security held for such circulation. This security consists of the first lien on the assets of the bank, and the amount of circulation authorized should bear some determined proportion to show these assets. Thus, if a bank's business increases and the demand comes for more notes, it will be able to supply the demand naturally based on the increase in assets.

The percentage for which notes can be issued is a matter of detail, but it is probable that twenty per cent. will furnish all the medium required and at the same time keep well within the bounds of safety.

To ensure the proper conduct of a bank's affairs so that the assets could never deteriorate to a dangerous point, provision might be made for Government inspection of assets. At present the note circulation accounts are the only ones inspected other than by the bank's officials.

Undue inflation of a bank's circulation will be prevented by the system of daily redemption which now prevails.

Smallpox broke out in the census bureau at Washington, but the clerks gallantly stuck by their salaries. They were appointed by the influence of Congressmen and were not to be frightened away from their trifling rewards.

A DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

Gown of gray cloth embroidered in violets and trimmed with panne satin folds.

TO-NIGHT'S APPOINTMENTS.

ACADEMY—"Richard Carvel."
FRANCAIS—"Man's Enemy."
PROCTOR'S—"The Wife," and Vaudeville.
ROYAL—"King of the Opium Ring."
ARENA—Hockey match, Montreal vs. Ottawa.

THE PASSING HOUR.

COSTLY ADVICE.

When in a certain country district a month or two ago, says a business man, having an idle hour, I strolled into the country court room, where I witnessed an amusing scene. The justice, a big, pompous official, with a voice like a trombone, took it upon himself to examine a witness, a little, withered old man, whose face was as red and wrinkled as a herring.

"What is your name?" asked the justice.

"Why, squire," said the astonished witness, "you know my name as well as I know yourn."

"Never mind what I know or what I don't know," was the caution given, with magisterial severity. "I ask the question in my official capacity, and you're bound to answer it."

With a contemptuous snort the witness gave his name, and the questioning proceeded.

"Where do you live?"

"Wal, what next?" ejaculated the old man. "Why," he continued, appealing to the laughing listeners, "I've lived in this town all my life, and so's he," pointing to the justice, "and to hear him go on you'd think——"

"Silence!" thundered the irate magistrate. "Answer my question or I'll fine you for contempt of court."

Alarmed by the threat, the witness named his place of residence and the examination went on.

"What is your occupation?"

"Eh?"

"What do you do for a living?"

"Oh, git out, squire. Just as if you don't know that I tend gardens in the summer season and saw wood in the winter."

"As a private citizen I know it, but as the court I am not supposed to know anything about you," explained the perspiring justice.

"Wall, squire," remarked the puzzled witness, "if you know somethin' outside the court room and don't know nothin' in it, you'd better get out an' let somebody try this case that's got some sense."

The advice may have been good, but it cost the witness forty shillings.

Every man on earth has his faults, but the girl who is engaged to be married is positive there is one exception.

A little Cambridge girl was discovered whispering in school, and the teacher asked:

"What were you saying to the girl next to you when I caught you whispering?"

The little culprit hung her head for a moment, and then replied:

"I was only telling her how nice you looked in your new dress."

"Well, that—yes—I know—but we must —the class in spelling will please stand up."

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MEET THE PRINCE.

I.—Don't tell him that while you never learned to speak German, you can dance it like a dream.

II.—Don't forget that Hoch is pronounced Hoke, not Hock. In view of the enormous expense of the visit, such an expression as Hock der Prinz or Hock der Kaiser would be manifestly bad form.

III.—Don't ask him his impressions of America until he has been in the country twenty-four hours. He might be embarrassed to reply, considering the surface aspect of the City of New York.

IV.—Don't speak of his Imperial Brother as if he were a subject for a comic-paper joke instead of Emperor of Germany. Willie the War Lord is all right in private conversation with others, but would not do with the Prince.

V.—Don't get off that old joke about our climate being enervating for some, but Teutonic for others. He has probably heard it in England.

VI.—Don't be facetious with His Highness and ask him what the postage is on a mailed fist. He might retort with a practical illustration of the special delivery system.

VII.—Don't ask him in the presence of the Mayor how one so high likes fraternizing with one so Low.

VIII.—Don't tell him that you have always been anxious to meet him, and that you have heard quite a number of people speak of his brother Willie.

IX.—Don't ask him how he got through the custom house, and if he had to pay duty on his uniforms.

X.—Don't request his autograph, coupling the application with the statement that you already have that of Johann Most.

XI.—Don't tell him he ought to have come here two months earlier if he really wanted the Freedom of the City. It is probable he never heard of Tammany.

XII.—Don't ask him if it is true that his Imperial Brother is such a big thing at home that when he goes out on parade it takes him four hours to pass a given point.

XIII.—Don't tell him that you once had a Newfoundland dog named Prince.

XIV.—Don't ask him his average record for eighteen holes.—Harper's Weekly.

Some men live and learn and some devote their time in trying to forget what little they know.

Many a man would be able to live on his reputation if it wasn't necessary to eat once in a while.

REAR ORDERS.

The colonel was entertaining some of his friends with stories of army life, and the talk turned to the inflexibility of orders. That reminded the colonel of Tim Murphy's case.

Murphy had enlisted in the cavalry service, although he had never been on a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant, and, as luck would have it, secured one of the worst buckers in the whole crop.

"Now, my men," said the sergeant, in addressing them, "no one is allowed to dismount without orders from a superior officer. Remember that."

Tim was no sooner in the saddle than he was hurled head over heels through the air, and came down so hard that the breath was almost knocked out of him.

"Murphy," shouted the sergeant, when he discovered the man spread out on the ground, "you dismounted!"

"I did."

"Did you have orders?"

"I did."

"From headquarters," I suppose?" with a sneer.

"No, from hindquarters."

"Take him to the guardhouse!" ordered the sergeant.

A boy's headache is always worse just about school time.

Some men have brains and some seem to have wheels.

PERMISSIBLE.

"No, Maude, dear, there is no reason why a temperance woman should not wear corkscrew curls."

The man who is willing to lend you money to-morrow always wants to borrow to-day.

A married man is apt to get mad if he finds out that his wife isn't worrying about him.

ACCORDING TO SCALE.

Tommy—Pop, what is a scale of prices?

Tommy's Pop—A scale of prices, my son, is usually about twice as much as the scale of weighing.

There is something wrong with a pie if a small boy refuses a second piece.

Spring lamb is one thing in the dictionary and quite another on the bill of fare.

HIS CUSTOM.

Uncle Bob—Say, does the baby always holler like that till he gets what he wants, Papa—Yes; and then he generally hollers for something else.

Woman does not enjoy a funny story unless there is a man in it.

A man is always on time when he has an appointment with a pretty girl.

DYEING EFFECTS

Proper dyeing effects only come from those skilled in the art of dyeing. This is assured with all business left here. We are experts in the work of dyeing and cleaning articles for personal wear or household use.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
1038 NOTRE DAME ST.
Phones, Bell (Main) 1597. (Merchants) 23 45a1

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS. MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S Every Aft., 10c, 25c Ev'gs, 10c, 25c, 50c Orch. Reserved, 75c

Orchestra and Box Seats RESERVED. Sold ahead. Phone Up 2425. Box office open 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. Also Windsor Hotel, Cochenthaler's Jewellery Store and Queen's Hotel.

TO-DAY—Last times of "THE WIFE" PREVOST AND PREVOST AND NAYMON'S COCKATOOS.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK, Special Production of

HOYT'S

"A TEMPERANCE TOWN."

A CARLOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY.

Cast includes the MISSES BROWNING, VINCENT, HAYDEN, LONGFELLOW, SUMNER and HARRINGTON, and the MESSRS. ALPHONSE ETHIER, LISTON, WALKER, BUCHANAN, COOPER, LENZ, DELAND, RADFORD, McCARREY, TREMAYNE and COLEMAN.

The one and only PRESS ELDRIDGE will entertain between the acts.

10c. LADIES. Every Afternoon (except Saturdays and Holidays) to all parts. 10c. 45p1

ARENA TO-NIGHT! AT 8.30. OTTAWA VS. MONTREAL.

Usual Prices. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office until 4 o'clock. Phone Up 1346.

3.30 p.m., To-day---P. A. A. A. vs. MONTREAL.

Admission 25c. Children 10c. 45s1

WINDSOR HALL - - THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

Under the Auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club.

MR. DAVID **Bispham** the well-known Baritone.

M. JEAN **Gerardy** the famous 'Cellist.

Tickets—$1.50, $1.00 and 75c, may be had at the Club Rooms, Y. M. C. A. Building, from March 3rd to 6th, (between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.), after March 6th at Shaw's, 2274 St. Catherine street. 45 s 7 2 aw

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY

ANNUAL

CHILDREN'S SOCIAL

WINDSOR HALL,

Friday Evening, 28th February.

Children's Choir (200 Voices). JUVENILE DANCERS. R. McGlaughlin, Humorist; Punch and Judy, Ventriloquist and other special attractions.

ADMISSION—Children, 10c. Adults 25c. W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary

NO RESERVED SEATS. 45s1

THE LITERARY SUCCESS OF THE DAY.

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY.

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A TALE OF THE OTTAWA

By RALPH CONNOR,

The author of "BLACK ROCK" and "THE SKY PILOT."

A fine picture of the strong character of the sturdy Highlanders in the rough life of the lumber shanties, depicted with inspiring realism.

A POWERFUL WORK. A HUMAN STORY. SWEET AS BALSAM.

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WINTER TRIPS

To Warmer Climes.

—RETURN TICKETS TO—

BERMUDA, - $68 75
JAMAICA, - 93 75
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Tickets to Italy and Mediterranean Ports. Pamphlets and full information from TEL. MAIN 2046.

Cruises to the West Indies and the Orient. W. H. HENRY, Gen'l Steamship Agency, 116 St. Peter St. 45s3 law

THIS DATE 30 YEARS AGO.

(From Star Files of February, 1872.)

Rosa d'Erina attracts much attention by her charming singing at the Church of the Gesu.

Bill passed in Ontario Legislature offering $5,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Thomas Scott.

Coroner's inquest on the death of Mr. Theodore Beaudry, killed by a gas explosion in his house, finds the gas company guilty of culpable negligence.

The snowshoe races of the Montreal Club, two miles, open, won by Kenronwe, with Daillebout second, J. Thomas third, P. Daillebout fourth and P. Thomas fifth. Time, 12.19. Becket won hurdle race. Mudge won two mile race in 14.16.

London Lancet announces that if a patient at the beginning of an attack of smallpox, be put in a room from which all light is excluded save that of a candle, the effect is to arrest the disease in the early stage, the skin does not become inflamed or swollen, and no large scabs form.

Suspended.

A man who always insists on having the TRADE D MARK Suspender, manufactured by the Dominion Suspender Co., Niagara Falls, will be sure of having his trousers properly suspended. They are retailed in the best shops at 50c, 75c and $1.00, and are guaranteed. Write the makers if you cannot find them.

Special Notice.

For Sale.—A Bell Cabinet Grand Piano, largest size, handsome walnut case, 7 1-3 octaves, practice clavier; price to an immediate purchaser, $185, payable $10 cash and $6 per month; further discount for all cash. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, Dominion square. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

At it Again.

Three carloads special wardrobe fixtures left Montreal yesterday for St. John, N. B.; Sydney, C. B., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where "Semi-Ready" will open agencies on March 15th. These make fifteen "Semi-Ready" stores in Canada, eight having been opened up during the past year.

LAST WEEK OF PIANO SALE,

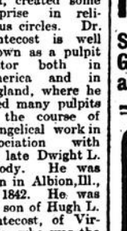
Steinway, Heintzman, Nordheimer Pianos, 15, 20, to 33 1-3 Per Cent Discount.

People who have already bought Pianos from us this month have had the highest worth and satisfaction for their money. Our stock is yet large and well assorted. Next week will still be open for customers to make selection from the above famous makers. Terms made to suit purchasers. Exchanges taken at just valuations.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
2366 St. Catherine street.
East End Branch—1622 St. Catherine St. 5 2

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT

A GREAT PREACHER FOR MANILA.—News recently that the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost had severed his connection with the Presbyterian Church at Yonkers, and had accepted the appointment by the Board of Foreign Missions to a post in Manila, created some surprise in religious circles. Dr. Pentecost is well known as a pulpit orator both in America and in England, where he filled many pulpits in the course of evangelical work in association with the late Dwight L. Moody. He was born in Albion, Ill., in 1842. He was the son of Hugh L. Pentecost, of Virginia, who was the great-grandson of the original Pentecost, who came to America with the French Protestant refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The name was really a sobriquet bestowed upon "Hugo" because of his zeal. Dr. Pentecost's boyhood was spent in New Harmony, Ind., where the family went because of their friendship for Robert Dale Owen. This town was the home of the old Rapp Community, one of those social experiments at co-operation that had a short-lived existence. On the breaking out of the civil war Dr. Pentecost went to Kentucky. He joined the Baptist Church, and was licensed to preach. Later he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Federal Cavalry, commanded by the late Benjamin H. Bristow, and rose to the rank of captain. After the war he settled as a pastor in the town of Greencastle, Ind. In 1881 he became pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn.



Rev. G. F. Pentecost

Husband Must Help the Wife.

In the case of McMaster vs. Marshall, Mr. Justice Archibald gave judgment condemning the husband, the defendant, to pay to his wife, the plaintiff, $9 a month to aid in supporting her and her three children, aged 8, 6 and 4 years, respectively. She sought to recover $15 a month, while the husband said he could not pay more than $6 a month.

20 Cheapside, London, E.C.

I suffered very much for a long time from rheumatism in the knee joint; a few applications of Kelpion eased the pain and removed all stiffness, and eventually quite cured the knee. I now invariably apply it, and successfully, to all sorts of purposes,—bruises, cuts, tired or sore feet, chafing hives, in fact when anything goes wrong.

45 1 W. J. Burrell.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Minto, the Hon. George and Mrs. Drummond, Sir William and Lady Van Horne, Sir William and Lady Hingston, Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy, Sir Alexander and Lady Lacoste, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Hon. R. and Mrs. Thibaudeau, Mr. and Mrs. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan, Hon. L. J. and Mrs. Forget, Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Dr. Craig, Dr. Roddick.

Victorian Order of Nurses

CONVERSAZIONE,

THE ART GALLERY,

February 27th, 8 o'clock

The Programme will include the following artists: Miss Fyshe, Miss Rachel Dawes, Mrs. James Laing, Mrs. George Cantlie, the Misses Savage.

Dr. Drummond will give readings from "Johnnie Courteau."
Miss Taschereau will sing.
Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Dalgnault, Mr. Tait.

Tickets for sale at Shaw's Music Store, and at Art Gallery the night of entertainment, $1.00. Refreshments. 39r2 2aw

WINDSOR HALL, MONDAY EVG., February 24. SATURDAY MATINEE, March 1.

Two Recitals by MR. GEORGE **GROSSMITH**

Seats now on sale at Shaw's. Prices, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. 40 12

WINDSOR HALL, Goulet's Symphony Orchestra.

Fourth Concert **FEB. 28,** Friday Afternoon.

Soloist.....Mme. Adele Strauss-Youngheart, Mezzo-Soprano.

Reserved Seats, 75c and 50c. Admission 25c PLAN AT SHAW'S. 45s2 2aw

WINDSOR HALL, EASTER MONDAY, MADAME

NORDICA

List now open at Shaw's Piano and Music House. Subscribers will have first choice of seats. Send in your name. 45 s1

$550.00 HAINES BROS. PIANO For $250.00.

Payable by easy instalments.
One of the most valuable high-class piano bargains we have offered this season.
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Reading Music at Sight.

Every Friday evening at eight. Easy method and rapid progress. Classes from one to two hundred. Fee nominal.
O. STEWART TAYLOR, 38*tf Tooke's Building, 169 Peel St.

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(CHAMBER MUSICALES)

Given by The Montreal Conservatory of Music, Mr. C. E. SEIPERT, Director.

FORTY-FIRST CONCERT **SCHUBERT NIGHT,** At the Lecture Hall of the Y. M. C. A.

Tuesday, Feb. 25th, 1902, at 8 p. m.

Invitations may be obtained by applying to the Director, 940 Dorchester Street. Mason & Risch Concert Grand used at these musicales. 45s1

STANLEY HALL, 127 Stanley street - **DANCING**

MASQUERADE ASSEMBLY postponed to Saturday, March 8th. Tickets now on sale. Assembly Saturday evening, 8.15 p.m. Watch for the "Favor Cotillion."
Tel. Up 934. 42 * tf PROF. FRANK H. NORMAN.

As a substitute for strong drink, the stimulating effect of the carbonated

MAGI Caledonia Water

Simply removes the craving, GURD & CO., Agents, Montreal. and of best dealers everywhere 43 stf

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ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life: ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS.

45 1

Council Will Decide the Matter.

The sub-committee appointed to consider applications for the position of City Assessor reported at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon that it saw no reason to change its choice from Mr. FitzGibbon, who was recommended some weeks ago to Council. On the other hand, the new members of the Finance Committee did not care, yesterday, to pledge themselves to vote for any one. In consequence, it is very undecided now who may get the position. About a dozen applications have been sent in. Council will decide the matter on Monday.

Appointed Locomotive Foreman.

Mr. Felix Payette has been appointed locomotive foreman of the Grand Trunk at the Point St. Charles works, vice Mr. Donnelly, who resigned to accept a position on the Cape Breton Railway, at Sydney, Cape Breton.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY All This Week Matinee Saturday

The Distinguished Romantic Actor,

ANDREW ROBSON

—IN—

RICHARD CARVEL

Original New York Production.
Prices—Ground Floor or Dress Circle 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50; Top Gallery, 25c.
Coming—Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune." 41s5

ACADEMY All Next Week Mat. Saturday.

"A PERFECT PLAY, INTEREST NEVER FLAGS."

FIRST TIME IN MONTREAL.

ROBERT EDESON

—IN—

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

Stage Version by AUGUSTUS THOMAS, Management HENRY B. HARRIS.
Prices—Ground Floor or Dress Circle, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50; Top Gallery, 25c.
SEATS NOW ON SALE! 45s1

FRANCAIS | THIS WEEK.

The Greatest of all International Successes,

"MAN'S ENEMY."

NOTE OUR MATINEE DAYS: Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Little Minister." 41s5

FRANCAIS - NEXT WEEK

Matinees Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARLES FROHMAN'S

Original Version of J. M. Barrie's

COMEDY SUCCESS

The Little Minister.

WITH

FRANCES STEVENS

As LADY BABBIE.

And 20 other well-known Players.
All the original scenery and effects.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c. 44s3

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon & Evening

THIS WEEK, FEB. 17.

KING OF THE OPIUM RING

The Big Chinese-American Sensation. A Scenic Marvel. 8 Big Specialty Acts—8. Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—The Big Galety Extravaganza Co. 40s6

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

FOUNDED 1874.

Invitations to a pound party have been issued by the Ladies' Committee of the Women's Hospital, 170 and 172 Mountain street, for Tuesday, February 25th, from 2 to 6 o'clock.

It is earnestly hoped all who can will attend, and those who have not previously seen the institution will avail themselves of this opportunity.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Geo. F. Cooke, Mrs. Wm. Agnew, Mrs. J. T. Donald, Mrs. H. L. Reddy, Mrs. F. E. Thompson, Mrs. P. W. McLagan, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Grant Stewart, and Mrs. William Burnett. 45*1

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

Douglas Methodist Church, REV. JAMES ELLIOTT, B.A., Will preach to-morrow at 11 a.m., and REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., at 7 p.m.

Music by large choir. Special contribution to the Trust Funds. 45*1

EMMANUEL CHURCH

St. Catherine and Stanley Sts.

At the evening service REV. W. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Chicago University, Will preach. This intimation will be pleasing to his many Montreal friends and admirers. EVERYBODY WELCOME. 45*1

DANCING — FREDERIC W. NORMAN'S School, 2269 St. Catherine street. Classes and private lessons, day or evening. Phone Up 2611. 28 *tf

ANXIOUS WOMEN.

Women threatened with or suffering from irregularities and wishing prompt and painless relief should write for

FREE BOOK,

which tells how to prevent and correct such irregularities. Of interest to all married ladies. The Dr. Wilson Medical Co., 97 Bleury Box 1171, Montreal.

HOMESTEAD, VICTOR and PREMIER Sewing Machines.

Prices from $17.00 to $38.50.

All warranted for 5 years with full set of Steel Foot Attachments.

Call or send for our catalogue before purchasing.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St., Montreal. 45 law tf

Hon. Senator Dechene's Illness.

Senator A. M. Dechene, on his arrival in town from Ottawa, last evening, was, owing to illness, removed to the Notre Dame Hospital. His intention in coming to the city was to be under the care of Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, superintendent of the hospital. The Senator's illness is not of a serious nature.

2 Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, August 24th, 1899.

For years I had a swelling on my wrist. A friend asked me to try Kelpion, which, I am pleased to say, after three applications, removed it. I have also found the ointment most useful in the house for burns or cuts.

William Aylett.

All druggists, 25c. 45 1

DUPUIS FRERES...

OUR STORES ARE CLOSED AT 6 P.M., SATURDAYS EXCEPTED.

Separate Skirt.

No question about it—the Skirt, dependent on lines and draping for effect, must be cut by a man tailor, and the great number of separate skirts we sell are rather fortunate escapes for dressmakers than interference with their business. New styles are ready. Here is a hint or two—

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SKIRTS, made of all-wool bronze gray, brown or drab tweed, fine black crepon and all-wool checked tweed, worth $2.50 to $7.00. Your choice at, only $1.65

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SKIRTS, made of fine striped tweed, or twill homespun, all sizes, worth from $3.00 to $4.00. Your choice at, only $2.25

LADIES' COLOURED CLOTH SKIRTS, latest style, widely flare, 8 narrow tucks, or neatly trimmed with silk and tucks running from waist to bottom. Our special price, only $3.50

New Ladies' Blouses at Bargain Prices.

LADIES' OPERA FLANNEL BLOUSES, neatly trimmed with black velvet ribbon, sizes 34, 36 and 38. Regular $2.75. Special, for Monday, only $1.00

LADIES' COLOURED VELVET BLOUSES, worth $3.50. Special, for Monday, only $1.50

LADIES' SILK BLOUSES, all new styles, but not all sizes; that is why the $5.00 are reduced at..... $3.00

And the $6.00 are reduced at $4.00

Ribbons.

RIBBONS are going to be worn wherever it is possible to wear them—neck, hair, waist, hats, corsage. You can get all kinds of Ribbons, in all colours, all widths, and at the lowest prices, here.

DOUBLE FACE SATIN RIBBON, in all shades. Plenty of white, cream, pink, blue, turquoise, cardinal, etc.

1 inch wide, only **3½c**; elsewhere, price 5c.
1 3-4 inch wide, only **8c**; elsewhere, price 12c.
2½ inches wide, only **12c**; elsewhere, price 20c.

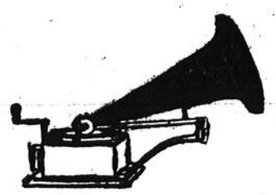
VERY SPECIAL.

4,000 yards ALL SILK TAFFETA RIBBON, 4 to 6 inches wide, regularly sold from 25 cents to 35 cents. Your choice, for this sale, only **10c**

Dupuis Freres,

The Big East End Departmental Store,
1571 to 1589 St. Catherine St.
CITY. 45 1

ONE THOUSAND GRAM-O-PHONES



...On Special Terms...

When we last placed one thousand Genuine Berliner Gram-o-phones on sale on our easy payment plan we were swamped with orders and several thousands were sold before we could withdraw the offer. As we have been receiving requests, from all parts of Canada, for a repetition of our offer, we now place one thousand Berliner Gram-o-phones on sale on these special terms :—

One Dollar, with the Coupon below, and your promise to pay Two Dollars a month for eight months, and a genuine Berliner Gram-o-phone is yours. . . .

As soon as we receive your dollar we send you the Gram-o-phone complete. If after five days' trial you don't agree that the Berliner Gram-o-phone is the greatest talking machine on earth, return it and the order is cancelled.

Cash price of Berliner Gram-o-phones is $15.

When you buy from us or our authorized agents you buy direct from the manufacturers, thus you save middlemen's profits, and are protected by our five year guarantee. Some fake concerns are offering second-hand, worn-out and counterfeit records, claiming they are as good as the original Gram-o-phone records—our advice is to avoid this trash. Genuine Berliner Gram-o-phone records have gold centres. Sousa's Marches, by Sousa's Band, can be had only on Gram-o-phone records.

When ordering a Gram-o-phone save expressage by getting extra records at the same time—50c each, $5 a dozen.

We refer all intending purchasers to the Bank of Montreal and to the proprietors of the Family Herald and Weekly Star as to our willingness and ability to carry out all our promises.

We have received over a thousand testimonials from Lawyers, Doctors, Priests, Clergymen, etc., speaking in praise of the excellence of the Berliner Gram-o-phone.

Send for fully illustrated catalogue free.

A FEW SELECTIONS.

To give a slight idea of the possibilities of the Berliner Gram-o-phone we give a few of the selections. Complete list of records sent on request.

BAND SELECTIONS.

102, The Invincible Eagle, March; 43, El Capitan, March; 64, At a Georgia Camp Meeting, Cake-Walk; 105, Nearer, My God, to Thee; 116, Runaway Girl, Selections; 208, The Mosquito Parade; 245, William Tell; 120, La Marseillaise; 574, Boccacio, March; 746, Soldiers of the Queen; 591, A Coon Band Contest; 395, Six Little Wives, Sun Toy; 144, Barataria March; 553, The Campbells Are Coming; 554, The Men of Harlech; 555, Scots Wha Hae.

ORCHESTRAL SELECTIONS.

99, Bunch O' Blackberries, Cake Walk; 125, The Limited Express—Railroad effects, bell, movement of train, escaping steam, etc.; 126, The Night Alarm—Representing the familiar fire alarm at night, fire bells, shouts, the race to the fire, horses hoofs, reeling hose, engine whistle and firemen's chorus.

TROMBONE SOLOS, BY ARTHUR PRYOR, OF SOUSA'S BAND.

255, Blue Bells of Scotland; 673, I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do; 19, The Tale of a Kangaroo; 714, Home, Sweet Home.

CORNET SOLOS.

42, The Holy City; 201, Killarney; 89, Auld Lang Syne.

BANJO SOLOS.

47, Marriage Bells; 88, A Coon Band Contest; 316, Smokey Mokes, Cake Walk; 337, Rag Time Skeedaddle; 390, Union Jack Medley; 717, Rusty Rags; 723, The Coloured Major.

XYLOPHONE SOLOS.

23, The Carnival of Venice; 477, Happy Days in Dixie; 505, My Old Kentucky Home; 510, Medley of Scotch Airs.

VOCAL SOLOS.

83, I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do. 460 Killarney; 470, The Holy City; 184, Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night; 138, For Freedom and Ireland; 170, My Old Kentucky Home; 476, The Palms; 643, Home, Sweet Home; 696, Good Bye, Dolly Gray; 273, Sweet Annie Moore; 274, When the Harvest Days Are Over; 592, Alphabet Soups, A. B. C.; 595, D. E.; 440, What Do You Think of Hoolihan? 504, A Little Bit Off the Top; 443, Arrah, Go On; 490, How Was I To Know? 8, Put Me Off At Buffalo; 244, The Boy Guessed Right; 251, The Tale of a Kangaroo; 276, When Ruben Comes To Town; 76, She Reats by the Suwanee River; 77, The Fatal Rose of Red; 680, Good Bye, Sweetheart; 682, Always; 707, The Heart Bowed Down; 6, Sweetest Story Ever Told; 160, Hosanna; 172, Asthore; 192, I Heard the Voice of Jesus; 204, All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name; 275, Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep; 108, Soldiers of the Queen; 481, My Dear Old Dutch; 54, Auld Lang Syne; 783, When Johnny Comes Marching Home.

HYMNS BY THE CHURCH CHOIR.

465, Old Hundred; 472, Abide With Me; 622, Holy, Holy, Holy; 664, Eternal Father, Strong to Save; 685, Rock of Ages; 687, Beulah Land; 686, Jesus, Lover of My Soul; 688, Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus.

CONTRALTO SOLOS, BY MME. BENZING.

468, For All Eternity; 485, Still As the Night; 577, Way Down Upon the Suwannee River.

VOCAL SELECTIONS FROM "FLORADORA."

72, Queen of the Philippine Islands; 590, Opening Chorus; 647, Galloping; 636, Tell Me Pretty Maiden.

E. BERLINER, 2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Emanuel Blout, Manager for Canada.

COUPON.

E. Berliner, 2315 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Enclosed find one dollar, as first payment on the Standard Berliner Gram-o-phone, Type "A," complete with 16-inch Japanned concert horn and three records. If satisfactory, after five days trial, I agree to pay eight monthly payments of two dollars each. If not satisfactory I will return the Gram-o-phone and this order is null and void.

Name.....

Occupation.....

P. O. Address.....

Express Office.....

.....Township

.....Province

Also send free of charge the following three records :—

No.....

D. S. 2-26

No.....

No.....

If you want a solid, burnished, brass horn, inclose two dollars additional.

45 1

—TO LET—

447 St. Lawrence Street.

(ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET.)

Large dwelling, with vacant lot extending to St. Dominique street, suitable for a CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR OR MASTER CARTER. Special terms to a responsible party for number of years. Apply to

Tel. Main 390. W. E. COOPER,
Star Building(St. James street.
41 tf

TRADE SALE —OF— DRY GOODS.

Woollens and worsteds, gent's furnishing goods, clothing, hats and caps, housekeeping linens, boots and shoes, rubbers, etc.

The subscribers will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter street, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,
at 10 o'clock a.m.

a large and varied assortment of tweeds, flannels, cottons, dress goods, beavers, friezes, linings, trimmings, blankets, ladies' silk handkerchiefs, gent's furnishing goods, shirts and collars, braces, gloves and mitts, hats and caps, underwear, notions, etc.

Also at 2 o'clock p.m.: 50 cases boots and shoes, 250 cases assorted rubbers, pure gum boots and shoes, etc.

Sale in lots to suit the trade.
Terms liberal.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
45 3 Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING, JEWELLERY, Etc., Etc, BY AUCTION.

At our salesrooms, Nos. 453 and 455 St. James st., on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
26th FEBRUARY,

including 25 boys' Clan suits and 30 tweed kilts, 22 Norfolk suits, 20 pairs black cloth pants, 7 boys' reefers, boys' blue serge pants, 28 boys' blue serge and tweed suits, 30 youths' overcoats, men's tweed suits, ladies' jackets, men's light overcoats, 16 boys' white sailor suits, boys' flannel shirts, vests, ladies' corsets and skirts, lot tweeds, enamelled ware, laundry soap, tea and coffee, jewellery, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale at 2 o'clock.

FRASER BROS.,
45 3 Auctioneers.

SPRING AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

The subscribers beg to notify parties who intend to dispose of their Furniture by auction that they give their best personal attention to all sales entrusted to them. A long and extensive experience, a thorough knowledge of values, reliable and practical assistants, they can promise the very best possible results. Detailed account sales and prompt cash returns. Telephone Main 790. Splendid storage accommodation in their large central warehouse for Household Furniture, etc. Fraser Bros., Auctioneers. 453 and 455 St. James St. 45 2

Household Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Pianos, Mirrors,

GASALIERS, PICTURES, BEDDING, COOK STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

Regular auction at our large salesrooms, Nos. 453 and 455 ST. JAMES ST., corner Inspector street, on

FRIDAY MORNING, 27TH FEBRUARY, At 10 O'Clock.

Liberal cash advances made. Consignments solicited.

Safe, clean, dry storage for furniture, pianos, trunks, etc., etc.

Private sales every day. Vehicles, harness, safes, furniture, carpets, oil stoves, etc.

FRASER BROS.,
45 5 Auctioneers.

Storage for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, Etc.

Safe, clean and dry, in our spacious central warehouse. Tel. Main 790.

FRASER BROS.,
453 and 455 St. James street, and 131 to 137 Inspector street. 45 3

AUCTION SALE.

Of a large collection of English and French Books valued at $13,000.00, comprising the Statutes and Journals of the first Parliaments of Upper and Lower Canada from 1792 to 1840, the Abstract of French Law used from 1759 to 1792, Cavendish's Debates, Edits and Ordonnences, all the Acts Passed in the British Parliament Relating to Canada, all Treaties with the United States, Quebec Mercury, 1810; Le Canadien from 1806; Hawkins's Quebec, Hochelaga Depicta, and many other valuable Books and Documents relating to Canada and United States. Also Modern Works in Law, Biographies, Fiction, Science, Lives, Travels, Theology, Geology, Agriculture, Histories. Many of the scarce works are from the library of Mr. H. W. Ryland, Clerk of the Privy Council under Lord Dorchester and Sir G. Prevost, and are unprocurable in Europe or America.

Sale at my Rooms, 48-52 St. Nicholas Street, Ottawa, Ont.

FRIDAY, 28th February, and SATURDAY, 1st March, 1902.

Afternoons and Evenings at 2.30 and 7.30.

G. W. HUNT,
Auctioneer.

Parties unable to attend the sale can have their orders carefully executed by the auctioneer. 45 3

Trade Sale.

At our St. James Street rooms, on

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
26th and 27th Instant,

without reserve, and in lots to the trade, a large stock of Dry Goods from bankrupt estates, comprising:

Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Satins, Silks, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannelettes, Underwear, Top Shirts, Embroidery, Lace, Braids, Trimmings, Umbrellas, Tweeds, Serges, Cottings, Linings, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, 60½ boxes Good Will Soap, 100 boxes Castile Soap, 100 cases Black Tea, 50 pieces of Lawn, 20,000 pieces of Wall Paper, 15 bags of Nuts, a large lot of Pickles, Tobacco, Baking Powder, etc.

Also Nickel Window Stands, a large Store Mirror, one Time Register, one Dummy, etc., etc.

Also Fancy Goods, Toys, Fishing Tackle, and other goods.

Sale at 10 O'Clock Each Day.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE FRERES,
45 3 Auctioneers.

BY MARCOTTE BROS.

Great auction sale of carpet squares, English oilcloth and carpet by the yard and in lots to suit; fine lot of pictures, lace curtains, splendid upright piano (cost $450), British plate mirrors, 36 splendid parlour sets in Turkish rug, plush and silk covering; leather covered dining room sets, 28 fine sideboards, dining tables, 2 splendid crystal gasaliers, 35 splendid bedroom sets, hair and wool mattresses, fancy chairs and tables, etc.

Also on the same day a lot of furniture from a private house. All to be sold without the least reserve, on

TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 25TH, at store, 1633 and 1635 Notre Dame Street.

Sale at 2.30 O'Clock.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

P.S.—Parties intending to furnish should attend this sale, as every lot must be sold. Free storage to the first of May if desired. 45 2

Spring Auction Sales

.....BY.....

Walter M. Kearns.

The subscriber continues to give his personal attendance at AUCTION SALES of every description of goods, followed by a prompt return of the proceeds, accompanied with a detailed statement and account sales in a concise and business form.

In The Management of

Sales of Household Furniture, *At Private Residences*

his system of selling, and the judicious and proper display of the articles, with an expeditious delivery, warrants him in soliciting future favours in this line, and would be glad to learn from parties contemplating selling off an early intimation, which will enable him to perfect arrangements that will ensure satisfaction. The earlier the sale the better.

Sales of Farm Stock

in the country or elsewhere, also undertaken, and from his success in the past he can fairly promise the farming community, gentlemen farmers, dairymen and others that their interests will be carefully and competently looked after.

Appraisals and Valuations

made, based either on auction or private sale values.

WALTER M. KEARNS,
Auctioneer.

Office, salesroom and storage warehouse, 1828 Notre Dame st. 45 3

FREE

GOLDOAED Watch, elegantly engraved, and in Solid Gold 14k. case, open face, stem wind and set, fitted with an excellent jewelled movement. This watch looks worth $20.00. We give it for selling 15 lbs. each only 3 doz. fashionable Hat Pins set with handsome Rubies, Emeralds, Turquoise, etc. They look worth 25c. and sell like hot cakes. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money and receive this handsome watch, postpaid. **THE JEWELLERY SUPPLY CO. 1710 TORONTO**
45 law tf

SPRING SALES —AT— Private Residences.

We beg to announce that our list for engagements for the season is now open, and as we intend to devote our special attention to this department, and personally attend to all sales, we can guarantee THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS.

Sales of Furniture and General Merchandise at our rooms every Friday. Advances made and estimates given.

CHARGES MODERATE.

RETURNS PROMPT.

Clean, dry storage for furniture, etc.

M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
1821-1823 Notre Dame street. 45 4

Preliminary Notice

Sale of Unclaimed Express Freight

The undersigned have received instructions from the **Canadian, National and American Express Companies**, to sell by public auction, positively without reserve, within the premises Nos. 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame street, Montreal, at 10 o'clock a.m., on

TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, 1902.

All goods unclaimed previous to the time of sale, viz. unclaimed express freight, consisting of Trunks, Valises, Boxes, Parcels, etc., in all about one thousand packages.

45 1 M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

House Furnishings

We will sell at our rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame Street, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
25th and 26th February,

a consignment of Irish Linen, Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Marseilles Toilet and Honeycomb Quilts, Coloured Counterpanes, Lace Curtains, Blankets, Dress Goods, English Oilcloth, Linoleum, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc.

Sale at 2.30 P.M. Each Day.

M. HICKS & CO.,
45 3 Auctioneers.

No. 88 SHUTER ST.

We have received instructions to sell at the residence of the late Mr. D. Battersby, as above, all the fine Household Furniture and effects, valuable Pictures, Mirrors, Ornaments and Brica-Brac, Crystal Gasaliers, Brussels Carpets, etc., etc. Sale will take place **Wednesday Morning, Mar. 5th** at 10 o'clock.

Particulars later

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.
45 1

WEEKLY SALE

of New and Second Hand Furniture and General House Furnishing Goods at our Rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame St., **FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 28th**, at 2.30 o'clock.

M. HICKS & CO.,
45 2 Auctioneers.

Important Sale—

The undersigned have been favoured with instructions to sell at the residence of the late Mr. Wm. Dangerfield, No. 377 Dorchester Street, all the Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Square Grand Piano, B. P. Mirrors, Crystal Gasaliers, Fine Pictures and Ornaments, Best Carpets, Old Mahogany and Walnut Furniture, etc., etc., at the above address on

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4TH,
At 10 O'Clock.

Full particulars later.

M. HICKS & CO.,
45 1 Auctioneers.

TURKISH RUGS.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

We are now offering at private sale a choice collection of Turkish, Persian and Indian rugs and carpets, at prices to cover advances. Call and see the best selection of Eastern rugs in Canada, now on view at our rooms, 1823-1823 Notre Dame street (first floor).

M. HICKS & CO.,
45 4 Auctioneers.

To Stamp Dealers and Collectors

Stamps of every denomination and issue for sale. All clean, detached and in packages of 100.

Single stamps of any issue supplied to collectors.

115 tf Address V. 1902, Star Office.

Montreal West.

Sale of Handsome Household Furniture, Eastern Rugs, Harness, Etc.

The subscribers are favoured with instructions from C. Thirkell, Esq., to sell at his residence, Eastern avenue, Montreal West, on

MONDAY MORNING,
FEBRUARY 24TH, 1902,

The whole of the valuable household effects, comprising: Drawing room odd and easy chairs, Eastern rugs, centre tables, curtains and portieres, Japanese screens, parlour lamp, costly steel engravings, ornaments, etc.

Fine solid oak dining room set, sideboard, extension dining table, and chairs, dinner and tea set cost $75; dessert set, cutlery, silverware, glassware, handsome refrigerator, English oilcloths, best Brussels carpets, brass and iron bedsteads, best mattresses, springs, etc.

Very handsome odd bureaus and washstands, chamber ware, couch, old mahogany chest drawers, inlaid, best oil stove, Leader cook stove and usual kitchen sundries, also set of oak tanned harness and expensive roll top oak desk, etc., etc.

Everything as good as new.

SALE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

Take 9 o'clock or 9.30 C.P.R. Train from Windsor Station. 44 2

Our List For Spring Sales

At Private Residences is Now Open.

We would request an early application from those desiring our services. Personal attention.

Moderate charges and prompt returns.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers,
Mammoth Auction Rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street. 45 1

SPECIAL *UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE* —OF—

A Large Assortment Hosiery, Curtains, Table Linen, Tweeds and Coatings, Etc. Consigned by a Traveller Just Leaving for England.

We will sell at our rooms, 241 and 243 ST. JAMES STREET, on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON,
FEBRUARY 26th,
Comprising:

500 pairs ladies', gent's and children's hosiery in silk, cashmere and cotton, 600 pairs (all samples) in Swiss, Irish point, Florentine and Nottingham curtains, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, bed covers, blankets, elderdown comforters, also best Scotch and English tweeds, black and blue coatings, mostly in suit lengths; also a lot of ladies' gent's and children's boots and shoes, with a large lot of house furnishings, odds and ends, etc.

Sale at 2.30 o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY,
45 3 Auctioneers.

Carpets

Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture.

English linoleum and oilcloth, curtains and portieres, Belfast table linens, cutlery, etc.

Largest assortment of carpet squares in all grades and qualities of any house in the city.

For positive sale to cover advances.

By auction, Tuesday afternoon, February 25th, at our mammoth rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street, at 2.30 p.m.

RAE & DONNELLY,
Auctioneers.

***Goods can be purchased during February at private sale or auction fully 50 per cent. lower than in April or May. Stored free up to May.—R. & D. 45 2

TO LET - - From 1st May Next.

Fine Residence, No. 820 Sherbrooke St.

Facing the beautiful McGill College grounds. Very roomy and comfortable, with every possible convenience, electric light, etc., etc. One of the best appointed houses in the city. Large stables and coach house, recently built on most modern plans, with comfortable quarters for the coachman, wide lane in rear. For particulars and permit to view apply to Estate Wilson, JOS. C. BEAUCHAMP, Manager, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill. 43 2eod

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Cape Breton Telegraph Lines," will be received at this office until Monday, 3rd March, inclusively, for the supply of poles for and construction of a telegraph line from St. Peter's to Main-a-Dieu, and on Scatari Island, in all ninety miles more or less; also for the supply of poles for and construction of a telegraph line from Gaberus to North Sydney, a length of thirty-five miles more or less.

Specification defining routes to be followed, etc., can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of Mr. C. E. W. Dodwell, Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. Alex. Green, Caretaker, Post Office, North Sydney, N.S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Contractors are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 45 1

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Herring Cove Breakwater," will be received at this office until Monday, 3rd March, inclusively, for the construction of a breakwater at Herring Cove, Halifax County, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.S., on application to the Postmaster at Herring Cove, N.S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender,

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 45 1

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the water will be drawn out of the Lachine Canal on the 1st April, 1902, and will not be readmitted into it before the 1st May next.

By order,

ERNEST MARCEAU,
Superintending Engineer, Quebec Canals.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 43 2eod

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re Royal Hat and Cap Mfg. Co., 470 St. Paul street, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, or in lots to suit purchasers, at their salesrooms, 69 St. James street, Montreal, on

MONDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1902,
At 11 O'Clock P.M.

The following assets of the above estate:

Stock of Tweeds, Hats, Caps etc.	$4,465.40
Machinery	543.00
Furniture and Fixtures	138.00
Total	$5,146.40

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent. on adjudication.

The stock can be examined at No. 470 St. Paul street on Friday, February 28th, 1902, and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

WILKS & MICHAUD,
Joint Curators,
Merchants Bank Building, Montreal

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Montreal, February 22nd, 1902. 45 2 2aw

Residence on Sherbrooke Street *FOR SALE*

A commodious stone-front residence, containing sixteen rooms, heated by hot water throughout, and fully equipped in every respect. The lot is 30 feet front by 188 feet deep, and the vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, can also be had at a moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,
MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
45 1 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.

A piece of land in the west end on the new extension of Sherbrooke street, containing 1,500,000 square feet (sub-divided). Will be sold very cheap, the whole or part.

Apply to ROBT. R. GOOLD,
45 2 eod 157 St. James st.

St. Hilaire Residence

Johnson & Cousineau, 62 St. James street. For Sale—At Elm Bank, at the foot of Beloeil Mountain, Ste. Hilaire Station, bordering on Richelieu River, and surrounded by most beautiful scenery. The property consists of residence, beautiful grounds and servants' house, all modern conveniences, built for summer and winter residence. Outbuildings consist of stable, coach house, shed, poultry house, the same wire fenced all around. Will sell at a sacrifice to a quick buyer. 45 1

Machinery For Sale.

2 hydraulic elevators, 12 foot lift.
Iron and wood pulleys.
68 feet 2 in. shafting with self-oiling hangers.
25 feet 1⅝ inch shafting with self-oiling hangers.
24 feet 1⅝ inch shafting with self-oiling hangers.
2 zinc covered tables, 12 ft. x 7 ft.
Will be sold cheap for immediate removal. Apply

GRAHAM & CO.,
42 tf Star Office.

PORTLAND CEMENTS

Drain Pipes,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
China Clay,
Whiting, Etc.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.
345 ST. JAMES STREET.
33 1aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of DAME AGNES QUESNEL, trading at the City of Hull, under the firm name of Lapointe & Quesnel, an insolvent.

Sealed tenders, marked "Re Lapointe," addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of A. P. Mutchmor, 162 Sparks street, Ottawa, until NOON on WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1902, for the purchase of the assets of said estate, as follows:

1. Stock in trade, consisting of dry goods, hats and caps, furs, gent's furnishings, millinery, etc., and fixtures $5532 77
2. Book debts per list 630 81

$7163 58

Tenders to be for the whole en bloc or separately for each lot, and to be at a rate per dollar on the amount as per inventory or list of debts.

A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of debts. A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the offer must accompany each tender, and the balance of purchase price to be paid within three days after sale. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further terms and conditions may be examined at the office of the undersigned, No. 17 Hospital street, Montreal, and at the offices of A. R. Mutchmor, 162 Sparks street, Ottawa. The stock may be examined daily on application at the office of Mr. Mutchmor.

JOHN HYDE,
45 2 2aw Curator.

Cable Address: "Brevet, Montreal."
Tel. Main 1094

H. A. BUDDEN, Advocate,
Patent Agent, Patents and Patent Cases
601 New York Life Building.
220 2aw

H. L. Putnam's Real Estate Advertisement

28 M'TAVISH STREET—FOR SALE.

This fine old terrace house overlooking McGill grounds. Can be made into a handsome, comfortable house, with a small expenditure. It is extra wide and deep, and already heated by Daisy furnace, I have received positive instructions from Edinburgh to sell it this spring.

FOR SALE—UPLANDS, WESTMOUNT.

A solid stone house of thirteen rooms, with about 35,000 feet of land, having two frontages. House heated by hot water. This is a genuine opportunity to secure a bargain, as the land is good value for the whole price.

A FINE HOUSE, BISHOP STREET.—FOR SALE.

A large house, with deep extension, partly finished basement, two bath rooms, seven bedrooms, electric lighting. Four fire places, all in perfect order. Price, $12,000.

MODERN FIREPROOF OFFICES—TO LET.

The Coristine building, adjoining the Board of Trade, is a model of construction and design for office spaces. It is beautifully lighted and specially heated with an artificial ventilating system of the latest improvement. Rentals, moderate. Plans at my office.

ELM AVENUE, ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET—TWO HOUSES FOR SALE.

I can sell cheap two nice modern houses or two flats, on either side of the street; one has side lights. Five bedrooms in each.

H. L. PUTNAM,
First Floor, TEMPLE BUILDING. 45 1

APARTMENT HOUSE FOR SALE McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

That modern and well appointed property, No. 40 McGill College avenue, containing some of the most popular suites in the city and paying a gross rental of 11 per cent. and a net rental of 7 per cent. Price $26,750.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor Temple Building.
45 1

Offices To Let, Coristine Building, Next Board of Trade.

These are the best lighted and heated offices in the city. Rentals moderate. Ready for occupation May 1st.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor Temple Building,
45 1

FOR SALE HANDSOME 3 STORY HOUSE

Cut stone front, modern style, solidly built, perfect drainage. One minute from corner Guy and Sherbrooke street. Excellent street car service. A great bargain.

CORNER LOT

On main thoroughfare, 83 feet one front, 126 feet the other front. Total area about 11,000 feet. Price $1 per foot. Easy terms.

FACTORY SITE.

About 600 feet on Papineau road, about 160 feet deep, area over 90,000 feet; would sell part or the whole; low price, small payment; very easy terms. This is worthy your attention, being near the new C.P.R. works, and just at the spot where the boom is commencing.

T. M. M. DUFF,
45 A 107 St. James st.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of HENRI MATHIEU, Merchant tailor, 87 St. Lawrence Main, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, per inventory, at the sales rooms of Marcotte Freres, No. 69 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the assets ceded in this matter, consisting in:

Stock of tweeds, linings, cloaks and costumes	$1,858.20
Shop fixtures and furnitures	439.40
Book debts, per list, will be sold separately	71.00
Olla Piano Cottage	150.00
The unexpired rent of p... to 1st May, 1902	150.00
Total	$2,368.60

The whole will be sold for cash, plus 5 per cent. auction duty. A deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on adjudication. The store will be open for inspection on Wednesday, the 26th February, 1902. Inventory and list of book debts on view at our offices.

BILODEAU & CHALIFOUR,
Joint Curators,
15 St. James st., Montreal.
MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers. 41 3 3aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of JOSEPH COUSINEAU, wood and coal dealer, Lagauchetiere street, corner Beaudry street.

The undersigned will sell by auction, at No. 69 St. James st.,

WEDNESDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1902, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

The following assets:

Wood and coal	$600 00
4 horses, 15 summer and winter vehicles, 3 harnesses	912 00
Coal bins, sheds and stables (Coillins' scale), etc	469 50
Office fixtures	134 30
	$2116 80

The book debts as per list will be sold separately.

The purchaser of lot No. 1 will have the option of a two-year lease at a monthly rental of $22 for the above premises.

The place of business can be seen any time.

Terms—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required upon adjudication.

For all other information apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
Curator,
1598 Notre Dame street,
Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers. 40 3 3aw

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Sherbrooke street, modern house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $900 and taxes.

998 Dorchester street, stone front, 12 rooms, hot water heating, $750 and taxes.

23 Summerhill ave., 10 rooms, hot water heating, $600; no taxes.

238 University street, stone front, 12 rooms, combination heating, $500 and taxes.

1205 Dorchester st., stone front, 12 rooms, hot water, $400 and taxes.

68 University st., stone front, 12 rooms, hot water heating, $400 and taxes.

287 Peel st., stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $700 and taxes.

257 University st., stone front, 9 rooms, hot water heating, $475; no taxes.

31 Bishop st., stone front, 9 rooms, hot water heating, $600; no taxes.

1129 Dorchester st., stone front, 12 rooms, hot water heating, $600 and taxes.

1131 Dorchester st., stone front, 12 rooms, hot water heating, $600 and taxes.

96 Tupper st., stone front, 9 rooms, hot water heating, $600 and taxes.

18 Bayle st., stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $400; no taxes.

2 Brunswick st., stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $480; no taxes.

48 St. Famille st., self-contained, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $400; no taxes.

119 Shuter st., self-contained, 11 rooms, hot water heating, $420 and taxes.

1136 Sherbrooke st., stone front, 12 rooms, hot water heating, $600 and taxes.

49 Beaver Hall Hill, stone front, 15 rooms, hot water heating, $600 and taxes.

University st., furnished flat, 8 rooms, hot water heating, $840; no taxes.

St. Matthew, furnished house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $1,800; no taxes.

Sherbrooke st., furnished house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $1,440; no taxes.

Mackay st., furnished house, 9 rooms, hot water heating, $900; no taxes.

Macgregor st., furnished house, 7 rooms, combination heating, $720; no taxes.

20 St. Luke st., furnished cottage, 8 rooms, hot water heating, $480; no taxes.

278 St. Urbain st., large house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $300 and taxes.

36 Shuter st., stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $336; no taxes.

11 Belmont st., self-contained, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $360; no taxes.

861 Greene ave., stone front, 10 rooms, hot water heating, $360 and taxes.

180 Mance st., good brick house, 11 rooms, stoves heating, $360; no taxes.

97 Osborne st., self-contained, 9 rooms, stoves heating, $240; no taxes.

20 City Councillors, self-contained, 12 rooms, stoves heating, $300; no taxes.

245 Pine ave., stone front, 7 rooms, hot water heating, $245; no taxes.

9 St. Edward st., 10 rooms, hot water heating, $300; no taxes.

101 Mance st., brick house, 12 rooms, hot air heating, $300 and taxes.

512 Victoria ave., self-contained, 9 rooms, hot water heating, $360; no taxes.

35 Chesterfield ave., lower dwelling, 6 rooms, hot water heating, $240; no taxes.

679 Drolet st., upper dwelling, 5 rooms, stoves, $84; no taxes.

1996a St. James st., upper dwelling, 6 rooms, stoves, $120; no taxes.

201 Prince Arthur, lower dwelling, 4 rooms, stoves, $156; no taxes.

222 Prince Arthur st., lower dwelling, 4 rooms, stoves, $156 no taxes.

210 Prince Arthur st., upper dwelling, 4 rooms, stoves, $180; no taxes.

214 Prince Arthur st., lower dwelling, 4 rooms, stoves, $156; no taxes.

111 Park ave., upper dwelling, 5

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, SELF contained, yard, stable for 2 horses. Apply 77 Drolet st., corner Pine ave.

TO LET — 1ST MAY, 277 ST. URBAIN st., 12 rooms, Daisy furnace, 267 St. Urbain st., lower apartment, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace. 1728 Ontario st., 5 rooms, Daisy furnace. 21 and 23 Montcalm st., each 9 rooms. Est. John Tiffin. H. H. Austin, Agt., 61 St. Gabriel street. 37 10

TO LET — $35 A MONTH, 782 PARK avenue, artistic modern residence, standing back from street, with wide verandahs, square hall, containing drawing room and dining room, extension kitchen, six large bedrooms and sitting room, bathroom and closet, handsome mantels and grates. The house is finished in hardwood on first floor; basement is concreted; Daisy furnace, large yard; Montreal street cars pass the door. Would sell $1000 cash, balance monthly payments if desired. G. W. Badgley, Room 228, Temple Building. 40 6

TO LET — LARGE DWELLING, 447 ST. Lawrence st., above Sherbrooke st., 3 story and basement, containing 16 rooms, large yard, extending to St. Dominique st.; splendid position for a good boarding house; rent low to responsible person. Apply to W. E. Cooper, Star Building, St. James st. Tel. Main 380. 41 tf

TO LET — DWELLING, 2055 ST. CATHerine st., desirable location; rent 18 dollars a month. Apply to John Henry Hodges, 204 Temple Bldg., St. James st. 42 4

TO LET — TWO LOWER TENEMENTS, 27 and 31 of handsome new block, Chesterfield avenue, Westmount, asphalted basements and yards; rent $18 monthly. Apply 174 St. James st. 42 4

TO LET — BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE, Nos. 18 and 20 Dorchester street, lower part, 5 rooms; bathroom and w. c.; good cellar, large yard and garden; rent $9 per month; lower part, 4 rooms, w. c., good cellar and yard; rent $7 per month; immediate possession if required. Apply No. 10 Dorchester st., Telephone East 419. 42 4

TO LET — HOUSE, 19 BRUNSWICK ST. Apply at 1780 Notre Dame st. 42 6

TO LET — CORNER OF SHERBROOKE and Mountain, 2904; also 584 Wellington, good doctor's stand; close to G. T. R. works. May Bros., 599 Wellington. Phone 2604. 43 3

HOUSE TO LET—FINE NEW HOUSE, St. Catherine street, corner Dufresne, over drug store, Daisy furnace, near C. P. R. shops. Rent moderate. Apply 37 Dubord st. 43 3

TO LET — 257 UPPER UNIVERSITY st., above Sherbrooke, excellent stumb-r; hot water heating, first class condition. Apply 255 University st. Telephone Up 2053. 44 2

TO LET — THAT LARGE TWELVE roomed house, 36 Lorne avenue, newly tinted and papered, hot water heating, steel clad bath, open plumbing 2757 St. Catherine. E. Cressy. 44 2

TO LET—BARGAINS 2 OF THE FINEST tenements in Montreal, at $25 a month, right on the corner of Marie Anne and St. Denis sts., 4 bedrooms, parlour, hall, boudoir, dining room, bathroom, shower bath, tile floor, kitchen, pantry, hot water system, combining gas, and electric fixtures, in a word the most complete and comfortable tenement of to-day. 44 2

TO LET — NICE, CONVENIENT, LOW priced dwellings, in good order, 156 Sanguinet, $13, bath, etc.; 14 Marlborough street, $9; good localities. A. Roberge, 41 St. James street. 44 2

TO LET — LARGE UPPER DWELLING, 255 St. Charles Borromee st, every convenience, newly papered and coloured; possession 1st March if required; rent $18 to good tenant. A. Roberge, 41 St. James st. 44 2

TO LET — 709 PINE AVENUE, HOUSE occupied by H. Brentan, Esq., late General Manager of the Royal Electric Co. House contains handsome drawing and dining rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, extension kitchen; possession at once—if required. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st. Tel. Main 3344. 44 2

TO LET — NO. 4369 ST. CATHERINE street, good, comfortable dwelling, Daisy furnace; rent $20 month. Chas. J. Brown, 4228 St. Catherine st. 44 4

TO LET—THOSE CENTRALLY SITuated houses, Nos. 5 and 7 Hanover street; No. 5 contains 12 rooms, heated by Daisy furnace, bathroom, w.c., gas, coach house, stabling for three horses, large yard. No. 7 contains 12 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace, bathroom, w.c., gas, shed and coal cellar; rent low to desirable tenants. Apply to Mr. Grace, No. 7 Hanover street, or to R. Slack, 183 Laval avenue. 39 eod

TO LET — HOUSE, NO. 12 RICHMOND square, furnished or unfurnished, ten rms, hot water heating, all modern conveniences, in good order, stabling if required. Apply 10 Richmond square. 44 2

TO LET — OR FOR SALE, NEAR ST. Urbain st., first class house, 572 Sherbrooke st. Apply at 562, next door. 44 2

HOUSE TO LET — $17 PER MONTH, will rent a semi-detached house, with all conveniences, lawn, etc., at Montreal Junction, ten minutes' ride from Windsor Station. Apply to 24 Nordheimer Building. 44 2

TO LET — LOWER TENEMENT, 89 Anderson st. and upper tenement, 91 Shuter st., convenient to business centre. Apply to Est. Jas. D. Gibb, 148 St. James st. 43 4 2aw

TO LET — 402 ST. ANTOINE STREET, stone house, 8 rooms, large cellar, Daisy furnace, open plumbing, with or without stable, all in perfect order. 2275 Notre Dame st. 43 2eod

TO LET — TWO SEMI-DETACHED houses at Longueuil, one partly furnished, River front, fine trees, 20 minutes from boat and railway; built for summer and winter occupation, furnace, double windows, and blinds for both houses. Rents in the city have so advanced that these houses offer all the conveniences at comparatively low rent. Rent $200. Apply R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James st. 37 7 3aw

TO LET — HOUSE, 285 UNIVERSITY st., just above Prince Arthur street, well built and warm, near the Mountain, splendid view back and front. Will be renovated inside and out, new plumbing, bath and w. c. will be put in. Rent $700, free of taxes. Apply R. Campbell Nelles, 303 St. James st. 37 7 3aw

TO LET — 11 BURNSIDE PLACE, first house east of University, eleven rooms, bathroom and cellar, heated by hot water; all modern improvements and in thorough repair. Apply No. 225, Temple building. 39 2 1aw

TO LET—

72 Crescent st., lower flat, "Daisy," $28.
249 Bishop st., lower flat, 9 rooms, "Daisy," $35.
351 Victoria avenue, Westmount, semi-detached, 8 rooms, "Daisy," $30.
4092 St. Catherine st., Westmount, upper flat, 8 rooms, "Daisy," $25.
445 Mount Pleasant ave., Westmount, upper flat, 6 rooms, "Daisy," $25.
243 Bishop st., lower flat, 9 rooms, "Daisy," $35.
939 Wellington st., self-contained, 8 rooms, Daisy, $16.
27 Emily st., cottage, 7 rooms, $14.
126 Durocher st., upper tenement, 8 rooms, $20.
124 Durocher st., lower tenement, 8 rooms, $20.
767 St. Louis st., upper flat, 6 rooms, bath $12.
88a St. Norbert st., lower tenement, 7 rooms, $12.
90 St. Norbert st., upper tenement, 9 rooms, $14.50.
973 St. Denis, store, "Daisy" in cellar, $15.
218 Mance, lower flat, 8 rooms, "Daisy," $22.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James st.
Phone Main 549. 42 2 2aw

TO LET — AN UPPER TENEMENT house, No. 25 Prince st., 7 rooms, b. and w. c., rent moderate. Apply to R. Warren, 180 St. James st

TO RENT — 2736 ST. CATHERINE ST., near Fort st., 14 rooms, everything modern; 1071 and 1073 Sherbrooke st., fine location and excellent stables attached; store corner of St. Catherine and Fort sts., very suitable for grocery and market. Apply Robt. R. Goold, 157 St. James st.

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED STONE houses, 161, 163, 165 Hutchison st., 569 Cadieux and 20 Prince Arthur st. Rent moderate. Apply to John P. Whelan, 31 Durocher street.

TO LET — DWELLING, COURSOL street, st 1-2, upper tenement; eight rooms, in good order; stable and wood shed; $20.00. Apply 85 Coursol street.

TO LET — 106 SHUTTER ST., STONE front house, 12 rooms, extension kitchen, hot water furnace, open plumbing. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame.

TO LET — 186 MANCE, LARGE 3 storey and basement house, 12 rooms, Daisy furnace, open plumbing. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame.

HOUSES TO RENT — THESE NEAT tenements, Nos. 991, 995, 997, 989 Cadieux street, and 1114, 1122 City Hall ave. Apply to R. Warren, 180 St. James st.

TO LET — AT BEAUHARNOIS FOR the summer months, house on St. Lawrence st., facing river, 9 rooms, bath, cellar. 127 Grand Trunk st., Point St. Charles. 45 4 2aw

TO LET — TENEMENTS WITH FOUR and five apartments, for desirable tenants; every reasonable concession in rental and fencing will be made; locality good, near Wellington cars, river, etc.; rents seven to nine dollars. 296 Charlevoix. 42 2 2aw

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—

3 Beaver Hall square, self-contained, $900 and taxes.
96 University st., self-contained, $600 and taxes.
14 St. Famille st., self-contained.
2851 Montrose ave., Westmount, self-contained, $420.
4333 Montrose ave., Westmount, self-contained, $360.
30 Hayle st., self-contained, $360.
2795 St. Catherine st., upper dwelling, $300 and taxes.
2801 St. Catherine st., upper dwelling, $300 and taxes.
93 Inspector st., upper tenement, $216.
2540 St. Catherine st., cor. store, $420.
2563 St. Catherine st., store 300 and taxes.
2480 Notre Dame st., store $216.
137 McGill st., store $400 and taxes.
91 Inspector st., store $180.
79 St. Peter st., warehouse $1500 and taxes.
Stock Exchange Building, Office.
161 Common st., suite of offices.

D. W. OGILVIE & CO.,
Stock Exchange Building.
Tel. Main 3113.

TO LET — IN WESTMOUNT, STONE front house, on Elm ave., five bedrooms, double parlour, dining room and extension kitchen. Apply to 372 Elm ave. Rent $28, no taxes.

LARGE LOWER TENEMENT, HEATED by Daisy furnace, in thorough repair, cor. Fulford and St. Antoine streets, small self contained cottages, at low rent; small houses, with stables attached, suitable for carters, on Canning street. Apply at 1212 Dorchester street; also store and dwelling cor. St. James and Canning. 45 2 1aw

TO LET — TWO SELF-CONTAINED houses in good condition, Nos. 466 and 468 Guy st., occupied by present tenants 15 years. Apply 195 Chatham st.

TO LET — 36 GAUDRY AVENUE, SIX rooms and bathroom, in perfect order, in a nice locality, cheap for good tenant. Apply 3 St. Lawrence.

TO LET — 4 GAUDRY AVENUE, SEVEN rooms and bathroom, in good order and in nice locality; cheap for good tenant. Apply 7 St. Lawrence.

TO LET — HOUSES AND WELLlighted stores, St. Lawrence st., between Roy and Cuthbert. Apply 832 St. Lawrence. Tel. E 1757.

TO LET — FIRST CLASS STONE house, 17 rooms; just renovated, strictly modern; 2 baths, 2 w.c.'s, hot water furnace; very reasonable price; immediate possession. 68 St. Urbain. Apply P. Jean, 2nd floor, 35 St. James st. 45 2

TO LET — 23 TORRANCE ST., FINE large, self contained house, 10 rooms; modern conveniences; perfect order; rental, $22.00. W. A. Snowdon, Temple building.

TO LET — 157 LAVAL, SELF-CONtained, 9 rooms, $19.00; 233 St. Urbain, 6 rooms, $16.00; gas stoves, gasaliers, hot and cold water. Apply Joslin's, 207 Bleury. Telephone Up 2458.

TO LET—

706 Sherbrooke street, self contained, $68.33, no taxes.
1261 St. Catherine street, upper tenement, furnished, $50, no taxes.
236 Sherbrooke street, flat, $33.33, no taxes.
86 Hutchison street, lower tenement, $25, no taxes.
459 Clarke avenue, self contained, $25, no taxes.
93 Tupper street, flat, $25, no taxes.
244 Wood avenue, flat, $25, no taxes.
1492 St. Catherine street, $25, no taxes.
81 Bleury street, store, $25, no taxes.
86 Bleury street, store, $25, no taxes.
82a Bleury street, upper dwelling, $20, no taxes.
49a Durocher street, lower tenement, $20, no taxes.
643 City Hall ave., lower tenement, $18, no taxes.
139 Fulford street, self contained, $15, no taxes.
137 Fulford street, self contained, $15, no taxes.
133 Fulford street, self contained, $15, no taxes.
3238 Notre Dame street, $15, no taxes.
12 Conway street, upper tenement, $10, no taxes.
14 Conway street, lower tenement, $7, no taxes.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE & SON,
Real Estate Experts,
207 St. James st.
Tel. Main 1250.

TO LET—5 LORNE CRESCENT, 10-roomed house, large yard, side entrance, modern conveniences, $360, no taxes. W. A. Snowdon, Temple building.

TO LET—496 ST. LAWRENCE ST., lower tenement, 7 rooms, perfect order; rent $13. 289 St. Charles Borromee street, upper, $14. W. A. Snowdon, Temple building.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—477b ST. URbain st. (opposite St. Martin's Church), seven rooms, Daisy furnace and all modern conveniences.

TO LET—HOUSE, SELF CONTAINed, ex. kitchen, 7 rooms, nice situation, Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri. R. and W. Kerr, 1908 Notre Dame. 45 4 3aw

TO LET—HOUSES OF 8 APARTments on Notre Dame, little west of Chatham; store, with 2 large plate glass windows, similarly situated; houses of 3, 4, and 7 apartments on Chatham, near Notre Dame; modern conveniences; rent moderate. Stabling for six horses, with large yard attached; will be rented with any of above premises. Apply 2594 Notre Dame.

TO LET—

2706 St. Catherine street, brick cottage, 10 rooms, hot air, $25.
53 St. Mark street, 3-story house, ten rooms, Daisy, $450.
76 Crescent street, middle flat, 7 rooms, Daisy, $30.
36 Lorne avenue, self contained, extension, 12 rooms, hot air, $30.
249 Bishop street, lower flat, 9 rooms, Daisy, $35.
351 Victoria street, Westmount, semi-detached, 8 rooms, Daisy, $30.
4092 Mount Pleasant avenue, Westmount, upper flat, 6 rooms, Daisy, $25.
243 Bishop street, lower flat, 9 rooms, Daisy, $25.
27 Emily street, cottage, 7 rooms, $14.
126 Durocher street, upper tenement, 8 rooms, $20.
124 Durocher street, lower tenement, 8 rooms, $20.
767 St. Louis st., upper flat, 6 rooms, bath, $12.
88a St. Norbert street, lower tenement, 7 rooms, $12.
90 St. Norbert street, upper tenement, 9 rooms, $14.50.
973 St. Denis street, store, Daisy in cellar, $15.
218 Mance street, lower flat, 8 rooms, Daisy, $22.

JAMES M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James st.
Phone 549 Main.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSES and cottages, Upper Lachine, Dorval, Lake Shore and elsewhere. S. Shackell, 1724 Notre Dame st.

TO LET — NICE, COMFORTABLE, 9 roomed house, 61 Tupper street; hot water furnace, extension shed and summer kitchen, garden. Fred. R. Cole, 16 Buckingham ave. 9 1

TO LET MODERN HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all stationary tubs, furnace, gas, h. w., etc., in perfect condition; convenient to C. P. R. shops; rent moderate. Apply 99 Lagauchetiere.

TO LET — HOUSE, 94 GREENE AVE., Westmount, all modern improvements. For particulars apply on premises or C. H. Dougall, 470 Temple Building, St. James st. 42 3 3aw

TO LET — HANDSOME TENEMENT, 6 rooms, 40a Durocher, $20; also 12, Conway, 8 rooms and bath, $10; 14 Conway, $7; near the Laing abattoirs. Key No. 10. 42 3 3aw

TO LET — HOUSE AND STABLES, large yard, 7 stalls. Apply 436 Richmond. 33 4 1aw

TO LET — HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, LARGE garret, ice house, good cellar, garden, 1 stable place; possession first April. 647 Cadieux.

TO LET—TWO TENEMENTS OF 11 rooms; also 4 beautiful new flats with Daisy furnace, electricity, open plumbing; corner of Laval avenue and Pine avenue. Apply at 439 St. Urbain st.

TO LET—A NICE HOUSE WITH 7 apartments, bath and all modern conveniences, near car; fine summer resort, $10 a month. 254 Mount Royal ave.

TO LET—NO. 26 FORT STREET, 12 rooms, heated by Daisy hot water; will be put in thorough repair for good tenant; $25 per month; no taxes. Apply J. Eveleigh & Co., 245 St. James street. Tel. 438. 45 2

TO LET — 184 ST. ANDRE, NEAR Dorchester, short distance from centre of business; comfortable upper tenement of five rooms, $10. Apply at 379 Dorchester.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — A VERY DESIRABLE front apartment. Apply to 1018 Sherbrooke street.

TO LET — 8 HANOVER, LOWER dwelling, 7 rooms and bath; Daisy furnace, hot water; rent, $18; 29 St. Genevieve, cottage, 7 rooms and bath, Daisy furnace, hot water; rent $18. Apply 73 Mackay.

TO LET — CENTRAL LOCALITY, Winning, off Plateau, Plateau off Mance, 8 roomed house, $15.00, or with furnace, $18.00; stables if required. Apply 460 Victoria ave., Westmount. 45 3aw tf

TO LET — LARGE STONE FRONT, self-contained house, 25 Laval ave.; handsomely appointed and decorated; every convenience; about 13 rooms; large stabling, double bath and w.c.; hot water heating, best neighbourhood in East End; rental moderate to good tenant. A. Roberge, 41 St. James street.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET— STORE, 2691 ST. CATHERINE street (west Guy street), has a large plate glass window, concrete cellar, hot water heated, large yard, splendid position for an up-to-date stationery store; special inducement offered. For particulars apply to W. E. Cooper, Star Office, Telephone Main 380. 100 tf

TO LET — 1ST MAY, 228 ST. JAMES street, flat and basement, now occupied by Messrs. Webster, Bros. and Parkes. Estate John Tiffin. H. H. Austin, Agent. 37 10

TO LET — SHOP AT THE CORNER OF Buckingham avenue and St. Catherine st., has been occupied by the present tenant for fifteen years. Apply at No. 5 Buckingham ave., near Guy street. 44 2

TO LET — 715½ CRAIG STREET, SUITable for light manufacturing, three flats, also store, 714 Craig st. Apply to D. A. McCaskill, 30 John st. 44 tf

TO LET — FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing purposes, brick house, 55 x 60, three stories, heated by hot water, electric light and power, at six miles from Montreal, near Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk; also electric cars. Easy terms. J. B. Peloquin, Ahuntsic, or Chas. D. Tylee, 97 St. James. 43 6

TO LET — STORE, 2463 NOTRE DAME street, semi-detached house in Thornton Park, 10 rooms, also 1 flat, 8 rooms; 1 flat, 6 rooms; open plumbing; heated hot water; complete houses. Apply to Thomas Ligget, Thornton Villa, or 2474 St. Catherine st. 35 eod tf

TO LET—FACTORIES, WARE HOUSES, stores, and offices, in good central localities. A. W. Hayden, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, room 603, Temple Building, 183 St. James st. Main 4520. 40 6 1aw

TO LET — A FLAT AS OFFICE OR light manufacturing, heated by the landlord, cheap for good tenants. Apply 7 St. Lawrence.

TO LET — FACTORY AT NO. 84 ST. Urbain st., 14,000 feet floor, in good order. Apply to D. Ouimet, 514 Craig. Telephone Main 1753. 45 3 3aw

TO LET — REAR 41 MANCE, CENtral locality, shop for carpenter or light Manufacturing, 15; also stable, 2 stalls, St. Key at 18 St. George. Apply 460 Victoria ave., Westmount.

TO LET — STORE CORNER OF streets, with or without dwelling; good locality for saloon, grocery or dry goods, etc; moderate rent. Apply 364 Duluth avenue.

TO LET—SHOP, WITH 3 ROOMS, water closet, 52 Jurors street, $7.50 a month; good place for shoemaker, barber, tailor, dressmaker, cigar store. Apply 3.9 St. Denis st.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE, NO 2639 St. Catherine street corner Buckingham avenue, counters, shelving, etc., complete; alterations to suit; immediate possession. Apply to J. McDougall & Co., 597 William st. Tel. Main 3417. 45 2

TO LET — WAREHOUSE, 146 McGill, north G.T.R. new office building, excellent location, now occupied by two tenants; partitions will be removed and floors cleared. Telephone Up 2033.

TO LET—36 FORFAR ST., SHOP AND dwelling, 10 rooms, suitable for restaurant or boarding house. Also 2 small flats, convenient to new abattoir. Apply W. J. Reddy, 3 Riversido street.

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — TO RENT SELF-CONtained house, neighbourhood of Greene avenue; rent $20 to $25. Apply M. 2040, Star Office. 42 4

WANTED — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, uptown, on or off Sherbrooke st., west of St. Lawrence Main st., strictly first class, 10-12 rooms. S, 2170, Star Office. 43 3

WANTED — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, medium size, city or suburban, part payment to be taken in well rented flats, paying over 10 p.c. A. Roberge, 41 St. James st. 44 2

WANTED — A SMALL HOUSE FOR family of three, not further west than St. Matthew street; must have 4 or 5 bedrooms and all modern conveniences; would rent for a number of years if desirable. V, 2243, Star Office. 44 2

WANTED — A COMFORTABLE HOUSE between Drummond and St. Matthew sts., above Dorchester st.; rental between $600 and $700 per annum. Apply T. 2227, Star Office.

WANTED — TWO STORY SELF-CONtained house, between Mansfield and Mackay streets, near St. Catherine street. State particulars room 46, Avenue House, McGill College avenue. 42 3 3aw

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, 4 bedrooms, within ½ hour's ride of city. Address stating terms and full particulars, D, 2303, Star Office. 43 2

WANTED — FROM MAY 1ST UNFURnished apartment of 6 or 7 rooms, modern conveniences, heated, location west of Windsor Hotel. F. H. Johnson, No. 228 St. James st.

WANTED — TO RENT HOUSE OR flat, six or seven rooms, modern conveniences, situated Beaver Hall to Greene avenue, north of St. Antoine st. Address X, 7020, Star Office.

WANTED — SMALL FAMILY WISHES house 15 minutes from Windsor; rent $20 to $23. Address Y, 7053, Star Branch Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, no children, small house or flat, 5 or 6 rooms, west of St. Denis st.; must not exceed $12; good tenant if suited. J, 2546, Star office.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS WANTED.

WANTED — MODERN UPPER OR MIDdle flat, of 6 or 7 rooms, locality between Park avenue and Westmount Park; rent from $18 to $20, no taxes; careful tenants; good to remain some years if suited. Address P, 2103, Star Office. 43 2eod

WANTED — BY A WIDOW WITH daughter, a flat of four apartments or would take part of house with a nice family; locality must be pleasant and west of Bleury st. References exchanged. H. Brandt, 115 Lusignan street. 45 2

WANTED — BY SMALL FAMILY FURnished flat of four or five rooms, not more than fifteen minutes' walk from Phillips square. Address R. Lewis, 6903 St. Antoine st.

WANTED MIDDLE OR UPPER flat from May 1st, containing 5 or 6 rooms; rent not to exceed $12 month. Give full particulars, Box D, 2396, Star Office.

WANTED — AT ONCE, IF POSSIBLE, by family of 3 a modern flat or tenement (flat preferred) of 6 or seven rooms, north of Dorchester and between Drummond and Atwater Ave., at about $25 month. Box G, 2404, Star Office.

WANTED — A FLAT OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS, heated; no objections to being over a store. Address A. G., Art Gallery, Phillips sq.

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE A LOT AT Westmount, about 50 x 100, central locality, convenient to cars. Give full particulars. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st. Tel. Main 3344. 44 2

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, MODern 2 storey house, with extension preferred; price about $3,000 to $5,000. Reply with full details. P. O. Box 195.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, WESTmount nice cottage, about eight or ten rooms, extension kitchen preferred, and garden; $3,000 to $5,000. P. O. Box 195.

SUMMER HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — TO RENT, LONGUEUIL, for summer house, with four or more bedrooms and bath, garden. P. O. Box 195.

STABLES TO LET.

TO LET — LARGE STABLING, 17½ roy lane, one stable, 14 stalls, other 9, sheds and yard room; will rent separate or together. 328 St. James st.

SUMMER RESIDENCES TO LET.

TO LET — LONGUEUIL; A NICE house, suitable for winter and summer; water on both stories. Apply mornings, Mrs. Dumais, 129 Berri street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 158 St. George st., Montreal Annex, all modern improvements; also self-contained, 468 Wood avenue, Westmount; both in first class condition; price moderate. Apply Credit Foncier F. C., 30 St. James st., Montreal. 37 10

FOR SALE — HOTEL AT CHARLEmagne, Que., solid brick building, three story, 33 x 56, with stables, sheds, etc., situated near the Charlemagne Lumber Co.'s Mills, across the river from Bout de l'Ile. Conditions easy. Apply to Almanzar Bonenfant, Charlemagne, Que. 39 7

FOR SALE — BRICK SELF-CONTAINed cottage, 6 rooms, modern improvements, in good order, or would be let. Apply at 93 St. Hypolite st. 44 2

FOR SALE — HOUSE, VERY CHEAP, $6000, Westmount. Address O, 2087, Star Office. 44 2

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE CORNER house, No. 125 Metcalfe street, corner of Burnside. Easy terms. Small payments. Apply to H. Joseph and Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament. 44 8

FOR SALE — BLOCK OF 6 NEW MODern cut stone flats in best part of Westmount, all well rented for next year, at low rentals, that can be increased; owner wanting cash, will sell to pay purchaser 15% p. c. on outlay; no other such investment can be had in this favourite locality. J. J. Browne and Son, 207 St. James st. 44 2

HOUSE FOR SALE — $2750 WILL BUY a semi-detached 10 room house at Montreal Junction; only a small amount cash needed. Apply B, 2345, Star Office. 44 2

FOR SALE — BAKERY SHOP OR TO let, 354 Papineau avenue, beautiful sheds, barn, and lot adjoining. Easy terms. Apply 418 Sanguinet, near St. Louis square.

FOR SALE — FINE COTTAGE, ROCKfield, near Grand Trunk, electric car, good service; garden, fruit trees, outbuildings; price $1400, easy terms. S. Shackell, 1724 Notre Dame st. 43 2eod

FOR SALE — HOUSE AT WESTMOUNT, a bargain, $8000. Address O, 2086, Star Office. 43 2eod

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOTS ON ONtario, Gain, Shaw and Lafontaine sts., for sale at moderate prices and exceptionally easy terms to contractors and investors. Investigate. S. H. Ward, 101 St. Francois Xavier st. 39 3 aw tf

FOR SALE —

601 St. Urbain st., self-contained, stone front, 9 rooms, h. w. furnace, $4000.
351 Victoria ave., Westmount, semi-detached, stone front, 8 rooms, "Daisy," concrete basement, wash tubs, at a bargain.
727 Hutchison st., Annex, stone front house, h. w. furnace, gas and electric wiring, cemented basement, $4000.
612 to 616 Dorchester st., 8 dwellings, cut stone fronts, solid walls, and in rear 2 dwellings, a bargain, $8500.

Emily street, one of a row of two story, solid brick houses, stone foundations, lot 20 x 80, 7 rooms and bath, h. w. pipes, gas, electric wiring, rents for $15; will sell on terms of $25 per month.

Emily street, upper and lower tenement, solid brick, stone foundations, well rented, will sell on terms of $35.00 per month.
1456 to 1460 St. Denis st., stone and brick encaustic houses, with extensions, 3 dwellings, $4000, very cheap.

JAS. M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James st.
Phone Main 549. 42 2 2aw

FOR SALE — IF YOU CAN PAY RENT you can pay for a home. Examine our new modern houses and cottages, and consider our terms of payment before deciding. $500 cash down, $4,500, Park avenue, 8 rooms, $50 a month; $6,000, Park avenue, 10 rooms, $50 a month; $6,500, Park avenue, 10 rooms, $60 a month. Room 228, Temple Building. 41 2eod

FOR SALE — SELF-CONTAINED house, 94 Greene avenue, Westmount, 9 rooms and all modern improvements. For particulars apply on premises or C. H. Dougall, 470 Temple Building, St. James st. 42 3 3aw

FOR SALE — PROPERTY, OR TO LET, 529 to 533 St. Paul st., frontage 62.10, superficies 9240 feet. Apply to J. G. Mousseau, 30 St. James st. 9 1aw tf

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NOS. 413, 415 and 417 Grand Trunk street, solid brick, six tenements, well rented. Also Nos. 347 to 353 Rivard street, 4 tenements; good tenants and easy terms. Apply 423 Plessis. 39 6 2aw

FOR SALE — A GOOD PROPERTY, consisting five dwellings and vacant ground, giving more than 15 per cent. interest on money invested; $2000 cash, balance at 5%. Further information will be given by Louis Henry, 54 St. James street. 27 4 1aw

FOR SALE — LARGE REVENUE property, situated St. James street, between Victoria square and G. T. R. Station; would take smaller revenue property, clear, as part payment; object is to close estate. P. O. Box 634.

FOR SALE — FIRST CLASS STONE front three story dwelling, No. 60 Coursol street, 10 apartments, with bath and w. c. Daisy furnace; size of lot about 25 x 80, with stable and street in rear. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE — WESTMOUNT, CLOSE TO Park, superior constructed, solid brick, sandstone trimming house, eight rooms, good halls, with two handsome mantels, all modern improvements; price $6000; terms and occupation to suit. W, 2278, Star Office.

FOR SALE — TENEMENT PROPERTY, in A1 order and well rented, astonishing low price to an immediate buyer. 107 Richardson st., Point St. Charles.

FOR SALE — AT ST. AGATHE, ON lake shore, a house, suitable for boarding or hotel purposes, 20 rooms, with large grounds, stable, etc. Apply P. O. Box 1806, St. Agathe des Monts, P. Q. 45 2eod

FOR SALE — THAT COMMODIOUS stone front cottage, 81 Coursol st., city; 8 rooms each two flats; all modern conveniences; built and occupied by owner; clear title; price moderate. 81 Coursol st., city.

FOR SALE—

$2,750, solid brick house of ten rooms, on Laval ave., opposite St. Louis de France church.
$3,500, pressed brick cottage, Westmount; extension kitchen, concrete cellar; all modern improvements.
$5,500, beautiful cottage on Columbia ave; extension kitchen.
$6,500, stone front cottage, St. Luke street, facing Priests' Farm, having side entrance and side light.
$6,600, stone cottage, St. Matthew st., corner of Lincoln ave., with brick stable.
8,500, 706 Sherbrooke street, stone house 31 ft. front; every room a good size; could be converted into flats.
$5,500, stone house, Mackay street; three stories and basement.
$12,500, stone house on Mansfield st., near St. James Cathedral; originally cost $22,000; lot 30 feet front.
$14,000, magnificent property at Cote des Neiges, containing 144,000 ft. of ground; good house, heated by hot air, lighted by acetylene; would exchange for a house in city, Westmount, or Toronto.
$15,000, a beautiful property, 2 arpents frontage on Cote St. Catherine road, and 2 1-2 arpents deep, with good house, barns, etc.; property is in Cote des Neiges, just adjoining Outremont.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE & SON,
Real Estate Experts,
207 St. James street.
Tel. Office, Main 1250. Residence, East 150.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, FOR block of houses, vacant land in good locality, clear of mortgage. Apply C. R. Blache, 790 City Hall avenue.

FOR SALE—WESTMOUNT, 21 WINDsor avenue. See this beautiful house before purchasing elsewhere. Open every afternoon.

FOR SALE — 63 ST. URBAIN, FIRST class stone cottage, actually divided in two dwellings, 19 rooms, bay window, 2 baths, 2 w.c., furnace, ground 24x77; worth ten thousand; price $7,500; easy terms. Apply E. Laliberte, 2nd floor, 35 St. James st. Phone Main 2562. 45 2

FOR SALE—SOLID BRICK HOUSES, centrally situated; rent $1200; will sell $10,500. P. O. box 774.

FOR SALE—TENEMENTS, 11 AND 13 Milton street, 7 and 9 rooms, modern conveniences; easy terms for an immediate sale. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIdence, Roslyn avenue, Westmount; 7 bedrooms, large public rooms, conservatory, and all modern conveniences; especially well built. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE TENEments on Ste. Famille street, 7 and 9 rooms, bath and w. c.; cheap for quick sale. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street.

FOR SALE—ATTRACTIVE BRICK and stone residence, close to cars in Westmount, 11 rooms, bath and w.c.; hot water heated, concrete cellar, wash tubs, and w.c.; first floor hardwood finish; price $8200. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st.

FOR SALE — NICE RESIDENCE AT Bayview, near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, as comfortable as a city residence, bath, w. c., etc. Easy terms. Apply 415 Sanguinet, near St. Louis square.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

1095 Cadieux street, stone front house in terrace, $2000.
House at Ste. Hilaire, with orchard, $3,600.
36 Lorne avenue, stone front house, extension, $4000.
603 St. Urbain street, self-contained stone front, 9 rooms, h.w. furnace, $4000.
351 Victoria avenue, Westmount, semi-detached, stone front, 8 rooms, Daisy, concrete basement, wash tubs; at a bargain.
727 Hutchison street, Annex, stone front house, h.w. furnace, gas pipes, electric wiring, $4000.
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Emily street, 2-story solid brick houses, lot 20x80, 7 rooms and bath; rents for $15; will sell $25 per month, including rent.
1456 to 1460 St. Denis street, 3 dwellings, $4000; very cheap.

JAMES M. MITCHELL,
214 St. James st.
Main 549.

FOR SALE—$3850. WESTMOUNT. Victoria avenue, $250 cash and $34 monthly, or terms to suit, will buy a modern 2-story pressed brick 7-roomed house, hot water heating, cemented basement, with stationary wash tubs, and all modern improvements. Apply to J. W. Shaw, 2274 St. Catherine street. 45 4 eod

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE with garden, sheds and large piece of ground, on Brewster avenue, Lachine; fine situation, near cars and station. Apply to Mr. Campbell, 51 Bishop st. 45 3

FOR SALE—ST. LAMBERT, NEW Elizabethan cottage; latest improvements; extra well built; large garden; best position, $2,600. Fred R. Cole, 16 Buckingham ave.

FOR SALE — 18 SOUVENIR AVEnue, new stone front cottage, modern improvements, 10 rooms; built for the owner's own occupation; would exchange for house on St. Catherine street. Apply on premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE — AMERICAN style, with all modern improvements, w. c., electric light, bath, cold and hot water, latest system of heating, extension kitchen, first class stables, plenty of ground, situated in Notre Dame de Grace Green Road, Westmount, second house up from Mackay Institute. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. Dieudonne Decarie, Notre Dame de Grace. 45 6 1aw

FOR SALE—MONTREAL ANNEX, ON Waverley street, stone and brick cottage, with balconies and galleries in front and rear, containing 9 rooms, extension kitchen, electric light, open plumbing, Star furnace, cement cellar, etc.; a quick buyer, $3500. Louis Henry, 54 St. James street. 27 4 1aw

FOR SALE — $15,500, DORCHESTER street, west, "The York," stone front modern flats; annual rent, $1,440. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame.

FOR SALE—$2,500, CENTRALLY SITuated modern cottage, 8 rooms, Daisy furnace, extension kitchen. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame.

FOR SALE — $2,750 DORCHESTER street, west, two stone front dwellings, upper and lower, 7 and 8 rooms; annual rent, $288. W. Ernest Bolton, 1763 Notre Dame.

FOR SALE — $2,200, 170 AND 172 DUfferin, cut stone front, solid walls, and in rear two dwellings; a bargain

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — OPERATORS ON SHIRTS, shirt waists, overalls, and pants; also hands to learn; steady work and good pay. Apply at office The Standard Shirt Co., Ltd., Delorimier avenue. 237 eod tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines; steady employment. We do not work Saturday afternoons. Apply to Mrs. Landerman, John F. Black and Co., 183 Vitre st.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR OTTAWA AND other districts in Ontario; vacancies also for good general district and local agents. Liberal contracts given suitable parties. Apply Excelsior Life Insurance Company, Toronto. 34 12

WANTED — SALESMAN TO SELL WIND mills on commission. Apply A, 1728, Star office. 40 6

WANTED — IF YOU WANT A GOOD PAYing occupation learn shorthand, typewriting, or telegraphy. The demand for stenographers, bookkeepers, telegraph operators, is greater than the supply. Goltman's Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine, can place competent students in positions at any time. The telegraphy department is in charge of an expert operator. Other departments specialists. Send for free illustrated prospectus showing photographs of different departments. N. B. Speed classes and French conversation class are also features. Expert shorthand routines on the blackboard given day and evening by the Principal. Instruction in shorthand, etc., by mail. Telephone Up 2599. 40 6

WANTED — FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS on erecting floor and lathe work. Also moulders for side floors. Apply, stating wages expected to Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland, Vt. 42 6

WANTED — EVERYWHERE HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Globe Advertising Bureau, Box 2769, London, Ont. 42 4

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WANTED — $2 A DAY SURE, GENTLEmen or ladies; not to canvass, but to employ agents, position permanent; $600 per year and expenses; reliable firm with best references; experience unnecessary. Address O'Keefe, District Manager, Toronto. Address care of Toronto Office Montreal Star, Toronto, Ont. 65 eod tf

WANTED — INTELLIGENT PEOPLE who need an income, address Proofreader, Box 519, Philadelphia, Pa. 9 law tf

WANTED — FOR A WHOLESALE GROcery house a young man, with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; French preferred. Apply stating age and salary expected. Address R, 465, Star Office. 30 2aw tf

WANTED — CARETAKER, PROTESTANT, for East End Methodist Church. Duties to begin May 1st. Applications received up to Feb. 25th, noon. For particulars apply to R. Reamy, 1 Robb Terrace, Phone Main 892. 39 3 2aw

WANTED — AGENTS WE HAVE WHAT you want, self lighting pocket lamp, size of lead pencil, burns perfectly, rapid seller. Seeing is believing. Sample free to agents. Send stamp. Fountain Pocket Lamp Co., 127 Duane st., New York. 39 2 1aw

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to work at home. Good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Dept. C., Toronto. 27 13 3aw

WANTED — $3 A DAY SURE. SEND US your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 502, Windsor, Ont. 187 156 eod

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSON each county, to manage business. old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18, paid by cheque each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 339 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 21 12 3aw

WANTED — A MAN TO WORK IN MARket garden; must understand ploughing, also a boy that wants to learn market gardening Apply, with references, to Thomas Wallace, Outremont, P. Q.

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. APPLY 2269 St. Catherine st.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as general servant; must be good plain cook; no washing; references required. Apply at 1 Seymour avenue. 40 6

WANTED — YOUTH ABOUT 18, BY DRY goods agent. Apply stating wages and particulars to M, 2041, Star Office. 42 4

WANTED — MACHINISTS, LATHE, planer and vise hands, steady employment; good wages to first class men on machine tool work. The John Bertram and Sons Co., Dundas, Ont. 42 12

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS MAN WHO understands repairing electric meters; steady employment to right man. Apply after 8.30 a.m., at 160 McCord st. 43 3

WANTED — GOOD PLAIN COOK; REFERences required. Apply forenoon or after seven evenings. 77 Durocher st. 43 3

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT with references. 20 Lorne avenue. 43 3

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GENERAL servant, where other girl is kept, small family; good wages. Apply 484 Elm ave. 43 3

WANTED — PROTESTANT UNMARRIED man to take care of two driving horses, vegetable garden and outdoor work about house. Apply with references, Col. Leavitt Hunt, Elmsholme, Weathersfield, Vermont. 43 3

WANTED — COAT FITTERS AND PANT pressers. Apply at once, H. Vineberg and Co., Wholesale Clothiers, 950 St. Lawrence st., cor Duluth avenue. 43 2 2aw

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WANTED — INTELLIGENT PEOPLE who need an income, address Proofreader, Box 519, Philadelphia, Pa. 9 law tf

WANTED — FOR A WHOLESALE GROcery house a young man, with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; French preferred. Apply stating age and salary expected. Address R, 465, Star Office. 30 2aw tf

WANTED — CARETAKER, PROTESTANT, for East End Methodist Church. Duties to begin May 1st. Applications received up to Feb. 25th, noon. For particulars apply to R. Reamy, 1 Robb Terrace, Phone Main 892. 39 3 2aw

WANTED — AGENTS WE HAVE WHAT you want, self lighting pocket lamp, size of lead pencil, burns perfectly, rapid seller. Seeing is believing. Sample free to agents. Send stamp. Fountain Pocket Lamp Co., 127 Duane st., New York. 39 2 1aw

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to work at home. Good wages. Write Glasgow Woollen Company, Dept. C., Toronto. 27 13 3aw

WANTED — $3 A DAY SURE. SEND US your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember, we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write to-day. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 502, Windsor, Ont. 187 156 eod

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSON each county, to manage business. old established house, solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary of $18, paid by cheque each Wednesday with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 339 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. 21 12 3aw

WANTED — A MAN TO WORK IN MARket garden; must understand ploughing, also a boy that wants to learn market gardening Apply, with references, to Thomas Wallace, Outremont, P. Q.

WANTED — MESSAGE BOY. APPLY 2269 St. Catherine st.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN OF GOOD AD-dress with some connection in the city; No experience or capital required. F, 2445, Star Office.

WANTED — A COOK AND HOUSEMAID, also a man or boy to attend furnace, and shovel snow. Bring references. Apply 182 University st.

WANTED — TWO TRIMMERS ON PANTS and vests, also operators and finishers. Apply John W. Peck and Co., 92½ Beaudry st.

WANTED — YOUTH, SPEAKING ENGlish and French, as junior warehouse clerk. Apply by letter stating references and age. L. Gnaedinger, Son and Co.

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family; good wages; only competent plain cooks need apply. 85 Durocher st.

WANTED — EVERYWHERE HUSTLERS to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED — TWO GOOD EXPERIENCED men to flesh the furs at piece work. Geo. Lutz, 68 Prince st., city.

WANTED — FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE painter; steady work. Hutchinson & Son, Simcoe st., Toronto.

WANTED — GOOD BRIGHT NURSE GIRL to care for two children. Apply 356 Metcalfe avenue.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS COOK OR general servant. Apply 51 Belmont Park.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cooke and general servant, washing and ironing go out; good wages; references. 23 Essex avenue. 45 2

WANTED — A GIRL ABOUT 14 TO AS-sist with housework. Apply 7 Beaver Hall square.

WANTED — A MANAGER FOR BASEment department in a departmental store; must be a competent man, speaking both languages. Apply by letter, H, 2521, Star Office.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN TO OIL SEWing machines, also a man as assistant machinist. John P. Black and Co., 183 Vitre st. 45 3

WANTED — PRESSERS FOR PANTS AND boys' coats; steady employment and good pay. H. Vineberg and Co., Clothing Manufacturers, 950 St. Lawrence st. cor. Duluth ave.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY GOOD PLAIN cook. Apply between one and three o'clock at 645 Sherbrooke st.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, WITH good references, family of two. Call Monday morning, 344 Mountain st.

WANTED — A SMART YOUNG MAN AS porter, speaking French; must write a fair hand and be willing to make himself useful. J, 2540, Star Office.

WANTED — AT ONCE FIRST CLASS dressmaker, young girl; also girl accustomed to factory work (blouses.) Miss Ryan, 5 Phillips square.

WANTED — MILLINERY APPRENTICE at once. Apply 2458 St. Catherine st.

WANTED — GIRLS AS LEARNERS FOR sorting cuttings, etc. Wilcock, 168 St. Maurice st.

WANTED — DRUG CLERK. CERTIFIED Scientific; both languages. Address Box 164, Post Office.

WANTED — AT ONCE EXPERIENCED cutter for whitegoods and blouse department. Apply to Mr. Dowker, Gault Brothers' Factory, corner William and Inspector sts. 45 3

WANTED — A BRIGHT MAN CAN BE put on the road to success. We enabled one man to make $2586.18 in two months, and we can show you the same road. Our goods sell everywhere. Write at once. It means money. G. Marshall and Co., Texas, London, Ont.

WANTED — AT ONCE FUR MACHINE operators at Arthur J. Beaulieu's, 2494 and 2488 Notre Dame st.

WANTED — YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE work; must write good hand and know card index system. State salary expected. Address F, 2443, Star Office.

WANTED — BY MARCH 1ST THOROUGHly competent cook, also house and tablemaid; city references required. Address N, 2231, Star Branch Office. 45 2

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERal servant in small flat; 2 in two in family. Apply 110 Lewis ave., Westmount.

WANTED — COMPETENT GENERAL SERvant, small family. 32 Seymour ave. Apply 1296 Dorchester st.

WANTED — FOR A TOWN IN BRITISH Columbia up-to-date dry goods man, who is a good window dresser and decorator. Apply stating reference and salary expected to G, 2477, Star Office.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL ABOUT SIXteen to do light housework and take care of children. 2498 Notre Dame st.

WANTED — $9 TO $15 WEEKLY WORKing for us at home; no canvassing; now employed an hour or two evenings will add $5 to $6 to your weekly income. Enclose stamps. Work mailed on application. Address 20th Century Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED — $9 TO $15 SALARY GUARANteed per week to ladies desiring pleasant home work; experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for full particulars, 20th Century Co., Toledo, O.

WANTED — ENGRAVER FOR COPPER plate and steel; must be first class; specimens of work, salary expected and other particulars. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., Montreal.

WANTED — BOY FOR WHOLESALE IMporting firm. Apply stating age, where educated, parents name and address, K, 2563, Star Office.

WANTED— A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, with references, at 82 Fort st.

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL work; wages $12. Apply 4363 Montrose avenue, off Argyle avenue, Westmount. 45 3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SMART young girl as general servant; references required. Apply 92 Fort st.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, where second girl is kept; must be a good cook. Apply at 98 Mackay st.

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16, TO assist with housework, flat, family of two. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m., 85 Tupper st. 45 2

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing or ironing; must sleep at home. 74 Hutchison st.

WANTED A CUTTER, ONE WHO CAN cut patterns and has experience in trying on; steady position for right man. State experience and salary required. Apply J, 2328, Star Office.

WANTED — GIRLS, TRIMMERS, OPERAtors, for men's vests; good wages; experienced vest pressers; no other need apply; good wages. 950 St. Lawrence.

WANTED — MIDDLE AGED WOMAN for housework, no cooking, no small children. Call Saturday, Sunday, Monday morning; good wages. 110 St. Lawrence.

WANTED — A HOUSEMAID, WHERE there are two children. Apply 53 Mansfield street.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED — PARTNER. A REMUNERAtive opening for office man with capital, to join mechanic in paying business. Answer stating amount of capital at disposal. T, 1795, Star Branch Office. 42 4

WANTED PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILent, with $1000, in manufacturers' agency and agents' supply house. Investigation invited. Address G, 2483, Star Office, city.

WANTED — PARTNER. REMUNERATIVE opening for office man with capital, to join mechanic in paying business. Answer stating amount of capital at disposal. X, 7033, Star Branch Office. 45 6

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

CHAMPION ROAD GRADERS, ROCK crushers, road rollers, Macadam spreading waggons, street cleaners, road plows, wheel and drag scrapers. The Good Roads Machinery Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 223 eod tf

FOR SALE — BOILERS AND ENGINES, all kinds and sizes; wood working machinery, belting, piping, chain, 20 inch; smoke stack, 55 feet long. Will purchase old mills, Mullins and Co., Papineau square.

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED — TO BORROW $2300 ON FIRST mortgage on tenement property in Pt. St. Charles; security A1. Address K, 1978, Star Office. 42 6

WANTED TO BORROW FIVE HUNdred dollars, good security and also reliable party to endorse note. Address D, 2390, Star Office.

FOUND.

FOUND — ON THE 12TH INST., A FOX terrier, white, with lemon and black face. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply 5 Argyle ave., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS WORKING housekeeper by an experienced woman who has managed her own house, but who has not hitherto been in service; country position preferred. Address O, 3401, Star Office. 227 tf

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMployed during the day, a situation for the evenings, to sell stamps, or in a drug store or similar light employment. Would give French lessons. Address A, 1403, Star Office. 36 tf

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH several years' experience in wholesale house, a responsible position as bookkeeper or office manager; good correspondent and first class accountant; excellent references offered. Open for engagement about 1st March. Address Box F, 1886, Star Office. 41 5

WANTED — EXPERT WINDOW TRIMMER and card writer, open for position after March 1st; first class house only considered. Address F, 1889, Star Office. 41 5

WANTED — JOBS OF PAINTING, PAPER hanging, decorating, kalsomining, glazing, etc., by an experienced workman; best references. Charges moderate. Address Charity Organization Society, 98 Bleury st. Tel. Main 1412. 42 14

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, LAUNdry work or housework of any kind, cleaning, etc. City references. Address B, 1184, Star Office. 42 6

WANTED — COOKING OR OTHER HOUSEwork by the day, week or month or family washing to be done out by a woman who is an experienced cook and laundress. Address Charity Organization Society, 98 Bleury st. Tel. Main 1412. 42 6

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer and executive, 27, seeks position with reliable firm, will begin low where prospects good; highest references. Address O, 2066, Star Office. 43 3

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker work by day in private families. Address by letter, L., 340 St. Lawrence st. 43 3

WANTED — A COMPETENT CARPENTER desires to secure work in his trade. Will give estimates on any kind of job; would also fill very acceptably position as general or utility man. Address P., 98 Bleury st. 43 6

WANTED — POSITION AS CUTTER AND designer in shirts, blouses or wrappers, sober, reliable; good references. D, 1832, Star Office. 43 3

WANTED — BY AN ACTIVE MAN, WHO understands the shirt and blouse trade; a position as traveller; city or Ontario. Address D, 1833, Star Office. 43 3

WANTED — POSITION AS STENOGRAPHer and typewriter by young lady owning machine; can assist at bookkeeping; two years experience; good references. Address S. S., 836 Dorchester st. 43 3

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, 20, situation of any kind, both languages; best references; not employed at present. T, 2203, Star Office. 44 2

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY person wishes a position of trust or to help with light housework, read and mend, for lady or two children; no objections to outside city; remuneration small. W, 7859, Star Branch Office. 44 2

WANTED — POSITION BY EXPERIENced English nurse or as attendant on a lady; good city references. Apply by letter, Mrs. L. A. Smith, 2434 St. Catherine st. 44 3

WANTED — DRESSES AND SUITS MADE at moderate prices. Suits made as well as any tailor could make them. Will give proof of perfect fit at 2026 St. Catherine st.

WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY POSItion as stenographer and typewriter. Writes both English and French; best references. L. L., 157 Mance st. 43 2eod

WANTED— WRINGERS TO REPAIR, PERfectly, in few minutes, at your residence. Write John Stapleton, Practical Repairer, 151 St. Urbain. Busy wringers. 40 5 5aw

WANTED — POSITION BY AN EXPERienced lady stenographer and typewriter; best references; salary moderate. T. A., 221 McCord st. 41 3 3aw

WANTED — BY A LADY STENOGRAPHer, position, capable of writing and speaking both languages. Apply E, 2430, Star Office.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN SITUATION as bookkeeper or any office work; both languages and best references. Address E, 2407, Star Office.

WANTED — BY YOUNG GIRL SITUATION as general or would go as house and tablemaid; can be well recommended. M. Murtagh, 310 Charlevoix, Point St. Charles.

WANTED — POSITION IN RELIABLE ESTablishment by experienced and competent male stenographer. age 24; satisfactory references. Address X, 7910, Star Branch Office.

WANTED POSITION BY AN EXperienced woman to attend to lady or gentleman, or housekeeping for widower with children, in the States. Good references. V, 2236 Star Office.

WANTED — SITUATION AS NURSE. CAN take full charge of baby from month, as had good experience. Would travel; would go to England. Apply V, 2258, Star Office. 45 2

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day, also family washing done at home; references. Address 14 Anderson st.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN EMPLOYED during the day as bookkeeper, desires employment for two or three evenings a week, keeping books for firm not employing regular bookkeeper. Terms moderate. D, 2388, Star Office.

WANTED — PAPER HANGING, PAINting, tinting, work and prices give satisfaction; suburban work promptly attended. Jasper Bacon, 21 St. Edward st.

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY WITH GOOD references and willing to go to the United States, wants a situation as lady's maid. Address Miss B., 562 St. Andre st., Montreal.

WANTED WORK BY THE DAY BY A respectable woman, stores or offices, or any kind; best city reference. Apply 27 St. George.

WANTED — MRS. STOTT, LADIES' SICK nurse, 10 years' experience, good references, wishes to announce she will be open for engagement after Feb. 1st, either in or outside city. Address P. O. Box 115, Westmount. 45 5

WANTED — BY A FIRST CLASS MATtress maker and upholsterer, mattresses to make over from $1.25 up; also upholstering by the job or hour at your own homes. G. E. Townshend, son of the late J. E. Townshend, 14a Hanover st.

WANTED — FAMILY WASHINGS BY A good laundress, at 464 Guy st., above St. Catherine. 45 3

WANTED — BY AN OLD COUNTRY French lady, sewing, plain or fancy, willing to do housework. 515 City Hall ave. 45 2

WANTED — TO APPRENTICE TO A dressmaker respectable girl, living with her parents, age from 14 to 16 years. 2793 St. Catherine st. 45 2

WANTED — DRESSES MADE. LATEST styles, at moderate prices, fancy blouses, jackets, capes, tailor-made suits, fit and finish guaranteed; also by tailoress garments made or remodelled to suit present fashions; boys' clothes. 658 Lagauchetiere st. 45 2

WANTED — BY PHOTOGRAPHER, INterior or exterior operator. Address B, 2425, Star Office.

WANTED — BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, would like to hear of a few customers at her own home or ladies residence. 6 Victoria st.

WANTED — SEWING BY THE DAY IN A few private families. Address X, 7929, Star Branch Office.

WANTED — A SITUATION AS MOTHER'S help; can sew and mend; Protestant; small remuneration accepted. Address B, 2340, Star Office.

WANTED — YOUR PIANO TUNED, REgulated and cleaned all inside for $1.50, and guaranteed free from moths; this is what you call practical piano tuning. Does your piano have this attention, then drop postal for the reliable John Cross, 444 Amherst street. Pin this inside your piano.

WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN POSITION as collector, five years' experience, or work in wholesale house; speaks both languages fluently; first class references, willing to start at $6 per week. Address P. S., 98 Bleury st.

WANTED — LAUNDRY, NO CHEMICALS used, shirts, collars, cuffs. Special rates for family laundry. Royal Laundry, C. Caron, 114 Duluth. Tel. East 1981. 45 2

WANTED — MOTHER'S HELP, COMPEtent, moderate remuneration. F, 2437, Star Office.

WANTED — BY DRESSMAKER, GOOD cutter and fitter, in private families. 91 St. Christophe st.

WANTED — BY A CAPABLE WOMAN position as all round cook in hotel or restaurant in city. 79 Bleury st.

WANTED — YOUNG LADY TEACHER, having leisure hours in morning, would like employment of some kind; good penman. F, 2456, Star Office.

WANTED — MARRIED MAN WHO HAS had large business experience and who understands machinery, can speak and write French and English, would like employment; can furnish the best of references as to character and honesty. Address F, 2446, Star Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH EIGHT years experience in retail dry goods and shoe business, wants position as salesman in departmental store; best references, character and ability. Apply to Box J, 2547, Star Office. 945 7 law

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman work by the day, washing or cleaning. 7 St. Edward st.

WANTED — POSITION BY WOMAN AS cook or housework of any kind, by day or week; good references. Apply 73 Jurors st.

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress family's washing by week or dozen; also rough dry washing 20 cts. dozen. 11 Courcel st. 45 2

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED — AGENTS, SALARY OR COMmission; greatest agent seller known; every enquirer a sure purchaser; "ladies cannot dress without it"; satisfaction guaranteed; money easily doubled. Address quick, Rosalind Co., Queenston, Ont. 86 13

A GENT IN CANADA REQUIRED BY WELL known Bordeaux Firm (Claret, Burgundy and Brandy shippers), who could also procure agencies of sherry and Rhine wine houses. Apply in first instance with references to Medoc, care of C. J. Bethune, Esq., 20 Central Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. 42 6

WANTED — LADIES, MARRIED OR SINgle, why waste spare time when any lady can make $3 weekly selling corsets and skirts. London Corset Co., London, Ont. 21 eod tf

WANTED — AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY handling our "Family Record." tremendous seller; a beautiful picture; background solid gold; sample 12c; 9 for $1, postpaid; sells on sight at 25c. Address The Advance Trading Company, Coote Block, London, Ont. 89 law tf

WANTED — AGENTS AND MAIL ORDER men, either sex. Stamps or particulars, regarding 53 mail order schemes. Sure winners. Essex Supply Co., 6 Osgood st., Lawrence, Mass. 45 4 1aw tf

WANTED — MAN CLEARED $1182, LADY $920 last six months introducing Holladay's Marvel Waterproof Shoe Polish, self-shining, russet or black. Why not you? Demonstrated samples free. Holladay and Co., room 109, Monroe st., Chicago, sole manufacturers.

WANTED AGENTS ON SALARY OR commission; the greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys one on sight; 200 to 500 per cent. profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X, 147, La Crosse, Wis. 45 6

WANTED — ACTIVE NEWS DEALER agents to take orders for N. Y. newspapers and magazines; paper sent direct to customer; no extra charge. E. Lassonde, 202 W. 106th st., New York.

LOST.

LOST — WITHIN LAST THREE WEEKS Persian lamb muff. Reward at 245 Mountain street. 44 2

LOST — VIA DRUMMOND, OSBORNE AND Windsor streets to Bonaventure Station, Thursday evening, gold locket, monogram L. S. M. Reward at 107 Drummond st. 44 2

LOST — BUNCH OF KEYS, WITH INItials M. A. C. Finder will be rewarded on returning to 609 Lagauchetiere st. Lost between Cote and Chenneville.

LOST — YALE CAMERA, FREE, WITH full outfit and directions for taking photographs, 2 x 2, consisting of box of dry-plates, lippo, 1 printing frame, 2 developing trays, developing powders, 2 pkts of silver paper sent prepaid in a neat box, for 57c. Box 114, St. Andrews, Que. 45 2

LOST — ON THE EVENING OF THE 6TH inst., mink muff, with 7 tails. Reward if returned to 31 Mance street.

LOST — A WEEK AGO, A FOX TERRIER dog, lemon, black and white face; answer to name Jack. Reward at 2416 St. Catherine st.

LOST — RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND DOG, lemon, with white markings. Reward at 21 Chomedy st. As this dog is cross, cannot be responsible for damages.

LOST — A BLACK AND WHITE SPOTTED hound. Party returning same to 4260 Dorchester st., Westmount, will be rewarded.

LOST — BETWEEN WESTERN HOSPITAL, along St. Catherine to Guy, a gray satchel purse, with steel frame. Liberal reward by leaving at Western Hospital.

LOST — AT PROCTOR'S THEATRE, ST. Catherine or Bleury st., a lady's silver watch, with gold pencil attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 33 St. Lawrence st.

LOST — ON ST. LAWRENCE OR SHERbrooke st. purse, containing about seven dollars, one dollar bill, one five and small change. Finder please return at 85 St. Denis or 807 St. Lawrence and receive liberal reward.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE — JUST ARRIVED SPLENDID assortment of heavy work horses, matched pairs, carriage horses, single high stepping saddle and driving horses. The Telfer and Climie Co., 19 St. Maurice. 27 tf

FOR SALE — YOKE OF OXEN, WEIGHING over 4000 pounds, thoroughly broken, good, active workers, owner no further use for them. Address T. 2212, Star Office. 44 2

FOR SALE — HANDSOME STANDARD bred stallion, mare, better than 2.20; sound, kind and a great roader and stock horse. A. St. Germain, 613 Cote Road, Westmount. 44 2

FOR SALE — CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 hands, young and sound; city broken; good roadster; has been driven by a lady. Apply H. H. Ingram, Magog House, Sherbrooke, Que. 44 2

FOR SALE — CHEAP, HORSE AND VICtoria carriage, Berleau and musk ox robes, horse blanket and harness. Apply 33 Eleanor st.

FOR SALE — IM

Classified Advertisements Continued from Pages 14 and 15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — OAK FURNITURE, FINE sideboard, dining table, valuable Turkish rug, Weber upright piano, oak combination bookcase, pictures, etc., cheap before moving. 21 Chomedy st.

FOR SALE — A NICE COLLECTION OF grandfather's clocks and also many old Italian violins. 10 St. Christophe st., Montreal.

FOR SALE — $50 CASH, PIANO, GOOD tone, in nice order, square, rosewood case. J. W. Shaw and Co., 2274 St. Catherine st. 45 3

FOR SALE — $250, CHICKERING, BOSTON, upright piano, fine tone, small size, easy terms; also 25 other bargains. J. W. Shaw and Co., 2274 St. Catherine st. 45 3

FOR SALE — $125, WILLIAMS UPRIGHT piano, nice condition, easy terms; also 25 other bargains at J. W. Shaw's and Co.'s Piano and Music House, 2274 St. Catherine st. 45 3

FOR SALE — PATTERN MAKERS TOOL-chest, best in country, with full set, nearly new, tools; cheap, to settle an estate. 24 Annie st., St. Henry, Que.

FOR SALE — A SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, rosewood case, ivory keys, price $75, payable by monthly instalments of $4. Apply Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., Dominion square. N. B.—Open Saturday evenings. 44 3 Saw

FOR SALE — THE BEST PIANO MADE IN Canada, 4 months in use, lady requires money. Here's a chance to prompt purchaser; also beautiful musical box. Address 444 Amherst st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 10 X 15 PRESS, WITH steam fittings, ink fountain, etc. Also several fonts of job type; first class in every respect. 308 Craig st.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME DOUBLE OAK cabinet bed, with large mirror in front, springs, with or without mattress; very useful for parlour bedroom; will sell cheap; will store till May. Address G, 2405, Star office. 45 2eod

FOR SALE — SHOW CASE, 3, 4½ AND 6 ft., 3 upright, 4 counters, one awning, 10 ft.; 2 curtains, 8 x 12. 1323 Notre Dame.

FOR SALE — WHITE WYANDOTTES, SILver Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, fine yearling hens cheap, crushed oyster shells for poultry, one dollar hundred pounds. W. Utley, Victoria square.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME EXTRA WELL bred two male fox terriers, two male black cocker pups, 4 months old, by that good dog Ross, champion Red Mack, champion Red Leo, etc. Prices very moderate. Geo. Jordan, 2723 St. Catherine st.

FOR SALE — VERY FINE MASON & Risch upright grand piano, beautiful mahogany case, superb tone, not five months in use, cost $500; will sell at great reduction for cash; great opportunity for one desiring an instrument of a high order. 82 Mance. 45 2

FOR SALE — EVERYTHING FOR THE poultry yard. Incubators, brooders, oyster shells, mica, crystal grit, bone cutters, drinking fountains, meat meal, lice killers. Illustrated catalogue, 5 cents. Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15 cents by mail. O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul st., Montreal.

PICTURE FRAMING.

We Guarantee Good Work. Heasley the Picture Framer, 2087 St. Catherine, near Bleury. Telephone Up 1315.

PATENTS.

Roberts & Co., People's Bank Bldg., Montreal. Patents obtained in all countries. Best work, lowest prices. Your money returned if we fail to get a patent. Write for ed book.

VENTILATORS.

Patent Cone Rotary Ventilator. For churches, schools, barns, stables, public and private buildings. In use throughout the Dominion. Guaranteed to work at all times. Geo. D. Pearson & Co., 17 Pontiac St.

FOR SALE.

On Easy Payments at cash prices furniture, stoves, carpets, refrigerators, baby carriages and go carts. Goods kept until wanted. Universal Furniture Co. Tel. Main 560.

CARPENTRY WORK.

All Kinds of general carpentry work store alterations, fixtures etc., promptly done. Care of estates a specialty C. Dubrule, 27a St. Alexander. Tel. M. 2186.

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL.

Old Beams, Channels, Angles, Tees, Pillar Sections, Bulbs, Deck Beams and Hatchway Sections, Steel Plates, Bars, Tubes, etc. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Tel. Main 4552.

ENGRAVERS, ETC.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES — ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED — EDWIN COX & CO., 15 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

PLUMBING.

Emergency—Night and Day. Jobbing promptly attended to. Tel. Up. 1052. Jno. Burns & Co., cor. Mackay and St. Catherine.

PARROTS.

Canaries Fancy Birds, Cages of all descriptions. Gold Fish & Globes, fish food, seed & gravel. R. C. Wills, 109 Bleury St.

VERMIN DESTROYER.

CLEAN THEM OUT. Nathan's famous Bed Bug, 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.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ISSUED BY O'HARA BAYNES, NOTARY, Commissioner for the Provinces, 204 St. James. Tel. M. 1717.

TOOLS.

Ryall Machine Screw Works. Experimental work. Case hardening and tempering, stamping dies, special screw. 65 Dalhousie st. Tel. Main 1404.

LIFE POLICIES BOUGHT.

Life Insurance policies purchased and money lent thereon. M. J. Doherty, 180 St. James St.

"Cook's Friend"
BAKING POWDER
Is just as good and pure as the best imported powder, BUT costs only half the money. 45 1

BOER FORCE CAPTURED

Colonel Park Surprises the Enemy at Nooitgedacht and Captures 164 Prisoners and Much Munition of War.

LONDON, February 22.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Friday, February 21, says Colonel Park with three hundred mounted national scouts recently surprised a Boer force at Nooitgedacht, Transvaal Colony, and captured 164 prisoners, together with a quantity of munitions of war and a number of horses and waggons. There were no British casualties. The prisoners include Field Cornets Joubert and Dejater and Lieut. Wiljoen.

WINNIPEG, February 22.—Walter Wilson, the well-known cricketer, formerly of the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, in the city, and brother of C. P. Wilson, barrister, is dead in New York.

DEATHS.

DALGLEISH—On Friday, 21st instant, at 14 Oxfordale ave., Marion Rutherford, youngest daughter of the late William Dalgleish, formerly of Port Neuf, Que. Funeral private, on Monday, 24th, at 2.30 p.m.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WITHOUT ENDORSER OR SECURITY.

SALARIED PEOPLE CAN GET MONEY ON their own names, without endorser or security; payments to suit borrower; all business confidential.

Money Credit Company, 104 Temple Building, 185 St. James st. 62 306

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10. $25. $50. $75. $100. $125. $150. $175. $200 to $1000.

A quick loan is often a necessity, and we want our rates to be known by all who are thinking of borrowing, for they are the cheapest in the city.

Whether it is a large or small loan, whether it is for one month or one year, consult us. We can save you money.

And our loans will suit you. They are made on furniture, pianos, horses and other chattels. They are quickly made and strictly private.

LOW, REASONABLE RATES, SMALL, EASY PAYMENTS, AND FAIR, HONEST DEALING BEST TELL WHY WE ARE SO SUCCESSFUL AND WHY OUR OFFICE EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO., Room 204, New York Life Building. Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes Sq. 39 306

Money Loaned Salaried People, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments. Largest business in 43 principal cities Tolman, 307 New York Life Building. 293 306

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, PAWN BROKERS, 601 CRAIG ST.

Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing Furs, Dry Goods and all kinds of merchandise. BUSINESS STRICTLY PRIVATE. Open from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Furs stored at low charges during summer months. 24 2awtf

$5.00 AND UPWARDS

advanced to responsible parties on note of hand and miscellaneous securities. No delays. Apply in confidence, Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier street. 44 3

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BEAUDRY & BROWN
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
13 eod tf

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, Montreal
Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 13816. Circuit Court. J. Ladouceur, Plaintiff, vs. W. Amyot, Defendant. On the 4th day of March, 1902, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 64 Dufresne street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods, furnishing, etc. Conditions cash. F. X. CHAMPAGNE, B.S.C. Montreal, February 22, 1902.

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 8833. Circuit Court. A. Deschamps, Plaintiff, vs. J. Blake, Defendant. On the 5th day of March, 1902, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 62 St. Charles street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods, furniture. Conditions cash. F. X. CHAMPAGNE, B.S.C. Montreal, February 22, 1902.

BAILIFF'S SALE — PROVINCE OF QUEbec, District of Montreal. No. 10513. Circuit Court. M. Tapley, Plaintiff, vs. G. Smyth and al, Defendants. On the day of March, 1902, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of Agnes Jackson, one of said Defendants, No. 103 St. Catherine st., in the City of Montreal, will be sold, by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc. Conditions cash. G. A. LAFONTAINE, B. S. C. Montreal, 22nd February, 1902.

THE DOMINION LINE.

Rumours That American Interests Now Control It.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, February 22. — The London correspondent of the Tribune cables:

It is rumoured in Liverpool that American interests have now assumed something in the nature of control of the Dominion line of steamers.

Station Buried in the Snow.

(Special to the Star.)

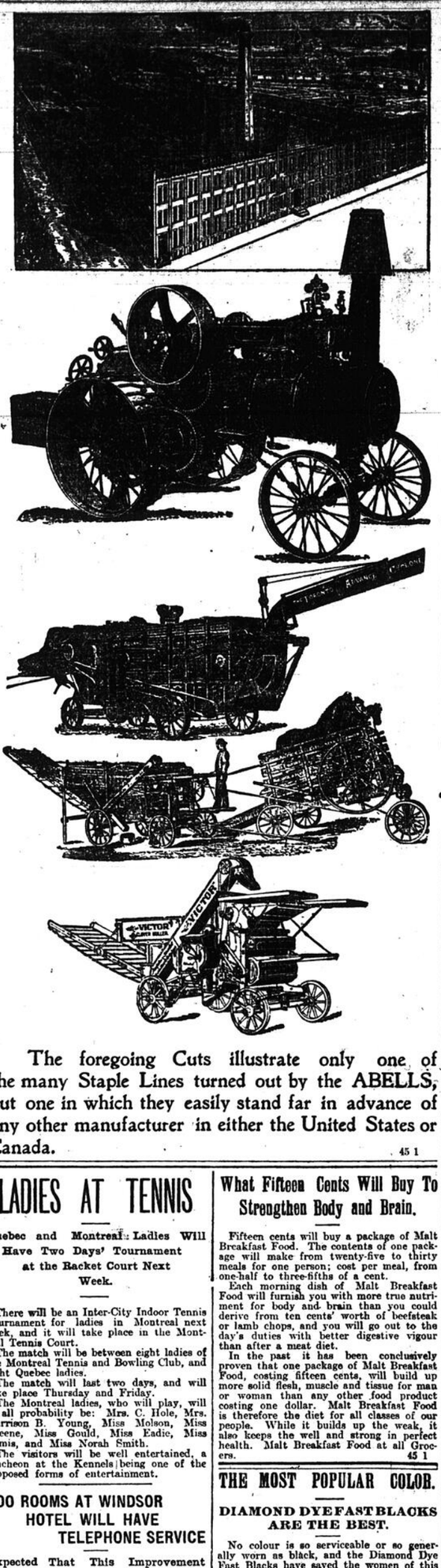
OGDENSBURG February 22. — Ellenburgh, a station on the Rutland Railway, near here, has been practically buried in the snow for the last ten days. The drifts are thirty to forty feet deep. Only the chimneys of houses can be seen from the station.

A line of freight cars standing at siding at station was completely buried in the snow.

Promotion for Lt.-Col. Todd.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, February 22. — Lieut.-Col. Todd is to be promoted to a chief clerkship in the Library of Parliament.



The foregoing Cuts illustrate only one of the many Staple Lines turned out by the ABELLS, but one in which they easily stand far in advance of any other manufacturer in either the United States or Canada. 45 1

LADIES AT TENNIS

Quebec and Montreal Ladies Will Have Two Days' Tournament at the Racket Court Next Week.

There will be an Inter-City Indoor Tennis Tournament for ladies in Montreal next week, and it will take place in the Montreal Tennis Court.

The match will be between eight ladies of the Montreal Tennis and Bowling Club, and eight Quebec ladies.

The match will last two days, and will take place Thursday and Friday.

The Montreal ladies, who will play, will in all probability be: Mrs. C. Hole, Mrs. Harrison B. Young, Miss Molson, Miss Greene, Miss Gould, Miss Eadie, Miss Bemis, and Miss Norah Smith.

The visitors will be well entertained, a luncheon at the Kennels being one of the proposed forms of entertainment.

400 ROOMS AT WINDSOR HOTEL WILL HAVE TELEPHONE SERVICE

Expected That This Improvement Will Largely Do Away With Bell-Boy System.

At a meeting of the directors of the Windsor Hotel held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to install the Bell Telephone system into 400 rooms of the house, and to have each instrument connected with the long distance service.

Intercommunication with each room will also be had and the directors anticipate that it will nearly entirely do away with the bell-boy service, as, of course, a private branch exchange will be installed in the rotunda office.

Raised $7,500 for Immigrants.

Word has been received in the city from England that the Rev. Canon Dixon, rector of St. Jude's Church, has managed to raise upwards of $7,500 in the Motherland for the purpose of assisting needy British immigrants on reaching Montreal. Canon Dixon has been in England for the greater portion of the last two years, partly on account of his health and partly for the purpose of raising a total sum of £3,500, which he intends on returning to Montreal, to apply to the object above stated. An acknowledgment of the former amount recently appeared in an English Church magazine.

The Outremont School.

The outcome of the recent trouble between the Protestant ratepayers of the town of Outremont and the school trustees of the town is that the new school will be built on the original site chosen by the trustees, at the corner of St. Catherine road and Pagnuelo avenue. As originally intended, a $15,000 building will be erected. —$4,000 will be expended on the land, and $1,000 will be devoted towards the furnishings. The new building is to be completed by August 15, and ready for occupation at the beginning of the scholastic year in September.

"CABLE" CIGAR 5c.
43 eod tf

What Fifteen Cents Will Buy To Strengthen Body and Brain.

Fifteen cents will buy a package of Malt Breakfast Food. The contents of one package will make from twenty-five to thirty meals for one person; cost per meal, from one-half to three-fifths of a cent.

Each morning dish of Malt Breakfast Food will furnish you with more true nutriment for body and brain than you could derive from ten cents' worth of beefsteak or lamb chops, and you will go out to the day's duties with better digestive vigour than after a meat diet.

In the past it has been conclusively proven that one package of Malt Breakfast Food, costing fifteen cents, will build up more solid flesh, muscle and tissue for man or woman than any other food product costing one dollar. Malt Breakfast Food is therefore the diet for all classes of our people. While it builds up the weak, it also keeps the well and strong in perfect health. Malt Breakfast Food at all Grocers. 45 1

THE MOST POPULAR COLOR.

DIAMOND DYE FAST BLACKS ARE THE BEST.

No colour is so serviceable or so generally worn as black, and the Diamond Dye Fast Blacks have saved the women of this country thousands of dollars yearly by making handsome black dresses, wraps, capes and blouses from garments that otherwise would have been thrown away. No other black dyes equal the Diamond either in beauty or strength of colour, and those who use the Diamond Dyes once can never be induced to buy other dyes. Please remember, that goods dyed with Diamond Dye Fast Blacks can be washed with soap without in the least changing the colour.

Thousands of ladies are now making up pretty mats and rugs. They are buying the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns. These patterns are coloured on heavy Scotch Hessian, and are ready for working. You can have sheets of designs free by sending your address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q. 45 1

TO LET.

Upper tenement, 16a Sussex ave., 4 bedrooms. Very bright home.

Lower dwelling, 50 Aylmer, 6 rooms on one flat; building nearly new; h.w. furnaces.

Block 744 to 770 St. Denis, a couple of tenements; very warm houses; moderate rent.

Apply to SYNOD OFFICE, 75 University street.
Telephone Uptown 1466. 45 1

Vaccination By-Law Adopted.

Mayor Gelinas presided at a special meeting of the St. Louis Town Council, held last night, when the vaccination by-law ordered by the Provincial Board of Health was read for the third time and adopted. The report of the expert valuators recommending that a certain number of the properties required to widen St. Lawrence street be purchased by the corporation at certain prices mentioned in the report was then submitted, but action was deferred until the next meeting.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.
23 eod tf

Subscription Lists will be open Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, February 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th, 1902, and All Applications should be delivered or posted on or before these dates.

OFFERED BY THE DIRECTORS:

$400,000 7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock at Par,

AND

$100,000 Common Stock at 10 Per Cent. Premium.

The JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, - - - CANADA.

Authorized Share Capital, - - $1,000,000

(SHARES $100 EACH.)
DIVIDED INTO

Preference Stock (7 Per Cent Cumulative)	$500,000
Common Stock,	$500,000

DISTRIBUTION OF STOCK

PREFERENCE STOCK

1. Offered for Subscription,	$400,000
2. Not issued,	100,000

COMMON STOCK

1. Offered for Subscription at $110 per Share	$100,000
2. Taken by Vendors in lieu of Cash at $110 per Share,	250,000
3. Not issued	150,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President—W. D. Matthews, President Canada Foundry Co., Director Canadian Pacific Railway.
Vice-Presidents—Robert Kilgour, Carter Crume Co., and Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce; John Abell, President John Abell Co.
Frederic Nicholls, Managing Director Canadian General Electric Co.
Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, Manitoba.
W. B. Brock, M.P., President Canadian General Electric Company.
H. P. Dwight, President G.N.W. Telegraph Company.
Edward L. Goold, President Goold, Shapley & Muir Company, Brantford.
Hon. S. C. Wood, Vice-President Toronto General Trusts Corporation.
Clarkson Jones, President Wilkinson Plough Company.
Henry Abell, Manager John Abell Company.

Registrar of Stock and Transfer Agent—National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg and Montreal.
Bankers—The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Counsel—E. A. Lash, Esq., K.C. (Blake, Lash & Cassels).
Solicitors—Messrs. Rowan, Ross & Holmsted, National Trust Chambers, King Street East, Toronto.
Cheques Payable to NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited.

PROSPECTUS.

The JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Threshers, Mill Machinery, Etc.

Issue of $400,000.00 7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock at Par,

AND

$100,000.00 Common Stock at 10 Per Cent. Premium, or $110.00 Per Share.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:—10 per cent. on application; 40 per cent. on notice of allotment; and 50 per cent. two months thereafter.

The dividend of 7 per cent per annum on the Preference Shares will run from date of payment, and payments may be made in advance.

The Preference Stock will be Preferred both as to CAPITAL and DIVIDENDS, and will be entitled to receive a CUMULATIVE dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.

Application will be made in due course for listing the Stocks of the Company on the Stock Exchange.

The property of the Company, both fixed and movable, is being purchased at a little under its value with the business as a going concern, as determined by six expert valuators, and $250,000 OF COMMON STOCK AT $110 PER SHARE is being TAKEN BY THE VENDORS as a part of the purchase money IN LIEU OF CASH.

WORKING CAPITAL

The vendors will also transfer to the Company outside of the real estate, plant, machinery and business FREE OF DEBT OR ENCUMBRANCE of any kind, the following working capital:—

1. Customers' notes (bearing interest, secured by liens on machines and in most cases by Mortgages on farms) guaranteed by Vendors to be paid during the present three months and to produce cash	$ 75,000.00
2. Customers' notes (same as above) maturing in 1902, and guaranteed by Vendors to produce in cash	75,000.00
3. Parts of machines and stock-in-trade for use in completing work on hand, guaranteed cash value of material	50,000.00
WORKING CAPITAL PUT IN BY VENDORS,	$200,000.00

The new Company will begin ENTIRELY FREE OF DEBT and with APPROXIMATELY $850,000 OF WORKING CAPITAL, consisting of the above $200,000 supplied by the vendors and $150,000 the proceeds from the sale of stock.

ASSETS

The Company's assets, consisting of land, buildings, plant, machinery, patents, licenses, stock-in-trade, customers' notes, etc., are valued with the going business as mentioned above at $649,933.10. Including the additional cash from the present sale of stock, the total assets of the new Company will amount to approximately $800,000, or double the issue of Preference Stock.

The real property of the Company will consist of over four and one-half acres of freehold, unencumbered land, close to Abell and Queen streets, in the City of Toronto, and adjoining the Western City Stations of the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Railways. Private switches from both railways enter the shops.

The buildings, which are of the most substantial character, in stone and brick, were built under Mr. John Abell's personal supervision, and are well adapted to the requirements of the business carried on upon the largest scale proposed. The land is sufficient for large additions to the shops when required.

The whole property, including plant and equipment, is in excellent repair and of sufficient capacity to produce several times the present output.

The Directors have quite recently (Feb. 6) secured a further Report from an experienced Expert as to the property, plant, machinery, valuations, etc., which fully bears out the above statements. All Reports and Certificates may be seen by intending subscribers, at the Solicitors' office.

The Abell business is one of the oldest and best known in Canada, having been established by Mr. John Abell in Woodbridge in 1845. The present shops occupy the best site in the City of Toronto for economical manufacture and distribution.

PROFITS

The business, although operated on conservative lines in the past, owing entirely to lack of working capital, has been very profitable, as will be seen from the following Certificate issued by the two well known Auditors, Messrs. John M. Martin and Harry Vigeon:—

To the Board of Directors, the John Abell Engine and Machine Co., Limited:

Gentlemen: We have examined the books of the John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company, Limited, for the four years ending 31st October, 1901, and CERTIFY that the Net Profits (after proper charges for repairs had been made), including interest on borrowed Capital and interest earned on Customers' notes, were as follows:

For the Year ending 31st October, 1898	$37,383.67
" " " 1899	38,299.45
" " " 1900	37,468.77
For the Year ending 31st October, 1901	$59,647.26

Yours Faithfully,
JOHN M. MARTIN, F.C.A.
HARRY VIGEON, F.C.A.

Toronto, December 23rd, 1901.

Interest paid on borrowed capital has been included in the above statement of profits and its equivalent will, in future, go to the Shareholders who will supply the capital.

The profits of the first three years given would be equal to a DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. IN THE OLD COMPANY, while those of the past year WOULD EXCEED 15 PER CENT.

It is worth while noting particularly that the PROFITS OF THE PAST YEAR would pay very large dividends EVEN IN THE NEW COMPANY—7 PER CENT. ON THE PREFERENCE STOCK issue of $400,000 and MORE THAN 12½ PER CENT. on the Common Stock issue of $250,000.

The reason for anticipating large dividends on the new Stock issue, with ample working capital and capacity to fill all orders, will be clear when it is stated that the ORDERS for equally profitable work left UNFILLED at the END OF THE LAST SEASON were considerably MORE THAN THE ORDERS WHICH WERE FILLED and which produced the large profits of $59,647.26.

A careful analysis of the accounts for several years shows that the net profits increase in much greater proportion than the volume of trade. While this may apply to manufacturing concerns generally, it is more marked in the present case, where the property is already fully equipped for quite four times the past trade, where the superior quality of the product and the reputation of the manufacturers are such that MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE PAST TRADE IS AVAILABLE with little additional effort, and where there is practically nothing to be added beyond the necessary capital.

On double the average output of the first three years mentioned above it is estimated that the profit and loss charges would increase only about $4,000. On ONLY DOUBLE the average trade, therefore, of these years the profits should exceed $80,000.

This sum, $80,000, would provide the following:—

Dividend on $400,000 Preference Stock at 7 p.c.	$28,000
Dividend on $250,000 Common Stock at 10 p.c.	$25,000
Leaving a balance for Reserve Fund, contingencies, dividends, etc.	$27,000

On double the output of the year 1901, or in other words, upon filling ONLY THE ORDERS ACTUALLY RECEIVED during the year 1901, the Company should make a profit of more than $120,000.

This sum $120,000 would provide the following:—

Dividend on $400,000 Preference Stock 7 per cent	$28,000
Dividend on $250,000 Common Stock at 10 per cent	$25,000
Balance for Reserve Fund, Contingencies, further dividends, etc	$67,000

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED PARTICULARLY TO THE FACT THAT THE ABOVE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON ACTUAL EXPERIENCE AND ARE NOT THE USUAL MERE GUESSWORK.

That the year 1901 is not very exceptional, and that the trade can be easily more than doubled in ordinary times will be evident from the following fact, namely, that the signed orders unfilled in each of the three years preceding last year were as follows:—1898, $58,819; 1899, $84,220; and 1900, $51,795. IN THE YEAR 1901, AS STATED, THE ORDERS RECEIVED WERE MORE THAN DOUBLE THOSE WHICH WERE FILLED. When the time was reached in each year that no more orders would be received the agents were notified of the fact, or otherwise the amount WOULD HAVE BEEN MORE THAN DOUBLED EACH YEAR. The figures given refer to the Canadian trade alone; but a very profitable foreign trade has been offered and can be obtained if desired.

The Company's property is so well equipped for several lines of staple machinery used in all sections of Canada that the business should be very little affected by local causes.

It will be needless to point out that a large saving will be effected by buying for cash, operating on a larger scale, and by more active and aggressive management, under a Board of Directors composed largely of experienced men connected with our best known and most successful manufacturing industries.

It will be sufficient evidence of the superiority of the Abell Engines and Machinery to say that since 1876 they have been awarded TWENTY-NINE FIRST PRIZES, INCLUDING THIRTEEN GOLD MEDALS—WINNING THE FIRST PLACE IN EVERY CONTESTED TRIAL IN CANADA FOR PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES. They have secured, also, a first position in all foreign competitions entered, including those of the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION IN 1876, and the WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO IN 1893. (See Catalogue for details.)

The Abell Engines and Machines have been selected by both the Dominion and Ontario Governments for use on their Experimental Farms throughout Canada.

Canada is fast becoming one of the greatest grain growing countries of the world, and as the country advances the Abell business must increase. The entire output consists of staple lines connected with the staple industries of the country—Agriculture, Flour-milling, Mining, and Timber.

The Manitoba and North-West trade has proved to be exceedingly profitable, and the grain growing area of these districts is rapidly increasing. The Company has a large share of the best trade of these sections of Canada, and should have no difficulty in holding its position. There is a very profitable agency at the City of Winnipeg, and reliable agents are located at the chief centres in Manitoba and further west.

The Company will own a number of valuable patents and exclusive licenses, covering machines and parts which are almost indispensable to all up-to-date threshing outfits.

Mr. John Abell is a practical machinist, and the originator of the modern Traction and Portable Engine used for Threshing purposes. He is the owner of a large number of Canadian patents, all of which will be turned over to the new Company.

One of Abell's new machines (1898) "The Cock o' the North," is proving to be the best yet produced, and a very large sale is assured, especially in the older sections of Canada.

One of the most profitable machines turned out by the Company is a strawburning Traction Engine, specially designed for the Manitoba and North-West trade.

The orders coming in for the above Engines and Threshers alone should soon employ more than double the present entire staff of the shops working the whole year.

The Flour Mill Machinery department has proved to be profitable, and can easily be extended.

Some of the best Boilers in the country have been manufactured by the Abells, such as those at the Gooderham and Worts' Distillery, The Ontario Parliament Buildings, and The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s works, at Fernie, B.C.

The machinery sold by the Company is paid for, as a rule, one-third cash in the first four months, one-third the second season, and the balance during the third season. The contracts are settled by notes, bearing good rates of interest, and liens are held on the machinery until paid for, and as a rule mortgages on farms are obtained also.

In the past, the Company has employed not more than 175 hands during the busy season, while the shops are quite large enough for several times this number.

The above gives only a very imperfect idea of the nature and variety of the Abell manufactures, and of the character of the property. Intending subscribers are referred particularly to the Company's new illustrated Catalogue, which will be forwarded on application.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES MAY BE MADE ON THE ACCOMPANYING FORM AND FORWARDED TO THE COMPANY OR TO THE SOLICITORS OR BANKERS AT ANY OF THEIR BRANCHES IN CANADA, WITH THE DEPOSIT OF 10 PER CENT.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS, ETC., ARE TO BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any application, and subscription carries with it an agreement to accept the reduced amount.

In case of an over-subscription, the Directors reserve the right to make allotments first to subscribers for a small number of shares.

Copies of this Prospectus, and Subscription forms, may be had on application to the Company, or to the Solicitors or Bankers, at any of their branches throughout Canada.

Dated February 15th, 1902.

N. B.—The Directors, after careful consideration of the probability of a large over-subscription for the preference stock and also of the unusual opportunity for the use of further Working Capital in meeting the volume of trade offered, have decided to offer now for subscription the balance of the preference stock, making the whole issue of preference stock $500,000.

(Cut out and forward this or copies thereof to the Company or to the Solicitors, Bankers, or National Trust Company).

Application for Preference or Common Stock or Both.

To the Directors, The John Abell Engine and Machine Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada:

Gentlemen,—I hereby apply for and request you to allot me.....Shares of Preference Stock and.....Shares of Common Stock in your Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any lesser number of Shares which may be allotted to me, and to pay therefor 10 per cent herewith, 40 per cent on notice of allotment, and the balance two months thereafter.

Deposit 10 p.c. Herewith.

.....Pref. $10 per share, $ (Name).....

.....Com. $11 per share, $ (Address).....

Cheque, money order, or cash enclosed $..... 43 2eod

To the Editor of the Star.

The Beaver Coinage.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—A few weeks ago I saw a reference in your columns to the Beaver coins of the Oregon Trading Company, following a proposition by one of your correspondents that when Canada adopts a gold coinage she should call her coins beavers, half beavers, and so on. In this connection it may be interesting to recall the tokens of the Hudson's Bay Company issued by them in 1812 and subsequent years. I have a set of these coins, one of the last sets in Canada, I believe, several others having been destroyed in the fire at the Board of Trade building in January, 1901, when the offices of the Hudson's Bay Company suffered like the other offices in the block. The set consists of four pieces, the largest being about the diameter of the English penny, and the smallest about the size of a farthing. They are made of brass, nearly resembling gold. On the obverse side are the well known arms and crest of the Hudson's Bay Company with the motto "pro pelle cutem," on the reverse the letters H. B. for Hudson's Bay). E. M. (for East Main Coast), and 1, 1-2, 1-4 or 1-8 N. B. (New Beaver).

Prior to the issue of these coins an Indian trading at a Hudson's Bay post would receive in exchange for his packet of furs, goods, such as tobacco, ammunition, blankets, etc., or would have a certain quantity of such goods placed to his credit. With these coins, however, his pack was purchased outright in the same way as with ordinary money. The pack was valued at so many beaver skins, some of the more valuable furs being worth several beavers, others less. The beaver was thus the standard or unit of value, the same as the dollar in our money.

The Indians gradually used up these coins in making necklaces and other ornaments, or by losing them, so that they fell into disuse, and, in time, became exceedingly scarce.

There is a set in the British Museum and there may be more in the offices of the Hudson's Bay Company in London, but this is doubtful.

J. E. B.

Montreal, February, 1902.

A. O. U. W. Assessments.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—Having noticed in your columns during the last few days telegraphic reports from Toronto of a proposal by the Grand Lodge of Ontario, A. O. U. W., to increase the rates which the members have to pay, I would take the opportunity, in order to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of the public, of calling attention to the fact that the Ontario A. O. U. W. is a separate and distinct body from the order in this province, and has no connection whatever with the parent order A. O. U. W. established in 1868 and now numbering upwards of 425,000 members.

The proposed increase in no way affects the members in this jurisdiction, as the rates collected by this order are based on actuarial statistics.

Yours respectfully,
A. T. PATTERSON,
Grand Recorder.

Electricity and Insurance.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—At this time, when electricity and its danger form the subject of business men's discourse, it is at least pleasing to anticipate better conditions in this matter. It has been a wonder to me that this was not taken up and discussed years ago, instead of permitting conditions, such as prevail to-day, to progress detrimentally to every one connected with electrical energy, such as is used in Montreal at present for lighting and power purposes.

The disastrous results, shown to us recently, may be attributed to many sources, but, I would say, mainly, to bad workmanship, by incompetent men, and to lack of knowledge by the users of electricity for these purposes. Bad workmanship has already been traced to the fault of recognized electrical contractors, but rather to the "electrician." This electrician is better known to the fraternity as "Bum wireman." There is at present a large herd of this animal in the city. He is the cause of more damage and trouble than anything I ever knew of.

There are many varieties of the species. First, we have the handy man, who has seen others do it. Then there is the plumber and steamfitter; he has also seen it done, and knows all things electrical. Then comes the caretaker, who does it because his employer tells him he must do it, and the carpenter who does jobs in the evening, at a reduced price, and takes just so much money out of the qualified man's pocket. Then we have the youth who is chief engineer on one of the electrical elevators. He, of course, has an inestimable knowledge of —nothing, and he is also an "Electrician"; and last but not least, we have the ice man. All, of the above are prime factors of "Dangerous Electricity," and it is a mystery to me why such men are patronized by our citizens, and, moreover, why are they allowed to work?

An electrical installation is just as important as an elevator, hoist, or steam boiler, and if we have compulsory inspection for these, why not have one electrical?

If intending users of steam boilers, hoists or elevators, must have a permit from the city, why not put the same law in force for electricity? All these have been accomplished in Toronto. Shall Montreal be the last in this also? In Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Minneapolis, electrical wiremen are compelled to pass an examination before a regular board of examiners, and are not permitted to work until they have qualified themselves. What's the matter with Montreal? She's all right. There is a laxity somewhere in this regard, and it ought to be found. It is all very well for our newspapers to put up big scare heads, and say that electricity is dangerous, and talk about "Wimsburst Influenza Machines," but I know that electricity is the safest energy ever put to use, and such advertisement has but one end, and that will be to reduce the business to a lower level than at present. The users of "current" should not give these notices any attention, but they ought to devote a little time to enlightening their minds on the dangerous conditions of neglecting their own improperly installed wiring, and refrain from abusing such installations when properly done.

There are a few abuses which can be described, such as hanging the washing on the basement wiring, using the switches for coat racks, and fusing "cut outs" with wire from ginger ale bottles, also hairpins and more so, over loading old wiring without any calculation.

As for crosses on the outside, it is nearly impossible to avoid this as there is such a net work of overhead wires to contend with and the inevitable cannot be guarded against. But, I would suggest to readers and their friends, that care should be taken at this season, and not endeavour to see how many wires below the roof, could be broken with a single lump of ice, directed with good aim. The tensile strength may be great, but even the deadly (?) electric wires sometimes have to break.

Yours truly,
"IN THE BUSINESS TOO."

The Chase of De Wet.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I have read in the Star an article advancing the speculation as to what should be done with DeWet in the event of his capture. What successes DeWet has attained have been gained, not through the chivalrous action and tactics of a soldier, but through the sneaking devices of a bloodthirsty brigand, who has, up to the present time, always escaped himself, after immolating his followers. He has been assisted in all his movements by his intimate knowledge of the twists and turns of the country in which he has been operating, and by the continuous information he has received, night and day, from quasi-loyal inhabitants as to the movements of British troops. He has at all times pursued his career of rapine and slaughter with the virulent, vicious hatred of a wild beast, rather than with the impulse of a human being moved by the feelings of a Christian soldier or a patriot fighting for his country. This man's one object during the war seems to have been to waylay and ambush small bodies of "British scum," so that he might have the excessive pleasure, from behind hiding places, of seeing them slaughtered, keeping his own valuable Boer carcass in a position of security. If we may judge from reports received from the war, he is also chargeable with cruelty to prisoners, with having tortured and murdered natives, and with having grossly insulted British officers, his prisoners, by striking them with his whip. He has done his best to ravage, loot and murder in British territory, and has tried his best to turn British subjects into rebels by threats and severe treatment, and has, to some extent, succeeded in this. It may be said that much of this is legitimate in war—to inflict all the damage possible on your opponent; and it may be so where there is some governmental, recognized authority on both sides, to restrain and direct. The principal Boers, Kruger at their head, are regarding the dying struggle from a safe position, thousands of miles away, after taking with them all the loot they could lay their hands on. For a long time past there has been no tangible, recognized Government in either the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony, so this man DeWet has been acting on his own authority and initiative, as an independent guerilla and brigand. I believe, when he thinks that the time has arrived, he will make himself scarce; but if we succeed in capturing him, he should undergo trial to answer to the many charges against him, which, I am sure, are serious enough to endanger both his liberty and his life. There has been too much mawkish sentiment in the conduct of this war on our side. If we had availed ourselves of privileges which the laws of war permit to recognized belligerents—if we had but distantly approached German and French methods, the war would have been long ago over, and the people of the Empire would have been relieved of the incubus under which they have laboured so long.

GEO. E. GRIFFIN.

Ottawa, February 18.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—DeWet, when he is captured, I think, should be condemned to one hour's imprisonment at St. Helena and be conducted there via Australia, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, the British Isles, Canada and the British West Indies.

A leisurely trip of this kind would certainly do him a world of good, after all the chasing he has got on his native veldt.

L. CONWAY.

(Montreal.)

Matters in the Yukon.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—May I call your attention, and that of your readers, to the following remarkable statements made in an interview published in an Eastern newspaper, by Mr. Justice Craig, of the Yukon:

"There had been complaints regarding a former regime, complaints for the truth of which he could not vouch. But the present set of officials were doing their duty and giving satisfaction. There was a law passed, in response to the agitation of the people, that no official should stake out claims in the Yukon, as it had been alleged was the custom in the beginning.

"How was that matter manipulated?" the judge was asked.

"Well, a man would come to the office and say he wanted a certain claim registered. The official would think a moment, and then say that he was afraid that particular claim had already been staked out. However, he had better come to-morrow. In the meantime the official would send a friend to the property, and when the man came the following day, he would be told that the claim was already staked out by another party."

"As a matter of fact, then, none of the officials of the present regime acquire property in that manner?'

"'Oh, no.'

"'Or in any manner?'

"'Well, I could not say that.'

"'They do acquire property?'

"'Oh, of course, property can be acquired, and is acquired. Of course, it is against the law to do so, but it is done quietly, under cover, and nothing happens.'

* * *

"'About this whiskey business, Judge. What is the law on the matter?'

"'Well, a certain number of wholesalers get a permit to bring liquor in. This liquor must be sold to retailers only, and these retailers must have a license.'

"'And the importers are limited in number?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then they have what is called a cinch?'

"'I should say so,' remarked the Judge, with a smile.

"'The retailers make large profits?'

"'They must do so, by the prices they charge.'"

Now, sir, what I want to ask you, and through you the people of Canada, is this: Could there be a more conclusive corroboration of the grave charges made in Parliament two years ago by Sir C. H. Tupper, and in the London Times, than these admissions by one of the judges of the Yukon itself? A great many people were inclined to charge partizanship against Sir C. H. Tupper, but here is a judge, an appointee of the Government, of which Mr. Sifton is a member, making charges quite as serious as any made in Parliament, or in the press. When will the people of Canada wake up to the rascality practised in the Yukon?

Yours truly,
INDEPENDENT VOTER.

The Shortage of Milk.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I see by your issue of Saturday that a milk famine is threatening the city at the present time. The dealer claims that it is the price of feed that is keeping the farmers from sending milk to the city, and they are getting rid of their cows or feeding them for the purpose of keeping them alive and not milking them. The dealers have their complaints and farmers have complaints also: 1st, that we have to sell our milk at 16c per gal. and pay the freight, which is 8c. per can, and, over 30 miles, 11c. per can; 2nd, the dealer sells the milk at 22 to 32 cents per gallon and has an easy existence, only handling the milk, which the farmer has to raise and work hard for, and is the most poorly paid. A few years ago we got 17c a gallon in winter, and 12c a gallon in summer, and we could raise the milk with a profit, but now, how in the name of common sense are we able to do it at the present price they are paying for the milk? I say: Farmers arise and raise the price to 18c in winter, and 13c a gallon in summer, and then we will be able to feed and send milk with a little profit. The consequence is that the way the butter and cheese factories have been paying the past year, all the farmers will send their milk to the factory. I know of six different farmers who are going to send their milk to the factory the coming summer, as we all know it pays better than shipping to the city at the present prices. I say: Farmers arise and strike the iron while it is hot, and refuse to ship until we get our price. As you are all aware now is the time.

I remain,
FARMER.

A Protest From Cacouna.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I read in one of the latest issues of the Montreal Gazette under the heading: Epidemic at Summer Resorts, and signed Pater: "It is reported on apparently good authority that an epidemic of smallpox prevails in, at least, one of the summer resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, etc., etc." It is too bad that Pater should not say which is that summer resort, where there are so many cases of smallpox. It would put us on our guard, and then not expose those who are taking all the necessary precautions to be injured from such a rumour. As far as Cacouna village is concerned, I am happy to state that the sanitary condition was never better than this winter. In fact we have not had a single case of serious sickness, even among children, since September last. And the local board of health has ordered general vaccination, and no one could escape. And we do not hear of any case of smallpox in our vicinity.

Sincerely yours,
CANON BOLDUC, Parish Priest,
of Cacouna.

The Police and the Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I have noticed a policeman on St. Denis street, as also on the Main street, knocking at doors and telling the storekeepers to attend to the pavements.

In St. Catherine street west from Bleury no one seems to look after them.

The state of the pavements in St. Catherine street is a perfect disgrace, with few exceptions.

The churches, that are always preaching "Mend your ways," are nearly the worst. As for the shopkeepers, as long as a person can get in their doors to purchase that seems to be all they care.

The reform members are in control in the Council. Will the alderman for this particular section try and reform, and before it is too late save the ambulance being called and a heavy lawsuit against the city.

It has been said that the "ways of the heathen Chinee are slippery," but St. Catherine street beats them hollow.

A CITIZEN.

The cost of maintaining the provisional battalion at Halifax, N.S., to replace the Imperial regiment, removed owing to the South African war, called for the payment of $349,870 from the Canadian treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Save Money...

Read the prices of the cut rate Drug Stores.

We have opened a Branch Store with a complete and fresh stock of patent medicines and drugs, where everything will be sold at cut rate prices same as our down town store, at 2543 St. Catherine St., two doors west of Drummond, next store to Haycock & Dudgeon.

EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

Cut this list out and keep it.

Prices Talk. Enough Said.

The Craig street price cutter, J. T. Lyons, who has opened a drug store uptown, does not appear to have made a very good move. The store is far too expensive to make money in at the advance he puts on his goods, and as he pretends to charge half price for prescriptions and spectacles, it is pretty hard to see how he will pay rent, water rates, business tax, insurance premium, clerk hire, and personal expenses out of his profits.

The above appeared in the latest number of the "Canadian Druggist," a paper published in the interests of the Retail Druggists. If, as they contend, we are not able to make any profit at the prices we are selling our prices must be right. Draw your own conclusion. Enough said.

	Drug store prices.	Our price
Carter's Pills	25	15
Williams' Pink Pills	50	35
Milburn's Pills	50	39
Dodd's Pills	50	39
Smith's Kidney Pills	..	25
Scott's Emulsion	1.00	69
Paine's Celery Compound	1.00	68
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	68
Ayer's Hair Vigor	1.00	70
Wampole's C. Liver Oil	1.00	70
Fellows' Compound Syrup	1.50	98
Stuart's Tablets	1.00	80
Chase's Nerve Food	50	38
Coke's Dandruff Cure	1.00	75
Powley's Liquid Ozone	1.00	75
Abbey's Salt, large	60	45
Eno's Fruit Salt	1.00	75
Pabst Ext. Malt	25	25
Hoffman's Malt	15	10
Bromo Seltzer	25	19
Castoria	35	25
Winslow's Soothing Syrup	25	15
Peruna	1.00	75
Cod Liver Oil, pints	50	35
Shiloh's Cons. Cure	25	18
Minard's Liniment	25	18
Stearn's Headache Wafers	25	17
Gray's Syrup	25	17
Warner's Safe Cure	1.00	85
Angiers Emulsion	1.00	85
Pinkham's Veg. Comp.	1.00	85
Seidlitz Powders	25	15
Porous Plasters	25	12½
Cuticura Soap	35	25
		Lb.
Castile Soap, best quality	20	10
Methylated Spirits, qt., Imp.	60	40
Mennen's Talcum	25	20
Dyer's Jelly Cucumber	25	18
Florida Water, M. & L.	50	39
Toilet Paper, rolls or pcks.	10	4 for 25
Chamois Vests, 1st quality	2.50	1.50
Chest Protectors, Chamois	1.00	50
Electric Belts	20.00	7.50
Silk Elastic Stockings	2.50	1.49
Hot Water Bottles	1.00	59
Fountain Syringes	1.00	59

A full line of Patent Medicines kept in stock and all at reduced prices.

INFANT FOODS.

Allenbury's No. 1 Lge.	1.00	85
Allenbury's No. 2 Lge.	1.00	85
Allenbury's Malted Lge.	60	50
Nestle's Food	50c size	37½
Mellin's Food	1.00 size	75
Robinson's Barley	25	20

Headquarters for Trusses.

Water Pad Elastic Trusses $3.00 for $2.00
Silver Trusses 3.00 for 2.00
All kinds kept in stock, and at half the price you pay elsewhere.

OPTICAL DEPT.

Dr. Mecklenburg, Optical Specialist (late of New York) in charge.

We carry a complete line of the best optical goods, Thermometers, Barometers, Microscopes, Compasses, Lorgnettes, Telescopes, Magnifiers, Readers, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, etc., etc. Oculist's prescriptions accurately filled. Our prices are 30 p.c. lower than any house in town. Eyes tested free and satisfaction guaranteed.

Prescriptions.

A word about our prescription department. It is in charge of the proprietor himself, a gold medalist of the Pharmaceutical Association. The prices are lower than at any drug store in town. One hundred dollars forfeit if the quality of drugs used is not the best that can be had.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Country orders filled and sent same day as received by Express or mail. Two or three parties living in same town can send together and thereby reduce express charges.

Telephone Main 1544, and orders will be sent C. O. D. to any address. OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

JOHN T. LYONS, *Cor. Craig and Bleury Streets.*

45 1

CURES CONSUMPTION

READ WHAT A WELL-KNOWN DRUGGIST SAYS

Do you know that this dread disease may be cured? This is because the new methods of treatment are entirely different from and better than the old methods. One of the greatest aids that physicians have for the successful treatment and cure of consumption and all forms of wasting disease is

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion
With Hypophosphites

Possibly some one has told you about this preparation—told you how it relieved and cured him, and recommended you to try it—but you had given up all hope and neglected to do so, just because all other remedies had failed. Don't be discouraged. Go to your druggist, get a bottle of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, take it according to directions, and the chances are you will write us a letter similar to the following, which came to us unsolicited:

Dear Sirs:—Six months ago I was told by three doctors that I had quick consumption. I tried to take cod liver oil, both raw and in the form of emulsion, but could not retain it. Angier's Petroleum was prescribed, and agreed with me perfectly. When I began taking it I weighed 102 pounds. Now I weigh 161 pounds; cough all gone, no more night sweats, no more hemorrhages. I consider myself in perfect health. Your remedy saved my life.

B. H. WALTON, Druggist, Medford, Mass.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion soothes and cleanses the alimentary tract and puts the digestive organs in a healthy condition to perform their functions naturally. Appetite is healthfully stimulated, and the process of digestion, assimilation, and nutrition is greatly improved. It is pleasant to take, does not repeat or cause nausea, agrees with the most delicate stomach, and aids digestion. Bland, soothing, creamy, it can be taken plain, or in water, milk, wine, chocolate or other vehicle.

CAUTION:—Angier's is the original Petroleum Emulsion. It is made from a special oil obtained from particular wells, and is purified by our own process. The healing and soothing qualities possessed by Angier's Petroleum Emulsion cannot be obtained from imitations made from ordinary petroleum. Be sure you get ANGIER'S Petroleum Emulsion. All druggists sell it. Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00 a bottle.

Your name and address on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable book intentitled, "About Your Throat and Lungs." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs and Digestive Organs. It also gives good advice as to Diet, Hygiene and Exercises. The latter is illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

45 1

CASH

Furniture and Carpets

Spring will soon be at hand, many are going to move and will require New Furniture to suit the new home, those who are not going to move are thinking of house cleaning, and are looking at the old fashioned dingy furniture as well as the worn out carpets, curtains, oilcloths, etc., which they must renew. Now is the time to buy these goods. You can get better attendance than in the very busy season, prices are lower and you have a larger assorted stock to choose from. If you are not in a position to take away the goods for want of room or otherwise, we will store and insure them free till you want them, but our advice to you is, buy now when prices are low and assortment complete. If you want credit don't be behind, come and get it. Small weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments will soon settle the account. Whether your purchases are large or small we will arrange to suit your convenience.

The J. S. PRINCE CO.,

31, 33, 35, 37 St. Lawrence Street

451

CREDIT

CATARRH CAN BE CURED!

KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR"

has won a world wide reputation. It is made Germ Proof and will last a life time; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket or reticule. Karn's "New Home Medicator" cures Catarrh by destroying the germs that produce it; the latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

Why pay $5.00 to $25.00 for an Inhaler or for a Specialist's advice when you can get KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" and a complete treatment for a few cents. Nearly all Inhalers and Catarrh Treatments on the market contain Eucalyptus in some form which until recent discoveries was supposed to be a cure for Catarrh. Our "KARN'S HOME MEDICATOR" contains the newly discovered "Kokee" of Japan recrystalized on Mexican Grass, which combination is now being used in leading hospitals and by all prominent doctors in the cure of Catarrh.

CATARRH

Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs, and when medicated and inhaled through the nose, it kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. CATARRH, COLDS, PAINS and ROARING in the HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, PARTIAL DEAFNESS, LA GRIPPE and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a pocket physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere, at any time. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

SPECIAL OFFER!

The value of KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" is $1.00 to any and all sufferers from Catarrh, but to demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a complete treatment in the "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" for 25c. Understand, we send you KARN'S "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" complete for 25 cents. It is more effective than any $5.00 or $10.00 Inhaler treatment. If after three days you are not satisfied and do not believe it will do all that is claimed, you can return it and we will refund you the 25 cents you paid for it. Can anything be more fair? Do not suffer another day. Send in 45 cents at once and get this wonderful "NEW HOME MEDICATOR" and be cured.

Agents Wanted, Address, The F. E. Karn Medicine Co., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

MONSOON

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

Don't take any chances at the outset of your married life. Give him MONSOON CEYLON TEA.

45m1y1

$200. GENUINE PRIZE COMPETITION. $200.

The Sole Canadian Agents,

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL,

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

Will Award 20 Cash Prizes for the 20 Best Advertisements . .

received by them, setting forth the merits of Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and reasons why the people of all civilized countries should use this Sauce in preference to all others. Each advertisement must be accompanied by one clean label, from Lea & Perrin's bottle, whether small, medium or large. It is understood that the advertisements and illustrations become the agents' property, whether winning a prize or not. The number of words must not exceed 100. The names of the winners will be published unless otherwise desired. The competition will close 1st May, 1902. The decision of the judges appointed by J. Douglas & Co. shall be final.

THE PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

For Illustrated Advertisements.		For Advertisements in Type.	
1st Prize	$30.00	1st Prize	$20.00
2nd "	20.00	2nd "	15.00
3rd "	15.00	3rd "	10.00
4th "	15.00	4th "	10.00
5th "	10.00	5th "	5.00
6th "	10.00	6th "	5.00
7th "	10.00	7th "	5.00
8th "	5.00	8th "	3.00
9th "	5.00	9th "	3.00
		10th "	2.00
		11th "	2.00

Illustrations must be such as will print well in general newspapers.

Give name and address plainly. All communications to be addressed as follows:

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO.,

(Sole Canadian Agents for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.) **MONTREAL, P.Q.**

"No communication will be considered which does not comply with all the conditions mentioned above."

311aw 4f

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ANAEMIA, DEBILITY and CONVALESCENCE, to YOUNG WOMEN, CHILDREN and the AGED.

DOSE:—One Wine Glass After the Two Principal Meals.

"For more than thirty years, St. Raphael Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris Hospitals, as a pure tonic, by eminent Physicians, such as Magendie, Rostan, Chomel, Velpeau, Requin, Monneret, Trousseau, Grisolle, Laennec, etc."—UNION MEDICALE, May 8th and June 12th, 1873.

CLEMENT & CO., Valence, (Drome) France.

Wholesale Agency for CANADA: n° 14, Rue de Brésoles, MONTRÉAL.

123 52 1aw

FINE HARNESS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

We make the very finest class of Harness, such as Four-in-hand sets, Carriage, Coupe, Dog-Cart, Tandem, etc., and sell them at reasonable prices.

These harness are made of the best quality English Oak Tanned Leather, finest mountings, and only the very best mechanics employed in manufacturing them.

Styles are the same as the best London makers.

We are the largest manufacturers of Harness in Canada; make harness for every purpose, and sell them much less than the fancy prices charged by retail makers for inferior goods; and since moving into our enlarged premises have been carrying a very large stock of fine Saddlery, especially suited for City business. We want the City business as well as the Country trade.

English Riding Saddles and Bridles from the best makers.

Hunting Crops, Riding and Driving Whips, Leggings, Brushes, Chamois, Curry-Combs, Halters, Muzzles, Blackwell Dumb Jockeys, Sweat Pads, Lap Duster, Summer and Winter Horse Clothing, etc., etc.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HORSE AND STABLE.

E. N. HENEY & CO., 333-335 St. Paul St., Montreal. 196 2aw

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME

RESTORE YOUR HEALTH, MANLY STRENGTH.

VIM VIGOR and VITALITY

GREATEST OFFER EVER MADE TO WEAK MEN.

To show how easily, quickly and completely James Restorative Invigorants cure

LOST VIGOR, DRAINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE,

OLD MAN, YOUNG MAN.

There is not a case of Lost Vigor, Nervous Wasting or Vital Weakness, Lack of Strength, Vigor and Vital Power, Exhausting Drains or Losses, Weak Back, Failing Memory, Impotency, Varicocele, or any derangement of the nervous vital centres in old or young (no matter how caused or how aggravated) that James Restorative Invigorants will fail to cure if used only one invigorant as a dose 3 times a day.

OUR REMARKABLE OFFER.

10 DAYS' TREATMENT ABSOLUTELY FREE.

SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TODAY.

As ten days' treatment will be given you out yourself as many may share in this grand offer, show you how marvelous is the curative, restorative, vitalizing, can cure any derangement of the nervous vital centres in you at home or at your work, safely, naturally and privately, no loss of time, no publicity, no exposure, no inconvenience, no loss of time, no publicity, no exposure, no embarrassment, just a natural and certain restoration to health, strength, vigor and manhood.

BEAR IN MIND that this is no C.O.D. or FREE Electric Belt, Sword Medicine or scheme of any kind. There is no unpleasantness about it at all when you write us. We know exactly what is required, treatment will do for you. It cannot fail.

We simply ask in return, that after you have cured and restored yourself thoroughly and perfectly to all health, and stored yourself thoroughly and perfectly to all health, and then conscientiously recommend James Restorative Invigorants to others, that you will do so at every opportunity and weaknesses, that you will do so at every opportunity and Don't wait until this offer is withdrawn, but write at once. After a few days use of this wonderful treatment you will feel as if born anew. Strength, vigor, manhood, surely will complete in all their best elements, will be restored to you. Correspondence and names kept strictly confidential.

JAMES & JAMES CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 89 James Block, Covington, Ky.

AT THE DROP OF THE FLAG.

The present rackets at Boston do not amount to much, as far as Canada is concerned.

There is no apparent reason just now why the Montreal hockey team should not go to Winnipeg.

Sharkey's manager says the Sailor is going to ask for an injunction to stop the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons match. If the idea to have it take place in Canada is carried out no such a thing will be necessary.

The English sporting papers are a little anxious as to whether the colonies will send out any crews for Henley this year, and seem to fear that the utterances of Mr. Grenfell last season have been taken too seriously.

There is a rumour abroad that the American Baseball Association will not be in position to pay the big salaries it is offering to new players. If this is so the Eastern League players who have jumped their contracts will be in a nice position. As they cannot go back, they will have to accept whatever money the American magnates may offer them.

The strides which Intercollegiate Hockey is evidently making in the United States, and the increase in the interest taken in the sport as a purely collegiate game might with profit be turned to account in Canada. It is true that for the present the great popular interest is in the games of the clubs that are in no way connected with the colleges, but there is no reason why if the colleges went in for hockey at the same rate that they go in for football in the autumn, the interest taken in their matches should not at least equal the interest taken in the Intercollegiate Football games, and that is far from inconsiderable.

Very few people in this part of the country have an idea of what this Winnipeg curling bonspiel, of which we hear with the regularity of clockwork every spring, really is, and even the Great Moguls, who shape the destinies of curlers in the council chamber of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, can have but a faint impression of what it is really like. To those who do not think curling an interesting game—and they are usually people who actually know nothing about it in practice—it may be a revelation to know that fully three thousand people come every year to Wininpeg to see the games, and that this year a thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars was spent in purchasing prizes.

THE TURF

THREE CORNERED RACE DISCUSSED

Sidney Pointers' Owner Will Race Two Successive Days.

WIRES STAR TO THAT EFFECT

The Races at Delorimier Park and on New Orleans Southern Track Yesterday Afternoon.

The following telegram has been received by the sporting editor of the Star:

PICTON, Ont., February 22.

Receiving from an item in the Star of February 20th my first intimation, that the drivers of Looking Glass and Deveras have proposed a three-cornered race, to include Sidney Pointer, I have only to say that I will not enter Sidney in a match where he has all to lose and nothing to gain by racing with such horses, where the two may be pitted against the one. I will, however, race both of the above horses singly on consecutive days, March 17 and 18th, for $200 a side, provided both horses enter the contest, the race to take place on the Picton track, the money to be deposited March 1, and to be forfeited by both horses in case either falls to start.

G. M. LANE.

MATCH FOR TUESDAY.

The Races at Delorimier Park Yesterday Afternoon Were Well Contested and Well Attended.

A match race for a thousand dollars has been arranged to take place at Delorimier Park next Tuesday between Burr Patch and Amelia.

Yesterday afternoon's races were very well attended and well contested and carried out. The race between Deveras, Looking Glass and Jewell was exciting, the Brockville horse winning.

There was also a quideless wonder, which created a great deal of interest.

The summary is:

2.22 class, purse $200—

Babaleen, M. Hays, Kingston	2	1	1	1
Sir Knight, W. J. Lyons, Harrowsmith, Ont.	1	2	7	5
John P., C. H. Clark, Prescott, Ont.	3	5	2	4
Graham, Dr. Cheval, Montreal	7	7	6	2
Darkey Boy, S. Desautels, Montreal	6	4	5	3
Hattie C., A. Bonenfaut, Charlemagne	4	3	8	6
Little Fanchette, L. N. D'Haude, Nicolet	8	6	2	7
Walter H., Ant. Leduc, Valleyfield	5	8	4	8

Time—2.30, 2.25 1-4, 2.30, 2.26 1-2.

Free-for-all, purse $200—

Deveras, Ant. Wending, Brockville, Ont.	1	2	1	1
Looking Glass, Dr. Forest, Uxbridge, Mass.	2	1	2	3
Jewell, H. Paquet, Montreal	3	3	3	2

Time—2.23 1-2, 2.21, 2.20 1-4, 2.24.

The Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., February 22. — Weather cloudy, track heavy. Summary:

First race, 7 furlongs—Chickadee, 101, J. Miller, 5 to 2, won; Panther, 109, T. Dean, 6 to 5, 2; Frank Jones, 105, Landry, 7 to 1, 3. Time, 1.33. Merry Maker, The Monon, Goldaga, Donald Ambrose, Lady Alza, Yampa, Hardheart and Navillus also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Zack Ford, 105, Lyne, 5 to 1, won; Echodale, 108, Odom, 5 to 2, 2; Leroy D., 85, Boyd, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1.18 1-2. Alpaca, Horseshoe Tobacco, Peter Duryea, St. Wood, and John Lafferty also ran.

Third race, one mile and seventy yards, selling—Digby Bell, 87, W. Walden, 4 to 1, won, Jessie Jarboe, 104, Otis, 4 to 5, 2; Meme Wastell, 80, Boyd, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1.50 1-4. Sara Gamp, Star Cotton, Prairie Dog and Deponan also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Prestome, 108, T. Dean, 3 to 1, won; Dr. Carrick, 112, Lyne, 9 to 1, 2; Little Lois, 108, Odom, 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1.54. Homage, Balloon, Belle of Elgin, Carlovignian, Albert Lee, Zack Phelps, Pay the Fiddler, Meggs and Robert Bonner also ran.

Fifth race, mile and 70 yards, selling—Avator, 106, Landry, 3 to 1, won; Dramburg, 106, Minder, 7 to 1, 2; Corinne C., 91, Wallace, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1.53. Jim Nap, Life Line, Azua, Insolence, Acquinas and Edna Bergin also ran.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Little Tommy Tucker, 104, Wallace, 5 to 1, won; Anna Darling, 99, Creamer, 12 to 1, 2; Bequeath, 105, Lyne, 20 to 1, 3. Time, 1.56. Bird Stone, Ahoma, Joe Collins, Amorsa, E. Moran, Charles C. and Veritable Boy also ran.

BASEBALL

"DAN" SHEHAN READY

He is in the City Watching Owner Dooley Making Arrangements and Has Signed His Contract.

"DAN" SHEEHAN,
Who Has Signed With the Montreal Baseball Club.

One of the first men to sign a contract with Mr. Charles Dooley since he became the owner of the Montreal Baseball Club is "Dan" Sheehan. He will be seen in his old position during the coming season. Montreal likes him, and he likes Montreal.

If necessary, he is ready to start training at once, and he thinks if a sufficiently large space could be cleared from snow the weather would just be ideal to commence work.

SOME GOOD ONES FOR TORONTO TEAM

Manager Barrow Has Secured Two Men Who are Thought of Much.

TORONTO, February 22.—Negotiations were concluded yesterday by Manager Barrow, of the Toronto Baseball Club, for the sale of Pitcher "Pop" Williams, to the Chicago National League Club. Manager Frank Selee wired from Chicago accepting Toronto's terms, which were $1000 cash. Williams benefits by the deal, getting a largely increased salary.

Mr. Barrow, in two deals with the Chicago Club, involving Bonner and Williams, has netted the Toronto Club $1600, equal to his salary for the year. The deal for Second Baseman James Miller, of the Binghamton Club was completed yesterday by Manager Barrow. Miller will report here in April. Manager "Count" Campau, of the Binghamton club, says he is the greatest second baseman in the business, bar none. Campau was unable to pay the salary Miller asked or he would not have let him go so cheaply. Miller scored over 110 runs last season and stole 40 bases. He batted 298.

Their Darling Did Not Die

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, of Montreal, Rejoice in the Recovery of Their Little Girl—A Pathetic Story with a Happy Ending for Fathers and Mothers—Read Their Sworn Statements.

Miss Florence Weaver.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } To Wit: IN THE MATTER OF THE CURE OF FLORENCE WEAVER.

I, HERBERT JOHN WEAVER, of 360 St. Antoine Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I have been a resident of Montreal for the past fifteen years, and am at present employed as engineer with the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co., 698-702 Craig Street, of this city. THAT my little girl, when an infant of nine months, was taken with inflammation of the lungs in a severe form. THAT this sickness covered a period of nine months in which the child had two relapses and was wasted to a skeleton, having to be handled in blankets. THAT after recovering from this attack, she was left with a cough, which no amount of careful nursing and medical skill could overcome. THAT the weakness of the child was such that when lying in her crib at night, the perspiration stood out on the emaciated little body, and the least motion produced such a flow that it could be wrung from her hair. THAT her lips were always a murky blue; there were great hollows under the eyes, while the orbs themselves protruded in a distressing manner, and the wheezing of the sufferer could be heard in all parts of the house. THAT we spared no expense, but employed the services of many men of high standing in the medical profession, whose universal opinion was that the case was hopeless. THAT we used cod-liver oil freely, which eased her somewhat, but gave no permanent relief, and she thus continued to suffer until June last, when I heard of the great merit of Powley's Liquified Ozone, "the new system of curing disease." THAT I at once secured a bottle and commenced giving it to her; that when it was finished there was a marked change for the better, the night sweats disappearing and the cough being less severe. THAT the child is now ten years of age, and has taken twelve bottles of Ozone, six large and six small. THAT she now rarely coughs, except after taking a fresh cold; she is going to school every day, eats heartily, looks well and is as bright as any other healthy child. THAT we attribute her recovery, under God's blessing, solely to the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone, and are willing at all times to personally endorse this statement to inquirers. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

H. J. WEAVER.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this seventeenth day of December, A. D., 1901. *R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } To Wit: IN THE MATTER OF THE CURE OF FLORENCE WEAVER.

I, DAME ELIZA WEAVER, wife of Herbert J. Weaver, of 360 St. Antoine Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT our little girl, Florence, now ten years of age suffered with inflammation of the lungs when an infant and was at the point of death. THAT from this malady she never wholly recovered, a chronic cough resulting, attended by night sweats, heavy expectoration, loss of appetite and loss of flesh, which is common to lung and bronchial troubles. THAT we did all in our power to have her restored, but to no purpose, and we looked upon our child as "dying daily" before our eyes. THAT on resorting to the use of Powleys Liquified Ozone in June last, a change for the better was at once manifest, and its continued use has under Divine favor, brought her to her present improved condition. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

ELIZA WEAVER.

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec this seventeenth day of December, A. D., 1901. *R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.*

DOMINION OF CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } To Wit: IN THE MATTER OF THE CURE OF FLORENCE WEAVER.

I, Dorothy A. Nadin, of 105 Inspector Street, in the City of Montreal, DO SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT I have known the child, Florence Weaver and her parents since said child was two months old. THAT I was at that time a near neighbor to the family, a constant visitor at their house, and was thus personally familiar with the circumstances of the child's dreadful and protracted illness, having helped to nurse her. THAT during the first severe attack of inflammation of the lungs, which lasted from the age of nine to eighteen months, in which there were two relapses, the child wasted away to a skeleton, and her life was despaired of. THAT from that time she had a hacking cough and a constant heavy wheezing, which too plainly told her sufferings, to say nothing of her revolting appearance, which was that of a living death. THAT the expectoration was very great, and when lifting the child in a comparatively cold room, an actual steam would arise from the weak emaciated little body. THAT every known device and treatment was administered by skilled physicians and others in a vain effort to restore her. THAT she used large quantities of cod-liver oil, which gave but temporary relief, and I often said it would be a mercy if she were taken away. THAT she is now a bright, hearty, happy-looking little girl, and it seems almost impossible to realize that she can be the ghastly sufferer of a few years ago. THAT I understand from her parents that her almost miraculous recovery is due entirely to the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone, and I cannot too highly praise a remedy that has worked such a change. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

DOROTHY A. NADIN

Declared before me at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec this eighteenth day of December, A. D., 1901. *R. A. DUNTON, Notary Public.*

What is your honest opinion of the case? Don't you think that statements such as this—and we have many of them—point conclusively to the fact that Powley's Liquified Ozone will cure advanced consumption?

Powley's Liquified Ozone increases the oxygen-carrying power of the blood, forms sound flesh, tones up the stomach, strengthens the phagocytes—the minute organisms which act as scavengers of the blood, which destroy disease germs whenever they encounter them. Ozone will give immediate relief to your cough, decrease the fever, restore the normal healthy tone to the body. We earnestly desire that you know the truth about Powley's Liquified Ozone. There is nothing else like it in creating health conditions, that is what we are trying to let you know. It will pay you to give it a trial.

THE OZONE CO., of Toronto, Limited.
THE LIQUID OZONE CO., Chicago.

PRICE 50c. AND $1.00 A BOTTLE.
Powley's Liquifed Ozone is Known as Liquozone in the United States.

D. Watson & Co., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

Age, Quality and Flavor Equalled by none.

Melchers

RED CROSS

Canadian Gin

The Only Pure Gin

that has been matured for years in Bonded warehouses and that is bottled under Government supervision as certified on every bottle by an official stamp.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO. MONTREAL.

41 Beco

SECRETS REVEALED AT LAST.

Hypnotists of India, Africa, Russia, Germany, England, the United States and Other Countries Unitism Never Before Laid Bare. notism and Personal Magnete to Divulge Secrets of Hyp-

Authorized the Free Distribution of a Book That Contains the Result of Their Investigations.

Startling Methods of Mind Control, Long Lost Secrets of a Wonderful Science Given by Renowned Scientists for the First Time to the Public.

The Weird Methods of the Masters of the Old World and the Practical Tests of Eminent Hypnotists of the New are Found Side by Side in This Exhaustive Treatise.

One Edition Will be Distributed Absolutely Free in the United States—A Noted Educational Institution Appointed to Direct the Free Distribution.

The veil of mystery has been lifted from hypnotism at last. Eminent scientists from every country in the civilized world have recently combined and published a book that explains the marvelous power for infinite good that may be exerted through this wonderful science. Pastmasters in hypnotism from the ends of the earth have contributed their secret processes to this remarkable volume and are lending their aid to its free distribution.

The book explains secret methods in Personal Magnetism and hypnotism never before made public. It tells how to use the power in every day life, in business, politics, society, love; in the cure of diseases and bad habits, and the relief of suffering; in the training of actors, authors, singers and orators; to inspire love and affection and restore lost confidence. It reveals and explains infallible methods of influencing people in the waking state without their knowledge; of swaying the minds of audiences and becoming a power among men.

It exposes secret methods used in the accumulation of wealth, it tells how the Morgans and the Rockefellers of the world have used these powers for their own ends and have jealously guarded the secret of their success.

It establishes the fact that Personal Magnetism is a potent influence that all possess and explains the law by which it may be developed. It tells in language that a child can understand how to master Personal Magnetism and sway the minds of men.

Read what eminent doctors, lawyers, teachers and diplomats who have the book say:

Dr. Juan Antiga, Mexico City, Mexico, says: It is a valuable work for those who would become initiated into these mysteries.

Dr. Dezso Nagy, Budapest, Hungary, says: Through this work I was able to heal, in a short time, about 1000 individuals of different classes. I have saved time, study and money through it.

Paul P. Shekerjian, Port Restante, Caucasus, Russia, says: It is difficult to find words to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the knowledge I obtained from this work. I am astonished at my own success in influencing people in the waking state.

Reginald H. Smith, No. 81 Thompson Rd., Langley, England, says: This knowledge is a fortune to anyone just starting in life. I would not be without it for one thousand pounds.

Shankar Benari, Pishin, Beluchistan, India, says: You will be glad to learn that through the knowledge obtained from the book I received a lift in my service which I continue to enjoy.

J. D. Page, Bathurst, Australia, writes: I have found the knowledge of great value in business. It has given me greater power than I have ever had before.

Manuel A. Braw, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba, says: Hypnotism is a great science. Its greatness and usefulness is limitless. It is destined to take the place of drugs as an anaesthetic in dental and practical surgery.

Thousands of such letters from prominent men in the United States who owe their success to this wonderful book will be sent to all who send for the book.

The title of the book is "The Philosophy of Personal Influence," and the New York Institute of Science, Rochester, N. Y., has been selected by representative hypnotists of these countries to distribute an edition of it absolutely free in the United States. It will cost you nothing if you write to-day; if you delay you will not be able to secure a copy at any price. The book is now ready for distribution. If you want a copy address:

New York Institute of Science Dept. 344 L., Rochester, N. Y. 45 1

GOLF

THE METROPOLITANS.

Several Important Changes in the By-Laws Were Made Last Night—The Annual Elections.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Club took place last night in the Windsor Hotel, and Dr. J. T. Finnie presided over the thirty-five members present. The secretary's and treasurer's reports were most favourable, and the latter showed a balance on hand of $204.

The following motions on changes in constitution were brought up and were finally disposed of after lengthy discussion, resulting in the following changes being made:

"The annual meeting of the club will now be held on 3rd Friday in November, and a semi-annual meeting first Friday in April.

"The membership was raised from 150 to 200 members.

"The entrance fee is now $5.00, and annual subscription $10.00, in place of $10.00 initiation and $5.00 per annum, as formerly."

The election of officers took place next, and when the nominations for president were announced, the unanimous wish of every one present was that the present captain, Dr. J. T. Finnie, be re-elected.

The Doctor felt that as this was his third year, that the office should go to some new incumbent, as it was a position of honour (as well as work), and he felt that to-day indeed the presidency of the Metropolitan Golf Club was a great honour. He was forced, however, to concede to the wishes of those present, and no one could possibly mistake the ovation at his re-election. The vice-president was next elected, and the resignation of Mr. Grothe being regretfully accepted on account of business. Mr. T. McC. Hutchison was unanimously elected.

The hon. secretary, Mr. C. H. Alves, was re-elected. The treasurer, Capt. Loye, was re-elected. The Green Committee elected is Messrs. Purcell, Crookall and Wall. The general committee elected is as follows: Messrs. Hill, Crookall, Purcell, Hy. Pangman, Hutchison, Ouimet, Wall, W. Hodgson, Grothe.

LACROSSE

VISITORS FROM THE STATES.

College Teams May Play Lacrosse and Baseball Here.

There are indications that a Yale-Pennsylvania baseball game will be held this year in this city. The alumni of both universities have been trying for some time past to arrange for the game, and, if a date can be agreed on, the match will come off in this city. There is also a prospect that the University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team will make a tour of Canada this year and that it will play the leading college teams of Toronto, Kingston and Montreal.

The following result in the chess tournament here had been recorded when the first adjournment was made at 1 p.m. yesday:

hin thson had defeated Popiel; Marco and terd ach and Gunsberg and Pillsbury had Mc Mortimer had gone down before Tarra ot and Wolf had worsted Scheve. drawn following additional results were re- Reggio n the afternoon sitting:

The f m beat Marshall; Maroczy suffered corded f rod the hands of Schlechter; Teichmieses v es Albin drew; while Tschigorin defeat at ski adjourned their game. mann and the drawn games from previous and Janow have to be played to-day. Some of rounds will

VETERANS IN THE FIELD OF CANADIAN SPORTS

MR. GEORGE TAIT.

Mr. George Tait's name has been for years a familiar one in connection with sports of all kinds. He has always encouraged them and has done his share of actual participation in them.

Cycling has probably received as much of his attention as any and for a while he was president of the rival Canadian cycling body of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association. Where he has been most useful, however, was in connection with the building up of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association, of which he is president, and to him a great portion of the prominent position it occupies at present among Canadian athletic bodies is due.

Glasgow Exhibition cost Canada $44,525, while the Dominion expended $30,192 upon the Pan-American show at Buffalo.

"77" FOR GRIP

"77" Prevents Pneumonia.

It seems so simple for any one to risk having the Grip or Pneumonia, with perhaps a weakened constitution for ever after, when they can positively be avoided and prevented by the use of "Seventy-seven" ("77"), Dr. Humphreys' Precious Specific for the cure of Grip and Colds. The best results are obtained by keeping "77" handy (it fits the vest pocket), and taking a dose at the first chill or shiver. Taken early, it cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion. Taken while suffering, relief is speedily realized, which is continued to an entire cure. At Druggists, 25c, or mailed.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 61 John Street, New York. 45 1

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE LAST FLOOD

J. N. McE.—The last great flood in Montreal was in the year 1886.

PHILATELIC QUERIES.

M. P., City.—Write to the Canada Stamp Company, 592 John st., Quebec.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Customs. — There are no Customs duties in England upon the articles you mention.

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Positive One, Quebec.—You lose. The Burlington system has a longer mileage than the Canadian Pacific. The figures are: C. P. R., 7590; Burlington, 8,220.

DATES SUPPLIED.

X. Y. Z., City. — Queen Victoria's funeral took place on February 4, 1901. She died on January 22.

M. L. C., Three Rivers. — June 8, 1883, was on a Thursday.

D. E. R., Sherbrooke.—Dec. 21, 1864, fell on a Wednesday.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

F. N. H., New Brunswick. — If you write to Mr. S. E. Dawson, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, he will probably forward you a copy of the Auditor-General's report. Doubtless, however, your member of Parliament would procure you a copy, if you were to write to him. You need not put a stamp on letters addressed to members of the House of Commons or Senate during the session. Instead, write the word "Free" in the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

THE ROYAL SUCCESSION.

A. B. L. R. — The succession to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland is well provided. In the event of the death of King Edward, the Prince of Wales would succeed to the throne. In the event of his death, the succession would fall to his son, Prince Edward, and in the event of his death to Prince Albert and Prince Henry. The Duchess of Fife did not renounce her rights of succession, but the probability of her or her heirs ever being called upon is very remote.

"POSTAGE STAMP FLIRTATION."

Sally Out of the Alley.—What is called the "Postage stamp flirtation," is as follows: Postal stamp upside down on left corner—I love you. Same corner crosswise—My heart is another's. Straight up and down—Good-by, sweetheart. Upside down on right corner—Write no more. In centre, at top—Yes. Opposite, at bottom—No. On right-hand corner, at right angle—Do you love me? In left-hand corner—I hate you. Top corner at the right—I wish your friendship. Bottom corner at the left—I seek your acquaintance. On line with surname—Accept my love. The same upside down—I am engaged. At right angle, same place—I long to see you. In middle at right-hand edge—Write immediately.

MR. ROOSEVELT COULD COME.

Canadian. — President Roosevelt could come to Canada without shattering the constitution of the United State. There exists no constitutional statute prohibiting the United States President from travelling abroad or "entering any foreign country." A clause of the Constitution provides that in case of "the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." President Grant, in a communication to Congress, held that he could perform his civil duties anywhere he chose to do so, even out of the country, so far as any law regulated his action. Andrew Jackson, when at Niagara, crossed over to the Canadian side. President Grant did the same. Several Presidents have visited foreign Ambassadors in their official residences at Washington, which are considered territory of the countries they represent.

HEED THE WARNINGS OF DISEASE.

Paine's Celery Compound

The Prompt Banisher of Every Ailment.

Begin Its Use To-day, To Morrow May Be Too Late.

It should be borne in mind that diseases of the nervous system do not come without marked warnings. Your neuralgia, rheumatism, sleeplessness, liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia are all strong appeals for a prompt increase of nourishment for the nerve centres and brain.

Paine's Celery Compound thoroughly nourishes these vital parts, and it is upon its marvellous power of nourishing all the nerve tissues and purifying the blood that its wonderful cures depend. No other medicine in the world possesses such power over obstinate cases of disease; when other medicines fail, Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well. Begin to-day with Paine's Celery Compound and you will avoid days and weeks of anxiety and suffering.

Mrs. M. J. Wales, Gerrard street, Toronto, says: "I consider it a duty to tell what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. For ten years I was a sufferer from kidney disease, piles and heart trouble. I had tried everything that doctors could prescribe, but never was relieved until I used Paine's Celery Compound. All pains have left me, and I now sleep well—a blessing I had not enjoyed for years. No one should be without Paine's Celery Compound when they are weak and sick. If people would keep a bottle of the compound near them, we would hear of fewer deaths from heart disease." 45 1

BRITISH ALLEGIANCE.

A. S., Claremont, N.H., writes: At the recent French-Canadian Congress held at Springfield, Mass. (October 1 and 2), one of the speakers treating the question of naturalization, made the assertion "Once a British subject, always a British subject." He claims that the court so decided in the case of Mayor Honore Beaugrand, whose election was contested on the plea that he was a naturalized American citizen. Was there such a decision rendered by the court?

Ans.—The expression, "Once a British subject, always a British subject," is decidedly misleading. Under the provisions of the Naturalization Act of 1881 a British subject, who, when in any foreign state becomes naturalized in such state, shall, from and after the time of his so having become naturalized in such foreign state, be deemed with Canada to have ceased to be a British subject, and shall be regarded as an alien. The case of Ste. Marie et al. vs. Beaugrand, decided subsequently to the passing of this act, was an action to set aside the election of Mr. Beaugrand as Mayor of the City of Montreal, on the grounds that some years previous to his election Mr. Beaugrand had become naturalized as a citizen of the United States. The action was dismissed on the grounds that a few days subsequent to his election Mr. Beaugrand made a declation and took the oath prescribed by the Naturalisation Act of 1881, and thus regained his standing as a British subject and the right to be regarded as never having ceased to be a British subject. The section of the act under which Mr. Beaugrand regained his status provided that within two years of the passing of the act, that is, before the 24th day of July, 1883, a British subject who had voluntarily become naturalized in a foreign state and yet was desirous of remaining a British subject within Canada, could make a declaration that he was desirous of remaining a British subject, and, upon making this declaration and taking the oath of allegiance, the declarant was deemed to be and to have been continually a British subject within Canada. The delay within which the provisions of this section of the act could be availed of having expired any former British subject, who has become a naturalized citizen of a foreign state, may regain his former status as a British subject in Canada by fulfilling the requirements for naturalization in the same manner as any other alien, i.e., by three years' residence and taking the oath of allegiance,—with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state in which he has been naturalized, be deemed, within Canada, to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

McP.—Write to Mr. W. Foran, secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, Department of State, Ottawa.

"It is one of the S. H. & M. Make."

Redfern's is a much more satisfactory skirt binding than if you put up 3/8 yard of velveteen. It's a bias corded velvet made expressly for skirt edge wear and lasts as long as two or three ordinary velveteen bindings, and does not become hard and stiff. The color is everlasting,

the letters S. H. & M. are on the back of any skirt bindings you use, you may rest content.

S·H·&M·
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SKIRT BINDINGS

45 1

TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for all unnatural discharges, and any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, or 6 bottles for $5.00. Circular sent on request. Manufactured by THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

BIG G

PRICE $1.00

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPORTING HINTS--"ON BASEBALL"

From Snapshots At and With Advice by Charles Dooley,

The New Owner and Manager of the Montreal Baseball Club. Given Specially for the Montreal Star.

(These Photographs Are the First Ones Taken of Captain Dooley This Year in Uniform and Without His Moustache.)

GENERAL REMARKS

The two snapshots produced herewith, show "Charley" Dooley, as he is familiarly called, trying to steal a base, and pitching a "hot one."

He is more than busy, trying to get the Montreal season in shape, but he had time to dispense a little valuable advice for the benefit of the youngsters, who think that they would like to be great baseball players when they grow up.

The only boy, who will ever make a good baseball player, that is one who makes his living by it, is the boy who is infatuated with the game," said the Captain. "The boy who would rather play ball than sleep or eat, and who, in fact, sticks at it all day whenever he gets a chance. Such a boy will never go out and run the streets at night, for he will be too tired with his exercise when evening comes. The game provides lots of healthy exercise, and will work wonderful development in a boy. Look at me. You may not believe it, but I was the most scrawny, bony youth, that you can imagine, and baseball has done a lot for me in that way. There are as a matter of course, a great many more boys who start early to play baseball in the United States than here, in fact, every boy plays it from the time that he can run around alone.

A good thing to do, is to develop running, and particularly to develop the batting eye. Almost any player can become a good helder by constant and hard practice, but to become a good batter is almost impossible unless you are born for it and then only when you develop all your faculties in that direction. Nearly all the topnotchers at the bat had the thing born in them.

A thing that the youngster should guard against, is the pulling away from the plate when the ball comes. Instead of that, he should step up to meet the ball. The pulling away, shows a sort of timidty, which will be immediately taken advantage of by the opposing team. If a boy desides to become a pitcher, he should before he even learns the curves, aim to become perfect master of the ball, and to secure perfect control of it. The curves and the speed will come later.

An outfielder must be very fast on his feet, and should have a good quick eye, so as to get a start with the ball the moment it hits the bat. He must be able to turn and run quickly, and with the judgment, which he will acquire from constant practice, he will be able to locate where it is going even without looking at it.

The reason that infielders, with the exception of the First Baseman, are usually small men, is that they can start and stop so much more quickly, than larger men.

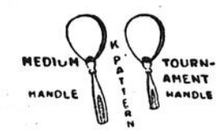
However, the candidate for baseball honours, should above all acquire speed. The game requires more speed than ever before in its history. Men who can, and will steal around the bases without having to be chased around, are the valuable men today. There should also be an ability to get away promptly. There are cases of errors, and there are little bits of jugglery with the ball, which if promptly taken advantage of, will give the player an opportunity to get to first, and accordingly to rattle the opposing team.

Would I advise a boy to try and become a baseball player? Yes! That is, if he intends to persevere, and determines to get to the top. There is no field or profession at present, where a young man of moderate means can make more money than in baseball. Salaries this year range from a thousand dollars for five months' work, to five thousand dollars for six months work.

It will be well for the boys to remember, though, that there are plenty of baseball players, and that from these many, only a very few are chosen.

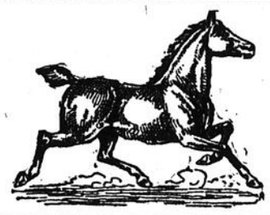
K Pattern TABLE TENNIS

WELL MADE,
WELL FINISHED,
NEW DESIGNS.



After careful study of the requirements of the game, we are now making our "K" pattern, which is acknowledged to be superior to imported goods at higher prices.
Complete Sets, $3, $4, $5 Set; Extra bats, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
TABLES—Our Tables are used in both city clubs and homes, as well as many out of town homes. Circulars mailed free. Trade supplied.

R. & W. KERR,
2230 ST. CATHERINE STREET.



A GOOD THING.
Dr. Williams' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle.
If your druggist or merchant has them in stock, they are looking for the best. Refuse something just as good.
Wholesale Distributors,
MESSRS. EVANS & SONS, LIMITED,
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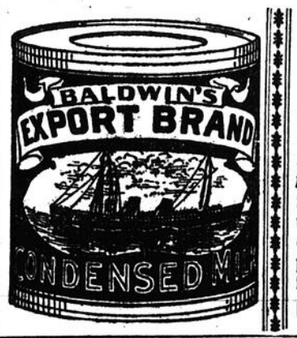


Better than Fresh Milk.
Export Brand of Condensed Milk is really better than fresh milk. It is thoroughly sterilized and ***absolutely free from bacteria,*** which cannot be where milk is exposed under all sorts of conditions. It can be used for all household purposes. It will keep indefinitely after being opened.
ROSE & LAFLAMME,
Selling Agents, Montreal. 43 3cod

THE PASTIME EUCHRE LEAGUE.

The Wilson Club Won Out Again This Season.

The Wilson Club, for the third time, ended the season, in the Pastime Euchre League, on top, thereby winning first prize, and the Tansey Cup. The Adelphi Club wins second prize, and the Crescents third. Much interest has been taken throughout the season, which will be brought to a close on Monday evening next, when the prizes will be given out at Oak Hall parlours.

The Wilson Club will entertain their friends on Wednesday evening, February 26, in their hall on St. Peter street, and are making great preparations to have a good time.

The Montreal Camera Club.

Following are the month's fixtures of the Montreal Camera Club:

Tuesday, February 25.—Last night for sending in prints for exhibition.

Owing to advice just received, it has been found necessary to make the above changes in the programme for this month. This set of slides is the first to come here of the work sent in for this season, so will, no doubt, be a good one.

Don't forget the exhibition. Every member should consider it his duty to send in six of the best pictures he has, so that the work that the club is doing may be seen by those outside of the club who are interested in photography.

As the committee will require considerable time to get the pictures hung in time for the exhibition, the rooms will be closed to the members from the evening of the 25th till the following Saturday afternoon.

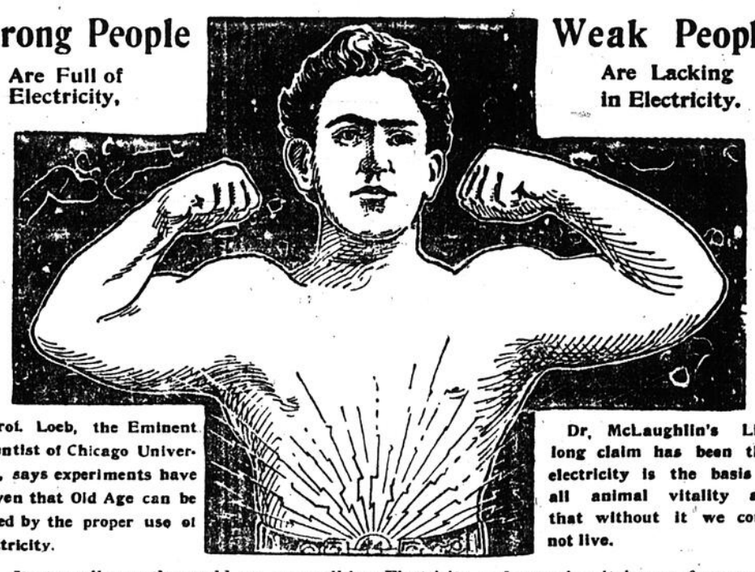
The Roses played a friendly hockey match against the Victorias, and won by the score of 8 to 2.

At the Victoria Rink, the Gault Bros. Co., Ltd., team defeated the Caverhill Learmont Co. team in a friendly game by a score of 6 to 0.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

Strong People
Are Full of Electricity,

Weak People
Are Lacking in Electricity.



Prof. Loeb, the Eminent Scientist of Chicago University, says experiments have proven that Old Age can be defied by the proper use of Electricity.

Dr. McLaughlin's Life-long claim has been that electricity is the basis of all animal vitality and that without it we could not live.

Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent.

I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge was obtained from actual contact with thousands of people who had tried drugs in every form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging. Why don't drugs cure? If the steam of an engine has run down, will oiling the parts make it go? No. You must get more steam. Drugs have no more effect on the body than oil on a machine. Electricity can, and does, make the body go just as it makes a machine go. I have proved in 50,000 cases that Electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, and have perfected the best known means of replenishing this force in the body when it is lost. My Electric Belt is the natural result of scientific study, coupled with skill. There can be no pain or weakness where my appliance is used.

The current supplied by this appliance enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors for ever to disease and debility.

I have confidence enough in my remedy to allow any man or woman, who can offer me security, to use it entirely at my risk. I take all the chances. You can use the Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Dr. McLaughlin's book is published for free distribution to those interested in the development of vigorous health in men and women. It is profusely illustrated and describes his method of treatment and appliances. Sent sealed free on request. Send for it to-day, inclosing this ad.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt has a cure in every town. Upon request the names of your neighbours who have been cured by it will be sent to you.

CAUTION — Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated. I give a FREE TEST to all who call.

NEVER SOLD IN DRUG STORES.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., MONTREAL, QUE.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1 p.m. Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m. 45 1

KENNEL

CANADIAN DOGS AT NEW YORK SHOW

A Number of Ontario Owners Did Very Well.

HOW BANK NOTE WAS BEATEN

One of His Own Brothers Got Ahead of Him to the Great Surprise of All Those Present.

NEW YORK, February 22. — Canadians did well at the Dog Show in spite of the keenest competition. In smooth fox terriers, first and second places were taken in dog puppies by Messrs. Rutherford and Belmont. Mr. George Gooderham was V.H.C. with a new one, Norfolk Tenacious, and Mrs. A. A. Macdonald won the same mark with Aristocrat.

In the maiden class the puppy winner again scored, Mr. Gooderham coming second with Norfolk Rustic, and Mrs. Macdonald reserve with Aristocrat.

The novice dog class was won by the new importation, Vexation Knight Marshal, the third prize going to Norfolk Trueson.

In the limit, Mr. Belmont's Don Caesario won handily, a very grand terrier, though age is beginning

TO TELL THE TALE.

He was followed by his son, Terence, owned by Mr. Carnochan. Norfolk Mainstay was only in the latter division.

In the open, Norfolk Richmond separated Don Caesario and Terence.

In bitches Mr. Gooderham had a good innings with a beautiful puppy by Veracity, that won first in the puppy, maiden novice and winner's classes, defeating her kennel mate, Norfolk Clorita. She is generally considered the best terrier that the Norfolk kennels have ever produced. She was beaten by Don Caesario in the special for the best smooth fox terrier. She is only seven months old.

Second to her in the puppy and novice was Mr. Belmont's Blemton Lady, a big bitch, but of very high quality.

THE NORFOLK KENNELS

again suplied the winner in the veteran class, Norfolk Dame beating Warren Sentence.

In the open class, Norfolk Clorita beat Blemton Lady, Warren Sentence and Holly Bush.

In the wire dog, puppy class, Mr. W. V. Fraser, of Toronto, won with a very neat youngster, brother to Bank Note, Mr. A. A. Macdonald coming reserve with Aldon Quadrant.

In the maiden class, the puppy winner was again first, and Aldon Quadrant second.

In the limit class, first and second money was taken by Importation, the third prize going to Mr. Macdonald's "Aldon Vandal."

In the limit much surprise was caused by Bank Note, shown in grand condition, being beaten by

"HILLCREST FRIAR,"

a dog which has not hitherto been supposed to be in the same class as the Montreal celebrity.

Worse things awaited "Bank Note" in the open class, where he went even lower there. "Hands Up," still a sterling terrier, won easily from "Hillcrest Friar," and then took the winner's class, reserve going to Mr. Fraser's puppy winner, "Financier."

In bitches there were hardly any Canadian entries.

In the novice class Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Fraser were V.H.C., the former with "Aldon Ecstasy," and the latter with "Firelight."

The renowned and much over-rated "Hot Stuff" won the open class for Mr. Carnochan, and beat "Hands Up" for the special for the best wire.

In the team competitions Mr. Gooderham was an easy winner in smooth, and Mr. Keyes won in wires with a very even lot.

COCKERS ARE JUDGED.

In the cocker spaniels only the dog classes were judged. The Canadian exhibitors did not have their usual success, though winning several prizes. Geo. Douglas won in the puppy and novice black classes with "Climax" and Bookmaker." In the latter class James S. Clark was second with "Baby Willard," and J. O. Shanghanny, of Hamilton, third with "Geneva Jack."

Miss E. MacDonell, of Kingston, won in novice and limit (other than black) with "Braeside Blue Jacket," Mr. Clark being reserve in novice class with "Foxey Quiller." "Sirdar," from the same kennel, was reserve in limit (black.)

In open dogs (black) George Bell was second with "Standard," and Mr. Clark's "Doctor" was reserve.

In open dogs (any solid colour excepting black) Mr. C. Mead's "Perfection" was second and George Douglas's "Smuggler" third.

The winners' class for dogs was won by "Chief II" of the Brookside kennels, defeating his famous sire, "Romany Rye."

In rough St. Bernards the Bay View Kennels, of Trenton, Ontario, won third with "Baden-Powell," the first prize in both classes going to "Mayor of Watford," now owned by Walter Johnson, of New York.

CYCLING

BICYCLE CLUB MEETS

This Will Start the Annual Series of Meetings of M. A. A. A. Clubs Held in the Spring.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Bicycle Club will be the first one to take place of all the annual meetings which the various Montreal Amateur Athletic Association clubs hold in the spring.

Its meeting will be held on the second Thursday in March, the 13th.

Previous to that, the club will hold its annual veterans' night and dinner, which will take place at the Queen's Hotel on March 4.

Second R.C.A. Monthly Rifle Meeting

The second monthly series of indoor rifle matches of the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, took place last evening, in their armoury in the Drill Hall. The range was 500 yards, 5 shots, and the Lee-Enfield rifle, with Kynoch adapter, was used. There were forty entries and the competitors were divided into three classes, viz., first class shots, second class shots and green shots. The scores follow:

FIRST CLASS SHOTS.

Sergt. E. A. Williams, No. 3 Co.	23
Gunner P. Greenfield, No. 2	22
Gunner G. W. Sharpe, No. 2	21
Co. Sergt.-Major Wilson, No. 2	21
Q. M. S., A. Morrison, No. 3	20
Gunner W. A. Fraser, No. 2	20

SECOND CLASS SHOTS.

Gunner Carmichael, No. 2 Co.	20
Sergt. R. C. Clarke, No. 2	20
Gunner J. L. Sharpe, No. 1	20
Sergt. W. Murdoch, No. 1	14
Bomb. O. Woodall, No. 3	10

GREEN SHOTS.

Gunner Lambkin, No. 2 Co.	18
Gunner C. J. Denman, No. 1	15
Sergt. J. McMullen, No. 1	15

SMOKING CONCERT.—The non-commissioned officers of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars held their annual smoking concert last night in the regimental quarters at the drill hall. Considerable preparation was made for the event, one of the features of the decorations being a fine electrical display. The programme included songs by Messrs. Rees, McMahon, Picard, Duncan, Bennett, Mattinson, Clibber, recitation by Mr. McCarrey, banjo duet by Corps. Inglis and Bann; cornet solo, Trumpeter Hugman; sobo band instrumental duet, Whitely and Cotter.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful little Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid (the great English Veterinary Remedy).

This Veterinary Book contains instructions from eminent Veterinary Surgeons for the cure of Ailments affecting Horses, Dogs, Cats, Poultry, Cattle and Birds.

Condy's Fluid is a speedy and absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, and Cracked Heels in Horses.—Distemper, Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs. Condy's Fluid can be obtained through all Chemists and Stores at about 50 cents a bottle. Refuse substitutes, all are inferior and some are poisonous. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only makers.

HOCKEY.

WANT M'GILL IN NEW YORK

The Hockey Team Invited to Meet the Champions.

IN AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH

A Silk Flag Offered as Trophy for a Meeting Between Them and U. S. College Champions.

The McGill Hockey Club has received an invitation to go to New York and play off with the winners of the Intercollegiate Hockey Championships there for the Intercollegiate Hockey championship of the world.

It will be impossible to decide the American Intercollegiate championship for two or three weeks to come; in fact not before the 15th of March, but as they can have ice at any time in New York, that makes little difference.

The interest in the collegiate hockey matches in the United States has greatly increased of late, and is said to be gradually approaching the interest taken in intercollegiate football in the autumn.

If the McGill Hockey Club agrees to play the winners of the United States series, the match is to come off in the Victoria Rink, New York, and the trophy is to be a silk flag.

ALL TICKETS SOLD FAST.

There Will be no Room to Spare at To-night's Match.

The sale of tickets for the hockey match to-night between the Montrealers and the Ottawas has been unprecedented outside of Stanley Cup matches, and there will be very little room left. The Ottawas have arrived, and both teams are to put up the battle of their lives.

Shots on Goal.

A friendly game of hockey was played at Montreal West between Montreal West and the Maples of St. Henri. The Maples won by a score of 8 to 2.

It is reported that a match is being arranged between teams representing James Cooper and A. R. Williams & Co., the well known machinery firm of this city.

A friendly game of hockey was played on the Outremont A.A.A. Rink between the Eagles and the Hawks, resulting in a victory for the Eagles. The score was 4 to 3.

A meeting of the Junior Hockey League has been called for Monday evening next, to be held at the Arena at 8 o'clock. The principal business is to arrange for the playing of the semi-final and final matches.

The Loyola and Victoria teams met last evening on the Victoria rink, and at the call of time the score was two-all. Following were last night's teams:

Loyola—Lynett, goal; Monk, point; McKenna, cover-point; McAuliffe, Lynett, Farrell, Burns, forwards.

Victoria—Fry, goal; Lavigne, point; Gordon, cover-point; Chevallier, Brown, Lucas, Ward, forwards.

Referee—Arthur Farrell.

A most exciting game of hockey was played between teams representing Pilkington Bros. and the Lachine Hydraulic and Land Company. The game was played on the Lachine Rapids Company's rink and resulted in a score of 5 to 4 in favour of the Lachine Hydraulic team. The line-up was as follows:

Lachine Hydraulic—Milroy, Parks, Tierney, Balfour, Stockwell, Dowling, Bird.

Pilkington Bros.—Cornell, Liston, McCarron, Ashton, Chapleau, Brown, Donelly.

Referee—Phil McKenzie.

Umpires—R. B. Leders, J. Divine.

ARENA APPOINTMENTS.

The Crowd at To-night's Match Will be Large—Various Minor Matches Played in the City of Late.

Following are the week's appointments at the Arena:

Monday, February 24th.
10-11, Westmount Ladies.
3-4, Senior School.
4-5, High School.
5-6, Molsons Bank.
7-8, Senior Montreal.
8-9, Senior Victoria.
9-10, Westmount.
10-11, Junior Victoria.

Tuesday.
1.30-2.30, Montreal Ladies.
3-4, Wykeham House.
4-5, Abingdon
5-6, Quebec Bank vs. Bank of Montreal.
7.30-8.30, Senior and Junior Shamrocks.
8.30-9.30, Junior Montreal.
9.30-10.30, Standard Shirt.
10.30-11.30, Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday.
10-11, Westmount Ladies.
2-3 and 3-4, Ward-Whates.
4-5, Westmount Academy.
5-6, Bank of Montreal.
8.15, Montreal vs. Victoria.

Thursday.
1.30 to 2.30, Montreal Ladies.
3-4, Wykeham House.
4-5, High.
5-6, N. S. and Ont. vs. Molsons Bank.
7.30-8.30, Montreal.
8.30-9.30, Victoria.
9.30-10.30, Y. M. C. A.

Friday.
3-4, Senior School.
4-5, Abingdon.
5-6, Bank of Montreal.
6-7, Molsons Bank.
8-10.30, Skating, P. W. F. Band.

Saturday.
8-9, Opals.
9-10, High.
10-11, St. John's.
11-12, Westmount.
3.30 p.m., Crescent vs. Aberdeens.
8.15, Victoria vs. Quebec.

BLOOD POISON

Have You Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in the Mouth, Hair Falling? Write for proofs of permanent cures of most obstinate cases in 15 to 35 days. Worst cases solicited. Capital, $500,000. 100-page book FREE. No branch offices.
COOK REMEDY CO., 1097 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Ill.
160tf

Dunlop Creeper Rubber Heels
FIT ALL SHOES
Save from many falls and accidents. 6r
30 6 Saw

MISCELLANEOUS

McGovern's Match To-night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 22.—All arrangements for the match between Terry McGovern and Dave Sullivan to-night, before the Southern Athletic Club, in this city, have been completed and reports from the boxers indicate that they are in prime condition for the contest. Both men have finished their training and will weigh-in at the auditorium here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when, according to the agreement, if either tips the scales at over 126 pounds he will forfeit $500.

The boxers will enter the ring at nine o'clock and will box twenty-five rounds straight Marquis of Queensbury rules, for 60 per cent. of the gate receipts, 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser.

McGovern, with his manager, Sam Harris, and his trainers, Charlie Mayhood, Joe Humphreys and Hugh McGovern, will arrive in the city this morning from Cincinnati, where McGovern has been in training. Sullivan is in Louisville, where he has been prepared for the contest by Tom Sharkey, Bob Armstrong, the negro heavyweight, and Joe Sieger, who was "Young" Corbett's sparring partner, when he trained for his successful fight with McGovern on Thanksgiving Day.

Bob Fitzsimmons, who will referee the contest, arrived in the city last night.

The races at the St. Lawrence rink were keenly contested. In the boys' race, under 13 years, there were four entries—R. Glass, D. Hayden, R. Cousins and G. Thorney. G. Thorney won first place, and R. Glass second. The one mile race had also four entries; G. Bennett, G. Walker, J. Rankin and A. Friedlander, A. Walker won first and J. Rankin second. In the two mile the following toed the scratch: R. Raven, O. Sauvageau, A. Leger and J. Rankin. A. Leger won first and O. Sauvageau second. The prizes were presented immediately after the race.

AT

SLATER'S

SHOE STORE

249

ST. JAMES STREET.

BELL TEL.

MAIN 2592.

COMMENCING TO-DAY AND CONTINUING UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY WE MAKE THE EXTRAORDINARY OFFER OF ANY SHOE IN OUR STORE FOR

$3.50

REGULAR PRICES RANGE UP TO $8.00 PER PAIR.

Fusiliers Euchre Party.

The 1st P.W.R.F. will hold a social and progressive euchre on Friday evening, March 7th, in the quarters at the Drill Hall. Every preparation for an enjoyable time has been made, and a successful evening is assured.

Vics Arrange for Drive.

The annual drive and dinner of No. 4 Company, 3rd V.R.C., will take place this year to Thornhill, the date fixed being Friday, March 7th. An excellent musical programme has been arranged and a good time is expected.

N. C. O. Class.

The class of instruction for non-commissioned officers and those who intend going in for promotion in the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, opened last week. Sergt. Pasque, of St. Johns' Infantry School, is the instructor, and great efforts are being made to secure a large attendance. There are several vacancies in the N. C. O.'s ranks to be filled.

A Paardeberg Dinner.

At the Craig street armouries on Tuesday evening a well attended meeting of members of the first Canadian contingent was held to make arrangements and discuss plans for a dinner to be held by the regiment in commemoration of the battle of Paardeberg, February 27. The banquet will take place at the Windsor Hotel. Professor Holgate has been engaged as accompanist, and will be assisted by clever local talent. The dinner will not be confined to the regiment alone, and any person who has seen service in South Africa is invited to be present. Tickets for the banquet can be obtained from Mr. R. C. Clark, the secretary.

A Narrow Escape.

The following account of the narrow escape of a trio of Baden-Powell's Constabulary is furnished the Star by Trooper Vivian Bertram, equerry to Colonel Steele:

"While Q.M.S. Jackson, Trooper Morrison, of Montreal, and I were gathering some fruit this morning, about one mile and a half from Kroonstal, we were suddenly fired upon by a party of Boers at a distance of 800 yards. The bullets struck all around us, but some way or other we escaped. The first shot nearly struck Morrison, and then they fired volleys to try and kill the horses and mules. Morrison jumped into the Cape cart with the negro driver, and we jumped into the saddles and were off like the wind for camp, where we reported the occurrence. A large patrol was immediately sent out, but the Boers had flown."

Vics' Annual Drills.

The following regimental orders have been issued by Lieut.-Col. Hamilton with respect to the annual drills of the 3rd Regiment, Victoria Rifles:

Company drills—Nos. 1 and 4 Companies, Mondays, February 24, March 3rd, 10th, 17th and 31st, April 7th and 14th. Nos. 2 and 3 Companies—Tuesdays, February 25, March 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th, April 1st, 8th and 15th. Nos. 5 and 6 Companies—Thursdays, February 27th, March 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th, April 3rd, 10th and 17th.

Stretcher Bearer Section—Wednesdays, February 26th, March 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th, April 2nd, 9th, and 16th.

Uniform, drill order. All parades will fall in at 8.15 p.m.

Recruit drill will be held every Saturday evening at 8.30 o'clock.

Orderly room, Saturday evenings, 8 to 9 o'clock.

Recruits will be attached to companies and count for attendance from the date they have passed the class.

N.C.O.'s and men granted discharges during the drill season will be taken off the strength of their companies on the Saturday following the date that orderly room is notified of same.

Any member having a standing engagement on the night selected for his company drill may have the privilege of drilling with another company during the term of such engagement on application from his captain, through the orderly room. After such engagement is terminated he may return to his own company, but will not be allowed to change again during the season.

Progressive Euchre.

So far this season the Sergeants' Mess of the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers have conducted a very successful series of progressive euchre matches. Prizes have been given weekly and for the monthly aggregate. On Saturday evening next prizes for the past month will be distributed (which are very fine ones), and play proceeded with for the present month. The committee expresses the hope that there will be a large attendance, and would again remind the members of the regiment and their friends that prizes are given weekly, so that if they only attend once in the month, they have still a chance of winning a prize.

Military Euchre.

During the past month there have been some interesting games of euchre among the different regiments of the city. In the early part of the month a match was played between the Royal Scots (who claimed the military championship of the district), and a team from the Prince of Wales Fusiliers. It resulted in the lowering of the colours of the Scots by a good margin. The Fusiliers expect a challenge for a return match in the near future. Later on in the month the Fusiliers also sent a team up to Cathcart street to play the Vics. They were also successful in this match. These inter-regimental matches have proved very enjoyable, all the different regiments entertaining their respective visitors in royal style.

Military Medals.

To the Editor of the Star:

I have seen several persons in Montreal wear war medals when not in uniform. This is wrong. Medals should only be worn with the uniforms. Retired officers are, however, permitted to wear decorations and miniature medals with evening dress (plain clothes) in the presence of members of the Royal family, viceroys, and Governor-Generals. War medals are worn on the left breast only. Medals for saving life are worn on the right breast. Ribbons should be in line with the second button from the top, and one inch in length with the medal attached, and one-half an inch on undress jackets or coats.

The wearing of army decoration or medal belonging to one's dead father or other relative is incorrect and should not be tolerated.

I am, sir,
KING'S REGULATIONS.

February 21st, 1902.

Great Inducements Needed.

Commenting on the scarcity of volunteers for service, the Army and Navy Gazette says:

"The news that the volunteers are not disposed to come forward for service in South Africa will surprise nobody. It is not in reason that the trained and practiced soldier required will accept for a shilling a day, with stoppages, when five shillings a day are ordered the rift-raff who propose themselves for the Imperial Yeomanry. The opprobrious expression is none too severe for much of the material that is paraded daily in Cockspur Street for the edification of the public and the confusion of the staff officers who examine candidates upstairs. This question of high pay offered for inferior stuff cannot but affect ordinary recruiting, and must greatly emphasize the difficulty ahead to which the Duke of Bedford has once again called attention. No one seems to realize fully that the regular army will be so grievously depleted at the end of the war that quite 100,000 men will disappear at a stroke of the pen. The fact is admitted, and none the less true that no steps are being taken to meet the tremendous deficit. Certainly the returns at this present date do not encourage the belief that our recruiting means will be equal to the strain."

Still to the Front.

The non-coms. and men of No. 4 Company, Royal Scots, again displayed their social disposition on Friday evening, February 14th, when they entertained their friends at a complimentary "at-home" in the Conservatory Hall, St. Catherine street. The evening was delightfully spent in dancing, interspersed with a recitation by Miss Bella Mitchell, songs by Miss Millie Anderson, Col.-Sergt. G. W. Foley, Sergt. T. Mitchell and Mr. Arthur O'Leary, all of whom were loudly encored. While the majority present were indulging in dancing to music furnished by Mr. R. Cooper, pianist, a progressive euchre competition was held in the adjoining room for the benefit of the non-dancers, and after a close contest the prizes donated by Sergts. Donald and Mitchell were won by Miss Lillie Jones and Piper Brockie. Refreshments were served about midnight. The committee in charge, which consisted of Col.-Sergt. G. W. Foley (chairman), Sergt. F. Donald, Sergt. T. Mitchell, Corporal C. Parker, Pte. J. Dow, Pte. C. Lawson, and Corp. Anderson, secretary, are to be congratulated on the big success they made of their "at-home," and for the very artistic programme furnished, which will act as a souvenir of the very pleasant evening spent with No. 4.

Gen. Hutton's Promotion.

Colonel Sir Edward Hutton, C.B., becomes a substantive major-general on taking up command of the local forces in Australia. He gets the rank at the age of 51. His promotion has not been exceptionally rapid, for there are now on the list of general officers at least nineteen who are his juniors in years. It was on August 6, 1867, that he joined the King's Royal Rifles as ensign, and on December 21st, 1892, that he became a colonel. His first war experience was gained in South Africa in the Zulu war (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp). He commanded a company of mounted infantry in the Boer war, 1881; served through the Egyptian war, 1882 (mentioned, medal with clasp, brevet of major).

How One Montrealer Died.

The following letter from Trooper A. C. Loosemore, dated Frankfort, Orange River Colony, December 29th, 1901, and addressed to Mr. Peter Duff, this city, describes the manner in which a former Montreal Trooper Duff, of Damant's column, was murdered by the Boers, and the spirit in which he met his death:

"Dear Sir,—Some time ago I promised Tom Duff, your cousin, that if occasion should arise I would write home and let his relatives know the manner of his death. I deeply deplore that I am called upon to fulfil my promise, as he was killed in action on December 20th. His murder, for it was a cold-blooded murder, is sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

"The details of the fight you will have no doubt seen in the papers. Briefly they are: That the Boers ambushed the gun escort of Col. Damant's column, cutting it up badly and capturing the guns, which were not recovered before the enemy had inflicted a loss of over 70 upon us. Duff, who was what the officers called a good man, had been acting as a corporal for some time, having gained his stripes both for his general all-round ability and fitness for them, and for exceptional pluck showed by him in a skirmish with the enemy some weeks ago.

"On the morning in question, December 20th, his troop, No. 3 of C Squadron, Damant's Horse, was told off as part of the gun escort, and Duff as one of the non-commissioned officers went with it. The last time I saw him alive was when he was riding over to the guns with his troop. Not being in Tom's troop, I was not present when the Boers actually took the guns, but arrived with the rest of the squadron, when we charged the kopje and drove the enemy off. I got the details of his death from a mutual comrade, one George Laidlaw, who was with Duff through the whole affair, lay next to him in the firing line, saw him shot, and who did his best to comfort him in his last moments.

"Up to the time the Boers rushed the guns the escort had been firing upon a small party visible upon the plain below, placed there intentionally by the enemy as a decoy to draw the attention of our men away from their real attacking party, placed upon the kopje itself, opposite to the one our men had descended, when this hidden foe suddenly rose up from the long grass. Of course, the escort was taken completely by surprise, and were mostly shot down at the first volley, each Boer doubtlessly having had his man marked before they showed up. Duff was not hurt at the first discharge, and kept on firing until the case appeared hopeless when he ceased, being one of the last to do so. He and Laidlaw lay where they had been all along, in a small depression of the hill surrounded by a broken stone wall, to which may be attributed their safety up to that time. It was when almost all resistance upon the part of our men had been overcome that two old gray-bearded Boers came along with their rifles held to the hip, and looking down into the knoll where Tom lay saw him and at once called out 'Hands up.' Tom rose up upon his knees, and putting his rifle and revolver down, raised his hands in token of surrender, on which one of the Boers, without saying a word, fired two shots, from the hip, the second of which passed through Tom's stomach. From that wound he died about half an hour afterwards from internal bleeding. Laidlaw, who had been overlooked by these two Boers by reason of the long grass in which he lay, saw this thing done, and when his surrender had been accepted by another young Boer, who found him a few minutes later, he went to Tom and stayed with him until he passed peacefully away. I am glad to say that Tom suffered no pain whatever, but lay fully conscious, quietly talking to Laidlaw, until the end came, which was, as I have said, about half an hour after he was shot. Tom asked Laidlaw to remove his belt and to see how badly he was hit, which was done, and Laidlaw saw at once that the case was quite hopeless. He told Tom so, who took it like the brave fellow he was. He then asked Laidlaw to put his arms around him and to hold him tight, which Laidlaw did, holding him there all the time. Tom then asked Laidlaw, 'Where shall I go, George?' And he asked him, 'Do you believe in our Lord Jesus Christ?' and 'Tom said, 'I do.' Then Laidlaw said, 'You have nothing to fear, Tom, you will be all right.' Tom then said, 'Tell the folks at home and the boys that I died brave.' Shortly after that he passed quietly away, so quietly, indeed, that Laidlaw could not tell the exact moment that he died. Tom was buried next morning with the rest of the killed, each one having a separate grave. All the men of Remington's and Damant's columns turned out to honour the dead, and the Church of England burial service was read over them by the Adjutant. Fred. Ford and I, who both came over here from Montreal in the same boat as Tom, and have slept under the same blanket with him since, will see that a suitable stone is placed over his grave, which has already been fenced in from the veldt, together with the others. Tom's comrades all send their sympathetic regrets to his family in their great sorrow."

ISSUE OF $878,000.7 Per Cent. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY,
LIMITED.

Incorporated under Special Act of the Dominion Parliament, 1873.

Offers for public subscription at par $170,000.00, 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock.

Head Office: No. 4 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Warehouses and Mills: Montreal, Toronto, Windsor Mills.

Capital - - - - $1,000,000

IN SHARES OF $100 EACH, DIVIDED INTO

4000 Seven per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares - - - -	$400,000
6000 Ordinary Shares - - - - - - - - - - - -	600,000
	$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MACFARLANE, ESQ. .....President.
HUGH A. ALLAN, ESQ. .....Vice-President.
H. MONTAGU ALLAN, ESQ. .....President The Merchants Bank of Canada.
C. R. HOSMER, ESQ. .....Director Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
HON. ROBERT MACKAY. .....Vice-President The Bell Telephone Co.
H. MARKLAND MOLSON, ESQ. .....Director The Molsons Bank.
W. D. GILLEAN, ESQ. .....Assistant Managing Director.

The Ordinary Shares are all issued, with the exception of 114 shares.
$125,000 Preference Stock is reserved unissued.
$105,000 Preference Stock has already been subscribed for at par by Directors and Shareholders of the Company; and the balance of

$170,000 7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Stock is now offered by the Canada Paper Co., Limited, for Public Subscription at par.

Payable 20 per cent. on allotment; the balance in consecutive monthly calls of 10 per cent. The Directors reserve the right to decline any subscription or to allot to any applicant for shares, a less number than applied for.

The 7 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock is preferred over the common stock both as regards dividends and assets, and will also share equally with the Common Stock in any dividend or distribution beyond 7 per cent. on the Common Stock.

The bonded indebtedness of the Company is $200,000.
The first Dividend on the Preference Shares will be payable 1st January, 1903, and half-yearly thereafter.

Bankers. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Solicitors. WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN.

Auditor. JOHN McDONALD.

THE PAPER BUSINESS.

Paper is an important staple and in its many varieties is an article of most general and every day use, whether in factory, office, shop, college, school, or home. Its consumption is steadily increasing in order to keep pace with the commercial and domestic progress of the country. Where newspapers and publishing houses once required hundreds of tons of paper, their demand is now for thousands, and this applies in greater or less degree to all lines of paper.

The paper business in Canada is in a very satisfactory condition, and the demand for the various products is growing and broadening. Besides the home market, which is large, another excellent market is found in Great Britain, and a profitable export trade is being developed. No pulp wood grows in England and the necessary paper supply, therefore, has to be imported.

The export trade as well extends to the Continent where, with the exception of the diminishing timber areas of Norway and Sweden, no pulp wood is found. In the United States also the timber districts are rapidly being denuded of their pulp wood, and that country will have to depend largely upon Canada for its pulp and paper supply. The quality of Canadian pulp is of the best, and has established a high reputation.

The Canada Paper Company, Limited, owns its limits in fee simple, and is, therefore, free from stumpage or leasing charges; these limits are situated close to the water power, and the Company can, therefore, manufacture at low cost its wide range of products, comprising news printing paper, wrapping paper, coloured paper, book paper of all descriptions, writing and lithographic papers, &c., &c.

ASSETS.

The principal Mills are situated at Windsor Mills, P.Q., on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, about 87 miles from Montreal, where the water powers are owned and controlled by the company; these water powers having an aggregate capacity of 6,000 H. P. which is amply sufficient for all the Company's requirements.

The buildings comprise:—

1. The Springvale Paper Mill with a capacity of 15 tons of printing and wrapping paper, per day, which it is proposed to increase to a capacity of 20 tons per day.
2. The Windsor Paper Mill with a capacity of 7 tons of fine paper per day, to be increased to 10 tons per day.
3. The Windsor Chemical Fibre Mill with a capacity of 10 tons of chemical pulp per day.
4. The St. Francis Paper & Pulp Mill and Storehouse, especially constructed for the manufacture of news and printing paper, had formerly a capacity of 20 tons of paper per day, and 20 tons of ground wood pulp per day. This mill was destroyed by fire and it is proposed to rebuild at once and to increase the capacity of the pulp production from 20 tons to 35 tons per day.

Other buildings comprise offices, boarding house for 50 employes, about 40 dwellings for workmen, stable accommodation for the Company's horses, and storage buildings suitable for handling and shipping the product of the various mills.

The Company also owns a large warehouse at Point St. Charles for the storage of its manufactured papers, and the Head Office of the Company, at 4 St. Helen Street, carries a stock of book, lithographic, writing, printing and wrapping papers.

WOOD AND PULP SUPPLY.

The Company owns, in fee simple, timber lands consisting of 25,000 acres or 42.67 square miles. On this property only 4,200 acres have been cut or partially cut over for spruce and balsam, exclusively. On the greater part of the 25,000 acres no hemlock has been cut and that wood is still intact. The estimated quantity of the remaining 20,800 acres is 284,000 cords pulp wood of all kinds, and 300,000 cords hard wood, and a small quantity of white pine. The Company has been using about 10,000 cords per annum, and of this has been able to purchase 20 per cent. at $3.00 per cord, from settlers, delivered in the yard, and if necessary a larger quantity can be obtained at about the same price. The Company's limits are, however, within such easy access of the mills that there can be no question of any increased cost in this department.

PAST EARNINGS.

The Canada Paper Company, Limited, has been carrying on business for thirty years, has a large connection all over the Dominion, and a good share of the trade. Since its incorporation, Dividends have been regularly paid, and the shareholders have received over one million dollars out of the earnings of the Company, while about $400,000, also out of the earnings of the Company, has been expended in new construction, plant, machinery, etc., and the purchase of pulp wood lands.

PURPOSE OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUE.

The object of the proposed issue is first, to provide the necessary funds for the rebuilding and enlarging of the St. Francis Mill, recently destroyed by fire, and the improvement and modernizing of the Company's existing mills, viz.:—the Windsor Mill, Springvale Mill and Chemical Fibre Mill, and for the general purposes of the Company. It is estimated that this work will involve a total expenditure of $380,000, of which there is on hand $105,000 of insurance money. Such construction and improvement, when carried out, will equip the Mills with all the latest modern plant and machinery, considerably increase the capacity and make them thoroughly efficient.

FUTURE EARNINGS.

The Company employed Mr. George F. Hardy, of New York, one of the best known and most competent experts in the paper business in the United States, who made several visits to the Company's property, and who reports that the Company is particularly well situated, both as regards raw material and facilities for manufacturing. Mr. Hardy estimates that after the contemplated improvements have been completed, the Company on the basis of present prices should show a net profit of not less than $184,500 per annum, as below:

Estimated Net Earnings		$184,500
5 per cent. Interest on $200,000 Bonds .	$10,000	
7 per cent. Dividend on $275,000, Preferred Stock	19,250	
7 per cent. Dividend on $588,600, Common Stock	41,202	70,452
		$114,048

On the basis of Mr. Hardy's estimate, there would therefore be remaining the sum of $114,048 for further dividends or for such other purposes as may be deemed in the best interests of the Company.

Mr. Hardy states that it is his conviction, after careful consideration, that the Canada Paper Company, Limited, can successfully compete with any Paper Mills in the United States or Canada.

His report is on fyle and may be seen at the Company's Offices.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Canada Paper Co., Limited, Montreal, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday, 26th February, 1902, and will close at or before 5 p.m. on Friday, 28th February, 1902.

Subscriptions may be forwarded to the offices of the National Trust Company, Limited, Montreal and Toronto, where forms of application may be obtained.

Montreal, 21st Feb., 1902. 45 2

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

FOR SALE
..... AT .....
Chambly, Canton,

On the banks of the Richelieu River, near the Electric Power, two Large Stone Buildings, 225 feet by 60 feet, in perfect order, and suitable for important factories. Immediate possession and easy terms.

Full information—
H. RIENDEAU,
Chambly Basin, P.Q.
45 1

NO OTHER BUSINESS

affords you equal credit, considering the amount you have invested. To illustrate; your account with us, amounting to $100 will enable you to at all times, buy and sell stocks to the valuation of from $900 to $3000. You are thus enabled to secure the profits to be made from investment of the above amounts, while really only investing $100. For accounts of larger size, you secure corresponding benefits. Our 400 page, clothbound, illustrated,

"Guide to Investors"

explains in detail the method, also contains full comprehensive information relative to Wall St., its markets and Securities. Each afternoon, we issue our

"Daily Market Letter"

a complete daily guide for investor or speculator. *Both are yours, free of cost, for the asking,* at any of our offices.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.
Established 1890. Main Office, 53 B'way, N.Y.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
35 St. Frances Xavier St., Montreal.
"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your Broker, is as important as the selection of right stocks."
45 2

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of William L. Coulter, late of the Village of Creemore, in the County of Simcoe, Merchant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O., 1897, Cap. 129, Sec. 38 and Amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William L. Coulter, who died on or about the 28th day of December, 1901, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to Jos. Hood or William Carty Latimer, Executors, on or before the 12th day of March, 1902, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them verified by oath, and that after the said last mentioned day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

JOSEPH HOOD, Creemore P.O.
W. C. LATIMER, Creemore P.O.
By Knox, Ardagh, Cowan & Brown, of the Village of Creemore, Solicitors for Joseph Hood and William Carty Latimer, Executors, Creemore.
Dated at Creemore this 12th day of February, 1902. 45 1

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY will apply at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to enable the Company to acquire the capital stock bonds or other securities of any other Railway Company.

Montreal, February 18th, 1902.
FOSTER, MARTIN, ARCHIBALD & MANN,
Solicitors,
43 9 St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway.

OIL MAP FREE!

If you are interested, write for History of Oil Industry, also Official Geological Oil Map of the Pacific Coast, in colours. Worth one dollar. Free. Familiarize yourself with the industry.

THE KENDRICK PROMOTION CO.,
Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo. 45 1

NOTICE.

As there seems to be an impression that I am connected again with The Guaranteed Pure Milk Co., I beg to state that I have no connection whatever with that company, but am doing business solely from Elmhurst Farm, Montreal West.

45 1 T. A. TRENHOLME.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA
WILL CURE YOU!

If you are skeptical,
If you have lost confidence,
If you have given up all hope of ever being cured.

SEND FOR A FREE SAMPLE OF HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE.

It gives immediate relief in the most obstinate cases and speedily cures to stay cured.

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation, and without any after bad effects.

HIMROD MAN'F'G CO.
Sole Proprietors,
14-16 Vesey St., . New York City.
45 4 law

EARN THIS WATCH

by selling at 25c. each only 16 fashionable Silver and Gold Hat Pins, with beautifully engraved tops set with large handsome rubies, amethysts, emeralds, etc. They are something entirely new. Every lady will buy one. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money, and we send, postpaid, this handsome polished nickel Watch, with enamelled edge, hour, minute and second hands, and genuine American movement. It is accurate and reliable, and with care will last 10 years. Jewelry Co., Box 1 . . Toronto.
45 law tf

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agencies FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
277 10 law

Canadian Industrial Investments.

"THE ASHNOLA COAL COMPANY, Limited,"

I have just received information that a 10 feet seam of bituminous coal underlying a 25 feet seam of lignite has been struck on this property.

In view of this discovery the prospects of the undertaking are greatly enhanced, and its security as a sound and profitable investment firmly established.

The shares are of the par value of $1.00, and are at present offered for 25 cents, but may be raised at any moment without further notice to 35 cents.

This is the most promising proposition ever placed before investors, and recommends itself to the most cautious and conservative.

Coal stocks are held in high estimation at the present time owing to the phenomenal success which has attended the most prominent enterprises in that particular industry. That this is a proposition fully equal to those already established is undoubted, and the opportunity afforded to the investor of thus taking hold of it at the initial stage is one which does not often present itself.

Further it is a Canadian industry, supported by Canadian capital, and officered by Canadian directors.

Full particulars, Engineer's Report, etc., given on application. Also my new publication, "Guide for Industrial Investors." Mailed free.

JNO. D. EDWARDS,
14 Richmond Street East,
TORONTO, Ont. 45 1

A Flower Garden Free

We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with **Ten Cents,** and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, **Free of Charge,** our **Special 50c. Flower Seed Collection**—*Asters, Giant Comet; Morning Glory, new Japanese; Sweet Peas, large flowering; Poppy, new double; Verbena, Mammoth,* enclosed in a **Coupon Envelope.**

Envelope Worth 25 Cents.

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as *25 Cents* cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. **Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.**

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.
TORONTO, ONT. Limited
"Canada's Greatest Seed House"
89 2 law

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an act declaring the corporate powers of the Trans-Canada Railway Company in full force and effect, to consolidate and amend the acts relating to the Company, to extend the time for the construction and completion of the railway begun at Roberval, to grant the Company running powers over the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway from Roberval to Quebec and Chicoutimi, to increase the number of provisional and ordinary directors, and for other purposes.

Quebec, 13th February, 1902.
HAMEL, TESSIER & TESSIER,
45 9 law Solicitors for Applicants.

Notice is Hereby Given.

That an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, to transact the business of Life Assurance in all its forms and branches.

Dated at Toronto this thirteenth day of January, 1902.
HUNTER & HUNTER,
27 9 law Solicitors for Applicants.

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all LOSSES.

Each Capsule bears the name—Beware of useless Counterfeits.

163 eow law 6

CAPIOL & STEEL Pills for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, etc.

Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., MONTREAL. MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng. 47 26 tf

B. LINDMAN, ESQ., 43 Metcalfe St.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your enquiry how I am getting on with your truss, I am most happy to inform you that after wearing it steady over two years I found that I could do my work without any support and left the truss off months ago. There is no sign of any rupture since. Yours thankfully, H. WILFRID TAYLOR, 1804 Notre Dame street.
277 15w tf

PRESENT TIME IS OPPORTUNE TO FLOAT BIG CIVIC LOAN

Finance Committee Will Place $2,000,000 Loan on Market as Soon as Possible.

Members of the Finance Committee have received information from abroad that the present time would be opportune to float a loan. In consequence it is the intention to place on the market the city's two million loan as soon as possible. As already pointed out this loan is to pay off bonds which have become due, and which are now and have been part of the funded debt. The money cannot be used for anything else. The same loan was broached last year, but was abandoned, owing to the unfavourable state of the public market. Better terms can now be obtained, it is thought.

Depository of Card Catalogue.

The Peter Redpath Library at McGill University will shortly be made the depository of the card catalogue of all the books in the Congressional Library at Washington. This catalogue is being sent to only a few of the largest libraries in the United States and the extension of the privilege to McGill, alone, of the libraries in Canada, shows that its status is becoming well recognized. The catalogue will be kept separate and open to all enquirers, and its value to serious students and other city libraries will be still further increased by the keeping of the list of the latest copyright works distinct from the rest for a fortnight or so after publication.

CIVIC DEPUTATION MUST HAVE ITS PROPER CREDENTIALS

Montrealers, Seeking Information at Ottawa Regarding Montreal Terminal Co., Get a Surprise.

The City Clerk, and the members of the Finance Committee, were surprised yesterday afternoon to receive a telegram from City Attorney Ethier, Mr. Atwater, consulting attorney, and Ald. Martineau, from Ottawa, saying that before they could formally appear before the Railway Committee, formal credentials would have to be given the deputation. The above gentlemen formed a civic deputation, appointed by the Finance Committee, to go to Ottawa and ascertain just what powers the Montreal Terminal Company wanted to get in the streets of the city. On Monday, at the meeting of the City Council, the delegation will be given all the credentials necessary.

Won't You Write a Postal To Get Well?

Send me no money, but simply write me a postal if you are not well. Pay when you get well.

I will send you a book that tells how a little time of study has enabled me to strengthen the inside nerves. Those are the nerves that operate the stomach, kidneys, heart, womanly organism, etc. Weakness of these organs means weakness of those nerves. Nerve strength alone makes any organ do its duty.

I will send you, too, an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Use it for a month, and if it succeeds pay him $5.50 for it. If not, I will pay him myself.

No matter how difficult your case; no matter what you have tried. If my book shows you that your trouble is nerve weakness — and most sickness is — I will warrant my Restorative to cure you.

I fail sometimes, but not often. My record shows that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that most people are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Mine is the only way to restore vital nerve power. Other treatments bring but fleeting results at best. If you want to be well, let me send you an order for the medicine. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave the decision to you.

Simply state which book you want and the name of your dealer and address Dr. SHOOP, Box 29 Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys
Book No. 4 for Women
Book No. 5 for men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism
6 1

THE MINING MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Weekly report, issued every Friday evening, of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange. From John L. Gallett, mining broker, 58 St. Francois Xavier street.

Stocks.	Opening Saturday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales.
Payne	30	28	30½	25	8,500
War Eagle	11	11	11	10½	5,000
Republic	6¾	9	9½	6½	12,900
North Star	23½	23½	24	24	2,500
Centre Star	40	20	...	...	.....
Virtue	20	23½	...	...	.....
Montreal-London	½	½	...	...	.....
California	2	2	...	...	.....
Can. Gold Fields Syn.	3½	3½	...	...	.....
Cariboo Hydraulic	..	...	...	...	.....
Evening Star	2	2	...	...	.....
Monte Cristo	..	...	...	...	.....
Noble Five	..	...	...	...	.....
Novelty	½	½	...	...	.....
Rambler-Cariboo	70	70	...	...	.....
Morrison	..	...	...	...	.....
Golden Star	2	2	...	...	.....
Winnipeg	3½	2	...	...	.....
Deer Trail, cons.	1	1	...	...	.....
Montreal and Oregon	2½	3½	...	...	.....
Dom. con.	5½	5	6	5½	19,500
Unlisted—					
Decca	...	...	...	...	.....
Granby Con.	225	225	...	...	.....
Majestic	..	...	...	...	.....
Fairview	2	2	...	...	.....
Giant	2	2½	...	...	.....
White Bear	2	1½	...	...	.....
Big Three	..	...	...	...	.....
Bran. Golden Crown	8½	2	...	...	.....
Gold Hills Dev.	..	...	...	...	.....
Montreal Gold Fields	..	...	...	...	.....
Virginia	..	...	...	...	.....
Bullion	..	...	...	...	.....
Slocan Sovereign	3	3	3	3	1,500

BILL TO AMEND MONTREAL CHARTER

Was Read a Second Time in the Legislature on Friday.

AN IMPORTANT PETITION

The Provincial Light and Power Company Ask for Additional Rights.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, February 22.—In the absence of Mayor Cochrane, and of almost all the Montreal members of the Assembly yesterday afternoon, including Dr. Lacombe, the latter's bill to amend the city charter of Montreal was taken up and read a second time on motion of Mr. Robitaille, Quebec Centre, and referred to the committee of Private Bills. The attendance in the House was extremely small at the time.

Several important questions were asked by Mr. Tellier and others, as well as one which elicited the following information from Hon. Mr. Gouin: The total amount expended and paid by the Government for colonization roads throughout the province since the 30th June last, was $77,952.61, of which $745 went to the county of Jolette. Other applications were received for the county of Joliette, but no more was uecorded for the reason that the amount paid was in proportion to what was paid other counties of the province.

It was not true, said Mr. Gouin, in reply to a direct inquiry to that effect, that the Government, in the distribution it makes of the colonization funds, endeavours to favour the counties represented by Ministerial members at the expense of those represented by members of the Opposition.

** ** **

Amongst the bills introduced was one by Hon. Mr. Turgeon to amend the law of public instruction, which naturally called forth demands for explanations.

The Minister said that the bill proposed very slight and unimportant amendments to the educational law of the province, one of which referred to the methods of electing school commissioners, and another to the powers to the Lieut.-Governor in Council in certain cases. These amendments had been asked by the Council of Public Instruction.

** ** **

Hon. Mr. Pelletier moved a list of motions, two pages long, for documents and correspondence on a variety of subjects, which were carried. Many of them ask details of various items in the public accounts and one asked for a statement of the total amount of all sums paid for any reason whatsoever, to L. J. Tannoy, Assistant Attorney-General, in addition to his regular salary from 30th June, 1900, to 30th June, 1901.

Hon. Mr Flynn has given notice that he will move next week for copies of all correspondence within the last two years concerning imperial honours or titles in this province.

LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

A petition was presented from the provincial Light Heat and Power Company, asking amendments to the letters patent incorporating it, Letters patent were issued under the great seal of the province of Quebec, dated May 17, 1901, incorporating Allan MacDougall, of the city of Three Rivers, Banker; John Hyde, of Montreal, Accountant; Alexander Falconer, of Westmount, Advocate; Edouard Fiatrick Ronayne, of Montreal, Manufacturer; James Galbraith, of Lachine, Engineer; Henry Joseph Harrison, of Montreal, Physician; for the following purposes, viz:

To develop water powers and to manufacture and supply electricity for the purposes of light, heat and power, and, morevover, to be vested with all the powers conferred upon the Canadian Electric Light Company, in the sections of the act 44, 45 vic., chap. 69, and amendments thereto, viz: The power to furnish electric light, motive power and heat, and other advantages to be derived from electricity to the cities, towns and municipalities in the province of Quebec lying to the west of and including Three Rivers, and to private individuals and corporations for streets, public places, public buildings, factories and private dwellings within the said district, under the name of "The Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company," with a total capital stock of $500,000 divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each.

** ** **

Now a reference to the act 44-45, Vic., chap. 69, above referred to, will show the enormous powers conferred upon the Canadian Electric Light Company by the Legislature in 1881. The charter then obtained was the talk of the day and conferred upon the company the power to lay its wires underground as the same may be necessary, and in so many of the streets, squares, highways, lanes and public places as may be deemed necessary. It may erect above ground all necessary construction, including posts, piers, abutments, etc., providing that in cities and towns it does not erect more than one line in any one street without municipal consent. Those who obtained this charter from the legislature included: Ernest Chanteloup, Hon. John Hearn, Hon. Henry Starnes, L. A. Senecal, Thomas Wilson, Hon. F. C. Marchand, Hon. P. B. De La Bruere, C. C. Colby, M. P., Raymond Prefontaine, J. B. Renaud, Thomas Tiffin, J. A. Archambault, Robert Leckie, Cyrille Doquet, Hon. P. Garneau, J. D. Rolland, J. M. Dufresne, Willis Russell, C. J. Coursol, M. P., J. Crawford, J. S. Hall, D. C. Thomas, G. Boivin, John Taylor, Benjamin Globensky, F. X. Archambault, Elzear Gerin, L. N. Carrier, T. F. Norman, all of the province of Quebec; and Hon. William McDougall and C. H. Mackintosh, of the province of Ontario.

The Quebec Legislature.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, February 22.—In the Legislature yesterday, during a short discussion arising out of a bill respecting electric railways, introduced by Dr. McKay, the member for South Oxford, it developed through a statement by the Attorney-General that the Government is giving the question of a general electric act some serious consideration, and hopes to bring in such an act before the House prorogues. Mr. Gibson further expressed himself as personally in favour of a provincial railway tribunal, presided over by the commissioner of Public Works.

"In my humble opinion," said the Attorney-General, "it will be necessary for us to constitute some sort of a tribunal which will perform the same functions in reference to provincial electric railways as are performed by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa."

Dr. McKay's measure includes clauses providing for electric railway connection with street railways in cities, towns or villages, arrangements for crossing connections, compensation for the use of another company's lines, or property, and final decision by the Commissioner of Public Works in case of dispute.

It received its second reading.

Premier Ross has given notice of a motion that on and after Wednesday next, for the remainder of the session, Government business shall have precedence over all other business.

A Manual of Mining Law.

Messrs. Carswell & Co., law publishers, of Toronto, announce the forthcoming publication of "Martin's Mining Cases," with annotations, collection of B.C. Mining Acts of Practical Utility and Glossary of Mining Terms, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Archer Martin, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, author of "The Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures," etc. Members of the Bar who have notes of cases which they think should be published, are requested to forward them as soon as possible to the author, at the Law Courts, Victoria, B. C. It is hoped that all material necessary for the work will be collected in time for publication in June.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his **Dyspepsia Cure** will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH. 45 1

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Are as Legible As Books

observed a great writer. Then should not woman recommend her face for perusal by making it a good one? Do this by banishing all facial blemishes such as Pimples, Freckles, Lines, Crowsfeet, Redness, Roughness, etc., with

Campana's Italian Balm

stands unrivalled over all other toilet preparations. Not sticky or greasy — delightful in its application. Matchless for face, neck, arms and hands. 25c at drug stores. Prepaid to any address on receipt of 27c, by proprietors,

The Hutchings Medicine Co.,

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45 1

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Sole proprietors, Trench's Remedies, Limited, 33 South Frederick street, Dublin, Ireland. 27 13 law

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Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding, cured by Dr. Swayne's Ointment. First application gives relief; stops itching, stinging and bleeding; heals ulcerations; absorbs tumors. No experiment—in use for over half a century. Warranted perfectly harmless. At druggists. By mail, 50 Cents. Sample free. Address, Dr. Swayne & Sons, Montreal, Can.

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45 1

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Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 1737 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim, and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to any one who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been rescued to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvellous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation, and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

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DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

Man's Mission on Earth

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only, regular price 50 cents, will be sent free (sealed postpaid) to any male reader of this paper, 6 cents for postage. Address the **Peabody Medical Institute**, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass, established in 1860, the oldest and best in America. Write to-day for free book, "The Key to Health and Happiness."

Editor's Note For 40 years the Peabody Medical Institute has been a synonym for honesty fact, and it will remain so. It is as standard as American Gold.

The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald. 33 2aw tf

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A Manual of Mining Law.

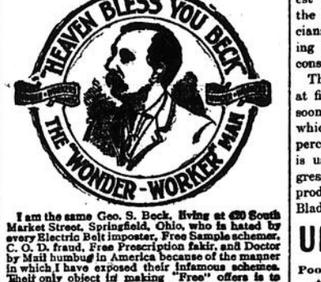
Messrs. Carswell & Co., law publishers, of Toronto, announce the forthcoming publication of "Martin's Mining Cases," with annotations, collection of B.C. Mining Acts of Practical Utility and Glossary of Mining Terms, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Archer Martin, of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, author of "The Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures," etc. Members of the Bar who have notes of cases which they think should be published, are requested to forward them as soon as possible to the author, at the Law Courts, Victoria, B. C. It is hoped that all material necessary for the work will be collected in time for publication in June.

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who Have been Swindled and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 430 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and filthy circulars; and I, here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low villiany and quack fraud in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect consummation, restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any Phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" **mention this paper.**

Any man is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only **One Dollar per box, always cash with order;** by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about my honor, any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Alex. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

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PATRICK'S MACHINATIONS.

The Valet Continues His Evidence Against the Lawyer.

NEW YORK, February 22.—At the Patrick trial yesterday Mr. Osborne put in evidence a large bundle of papers and telegrams. Jones identified the different papers, one by one, and said he had shown all, or carbon copies of them, to Patrick prior to the death of Mr. Rice. One letter, dated September 19, 1900, in Rice's writing, to Henry Oliver, agreed to advance $25,000 for the reconstruction of the oil plant. Jones said the letter was held back by him at Patrick's direction.

"Patrick said if the letter was sent," the witness continued, "Mr. Oliver would draw for the money, and his draft would take all the cash to Mr. Rice's credit in the New York bank."

Jones said he told Patrick Mr. Rice seemed anxious to rebuild the works, and that he had telegraphed authority to the secretary of the oil company to draw upon him for $25,000. To this Patrick replied: "We must get Rice out of the way. Whatever you do, Jones, Mr. Rice must not be here Monday."

Jones explained that Patrick kept away from the Rice apartments for ten days prior to Mr. Rice's death.

"He said," Jones explained, "that as the bulk of Mr. Rice's property was left to him, it would not do for him to be on the premises if there was any enquiry into the death."

Jones told of plans for cremation. The much-talked-of cremation letter, Jones said, he wrote from a draft prepared by Patrick. He identified the letter and said he gave it unsigned to Patrick. It was signed when he next saw it in the possession of Captain Baker.

"Patrick told me," the witness said "that he wanted Mr. Rice's body cremated to hide all traces of drugs. Then he said he would have his ashes buried in Milwaukee beside his wife, so as to satisfy the relatives."

The court adjourned until Monday.

The Victoria By-Election.

(Special to the Star.)

VICTORIA, B.C., February 22.—The writ for the Victoria by-election was issued yesterday afternoon. The election will take place on March 5.

URIC ACID MAD.

All Physicians Are Waking Up to the Fact That Uric Acid is the One and Greatest Cause of Nearly All Diseases, and Especially Kidney, Mental and Nervous Diseases, including Temporary Insanity.

PREVALENCY OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

At Last a Solvent Found for

URIC ACID.

Most persons do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable commonness of kidney disease. Thousands upon thousands die yearly from some form of it! While kidney disorders are the commonest diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, who content themselves with doctoring the effects while the original disease constantly undermines the system.

Though Kidney Trouble is not dangerous at first, the disease advances quickly and is soon in the chronic or advanced stages, which are not only serious, but in a large percentage of cases, unless proper medicine is used, fatal. Kidney trouble seldom progresses without also affecting the Liver and producing some sort of an irritation of the Bladder.

URIC ACID POISON.

Poor Working Kidneys allow an excess of this deadly poison to accumulate in the System, which results in these symptoms.

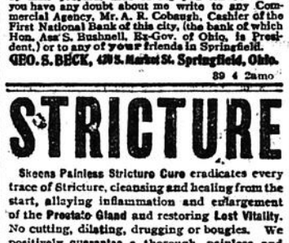
Do you have a stitch or pain in the small of the back?
Do you get a pain in the kidneys when you take cold?
Is there a sediment in your urine after standing?
Is it highly coloured or is there a scum on it?
Is the sediment like brick dust, sand or gravel?
Is it red, blood like, white and milky or stringy or ropy?
Is albumen, "a white mucus," being lost in the urine?
Is the urine pale and foamy and full of little shreds?
Do you have excessive discharge of pale, sugary urine?
Does the urine stain your clothing?
Do you have to strain or have you a desire to urinate often?
Does the urine scald or burn you when passing it?
Is the supply scanty and does it pain you to hold it?
Is your face pale and wax-like and puffy under the eyes?
Is your skin dry, harsh and burning?
Do you have dark rings or circles under the eyes?
Are you getting thin and losing your strength?
Do you feel drowsy and tired most of the time?
Do you have cold chills in the back and loins?
Are you feverish and want to drink often?
Do your feet and limbs swell and feel heavy?
Is your eyesight failing and not as good as formerly?
Do you have severe headache and backache?
Do you feel stiff and sore across the shoulders?
Do your muscles get stiff, sore and pain you?
Do you have pains in the back, hips, loins and legs?
Do you have shooting pains throughout the body?
Do these pains come near or around the heart?
Do your joints swell and get painful and tender?
Do your hands, feet and limbs draw up and get stiff?
Is your breath short and are you easily fatigued?
Do you start or jump up suddenly in your sleep?
Do you get gloomy, despondent, nervous and fretful?

Any one, young or old, can take Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills with perfect safety. They will help any one. They will certainly tone up the Kidneys and Bladder, and make new, rich, red blood, making any one feel stronger and better, and will cure any curable case of Rheumatism. They have cured most chronic cases. Buchu and Lithia are long, favourably and well known. Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills contain the purest and best of Buchu and Lithia, Juniper Berries, Uvi Ursi and five other grand remedies. The price is so reasonable—100 pills for 25 cents—A CURE AT THE PEOPLE'S PRICE—any one can surely afford to try them, and I know for a fact that they are doing great good. They have cured thousands of people. Not a day passes but that some grateful person writes or calls at my office, telling of the great results obtained from Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills. Most all dealers in medicines keep Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills on sale; if they do not have them they can easily obtain them for you at any time, or send me 25 cents in one or two cent postage stamps (Canadian or U. S.), and I will send them by mail, postpaid, and free from examination in any way in Canada, with my book, "Help for Sick Kidneys, the Bladder, Rheumatism and the Blood." If you are not ready to try Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills at once, at least send a postal for my free book; it will be mailed to you at once.

W. F. SMITH, 125 Summer St., Boston.

Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills act gently on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Nature's easy physic, good for young or old.

100 Pills in Glass Vials only 25 cents. 43eod2



This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Record, Ricord, 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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is a remarkably short time, often a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, 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 early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It is a powerful restorative in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the 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, and without which it is a forgery.

For further particulars of Therapion send addressed envelope for pamphlet to Mr. R. Johnson, 43 Holford square, London, W. C. England. Large Edition (152 pages), post free, for twelve cents stamps.

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LORD DUNDONALD MAY COME TO CANADA

It is Still Believed That He Has Been Recommended to Command the Canadian Militia.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, February 22.—A despatch from Ottawa to the Globe says:

Notwithstanding the fact that no information is obtainable at the Militia Department concerning the rumoured recommendation of Lord Dundonald by the Imperial authorities as the next to take command of the Canadian militia, further inquiries tend to show that the report is well founded. It is taken for granted that the recommendation of this Government for an extension of General O'Grady-Haly's term until at least June 30 next is agreed to by the War Office.

"Go to James Strachan for largest assortment of bread in the city." 245tf

Millions of Weak Men

Should Send Their Name To-Day For The Grandest Discovery Ever Made and be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

The Doctor Sends it Free to Every Man.

A Confidential Chat With Dr. Knapp.

The world's greatest living specialist who has been the means of curing thousands of men of nervous debility, lost vigor, varicocele, losses, failing memory, and all other consequences of youthful ignorance or other causes, and restoring the organs to full strength and vigor sends free to every sufferer the entire receipt so that each despairing man may cure himself at home, and thus obtain the great result of perfect manly strength and vigor for life.

He wants all suffering men to share with him the knowledge he has personally attained. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D., 1179 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

236 1awtf

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel.

A First Class Hotel.

Right opposite G. T. R. (Bonaventure) two blocks from C. P. R. (Windsor St.) Excellent accommodation. Special rates for Commercials.

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Kills Rats, Mice, Roaches, Bed Bugs.

NO OFFENSIVE ODOR.

All Druggists, or 881 Queen, West, TORONTO.

Beware of imitations. 48 16

Canadian Trade is Good for Season.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, February 22, says of Montreal trade: The trade outlook at Montreal continues of a healthy, promising character. Country roads in a good many interior sections are still heavy, as the result of further stormy weather, affecting business in certain lines, as well as remittances, to some extent, but as a whole business may be called good for the season, and failures are comparatively few, with light liabilities. In dry goods, wholesalers report a continuation of good spring orders; values rule steady to firm, and some evidences are noted of a stiffening tendency in cottons of domestic manufacture. Groceries are not over active, and sugar refiners say there is only a light demand at the moment. Prices of refined showed a little advance in New York early in the week, but no change has been made locally. The market for new crop molasses has opened in Barbadoes considerably lower than last year, laid down cost at present quotation being figured at 23 1-2 cents. Hides are quiet and quality showing deterioration. In leather a fair aggregate of moderate orders is reported; jobbing sole is in better supply, and a little easier. Boot and shoe men are busy. Pig iron is dull, but firm in price, Midland and equal being quoted at $21, net terms. For other lines of heavy metals there is fair seasonable enquiry, and orders for general hardware, paints, glass, etc., keep coming in well. Linseed oil is very firm, with advance looked for momentarily.

Nine district failures are reported for the week, with total liabilities aggregating about $40,000.

Free Trial!

To any sufferer of either sex who applies to me personally at my office or through the mail, I will deliver, ready for use, my new **Dr. Sanden Electric Belt**, with all proper attachments to be used, for sixty days on **free trial.** At the end of that period, if the patient has had satisfactory results, I am to receive my payment; but not one cent until then. And, on the other hand, if there have not been satisfactory results, the belt is to be returned to me, which will end the obligation on both sides and close the transaction or ever. Remembs, this is an absolutely **free trial** offer in every sense of the word, fand not one cent is asked on deposit, nor one cent to be paid in advance.

DR. A. SANDEN.

On the 9th day of October, 1900, before me, Thomas W. Folsom, a notary public, duly commissioned, personally came Dr. A. Sanden, to me known, and being legally sworn, declares that he agrees to forfeit the sum of $5,000 to any applicant for a Dr. Sanden Electric Belt if the conditions of the above free trial offer are not lived up to in both letter and spirit.

[SEAL.] **THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Notary Public.**

After mature deliberation I have determined that the best manner in which to place the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt where it belongs, separate and apart from the confusing number of inferior imitations now upon the market, is to sell it strictly upon its own merits, as I propose doing in making the above offer of an absolute free trial. To meet the great demand which this is sure to create, I have set aside 10,000 belts and can thus promise to promptly fill all orders.

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt is used for weakness peculiar to men, and in Nervousness Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weak Back, Sciatica, Constipation, Liver Kidney, Bladder, Stomach Troubles, etc. Cure yourself and after wards pay me.

My new illustrated descriptive book sent free sealed, by mail, or if possible, drop in at my office for free consultation. Write or call to-day.

Dr. A. Sanden, 132 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays 11 to 1.00. 48 eow tf

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing March 1st and until April 30th, 1902.

SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

— TO —

NORTH PACIFIC COAST and KOOTENAY POINTS.

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, NELSON and ROSSLAND — **$48.65**

SPOKANE, Wn. — **$46.15**

BUTTE, Mont., and HELENA, Mont. — **$45.65**

Montreal & Springfield, Mass.

Through Coach and Sleeping Car Service.

From Windsor St. Station 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday.

ST. JEROME SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Place Viger, 9.15 a. m., arr. St. Jerome, 10.35 a. m. Returning leave St. Jerome 8.15 p.m. arrive Montreal 9.45 p. m.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

45 1

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The International Limited

Lv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.30 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS

Lv. Montreal 10.30 p.m. daily, ar. Toronto 7.15 a.m., Hamilton 8.30 a.m., London 11 a.m., Chicago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleeping cars are attached to this train.

Commencing March 1st and Until April 30th, 1902.

SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

To Western and Pacific Points

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, **$48.65**

Spokane - - - **$46.15**

Anaconda, Butte, Helena - - **$45.65**

Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake - - - **$45.65**

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James St., or Bonaventure Station

45 1

Rutland Railroad.

WINDSOR STREET STATION

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

8.50 A.M.—Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 7.45 p.m.

5.00 P.M.—Local for Burlington and intermediate stations.

7.10 P.M.—Night Express, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7 a.m., and Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlour Cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James st., or Windsor St. station.

F. M. GILMAN,
City Pass. and Tkt. Agt.

6 3aw tf

Montreal Park and Island Railway Co.

Lachine Line—From St. Lambert's Hill and Lachine every 20 minutes from 6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Last car from City, 12.00 p.m.; from Lachine, 1.00 a.m. Sault au Recollet Line—From corner of St. Lawrence and Craig, via St. Lawrence st., and from Sault au Recollet, via St. Denis, every hour from 6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.; 30 minutes from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., and 4.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Last car from Sault au Recollet, 12.00 p.m. Cartierville, St. Laurent and Cote des Neiges, Lines — From Craig and Bleury and Cartierville every hour from 6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Extra service to Cote des Neiges every 30 minutes from 6.30 to 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 to 7.00 p.m. From Westmount, corner Victoria avenue, every 30 minutes from 6.15 a.m. to 11.15 p.m. to Snowdon's Junction. Cars leaving on 30 minutes do not connect to and from Cartierville. NOTE—Sundays, cars leave Lachine at 6.30 a.m.; Westmount, 8.15 a.m.; other lines, 8.00 a.m. 290 tf

Visitors to Europe.

The Colonial and General Agencies, agents for The Gordon Hotels, St. Ermin's Hotel (close to Westminster Abbey), and other selected Hotels, Hydros and Boarding Establishments in Great Britain.

List of Family and Commercial Hotels to meet the requirements of all travellers.

The Agencies offer a free bureau of information as to tariffs, situation and other particulars.

Accommodation secured and hotels notified of friending arrivals.

All arrangements completed free of charge.

The Colonial and General Agencies, 203 McKinnon Building, Toronto. Head Office 15a Queen Victoria st., London, E. C., where visitors are invited to call. 271 1aw tf

ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

HOTEL PONCE DE LEON.

Virginia ave. and Beach. Capacity 350. Elevator, etc. Rooms en suite, with bath. Amusement parlours. Special Spring rates. S. S. Sweeny. 36 52

THE SHELBURNE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the ocean front, always open. Large rooms, private baths. Best equipped hotel on the coast. Send for booklet. R. E. R. Ramsey. 40 26

THE WILTSHIRE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Now open for the season of 1902. Sixth season under present management. S. S. Phoebus, Owner and Prop. 40 26

WINTER RESORTS.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH?

For health, pleasure and comfort go to PINEY WOODS INN, SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., and escape the severe climate. A mild, dry, equable climate in the heart of the long-leafed pine section.

The elevation is 600 feet, the highest point in the turpentine belt; delightful climate; a place the tourist and health seeker will appreciate. It has perfect drainage, being a huge sand bank. It is within the influence of the Gulf Stream, to which it owes much of the mildness of the climate.

PINEY WOODS INN, a new hotel, accommodates 200 guests; all conveniences; sanitary plumbing, electric lights, call bells, sun parlours, steam heat, golf links, etc.

PINEY WOODS INN, SOUTHERN PINES, N.C. 33 4 law

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE

ST. JOHN and HALIFAX

To Liverpool via Movill.

Royal Mail Service

	From St. John	From Halifax
Pretorian	22 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tunisian	1 Mar.	3 Mar.
Corinthian	8 Mar.	10 Mar.
Numidian	15 Mar.	17 Mar.

The Tunisian, 10,500 tons, is in screws, is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage 6 days 15 hours 30 minutes.

Cabin passage, $50 and upwards. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $25 to $40 single; $48.88 to $70.00 return. Steerage, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, or Belfast, $25 or $26; Paris, $33. Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

NEW YORK to GLASGOW.

Mongolian, Sat. Feb. 22, 9 a.m.
Carthaginian, Sat. Mar. 8, 9 a.m.

Cabin $40 to $60; second cabin $32.50; third class $26.

Return tickets second cabin will be issued at reduction of five per cent.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal. 138 tf

—DOMINION LINE—

Mail Steamships—Liverpool Service.

From Portland.

*Turcoman ..... Mar. 1st	*Irishman ..... Mar. 15th
Dominion ..... Mar. 8th	*Ottoman ..... Mar. 22nd

*This Steamer does not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon—$50.00 and upwards.
Second Saloon—$35.00.
Third Class—$25.00.

FROM MONTREAL.	FROM BOSTON.
Vancouver ..... May 3rd	New England ..... Mar. 8th
Dominion ..... May 17th	Commonwealth ..... Mar. 20th

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Cambroman ..... April 9th and

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Novelties in Wash Goods...

"Always pretty," but never prettier than this season! Our new patterns and designs direct from Europe are marvels of textile beauty; the range of choice is already large and is being added to daily!

300 Patterns Fine English Prints, all new paterns, and colours, 10c per yd.

3000 yds. Fine Irish Fancy Lawns, fast colours, new designs; this special cloth is worthy of attention, price..... 12c per. yd.

Finest Mercerized Foulard Sateens, "the brightest and most wonderful cotton goods made," fast colours, all new designs; see our range of 50 patterns at... 35c per yd.

New Sheer Dress Linens, a leading novelty for the season, double width, prices from..... 60c

Fancy Dress Grenadines, all new shades, prices from 45c

300 Pieces Fancy Muslins and Dimities, prices from..... 15c

New Real French White Organdie Muslins, imported direct from Paris, 72 inches wide, prices from..... 75c

New Fancy Black Muslins, new designs, prices from..... 12c

300 Pieces Fancy Scotch Ginghams, stripes, checks, and fancy designs, prices..... 11c

Country Orders Carefully Filled.

Samples Sent by Mail.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2341-2343 St. Catherine Street.

TERMS CASH. Corner Metcalfe Street. TEL. UP 2740

45 1

GOLD SOAP

The Great "New Process" Soap
—Everybody likes it, it is as
"Good as Gold."

45 1

Grandma's Syrup.

WHOOPING COUGH

Last Spring four of my children suffered from Whooping Cough for several weeks. We had tried all possible remedies and no relief was afforded. Finally chance led me to discover GRANDMA'S SYRUP and the result was extraordinary. The four children who, up to this time, had been nearly choked, began to expectorate freely, and the nature of the cough changed and gradually became less severe, and after 15 days they were completely cured. We consider the effects of this remedy simply marvellous. Up to the present I did not know of any remedy for Whooping Cough, and once the remedy was declared I thought the disease would have to run its course.

Judging from my experience with my children I feel justified in saying that a remedy for Whooping Cough has at last been found. I strongly advise all parents to keep a bottle in the house. For sale everywhere at 25c a bottle. L. J. O. BEAUCHEMIN, (C. O. BEAUCHEMIN & SONS), Librarians, 256 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

45 1

What is He Saying?

The young man is one of those up-to-date clerks. The lady has come to enquire about **Church's Cold Water ALABASTINE.**

He says, "these goods are superior to anything you can use. Alabastine is a cement for tinting and decorating, that permits of recoating year after year, doing away with the nasty muss of washing and scraping the walls as you have to do if kalsomine is used."

Walls coated with Alabastine are sanitary, as it seals of the free passage of air, which eminent sanitarians have written is **"essential to a healthy home."** You may have observed the close, stuffy smell in a papered room. This is because the paper obstructs wall respiration; and then the mouldy paste used to make the paper stick emits an unhealthy odour. Especially is this so in damp weather.

He hands the lady a circular of tints with directions, requesting her to write the Company for further particulars and suggestions how to decorate her home, and gives the names of painters she can rely upon to do first class work such as **Alabastine** is adapted to.

Practical men are requested to send for free offer, **"Two Good Things,"** mentioning this paper. **Alabastine** IS FOR SALE BY HARDWARE AND PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Address **The ALABASTINE CO., Limited,** PARIS, ONT.

45 2 Jamo

A Pavilion is Deemed Necessary.

The Samaritan Hospital, the only hospital in Canada devoted exclusively to the treatment of women's diseases, has become so crowded that it can accommodate no more patients. The surgeon reported at the last meeting of the Ladies' Executive Committee that every bed and an extra cot were occupied. Eight absolutely free patients are in the public ward; three paying 75 cents a day in the semi-private wards; two at a dollar a day in the double ward; and one at $1.50 a day in the Isabella ward. As there is no more room for other wards or private rooms, many deserving cases have had to be refused admission. There is accommodation for only five nurses, and only one of these can be spared for outside work, so that many applications for nurses have had to be refused. The Ladies' Committee have expressed a hope that some wealthy person will take enough interest in the work to come forward and contribute a sum sufficient to build a pavilion for the accommodation of twenty more patients.

Messrs. Nordin have commenced operations on a large scale in the township of Bolleau, near Ha Ha Bay, where they were conceded 2,500 acres of land by the Provincial Government. In the centre of their property they have established an immense camp, and hundreds of men are employed felling trees.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Y.M.C.A. Notes.

Prof. H. M. Tory will speak on "Joseph, the Man with Clean Hands," on Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be special music, and Mr. Reyner will conduct the singing.

The young men's meeting will be held on Saturday night at eight o'clock, as usual. Subject, "The Secret of a Happy Life," leader, Mr. R. J. Bark.

Every man in the city, whether a member of the Association or not, will be made welcome at this meeting.

Norway, Ireland and Spain have more blind people in proportion to population than any other European countries. Spain has 216 per 100,000, Norway 208, and Ireland 111.

NO SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAYS are enjoyed by the "SALADA" people here, business keeping them on the go all the time. To-day they are receiving into stock an immense shipment of some 40,000 lbs., quite a lot of Tea, but it doesn't last long so great is the appreciation for "SALADA."

Special Notice.

Off for Sydney.

Three car loads "Semi-Ready" Wardrobe fixtures left Montreal to-day for Sydney, C. B., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., where agencies will be opened March 15th. These will make fifteen "Semi-Ready" stores for spring, an increase of eight within a year.

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home.

A PATHETIC LETTER.

"I had for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription treatment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive, loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address **The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan Street,** Toronto, Canada. 45 1

"Silver Plate that Wears."

A Set for the Boy or Girl

is as necessary in GOOD plate as the other table "fixer—more so, in fact.

With the pounding, biting and prying that the youngster will give it, the best is none too good, and is the most economical. Our set stamped

"1847 Rogers Bros."

are the best money can buy. Best in style, workmanship finish, and WEAR.

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W. P. SCOTT,

MONTREAL,

2422 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

.....DECORATOR.....

French, English and American Wall Papers.

100eodtf

DR. COWLING'S

English Periodical Pills

Sure remedy for irregularities, a perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in female ailments. $1 and $3 a box. Post paid to any address. MRS. COWLING, 61 Metcalfe street, near St. Catherine, Montreal. For sale by all Druggists. 190 156 eod

COKE
Dandruff Cure

A Tonic for the Hair. Pure, Clean and Effective. It stops all irritation of the scalp. Arrests Falling Hair, and positively Cures Dandruff.

Price 50c and $1.00. At all druggists.

Ladies ask for it at the Dermatological Institute, 2303 St. Catherine street.

A. R. BREMER COMPANY, Limited, 27 2 2amo Toronto and Chicago.

May Help by Their Subscriptions.

No better or more philanthropic work has ever been undertaken than that now carried on by the National Sanitarium Association. Their Muskoka Cottaga Sanatorium has now been in operation four years, affording absolutely free treatment to consumptives of all races and creeds. During the past year, 186 patients were admitted to the institution, of these 53 came from Toronto, 117 from other parts of Ontario, 8 from other provinces of Canada, and 8 from the United States. Lord Strathcona is the president of the association, and among the trustees are Mr. W. J. Gage, of Toronto, who was the first to start the work; Sir Wm. R. Meredith, of Toronto; Dr. James Stewart and Mr. Jas. Ross, of Montreal. As this is the only free consumptive hospital in Canada, those who wish to see the suppression of this disease may help along the work by sending their subscriptions to any of the gentlemen above named.

Nov. 14th, 1901. Griffiths Menthol Liniment

G. N. Morrison, Esq., City Treasurer's office, Toronto, writes: "Permit me to tender my unsolicited testimonial to the efficacy of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment. Many aches and pains have become a matter of history in our family. We always keep it in the house, and consider it 'facile princeps' as a liniment. Have recommended it to many people." All druggists, 25c and 75c. 45 1

THE WIDENING OF NOTRE DAME ST.

Deputation of Real Estate Owners Wait on Finance Committee and Ask

THAT CITY PAY WHOLE COST

Report of Sub-Committee on Subject of City Printing Presented.

A deputation of real estate owners waited upon the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon in regard to the petition to the Quebec Legislature, that the city should bear the whole cost of the widening of Notre Dame street, east. The contention of the deputation was that the circumstances were such that the city should shoulder the entire cost of the improvement.

The first speaker was Mr. P. Wright, one of the gentlemen who had signed the petition to the Quebec Legislature. He explained that when the improvement had been contemplated certain parties had gone to the proprietors and had pursuaded them to sign it. The speaker was one of those who had signed the petition, but was not one of those who had got it up. Moreover, when he had signed the petition, asking for the widening, he had understood the street had already been homologated.

HAD BEEN MANY DRAWBACKS.

After the widening, it had been no less than three years before sidewalks were laid. This meant loss of business to proprietors. Then there had been the building of the Brock street tunnel and the widening of Lacroix and Berri streets. This had also meant obstructing the business of Notre Dame street east. The facts were such that the traffic had been blocked for years. The speaker had had stores on the street that were assessed at $11,000; but immediately after the widening the assessment was raised to $23,000. At the present time the assessment was $18,000. It had been wrong, the speaker contended, for papers to say the loss to the city would be $800,000 if the city had now to pay for the whole of this widening. The balance of the assessment now out was only $182,000. It had been said that other proprietors would come to the city, and demand to be freed from paying for street improvements if the Notre Dame street proprietors were assisted. The speaker did not think there would be any such danger, seeing that other proprietors had not suffered as the Notre Dame street proprietors had.

RECEIVED COMPENSATION.

The fact was now brought out by Ald. Carter that Mr. Wright and other proprietors had sold properties to the corporation when the street had been widened. As for Mr. Wright, he could not remember how many thousands of dollars he had received from the corporation as compensation, but another member of the deputation admitted he had received $11,000 for property that, before the widening, had been assessed at $4,000.

Ald. Lapointe took the occasion to say that he thought this a pretty good bargain. He also pointed out that the city had paid out a very large sum to persons whose properties it had taken at the time for the widening. From this it would be seen that proprietors had already been compensated by the city. There was no reason, then, that the city should go to work and bear the whole cost of the improvement.

Ald. Carter—"We will find out just how much compensation these proprietors did get from the city."

Mr. C. P. Hebert said he represented the Auge estate. This estate had suffered by the widening. It had stores on Notre Dame street east, and for a long time past it had been hard to make expenses out of them. The widening had been detrimental to the street, as was shown in the difficulty there was in renting stores on it and in the small rentals which were got.

ALD. CHAUSSE PLEADS.

Ald. Chausse now made a plea for the proprietors. He said that while he was supposed to take care of the interests of the corporation, he was also supposed to see justice was done to citizens in general. He was well acquainted with the history of the widening of Notre Dame st. east. For years during the widening the street had been blocked and the stores had been almost ruined. Considering all the facts of the case, he thought the city should bear the cost of the widening, as prayed by the petitioners to the Legislature.

Ald. Lapote said the committee had asked the city attorneys to prepare a factum giving the history of this widening. It would be well if the proprietors would also prepare a factum; the committee then would be able to do justice both to the corporation and to the complainants.

THE CITY'S PRINTING.

The sub-committee on printing then presented a report dealing with the city's printing, the use of the Union Label, etc. The report, which is very interesting to all printers, was as follows:

MONTREAL, February 21, 1902.

To the Chairman and Members of the Finance Committee, City of Montreal.

Gentlemen,—

The Sub-Committee on printing, etc., beg to report that it commenced work on the 15th instant, and have investigated as far as possible the accounts submitted, requisitions made, and generally upon the administration in connection with the printing and supply of books and stationery.

Your committee are of opinion that the practise heretofore followed, in the ordering of stationery, books, office requisites and the order for printing, has been in a large measure faulty, making it impossible to keep a proper check upon supplies and printing ordered.

In several instances brought to our notice, no requisition in writing had been made by the heads of departments for the supplies or printing for which accounts have been sent, and in consequence the comptroller has been unable to check and verify the accounts, or verify the authority for the obtaining of said supplies.

AN ORDER FOR SUPPLIES.

We would, therefore, recommend, that in the future no supplies of any kind be allowed or paid for, unless the same were obtained upon an order of the Sub-Committee on Printing, etc., of the Finance Committee, or of its chairman. We quite recognize that in some instances of emergency it would be impossible to obtain the sub-committee's order, but we see no reason why the sanction of the chairman should not be obtained, and his act ratified at a future meeting.

On examining some of the accounts for printing, we have found charges for extra work; the extra work had not been ordered under any written authority, in ordinary cases no charge for extras can be allowed unless by a writing. The comptroller informs us that it is quite impossible to check claims for extra work.

We would respectfully urge upon your committee to not enter into any annual contract for printing or supplies, but to ask for tenders from time to time as the printing and stationery supplies were required; by adopting this course, we are of opinion that better results can be had, besides affording an opportunity to different printing establishments to tender for the work to be done.

THE UNION LABEL.

We would also call the committee's attention to the fact that in cases involving the expenditure of over $500, as provided by Article 554 of the Charter, tenders by public advertisement in the newspapers have to be called for, such being the case, it is doubtful whether the resolution of Council, requiring all printing to bear the stamp of the Typographical Union could be put into effect. In cases under $500 your committee can give out the contract to the tenderers who may be approved of.

Our attention has been drawn by the Comptroller to the practice prevailing in the several departments of having blanks of orders, reports, etc., made to and by subordinates, printed in both languages. We see no reason why such a system should prevail, and for the future we think that blanks might be printed in one language only, that is one blank in French, the next in English, and so on; making use of both languages tends to confusion, multiplies the books, increases the cost, and can serve no useful purpose where the public is not concerned.

Where the blanks are for the use of the public as well as the council, or its departments, then in such case they should be printed in both languages.

CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP.

Among the requisitions made was one for what might be termed a "certificate of citizenship," which is applied for frequently by persons desiring to visit foreign countries. Heretofore the practice has been not to make any charge for these certificates, although the corporate seal is attached thereto.

Your committee has asked for tenders to have these certificates lithographed, bearing the City Arms, and we would advise that in the future none of these certificates be given out except at a minimum charge of $1.00 for each certificate.

We would likewise suggest, that where the seal of the corporation is required on documents, such as Powers of Attorney, asked for by individuals, and not concerning corporation matters, a minimum charge of $1 should be exacted for the attaching of such seal and Mayor's certificate.

We also beg to report, that in our judgment an officer should be appointed to receive all goods and material ordered by the Finance Committee or sub-committee, to check over and verify the same and the accounts connected therewith, and see to the proper distribution of supplies of stationery and printing to the various departments, keeping a tally of such distribution, by adopting this course we believe that a material saving will be made.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Sunday Programmes During Lent.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be rendered in St. James Cathedral during Lent, at the evening services. The programme for each Sunday is as follows:

February 23.—"Cor. Jesu," (chorale); "Adoramus te," (unknown author of the sixteenth century), unaccompanied chorus. "Stabat Mater," (Rossini), quartette and chorus, Messrs. Z. Morin, Ant. Destroimaisons, A. Laurendeau, and A. J. Payette. "Cujus Animam," (Rossini), solo sung by Mr. Ed. Lebel. "Tantum Ergo," (Jos. Gould), unaccompanied chorus.

March 2. — "Cor. Jesu," (chorale). "Sicut Cervus Desiderat," (C. Gounod), unaccompanied chorus. "Quis Est Homo," (from the "Stabat"); duett sung by Messrs. Ed. Lebel and A. Laurendeau. "Pro Peccatis," (from the "Stabat"); solo sung by Mr. E. Duquette. "Tantum Ergo," (J. Mohr); unaccompanied chorus.

March 9.—"Cor. Jesu," (chorale). "Ave Verum," (Th. Dubois); unaccompanied chorus. "Eia Mater," (from the "Stabat"); bass recitative, Mr. Ellsworth Duquette, and chorus. "Sancta Mater," (from the "Stabat"); quartette sung by Messrs. Ed. Lebel, Z. Morin, A. Laurendeau, and E. Duquette. "Tantum Ergo," (F. Schubert); chorus in A flat.

March 16. — "Cor. Jesu," (chorale). "Ecce Panis," (Th. Dubois); unaccompanied chorus. "Fac Ut Portem," (from the "Stabat"); solo sung by Mr. Ant. Destroismaisons. "Inflammatus," (from the "Stabat"); solo by Mr. Laurendeau, and chorus. "Tantum Ergo," (plain, song harmonized).

March 23. — "Cor. Jesu," (chorale), A. Lavallee-Smith. "Jerusalem," from "Gallia," (C.Gounod); solo by Mr. Z. Morin, and chorus. "Quando Corpus," (from the "Stabat"); quartette sung by Messrs. Laurendeau, Ed. Lebel, A. Laurendeau, A. J. Payette. "In Simpiterna," "Amen," (from the "Stabat"). "Tantum Ergo," "The Lost Chord," (Sir A. Sullivan); solo by Mr. Ed. Lebel, and chorus.

Steamships Movements.

The Dominion line SS. Dominion sailed from Liverpool for Portland at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th inst., with 9 saloon, 91 second saloon and 290 third-class passengers.

The Dominion line SS. New England sailed from Naples for Boston on the 19th inst, with 15 saloon, 29 second saloon and 1,357 third-class passengers.

FRESH AND STRONG.

Food That Sends One Along.

"I found a food at last that I could work on and that would keep me fresh and strong. I have been a school teacher for eleven years, and every year toward the last have felt more or less worn out, and have been bothered particularly with my stomach and serious constipation.

"Last year I used Grape-Nuts regularly at both morning and evening meals and the result was really wonderful. I have been entirely cured of the troubles spoken of, and don't know what it is to take a dose of physic any more. The old nervousness and sleeplessness have gone. No more do I lie awake nights until my brain is in a whirl. Now I sleep all night long like a healthy child.

"I was the only teacher out of fourteen in our public school who did not miss a day on account of sickness during the last session. I have been able to do more hard studying than ever before, and took up the teachers' State reading book, completed the course and passed a successful examination at the last institute.

"Grape-Nuts in my case has proved the truth of the assertion that it is a brain and nerve builder. I would especially recommend it for tired, over-worked school teachers, or any other brain worker." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

It is far wiser to build up health and strength naturally with food than to crutch along on some kind of medicine and let the disease finally do its work. 45 1

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents.

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

45 1

The Belfast Warehouse.

NEW... SPRING COSTUMES

Are now being shown
— ON THE —
Second Floor.

Buy one for
Easter.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2457 St. Catherine St.

(Near Drummond.)

45y1

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

45 1

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MOST PERFECT MADE.

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION

CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

45 1

B B B
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Strong Points
ABOUT B. B. B.

1. Its Purity.
2. Its Thousands of Cures.
3. Its Economy. 1c. a dose.

B.B.B.

Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all the impurities from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore, and

CURES

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES

B B B

45 1

Germany and Manchuria.

BERLIN, February 22. — The note of the United States to Russia and China on the subject of commercial rights in Manchuria has been communicated to Germany, but no answer has been made. Germany maintains the attitude she has previously announced—that Manchuria is outside the sphere of German interests, and sees no reason to change it.

Scroggie

Making Room for Incoming Stocks.

Before we can give Spring stocks proper display it will be necessary to make a clearance of certain lines of Winter goods that are occupying much needed space. We cannot enter into details here, as lots are, in many instances, limited, but we'll make it worth the while of all who come. We would lay especial stress upon the

Splendid Values in Bed Coverings.

A fine lot of Comforters at great reductions in price

The last of our winter weight Blankets at much below value prices.

Bed Coverings of this character will be needed for a couple of months yet.

Those Who Drink

Strathcona Tea and Coffee

Will endorse our claim that they are the very best value obtainable for the prices charged; 25c per pound for the tea; 30c for a 1 lb. tin of coffee.

Better give them a trial.

W. H. Scroggie, Corner University and St. Catherine Sts.

TO LET,

FURNISHED HOUSE,

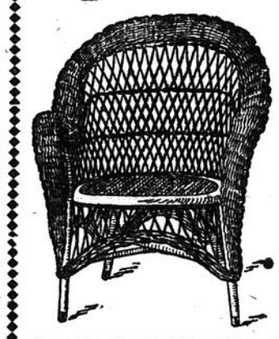
20 BUCKINGHAM AVENUE,

(WEST OF GUY.)

Comfortable cosy house, 9 rooms, 3 furnished as bedrooms, hot water heated, airy locality, will be thoroughly cleaned and tinted. Possession 1st May. Apply,

'Phone Main 380. W. E. COOPER, 42 10 Star Building, St. James street.

Special Sale!



A VISIT to our Show Rooms will convince you of our enormous assortment and our low prices for furniture of the latest styles and of first quality.

Our sale at sacrifice will end the first of March. You should buy now if you benefit of our great reductions.

You save your time and money when buying here.

Every item is an extraordinary bargain.

H. P. Labelle & Co., 1659 Notre Dame St

45 1

MEN; BE STRONG!

PROF. JULES LABORDE, DISCOVERER OF "CALTHOS."

You Can be Cured of NERVOUS DEBILITY and LOST VIGOR.

BY "CALTHOS"

Full 5 Days Treatment ABSOLUTELY FREE By Sealed Mail.

NO C. O. D. OR DEPOSIT SCHEME.

For years the cry has gone up from hundreds and thousands of men, young and old, for a remedy that would rid them of the terrible result of early follies or excesses, or of the overwork and worry that sap the physical vitality.

The medical profession of this country seemed powerless to cope with the appalling and disastrous diseases and annoying weaknesses of men resulting from violation of Nature's laws.

Prof. Laborde's Wonderful Discovery

It remained for the eminent French authority, Prof. Jules Laborde, to conduct scientific enquiry into the cause and cure of Lost Vitality, Vital Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Epilepsy, Impotency, and the world to-day acknowledges the supremacy of the wonderful remedy "CALTHOS."

The Von Mohl Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, recognizing the commercial value of Prof. Laborde's discovery, secured the sole American rights for "CALTHOS," and through its agency thousands of men who suffered from debilitating diseases and enfeebling nervous maladies have been restored to health, and the virile powers of perfect strength.

The Von Mohl Co's Remarkable Offer

We are now authorized by The Von Mohl Company to announce that every man who sends simply his name and address will be supplied ABSOLUTELY FREE by sealed mail, with five-days' full treatment of "CALTHOS." This is no C. D. D. or Deposit Scheme, and there is positively no condition attached to the offer. You need not give humiliating details regarding your trouble. You need not send one cent of money—not even a postage stamp. All the Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package at once.

The Von Mohl Co., 763 B, Largest Importers of Standard Preparations in the United States. Cincinnati, O.

The Von Mohl Company desires it that you give the remedy a fair and thorough trial, and they are willing to stand all the expense connected with the trial to prove the faith in its merits.

Power of "Calthos" Proved.

The first day you take the treatment you will be benefited. The second day you will feel an improvement. The third day you will note an increase of strength. The fourth day will show a gain both mentally and physically. The fifth day you will feel like a new man. If you suffer from any form of Nervous Decline and Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Impotency, Sweats, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Confusion of Ideas, and Loss of Memory, you can positively be cured by "CALTHOS," but if the disease has progressed to the stage marked by the symptoms of Epilepsy, Consumption or Insanity, we cannot promise complete recovery.

Prompt Action Important.

As you value your health, your happiness, your very life, DO NOT DELAY BEGINNING TREATMENT. The Von Mohl Company has thousands of testimonials on file from persons who have taken the treatment, showing its marvelous restorative power.

The Company does not publish testimonials, and your correspondence is sacredly confidential.

Many who take only the five-days free treatment, write that they are entirely cured.

For the sake of your family and friends, as well as for your own best interests, write to The Von Mohl Company for the free treatment by mail, in plain sealed package at once.

45 1

Cock-Fighters Fined.

BUFFALO, N.Y., February 22. — Four of the men arrested in the raid on the cocking main at Grand View Hotel on Tuesday night were convicted yesterday and fined $10. Heckner, the proprietor of the hotel, will be tried later.

Count Tolstoi's Condition.

YALTA, Crimea, February 22.—A bulletin announces that Count Tolstoi's temperature is low and that he is suffering from general weakness and pronounced weakness of the heart.

Steel Trust Will Not Go to Sweden.

NEW YORK, February 22. — A representative of the United States Steel Corporation denies the report from Sweden that the corporation had bought iron properties in that country.

Negotiations had been entered into for the properties referred to, but they were abandoned, the Steel Corporation directors deeming it unwise to make any purchases of this sort in foreign countries.

"James Strachan, Bakers to Royalty."

All notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

CORNISH—At Vancouver, B.C., on February 7th, the wife of H. J. Cornish, of a daughter.*

GAMMELL—On the 19th inst., at 94 Durocher street, to Mr. and Mrs. Gammell, a son.

GUEST—At Montreal, on the 15th instant, the wife of Middleton Semmes Guest, M.D., U.S. navy, of a daughter.

LaBADIE—At 207 Laval avenue, Montreal, on the 16th of February, the wife of J. A. O. LaBadie, N.P., of a daughter.

METAYER—On Wednesday, February 12, at No. 2 Souvenir avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Metayer, a son.

MOCHON—At St. Johns, Que., on February 17th, the wife of Joseph Mochon, of a son.*

PATTON—At Ormstown, Que., on February 9th, the wife of Hugh B. Patton, of a daughter.*

POWER—At Point St. Charles, on February 7, 1902, the wife of Charles Power, of a son.

SEARLES—At Barnston, Que., on February 16th, the wife of George Searles, of a daughter.*

TROREY—At Vancouver, B.C., on February 9th, the wife of George E. Trorey, of a son.*

MARRIAGES.

CONTANT-MONAST—At Granby, Que., on February 10th, by the Rev. William Gill, John W. Contant to E. Louise Monast.*

FARWELL-McCUTCHEON—At North Coaticook, Que., on February 18th, by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, Miss Katrine McCutcheon, of Coaticook, to Mr. Fred. Farwell, of Ives Hill, Compton.*

JONES-McDONALD—At Nanaimo, B. C., on February 11th, E. Jones and Miss M. McDonald.*

KENNEDY-MENARD—On February 10th, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, P. J. Kennedy, only son of the late John Kennedy, to Agnes, daughter of the late Elzlar Menard, both of this city.

LLOYD-CLELAND—On the 19th of February, 1902, at the residence of the bride's father, Souvenir avenue, by the Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., Herbert Montyn Lloyd, B.Sc., Toronto, to Bessie, eldest daugter of James Cleland. (Toronto and British Columbia papers please copy.)
44 2

McCARTHY-GRAY—On February 11th, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Fortier, P. J. McCarthy to Miss Annie Gray.

QUIMBY-GLEESON—At Shawinigan Falls, Que., on Shrove Tuesday, February 11th, 1902, by Rev. Father Brousseau, Harry C. Quimby, of Lyndonville, Vt., to Annie Gleeson, daughter of Mr. David Gleeson, of Montreal.

WILSON-GALE—At St. John, N.B., on the 12th of February, by Dr. G. A. Hartley, Thomas C. Wilson to Gertrude M. Gale, both of Young's Cove, Queens Co.*

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

ARMSTRONG—At Montreal, on February 15th, John D. Armstrong, aged 57 years, dearly beloved father of W. D. Armstrong, engraver, of this city. Funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday, 18th inst., to Maplewood Cemetery, Carleton Place, Ont.

BOURQUE—In this city, on the 21st inst., P. P. Bourque, secretary of reclamations, City Hall, aged 40 years. Funeral from his late residence, 716 St. Andre street, on Monday, February 24th, at 7.30 a.m., to St. Louis de France Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DUNCAN—On Wednesday, February 19, at 44 Inspector street, Robert Duncan, aged 52 years, a native of Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, Ireland, dearly beloved father of Robert, David, and Samuel Duncan, of this city. Funeral on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., from his late residence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Philadelphia and Belfast papers please copy.
43 3

GIBB—On the 19th of February, at Como, P.Q., Mr. Isaac J. Gibb, N.P., formerly of Montreal, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence to Mary's Church, Como, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and from Windsor station, Montreal, at noon, to Mount Royal Cemetery.
43 3

NOURIE—On the 21st of February, at 63 years of age, died at his residence, 375 St. Andre street, Mr. Camille P. Nourie, formerly sergeant in the Government Harbour Police. The funeral will take place on Monday morning, the 24th, at 7.15 o'clock, at St. James Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further intimation.

POWER—At Point St. Charles, Feb. 21, 1902, Alice Jane, wife of Charles Power, and only daughter of George and Christiana Tate. Funeral from her father's residence, 56 Rushbrooke street, Monday, February 24th, 1902, at 2 o'clock to place of interment, Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will accept this intimation.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

BRIFFETT—Died, at Rosedale, Nfld., on February 1st, 1902, Isabella Briffett, daughter of Captain Richard Briffett, aged 15 years. Her end was peace; safe in the arms of Jesus; He giveth His beloved sleep.

CHRISTIE—At Victoria, B.C., on February 12th, Rev. James Christie, M.A.*

COLE—At Geneva, Que., on February 18th, Benjamin Cole, son of the late Willard Cole, in his 78th year.

GILCHRIST—In St. John, N.B., on February 18th, Gertrude Cook, widow of the late Alex. Gilchrist, aged 78 years.*

HAMILTON—At Tacoma, Washington, on Feb. 7th, John B. Hamilton, aged 73 years, brother of Geo. Hamilton, of Godmanchester, Que.*

HIPPS—At New Westminster, B.C., on February 12th, Henry Hipps, aged 25 years.*

JOHNSTON—At Dunmore, N. W. T., on February 10th, Agnes Pearl, daughter of Mr. W. R. Johnston, aged 11 years and 8 months.*

KLINGMAN—At Portage la Prairie, Man., on February 16th, Mary Klingman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Klingman.*

LAMBERT—At Sherbrooke, Que., February 18, 1902, Wm. Lambert, of Milby, native of England, aged 74 years.*

LANKTREE—At Omaha, Nebraska, February 5th, James C. Lanktree, formerly of Huntingdon, Que., aged 39 years 4 months and 26 days.*

LITTLE—On 11th of February, at Capelton, Que., Louisa Flanders, widow of the late Nelson Little, aged 57 years.*

LOBB—At New Westminster, B.C., on February 11th, T. G. Lobb, aged 45 years.*

MACINTYRE—Margretta Elsie, the infant daughter of R. W. Macintyre, C.E., Regina, N.W.T., on February 11, 1902, aged 5 months and 2 days.*

MacDONALD—At Sashua, N.H., February 19th, John S. MacDonald, late of Sherbrooke, Que.*

McOUAT—At Brownsburg, Que., on February 15th, James McOuat, son of the late Peter McOuat, aged 66 years and 3 months.*

MORRISEAU—At Waterloo, Que., on February 8th, Raymond, infant son of Mr. William Morriseau, aged 4 months.*

MUNDIE—At Winnipeg, Man., on the 21st inst., Roydon William McKenzie, eldest son of James Mundie, Westmount, aged 20 years and 10 months. (Aberdeen papers please copy.)

ROTHWELL—On February 7th, at Liverpool, Eng., Martha, wife of T. H. Rothwell, and second daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Steeves, of New Brunswick.*

RYAN—At New York City, on February 18th, John Ryan, beloved husband of Mary Ann Roylan. St. John, N.B., papers please copy.*

VINCENT—In St. John, N.B., on February 17th, James J. Vincent, aged 70 years.*

WOOD—At Lennoxville, Que., February 18, May C. Hunting, beloved wife of William H. Wood.*

WOODS—At New Westminster, B. C., on Feb. 10th, Adia, wife of A. E. Woods, aged 34 years.*

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths, see page 24.

HOSPITAL GOVERNORS
assist on ing lady charlotte geistine 45 1

EARLY CLOSING!!!

The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock to-day.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1902.

A BRILLIANT GALAXY OF DAINTY WASH FABRICS!!

Wash Fabrics are the most sought after goods for spring and have gained a textile supremacy that marks them as style leaders for 1902. The styles are new, daring and effective, while the color effects shows how the consummate skill of the designer has toyed with delicate tints.

New Swiss Organdy — New Gloria Sateen
New French Organdy — New Scotch Ginghams
New Maltese Muslins — New Stylish Chambrays
New Washing Prints — New Silver Sateen
New English Cambrics — New French Cambrics

New French Organdy Dress Muslins, 32 inches wide, choice shades, silk effect, selected designs, suitable for blouses, dresses, shirt waists, etc. Extra value at 85c. Our special price ..... 61c yard

New Maltese Dress Muslins, 30 inches wide, black and white, blue and white, pink and white, purple and white, navy and white, mauve, pink, white and brown, cheap at 60c. The Big Store's price ..... 46c yard

New Gloria Satin Gingham with fancy stripes, braid effect in all the most desirable shades, choicest selection for blouses, shirt waists, dresses, etc. Worth 75c. The Big Store's price .... 40c yard

New Scotch Dress Ginghams, 27 inches wide, in fancy stripes, fancy checks, choice shades. Worth 33c. The Big Store's price ..... 21c yard

SPECIAL VALUES IN

STYLISH DRESS GOODS.

The big run we are having in the Dress Goods Department fully proves how quickly ladies are to appreciate good value. Hundreds of ladies are buying our special lines, some two, three dress lengths at a time, the materials being such remarkable value. Read:

Navy Blue Estamine Serge, bright finish, full width. Special 35c

Colored Bengaline Dress Goods in new colorings, 44 inches wide. Worth 70c. Special 50c

Colored Whip Cord Dress Goods in beautiful range of spring shades. Worth 75c. Special 58c

Black Satin Soleil, rich finish, very popular for coming spring. Worth $1.00. Special 70c

Black Ecoma Dress Material, beautiful finish, full width. Worth 70c. Special 55c

Jackets at 75 P.C. Off.

WORTH $17.25. SALE PRICE $4.30

18 only Ladies' Fawn Beaver Cloth Jackets, 24 inches long, fitted back, double breasted fronts, lined through best silk, finished stitching and pearl buttons, a stylish and warm jacket. Regular $17.25. Special price $4.30

CANADA'S LINEN MART

Linens for the thousands! Cottons for the millions! The Big Store never was so strong, never so well prepared in Linen Values as it is now. Every housekeeper in Montreal is interested in this the greatest Linen Sale ever witnessed in Canada. Extra assistants will attend in this department.

Ladies Buy Your Linens for Spring at Carsley's Monday and Save 10 to 15 Per Cent.

Linen Table Cloths

Unbleached Table Cloths, red borders, size 1¼ by 1¾ yards. Regular value, $1.10. Sale price 85c

Hand Loom Table Linen, in floral and check designs, 60 inches wide. Worth 60c. Sale price 40c

Hand Loom Cloths

An immense variety of Hand Loom Table Cloths, very heavy make, all sizes, newest patterns.

Size 2 by 2 yards .. Special $1.15
Size 2 by 2½ yards .. Special $1.40
Size 2 by 3 yards .. Special $1.70
Size 2 by 3½ yards .. Special $1.95

White Sheets

Plain Hemmed Sheets, size 63 by 90 inches. Regular $1.40 ..... Sale price ..... $1.17 pr.

Plain Hemmed Sheets, size 81 by 90 inches. Regular $1.85 ..... Sale price ..... $1.40 pr.

Twill Hemmed Sheets, size 65 by 90 inches. Regular $1.85 .. Sale price ..... $1.22 pr.

Pillow Cases

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 20 by 36 inches. Regular 40c .. Sale price ..... 32c pr.

Hemmed Pillow Cases, size 21 by 36 inches. Regular 55c .. Sale price ..... 40c pr.

HAND LOOM LINENS!!!

5000 ends Hand Loom Linens in 3 3-4 yard lengths, suitable for roller, dish or glass towelling. Regular value 90c. Sale price ..... 45c yd

NEW WHITE EMBROIDERIES

DIRECT FROM ST. GALL.

New white Cambric Embroidery Edgings, very dainty patterns, Special prices

1c, 1½c, 2c, 2½c yard

New white Cambric Embroidery Edging, fine open work patterns, very neat designs, special value at 7 1-2c a yard. The Big Store's price is only 5½c

New white Cambric Embroidery Edging, fine open work patterns, very neat designs, special value at 10c to 12c yard 7½c

27 inch Embroidery Skirting in very delicate open work designs, in scalloped or hemstitched edge, special patterns for First Communion dresses, from ..... 54c yd

MONDAY'S SPECIAL LIST

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Dairy Butter	20c	18c	Enamel Pudding Dishes	18c	12½c
Webb's Cocoa	10c	7½c	Spice Boxes	32c	16c
Marmalade, 7-lb. tin	80c	75c	Tin Boilers	75c	55c
Washing Blue	20c	14c	Lantern Chimneys	10c	6c
Pear's Unscented Soap	15c	10½c	Coal Shovels	5c	2½c
Nail Brushes	4c	2½c	Steel Carving Sets	35c	21c
Taylor Infant Delight	10c	8c	English Dinner Knives	15c	10c
Waste Paper Baskets	35c	25c	Plated Pickle Forks	12c	7c
Virgin Castile Soap	30c	20c	Plated Sugar Shells	8c	5c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

Dominion Linen & Carpet Warehouse

NEW COSTUMES

For Spring Season 1902.

We are now showing our Early Spring Costumes and are receiving daily, consignments of Costumes. All the Novelties direct from American and European fashion centres.

All are invited to call and look through our stock.

NEW WHITEWEAR

A shipment of New WHITEWEAR for Ladies' and Children.

Night Gowns, Corset Covers, Drawers and Skirts. All the newest and latest designs and trimmings.

Together with the above, we have a large range of INFANTS' WEAR, consisting of Slips, Dresses and Robes, Cloaks, Skirts, Booties, Hand-made Vests, Barricotes, Jackets, Baskets, Bands, Waists, Head Shawls, Puff Boxes, Bibs, Feeders, Combs and Brushes.

Silk Blouses at Half Price.

A few SILK BLOUSES left, at Half Price, in colours of Pink, Cardinal, Heliotrope and White, all good quality of silk and well made.

P. D. Corsets at Half Price.

P. D. CORSETS, in Sapho A, and Sapho B, in white and black, were $3.00, $3.50 and $3.75; now, Half Price.

Also a line of SUMMER CORSETS, in sizes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; were 50c to 75c. Half Price.

Art Classes Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

The Ladies' Art Classes will be held on Tuesday afternoon, at Half-past Two. All are invited to attend this class.

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS. 4611

CARPET EXCELLENCE.

Our Carpets and Floor Coverings are noted for their durability and originality of designs and colourings, many of them being our own PRIVATE PATTERNS, and cannot be obtained elsewhere. Mail orders carefully executed.

THOMAS LIGGET, Empire Building, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine St.

THE SITUATION AT BARCELONA

The Strikers Prevent Food From Entering the City.

WEYLER WANTS A FREE HAND

Exciting Debate in the Chamber of Deputies—Sagasta Threatens to Resign.

MADRID, February 22. — Official despatches received here, assert that calm has been restored at Barcelona, Saragossa and Valencia, but newspaper telegrams report the situation still to be serious. The rioters at Barcelona are devoting their energies to preventing food supplies from entering the town. In one such case, the troops escorting a convoy were obliged to fire on the rioters, several of whom were killed or wounded.

A serious conflict also occurred to-day in the centre of the town.

The efforts of the captain-general to persuade the dock labourers to resume work have failed, and the entire trade of Barcelona is at a standstill. Revolutionary proclamations are still being circulated here.

IN THE SPANISH CHAMBER.

The exciting debate in the Chamber of Deputies here on the interpellation yesterday of Senor Robert, deputy from the province of Catalonia, in regard to the occurrence at Barcelona, was renewed to-day. Senor Romero Robledo asked for information regarding the meeting of the foreign counsuls at Barcelona, and when the Minister of the Interior, Senor Gonzalez, professed his ignorance of this meeting, and declared the interpellation to be inopportune, the deputies of the opposition displayed the greatest impatience.

General Weyler, the Minister of War, announced in the chamber, that he had decide upon energetic steps to suppress the disorders, but that some of the news sent by correspondents was exaggerated. Senor Meucheta, manager of the Diaro of Barcelona, who arrived from Barcelona this morning, spoke in defence of the correspondents, who, he said, always told the truth, while the Government deceived the Queen and the country.

SAGASTA'S POLICY.

MADRID, February 22.—The Premier, Senor Sagasta, announced yesterday that the chambers will not be prorogued unless the Oppositon obstructs the Governments action by continually raising debates on the present labour troubles in Spain.

Ten anarchists have been arrested here and others are under surveillance.

WEYLER AND THE REBELS.

LONDON, February 22.—It is announced in a special despatch from Madrid, that General Weyler, the War Minister, is arguing the Queen-Regent to give him a free hand in dealing with the "rebels in Catalonia," and that Premier Sagasta threatens to resign if General Weyler's request is granted. The Queen Regent is said to favour General Weyler's plan.

The French merchants of the town of Hull are considering the utility of uniting themselves into a chamber of commerce, such as the city of Montreal now enjoys.

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY.

A Slave to Chronic Catarrh for Years—Remedies Failed—Specialists Failed—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder (Simplest of all) Cured Him.

D. T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment Company, Washington, Pa., writes: "For years I was afflicted with chronic catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has proved the one good thing in my case. In almost an instant after I had made the first application I had relief and a little perseverance in its use entirely rid me of this offensive malady. I would be glad to personally recommend it to any and everybody."

Sold by J. H. F. Charron, 1978 Notre Dame, and B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street. 45 1

LIBERAL FACTIONS RENEW THEIR STRIFE

Effect of Lord Rosebery's Letter on the Liberal Party.

UNIONIST EXULTATION

Lord Rosebery Must Now Contest the Leadership With Campbell-Bannerman.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, February 22.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables:

The smoking room of the Commons was a whispering gallery for political recriminations and gossip yesterday. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's radical supporters resented strongly Lord Rosebery's letter, and charged him with breaking the Liberal party by an outburst of bad temper after a futile effort to bring about reunion. Liberal Imperialists held Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman responsible for Lord Rosebery's abrupt and unceremonious separation from him, and deplored the mischievous intrigues of irreconcilable Radicals. Unionists watched with cynical delight the renewal of the strife between the Liberal factions, and assumed that the restoration of harmony was clearly impossible. The wiser judgment of a disinterested spectator is that Lord Rosebery has now gone too far to retrace his steps and that he must remain in the field as the successor of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as the authoritative leader of the Liberal party.

The present crisis would not have arisen if Lord Rosebery had taken the chair at the Asquith dinner and had made a strenuous fight for the leadership. He strengthened Sir Henry by deserting Mr. Asquith, and enabled him to dictate terms at the Reform Club conference. Lord Rosebery is now compelled to challenge Sir Henry's authority and to demonstrate that democratic reforms are not impossible under the leadership of an Imperialist peer.

Lord Rosebery has been playing, since his Chesterfield speech, with pro-Boers on the question of negotiating with Mr. Kruger. His real work, as all sound politicians admit, ought to be the conciliation of progressive Radicals by proposing measures of social reform and domestic legislation on which Liberals can unite when the Boer war ends.

AN OVERTURNED BEE-HIVE.

LONDON, February 22.—The press is absorbed with the bombshell that Lord Rosebery has dropped into the Liberal camp. The comments are copious and are what were to be exepected according to the tenets of the individual papers.

The Daily News and other papers supporting Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, try to meet the incident with smiling indifference. One of the News' captions is "no disruption, but a little care." The Government papers gloat over the dilemma in which they think the Liberals have been placed.

Rumours in the lobbies of the House of Commons, in the clubs and other political circles are plentiful, but none seem to demand special credence or to be worthy of record. Attempts to draw opinion from prominent politicians have failed.

The whole position at the moment suggests that a hive of bees has been overturned and that its occupants are buzzing around aimlessly.

The Times, which is probably better informed on the subject than the other newspapers, says it understands that Mr. Herbert Asquith and the Imperialist-Liberalists generally agree with Lord Rosebery's policy of definite separation from the Liberal party, and are prepared to follow him, but no definite action will be taken until next week.

Lord Rosebery will speak at Glasgow shortly, and it is believed that he will then make an exposition of his policy.

The erecting shops of Rhodes, Curry & Co., at Amherst, N.S., were destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

LANSDOWNE TO VON RICHTHOFEN

A Reproof For Violating Diplomatic Etiquette.

DISTORTION BY GERMAN PRESS

Saturday Review Calls the Controversy An International Slanging Match.

BERLIN, February 22. — Lord Lansdowne, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has informed Baron von Richthofen, Secretary of the German Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that the British Government has taken note of the publication in Germany of the despatch of Dr. von Helleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, concerning the meeting of the ambassadors held in Washington, April 14, 1898, without following the usual procedure of obtaining the consent of the other governments interested.

Lord Lansdowne and the British Government desire Germany to know that it has misunderstood the attitude of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, in the meeting of April 14, 1898. Lord Pauncefote's part in that meeting was simply that of the senior member of the diplomatic corps, and nothing that he did was prompted by unfriendliness to the United States.

Baron von Richthofen has not yet replied to Lord Lansdowne's despatch, of which the foregoing is the substance. The indications are that Germany, in its reply thereto, will point out that the British Foreign Office was the first to give information to the press coincident with the first speech of Lord Cranborne, the British Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

GERMAN DISTORTION.

LONDON, February 22.—The weekly reviews make the impending arrival of Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia at New York the occasion of another chapter in the Spanish-American war controversy.

The Spectator reviews at length the whole story of the diplomatic exchanges, with a view of controverting what it terms "the distortion of the actual facts by the German press."

The paper disclaims any intention of attempting to mar the reception to be tendered Prince Henry, but declares that both Englishmen and Americans "see through Germany's game," and refused to be misled by the "inspired" attempts to undermine their mutual friendship and understanding.

"A fact which will be written down by the historians," says the Spectator, "is as well recognized to-day as it will ever be. That is, that England used her influence, and the Americans know she used it, on the side of the United States as against those who wished to take the side of Spain. A test of the attitude toward America during the war displayed by England and Germany respectively, is found in the respective attitude of the English and German squadrons toward Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. The Germans nearly fired on the Americans. If they had done so, the English would have acted on the American side."

The Outlook treats the matter lightly. It says that Emperor William "now, as in China, is using Prince Henry as a bait for the German hook. Neither Prince Henry nor his astute brother, the Emperor, will ever succeed in weakening the substantial grounds upon which Anglo-American co-operation now rests."

In the same connection, the Outlook expresses great satisfaction at Secretary Hay's note to Russia, and commends it as a strong document, which gains additional force from its disposal of old-fashioned diplomacy.

The Saturday Review, on the other hand, pursues its customary anti-American course, and roundly abuses the Government for being drawn into this fresh "humiliating position," and denominates the whole controversy as an "international slanging match."

The Saturday Review declares that the disclosures blacken the memory of the late President McKinley; as they show he followed Bismarck's policy without Bismarck's excuse, and that he wilfully suppressed Spain's final capitulation in order to precipitate war, when he might manfully have stood out against the popular clamour and secured peace.

CONSUMPTION

Prevented and Cured.

Four marvelous free remedies for all sufferers reading this paper. New cure for Tuberculosis, Consumption, Weak Lungs, Catarrh, and a rundown system.

FREE.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practising his teaching.

The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guesswork, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

The Slocum System consists of Four Preparations which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

38 4 2ame

HAMILTON'S

SPECIAL MONDAY BARGAINS.

In the ordinary way our special values for Monday are considered by wideawake shoppers to be splendid bargains, but Monday next, being the last one of the month, we will make buying chances still more tempting, if not irristible.

Monday's Great Sale of Ladies' Kid Gloves

When we offer 250 pairs of Ladies' Fine French Kid Gloves "Perrin's Make," odd lines that we have divided into 3 big lots and decided to clear out at one uniform price:

LOT 1—Consists of Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, with fancy silk embroidered backs, in sizes 5 1-2, 5 3-4 and 6, worth $1.50 pair.

LOT 2—Consists of Ladies' Coloured Kid Gloves, in Tan, Brown, Mode, Gray, Green and Blue; sizes, 5 1-2, 5 3-4, 6, 7, 7 1-4, and 7 1-2, worth up to $1.35 pair, button or lacing fasteners.

LOT 3—Consists of Ladies' Coloured Suede Kid Gloves in evening lengths, 16, 20 and 24 inches long, worth up to $3.00 pair.

MONDAY YOUR CHOICE AT 59c PAIR

Come Early on Monday and Get Acquainted With These Values

Spring Weight Costume Tweeds, double fold, all good, desirable shades, 40c and 45c; Monday 25c
New Coloured Peau de Chine, in a splendid range of bright spring shades, 70c; Monday 49c
$1.25 Pure Silk Black Peau de Soie; Monday 75c
8c Glove Finish Black and Coloured Linings; Monday 5c
50c All-Wool Fancy French Flannel; Monday 17c
15c Fine Quality White Victoria Lawn; Monday 9c
See the New Line of Scotch Lawn on Monday at 7½c
See the New Line of Scotch Ginghams on Monday at 15c

A Big Job in Laces For Monday's Sale

Valenciennes and Torchon Laces and Insertions, in assorted widths and qualities, worth up to 10c yard; your choice on Monday at, yard 5c
50 Bottles Murray & Lanman's Florida Water at 37½c

MONDAY'S SPECIAL VALUES IN DRESS MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

10c Stockinet Dress Shields for 5c
3c Safety Hooks and Eyes for 1½c
5c Brush Skirt Binding for 2½c
10c Dress Stays for 3½c
5c Double Belting for 2½c
5c Spools Sewing Silk for 3½c

IN THE BASEMENT ON MONDAY WE OFFER

25 Royal Canadian Wringers, with the patent improved guide board, all iron bearings, best quality white rubber rollers, every one guaranteed for one year, at ..... $3.50 Wringer, Monday, $2.35

Special Housefurnishing Values for Monday "On 3rd Floor"

25c Oak and Cherry Curtain Poles, with brass fittings, for 19c
50c Cherry, Oak and Mahogany Curtain Poles, silver finish fittings, for 39c
45c Oak and Cherry Curtain Poles, with wood fittings, for 25c
Vestibule and Extension Rods from 7½c up.
Brass and White Metal Stair Plates for stair carpets.
Nottingham Lace Door Panels, size 32 x 40, 75c; Monday 43c
Ask to see our New Brass Binding for Oilcloths.
We have now in stock Wood Poles up to 12 feet, with plain and fancy trimmings. Brass Covered Poles and Brass Tubing, with fittings to match.

Monday's Specials in Grocery Department

Mild or Strong Cheese 12½c
Good Creamery Butter 22c
7 lbs. Split Peas 23c
6 lbs. Spanish Onions for 20c
10 lb. bag Pastry Flour 33c
3 cakes Pure Castile Soap 25c

ON MONDAY

WE HAVE A SPECIAL SHOWING OF ADVANCE STYLES IN LADIES' SPRING COSTUMES.
LADIES' BLACK HATS FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR.
FIRST OPENING OF IMPORTED ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.

HAMILTON'S, ST. CATHERINE & PEEL ST. and Dominion Square

MILD SENSATION AT THE CAPITAL

Mr. Perrault Gives Peculiar Notice of Motion in Local Legislature.

WANTS B. N. A. ACT CHANGED

The Revenues are Allotted in a Manner Unfair to the Various Provinces.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, February 22.—Somewhat of a sensation has been created here by the notice of motion given last evening by Mr. Perrault.

That in the opinion of this House the revenue allotted to the various provinces by the British North America Act are insufficient to allow of their meeting the requirements of the public service, and at the same time of giving the necessary aid to colonization, to agriculture, to the development of our industries, and the improvement of our educational system.

That the interpretation given to various clauses of the constitution has endangered the existence of our local institutions, and that the Government of Canada and those of other provinces should be invited to join the Government of the province of Quebec in asking the Parliament of the United Kingdom to make such changes in the Confederation Act as may alter the basis on which the Federal subsidy is calculated, secure to the provinces an exclusive control over their public properties, and over the railways within their limits, allow of their imposing export duties on the products of their forests and mines, and confer upon the Government of Great Britain the right of disallowing provincial laws now exercised by that of Canada. There is a current belief here that this motion is of Ministerial inspiration, and that, consequently, it will be adopted by a majority vote of the House.

Dr. Grant on Prohibition.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, February 22.—Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, is in the city the guest of Col. John I. Davidson, St. George street. When seen by a press representative, Principal Grant was disinclined to talk on the prohibitory measures. "I am trying to educate the people of Ontario on the prohibition question and I think that is more important than any prohibitory law now being discussed. My ideas on prohibition are the same as they were fifteen years ago, and I am not going to change them now." He had not looked into the Ross prohibition bill, he said, and wished to keep to his own educational plan, rather than criticize the ideas and actions of others.

Dr. Burkhart's Wonderful Offer.

Cases with the following distressing symptoms cured by Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound: Pains in Side and Back, Smothering Sensations, Coated Tongue, Bloated Stomach, Want of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Headache, Bad Dreams, Feeling of Fear, Bad Memory, etc. 10 days' treatment free. All druggists. DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O. 45 1

MAGIC LANTERN with powerful adjustable lenses, showing 72 comic views of boys and girls, men and women, wild animals, etc., for selling 40 packages of Tea. Each only 1 doz. gold-topped ivory backed lever Collar Buttons. Trays are easy to sell. Everybody needs them. Write for Buttons. Sell them, return the money, and receive this splendid Magic Lantern and outfit, all charges paid. You can make lots of money. Magic Lantern shows. DOMINION TEA CO., BOX 1715 TORONTO. 45 1aw tf

Death Insurance.

$1.00 A YEAR ensures you and your family to a respectable funeral. Ask for particulars.

W. TRACEY,

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

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RUSSIA'S ANSWER TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

She Appropriates An Extraordinary Credit of $25,750,000 to Building New Warships.

LONDON, February 22.—A despatch to the Standard from Berlin says that Russia's first answer to the policy that can be read between the lines of the American note and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, has just been given by the allotment of an extraordinary credit of fifty million roubles ($25,750,000) for the construction of warships of new type. All the vessels will be built in Russia.

Because he dislocated one of her ribs in hugging her, Miss Nellie White wants $100 damages from Joseph Zeigler, a cigar manufacturer of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Zeigler's lawyer says that Miss White proposed seeing which could squeeze the tightest, and that she hugged Zeigler before he hugged her. Zeigler's brother aryl another girl were present.

A Day in a Thousand.

Bargains in Every Line of Gent's Furnishings

Every article in the store 50c on the $. We cannot enumerate the various good things here, but call and sample for yourselves.

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., 2246 St. Catherine Street (opp. Victoria.)

MACKERROW BROS.' SALE

The Daily Star.

GREAT RAILWAYS.

The announcement of the time table of the trans-Siberian railway by which the seven thousand miles which separate St. Petersburg, and Vladivostock on the China seas, are to be covered in sixteen days, reminds us of another great achievement, which may accomplish results to the advantage of Great Britain and the African continent as extensive as those anticipated for Russia and Asia by the completion of the former great feat of engineering science. The Uganda Railway, which starts from Mombasa, in the Indian Ocean, not far southward of Aden, the British entrance to the Red Sea, brings the Victoria Nyanza, that inland sea situated in the centre of Africa, within fourteen days' journey of Bombay. This wonderful lake may be said to be the great inland trading base of the Dark Continent. Commander Whitehouse, R.N., accompanied by Mr. C. S. Hunter, of the Uganda Railway, and thirty natives of the Swanzie tribe, has spent thirteen months in exploring, in two small steel boats, every part of the British shore of the Nyanza; over 2,200 miles of coast line, of mainland and islands, have been accurately charted, and the lake was found to be studded with a very large number of islands of varying size, many of them densely populated. The British portion of the lake is about 125 miles from east to west, and about 90 miles from the north to the Anglo-German boundary; the best route from the coast in the days of caravans lay through the German sphere, and a quick journey occupied forty-five days; this railway, constructed not alone by British capital, but also under the direct auspices of the British Government, will reduce the journey to two days, and materially monopolize the trade of the future. The connection of the Imperial Government with the line is, of course, due to the fact that its construction was, primarily, for political reasons to ensure a better control of the sources of the Nile and the countries upon which Egypt is, to a certain extent, dependent. To stimulate traffic upon the lake, two twin screw steamers of special construction have left England, and though years may elapse before the enormous outlay can be recouped by the development of remunerative trade, that development is as certain as anything can be, and, in the meantime, the completion of the railway will make an immense difference to British prestige and British interest in Equatorial Africa; for instance, troops from India could be landed upon the shores of the Nyanza within fourteen days. Indian statesmen, too, we know, attach immense importance to the work because they hope to relieve the growing pressure of the over-population of the natives of India by eventually organizing a great scheme of migration from the crowded centres of their Asiatic dominion to the comparatively sparsely populated area of Central Africa—areas, however, not barren, but only awaiting the magic touch of labour, wisely guided by the skill of civilization, and the judicious employment of capital. The century, so recently opened, promises to open up all the dark places of the earth, and to enable the conditions under which the human race lives to be even more and more equalized. What the effect may be upon religious beliefs remains to be seen, but it is reasonably certain that not a great number more of "our" years will elapse before all the inhabitants of the earth will have had the opportunity of hearing the Gospel preached to them—and, we may hope, of seeing it practised to them as well.

There is something approaching a farce in having a card table with dummy players put in a court in New York to show the court how a game was played. Judges were lawyers before they were judges, and students before they were lawyers, and collegians before they were students. If during all these varied experiences they have never rubbed against the intricacies of the world enough to understand evidence as to a game of cards without all this parade, it is to be feared they are out of place in a New York court, where criminal offences are to be tried. The Boston Herald remarks upon it that "There's lots of hypocrisy in this world and sometimes it wears a judicial gown."

The denial of Gen. Funston that Filipinos were tortured to extort information from them must be accepted. Indeed no one would suspect an officer of high standing to order torture to be applied. At the same time it would be interesting in the cause of humanity to know who it was gave General Funston the very graphic description of the way the "cold water cure" method of brutally cruel torture was applied.

SMALLPOX PATIENT MADE HIS ESCAPE

As a Result Trains Bound From Ottawa to Toronto Yesterday Were Searched.

OTTAWA, February 22.—A young man named Michael Dodds, who is supposed to have smallpox, is being searched for by the local health authorities, but so far he has not been found. The ambulance was on its way to take him to Porter's Island when he got away. It was supposed he took the morning train for Toronto.

TORONTO, February 22.—Three trains from Ottawa were searched yesterday on the report that an Ottawa smallpox patient who had escaped was coming this way. The names of all those coming from the capital were taken, and they were found to include E. B. Osler, M.P., Col. Denison and Frank Denton, K.C. A long and careful search was made, but none with any signs of the disease was discovered. Consequently, they were allowed to disperse, and another car supplied for those who desired to go further by rail.

The patient is a brother of a constable on the local police force. Dr. Sheard received word that the man did not reach Toronto, but was back at his home in Ottawa. The health officers at the Capital have been notified.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Positively cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness, Soreness, and all Bodily Aches. It kills pain instantly. It acts like magic.

CONQUERS PAIN.

45

DE WET AGAIN RUNS THROUGH THE LINES

He and 400 Followers Make a Midnight Rush.

SECRET MESSAGE TO KRUGER

Hay Refuses to Apply for Passports to South Africa for United States Pro-Boers.

PRETORIA, February 22.—General De Wet with 400 followers, broke back northward through the blockhouse line the night of the 10th instant, ten miles west of Lindley, Orange River Colony.

The blockhouses opened fire on the Boers, two of whom were killed. The remainder got clear away to their old ground near Reitz.

BOER LEADERS AND KRUGER.

ANTWERP, February 22.—Dr. Albrecht, who has just returned from the Transvaal, will proceed to-day to Utrecht to see Mr. Kruger, to whom he is said to bring an important secret communication from the Boer leaders in South Africa.

Dr. Albrecht predicts the long continuance of the war. He says the blockhouse system will not affect the final result. It may cost the Boers a few more men, but they will never surrender, and the British will never possess the Transvaal.

INSANE LOVE LEADS TO ATTEMPTED MURDER

New York Domestic Tries to Kill a Child and Seriously Wounds Herself.

NEW YORK, February 22.—A peculiar tragedy occurred yesterday in the handsome residence of William J. Simons, at Caryl, a suburb of Yonkers. It resulted in the serious wounding of Georgiana, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simons, and the probable fatal wounding of Amelia Fisher, a servant. The cause of the shooting, which was done by the servant, is supposed to have been an insane fondness for the child, whom she feared would be separated from her through dismissal.

Mrs. Simons went shopping, leaving the little girl in charge of the servant. When she returned there was no response to her ring, and had to effect an entrance by breaking a window. She instantly detected a strong odour of gas and heard groans on the top floor, where are located the servant's room, and the children's playroom. Hastening upstairs, Mrs. Simons found the servant stretched out on the floor with the little girl lying at her side. A gas bracket had been wrenched from the wall and the room and hallways were filled with gas. Mrs. Simons rushed to the telephone and notified the police.

Two small bullet wounds were found on the child. Both were superficial and she soon recovered from the effects of the gas.

Three bullets had penetrated the servant's body and she was removed to an hospital, where it was believed she would not recover.

Georgiana said she and the servant were in the children's room when Amelia said she was going downstairs to get something. She returned in a few minutes and immediately fired two shots at the child who had gone into the servant's room when she heard Amelia coming upstairs. Then she turned the weapon on herself and fired three shots, falling on the floor by the side of the child. The revolver was a cheap affair of small calibre. Mr. Simons is a wealthy lace manufacturer of New York.

THE CONSUMERS CORDAGE ALLOWED TO APPEAL

(Special to the Star.)

LONDON, February 22. — The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to-day granted the application of the Consumers' Cordage Company, of Montreal, for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, in favour of Michael Connolly, et al. A counter application of Connolly was also allowed, so that the entire question will be before the committee. The suit involves important questions relating to the Anti-Combine Law of Canada.

Messrs. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., and E. H. Coles were counsel for the Cordage Company, and Hon. E. Blake, K.C., M.P., (of the Canadian Bar), for Connolly.

AWAITING THE PRINCE.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm Has Not Yet Arrived at New York.

NEW YORK, February 22.—All preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia, who is on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which is expected to arrive to-day. The Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, after having been cleaned up and partially repainted, lies at her pier at the foot of West 34th street, awaiting the Prince's arrival.

The Marconi apparatus on the Hohenzollern has been tested and found to be in good working order. Last night the operator on board the Hohenzollern began to send messages in the effort to locate the Prince's ship, but had not succeeded in doing so up till 10 o'clock this morning.

Admiral Evans, General Corbin and Assistant Secretary of State Hill, the President's delegates, will board the Kronz Prinz, probably at the quarantine station, and will greet Prince Henry in the name of the United States Government.

On Sunday, when Prince Henry visits the tomb of General Grant, he will place two wreaths on the tomb, one from the Kaiser and the other the Prince's own tribute. Both wreaths will be composed of American Beauty roses, lilies and orchids, and will have in the centre a crown. On the Emperor's wreath will be worked in flowers the initials, "W. I. R." (William Imperator, Rex.)

QUEENSTOWN, February 22.—A wireless telegraph message was received at 3.30 p.m. yesterday from the Cunarder Lucania, thirty miles west of Fastnet. The steamer reported that lat. 45.59 N., long. 36.16 W. she was in communication by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy with the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and exchanged greetings with Prince Henry, who is on board. The Kron Prinz Wilhelm signalled "All well."

COUNT TOLSTOI'S CONDITION.

He is Reported to be at the Point of Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 22.—The latest news received here from Yalta (Crimea), is to the effect that Count Tolstoi is at the point of death.

FAVOURS ERECTION CIVIC HOSPITAL

Suggestion Made to Hygiene Committee That New Building Be

ERECTED ON FLETCHERS FIELD

Deputation Will Visit American Cities to Get the Most Modern Ideas.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Hygiene and Statistics Committee, the erection of a new civic hospital was discussed, and it is just possible that the new building will be erected on Fletcher's Field, on the spot formerly occupied by the Montreal Exposition Company, providing there is nothing in Article 546 of the City Charter to prevent it.

A communication was read from Dr. Pelletier, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, calling upon municipal councils throughout the province, by virtue of the Quebec Public Health Act, 1901, to pass a by-law rendering general vaccination compulsory.

The chairman, Ald. Ames, will, at the next meeting, give notice of a motion favouring the passing of such a by-law.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, president of the Provincial Board of Health, who was present by invitation, advocated having the new civic hospital under the control of the civic authorities. The plans could be so drawn up as to allow of the building being enlarged from time to time if required.

A QUESTION OF SAFETY.

Ald. Ames enquired if it was considered safe to have a hospital for cases of scarlatina, diphtheria and measles in the residental parts of the city. When in Paris he had seen such hospitals so located.

Dr. Lachapelle stated that such institutions were safe, provided proper precautions were taken as to ingress and egress. If domestic animals were allowed to pass freely in and out, there would certainly be some danger.

Dr. Dube, representing the Medical Society, also said a few words on the subject. He was in favour of having the hospital under the control of the civic authorities.

A JAUNT TO NEW YORK.

It was decided to ask the Council for an appropriation of $500, to enable a deputation from the committee to visit hospitals in New York and Boston, the deputation to be accompanied by Dr. L. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, and Dr. L. E. Laberge, resident physician at the civic hospital. It was also decided to ask Council to allow the committee to select the architect who is to draw up the plans for the hospital and to have him also accompany the deputation.

Mr. J. X. Perrault appeared before the committee, and pointed out the necessity of a swimming school as well as a public bath in the central part of the city, where the population was most congested.

It was stated that the committee had exceeded its vaccine appropriation by $115, and its smallpox appropriation by $4,994. There were twenty-five houses in quarantine on February 1, and there are now only nine.

VARIETY OF MEDICAL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT M'GILL UNIVERSITY

The Medical Society of Undergraduates Held An Interesting Meeting Last Evening.

A meeting of the McGill Medical Society of Undergraduates was held last evening in the new lecture theatre of the Medical Building. Mr. R. C. Patterson, the President, occupied the chair. The first paper of the evening, on "Pain and its Significance in Diagnosis" by J. A. E. Campbell, B. A., dwelt upon the value clinicians set upon pain, and explained pain and its many anomalies. Neuralgia, for instance, was merely an irritation of the sensitive end plates of a nerve and might be transmitted to a point distant from the point affected. Pain might be over the seat of lesion or not, and the familiar experience of an ear ache, consequent upon a tooth ache, was adduced as an example of the latter. Disease of the middle ear was often first detected by a slight coughing, which was due to the fact that the pneumogastric nerve which supplied the mucous membrane of the pharynx, also supplied a similar auricular branch of the tympanum. Mr. Campbell pointed out that pain was not always sufficient for subsequent diagnosis, as many different diseases had associated with them somewhat similar symptoms, such as headache, pains in the back and legs. Severe frontal headache, however, severe abdominal pain in vomiting would justify isolation when smallpox was prevalent. The surgeon must account for pain in any region by the nerves that supply that region, and even if the lesion is not in that region, by following them back to their roots he can come upon the cause. To facilitate the diagnosis, the back is divided into three great parts; pain in the first or uppermost part points to diseases in the chest or thorax; pain in the second part, suggests digestive disturbances; and pain in the third or lower part, indicates affection of the abdominal viscera.

A paper on "Christian Science" was read by Mr. C. W. Anderson, in which he traced the history of the movement from the birth of Mrs. Eddy, in 1866, to the present day. He admitted that the healers of this sect had effected cures where medicine had failed. If these healers, who were unacquainted with a knowledge of medicine, anatomy or physiology, could effect such cure, then the capabilities of physicians, by using the same methods, ought to be absolutely unlimited. Instead of stopping at what could be readily proved, he thought that capable doctors who would cast aside all absurdities of the sect, and carefully estimate all the advantages which its method of healing possessed, would add much to the knowledge of medical science to-day. The Christian Scientists maintain that medicine should never be used, that it was unscientific, because founded on matter, which was against truth and mind. This was the basic principle of the whole thing, and because it denied the existence of matter the lecturer thought it would soon become a thing of the past. Christian Science, however, would always be remembered, for having drawn the attention of the medical profession to the value of psychical therapeutics.

The third paper read by J. A. Nutter, B. A., gave some interesting sketches from the lives of great English physicians. He dwelt mostly upon the life and works of John Hunter, surgeon, and Thomas H. Huxley.

Humors

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching tetter, salt rheum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

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Square piano, fine tone, 7½ octaves, perfect order, **$100.**

New pianos in great variety.

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Snow, followed by rain and sleet, on Friday, created in New York and vicinity the most disagreeable weather conditions known in many years.

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HEARD AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS.

Business was booming in the stock market during the past week, and the brokers report one of the busiest periods in the history of the exchange. The active stocks were Dominion Steel common and preferred, Dominion Coal, Canadian Pacific, Montreal Street and Twin City. The amount of business transacted in each of those stocks for the first three weeks of the current month, as well as for this week, can be seen by the following figures:

	Month to date.	This week.
Dominion Steel	50,210	26,125
Dom. Steel, pfd.	9,699	2,288
Dominion Coal	35,704	12,604
Canadian Pacific	13,041	3,523
Montreal Power	10,163	4,246
Twin City	11,378	4,451

Taking the market as a whole, the week just ending figures out considerably ahead of the two previous weeks of the month in almost every department, the exceptions being the banking and the bond departments, which as a general rule do not attract much attention so far as the majority of traders are concerned. The figures for the past three weeks in each department of the market show as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Transportation	13,036	14,227	11,988
Industrials	26,529	16,580	34,803
Mining	26,381	32,510	40,234
Banks	358	85	182
Bonds	$154,000	$40,100	$128,000

Much has been said of the large volume of trading in the shares of Steel common, but it is pointed out in the market that it requires comparatively little capital to carry on speculation in that quarter. With the money that would be needed to deal in some of the higher priced shares four or five shares of Steel can be handled where one of the other could be bought. The consequence is that where there is an opportunity of buying a speculative non-dividend low-priced security for a rise the amount of business stands out with greater prominence.

The buying of Dominion Coal appears and is believed by many in the market to be based on something more tangible than that of Steel common. Those who are buying Steel admit doing so merely because they have reason to believe the stock will be put up higher, and not that they think there are any prospects of dividends in the near future. In fact, they frankly confess that such prospects have nothing to do with their buying, which is purely speculative and for a rise. In Coal, on the other hand, buyers expect a dividend in one way or another, and hint that their purchases are not merely on chance. The inference is that they know something of the future course of events in connection with the stock.

One of the peculiarities of the price movement in Dominion Coal is that while paying no dividend, it has crossed the price of Dominion Steel 5 per cent. bonds by at least 2 points, and is almost equal in price to Steel preferred 7 per cent. stock. If there were any recessions in the price after an upward movement of a few points it would not be an unexpected thing to the market, but what fairly takes the speculative breath away is the persistent strength of the stock. As one speculator remarked yesterday: "When the price gets to 70 the peg goes in, and there it stops until it goes up five more some days later, then the peg goes in again, and so on."

Shareholders of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company are expecting a dividend of 5 per cent. on common stock for the next fiscal year, as the forthcoming annual statement is expected to make a splendid showing. The profits on the sales of ore from the company's mine at Belle Isle, Nfld., are alone said to be sufficient to pay the interest on the company's bond issue of $2,500,000. It is claimed the company could easily pay a good deal more than 5 per cent. on the common but that a conservative policy will be continued in that connection. The bonds are now very firm in price, and all are held as a gilt-edge security, and the preferred stock had a rise during the past two months of 15 per cent. while the common stock has almost doubled in value. The listing of the stock in Montreal and Toronto helped to put it on a proper basis, and a further rise is anticipated if the dividend expectations are realized. The percentage of earnings to common stock, after paying interest on bonds and preferred stock last year, was 13.70 per cent., and this showing is expected to be repeated in the forthcoming report.

A Halifax paper says it is understood that the yield of gold from the mines in Nova Scotia during the last year is the second largest that has ever been obtained. The highest was 31,000 ounces. It is stated that the yield during the past year was in the vicinity of 30,000 ounces. The value of this quantity of gold is about $570,000.

Russell Sage has joined the chorus on the bull side of the Steel Trust stocks. His prediction of par for the common stock was based upon the possible decision of the Trust to exchange 6 per cent. bonds for the outstanding preferred stock, which calls for cumulative 7 per cent. dividends. According to Mr. Sage, he believes in Steel, and alleges that he is holding on with his usual tenacity to "thousands of shares" which he has "not sold a dollar's worth of." He paid Mr. Morgan $100,000 as his participation in the Steel underwriting syndicate, on which he will make a profit of $220,000 if the profit of the syndicate is 27 1-2 per cent. on the total amount which subscribers could have been called upon for. Mr. Sage was therefore allotted $500,000, of which he only paid in $100,000. The question of dividends pleased Mr. Sage greatly, as he said: "I have got my dividends all right." Adding, he said: "I believe in Morgan; he's got a level head. Steel is a good thing, I tell you. I'll stick to mine."

Price fluctuations and sales during the past week were as follows:

Stock.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Transportation—					
Canadian Pacific	115	115¾	114½	115	3,523
Montreal Street	279	279½	274¾	279	2,475
Toronto Rails	117¼	118	117	117	749
Twin City	110½	112	110¼	111¼	4,451
Richelieu and Ontario	113¼	113½	112½	112½	450
Halifax Tram.	110	111	109	111	340
Total					11,988
Industrials—					
Montreal Power	95½	98	95¼	97	4,246
Dominion Cotton	55	57½	54¾	57½	885
Dominion Steel	30¼	36¼	30¼	35¾	26,125
Dominion Steel preferred	86¾	87½	86	86¾	2,288
Merchants Cotton	80	80	80	80	54
Nova Scotia Steel	65	69½	65	69½	783
Bell Telephone	170	170	169	169	31
Commercial Cable	156¾	156¾	156	156	295
Montreal Cotton	129¾	130	129¾	130	76
Can. General Electric	220¾	220¾	220¾	220¾	20
Total					34,803
Mining—					
Dominion Coal	71	85¼	70¾	84½	12,504
Dominion Coal pfd.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	20
Payne	.31	.31	.24	.25	21,700
Republic	.09½	.09½	.09	.09	6,000
Total					40,234
Banks—					
Montreal	256¾	256¾	255¼	255¼	9
Commerce	153	153	152	152	44
Hochelaga	144	144	140	140	13
Merchants	147	149	147	149	103
Toronto	232	232	232	232	10
Quebec	115	116	115	115	1
Ontario	127	127	127	127	2
Total					182
Bonds—					
Dominion Steel	82½	82¾	82	82½	$111,000
Com. Cable Registered	98	98	98	98	3,000
*Can. Coloured Cotton	100½	100½	100½	100½	14,060
Total					$128,000

*And interest.

Montreal Deputation in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, February 22.—A delegation from the Montreal Board of Trade and the Chamber de Commerce waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Tarte yesterday. It consisted of ex-President Henry Miles and Mr. Alex. McFee, president of the Board of Trade, and President Geoffrion and Messrs. Masson and Catelli, for the French Board. The interview was private, but the business was to consult the Ministers in regard to the invitation to the Imperial Board of Trade to meet in Montreal in 1904. It is also understood that the delegation spoke to the Ministers about the advisability of giving a grant in connection with the proposed meeting. The delegates said that they had simply laid the matter in an informal way before the Premier and Hon. Mr. Tarte, and it is at present under consideration. They also impressed upon the Ministers the good effects of such an assembly, and the great benefits which would accrue to Canada from such a visit.

From North Rhodesia the British Chartered South Africa Company has received news of the discovery of a copper field estimated at forty square miles. The field is situated 150 miles north of the Victoria Falls, and runs thence to the Congo Free State.

Special Notice.

The Best Place to Buy At.

Willis & Co., 2470 St. Catherine street, have the largest stock of fine pianos and organs in Canada. Your money will do more for you there, because their immense trade enables the firm to buy closer than smaller men. Some fine bargains.

Men's Spring Suits.

There's a great deal to be said about the Carsley White Shirts. They're popular everywhere, and deservedly so. The greatest care is exercised in their manufacture, and nothing but what can be absolutely relied upon is ever put into them. They are splendidly built. It's impossible to emphasize their good in cold type.

Nordica and Gerhard Heintzman.

Madame Nordica is the greatest singer in the world, and the Gerhard Heintzman piano is the greatest piano in Canada. Both seats for Nordica and the Gerhard Heintzman pianos are sold at J. W. Shaw & Co.'s Piano and Music House, 2274 St. Catherine street.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

"Good Evening, Young Men!"

MEET ME TO-NIGHT AT Allan's

See Our New Spring Goods!

Fine variety NEW COLOURED SHIRTS.
NEW NECKWEAR, in Bows, Puffs, Derbys and Wide Ends.
MEN'S SUSPENDERS, from 10c to 75c per pair. Hundreds of different styles and makes to select from.
FANCY AND PLAIN CASHMERE HALF HOSE.
NEW SILK LINED GLOVES.
WHITE WOOL GLOVES.

HATS!

SOFT AND HARD FELT HATS, just in direct from makers.
OVERALLS, WORKING SHIRTS, in black sateen, navy and gray flannel and strong Oxfords.
SWEATERS and JERSEYS for Boys and Men, in all qualities.
BOTH STORES OPEN TILL 11 P.M.
A Solid Leather Bill Book, worth 25c each, FREE to customers buying $1.00 worth of goods or over.

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258 ST. JAMES, 1837 NOTRE DAME,
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FURNITURE and CARPETS

10 only, Roll Top Desks, oak finish, regular $12.50; our special price, **$10.00.**

9 only Cane Seat and Back Rotary Office Chairs, regular $6.50; our special price **$5.00.**

Complete Stock of Office and Directors' Tables, Roll Top, Flat Top and Type Writers' Desks.

WE GIVE 10 P.C. CASH RECEIPTS

500 yards English Brussels Carpet, latest patterns and colorings, regular $1.15; our price Made, Laid and Lined, **88c.**

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A property in one of the busiest parts of St. Catherine street. Owner would lease it for 5 or 10 years at $4000 a year. Good reasons. Address Reliable, Star Office. 41x5

OPENING OF STOCK MARKET WAS DULL

There Was No Trading in Dominion Coal at the Opening and Quotations Were Wide.

The Stock Market was on the dull side at the opening to-day in the absence of trading in Dominion Coal. The Boston market is closed, and that doubtless had something to do with the hesitation of the local market to do business. There was some trading in Steel. Dominion Steel, at 35 5-8 to 35 1-2, compared with 35 3-4 at the close yesterday. Coal quotations were rather wide. Twin City was strong.

The opening sales were:
Dominion Steel, 25 at 35 5-8, 75 at 35 1-2.
Twin City, 25 at 111 3-8.
Power, 25 at 97 1-2.
Nova Scotia Steel, 69 1-2.

Quotations for the active stocks were:

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	115⅜	114¾
Duluth common	12½	...
Montreal Street Railway	280	277
Toronto Street Railway	118	116½
Halifax Street Railway	111½	109½
Twin City Transit	111¾	111¼
R. and O. Nav. Co.	113½	112
Commercial Cable	156¼	155
Light, Heat and Power	97¼	97
Dominion Steel	35⅜	35½
Dominion Steel pref.	86¾	86
Dominion Cotton	59	57½
Montmorency Cotton	...	70
Nova Scotia Steel	70	69½
Mines—		
Fayne	.31	.26
North Star	.24	...
Dominion Coal common	84¾	83

The New York market is closed to-day on account of Washington's Birthday observance.

Mr. F. D. Monk will speak at Cornwall on the night of Friday, February 28.

Personal.

Mr. Eugene Richard, of the Richard Company, agents for "Semi-Ready" in Winnipeg, who has spent the last week in the city, leaves for the West to-day.

Special Notice.

The Evans Bros.' Piano Factory is being run to its full capacity, in many departments the men working overtime. Layton Bros. are the Montreal representatives for these popular instruments. Warerooms, 144 Peel street.

The Soo Booming.

Business in Sault Ste Marie promises to be brisker than ever this spring. One of the important additions will be the "Semi-Ready" Wardrobe, which opens there in a couple of weeks. "Semi-Ready" also invades Sydney, C. B., and St. John, N. B., about the same time, making a total of fifteen Canadian wardrobes.

Bargains in

Improved Properties

HUTCHISON ST.—Two extra well built stone front tenements, bringing an income of $1250. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

ST. CHARLES BORROMEE ST.—Substantial solid brick building, 50x40, with lot 120 feet in depth; rental $850; price $9500. Most of the purchase price can remain at 5 per cent.

SHERBROOKE ST.—Fine 14-room stone residence, modern conveniences; price $8,000. Will leave $2000 at 4½ per cent.

SHERBROOKE ST. — Corner detached residence, 45x38, with lot 85x107. A great bargain at $15,000; very easy terms.

STE. FAMILLE ST.—Three modern residences, stone fronts, modern conveniences; will sell separately at $7000; bargains, and possession on May 1st next.

ST. DENIS ST.—Extra large double residence, prominent corner house 50x40, and lot 110 feet in depth; only $12,500.

SHERBROOKE ST (Westmount)—Extra well built stone residence, extension kitchen, replete with all modern conveniences, 6 bedrooms, cemented cellar; price $8000; easy terms.

DUROCHER ST.—Semi-detached residence, modern in all its appurtenances; house 30x70, lot 40x107. A great bargain at $10,500.

SOUVENIR ST.—Very modern stone building, containing three beautiful flats of seven and eight rooms each; price $6500, worth at least $8000; very easy terms.

ST. CATHERINE ST. (Westmount) — Large stone front building, 50 feet front, containing six large flats, modern in all their conveniences. A great bargain at $15,000. Would sell separately.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

NOTRE DAME ST.—Very central corner, about 80x100; would sell for $100,000; one-fifth cash and balance in ten years at 3 per cent. Fine site for office building.

CRAIG STREET—Great corner for future business, very central corner, 55x102. A bargain to a prompt buyer. Easy terms.

ST. CATHERINE ST.—One of the finest blocks in the city, bringing $14,000 per year rental; price $140,000. Estates should look after this investment.

$60,000—Central piece of manufacturing property, bringing $5000 per year rental, and actually rented to first-class tenant for a term of 9 years. First-class investment.

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Real Estate Auctioneers and Agents,

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General Manager.

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All Good

All doctors are good, but only the best can cure the hardest cases. Just so with cough medicines. All are good, but only the best can cure the hardest coughs. Buy the kind the doctors prescribe,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"For three winters I had a very bad cough. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In a short time I ceased coughing, and soon was entirely cured."
Mrs. Pearl Hyde, Guthrie Center, Ia.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. 45

THE WEATHER

FAIR

Forecast for the next twenty-four hours as predicted for the Star at 11 a.m. to-day:
To-day—Fair.
Sunday—Fair; not much change in temperature.

Maximum and minimum temperatures during the past 24 hours:
Victoria, 50, 40; Kamloops, 50, 38; Calgary, 38, 14; Edmonton, 46, 50; Qu'Appelle, 40, 26; Winnipeg, 44, 24; Fort Arthur, 30, 18; Parry Sound, 40, 2; Toronto, 32, 18; Ottawa, 30, 18; Montreal, 28, 10; Quebec, 30, 10; Halifax, 40, 22.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22nd, 1902.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's standard barometer at noon yesterday, 30.18; at 8 a.m. to-day, 30.01; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.00; temperature to-day, maximum 22, minimum 13; yesterday, maximum 28, minimum 19.

Sun rose this morning at 7.07 o'clock, will set this evening at 5.56 o'clock.

The Montreal Daily Star is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing offices, 162, 164, 167 and 169 St. James st.