

FRIENDLY CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.—Robert C. Ogden, upon whose able shoulders rests the executive responsibility of John Wannamaker's great New York establishment, is of opinion, based on forty-odd years' experience in the employment of young men, that all the causes contributive to failure in a business career are embraced in a single comprehensive negative quality: lack of thoroughness...

LACK OF THOROUGHNESS.—Failure to achieve success in business is the falling short of great desires and high aims on the part of young men is traceable to one primal cause—the absence of thoroughness. In the race for supremacy in all commercial undertakings, nine out of every ten men either fail absolutely or become non-entities, not because they lack ambition, not because they lack opportunity for advancement...

Everywhere I see mentally over-sighted men discontented because of their small incomes, and chafing under the burden of their household duties, wondering all the while why others are advanced and they are left behind, but never for an instant opening their eyes to the real fact that they have taken hold of their business with but half a heart...

INCOMPETENT CLASS.—The crying curse of our land at the present time is its vast army of incompetents, and its lack of workers who know their business from the ground up. For every thoroughly informed and competent salesman who has sought employment at my hands there have been a hundred who were of mediocre ability or downright incapacity.

TOO MUCH HURRY.—I think our American spirit of restlessness has much to do with personal failure. The fever to gain riches and honors in a hurry leads to a slurring of work and a laxity of morals. We have too little of the stubbornness of purpose of our early ancestors. Modern life is almost a game of touch and go.

What can you do?—Oh, I can do anything Mr. Ogden, I am an all-around man, and have filled many responsible positions. "Can you take charge of our silk department and buy to advantage in the open market as well as sell in our store?"

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT IN PERSIA.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

jeeted to far more awful tortures in the hope of wringing a confession from him. In the case of serious crimes decapitation is the usual punishment. The executioner is supposed to hack the prisoner's head off with a sharp knife, but this he seldom does, preferring to open two or three veins of the throat with his knife and let the condemned man bleed to death. On extraordinary occasions death is inflicted by "gatching." This most cruel mode of punishment, after being in abeyance for nearly half a century, was revived a few years ago by the Governor of Shiraz, H. R. H. Ruhk-od-Dowlah. He found that ever since the Shah's assassination crime was increasing throughout the country, and he resolved to suppress it by inflicting upon any notorious criminal who might be caught one of the most horrible deaths that can be imagined.

punishment met their death on May 10, 1896. They were five in number and, curiously enough, they were not notorious criminals, at least in the American sense of the word, the sole charge against them being that they had failed to pay their taxes. Chained together neck to neck, the five doomed men were led to the Koran Gate, near the Bagh-i-No, where the necessary well had been prepared. Round the neck of the first man was a steel collar, with a chain, which his guard held tightly in his hand. He, being the leader, was to die before his fellows, and calmly he waited during the half hour that was spent in filling in the well with "gatch." Some one offered him a drink of water from a pitcher while he waited, and he accepted it eagerly. Meanwhile a troop of soldiers stood around in a circle, pressing back the eager and impetuous crowd. When the five wells were ready the prisoners were thrust into them, and as each minute passed, their agony became greater. Slowly the "gatch" became solid, and, as a consequence, pitilessly and slowly the flow of their life-blood was checked, until finally they were tightly encased, and it were, in a solid tomb. Terrible were their sufferings during the last half hour. Persians almost always meet death bravely and stoically, but there are some tortures which no human being can endure, and of such a

nature were those suffered by the five men in this living tomb. An eyewitness says that their yells were frightful, and that even if they had been silent the agony stamped on their faces would have shown how greatly they were suffering.

When the Shah, Nasr-ed-Din was assassinated, in May, 1896, there was a general demand among the courtiers and officials of Persia that his murderer be first made to confess, and then put to death in some unusual manner, and steps were at once taken to mete out to him the penalty for his crime and at the same time to punish him in such a manner that his fate would be a warning to all malcontents who might be inclined to follow in his footsteps.

It is said that the unfortunate man—Mollah Reza, his name was—was horribly tortured on various occasions, but life was still strong in him when he was led out to die on August 10—three months after his crime was committed. Why he was not executed sooner is rather a mystery, as in Oriental countries the infliction of punishment follows very soon after the commission of crime. This, however, was an exceptional crime, and the supposition that a portion of the punishment consisted of extraordinary tortures, renewed at frequent intervals, may not be erroneous.

A Pioneer's Story.

WILLIAM HENSTREET'S HEALTH RECOVERED AT SEVENTY.

He Was Afflicted With Illness for a Long Period, and Thought His Days of Usefulness Were Past—He is Again as Healthy and Robust as He Was Twenty Years Ago.

From the Free Press, Acton, Ont.

No man is better known to the people of the counties of Halton and Wellington than William Henstreet, a pioneer and much esteemed resident of Acton, Mr. Henstreet is a native of this country, having been born in Trafalgar township in 1817. In his younger days Mr. Henstreet conducted a tanning business. He subsequently engaged in the drying and butchering business, and some twenty-five years ago, owing to his superior knowledge of the value of live stock, he took out a license as auctioneer. In this calling he became, at once popular, and he was constantly on the road, driving in all kinds of weather, holding auction sales several days a week. Although possessing a strong, healthy constitution, the continued exposure and hard work of selling some days for six hours at a stretch, he gradually lost his strength and vigor, and about three years ago found himself a collapsed and worn-out man. In conversation with a reporter of the Free Press he said: "I felt that my days of usefulness were over. My strength had departed, my voice was gone. I was too weak to do work of any kind and I was undeniably useless to myself or anyone else. My symptoms were peculiar and baffled several of the best local physicians, who differed very much in their diagnosis. I took their medicines faithfully but no improvements resulted. I did not suffer much pain but was a very sick man. Had no appetite, no strength, could not sleep, and both myself and my friends concluded that my days on earth were numbered and that my worn-out system would in a very short time lie down in eternal rest. I had to give up all my business interests."

When Mr. Henstreet's condition was most serious his attention was attracted by the published testimonial of Rev. Mr. Freeman, a minister with whom he was personally acquainted, relating to his restoration to health after using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He was particularly impressed with this testimonial and concluded that these pills must possess singular merit and healing power, or Rev. Mr. Freeman would not lend his name to their approbation. Mr. Henstreet then decided to give them a trial; he first got one box, then three, then half a dozen and took them regularly. No very marked effects, he says, were noticeable but with characteristic persistence he purchased a further supply. By the time twelve or thirteen boxes had been taken, he felt that new blood was coursing through his veins; that he possessed renewed vigor and was able to perform all the duties his business calls demanded. "For a year I continued to take the pills," he said, "I knew I was regaining my old time strength and good health and I was determined the cure should be complete and permanent, and I give them the credit for making me the new man I feel myself to be today. As evidence that my recovery is complete I have only to state that this spring I conducted a number of auction sales in the open air with perfect ease and with entire satisfaction to my clients.

"I am as much averse to making personal matters public as any one could possibly be, but my long continued illness was so widely known and my recovery has been so marked and satisfactory that I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to the simple but effective remedy which cured me, and this is why I acknowledge it, as well as to show to those who are up in years and in ill-health what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Think only healthful thoughts. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Avoid passion and excitement. A moment's anger may be fatal. Associate with the healthy people. Health is contagious as well as disease.

UNITY IN AUSTRIA.

Herr Kathrein, one of the Catholic leaders in Austria, recently made a powerful speech during the course of which he deplored the systematic obstruction paralyzing constitutional life, and he insisted that Germans and Czechs should, in the supreme interest of the common country, arrive at an understanding. He promised that he and his party would work to this end. An exchange remarks that it is very doubtful if his passionate appeal will have any good result owing to the bitter party strife which exists.

MARKET REPORT

September 14. FLOUR AND FEED.—The feature of the market at present is the large cable enquiry. Deals for a large amount are under consideration by the large milling firms. Quotations for local trade are as follows: Manitoba patents at \$3.90 to \$4.00; strong bakers at \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario patents at \$3.50 to \$3.60; straight roller oat \$3.30 to \$3.40, and \$1.37 to \$1.65 in bags; bran at \$1.4 to \$1.5; short at \$1.6 to \$1.7 and moulle at \$2.0 per ton.

EGGS.—The trade is reported quiet with large quantities going into cold storage, instead of being exported as in previous years. The British markets are too low to allow of profitable export. Prices in Montreal are steady. Fresh selected stock are quoted at 16c to 16 1/2c; candied fresh receipts at 14c to 14 1/2c, and second set 12 to 13c. Fresh eggs for export are quoted at 15c to 15 1/2c.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market is steady and unchanged. Hams at 11c to 12 1/2c, according to size; English boneless bacon at 12 to 12 1/2c; Wiltshire bacon, at 11c; Windsor bacon at 13c, and green bacon at 7c to 7 1/2c; dressed hogs at 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; barrel pork at \$11 to \$12; compound lard at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c; pure lard at 6 1/2c to 7c, with special brands as high as 8 1/2c.

Butter.—The butter market continues to decline, and sales of finest creamery are reported at 20c to 20 1/2c, with fancy held at about 21c.

CHEESE.—The market is decidedly quiet. There is no enquiry from England, and consequently, while dealers will not offer cheese at a low figure, they are unwilling to buy more stock, even at what they call market value. Reports from Ingersoll are to the effect that the market there was very dull, attendance of both buyers and salesmen being small.

On spot Western cheese are held at 11c to 11 1/2c, and Quebec make at 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c. The Liverpool cable was 6d lower for colored this morning, at 5 1/2c and steady for white at 5 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Cattle, there were two loads on sale, with a fair demand at full yesterday's prices. Calves were in light supply, good demand, steady.

Choice to extra were quotable at \$7.50 to \$8.00; good to choice at \$7 to \$7.50. Sheep and lambs.—The trade was rather slow and lower, with about twenty loads on sale, including four loads of Canada lambs. The basis of choice lambs prices was \$6. Sheep were firm and quotable at \$4.75 for top grades. There were a few decks of under grade lambs left over.

HOGS.—The offerings were about 10 loads. The market ruled at yesterday's closing figures, the basis being \$4.60 to \$4.80. Heavy were quotable at \$4.85; mixed at \$4.80 to \$4.85; Yorkers at \$4.80; pigs at \$4 to \$4.70; grassers, \$4.60 to \$4.70; roughs at \$3.65 to \$3.90; stags at \$3.00 to \$3.50. The close was weak.

CATTLE MARKETS ABROAD.—Edinburgh, August 28.—Messrs. J. Wyan & Sons (Limited), weekly report on the live stock trade, says: "The supplies of fat cattle have been rather larger than last week, and the general quality not quite so good. For the best description a fair trade is experienced a price nearly equal to those current lately, but secondary and Irish cattle have been distinctly cheaper, the reduction being from 15s to 20s per head. Fat cows have met a similar fall in price. Fat sheep and lambs all over have been very large show. The extremely hot weather has affected the trade for these the same as for cattle, and with worse reports from the South also, trade has been considerably cheaper, best sheep suffering a drop of from 1s to 2s each, and others making quite the worst trade of the season. A great number of lambs are coming to the fat market in very middling condition, and while for the very best fair prices can be got, trade generally is cheaper. A good show of fat calves met

rather a better trade, and pigs, which were more plentiful, made decidedly more money. There have been a good many store sheep in the market, and a fair enquiry. Store lambs too, where the quality is good, have met a better demand, but for secondary descriptions of both sheep and lambs, a stiff trade has been got. Remarkably few store cattle on offer, and very little demand. Milch cows have been offered for sale, and trade for these has been better. Best beef, top, 8s to 8s 3d; current, 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone. Mutton, 7d to 7 1/2d per lb. London, August 28.—Fair average supply, of best trade showed no attention, and was very slow for both prime and second quality. Less demand for fat cows and bull; no easy. Top value.—Primest Herefords, at 4s 6d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—35 Irish, 52 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 5,130 midland, home and western counties, 40 Devon. Sheep supply small and poor quality, consequence of shortness of really good wedders; trade shade firmer at an advance of 1d to 3d per 8 lbs.; middling qualities met slower trade; also ewes in both cases favoring buyers. Fair enquiry for best small grass lambs at last week's rates, middling sorts difficult to cash. Beef, 2s 3d to 4s 6d; mutton, 3s 2d to 5s 8d; lamb, 5s to 6s 2d per 8 lbs. Total supply—beasts 1,670; sheep and lambs, 6,800; calves 10. Newcastle, August 30.—Fair attendance yesterday, and prices firm but late rates. Number of cattle, 1,740; sheep 9,560; pigs, 556; calves, 97. Prices—Beef, 5s to 8s; sheep, 4 1/4d to 6 1/4d; lambs, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4d; veal at 4 1/2 to 5d; pork, 3s 6d to 6s 9d. Salford, August 30.—At market yesterday; Cattle, 2,158; trade slow; sheep and lambs, 13,631; demand for

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Our sale of Men's Samples are clearing out fast, the public recognizing the fact that we are selling them at manufacturer's prices, thereby SAVING THEM 25 per cent.

Come quickly, if you want your choice.

- Men's Enamel Boots \$5.00, all sizes, for - \$3.50
Men's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Boots, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, for - \$3.50
Men's \$4.00 Boots, " " " - \$3.00
Men's \$3.50 and \$3.00 Boots, " " " - \$2.25

THE ABOVE LINES ARE ALL GOOD YEAR WELT MAKE.

- Men's \$2.50 Boots, sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, for - \$1.75
Men's \$2.00 Boots, " " " - \$1.50
Boys' School Boots, sizes 11 to 13, - 75c
Boys' School Boots, sizes 1 to 5, - 90c

All those Goods are of the Newest Shapes and Styles, and made in Patent and Box Calf, also : : : Vici Kid and all Colors. : : :

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HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF ONE?

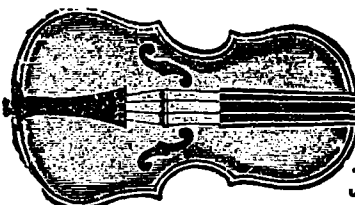
If you want to economize and get good value in clothing, give us a trial We have the largest retail stock of Men's Clothing Ready-to-wear in Montreal, in every grade. We do not claim to be exclusive in High-Priced Garments. We cater to the Workmen of Montreal. Some want cheap suits to work with and others want better suits for Business and Sunday wear. We can fit all tastes and purses from our large and varied stock. Our own make All-wool Navy Blue Cheviots and Tweed Suits, cut and made in equal style to the highest priced, lined, with extra quality trimmings, for FIVE DOLLARS per suit, up to our High-class Custom Tailor-made Suits at FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

per suit, up to our High-class Custom Tailor-made Suits at FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

- Here Are a Few of Our Prices:
Men's All Wool Blue Serge Suits, double and single breasted, our own make..... \$5.00
Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, in mixtures brown and grey, at..... \$6.50
Men's Tweed Suits, in new patterns, latest cut, well trimmed, for..... \$8.50
Men's All Wool Navy Blue Serge and Cheviot Suits, double and single breasted, also Blue Clay and Fancy Worsteds, well trimmed, elegantly tailored, at..... \$10.50
Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, in a large assortment of patterns, made with large French fabrics, weight right for present wear..... \$12.00
Men's Suits in Whip Cord, Fancy Worsteds Blue Serges and Cheviots, also Scotch Tweeds, in large variety, made up and trimmed equal to custom, at..... \$13.50

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\$4.95 Cut this out and send it to us with the name of your nearest express office and we will ship you this Violin with Double by express, subject to examination. Examine it at your express office and if you find it exactly as we represent it and entirely satisfactory, pay the express agent our special price \$4.95 and receive a new violin. This is a finest model, regularly \$10.00 Stradivarius model violin, finely colored, highly polished, powerful and sweet in tone. Complete with fine bow, extra set of strings and rosin. Genuine violin at this price. Buy direct from us and save the dealer's profit. Johnston & McFarlane, Box M. F. W. Toronto, Ont.

both low and dull. Calves, 163; poor trade. Quotations—Cattle 4 1/4d to 6 1/2d; sheep, 5 1/2d to 6d; lambs, 6d to 8d; calves, 5d to 7d per lb. BUTTER.—Manchester, August 30.—For Irish the demand yesterday was limited to creameries, which only made 2s advance on last week's rates. Large supply of foreign, coupled with the last Copenhagen advance, which has been maintained, brought the market here to a standstill. Buyers are now agreed that prices have reached high water mark. Stocks of medium butters are considerable, sellers being anxious to meet purchasers to induce a clearance. Quotations—Choice Danish at 12 1/2s to 12 3/4s; fine at 12 1/2s to 12 3/4s; finest Finnish at 11 1/8s to 12 1/2s; Irish creamery at 10 1/2s to 11 1/2s.

Cork, August 29.—Firsts, 91s; seconds, 81s; thirds, 78s; fourths, 76s. Factory firkins, thirds, 76s. Mild cured superfine, 100s; fine, 81s; choicest boxes, 89s; choice boxes, 90s. Fresh butter, 90s to 87s. In market, 324 firkins, 149 mild and 7 boxes.

Newcastle, August 30.—Fair attendance yesterday, and prices firm but late rates. Number of cattle, 1,740; sheep 9,560; pigs, 556; calves, 97. Prices—Beef, 5s to 8s; sheep, 4 1/4d to 6 1/4d; lambs, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4d; veal at 4 1/2 to 5d; pork, 3s 6d to 6s 9d.

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