The Quebec Gazette.

VOL. CXV. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896. NO. 12,435.

The Quebec Gazette

— IS THE —

Shipping and Mercantile Newspaper

—OF THE—

DOMINION OF CANADA,

And each week contains full details of the shipments of Lumber from this port to the various ports of the world, also quotations concerning freight and merchandise of all kinds.

It also contains a synopsis of the genera news of the United States and Canada.

In Canada and United States:

Price, One Dollar Per Annum.

Other parts of the world, *including Postage.*

United Kingdom	$1.52
Sweden and Norway	1.52
France	1.52
Germany	1.52
Belgium	1.52
Buenos Ayres	2.00

P. O. orders payable to

JOHN J. FOOTE,

PROPRIETOR,

QUEBEC GAZETTE.

January 11, 1893.

Handsome Donations.

The late G. P. Payzant, of Windsor, N.S., left $100,000 to Acadia College, $50,000 to missions and many other charitable bequests.

Lord Aberdeen's Movements.

It is announced that Lord Aberdeen will visit the village of Dutton, Ontario, on September 13, on which date will be held the annual games of the Dutton Caledonia Society.

The Late Sir Leonard Tilley.

Sir Leonard Tilley left an estate of $38,000, of which $18,835 was real property and $19,201 personal. The will was probated to-day. Lady Tilley is executrix and Mr. James A. Belyea executor. Mr. L. P. D. Tilley proctor. —St. John, N.B., *Globe.*

Married in Haste.

Mrs. Thomas Roy, of Ottawa, died on the 15th July after leaving her property to her adopted daughter, Lily Briden, on condition that she should get married within twenty-four hours. Miss Briden got a husband within the time and is now Mrs. George Foss.

Will Study Law.

Mr. Champagne, the defeated Conservative candidate, at Ottawa, resigned his position in the Post Office Department to contest the election. He is now exceedingly anxious to be re-appointed, but the amendments to the Civil Service as distinctly render the re-appointment of a servant who resigns to seek election impossible. Mr. Champagne will, in consequence, devote himself to the study of law.

Army Reforms.

Lord Wolseley is rapidly reforming the British army. In the cavalry and artillery hereafter the stable jacket will be called the mess jacket, and will be worn in mess dress only. In the infantry the mess jacket will be trimmed with white pipecord. Whenever gold laced trousers or overalls are directed to be worn with fulldress, they will only be worn on state occasions, at levees and in mess dress. Obsolete garments may be worn for two years longer.

Sir D. A. Smith's Opinion.

Sir Donald A. Smith says of Hon. Mr. Laurier's Cabinet: "It is regarded here as one of remarkable strength, of the highest character." He adds: "Mr. Laurier's speech on Canada and the Empire at Montreal aroused much satisfaction. I expected nothing less from him. I am no party man here, and I knew Mr. Laurier to be a loyal, true-hearted Canadian."

It is believed Sir Donald A. Smith will tender his resignation as High Commissioner, if he has not already done so, leaving Mr. Laurier to suggest his continuing in office, if he so desires.

Railways Must Stamp Letters.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in common with the management of other lines operating in the United States, have received notification from the United States postal authorities that in future no letters may be carried free in baggage cars, whether marked R. R. B. (railroad business) or not. By strictly enforcing this rule, the Post Office Department at Washington expects to increase its yearly revenue by thousands of dollars, as the interchange of letters between the leading roads is now so great that there exist central bureaus where the free letters are sorted and despatched on their various routes. Orders have been issued to the heads of all departments to see that these instructions are closely followed.

The Royal Scots.

(*Macmillan's Magazine.*)

The Royal Scots, though not, as some writers would have us believe, the oldest or nearly the oldest regiment in the world, has still much to be proud of. It represents regiments which took part in the most brilliant actions of three such Captains as Gustavus Adolphus, Conde, and Turenne, and to these honors have been added distinguished service under Marlborough and Wellington. Is there another regiment in the world that can show such a history as this? We greatly doubt it, and surely this is sufficient, without tracing an imaginary pedigree to the Scottish Guards and moving the birthday even of that famous corps backward for two centuries without the slightest warrant from history. A regiment need not disturb itself to inquire whether it covered the retreat of Saul's army at the action of Gilboa, when it can authentically quote such names as Leipsic, Roeroi, Lens, Dunkirk, Blenheim and Waterloo.

Immigration At New York.

THE FIGURES SHOW AN INCREASE FOR THE PAST OVER THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration, gives out the following statistics of immigration for the port of New York:—Immigration during the fiscal year 1895 6, 263,709; increase over year 1894 5, 72,781. Of these 118,636 were immigrants proper, 95,263 came to join their families, and the others have been in the country before. From Austria-Hungary came 52,071; Germany, 24,230; Italy, 66,445; Russia, 39,859; Sweden and Norway, 22,978; the United Kingdom, 38,226, and Turkey and Greece, 6,249. There were 31,961 immigrants proper from Italy. Illiterates among immigrants came as follows:—From Hungary, 8,739; Italy, 30,728; Russia, 7,482; Germany, 410; Ireland, 1,430; Sweden and Norway, 217, and Turkey and Greece, 2,092. The total amount of money brought was $3,534,399. The tocal number of immigrants deported was 2,624.

The Loaves and Fishes.

The Toronto *Globe's* Ottawa special, referring to the new Cabinet, says:—"No Premier has treated Ontario so generously since the time of Sir John Macdonald as has Mr. Laurier. He has not degraded the Ontario Ministers to the rank of Controllers. The critics who are straining for points to make against Mr. Laurier say that it is a great pity Ontario has no great spending Department. Whether it should be a great pity or not, Ontario has, as a matter of fact. The Department presided over by Mr. Mulock, of Toronto, spends more than all the four Departments combined which are assigned to Quebec. The figures in the Public Accounts for 1895 show that the total expenditure under the control of the Department assigned to Ontario, $5,750,000, and that of the Departments allotted to Quebec, $3,521,000. Ontario, therefore, as the premier Province, has the largest number of first-class Cabinet portfolios since 1878, and is given the most important Departments of Justice, Trade and Commerce, Post Office and Customs, in addition to the office of Secretary of State. Quebec has been content with two important Departments and two minor ones."

Women Physicians in India.

THE OUTCOME OF THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

An interesting document is the recently issued report of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India.

In eleven years since its organization under the name of the Lady Dufferin Fund, the number of women and girls annually relieved and cured has risen, in 1895, to above 1,000,000 (1,054,387) and in the last three years the number has doubled itself.

The movement has a pathetic history. After suffering for years from native quacks, the Maharanee of Punna, the diamond deposit State of Central India, was cured by an English lady—a medical missionary. Her Highness wrote to Queen Victoria, inclosed the letter in a gold locket, put the jewel around the doctor's neck and charged her not to take it off until she gave it into the Queen's hands.

Her Majesty sent a kind answer and laid on the next new Viceroy, when dismissing him, the "special injunction" to launch a scheme for the improvement of the medical treatment of her Indian female subjects.

With Irish impetuosity and Scotch thoroughness combined, Lady Dufferin organized the fund all over India, and in London also, for training native women doctors, as well as healing the suffering. The invested funds amount to £129,000 at par, and the income from all sources last calendar year was £15,545. With this a million of suffering women were cared for, in addition to the many who came under the ministration of the medical missionaries, American as well as British.

Were progress more rapid, especially among the high caste ladies, who must be attended in the zanana and harem, there would not be women doctors enough. Lady Elgin, Lady Elliott and other Governors' wives have brought about the foundation of hostels for native women studying medicine and nursing. Mr. Woodburn, an experienced civil engineer, declared at the annual meeting in Calcutta lately that "the rapidly growing and now enormous attendance at the Dufferin hospitals is the best possible evidence of the trust of the people in the treatment they receive there."

As the general education of women in India rises the number of female candidates for the higher grades of hospital assistants and assistant surgeons will increase, however slowly. It is sixty years since Dr. Duff induced some of his best students to learn to dissect the human body, and now the Indian medical service has many native members, while the cities of India are flooded with fully qualified native practitioners. The same will be true of the women half a century hence.

Spain's Trouble.

(*From Harper's Weekly.*)

There has not been a war in this century in which Spanish or South American troops have been engaged which has not been marked and marred by instances of mediæval barbarism. To charge that Spain, or the Spanish Captain-General, however, is responsible for outrages committed by Spanish troops in distant Provinces is to betray gross ignorance of modern Spanish public policy, and of the tendency of the Spanish troops to permit their passions to lead them into disobedience of orders and breaches of discipline. Spanish soldiers have killed many innocent persons in Cuba, but the Spanish Captain-General is keenly aware of international public sentiment on this subject, and has doubtless done his best to suppress murder.

Spain is now almost at the end of her resources. She has crowded the island with troops, and she has pledged for loans about all that she possesses in the nature of security. Her last pledge was of the revenues from her tobacco monopoly, for the purpose of increasing her naval power. Not only are her pecuniary resources failing, but her power to recuperate them by taxing Cuba is nearly gone. She has lost the country districts, and the destruction of the sugar plantations by the rebels has deprived her of much of her power to raise revenues in the island. The economic condition of the island is represented by the *Times* correspondent as pitiable. He says that the towns are crowded with refugees, and that as no food supplies are being raised in the island, food will have to be purchased from abroad. But the exportable products of the island for the remainder of this year will not amount to more than $13,000,000, not enough for the purchase of the needed supplies, and there are hardly any savings to be depended on. And yet in the face of this distress the Spanish authorities purpose to increase their revenues by raising customs charges, especially on breadstuffs. The situation is further shown to be of the most distressful by the authorization given to the Cuban Bank of Spain to issue $12,000,000 in notes—a first step towards inconvertible paper.

Meanwhile reconciliation, even through reforms of abuses, is growing more difficult, for the sympathies of nearly all the white Cubans are now enlisted on the side of the rebels. Spain is facing her last opportunity to save her hold of the island by peaceful intervention. It certainly seems unlikely that she can save it by war.

The Soudan Expedition.

(*London Times.*)

A number of refugees have arrived at Ferkeh, bringing the total up to about two thousand. The country between Suarda and Dongola is now almost deserted. No refugees are permitted to return to the south, lest they should be forced by the enemy to give information as to the Egyptian forces.

Four blacks who deserted from Dongola state that their comrades are only watching an opportunity to follow them. Up to the present a hundred and fifty-six Dervishes and blacks have enlisted in the Egyptian army. They seem delighted with their new service.

The Khalifa is now alarmed and is seeking support in all directions. He is attempting too late to conciliate the riverain population. Captured correspondence indicates a lessening of the Baggara power and widespread dissensions among the Emirs.

Wad el Bishara has imprisoned numerous Sheiks who are supposed to favor the Government.

Osman Azrak told Wad el Bishara that the enemy had guns, not like those in former wars, but one which poured out bullets like water, to which Wad el Bishara, doubting, replied, "I will wait to see, and die if so fated."

Osman Digna's fighting force at Adarama consists of three hundred men and forty horses. The remainder of his people are employed in cultivation. All under his rule are reported to be greatly oppressed and to be longing for an opportunity to escape.

The Original Micawber.

It is generally believed that in the character of Mr. Micawber, Charles Dickens drew a portrait of his father, who was appointed during his son's brief editorship of the *Daily News* chief of the reporters room, and retained the post until his death. Sir Joseph Crowe gives us the following pen-picture of John Dickens in his recently published volume of "Reminiscences."

He was short, portly, obese, fond of a glass of grog, full of fun, never given to much locomotion, but sitting as chairman, and looking carefully to the regular marking and orderly despatch to the printers of the numerous manuscripts thrown off at lightning speed by the men from the gallery. It was his habit to come down to the office about eight at night, and he invariably in all weathers walked down Fleet street and turned into the passage leading into Whitefriars. Every night as regularly as clockwork he was relieved of his silk pocket handkerchief by the thieves of the great neighboring thoroughfare, and he would deplore the loss in feeling terms when he tried to wipe the perspiration from his brow; for it was a peculiarity of his nature that he was always hot, whatever the weather might be. He maintained that he knew when his pocket was picked, but that he could not help himself, because the thief was too nimble and he too stout.

The total real estate assessment of the city of New York for 1896 is $1,731,569,143, an increase of $85,480,488 over that of last year. The total assessment on personal property, corporations and bank shares is $374,975,762, a net increase of $4,736,866. This makes the wealth of the Empire City, as estimated by the tax commissioners, to be $2,106,484,905, upon which the tax levy for the current year is $43,996,571.31, making the tax rate about 2 10.

WILLED HIM THE EARTH.

THE LAST AND MOST AMUSING JOKE OF COL. BROADACRE, OF TEXAS.

Col. Broadacre, of Texas, who was quite a wit in his way, had a bumptious young nephew, of whom he was not over-fond, and when the Colonel finally died with his boots on (a way they have in Texas) it was found that he had gotten even with the young man in question by facetiously willing him the earth.

The Colonel wanted his sorrowing relatives to enjoy the joke as early in the reading of his last will and testament as possible, so he remembered his conceited nephew in the very first clause of the will, which ran as follows:

"To my well-beloved (by himself) and self-opinionated nephew, John Henry Broadacre, who has always wanted the earth, as the saying goes, I hereby give and bequeath said body or planet for him and his heirs and assigns to have and to hold in fee simple forever, or as long as said planet, known as the earth, shall continue to revolve in its accustomed orbit. And I trust he will live long to enjoy the bequest and pick up a more useful stock of knowledge than he appears to be burdened with at the date this document is drawn.'

The Colonel's estate was worth a couple of millions, invested about equally in land and securities, and of course the other heirs had the grand snicker, so to speak, on John Henry.

It was very amusing, indeed, until John Henry's lawyer came forward and claimed every square inch of the Colonel's landed estate for his client, on the ground that it was part of the earth which his uncle had willed him, and he was clearly entitled to it.

The other heirs pointed out the fact that the landed estate had been specifically bequeathed to them, in the clauses of the will following that in which John Henry had been so handsomely remembered, but the wide-awake lawyer stoutly contended—and said there wasn't a Court in the country but would sustain him in so doing—that this portion of the will was null and void, as the testator had already disposed of every acre of his real estate in the first clause of the document and no last will and testament ever made could give away the same piece of property twice.

In fact, he said, the strict letter of the law would justify his client in also claiming the securities belonging to Col. Broadacre's estate, as the possessor of the earth was rightly entitled to all it contained.

It didn't look so much like a joke to the rest of the heirs as it did at first, and they finally clubbed together and bought off the colonel's bumptious nephew (who evidently had a bump of enterprise among the rest) for a good round sum—up in the hundred thousands, it is said—in consideration of which he withdrew his claim to all that portion of the earth formerly owned by Col. Broadacre.

John Henry rides around in his own carriage nowadays and when people ask him if he isn't getting rather extravagant, he simply closes his left eye for the space of perhaps a second, in a thoughtful sort of way, and says: "Not unduly so, I guess, for a young man who is heir to the earth."

The moral of this story seems to be that facetiousness, though it may be the spice of life, is out of place in one's last will and testament; and also that the man who does his laughing after the returns come in is far wiser than he who goes off at half-cock.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Gunpowder in Early Days.

People outside of military life who have no connection with the making of gunpowder know it only as a coarse, black powder, like black sand, which will flash off with a loud report if shut up in a case of any kind, and set on fire.

It is a very queer mixture, made up of three simple and well known substances, no one of which will explode, although two will burn. Nobody knows when or how it was discovered, for as far back into the dark ages as records or tradition will carry us, we find that gunpowder, though not used for guns, was known. It was no doubt looked upon with awe and fear by the ancients, on account of its flame, its noise and its rending force; but their limited mechanical skill could suggest very little use for it.

Possibly it was used in warfare long before the beginning of history; but the first man in historical times to form an idea of the terrible destruction which this awful, bursting, fiery substance might produce was an English monk named Roger Bacon. Monks in his day were the chemists, scholars and writers of the world; and this Roger Bacon travelled and studied much, and made continual experiments in his laboratory to prove for himself and to develop what he learned from others.

He probably saw gunpowder among the Moors in Spain, and tried for himself its explosive effect. Then he wrote of its composition in the year 1267, and in his writing suggested that it could be used in engines of war to deal death and destruction to armies of men.

Soon after Roger Bacon's time his suggestions were taken up and guns were constructed first by binding iron bars together with hoops to form a tube, then by casting a tube out of brass, with one end closed. Stones of suitable size were selected as shot, and the powder had to be carried around in chests or barrels and shovelled into the muzzles of the guns, the stones being rolled in after it. In spite of these drawbacks very large guns were built, for there was one used by Mohamet II. against the Greeks at the siege of Constantinople in 1453 which threw a stone weighing 600 pounds a distance of one mile.

Thought the Bishop a Tumbler.

A genial old Scotch Bishop used to tell the following story about himself and his Episcopal costume of knee breeches and gaiters.

Accompanied by his wife he once visited Edinburgh for the purpose of taking part in a conference upon some ecclesiastical matters, and driving from their lodgings to the place of meeting one day he found that he had forgotten some memoranda he required in support of some statements which he intended to make.

Being unwilling to return himself he requested his good lady to drive back for the documents, while he would stop about the Mound awaiting her return. The Mound, at the time, was a favorable place for the Punch and Judy shows and other exhibitions.

In a short time, much to his surprise, and somewhat to his annoyance, he saw himself being surrounded by an expectant-looking crowd of urchins. He could not imagine what they were looking at, until one, a little bolder than the others, stepped forward and propounded the query:—

"I say, mannie, whan's the tummlin gaun to begin?"

The youngsters had never seen a Bishop in walking costume before and thought the strange costume must be connected with an acrobatic performance of some sort.

Disraeli's Retirement.

(*From the Quarterly Review.*)

In 1876 Mr. Disraeli was raised by the Queen to the peerage under the title of Lord Beaconsfield, and left the House of Commons before the news of his elevation to the House of Lords had been made public. His withdrawal from the stage where he had played so long the leading part in a manner obviously devised to avoid any sort of ovations was in accordance with the dignity which characterized the remaining years of his life after the defeat of the Conservatives, when the general election of 1880, in consequence of the Midlothian campaign, had terminated his public career. No applicant for his opinions on any subject ever received a postcard from Lord Beaconsfield; no speech was ever made by him at railway stations.

He died in 1881 as he had lived, alone, a stranger amid a strange people. After his death his memory became to English Conservatives an object of almost sentimental affection; to English Radicals it remained an object of never failing animosity. But to Englishmen of all politics, to Conservatives and Liberals alike, his life continues to be a constant puzzle, an unsolved enigma.

In the eighteen years of Leo XIII's reign the mortality among the members of the Sacred College has been remarkable. One hundred and eleven cardinals died in that time, though only 120 died in the thirty-two years of the pontificate of Pius IX.

Some idea of the vast extent of the surface of the earth may be obtained when it is noted that if a lofty church steeple is ascended and the landscape visible from it looked at, 900,000 such landscapes must be viewed in order that the whole earth may be seen.

Lady Burton's Will.

A Strange Document—Her Heart to Be Pierced by a Needle and a Post Mortem to be Held.

Lady Isabel Burton's will, just probated, shows that she left personal estate amounting to £11,766. Her will is a characteristically peculiar document, and the following summary of it, taken from the London *Standard*, will be read with interest by the many fervent admirers won for her by the remarkable biography which she wrote of her husband, Sir Richard Burton.

Lady Burton died on March 22, and her will is dated the 28th of the preceding December. Attached to it is a paper of the same date, in which she stated that, having been advised that a codicil would upset the will, she left some directions with respect to the possible success of her investments in mines or lotteries, and her desire that her sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald, should have the whole during her life, and that, subject to her sister's life interest, the residue should be applied to make equal the fortunes of her nephews, Arthur and Gerald Arundell, exclusive of Wardour or any other windfalls. It was also her particular desire that her belongings at Baker street, although insignificant in appearance, being priceless treasures to her, should not be scattered out to second-hand shops.

Lady Burton ordered that, after her doctor had pierced her heart with a needle, the doctors attending, or some clever surgeon to be called in for the purpose, should make a *post mortem* examination, and that she should be embalmed by disembowling and stuffing (not by the new process of injecting in the veins) in order that her body may be kept above ground by the side of her husband, in the marble mausoleum tent at Mortlake; but the testatrix stated that she had bought, adjoining the tent, a vault for four bodies, and that two places were to be reserved in order that, if a revolution should occur in England that arrived at the desecration of the dead, the coffins of herself and her husband might be lowered into the vault.

She desired that immediately after her death a telegram, which she had prepared, should be sent to the Cure Achille Serre in Paris, who is to receive £120, or 3,000 francs, for 3,000 masses to be said at once, or 100 sets of Gregorian masses. The testatrix also provides an annuity to pay for a daily mass, to be said in Paris perpetually at 1 franc for each mass. She provided that a sum of £60 should be paid to the Bishop of Southwark for five anniversary masses perpetually on the day of her wedding, on her own and her husband's birthdays, and on the day of her husband's death and of her death.

She desired that her Carmelite dress and the scapular, which alone she stated she was worthy to wear, should be placed in her coffin, and she left very elaborate instructions for her funeral, which she desired should be of as simple a character as consistent with her religion, and that the attendance of priests should be as large as possible, and that the Cardinal should be invited.

Lady Burton appointed as her literary trustees W. A. Coote, of the National Vigilance Society, Minnie Grace Plowman and another person, who are to continue the publication of her husband's works, but she forbids anyone to print a single immodest word, and she especially charges her literary trustees not to issue or allow to be issued one coarse or indecent word in connection with her late husband's works. They are to publish her autobiography, upon which she had been engaged.

Lady Burton bequeathed £500 to her sister, Emmeline Mary Zebla, but as her sister was not willing to accept Our Cottage, at Mortlake, upon terms which the testatrix required, she left that property to her nephew, Gerald Arundell, upon conditions specified in a separate memorandum.

Lady Burton's executors are desired, at the cost of her estate, to carry on any proceedings which may be taken at the instance of the Crown or the police authorities, or the National Vigilance Society, or, these failing, of the executors themselves against any person printing or publishing anything objectionable in connection with the works of her late husband.

The Sunday Newspaper.

In an appropriate and timely arraignment of the overstuffed Sunday newspaper, which appears in *Ev'ry Month* for July, the writer concludes as follows:—

The fact is that the Sunday papers of today are being stuffed to bursting with nonsense so flagrant, so diversified, and so exuberant as to cast discredit upon the intelligence of anyone who purchases them. Better no fifty pages, no illustrations and no more than the "bald recital of unpicturesque detail" common to the papers a generation since than such a wild, entangled, disorderly array of matter as now constitutes a Sabbath journal. Such subjects as the ones above alluded to do not enlighten the people. Far from it; they lead the minds of the uneducated astray, fill them with delusions and attract their attention to silly importances. Not only this, but journalism grows less and less potent for good, or it perverts the public taste, which will naturally crave more sensation and so push the papers to greater depths, unless the state should intervene. Furthermore, journalists are made to stoop to the lowest and meanest labors, to bend their minds and accustom themselves to the most trivial, wretched and revolting details in order to supply the great demand for sensation matter. Men of talent beginning their life's work in newspaper offices are thus perverted and mentally deformed and then sent out to help shape the nation's affairs. The talents and energy of ambitious women are invoked to further the cause of sensationalism and those who should be preserved to womanliness in all things are forced into fields where their efforts can be productive of only the vilest and most pitiful results.

Commandments of Buddha.

All acts of living creatures become bad by ten things, and by avoiding the ten things they become good. There are three sins of the body, four sins of the tongue, and three sins of the mind. The sins of the body are murder, theft and adultery; of the tongue, lying, slander, abuse and gossip; of the mind, envy, hatred and error. Therefore, I give you these commandments:—

First—Kill not, but have regard for life.

Second—Steal not, neither do ye rob, but help everybody to be master of the fruits of his labor.

Third—Abstain from impurity and lead a life of chastity.

Fourth—Lie not, but be truthful. Speak of the truth with discretion, fearlessly and in a loving heart.

Fifth—Invent no evil reports; neither do ye respect them. Carp not, but look for good sides of your fellow beings, so that you may with sincerity defend them against their enemies.

Sixth—Swear not, but speak decently and with dignity.

Seventh—Waste not the time with gossip, but speak to the purpose or keep silent.

Eighth—Covet not nor envy, but rejoice at the fortunes of other people.

Ninth—Cleanse your heart of malice and cherish no hatred, not even against your enemies.

Tenth—Free your mind of ignorance, and be anxious to learn the truth, especially in the one thing that is needed, lest you fall a prey either to skepticism or to errors. Skepticism will make you indifferent, and errors will lead you astray, so that you will not find the noble path that leads to life eternal. —*Gospel of Buddha.*

A Turkish Watch.

The latest production of the watch-makers of Switzerland is a watch whose hands move from right to left, instead of from left to right, as in ordinary watches. These watches are designed for the markets of Turkey, Japan and other Oriental countries where the natives read from right to left, and where there has been a demand for watches of this character. This watch is the invention of a Geneva watchmaker, who has covered it with Swiss patents, and who has applied or is applying for patent rights in the United States. The watch moves with perfect precision, and seems to be in all respects quite as good as other watches.—*Popular Science News.*

A bicycle scorcher in England ran down a pedestrian, inflicting injuries from which the latter died. The scorcher was sent to prison for four months, a charge of manslaughter not having been pressed. As Justice Hawkins said, there is no reason why a reckless rider who runs you down should not suffer as much as a careless driver, who does the same thing.

Beauty and Hygiene.

CONCERNING THE EYES.

(*From Harper's Bazar.*)

To preserve the sight unimpaired, as well as the beauty of the eyes, the rules of hygiene should be strictly observed. Too strong a light and profound and long continued darkness both predispose the eye to various maladies, some of them very serious. Especially are sudden transitions from darkness to light, and the reverse, injurious to the eyes. The pupil of the eye expands in the darkness, and if it be suddenly exposed to a bright light, contraction not taking place readily, paralysis of the retina, with consequent blindness, may ensue. The sudden transition from light to darkness is attended with less serious but no less certainly injurious consequences. The reflection of the light on the snow or the sand or any brilliant surface, a predominance of glaring or of dark colors in the rooms where much of the time is spent, looking long at rapidly moving objects, are all injurious to the sight. Soft tones are both most pleasing and most beneficial to the eye. Green is the color most favorable to the eye, as it exercises the muscles moderately without fatiguing them, while black or very dark colors maintain them in a state of inactivity. The prolonged use of the eyes, and especially in an artificial light, is very hurtful to them, and the few minutes' rest which it is necessary to give them occasionally to avoid overfatigue is a trifling loss of time compared with the time gained during which they will remain serviceable.

On awakening in the morning the eyes should not be exposed suddenly to a bright light. A few moments should be allowed to elapse to accustom them to the half-light of the bedroom before drawing up the blinds and admitting the full light of day. The habit of rubbing the eyes in the morning, or at any other time, is attended with obviously bad consequences unnecessary to specify.

Too much sleep and too little sleep are both alike injurious to the eyes, the former debilitating them through the prolonged inaction in which it keeps them, the latter from fatigue.

Helping a Bashful Lover.

It was only a two-room log cabin, and after supper Mrs. Coots and I sat down in the front room and left her daughter Sue, a girl about 18 years old, to clear away and tidy up. She had just finished when a young man slipped into the kitchen. His headgear was a coon-skin cap, the bottoms of his trousers were tucked into his boot legs, and he was as awkward and ungainly as a cow on ice.

"Howdy, Joe?" sa t the girl as he entered.

"How—howdy?" he replied, as he sat down on the edge of a chair and fumbled with his cap.

"That's her beau," whispered Mrs. Coot, to me over her knitting. "Joe's peart 'nuffs but powerful shy. Bin coting Sue for nigh a y'ar now, but hain't dun axed her to marry him."

The girl took a seat on the far side of the room, and for ten minutes not a word was spoken between them. Then she finally queried:

"How's b'ars, Joe?"

"Hain't seen a b'ar in three months," he replied.

There was another painful interval, and then Sue asked:

"How's coons, Joe?"

"Coons is plenty," he replied, as he avoided her glance.

"That's the way it goes," whispered the mother. "They jist sot and sot and sot and talk 'bout b'ars and coons and sich, and I do declar' I'm gittin' all upset!"

Five minutes later, just as the young man seemed on the point of leaving, Sue kindly inquired:

"Killed any 'possums lately, Joe?"

"Nary one," he replied, as he stared at his boots.

"I can't abide that no mo'," muttered the mother, as she laid aside her work and rose up.

"What are you going to do?" I asked.

"Git 'em together or skeer him off."

She walked out into the kitchen and stood before the young man and sternly demanded:

"Joe Skillman, did yo' dun cum over yere to borrow an axe?"

"No—no, mam," he stammered.

"Did yo' dun cum to vote Sue?"

"Y—yes, mum."

"Sue, do yo' want to be voted?"

"Reckon I do," answered Sue.

"Then yo' all jist listen to me. Joe, yo' git over on t'other side. Sue, yo' snuggle up to him. I'ze gwine to blow out the candle and leave you in the dusk, an me'n the stranger's gwine to sot on the fur side of t'other room and talk loud. I'ze got mighty tired of this fussin' 'round, and yo' all has either got to fix or unfix things this very night."

An hour later, when Joe went home, Sue called her mother out and held a whispered conversation with her, and when Mrs. Coots returned to me she smiled grimly and explained:—

"They all ar' gwine to be married next week."—*Truth.*

Enormous Prices for Pictures.

(*From The London Chronicle.*)

The last week was remarkable in the history of art in this country for the exceptional prices paid for pictures by British artists of the eighteenth century. On Thursday Romney's fine picture representing the lovely Lady Elizabeth Spencer and her sister, Viscountess Clifden, was knocked down to Mr. C. Wertheimer for 10,500 guineas; and on Saturday Sir Joshua Reynolds' beautiful picture, "The Hon. Miss Monckton," fell to Mr. Edward De Sterns for 7,500 guineas.

The first mentioned picture fetched—with one exception—the highest price ever paid in the auction room for a work by a British artist, the exception being the "Lady Delme," by Reynolds, which Mr. C. Wertheimer bought two years ago for 11,500 guineas. It is said that on the present occasion the Duke of Marlborough's agent ran Mr. Wertheimer very close in the race for the possession of the Romney, which the Duke and Duchess had seen during the week, and greatly desired for Blenheim, where, possibly, after all, it will eventually hang on the walls of those rooms, in which doubtless its beautiful models often played as children.

To Crown Her Head.

Long-stemmed roses are eagerly sought, and double English daisies claim more recent favor.

All shades of green, leghorn, ecru and heliotrope are liked. Green and turquoise blue is considered one of the "swellest" combinations of the season.

Black ribbons are only in slight request, and velvet ribbons occasionally used in combinations with flowers and malines and in such shades as green, brown and lilac.

Tam O'Shanter shapes have taken well. They trim easily and with becoming results, and do not consume quite as many trimmings as some of the other styles now receiving favor.

Foliage in plentiful profusion marks three out of four hats. A large hat of yellow straw was trimmed across the front with masses of red-berried holly foliage. Loops of light-ground warp-printed ribbon extended outward from each side toward the back, and a cachepeigns of the foliage gave finish to the back.

The Doctor and the Lawyer.

"Now you know the details of the affair," said the doctor to the lawyer a few days later; "what would you advise me to do about it?"

"Go back to your practice," replied the lawyer promptly. "You have no case. Ten dollars, please."

"Now that I have told you the symptoms," said the lawyer to the doctor a few days later, "what would you advise me to do?"

"Go back to your practice," replied the physican promptly. "You have nothing seriously wrong with you. Ten dollars, please."

Thus it happens that two men are calling each other robbers.

Where Solomon's Wisdom Failed.

(*Chicago Tribune.*)

King Solomon was the wisest man that ever lived. People came from miles around just to look at the receptacle of so much wisdom. One day a young man came to him and knelt before his throne.

"Oh, king, live for ever," said the young man. "I am in love. I bought the object of my affection a diamond pin. She allowed me to kiss her and later accidently called me 'dear' and blushed and apologized. Does she care anything for me?"

"I don't know," said King Solomon.

FINE CHEQUE KITING.

SCIENCE OF BORROWING WITHOUT A VOLUNTARY LENDER.

A VERY SIMPLE PROCESS.

How an Alert Financier Can Have the Use of a Considerable Sum of Money and Pay No Interest.

(*Pittsburg Dispatch.*)

"Are Pittsburg business men often detected in the practice of kiting cheques?" was the question asked of a number of leading bankers the other day, in response to which some interesting information was obtained. The allegations made in a recent sensational trial about how the practice of obtaining money without paying interest could be carried to a sort of scientific perfection, made the subject appear one of considerable importance, as indeed those of the bankers who would talk about it admit that it is. Bank cashiers and directors are of necessity the most discreet people in the world, and consequently those who would consent to give any information on the subject stipulated that their names should not be used.

It would appear, however, from facts obtained, that there is nothing to prevent a business man or firm with good credit from always having an amount outstanding in cheques much greater than their bank account, if they are sufficiently skilful and unscrupulous. Honest men will not draw against nothing, it is generally maintained, though there are said to be frequently cases where the bankers send for their customers and reprimand them for some irregularity, or request them to move their accounts to some other bank. The greatest care is necessary to protect banks against worthless cheques, and such losses are frequently occurring. A banker who has also a variety of other interests, in discussing the matter, said:—

"Kiting is drawing cheques on banks where you have no money, and then sending the bank drawn on a cheque on a third bank, to meet the first when it arrives. Skilful and well-posted men can form a chain by which they can get the use of money for months in this manner, and though it is not often resorted to by any but the dishonest, there are cases where big firms have floated large sums a long while, and eventually took up all their paper without having been suspected.

"The simplest form of kiting is where a man gives a cheque on a bank where he has not money to meet it, and goes to the bank next day and deposits the amount. In the ordinary course of business the cheque will not reach the bank for twenty-four hours, and if the cash is there to cover it when it arrives, it is to be presumed his intentions were honest, and so the transaction is not properly to be called kiting at all. If, however, by some mischance he is unable to make the deposit, he is liable to prosecution for false pretence, even if he had supposed that he would make the deposit, the thing which a man does being always the best presumptive evidence of his intentions.

"Whether it is the intention of a man to obtain large sums of money by flying kites, whether to defraud the last holders of his paper or with the idea of getting money to tide him over difficulties, he will operate between different cities, and sometimes also with the aid of a confederate.

"Suppose that I owe you a thousand dollars, and you come and demand payment. I say I have not the money, but draw you a cheque on a bank in Harrisburg. I know that cheque will not reach Harrisburg until the next day at the earliest, and I send the Harrisburg bank a cheque on Philadelphia. When your cheque reaches Harrisburg the money is supposedly there to meet it, though really the Harrisburg bank has first to send a cheque to Philadelphia. Suppose that when I have sent the bank there one on New York, and Harrisburg is paid, I send to New York a cheque on Boston, and Boston one on Portland, Me., Portland one on Buffalo, and so after a long circuit get back to Pittsburg, where I either pay the money or start out another kite, as the circumstances may seem to me best. If I pay the money I have obtained the use of it for perhaps a month without any interest, and if I meet the cheque on arriving here with another on some distant bank I may continue to use it without interest, always supposing that I am not discovered.

"The thing can only be kept up so long as all the banks to which I send cheques have confidence in me, and there are no accidents. If one of the cheques should get into the hands of a cashier who would be a little doubtful, and who would go to a long-distance telephone and call up the bank on which it is drawn, it would play merry hob with the whole scheme. Success also supposes, too, that I shall keep close track of my kites, and that there must not be any railway accidents or other causes of delay to the mails. Two men doing business in different cities, and each meeting his cheques against wind with similar cheques drawn by the other, can work it the longest, as the same man does not then always draw a cheque to meet a cheque of his own.

"Of course men who do this thing on an extensive scale keep little balances in several banks, and I knew one case where a man kept bank accounts amounting to at least $40,000 for the purpose of enabling him to keep this kind of paper afloat. He had an extensive business, with branches all over the country, and during the panic, when he got short of currency, he went in to keep cheques afloat on a huge scale. Probably he had half a million dollars floating about the country at one time, and the work of keeping track of it must have been enormous. He had this large amount of ready money that I speak of, so that if anything went wrong and one of his cheques was in danger of being protested he could take it up promptly. He kept up the thing until his business got prosperous and he was able to gradually meet all the cheques with cash. If he had failed to recover there would have come a tremendous crash in his affairs, and he might have had more prosecutions entered against him than would keep the Court busy for a month.

"There is a young man now occupying a clerkship in this city who recently caught people, who ought to have known better, for an aggregate amount of about $40,000 by kiting cheques and notes. I lost about $3,800 on him, principally by endorsing his paper. The last note was for $400, and I suspect that at the bank where it was cashed it was getting the money to stave off a prosecution.

"As a general thing, when a bank discovers a man is kiting, it will keep quiet until it is safe itself and then give the other fellows the tip. In the case to which I refer, the man escaped prosecution through sympathy for his wife, who is a very nice lady. All we could discover of what became of the money was that he told us he lost it in wheat. We had an expert at work at his books for several days, and could make nothing out of them. He could have probably kept it up for much longer than he did if he had not got drunk and allowed his kites to get crossed. A man who engages in this sort of thing and expects to avoid detection for a long time, must be wide awake and keenly on the alert continually."

The cashier of a leading bank who admits having been caught occasionally by kiters himself said, when assured that his name would not be used in connection with the information he gave: "Invariably when a bank ascertains that one of its customers is addicted to drawing cheques for the purpose of obtaining the use of money without interest, it will send for him and ask him to move his account, or at least will tell him that it is aware of his practices, and ask him to desist, as he will be closely watched. As a general thing, if a man has an account with a bank and has established something of a business reputation or has first class references, it will receive his cheques and credit him with them, though not until it has thorough confidence in him will it pay out money upon them in advance of having itself made the collections. Banks do not like to say to regular customers that it receives their cheques only for collection, though this is always done with people whom they do not know.

"On one occasion a well-known young lawyer brought a man to me and introduced him, and called me aside and said that he had come to him with the very highest of recommendations. The man said he was going into business and desired to open an account. I took his signature and he deposited a cheque for $1,000. He also asked me to recommend to him an office building, where he could rent rooms in which to carry on his business, which I

TWO.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

She turned the letter's rustling page, her smile
Made bright the air about her while she read:
"I come to you to-morrow, love, meanwhile
Love me, my sweet," he said.

"What other business has my life?" she thought,
And musing passed, as in some happy dream,
To the day's care and toils, and while she wrought
Time winged with light did seem.

To-morrow! When the Summer morning broke
In rose and gold and touched her slumbering eyes
Softly, with tempered splendor, and she woke
To the rich dawn's surprise.

Birds sang aloft and roses bloomed below;
Flushed wide the tender fleecy mists above;
Came Memory, leading Hope, and whispered low,
"Love me! I come, my love."

"So that thou comest," she thought, "skies may grow gray,
The sun may fade, the sea with foam blanch white,
Tempest and thunder dread may spoil the day,
But not my deep delight."

When in the west the sunset's crimson flame
Burned low and wasted, and the cool winds blew,
Watching the steadfast sky she heard her name
Breathed in the voice she knew.

Joy shook her heart, nor would its pulse be stilled.
Her fair cheek borrowed swift the sunset's bloom.
A presence beautiful and stately filled
The silence of the room.

"Hast thou not words of welcome?" for, indeed,
Like some mute marble goddess proud stood she;
She turned, "O king of men!" she cried, "what need
That I should welcome thee?"

Wide swung heaven's gates for them, no more they knew,
The stars looked in on them—they saw them not,
The slow winds wandered soft from dusk and dew,
But earth was all forgot.

The English Language.

We'll begin with a box, and the plural is boxes,
But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes,
Then, one fowl is a goose, but two are called geese,
Yet the plural of mouse should never be meese,
You may find a lone mouse, or a whole nest of mice,
But the plural of house is houses, not hice,
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen?
The cow in the plural may be cows or kine,
And the plural of vow is vows, never vine.

If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,
And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?
If one is a tooth, and a whole set are teeth,
Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth?
If the singular's this, and the plural is these,
Should the plural of kiss ever be nick-named keese?
Then one may be that and three would be those,
Yet hat in the plural would never be hose,
And the plural of cat is cats, not cose.
We speak of a brother, and also of brethren,
But though we say mother, we never say methren.
Then the masculine pronouns are he, his and him,
But imagine the feminine, she, shis and shim!
So the English, I think, you all will agree,
Is the queerest language you ever did see.

—*The Commonwealth.*

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The reproach has often been made, that Canada has been neglectful of her public men, and has failed to honor their memories as she should. As a matter of fact, we can point to only a few statues or monuments dedicated to the memory of men, who passed the best years of their lives in the service of our country. Within the last three or four years, we have done better. CARTIER, MACDONALD and GEORGE BROWN have not been ignored, and soon the Nova Scotians are to rear a suitable memorial of their greatest statesman, JOSEPH HOWE. This ought to have been done long ago, but better late than never. Sir LEONARD TILLY only died a few days ago, but those who loved him are determined to erect a monument to his memory without delay. They are right in moving in the matter at once. Many of his contemporaries are getting old, and rapidly passing away. They would like to subscribe to such a deserving object, and they have now the opportunity of doing so. We hear that the statue is to be of bronze, and of heroic size. We presume the late Sir JOHN THOMPSON, and the late ALEXANDER MACKENZIE will be thought of in this way. Canada should not forget those sons of her's, who have done so much to advance the prosperity and progress of the country. It would not be difficult to name a dozen men, to whose memory shafts, with great propriety, could be raised.

A cable from London, supplies the cheering tidings, that the Anglo-Canadian trade has expanded wonderfully, during the last year or so. A table of returns from the Imperial Board of Trade, shows that the imports from all the Colonies increased 4 per cent in June and 6 per cent in the half year. The imports from Canada increased 37 to 40 per cent. The exports to all the Colonies increased four per cent in June and 12 per cent in the half year. The exports to Canada increased 5½ and 9 per cent respectively. The British purchases of Canadian exports shew these increases in the half year in pounds sterling: Sheep, 6,000; wheat and flour, 170,000; bacon, 100,000; hams, 88,000; butter, 12,500; cheese, 83,000; fish, 55,000; wood, 341,000. These figures are striking, and reveal the existence of a most satisfactory state of things.

Now that the elections are over, and a new Ministry has been sworn in, would it not be well for our people and press, to drop politics for a while, and go in for something else? The fact is, the country has been living on excitement for the better part of half a year, and it is high time for the citizens to get down to mundane affairs again. In a few days, the new Ministers will run their elections, and on the 19th of August, Parliament will assemble. It is to be hoped that the session will be a very short one. Nothing can be gained by prolonging it through the whole summer. A Speaker must be chosen, money must be voted for current expenses, and a little necessary legislation must be put through the House of Commons and the Senate. All this could be done in three or four weeks, or perhaps in less time, if our statesmen only make up their minds to quit fooling, and go to work in earnest. We hope that a policy of obstruction will not be introduced next August. The members will find it hot enough legislating for the country, without having recourse to obstruction tactics. The Ministers, we hear, have gone in for early hours. They are down at their offices every morning, an hour sooner than was the practice formerly. A new broom sweeps clean, and so does the early bird catch the worm. But the Civil Service employes think they are having hard lines.

Dr. BORDEN was no sooner installed in the office of Minister of Militia and Defence than he settled down to work in earnest and cleared off a number of arrearages. The important question of rural military camps received his closest attention. The rural battalions feel that if they have no drill this year the service will become sadly demoralized, and they and their friends are making a big push to get what they want. The unfortunate thing about the matter is the stubborn fact that there is no money in the Treasury, Parliament having risen without voting the item in the Estimates usually applied to this purpose. Major-General GASCOIGNE is very anxious to meet the wishes of the men under his command, but the difficulties in the way seem to be too great to be set aside readily. Parliament does not assemble until a month hence, and then it will be too late to do much towards getting the camps of instruction ready. No money for these camps, we understand, can be obtained by Governor-General's warrant. The General thinks that should the camps not be held during the current year of 1896, they will, most assuredly, be held early in 1897. In that way they can be included within the fiscal year, which expires every 30th of June. In the meantime the result of the conference which has just taken place between the Minister and the G. O. will be laid before the Council for definite action.

It was stated some days ago that one of Mr. LAURIER'S first official acts would be to appoint a Commission to investigate the Manitoba School question, with the view of settling that vexatious problem. The expected presence of the Prime Minister of Manitoba in Ottawa gives colour to the rumour that he is to be sounded on the subject. While the Commission has not yet been actually appointed, we learn from a source which appears to be authoritative, that it will include Sir OLIVER MOWAT, Sir HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE and Hon. R. W. SCOTT. These gentlemen have the confidence of the people, and if the question can really be settled amicably, one would think that they are quite able to do it. Much will depend on the attitude which Mr. GREENWAY will assume. In this connection a despatch from Ottawa says:—"It is pointed out that the matter may never have to come before Parliament at all. It can be reduced to its proper level—that is, showing how very few children in Manitoba would attend separate schools were they re-established, and that in Manitoba the outcry against separate schools is greatest in the districts where there are none and where none are ever likely to exist. When this has been demonstrated, it is hoped that the Manitoba Government may be persuaded to remedy the grievance without any interference."

We learn that the new Government intends dealing at once with the fast Atlantic service. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. DOBELL have been intrusted with the task of completing arrangements with the MESSRS. ALLAN, whose tender, it will be remembered, was the lowest out of a batch of seven or eight. The late Government had gone a certain distance in the matter, but did not finish the transaction. It is believed that the Imperial Government must be consulted before the deal is closed, as a material part of the subsidy must come from it, under, of course, certain specified conditions. The new service is to include better arrangements than we have now for the carriage of freight. Yesterday, Mr. ALLAN, of Montreal, was expected in Ottawa, having been called thither by the Ministers for consultation.

Canada is doing very well these days. Her half-rater, the "Glencairn," had an easy time of it, winning the handsome International Cup, offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. At Bisley, for the seventh time, her marksmen have captured the famous Kolapore Cup. Her opponents were, the British, Guernsey and Jersey teams, of eight men each. Canada's score was 656, Great Britain being a close second with 644. The accuracy of the shooting was much interfered with by a strong wind, which blew across the range. This cup was given in 1871, by the Rajah of Kolapore, and is thus described;—

"The twin cups constituting the Kolapore cup are remarkably handsome specimens of the silversmith art. They stand some twenty inches in height and are urn shaped, being at the broadest part of the body about eight inches in diameter. On the shoulder of each are two lions' heads handsomely wrought, proceeding from which on each is a delicately worked chain handle ornamented with dead beaten silver bead knots. The sides of the cup are curiously ornamented with beaten scales picked out with delicately chased lines and burnished. The necks are plain burnished silver with chased border lines and are closed with concentric lids."

Six times before, this trophy has been won by the Canadian team:—

"In 1872, by a team sent by the Militia Department, under command of Major Worsley; in 1873, team in command of Lieut.-Col. Peters, of New Brunswick, Major Otter, Queen's Own Rifles, second in command; 1875, in command, Lieut.-Col. Mackinley, Nova Scotia; second, Major Cotton, Ontario; 1881, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Ontario, in command, Capt. Curren, Nova Scotia, adjutant; 1884, Lieut.-Col. White, Ontario, in command, Capt. Borse, Quebec, adjutant; and again in 1889, when Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon, Ontario, had charge of the team, with adjutant, Capt. John Hood, Quebec Province."

We feel warranted in expecting to hear good accounts from Shoeburyness, as soon as our artillerymen get to work, under the command of Lt.-Col. COLE. The team was in fine shape, when it sailed from Quebec, for the scene of its coming triumphs, last week.

Surely it must be somebody's business to put a stop to those racing, noisy coal carts, which make life a burden to the majority of our quiet-loving citizens. It is positively disgraceful that nothing has been done to prevent our streets being converted into a pandemonium. In vain has attention been called to this grievance. The drivers seem to take a fiendish delight in running races with each other, along St. Louis street, the Grande Allee and Mountain Hill. No one interferes with them, as they go dashing along, regardless of the lives and limbs of pedestrians, and making a racket which is simply unbearable. To sick persons, especially, the clatter is a very serious matter indeed. It would be an easy thing to stop this outrage, if some one in authority would only act, and put down the nuisance at once and forever. In no other city in Canada is this thing permitted.

We are glad to see in the Toronto *Globe*, the chief organ of the Liberal party in Canada, some sensible and just remarks, deprecating the wholesale dismissal of Civil Service employees, the moment one Government succeeds another. We do not believe that it is Mr. LAURIER'S intention to make the clean sweep which some of his friends say that he will. He believes, we feel very sure, in the permanency of the Civil Service, and will do nothing to disturb it. There may be two or three cases, where Civil Service men so far forgot themselves as to take a personal and partisan hand in the late elections, and for that they may lose their heads. But the number of them who did so, must be very few indeed. We hope so, at all events. Our contemporary, after alluding to the spoils system, as practised in the United States, says:—

"The introduction of such a system into the Canadian public service would be a positive misfortune, and no party worthy of public confidence would countenance the change. Nothing could be more at variance with the principles of the Liberal party. Every civil servant who has faithfully attended to his duties should be, and we trust will be, retained in his position irrespective of his party leanings. To discharge any on account of their sympathy with the Opposition would not only be an unpardonable injustice, but would tend to accomplish the demoralization of the service. Once let it be established that efficiency will receive less recognition than party service, and we will see abundance of the latter and very little of the former. While the efficiency of the service demands that every faithful employee shall be retained irrespective of politics, the same considerations demand that the men who have been prominent partisans be removed. To retain them would be as demoralizing as the dismissal of the employees who have shown a due regard for their position. The great evil of the spoils system is the impression among public officials that they are the employees of the dominant party and not of the whole people. That feeling is encouraged by the active participation of officials in political contests. It is not merely the right but the duty of a new Government to discharge all officials who have taken a prominent part in election campaigns. Their work and their influence must have exerted an injurious effect, and to retain them in the service would be an encouragement to others to follow their bad example. The public service must be kept absolutely free from party contests. That can be accomplished only by the invariable retention of all efficient employees who appreciate their positions, irrespective of their party leanings, and by the removal of all who have been active partisans while holding positions of emolument."

Canada abounds in beautiful scenery and magnificent waterfalls. Niagara, Montmorency and Chaudiere are well known the world over. But there is another cataract in the interior of the Province of Quebec, hitherto very difficult of access, which is said to surpass all the others for its beauty, volume and grandeur. We refer to the Shawenegan Falls on the River St. Maurice. The next section of the Great Northern Railway which is about to be built will pass close to these falls. It is only six miles from them now, and capitalists are already turning their eyes towards what will be the finest water power on the continent for manufacturing purposes. The following letter from the Hon. H. G. MALHIOT to the President of the Great Northern Railway speaks for itself:—

SHAWENEGAN FALLS HOTEL,
8th July, 1896.

DEAR MR. GARNEAU,—I have now been at the Shawenegan Falls Hotel eight days and one thing that strikes me is the facility with which the Quebec people could visit this place, by way of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway and the Great Northern Railway, as far as Grand'Mere. From this point they could come down by canoe or by barge as far as Shawenegan Falls by making the Portage des Hetres. The trip from Grand'Mere to Shawanegan Falls is the most beautiful that one could desire. The Portage des Hetres is short and would remind visitors of the numerous Indians who have trodden this portage. There are always some canoemen at Grand'Mere, who bring people to the Shawenegan Falls at moderate rates. The hotel is very commodious, the table is good, the beds are good and clean, the rooms are large enough. I believe that if these places were better known they would attract a great number of tourists and would furnish passengers to the railway.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) H. G. MALHIOT.

P.S.—From Grand'Mere you can go also to Shawenegan Falls very easily and cheaply by vehicle.

Quebec city, through the kind thoughtfulness of a number of ladies, is supplied with an ambulance. This conveyance has given every satisfaction, and the benefit which the maimed and the injured have derived from it, is incalculable. But there is another want, and it too might be given to the city, by subscriptions from the ladies, if the Corporation does not feel rich enough to do the needful. What is urgently needed in a city of the size of Quebec, is a police patrol waggon. It would not cost much, and its value would soon be apparent to every one. We are surprised that such a necessary vehicle has not been purchased long ago. Nearly every city of importance has one or two of them, and their great usefulness has never been questioned. We hope that the Mayor, from whom so many good ideas emanate, will, with his accustomed push and energy, take charge of this matter, and carry it to completion. It would add to His Worship's popularity very much, and at the same time, the city and especially the Police Department would reap a great advantage. With a patrol waggon, there would be no disgraceful scenes in the public streets. Quebec is big enough and old enough to have one.

The newspapers are reviving the story that as far back as 1891, and only a few days before his last illness, Sir JOHN MACDONALD had offered to the Hon. DAVID MILLS a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada. And it is further stated, that in 1890, Sir JOHN approached Mr. MILLS and proposed reorganizing the Government on a coalition basis. He offered him, it is said, the leadership, and five colleagues on the Liberal side. Sir JOHN himself proposed that he should retire from the Premiership, but not from the Government or the House of Commons. He discussed with Mr. MILLS and Mr. EDWARD BLAKE the prominent public questions, over which the Liberals and Conservatives disagreed. These included the tariff, the franchise, and the readjustment of constituencies. Everything was done without prejudice, but nothing came of the talk, and Sir JOHN then appealed to the people on the old straight Conservative lines, and carried the country with him. It is said that Mr. MILLS has definitely retired from politics, and will be placed on the Bench, as soon as there is a vacancy in the right Court. Mr. Justice GWYNNE is in feeble health and eighty-two years of age. Since 1868, he has been a Judge, and from 1879 he has held his present position.

Sir ADOLPHE CARON, on his return from a visit to his constituents in Three Rivers and St. Maurice, says that he met with much enthusiasm at the hands of the electors. He will at once, as French Leader of the Opposition, begin the contestation of at least twenty Liberal seats. Sir CHARLES TUPPER has as many more to contest in the Maritime Provinces. Lively times are, therefore, naturally expected. The ex-Postmaster-General is looking well.

Laborer (leaning on fence)—"Why d' ye plant them ere cabbages zigzag, Jim?" Jim—"I dooes that ter put th' snails orf the track."—*Sketch.*

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Q. C. C. AND H. M. S. "CRESCENT."

A cricket match was played on the Q.A.A.A. ground Thursday between teams from the Q.C.C. and H.M.S. "Crescent." When the frigate men had piled up 81 runs for three wickets, they sent their opponents in to bat and disposed of five of them for 53 runs. The match was finally declared a draw. The score was as follows:—

H.M.S. "CRESCENT."

Crawley, b Smith	3
Jameson, c Applegate, b Jordan	7
Vivian, not out	44
Hughes, b Applegate	6
Wyley, not out	11
Extras	10
	81

To bat, Lake, Tomkinson, Coleridge, Townsend, Stevens.

Q.C.C.

Lavie, c Wyley	1
Foote, c Vivian, b Wyley	14
Smith, b Wyley	0
Applegate, c and b Vivian	8
Tolleld, not out	16
Jordan, b Vivian	1
Wright, not out	8
Extras	5
	53

To bat, Kilbert, Price, White, Watson.

LONDON, July 17—In the cricket match begun at Manchester yesterday, between the Australian and All-England teams, the Australians finished their first inning to-day with a score of 412 runs. The All-England Eleven finished their first inning with a score of 231 runs.

LONDON, July 18—In the cricket match between the Australian and All England teams, which was begun at Manchester on Thursday, the English team finished their second inning to-day with a score of 305 runs. In their first inning they scored 231 runs, giving them a grand total of 536. The Australians made 412 runs in their first inning. The Australians in their second inning scored enough runs to win the game by three wickets.

BOWLING.

The married men of the Quebec Bowling and Billiard Club defeated the batchelors on Tuesday evening by 12 points. A return match will likely be played.

THE RIFLE.

GOOD SHOOTING AT RIVER DU LOUP.

We understand that Major Scrub made the following score at a recent practice:—

200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
32	31	32	95

LACROSSE.

QUEBECERS DEFEATED BY MONTREAL.

A Protest and Counter Protests.

MONTREAL, July 19—The Montreal Intermediate Lacrosse team defeated the Quebec team easily on Saturday afternoon by six games to two. The Quebec men had on a good team and they were confident of victory. They never, however, let over-confidence run away with their cool judgment. The Montreal men showed that they could play lacrosse some, just enough to win very handily and still have a lot of breathing power left at the end. This victory of Montreal adds very materially to the interest now being taken in the Intermediate Series and may make Montreal come out good in the final result.

As was to be expected there were a couple of protests handed in to the referee when the players got out on the field and the match was played accordingly. Kennedy was protested on the ground that he is a member of the Shamrock Club, as per affidavit submitted in the Cornwall case last week, but the Quebec people immediately put on two counter protests, one on the ground that a player was not eligible, and the other on the fact that the game was not started on time, as advertised. This is one of the drawbacks of the double event system. It is all very well to promise the spectators to double their money worth, but when games are not started on time the visiting Club has a right to be taken into consideration, especially as trains and steamboats have to move on scheduled time. Notwithstanding Montreal's comparatively easy victory, nobody need be surprised should the protests be pushed to a conclusion, although it would be hardly sportsmanlike.

The following were the teams:—

Montreal.	*Position.*	*Quebec*
Mollier	Goal	Loughead
Talyor	Point	Swift
Robertson	Cover Point	Hurley
Scott	Defence Field	Sullivan
Thompson	"	Dignan
Pierce	"	McManamy
Porteous	Centre	O'Connell
Hasley	Home Field	Watson
Welsh	"	Kennedy
McKay	"	Dinan
Funnison	Outside Home	Murphy
Gunlack	Inside Home	Webster

CAPITALS DEFEAT CORNWALLS.

OTTAWA, July 18—By far the best lacrosse game that has been played in Ottawa in a long time was that to-day between the Cornwalls and Capitals. The Capitals won by four goals to one, but the champions had to work hard for every game taken. Cornwall were said to be dangerous, but no one expected them to have as lively a team as played to-day. Cornwall has a great defence and their great weakness lay in the apparent inability of their inside home men to seize good opportunities to score. They had several chances that should have been made goals, but this part of their team were juniors who have not the head of the older men, but this will come in time. The first game was fifteen minutes of the prettiest and swiftest lacrosse possible to make and was scored by the Capitals. The second game lasted twenty-four minutes and also went to the Capitals. Cornwall scored the third, which lasted thirteen minutes and the Capitals took the next two in twelve and six minutes.

TECUMSEHS DEFEAT TORONTOS.

TORONTO, July 18—Tecumseh, 9; Toronto, 0. Such is the result of the second series of games played between the rival Toronto teams for the City Championship here this afternoon.

THE WHEEL.

LONDON, July 15—At the Catford track to-day, John S. Johnson, the American bicyclist, made a quarter of a mile, from a standing start, in 28 1-5 seconds, beating the record.

LONDON, July 18—At Catford to-day the American bicyclist, John S. Johnson, rode a mile in 1.44 1-5. He was paced by tandems.

YACHTING.

LONDON, July 15—The German Emperor's new cutter "Meteor," the Prince of Wales' "Britannia," Mr. E. B. Walker's "Ailsa" and Mr. C. D. Rose's "Satanita" started in a race to-day under the auspices of the Campbelltown Yacht Club. There was a steady whole sail breeze and all of the yachts carried jib heads and topsails. The progress of the yachts over the course was mostly made by reaching and the contest was a grand one throughout.

The "Meteor" finished at 2.55.50; the "Satanita" at 2.56.41; the "Britannia" at 2.58.52; the "Ailsa" at 3.11.00. The "Britannia" won the race on time allowance.

The race for 20 raters was won by the "Niagara," which finished at 2.46.62. The "Saint," the "Niagara's" competitor, finished at 2.49.44.

NEW YORK, July 15—The yacht "Valkyrie III" sailed for England to-day.

MONTREAL, July 16—At a meeting of a number of prominent local yachtsmen, held this evening, arrangements were made to give Mr. Duggan, the owner of the victorious yacht "Glencairn," a fitting reception on his return to Montreal. Mr. Duggan is expected to reach home in a few days and the welcome will take the shape of a public dinner, to which all the Yacht Clubs in the Dominion will be invited to send representatives. No action has yet been taken on the challenge of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a match, during the yachting season of 1897, for the Challenge Cup.

It is stated that Canada will have a challenger for the "America's" Cup next year as the result of the late International half rater races. It is expected that Mr. James Ross will build her, and naturally the rumor has created a great deal of interest and there are a great many people who believe it.

BANGOR, Ireland, July 17—The Royal Ulster Yacht Club Regatta took place to-day. The event in which the greatest interest centered was the race for yachts over 20 rating, for which all the crack British boats and Emperor William's cutter "Meteor" were entered. There was scarcely any wind, however, and the race degenerated into a drifting match, in which the German boat again showed her phenomenal qualities as a light weather sailer. The "Meteor" was first to cross the starting line and at once began to draw away in the light air. She continued to hold her advantage and finally the breeze died away altogether, leaving a flat calm, which caused the "Britannia," "Ailsa," "Satanita" and "Corsair" to give up the race. The "Meteor" drifted home on the second round, when the race was stopped because of the absence of wind. The "Meteor" however, was awarded the County Down Cup and the money prize of £25.

The "Saint" and Mr. Howard Gould's "Niagara" were among the starters in a race for 20-raters. The former won, with the American boat second.

NEW YORK, July 17—A special cable despatch from London to an evening paper says:—It having been reported that the Prince of Wales intended to send a challenge for the "America's" Cup, it may be stated authoritatively that an opportunity was taken recently to point out to him how welcome such a step would be. The Prince, while expressing keen sympathy towards everything tending to promote Anglo American kinship, said that he had no intention of entering for the Cup.

BANGOR, July 18—To-day's race for large raters, under the auspices of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, was sailed over the same fifty-mile course as yesterday. The starters were the "Meteor," "Ailsa," "Satanita," "Caress" and "Britannia."

In the twenty-rater event the "Saint" sailed over the course alone. The two boats brushed up against one another at the start and the "Niagara" retired.

TURF.

LONDON, July 15—At Newmarket to-day, the race for the Zetland plate of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of ten sovereigns each, for three year-olds, the sweepstakes to go to the second horse, one mile, was won by the Duke of Westminster's b. c. "Shaddock." Mr. Houldsworth's br. c. "Positano" was second and Mr. R. V. Combes's b. c. "Dynamo" was third.

The July handicap of ten sovereigns each for starters, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upwards, Exeter course, six furlongs, was won by M. Leopold de Rothschild's br. f. "Utica." Lord Londonderry's br. f. "Serfdom" was second and the Duke of Portland's b. c. "His Reverence" was third.

LONDON, July 16—At Newmarket to-day, the handicap plate of 100 sovereigns added to a sweepstake of five sovereigns each for starters, half of the sweepstakes to go to the second, five furlongs, was won by Mr. C. Archer's b. f. "Wheatfield." "Radoo" was second and "Confessional" third.

The Chesterfield stakes of 30 sovereigns each, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake, five furlongs, was won by Mr. Leopold De Rothschild's b. f. "Goletta." Mr. Fairie's b. c. "Eager" was second, and Mr. R. Lebandy's b. f. "Simola" third.

The Midsummer plate of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstake of ten sovereigns each for starters, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile, was won by Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b. c. "Cayton." Mr. W. Low's colt "Zebo" was second, and Mr. Dobell's b. c. "Tumbler" third.

LONDON, July 17—The twenty-first renewal of the Great Kingston two-year-old stakes of 500 sovereigns, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, five furlongs, took place at Sandown Park to-day, and was won by the Duke of Westminsters b.f. "Blue Water." Mr. J. Cannon's b.c. "Hylacus" was second and R. R. H. the Prince of Wales' b.c. "St. Nicholas" was third.

The ninth renewal of the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovereigns and the second 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, for three and four years olds, Eclipse stakes course (about a mile and a quarter), was won by Mr. Leopold De Rothschild's b.c. "St. Frusquin." The Duke of Westminster's b.c. "Regret" was second, and the Duke of Portland's b.c. "Troon" was third. "St. Frusquin" won easily by a length and a half and "Regret" finished a length ahead of "Troon." Time, 2.12 4-5.

LONDON, July 18—At Sandown Park to-day, the National Breeders Produce Stakes for the produce of mares covered in 1893, of 1,500 sovereigns, the breeders of the winner to receive 400 sovereigns, the breeder and owner of the second each 200 sovereigns and the breeder and owner of the third each 100 sovereigns out of the purse, five furlongs, was won by Lord Rosebery's b.f. "Chelandron." Lady Meux's b.c. "Justine," was second, and Mr. W. Low's ch.c. was third.

The Goodwood meeting promises to be of exceptional interest for "sweldom." Since the Prince of Wales' "Persimmon" gained the blue ribbon of the turf in the Derby, the turf has more than ever become an aristocratic pursuit. This season the Duke of Richmond will entertain for four days at Goodwood House the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Soltikoff and a large list of coronetted somebodies. About the sport itself 'tis a stage premature to speak. The talk is still of the stables and practising on the heath.

LONDON, July 20—At Leicester to-day, the Wigston two-year-old selling plate of 150 sovereigns, the winner to be sold for 400 sovereigns, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate, five furlongs straight, was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. f. "Magica." Mr. W. T. Sharpe's "Red Nob" was second and Lord Crewe's "Mrs. Proudie" was third.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, July 20—The lawn tennis championship of England was won to-day by Mahoney, who defeated W. Baddely three games out of five.

CYCLING CHAT.

Swell London cycle schools demand $1 75 per lesson.

John Jacob Astor has joined the League of American Wheelmen.

A course in the compilation of road maps is obligatory upon any cyclist in the Austrian army.

In France cycle thieves are given three years at hard labor. They should get the same reward here.

The successful racers in the recent Simpson chain matches were each paid from $750 to $1,000 for their afternoon's riding.

Complaints are made that many men who act as bicycle instructors at riding schools and academies do not know how to ride correctly themselves.

AQUATIC.

LONDON, July 18—*Sporting Life* says that Mr. R. H. Lane, an American, will offer to the Henley stewards a trophy worth £100, to be competed for by rowing crews from the leading colleges of the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, July 20—Tom Sullivan, who is conducting negotiations on behalf of James Stanbury, the champion sculler of Australia, for a match with Jake Gaudaur, of Canada, said to-day that a cable despatch would be sent this afternoon accepting Gaudaur's counter proposition to row for £250. It is proposed to row the race on the Thames early in September, Gaudaur being allowed £25 for expenses. Stanbury must return to Australia immediately after the beginning of September, hence the selection of that date for the race. Sullivan said to-day that he hoped Gaudaur would accept. "If the men meet," he added, "there will be a fine race, as Gaudaur is a fine sculler, much better than Harding. It will be better to row the match in neutral waters. Gaudaur may feel assured that he will have the fairest treatment. Stanbury is very anxious to meet him."

Sir Edward Bunbury's magnificent collection of Greek coins was sold for over $42,000 in an eight-days' sale lately in London. Among the highest prices were $395 for a Syracuse denaratelon of 450 before Christ, with a head of Nike, crowned with olive, commemorating the great victory at the Himera, the rarest of Greek coins; $300 for a dekadrachm of Kimon, with a head of Persephone; $605 for a stater of Elis, having on it an eagle with a hare in its claws. A tetradrachm with a head of Arethusa brought $402; a gold stater of Tarentum, with the head of Demeter, $350; a tetradrachm of Thurii, with head of Athena, having her helmet adorned with the figure of Skylla, $525; one of Agrigentum, with two eagles standing over a supine hare, $450.

Life in the Deep Sea.

In many of the soundings made by Sir John Ross, sea worms, or annelids, were brought up from depths varying from 119 to 1,000 fathoms. At a depth of 800 fathoms his nets caught a beautiful specimen of the Caput Medusa. The specimen was preserved and is now in the British museum in London.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Deceived.

Madge—Oh, girls! Such good news! Twenty men have just arrived at the hotel!
Chorus—Where? (A rush for the hotel.)
Five minutes later.
Madge—Well, I don't care! I thought they were men. How was I to know that the Amazon Cyclers were coming down to-day?—*Philadelphia North America.*

Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

Banks in California.

PROFITS WERE OFTEN ENORMOUS, BUT SO WERE THE RISKS.

(*Overland Monthly.*)

In treating of the romantic period of the Argonauts, writers have touched but lightly upon pioneer banking, a subject which would have furnished many an interesting chapter. This is to be doubly regretted, because the business was of a magnitude hardly equalled in any other new country, and because the records are to-day mainly derived from personal reminiscences, blotted and dimmed by the passage of time. The old banks of San Francisco were undoubtedly marvels of the age. While lacking the showy exteriors and handsome furnishings of their modern successors, they proved fully equal to the requirements of a day when gold was more of a commodity than it has ever been since. Statements of immense deposits of gold in the ramshackle buildings and the pot metal safes peculiar to the times might seem exaggerated, were they not amply proven by reliable statistics.

In a new land where gold is king, banking naturally flourishes. With the accumulation of metallic wealth, a depository must be provided for storage and security. The miner following some prolific lead in quartz or gravel cannot continually cache his pile under the sole guardianship of nature. When opportunity offers, his treasure is transported to some safer place, leaving its owner to pursue his labor free from any further care. As all the roads then led to the city by the bay, San Francisco became the great banking centre of all the mining districts. If the profits were large in those days, many and various were the vicissitudes of the business. While, as a rule, the banker of the period is supposed to have rolled in luxury, his pathway was literally strewn with thorns. It could hardly be said that capital was cautious then, but it certainly was timid to a degree which frequently precipitated the crisis, short-lived as a rule, but sufficiently threatening in its aspect to cause general uneasiness.

The depositors among the mining community were inclined to be as fickle as the fortune which attended their search for gold, and, when not engaged in delving among the gulches and ravines of the higher Sierra, or along the banks and beds of the Sacramento and its tributaries, they seemed to have kept a watchful eye over the movements of the banker. An apparently trivial event would suffice to create suspicion, and that meant an immediate demand for whatever money was on deposit, which had to be forthcoming on short notice. There was no law then to protect the banker by requiring formal application for the withdrawal of deposits under special classification. The drafts presented must be paid or the doors must be closed.

In the beginning of 1854 Adams & Co. were subjected to a most trying experience from the most trivial cause. Usually large shippers of coin, the January steamer had departed without their name appearing on the manifest for some reason. A run was immediately commenced on the bank, and before the first day had closed nearly $500,000 in gold had been paid over the counter to an excited crowd of depositors. As usual in such cases, the apparent ease with which the sudden demand was met, and the well-stocked trays of gold behind the counters confronting customers, soon turned the tide, and a few hours later the deposits were pouring back again more rapidly even than they were withdrawn. This is only one instance of the kind, quoted to show the nervous disposition of a community largely made up of men who had followed the exciting and precarious career of miners in a comparatively wild and unexplored region, a life in itself calculated to inspire a natural feeling of distrust in their surroundings.

It is little wonder that banking flourished in this golden era. Had the flow of this glittering stream been checked at the bay in those halcyon days what a story might have remained to be told of a city, mistress of the waters, greater even in wealth and grandeur than Carthage of old.

The Sapient Crow.

A naturalist who is much interested in birds says that the crow is the wisest of all feathered animals. He has made a number of experiments recently and declares that an ordinarily well educated crow can count to twenty: and that he has found a sentinel crow, very old and very wise, that can count to twenty-six. He made these discoveries in a very interesting way.

Last summer he spent much time in the mountains, where a cadet company of boys was camped. One day he found a flock of crows gathered around a dead animal that lay near a little old shanty in the woods. They flapped away when he approached. So he hid himself in the old shanty and waited, but they would not come back. Then he went out and walked on up the mountain, and they all settled down again to the feast. That afternon he took four boys from the cadet camp with him, and the five marched into the little building and waited. No crows came back. Two of the boys went out. Still no crows. Then the other two went out and only the naturalist remained. But the old sentinel crow had evidently counted them as they went in, and he knew they had not all come out. So he sat on a dry pine stump and said "Caw, caw," quite derisively. At last the naturalist left the building, and straightway all the crows returned. This experiment was repeated a number of times with varying numbers of boys, but the crows kept count and would not come down until the building was entirely empty.

At last a whole platoon of the cadets, twenty-six in all, and the naturalist, marched into the old building. Then slowly fourteen of them went away. The crows did not stir. Two more, four more, five more went, but the old sentinel warned his companions that the men had not all gone. Then the twenty-sixth cadet marched away, leaving only the naturalist. In a very few minutes there were a number of hopeful caws and a flapping of wings, and the crows returned. The old sentinel could evidently count twenty-six, but numbers beyond this puzzled him. The experiment was tried several times more, and it was found that the crows could keep the count without difficulty up to twenty, but beyond that they were uncertain. This shows that the crow is a very wise old bird.—*Chicago Record.*

Eating a Menagerie.

During the siege of Paris, after all the supplies from without had been cut off (September 22, 1870), it was decided to sacrifice the inmates of the Zoological Garden, the Jardin des Plantes.

The sold animals were slaughtered and eaten. A list was kept at the time, and from this we learn that from October 18 to the end of 1870, the following animals were sold and eaten in the order given: One dwarf zebu, £14; two buffaloes, £12; two sambur stags, £20; twelve carp, £6; two yaks, £15 6s; three geese, £2 8s; one small zebra, £16; one lot of hens, ducks, etc., £34 10s; one lot of ducks, £4 12s; 11 rabbits, £4; 4 reindeer, £32; two Nilgau antelopes, £40; one doe, £12; two wapiti stags, £100; one antelope, £26; two camels, £160; one yak calf, £8; two camels, £200; two elephants, £1,080.

Most of the above were sold to an English butcher, who kept his shop in the Avenue de Friedland well stocked all through the siege with all possible, and previously impossible, kinds of meat.

The killing of the elephants, Castor and Pollux, presented some difficulty. The former was fired at three times, and was at last despatched by means of a steel bullet discharged from a Chassepot rifle. A single shot behind the ear brought Pollux to the ground.

The flesh of the elephant was sold at 50 to 60 francs a kilo; the trunk fetched 80 francs a kilo.

Trunk and feet were regarded as particular delicacies by the gourmands. The same butcher sold the flesh of a young wolf at 24 francs a kilo.

The

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.
m.w.fri&w

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Prohibitionists of Canada are determined to make their influence felt this year. A great Convention was held in Toronto last week, and detailed plans were submitted for the plebiscite campaign, and the local option contests to be fought out this autumn in Ontario. Further amendments to the existing license laws are demanded. It is suggested that two tavern licenses must not be granted to the first thousand of any incorporated village, town or city, and not more than one tavern license for each additional fifteen hundred of the population. The law as to Sunday closing will not be disturbed, but on all other days, the bars must not open earlier than seven o'clock in the morning, and close not later than seven in the evening, excepting on Saturday, when the closing hour shall be 4 p.m.

A majority petition from the electors resident in any polling sub-division in which a tavern is situated, shall absolutely prevent the renewal of a license in any year. The present provisions for allowing the existence of saloons in towns and cities are to be abolished. No liquor shop or tavern in towns or cities shall be located within three hundred yards of a church or public school. No license shall be granted to any person to sell intoxicants in a public park, or on race-courses, or within three hundred yards of the same.

The other suggestions may be grouped as follows:—

OPPOSITION TO NEW LICENSES.

That a petition from two-thirds of the electors residing in any polling sub division where it is proposed to locate a tavern shall be necessary to secure a license for any new premises, said petition, with names and addresses, to be published at the expense of the applicant at least twice before the first meeting of the Board of License Commissioners.

That no more shop licenses be granted, and that if they cannot be abolished, that they be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

That it be made unlawful for the License Inspector to return to the applicant for a tavern license, the application; after it has been deposited in the Inspector's office.

LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

That a list of all nominees for License Commissioners or Inspectors shall, before final appointment, be published in the local papers of their riding, and that time be given for objections to their appointment to be considered.

That provision be made whereby, in case of an infraction of the Liquor License Act, any person may proceed at his discretion, either against the license holder or against his bondsmen; and that the names of all applicants for license, with the names of their bondsmen, be published by the License Inspector in the local paper two weeks before the first meeting of the Board.

That each conviction during the year, and the number of convictions made since the license holder first received his license, shall be recorded on the face of the license; and that a third conviction of any description, under the Liquor License Act shall, without further process, thereby cancel the license; and no license to said party shall be issued within a period of two years.

That any license issued by the Commissioners in non-compliance with the law shall, on complaint and proof of any person, be cancelled by the County Judge.

CLUBS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

That in view of the great evils arising especially to young men, from the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors in clubs, the provisions of the License Act, section 53, should be made applicable to clubs as may now have the right to sell or distribute liquor.

That the law providing for the closing of bars on election days and on Saturday night and Sundays be so amended as to include all statutory and civic holidays.

That the age limit for the sale of liquor to minors be raised to read: To any person of either sex under the age of twenty one years.

REVENUE AND RESTRICTIONS.

That all revenue from licenses for the sale of liquors belong exclusively to the Provincial Government.

That the power of sale conferred under the Act shall be confined exclusively to that portion of the licensed premises known as the bar-room.

That the clause be expunged in the Act which gives discretionary powers to magistrates to alter a charge of second or third offence preferred against any license holder.

Some thoughtful minds in the United States, are beginning to realize that responsible, or constitutional Government, as practised in this Dominion of ours, is not a bad thing after all. They are amazed at the manner in which the defeat of the late Government was brought about, and at the readiness with which the people accepted the situation. There was no friction, but everything passed off harmoniously. A good many of the American newspapers have published comments on the subject. Here are the sensible and correct conclusions of the New York *Herald*, and they are about as fair as anything which that great journal has printed about us, and our free institutions, for many years. Our contemporary says:—

"Now, whether the system which permits of a radical Administrative change so rapidly as this be a good one or not is a point well worth considering. But what we wish to remark to-day is that the events in Canada are a very striking illustration of the extreme democratic character of its Government. There is a Governor General who reigns, but does not govern. There is a Queen across the seas, whose viceroy and representative Lord Aberdeen is. There is a Privy Council and a Colonial Office in London, with a very masterful Colonial Minister in the person of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There is a Parliament which still, for certain purposes, has jurisdiction in the affairs of Canada. And not one of them all interferes, or dreams of interfering, in this peaceful exercise of the will of the people of Canada with respect to their rulers. Canada, in other words, though a British Colony, makes her own laws, chooses her own Legislature and her own Ministers, and in all matters essential to liberty or to her social life is her own mistress. Is it, then, worth while to pretend that the existence of a great democracy of five millions of people on our northern border is a menace to this Republic? Yet that is what some jingo papers have lately been saying. If they will simply print the facts, and show to their readers the Canadians in the act of determining their own destinies by their own votes, the spectre of monarchial menace will vanish out of sight. Canada, if not a Republic, is a democracy, and her citizens contrive to get their will executed much more promptly than we do under a Republican Government."

There is talk in Ottawa of abolishing the Dominion Printing Bureau. The idea meets with high favour at the hands of the Liberal newspapers which have job printing offices. The Bureau was never popular, even under Conservative rule. It cost a mint of money and did not benefit the Government much. If the Liberal press makes a determined effort to wipe it out, out it will go.

Going to Rome.

Archbishop Fabre will shortly leave for Rome, although the exact date of his departure has not yet been fixed. This visit is not for any special purpose, but is simply in accordance with the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, which requires every Bishop to periodically present himself before the Pope and confer with the Papal Court on matters concerning the administration of each particular church. These visits are called visits "ad limina." It is stated that the Archbishop may possibly take advantage of that voyage to secure the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop to help him in his episcopal work. Mgr. Fabre was to have made that visit last year, but was prevented by the Provincial Council of Bishops which required his presence here.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McDougall, Montreal, are at the Chateau.

Kipling's New House.

It is announced that Rudyard Kipling is building a house in a retired part of Sussex, England.

Quebec West.

Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, had an interview with the Hon. R. R. Dobell yesterday afternoon. It is to be hoped that the representative of Quebec West will push matters which have long required attention in this city.

Mr. Gladstone's Good Wishes.

Mr. Gladstone has written a gracefully worded letter to Princess Maud of Wales, wishing her much happiness in her new life and asking her to accept certain of his works. The letter dwells upon the writer's long and pleasant association with the Royal house.

Honors For Canadians.

Two members of the French section of the Royal Society of Canada have received well-merited recognition from the motherland. Mr. de Celles has been named Officer of Public Instruction, and His Worship Edmond Roy, Mayor of Levis, has been named Officer of the French Academy.

Club Life in England.

Curious side-lights are being thrown upon the licensing laws by the testimony before the Royal Commission. The Hon. Algernon Bourke, manager of White's Club, Willis Rooms, stated that if the closing hours designated in the laws should be enforced, club life would be destroyed, and members obliged to do as men of similar means do in the United States, that is, live in hotels. He said that there has been a great decrease in drinking at the West End clubs in the last twenty years.

An Ideal Camp.

A number of prominent philologists, Professors D'Ogee, of the University of Michigan; Seymour, Peck, Morris and Perrin, of Yale; Greenough, Smith, Allen and Wright, of Harvard, spent last week at the delightful fishing camp of Mr. W. P. Greenough in the Seigniory of Perthuis, Portneuf Co.

Mr. Greenough's camp is said by those who have visited it, to be, in location, surroundings and general attractiveness, one of the most charming in the Province. "Ideal" is the word most frequently applied to it.

The Dominion Parliament Bar.

A PROTEST AGAINST ITS EXISTENCE FROM EAST GREY SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At the last session of East Grey District Division Sons of Temperance, held at Delhi, Ontario, it was moved by Bro. E. Raymond, seconded by Bro. C. Grant and resolved, that this district division desires to place upon record its strong disapproval of a liquor bar being kept in connection with the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and respectfully calls upon the members of both Houses to have it removed from the Parliament Buildings.

Royal Military College.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE.

The following have successfully passed the examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario:—A. C. Macdougall, Toronto, Ont.; A. L. Bingay, St. Johns, Que.; Robert B. Viets, Halifax, N.S.; C. P. Holden, H. M. Daly, W. T. Cameron, St. Johns, Que.; Julian Y. H. Ridout, Quebec, Que.; Edward G. Poole, Halifax, N.S.; E. D. Strathey, R. D. Harvey, W. A. Baldwin, Toronto; John R. Jago, James B. Uniacke, H. A. Kaulbach, Halifax, N.S.

The Dominion Printing Bureau Likely to Go.

The Ottawa *Free Press* speaking of the printing bureau, says:—"The new administration are bound to keep down expenditure, and it is heard in some quarters that they may see fit to get the bureau off their hands." This gives color to the rumor current some time since that the Liberals would, if they attained power, close the printing bureau and devote the building to the purposes of the Geological Museum and Survey. It was then rumored that all arrangements for the disposal of the plant and machinery had been discussed and were ready for signature.

Never Cuts the Performance.

It is the custom with many shows to cut the night performance, that is, omit many of the acts, in order to get through early and hasten the tearing down and departure for the next town. The Great Wallace Show guarantees never to do this. Mr. Wallace is a most conscientious showman; he asserts that money received at night is worth as much on the dollar as the day money, and that his patrons are entitled to just as much for it; he maintains that he has no right to give them any less. Plenty of men are employed to tear down rapidly enough when the show is out, without having to pull the canvass down on the heads of the spectators. At Quebec, Monday and Tuesday, August 3rd and 4th.

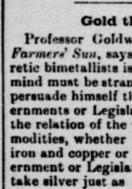
Gold the Standard.

Professor Goldwin Smith writing in the *Farmers' Sun*, says:—"The number of theoretic bimetallists is probably small. A man's mind must be strangely constructed if he can persuade himself that it is possible for Governments or Legislatures permanently to fix the relation of the value between two commodities, whether they be gold and silver, iron and copper or leather and wool. A Government or Legislature may force people to take silver just as profligate Legislatures or Governments have forced people to take fraudulent paper instead of honest money, but they can no more legislate the value of gold into it than they can legislate the value of gold into iron or copper. Nor can they compel other nations with which their own nation trades to accept the currency with the value they choose to put upon it; failing which they inevitably derange the whole of their foreign trade. It is absurd to fancy that a commercial nation can with impunity take itself out of the currency law of the commercial world."

New Journalistic Venture.

Prof. Goldwin Smith has made another journalistic venture. He has secured an interest in the *Farmers' Sun*, which has been incorporated under the title of the Sun Printing Company, of Toronto, and will contribute to it weekly. Mr. Smith will write over his well-known *nom de plume*, "Bystander," which he used in the *Week* for several years. It is understood that the *Sun* will cease to be a purely Patron paper, and an endeavor will be made to conduct it as a general newspaper with strong political tendencies of the free lance character. Mr. W. L. Smith, late editor of the Toronto *News*, will have charge of the reconstructed journal.

"The world is ever as we take it. And life, dear child, is what we make it."



This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As *peculiar* in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly to the womb and its appendages. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

A Book of 1000 pages, telling how to cure these diseases by home-treatment, sent FREE on receipt of 21 cents in stamps to prepay postage and duty *only*. This book is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, also with a vast number of reproduced photographs of those cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription" and without having to go through the ordeal of consulting a doctor. Full names and addresses are given so you can correspond and learn their experiences in curing themselves. Address, with stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Jos. G. COLLINS, (P. O. Box 187) of *Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for three months and it helped me more than all the other medicines that I had taken. Had been sick for four months with uterine troubles—can now be around on my feet without any trouble whatever; before taking 'Favorite Prescription' I could hardly get around at all. I hope this statement will benefit others."

MRS. COLLINS.

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC, July 21, 1896.

Freights to Gulf Ports.

From Quebec to Gaspe and Perce, 30c per barrel, and $3.50. Per steamer, to Summerside, Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Pictou, N.S., &c., 25 cents per barrel, $2.50 to $3.00 per ton.

Per schooner, 20c to 25c per barrel.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Waney White Pine	1,257,252	790,799	1,143,243
White Pine	450,515	3,027	44,699
Red Pine	27,378	39,628	6,697
Oak	932,480	776,026	744,935
Elm	312,680	456,617	318,334
Ash	112,330	122,018	73,778
Basswood	.....	650	728
Butternut	165	184	327
Tamarac	67	207	95
Birch & Maple	130,599	296,657	248,890
Masts & Bowsprits	.....	.....	.....
Spars	— pieces	— pieces	— pieces
Std. Staves	.....	.....	.....
W. I. Staves	.....	.....	.....
Brl. Staves	.....	.....	.....

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, July 21, 1896.

A LARGE RAFT—The largest raft of square timber that has sailed down the Ottawa for some years left Ottawa for Quebec, Saturday. It belonged to Mr. William MacKay, and was composed of 2,248 pieces of white pine of excellent quality. It was cut on the Amable du Fond limit. The raft was of very large dimensions, and was in charge of thirty men.

WINES—Messrs. J. R. Parkington & Co., of London, England, state that the shipments of Port for June amount to 7,102 pipes (Great Britain, 2,215 pipes), making 51,587 pipes for six months, against 45,681 pipes in 1895. The Sherry shipments were 4,006 butts, making 23,009 butts for six months, as compared with 25,819 butts for the corresponding period of last year.

ANOTHER LUMBER DEAL—Mr Geo J Vaughan, formerly of Point Wolfe, has purchased from the New Brunswick Trading Company, the property at Black Brook, Northumberland County. The purchase includes the mill, houses, lumbering privileges, etc. The price paid is understood to have been $50,000—St John, NB, *Globe*.

THE GRAIN TRADE—The enterprising firm of J B Renaud & Co. have initiated a business new to Quebec, in the handling of grain. They have arranged with the Lake St. John Railway for the use of their grain elevator at the terminus of the railway on the Louis Dock in St Andrew street, and yesterday the first carload of grain ever handled by elevator in Quebec was put into the bins in the short space of thirty-five minutes. It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of a new line of business for our city, and that we shall soon see the C P R as well as the Lake St John elevator in full operation.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Quebec, July 21, 1896:—$3,756.96.

Quebec Stock Market

QUEBEC, July 21st, 1896.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent
Montreal	$200	All	5 per c.	218 @219
Quebec	100	"	2½ "	117 @118
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	108 @109
Nationale	50	"	3 "	69 @ 70
Molson's	50	"	4 "	181 @182
Toronto	100	"	3 "	234 @235
Ontario	40	"	3	56 @ 57
Du Peuple	50	"	3 "	1¼ @ 2
E. Township	50	"	3½ "	140 @141
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	162 @163
Union of C	100	"	3 "	98 @100
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	122 @123
Dominion	50	"	6 "	272 @272
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	161 @161
Imperial	100	"	4 "	177 @178
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56⅞	4 "	205 @206
Quebec	50		16 "	175 @200
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		135 @135
Montreal	40	"	5	212 @213
Toronto	50	"		177 @178
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct Qrtly	161 @165
Dominion	50	"	1½ pct Qrtly	107 @108
Steamboat Co's.				
R. & O. Nav. Co	100	"	p c	101 @102
Que Steam. Co.	100			80 @ 85
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fi. Ass.	$45	20	5 "	17 @ 18
Bonds				
Dom'n'n Stock	.....	....	4 "	100 @105
G'v't 6% Bonds	.....	....	.....	00 @ 00
5% "	.....	.....	.....	"par"
Q. Cor 7% "	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00
Mon. 6% Bonds	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00
" 6% Stock	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00
Tor. 6% Bonds	.....	.....	.....	00 @ 00

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stock, is payable by buyer in addition to rates quoted.

New York Bank C.F. Drafs Par @ ¼ to ½ prem

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET, July 21, 1896—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $9.00; 2nd, do do, $8; 3rd, do do, $6.00; per lb., 5c to 15c. Veal, per lb., 8c to 12c. Mutton, per lb., 7c to 10c. Spring Lamb, $3.00 to $4.00; Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs, $5.00 to $5.75. per lb., 12c; salt, per barrel, $13.50 to $14.00, per lb., 10c to 11c. Hams, fresh, per lb. 6c to 7c; smoked do, 9c to 10c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $4.00 to $4.75; Patents, $4.25 to $5.00; Straight Roller, per barrel, $3.60 to $3.70; Extra, $3.30 to $3.50; Strong Bakers, $3.60 to $3.70; Superfine, at $3.00 to $3.20; Fine, $2.90 to $3.00; Bag 98 lbs., $1.60 to $1.70. Oat Meal, per barrel., $3.00 to $3.50; Corn Meal, white, do, $2.40 to $2.50; do yellow, do, $2.20 to $2.30. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $16.00 to $16.50; per lb., 12c to 13c. Codfish, green, per brl., $4.00 to $4.25; dry, per quintal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cod Oil, per gallon, 29c to 27c. Herrings, No. 1, large per brl, $4.50 to $5.00. Fowls, per pair, $0.70 to $1.00; Turkeys, do, $2.00 to $3.00. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 32c to 33c. Oats, per bushel 34 lbs, 28c to 30c. Butter, salt, per lb., 14c to 18c; Fresh do do, 15c to 18c; do do do (prints), 20c to 25c. Cheese, per lb., 12c to 12½c. Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 13c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $10.00 to $10.50 Straw, do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.50 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET.—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Slaughter Sole, No. 1, 22c to 24c. Harness Leather, 21c to 26c; Waxed Upper, 35c to 40c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 13c to 14c; Patent Cow, 18c to 21c; Enamelled Cow, 18c to 21c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 60c to 70c; do light, 65c to 75c; Splits, 21c to 24c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green and Inspected per 100 lbs., No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $5.00.

STERLING EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, July 21, 11.00 a.m.—At sight, 4.88. Sixty days, 4.82½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL July 21, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton, dull. American Middlings, 3 27-32d.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET—Montreal, July 21—Canadian Pacific Railway, 60 to 58. Duluth Com., 4¼ to 4; sales, 25 shares at 4¼. Duluth, Preferred, 15 to 6. Commercial Cable Company, 133½ to 132¾; sales, 50 shares at 131¾; 25 shares at 132; 125 shares at 131¾; 100 shares at 132; 450 shares at 133. Postal Telegraph Company, 75 to 73; sales, 5 shares at 73; 50 shares at 74; 100 shares at 74¼; 50 shares at 74 72; 55 shares at 73; 25 shares at 73½. Wabash, preferred, 14½ to 12. Montreal Telegraph Company, 170 asked. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, 90 asked. Montreal Street Railway, 207 to 206½; sales, 125 shares at 205½; 160 shares at 205. Montreal Gas Company, 178 to 177; sales, 125 shares at 176; 75 shares at 177; 250 shares at 177½; 75 shares at 177. Bell Telephone Company, 160 to 152½; sales, 50 shares at 153. Royal Electric Light Company, 115 to 105; sales, 6 shares at 110. Toronto Street Railway, 63¾ to 63. Bank of Montreal, 223 to 218; sales, 20 shares at 218; 5 shares at 218¾. Quebec Bank, 117 offered. Ontario Bank, 55 offered. Banque du Peuple, 1¼ to 1¼. Molson's Bank, 180 asked. Bank of Toronto, 233 offered. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 105 asked. Merchants Bank, 165 to 162; sales, 66 shares at 162½; 24 shares at 162. Merchants Bank of Halifax, 164 to 160. Banque Nationale, 75 to 66. Union Bank, 100 offered. Bank of Commerce, 125 to 122. Imperial Bank, 183 to 181½. North-West Land Company, 50 asked. Montreal Cotton Company 130 to 110. Canada Colored Cotton Company, 40 offered. Dominion Cotton Company, 90 to 80.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, July 21—Stock market, weak; Atcheson, 11½; B and Q, 64½; Canada Southern, 43¾; Delaware and Hudson, 118; L and N, 46; Lake Shore, 138¾; Michigan Central, 92½; Northern Pacific 6; North-western, 94½; New York Central, 94½; Rock Island, 55½; St Paul, 69¾; Union Pacific 6¼; Western Union Telegraph, 78½.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—July 21—

	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
C Gas	—	—	—	50½
D & C F	—	—	—	10½
Gen Electric	—	—	—	22½
Lead	—	—	—	18½
New England	—	—	—	35
Reading	—	—	—	10½
Sugar	—	—	—	102½
Tobacco	—	—	—	56½

LATEST PRODUCE MARKETS—NEW YORK, July 21—Cotton, steady; Gulf, 7⅞; Uplands, 7½; futures closed steady; sellers July, 6.85; Aug, at 6.85; Sept, at 6.39; Oct, at 6.29; Nov, at 6.24; Dec, 6.25; Jan, 6.29; Feb, 6.33; March, 6.37. Flour market quiet and unchanged; receipts, 36,000 barrels; sales, 3,000 barrels. Low extras, at 1.70 to 2.50; city mills, at 3.90; city mills patents, at 4.00 to 4.25; winter wheats, low grades, at 1.75 to 2.25; fair to fancy, at 2.40 to 3.40; patents, at 3.45 to 3.75; Minnesota clear, at 2.40 to 2.80; straights, at 2.95 to 3.40; patents, at 3.15 to 4.00. Rye flour steady; sellers at 2.40 to 2.80. Wheat, steady; receipts, 50,000 bushels; sales, 265,000 bushels; sellers No. 2 Red, Sept, 62 3-16c to 62 7-16c; Dec, at 64 3-16c to 64½c. Rye, unchanged at 39c; sellers, State, at 40½c f o b. No. 2 Western, at 37c to 38c f o b. Barley, neglected; ungraded Western at 32c. Corn steady, receipts, 49,000 bushels; sales, 40,000 bushels. No. 2 sellers, July, at 32⅞c to 33¼; Sept, at 32½c. Oats, easier, receipts, 376,000 bushels; sellers State, at 24c to 27c; Western, at 21½c to 27c. Beef, steady, extra mess, at 6.00 to 7.00; family, at 8.25 to 9.00. Pork, steady; new mess, at 8.25 to 8.50. Lard, dull; sellers at 3.80. Butter—Receipts, 13,408 packages; steady; fancy steady; choice fairly active and unchanged; sellers, State dairy, at 10c to 14c; creamery, at 11½c to 15½. Cheese—Receipts, 20,098 packages; steady; fancy steady; sellers large old at 5½c to 6½c; do new at 5½c to 6½c; do fancy at 9½c to 10½c; do, small old, at 5½c to 7c; do new, at 4c to 7c. Eggs—Receipts, 8,148 packages; quiet; choice steady at 13c to 13½c; sellers, State, at 13½c to 14c. Sugar quiet; sellers, crushed, at 5½c; powdered, at 4¾c; granulated, at 4¾c. Petroleum, quiet; refined at 6.35 to 6.50. Tallow steady at 3c to 3 1-16c. Hay steady at 62½.

CHICAGO, Ill, July 21—The market was almost by traders. Corn, the weather was bearish for corn and the country offerings were large in consequence. The feature was covering by shorts and selling by the elevator people. Oats —general debility was in command and judging from appearance of pit an electrical battery was necessary to put life into the trade. Provisions, there was almost a panicky feeling with provisions with all sorts of product at a low price on the general decline. At one time pork showed a decline of 25c per barrel, which is almost the lowest price ever touched for this product. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are:—Wheat, 195 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 23,000 head. The leading futures closed as follows:—Wheat, No. 2 sellers, July, at 55½c to 55¾c; Sept, at 56¾c to 56¼c; Dec, at 59c. Corn—No. 2 sellers July, at 25½c to 25¾c; Sept, at 26½c to 26¾c; May, at 28¼c. Oats—No. 2, sellers July, at 17¾c; Sept, at 17½c; May, at 20c to 20¼c. Mess Pork—per barrel, sellers Sept, at 6.25; Oct, at 6.22½; Jan, at 7.02½. Lard—sellers, Sept, at 3.36; Oct, at 3.40; Jan at 3.72½. Short Ribs—per 100 lbs, sellers, Sept, at 3.32½; Oct, at 3.40; Jan, at 3.47½. Cash quotations were as follows:—Flour market, dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, at 55½c to 56. No. 3 Spring wheat, at 55½. No. 2 Red wheat, at 58¼c. No. 2 Corn, at 26½c to 27. No. 2 Oats, new, at 18c to 18½. No. 2 Rye, at 30½c. No. 2 Barley, at 18c to 2?½c. No. 1 Flax Seed, at 72c. Prime Timothy Seed at 3.00. Mess Pork, at 5.62½ to 5.75. Lard, sellers July, at 3.30 to 3.32½. Short Ribs Sides, at 3.25 to 3.30. Dry Salted Shoulders at 3.75 to 4.00. Short Clear Sides, at 3.57½ to 3.75. Whiskey, at 1.22. Receipts—Flour, 12,600 barrels; wheat, 210,000 bushels; corn, 288,000 bushels; oats, 256,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 211,000 bushels; oats, 147,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bushels.

EXPORTS

June 5—Per bark Courant, Hansen, Liverpool, 63 pcs elm by W H Wilson.

June 26—Per bark Castor, Olsen, Bowling—16,415 pcs spruce deals and ends by Gagnon & Frere.—(Laden at Pentecost).

June 28—Per bark Brilliant, Ellefsen, Bowling—47,264 pcs spruce deals and ends by Gagnon & Frere—(Laden at Pentecost).

July 1—Per bark Broderfolket, Johannesen, London—24,817 pcs spruce deals and ends, by Gagnon & Frere—(Laden at Pentecost).

July 6—Per bark Sterling, Hansen, Liverpool —65 pcs oak, 111 do elm, 2,105 do spruce deals by W H Wilson.

July 8—Per ss Turret Cape, Brady, London —21,600 bdls packing boxes in shooks by The A Gravel Lumber Co.

July 14—Per ss Polino, Lachance, St John's Nfld—1 case mdse by Dominion Corset Co. 2 do do by H Griffith, 170 pkgs do by Whitehead & Turner, 5 pcs oak by E W Benson.

July 15—Per ss Boxgrove, Mably, Greenock —5,600 bdls packing boxes in shooks by The A Gravel Lumber Co.

July 17—Per ss Nether Holme, Wilson, Greenock—5,600 bdls packing boxes in shooks by The A Gravel Lumber Co.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER, DEALS, ETC., FROM MONTREAL.

July 11—Per ss Queensmore, for Bristol—3,152 deals by R Cox & co, 1,200 do by Dobell, Beckett & co, 6,648 do, 2,433 do ends, 12,293 boards by Watson & Todd.

Per ss Lake Winnipeg, for Liverpool—1,301 deals by R Cox & co. 3,744 do, 1,099 do ends, 5,177 boards by Watson & Todd. 424 ash scantling, 667 hickory squares by Canadian Pacific Railway.

July 11—Per ss Mongolian, for Liverpool—51 pcs timber by Dobell, Beckett & co. 18,136 deals, ends and boards by W & J Sharples.

Per ss Gerona, for Newcastle, via London—1,183 pcs lumber by Canadian Pacific Ry. 9 5 do do, 866 maple blocks by Grand Trunk Ry. 876 wooden doors by Rathburn Co. 14,433 deals, 956 do ends by W & J Sharples. 6,070 deals by Dobell, Beckett & co.

Per ss Ormiston, for London—664 deals, 296 birch logs, 28 ash logs by Dobell, Beckett & co.

Per ss Elfrida, for West Hartlepool—4,497 deals, 32,238 do and ends, 21,727 do, boards and ends by J Burstall & co.

July 14—Per ss Pomeranian, for Glasgow 360 pcs timber by Dobell, Beckett & co. 6 699 deals, boards and squares by W & J Sharples. 8,642 deals by H & A Allan.

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, Etc. Etc.

TORONTO, July 21, 11.00 p.m.—St Lawrence, Upper and Lower—Moderate winds; fair, not much change in temperature.

THURSDAY, July 16.

ALLAN LINE—MONTE VIDEAN.—The ss "Monte Videan," Captain Fairfull, from London for Quebec and Montreal, passed Martin River at 3 p m. Due in port this afternoon.

BEAVER LINE—LAKE HURON—The ss "Lake Huron," Captain F Carey, from Liverpool, July 4, with seventy passengers and a general cargo, arrived in port at 10.40 a m, yesterday, moored at the Grand Trunk wharf, Point Levis. Having landed passengers and Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal at 2 p m.

LAKE ONTARIO.—The ss "Lake Ontario," Captain H Campbell, arrived from Montreal at 4 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Breakwater. Having embarked Quebec passengers, including the Shoeburyness artillery team, she proceeded to Liverpool at 5 p m.

ASHORE—The following despatch was received by the Signal Service Office, yesterday:—"Cape Race, Nfld, July 15—Steamer "Tormore" ashore in Trepassy Bay."—[The ss "Tormore," Captain Ernst, sailed from Cardiff, July 2, with a cargo of coal for Halifax, NS—*Ed M C.*]——Halifax, July 15—In response to a cable query sent by her agent here to the Capt of the wrecked steamer "Tormore," at Trepassy, Nfld, asking whether appliances should be sent from here to work on the ship, an answer was received stating there is no chance of saving anything as the steamer is completely submerged.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,418 tons, St Thomas to Glasgow, deals, 42s 6d July-Aug; steamer, 1,666 tons, Pugwash to west coast England, deals, 40s; steamer, 1,704 tons, St John, NB, to west coast England, deals, 38s.

COLOMBIA—San Francisco, Cal, July 15—The J S Kimball Company despatched four vessels of their line last night to the assistance of the wrecked steamer "Colombia." The bullion and mails will surely be saved, and it is hoped that a large portion of the cargo may be jettisoned before the vessel breaks up.

FOR SEA—Ship "Bellevue," Captain Jensen, left for sea, yesterday, in tow of tug "Florence," which takes her to the foot of the Traverse——The ss "Glenlivet," Captain Chase, left for Sydney, CB, yesterday, in ballast——Bark "Wayfarer," Captain Nickelsen, for sea, was towed to Indian Cove, where she came to anchor yesterday, by tugs "Hope" and "Spray."

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Tritonia" Glasgow, "European" Swansea, for Montreal; "Acadian" Montreal for Sydney; "Parkmore" do for Liverpool.

SEIZED—A seizure was placed on the bark "Wayfarer," yesterday, at the instance of the Northern Transportation Co, on account of an alleged towage contract.

TOWS—Bark "Fram," Captain Hansen, Sydney, with coal, and schr "Golden Hind," Capt Landry, from Barbadoes, with molasses, arrived in port, yesterday morning in tow of tug "Relief"——Brigt "Potanoc," Captain Ennis, arrived from Montreal, yesterday afternoon, in tow of tug "Beaver" and anchored in the stream——Tug "Spray" arrived from Chambly, yesterday morning, with two canal boats, coal laden in tow, and left during the afternoon, with two canal boats for Portneuf and a schr for Montreal, in tow. She will take a tow of canal boats from Portneuf to Chambly——Tug "Beaver" took a tow of canal boats from Portneuf, last night, for Chambly.

FRIDAY, July 17.

ALLAN LINE.—MONTE VIDEAN.—The ss "Monte Videan," Captain Fairfull, from London, with a general cargo, arrived in port last evening, mooring at the Company's wharf, Champlain street.

NORWEGIAN.—The ss "Norwegian," from Glasgow, arrived at Boston at 7 a m, on Thursday.

COREAN—The ss "Corean," from Philadelphia, for Glasgow via St John's, Nfld, arrived out on Thursday afternoon.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CAMPANA—The ss "Campana," arrived in port from the Maritime Provinces at 10.30 a m yesterday, landed Quebec passengers and cargo and proceeded for Montreal at noon.

CARIBBEE—The ss "Caribbee" arrived at Philadelphia from Santiago, Cuba, at 1 p m, yesterday.

ORINOCO.—The ss "Orinoco" sailed from New York for Bermuda, at 3 p m yesterday.

A NOVEL SHIP—New York, July 16—A rather remarkable specimen of marine architecture came into port yesterday. The British four-masted steel ship "Ancona," a sailing whaleback, Captain Lemuel E. Robbins, arrived from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, after a pleasant run of fifty-two days. There are many whaleback steamships afloat, and they have at times entered the port, but this is the first time that a whaleback sailing vessel has been seen here. The "Ancona" was built at Greenock, Scotland, by Russell & Co, in 1893, from designs furnished by Captain Robert J Kelly, of Liverpool, Eng, an old sea Captain and shipowner, who is the managing director of the Company which owns the "Ancona" and her sister ship, the "Bermuda." She is built of steel throughout. She has four masts, the fore, main and mizzen masts being of soft steel up to the topgallant yards. They are square-rigged. The jigger mast is a steel pole, and is schooner-rigged. The vessel carries a remarkably large spread of canvas. The rigging is all of steel wires. There are no chain plates, the shrouds being fixed to steel eyes bolted outside of the ship. The "Ancona" is 300 feet over all, and her extreme breadth is 48 feet. Her broad deck is flush fore and aft, as there is no forecastle head or poop deck. The stem of the "Ancona" is like that of any other sailing vessel, but about twenty feet abaft the stem the sides appear to bulge out. The peculiarity ends to the stern. The whaleback formation of the sides makes the "Ancona" a dry ship, as it prevents her from shipping seas, and this is greatly helped by the fact that there are twelve feet of freeboard even when she is full laden. She is of 2,570 tons burden, and can carry more than 4,000 tons dead weight. Capt Robbins said yesterday that the "Ancona

THE S. CARSLEY CO.,

(LIMITED)

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE.

Ladies' Undervests !

AT 4c—Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, in Summer Weights, regular price 6c each.

AT 13c—Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, shaped to the figure, low neck, nicely finished, original value, 17c.

AT 23c—Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Cotton Vests, in choice colors, nicely trimmed, original value, 30c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

It is impossible to say too much in praise of the lines of Dress Goods offered below.

AT 12½c—Just 25 pieces left, double width Tweed Effect Dress Goods in choice colorings, regular value, 23c yard.

AT 24c—Rich Scotch and Fancy Tartan Plaids, in choice colorings, double width regular value, 35c yard.

AT 22½c—10,000 yards rich and stylish all-wool Fancy Mousseline de Laine, in an immense variety of Floral and Figured Designs and handsome colorings, regular value, 40c yd.

AT 31c—Rich Double Width Dress Goods, in light shades and choice effects, regular value, 45c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

July Cheap Sale !

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

AT 99c each—A special shipment of 200 Real India Curtains in rich Oriental Designs, splendidly adapted for furnishing country villas : size 54 x 99 inches ; regular value, $1.50. No two alike in design of the whole shipment.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

Ladies' Lace Capes

Hundreds have already been sold. Ladies desirous of securing any of the below mentioned bargains should make an early call.

AT $1.29—50 Ladies' Black Silk and Velvet Dolmans, trimmed Jet and Lace and lined Silk ; original prices, $5.50 to $10.75 each.

AT $2.75—35 Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, trimmed with Jet and Ribbon ; regular prices, $8.75 to $15.

AT $4.99—40 Ladies' Silk and Satin Dolmans, beautifully trimmed Passementerie and Jet ; original price, $20.00 to $40.00 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

LADIES' SILK BLOUSES.

Ladies who have seen these lines have been so astonished at the values that they cannot resist purchasing.

AT 99c.—50 only left of those Ladies' Silk Blouses in Cream, Cardinal and Navy ; regular price, $4.25.

AT $1.99—60 Ladies' Silk Blouses, assorted colors, nicely trimmed Lace, only good materials used in making ; original price, $3.75 to $5 25.

AT $3.17—30 Ladies' Rich Surah Silk Blouses in Cream only ; original price, $6.85 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

AT $1.40.—99 Ladies' Bedford Cord Washing Suits in pretty Light Blue and White, Dark Blue and White and Red and White Stripes, fast colors, the best offering of the season ; regular price, $3.25 each.

AT $1.97.—200 Ladies' Pure Linen Costumes, nicely Braided with Black and Brown Braid ; original price, $6.40 each.

AT $2.20.—19 Ladies' Pure Linen Suits, made in latest styles with wide Sailor Collars ; regular value, $4.50 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT 22½c—10,000 yards Rich All-Wool French Challies in an immense variety of Floral, Fancy and Figured Designs and in all colorings ; regular price, 40c yard.

AT 24c.—20 pieces Rich Tartan Plaid Dress Goods in all good colors, double width ; regular price, 35c yard.

AT 31c.—33 pieces Colored Striped Blouse or Dress Chiffons, in light weight for summer wear, in all rich colors ; regular value, 40c yard.

AT 68c.—10 pieces left, Rich Silk and Wool Dress Goods in Shot and Shot and Figured Effects ; regular price, $1.10 yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

ULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

HAMMOCKS.

AT 34c—Strong and Useful String Hammocks, well made and finished ; worth 50c.

AT 89c—Fancy Colored Hammocks, with Spreader, sale price, 89c.

AT 84c—Fancy Colored Hammocks with Pillow and Spreader ; sale price, 84c.

AT $1.02—Fancy Colored Hammocks with Fringed sides, Pillow and Spreader ; worth $2.00 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

THE S. CARSLEY CO.

LIMITED.

1763 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

July 20, 1896.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills ; they are very small ; no bad effects ; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

m.w.fri&w

CITY AND DISTRICT ITEMS.

OBITUARY.—Cyrus F. Bickford, Roadmaster of the Quebec Division of the Maine Central Railroad, died on Friday. He was fifty-five years old.

PILGRIMAGES.—It is said that 5,000 pilgrims visited Ste. Anne de Beaupré last Sunday. Yesterday pilgrimages arrived from Sorel and Grondines.

A WOMAN SCALDED.—Mrs. Tremblay, wife of Mr. Tremblay, carter, St. Rochs, has had her forearms badly scalded in taking a boiler of boiling water from the stove.

NEW CHURCH.—The Church of St. Antoine de Bienville is now finished. It is 125 feet long by 62 broad. Abbé Lucien Gauvreau will be the Curé.

CABINET COUNCIL.—The Cabinet Council meets here all this week for the settling up of accumulated routine business, all the non-resident members being in town.

HON. MR. BLAIR'S DEPARTURE.—Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, left yesterday morning for his County to organize for his election. It is said that he will be opposed.

PILOTS ELECT DIRECTORS.—At a recent meeting of the Montreal *tour de role* pilots, the following directors were elected :—Messrs. Ulric Gceleau, Alfred St. Amand, Jean Arcand, Liboire Perreault and Booth Arcand.

RUFFIANISM.—A gang of young ruffians have been trying to break into the shops on the Montcalm Market. Mr. Hogan's door was forced, but without success. The thieves succeeded, however, in getting into Mr. Rennett's shop and carried away a quantity of fruit.

FIREMAN INJURED.—George Quinn, fireman at No. 5 station, received a severe kick from one of the horses recently purchased by the city, while driving a load of deals to the station yesterday. Dr. Elliott, who attended him, states that it will be several weeks before he can again attend to duty.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mr. Antoine Dupuis, farmer, of St. Hughes, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. He was 67 years old. The Deputy Coroner, Mr. Bazinet, being notified, made enquiries, and being satisfied that the deceased had died of heart disease, did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

INSOLVENTS.—At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. C. Dequet yesterday morning, F. X. Gosselin, N.P., was appointed curator and Messrs. M. Schwob, R. Audette, Aug. Gaboury and C. S. Powell inspectors.——At a meeting yesterday morning of the creditors of Mr. Louis Dupont, Pont Rouge, Aug. Gaboury was appointed curator and Messrs. Jas. Reid and F. X. Goulet inspectors.

FELL OUT OF A WAGGON AND BROKE HER NOSE.—On Tuesday afternoon as Mrs. Elie Belanger, of Beauport, was driving in St. Andrew street, her vehicle was struck by a heavy truck. The blow sent Mrs. Belanger headlong over the front of her vehicle. She sustained severe injuries about the head and her nose was broken, but she positively refused the services of the ambulance which was sent for.

THE PROMOTER OF THE LINE TO BRAZIL IN TOWN.—Capt. F. A. Gualdo, the promoter of the line to Brazil, is at the Frontenac, where he is ready to give all desired information to Quebec merchants. The Captain states that his project meets with general approbation, and that the principal merchants of Montreal in butter, cheese, flour, wood, etc., have decided to establish commercial relations with this distant land. The first vessel of the line will start shortly and has a cargo already assured.

THE MONTREAL COURT HOUSE CASE.—In the case of Berger vs. the Queen (claim arising out of the improvements to the Montreal Court House) Judge Larue in Chambers yesterday heard the arguments of counsel in reference to the division of costs in the suit in which plaintiff was successful. Attorney-General Pelletier and Mr. L. J. Cannon, Q.C., Deputy, appeared for the Provincial Government, and Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, M.P., for the plaintiff. The claims of the Crown as to the division of costs were maintained.

A DANGEROUS PILGRIM.—Yesterday the police were summoned to arrest a woman, who was creating a disturbance on a pilgrim steamer from Sorel. The priest in charge explained that she did not belong to his party and that she was dangerous. When arrested the woman glared at the police and grabbed at their clothing in a convulsive manner. She was all the time repeating fragments of religious sentences, and was loaded down with Ste. Anne medals and crucifixes. It was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoner was lodged in the cells, where she proved a fruitful source of trouble to the police. In her lucid moments it was learned that the woman was a Mrs. Vachon, of Trois Rivieres. She finally completely recovered, and her prostration is attributed to sunstroke coupled with her nervousness at missing her own boat.

ABENAKIS HOUSE.—The following guests have registered at the Abenakis House :—James Withell, Mrs Withell, Mrs C Sheppard, sr, S J Ornstein, Mrs Ornstein, Miss Rothwill, J C Rose, Mrs Rose, Mrs Laflamme, Mrs P Henderson, Miss Saddie Bordeaux, Miss Roy Bordeaux, Mrs John Henderson, Miss Smith, J B Layton, Mrs Layton, Mrs W Angus, Mrs D Lariviere, Miss G Higgins, E Luckhurst, —— Chapman, Mrs Chapman, J Callow, Mrs Callow, Mrs C Sheppard, jr, Miss Gertie Sheppard, Master Harry Henderson, Miss Gertie Henderson, R H Angus, Miss Gilmour, Montreal ; J Harvey Roy, Back River ; Mrs A E Kneeland, Bedford ; Mrs Harry E Steel, Ottawa, Ont ; Dr Thomas Hyland, Mrs Hyland, Concord, N H ; Mrs W F Anderson, Huntingdon ; Mr Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Toronto ; H O Loiselle, Jos de Gonzae, Miss de Gonzae, Pierreville ; J V Robillard, St Francis du Lac ; W E Sormany, Ste Therese ; Geo Desilet, Nicolet ; G H Raviens, J H McWilliams, Sherbrooke ; H E McLaughlin, Mrs McLaughlin, Richmond ; Archdeacon Lindsay, Mrs Lindsay, Waterloo ; C L McDougall, Mrs McDougall, Lennoxville ; Victor Pigeon, Mrs Pigeon, Longueuil ; Miss May Williams, Miss Emma Williams, Detroit, Mich ; D H Gagnon, Mrs Gagnon, Centreville, R I.

VISITORS' LIST.—The following visitors registered at Lake View Hotel, Lake St. Joseph:—Lt-Col T R White, Mrs White, Miss White, Miss T B White, Mr Harold White, Master Basil White, Mr W B Scott, Mr J J Sharples, Capt and Mrs Rivers, Miss Marjorie Rivers, Master Charles Rivers, Mr and Mrs C E Elliott, Master Cecil Elliott, Miss Hazel Elliott, Mr and Mrs Edmund Valliere, Miss Marguerite Valliere, Col Montizambert, Mr and Mrs S S Hatt, Commodore Laird, Miss Winfield, Mr and Mrs G A Gigault, Madelle Georgina Gigault, Madelle Antoinette Gigault, Madelle Gracia Gigault, Madelle Anita Gigault ; Mr Rudolphe Roy, Capt and Mrs Dunn, Dr Geo. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss Ethel Stewart, Mr Hope Scott, Quebec ; Mrs Jhon Middleton, Miss Middleton, Mr Carter Middleton, Miss H M Carter, Mrs Alice P Sayre, Mr Sayre, Miss Frances Sayre, Mrs Livingston Crosby, Miss Estelle Crosby and niece, New York ; Mr and Mrs C J. Hodgson, Mr Angus Hodgson, Mr Archie Hodgson, Mr Desaulniers, Mr and Mrs S E Hodgson, Miss Edith White, Miss Norah White, Mr and Mrs Jonathan Hodgson, Miss Kate Sanders, Mr Smeaton White, Montreal ; Mr A R Young, Mr Samuel D Glass, Illinois ; Capt Geo West Jones, St. John, N B ; Major Bliss, Ottawa ; Capt and Mrs Henriques, England ; Mr Thos Sanders, Miss Eleanor Sanders, Indiana ; Mr J N Belanger, Montmagny ; Rev G C H Madden, Mr C H Madden, Huddersfield, England.

Starving in Heart Disease.

At a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, Dr. Hirschfeld read a paper on the nutrition of patients with heart disease. He took the somewhat startling position, in which, however, he was sustained with the approval of many of his hearers, that patients with heart disease, in the stage of imperfect compensation, should take as little food as possible, not even enough to sustain the body weight. It was formerly the custom to give as much nourishing food as possible, with the idea of strengthening the heart. The speaker maintained, however, that in this way too much work was thrown upon the heart, and that the organ was spared and its muscle strengthened by giving very little food, say about a pint and a half of milk a day. Senator, among others, agreed with the speaker in this view.

Hundreds of Remnants of Flannels and Flannelettes, in all colors, to be cleared at Bargain prices at S. Carsley's, Montreal.

The Fishing Season.

Now the merry, merry campers,
With their tents and well filled hampers,
Start away for river, mountain stream and lake,
In romantic nooks and valleys,
Fit for piscatorial sallies,
For a season they will give life's cares a shake.

Soon there'll be an awful slaughter
'Mong the denizens of water,
For the fishers work from dawn until it's late ;
And when banks they are not hugging
To their tents you'll see them lugging
Many kegs and boxes plainly labelled "Bait."

'Tis a life sometimes exciting,
For when fish are not a-biting
Wild mosquitos may contribute to the fun ;
Or some hornets, long neglected,
May call 'round when not expected,
And it's then you'll see how fishermen can run.

And sometimes a big fat chicken
Fish-palled appetites will quicken,
For the cook will serve it up so nicely fried.
Ah ! too near that fowl came stalking,
And, although it seems quite shocking,
All agree 'twas just a case of suicide.

Then sometimes, when all are sleeping,
Old J. Pluve will get to weeping,
And arouse them by the thunder's crashing din ;
But it's not a time for joking,
For each camper gets a soaking,
And he cannot find a dry garb to get in.

Thus the campers pass the season
Till there comes an urgent reason
For dispersing with a speed precipitate ;
Then off homeward they will scurry,
This the reason for their hurry—
They've expended all the money saved for "Bait."

—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

Very Valuable Books.

EARL OF ASHBURNHAM'S LIBRARY TO BE SOLD.

The Earl of Ashburnham's books and manuscripts, perhaps the most precious private collection in all the world, is about to encounter the perils of a battle of the auction room. The bibliophiles of Europe and America alike will watch its fate with the keenest interest. Thirteen years ago when the present Earl came into possession, he endeavored to sell his 4000 manuscripts to the Government for the British Museum for $800,000. Mr. Gladstone refused to purchase, and a portion of the collection has since gone into the possession of foreign Governments. The Earl has, however, made important additions since, including the manuscripts of the famous Barrois collection. These are of a varied character, and include Gospels, Books of Hours, Legends of the Saints, Romances of Chivalry, and documents dealing with French history. There are also two of the greatest treasures in the bibliographic world, "La Bible Historial" and "Evangelia Quatuor," the former of the fourteenth and the latter of the eighth century. The former has the autograph of the first owner, John, son of King John of France, and has come down from his time through the hands of a number of eminent possessors whose names have been preserved. The Gospels is a book equally remarkable inside and out, being finely written and bound in the most sumptuous golden jewelled binding, in which are 327 precious stones. It belonged to the Abbey and Chapter of Noble Canonesses at Lindau, to which it is said to have been given by Louis le Debonnaire, son of Charlemagne.

Lord Ashburnham's collection of Bibles is extraordinary. He and the late Mr. Perkins were probably the only collectors who each possessed two copies of the Gutenberg or Mazarin Bible, one on vellum and one on paper—the former, indeed, came from the Perkins sale in 1873, when Lord Ashburham paid $17,000 for it, about two-thirds of its present value. He also acquired fifteen Caxtons ; a small number as compared with the fifty-seven Caxtons at Althorp, but probably more than remain now in the hands of any private owner. When we remember that a Caxton "Canterbury Tales"—not the rarest of Caxton's volumes—was sold by auction the other day for nearly $10,000, it is easy to see what an important item in the collection these fifteen volumes will prove to be.

A renewed effort is now being made to induce the British Government to purchase the whole or the greater part of the collection *en bloc*. The non-committal reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequor to a question on the subject in Parliament on Thursday lends color to the belief that negotiations are in progress to this end. Should the collection be distributed from the auction block next month, American lovers of rare prizes in this line will have an opportunity which is not likely to come again in a lifetime.

$500 Reward Offered.

"When Lovely Maiden Stoops to Folly" She Should Not Complain of the Result.

Three months ago, it will be remembered, the New York papers chronicled a sudden and romantic marriage which stirred up an unusual amount of comment ; a divorce is now on the heels of it which promises startling revelations—and a sensation, proving the truth of the old adage—marrying in haste and repenting bitterly at leisure. Two days ago a very excited man and a pretty young woman reached New York *via* the "City of Rome" from Paris, cleverly eluding a swarm of reporters who were lying in wait for them at the pier. Entering a cab, they drove down Broadway at a rattling pace towards the Astor House. "There's one ! See ! They are out already !" gasped the young woman, clutching her companion's arm. The cab came to a sudden halt, the door was flung open, and in two leaps the man cleared the pavement, tore down a book from a huge pile which was prominently displayed on a news stand bearing the remarkably strange and unique title : "*When Lovely Maiden Stoops to Folly.*" A lady's picture was on the cover, and printed directly beneath it were these significant lines :

When lovely maiden stoops to folly,
And finds, alas ! that men betray,
What words can soothe her melancholy,
What tears can wash the sin away.

"I'll give five hundred dollars reward to find out who printed that book and put out that picture," he yelled. "Take it down, don't let any one see it, don't sell any more. You are the first one who has put it out, aren't you ?"

"Not by a good deal," answered the newsman. "They have been out four days, and over half a million have been sold already. I have to wait my turn to get 'em. You can't stop the sale, sir. You see, you are so well known and so is the lady in the cab there. The book is taking like wildfire. Nine people out of ten who pass stop here to take a look at it out of curiosity. Do you see that crowd around that news-stand across the way ? That's my brother ; he is having a terrible run on it."

"Are there many comments ?" asked the gentleman huskily, turning very pale.

"Well—rather," returned the newsdealer. —*N.Y. Herald.*

Church Quarrels.

"We see an account of a clergyman severely chastised by his congregation and another minister moved to take the pulpit. The discomfited clergyman was flung down the pulpit stairs while the other minister was ascending the opposite side. This scene was rather lively for a church, and we protest against it. But while reading it, we thought whether or not there was any more sin in such a bellicose encounter than in many of the church quarrels of the day. How often elders and deacons look daggers at each other, if they positively do not wield them. How often people would hurl a minister down the stairs, if it would not read badly in the newspapers. How murderously Mary Jane looks across the church at Elizabeth Ann. What violent antipathy going down from generation to generation between the two leading families of the congregation. The minister which one family likes the other despises ; and the sons and daughters take up the ecclesiastical grudge when their fathers and mothers yield it with their last mortuary struggle. Would it not be better for the two families to appoint each a champion, and let them go out on the village green, and in physical encounter settle the disputation ? Indeed we prefer to this greater evil of life-long embitterment the lesser evil of the aforesaid pulpit tussle. A disease that comes to eruption is better than that which lingers in the blood and kills the patient."—*The Christian Herald.*

Adelina Patti will not sing in opera this season. The weather, she declares, is too warm for so much exertion. Meanwhile Craig-y-nos is looking its loveliest, and there the prima donna, surrounded by her many friends and quite a family of little Mexican dogs—her great pets—will pass the summer.

Dr. Bell's Explorations.

Sets Out to Complete His Survey of a Large Region South of Hudson Bay.

Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, left Ottawa last week for further explorations. Before he started, he was asked :—"Where are you going this season ?"

"To the south-east of James Bay and those portions of the basin of the Noddawai which I did not explore last year. I am going west to Mattawa and thence by the Temiscamingue Colonization Railway to Keepawa Lake, from which I will go north-eastward by canoes to Grand Lake, on the Upper Ottawa. From this I shall cross the height of land into the region to be explored. This is a rather circuitous route, compared with that by the Gatineau River, which I followed last year, but owing to the facility of reaching Keepawa Lake by the new railway, it becomes the easiest route, the other being very difficult."

"What party do you take ?"

"Only one assistant, Mr. R. W. Brock, who has been with me for seven or eight years, and enough Indians and white men for two good-sized canoes."

"Was the Noddawai River known before last year ?"

"It's mouth was marked on the chart of Hudson Bay, but the maps were all astray about the interior. Instead of several separate rivers running north-westward across this great unknown tract, it proved to be drained entirely by the Noddawai and its tributaries, which thus form a counterpart to the Moose River and its branches. The latter drain all the country south-west of James Bay, while the Noddawai system of rivers drains the whole region to the south-east of the bay. The areas of these two great river systems appear to be of nearly equal extent, each covering some sixty thousand square miles or thereabouts, being quite equal in extent to that of the Ottawa."

"What parts of the basin of the Noddawai do you propose to explore this season ?"

"I will use the western or main branch of the river for a base, and will explore some of its tributaries as a means of getting at and tracing out the boundaries of the rock formations."

"Is this west branch what has been generally called the Bell River after it became known through your survey last year ?"

"Yes, and it starts from near the northern extremity of Grand Lake. The valley of the upper part of it is in direct continuation of the long western arm of this lake, and it is separated from it by a deposit of sand which has blocked up the ancient northward outflow of the lake, and now constitutes the height of land at this place ?"

"Had this river an Indian name ?"

"I could hear of no recognized name for it, although I inquired diligently. Strange as it may seem, the few Indians who have only recently come into that region are not particular about giving names to the larger geographical features, although in their own family circles they have temporary names for camping places and minor features of that sort. None of them knew the ultimate destination of this river, but they all had an erroneous idea of what became of it. They supposed it fell into Hannah Bay, whereas I demonstrated that it falls into the west end of Mattagami Lake, a hitherto unknown sheet of water at the head of the Noddawai proper, and this falls into Rupert Bay, the south-eastern arm of James Bay."

"Does Mattagami Lake receive any other feeder besides Bell River ?"

"Yes. At its eastern extremity it receives the Waswanipi, also a large stream and comes from a lake of the same name lying sixty miles to the south-east. This lake again receives two tributaries, the eastern being the upward and the eastward continuation of the Waswanipi, and the other, which comes from the south, is named the O'Sullivan River, after the surveyor of that name, who had explored it in 1894."

"Is Bear River navigable for steamboats ?"

"One stretch, over sixty miles in length, is navigable for good sized steamers, being from twenty-five to forty deep and uninterrupted by rapids. Other smooth stretches are also adapted for steam navigation. There is an immense tract of loamy and clayey soil, well adapted for agriculture, and the climate appears suitable for ripening grain of all kinds, including wheat ; and it will also prove a splendid country for dairy farming and stock raising.

"The cattle and other domestic animals produced from imported stock at Moose Factory, Rupert House and Eastmain River, to the north of the most northern part of the country I have been speaking about, cannot be excelled in any other part of Canada.

"The forests of the whole region, except in some small sections, are still unburnt, and will be of great value. The white and red pine are found only in the southern part of it, but there is an abundance of fine spruce, tamarack, and other timber. This new region will support a large white population some day when opened up by railways. It will add much to the width of the habitable part of the Dominion, which everyone knows has length enough, but was supposed to lack breadth."

Li's Delicate Food.

THE CHINESE CHANCELLOR HAS A CULTIVATED TASTE.

The mysteries of Li Hung Chang's *cuisine* at the Grand Hotel in Paris have been made known. As he cannot have the appetizing dishes which flatter his palate in China, he does the best he can with such means as are available. He is not a lover of rice. His dinner, which is served at 6.30 o'clock by his body valet, a man who sleeps at his door every night, and by three cooks, who follow their handiwork to the dining room, consists of twelve to sixteen courses, not counting tea and little cakes at the end. One large tray contains all these various edibles, ranged in rows one above the other. Roast duck is almost always the *piece de resistance*, which the Viceroy eats with kidney beans. Then comes a savory dish of fresh pork, with a quantity of jam. Although the cucumbers are served apart, he usually enjoys them together with jam and pork. After this the venerable Chinese turns to shrimps, the flavor of which is heightened by leeks, gherkins and mushrooms, with which he eats them. Next he picks two tender chickens preserved in wine and vinegar along with green peas. Then is ready to do justice to a slice of fresh pork cooked in honey with the smallest mushrooms. This is succeeded by a *puree* made of pigeons' legs and flavored with sour jelly. These are some of the chief plates which constitute the evening meal, and are followed by dessert, consisting of rice cooked with sugar and sponge cakes, and the whole washed down with tea.

His Idea of Size.

"Talking about chickens," said the rural citizen, who habitually exaggerates, "I've got the most remarkable hen in the country."

"A good layer ?"

"That's her strong point. Why, sir," he said, getting excited as he talked, "that fowl, sir, lays hen's eggs as big as hail stones."—*Washington Star.*

A Straight Answer.

"How's the going ?" called the man in the red mittens, as, through the blizzard, the driver of the Wayback mail came struggling into town.

"Dunno," answered the driver, "I haven't gone yet—but," he added in a burst of frankness, "the coming is all fired hard !"

Great

Sales proved by the statements of leading druggists everywhere, show that the people have an abiding confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Great

Cures proved by the voluntary statements of thousands of men and women show that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does possess

Power over disease by purifying, enriching and invigorating the blood, upon which not only health but life itself depends. The great

Success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing others warrants you in believing that a faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you if you suffer from any trouble caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

THE SOULANGES CANAL CASE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL AYLMER PROMOTED.

A PRESENT FOR LADY ABERDEEN

Dominion Rifle Association Matches—The Ontario Cabinet Ministers—Halifax County Provincial Election—Distribution of Salmon Fry.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA, July 21—Messrs. Chrysler and Lewis received instructions yesterday from the Solicitor-General to appeal the case of George Goodwin to the Supreme Court. Judge Barbidge recently gave judgment for $58,280 for claims in connection with the Soulanges Canal. The case will come before the Supreme Court during the October term.

Operations have been carried on with signal success in the several fish hatcheries in Eastern Canada this season. One and a quarter million salmon fry have been distributed from the Restigouche hatchery in New Brunswick, two and a half million from the hatchery at Tadousac, Quebec, and a quarter of a million from the Sydney hatchery in Nova Scotia.

By special general order, issued to-day, Lt.-Col. Aylmer, the new Adjutant-General of the Canadian Militia, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

The Countess of Aberdeen has received a present of a pair of horses to replace the team which was drowned in the Gatineau last April. Her Excellency's mishap occasioned a painful sensation at the time and was only forgotten in the gratitude so generally felt throughout the Dominion at her most providential escape. The horses are a handsome pair of high bred animals and will be brought to Ottawa shortly from Quebec, where they were landed the other day in good condition from one of the Atlantic liners.

The programme has just been issued for the Dominion Rifle Association matches on Rideau Range, commencing Monday, August 31st. The prizes amount to $7,000 and there are besides a very large number of challenge cups, valuable prizes in kind, of medals and badges. The meeting promises to be one of the most interesting held for many years. There will be a large number of competitors, all the Provinces of the Dominion being represented. Manitoba and British Colombia are expected to send unusually strong teams this year.

A convention to push forward the work of establishing the new Canadian Federation of Labor will be held in Ottawa within the next few weeks. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

TORONTO, July 21—The new Ministers of the Ontario Government were sworn in at noon to-day by the Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. W. D. Balfour, ex-Speaker, takes the oath as Provincial Secretary, and Mr. J. Davis becomes Minister without portfolio. Mr. Balfour will have to seek re-election in South Essex, having taken an office under the Crown. The position of Speaker is held from the House of Commons, not from the Crown.

NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, July 21—Mr. W. B. Wallace, barrister, was nominated by the Liberals to-night to contest Halifax County for the House of Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Rulers of England.

Kings have governed England for 698 years, Queens for 120, and Protectors for eleven years. The average reign of the Kings has been 23½ years, of the Queens 30 years, the average reign of all the Sovereigns being between 23 and 24 years. The average reign of the Kings of the Angevin dynasty—30½ years—is greater than that of any other reigning family, although the average reign of the house of Brunswick very nearly approaches it. The average of the Yorkist Kings—eight years—is the least of all. Four Sovereigns of England have been of the Norman dynasty, and reigned 88 years ; eight were Angevins, or Plantagenets, and reigned 245 years ; three were of the house of Lancaster, and reigned 62 years ; three of that of York, and reigned 24 years ; five were Tudors, and reigned 93 years ; and there have been six Sovereigns of the house of Brunswick, which has existed now for 14 years.

Mrs Youmans' Career.

A Useful Life Spent in the Service of Temperance.

TORONTO, July 21—Mrs. Letitia Creighton Youmans, Hon. President of the W.C.T.U., and Canada's most prominent lady temperance worker, who died on Saturday at her residence in this city, had almost reached the alloted span of life, having been born January 3, 1827, and being consequently in her 70th year. Mrs. Youmans was born in the little village of Baltimore, some few miles north of Cobourg. She was of mixed parentage, her father being Irish and her mother an American of French extraction. Letitia began her school life at the age of four, being sent to an old log school house under the tuition of a Yankee school master. Here she learned those temperance principles which she had ever since advocated and signed the pledge. At the age of twenty she creditably graduated at a ladies' school in Cobourg, and began teaching in her own school section. She married in 1850 Tom Youmans, an ardent supporter in her work. In 1874 she first became interested in concerted temperance action, assisting in the organization of the W.C.T.U. in the United States. Returning, she began her work in this country by petitioning the Picton Town Council against the issue of shop licenses. She addressed the Council Board, but the petition was thrown out. Undismayed she continued the work, addressing large audiences at Montreal, Cobourg, Port Hope and in Toronto, where she came to live. Here she spoke under the auspices of the Temperance Reformation Society.

She also addressed large meetings at Cincinnati and assisted to form unions at Hamilton, Dundas, Brantford, London and other places. Mrs. Youmans campaigned energetically for the Duncan Act in Port Hope and Cobourg, and was also active in the Scott Act agitation a few years later. In 1883 she went to the Old Country as a delegate from the Canadian W. C. T. U., toured the Pacific coast in 1886, and in both places her reception was most cordial and the impressions she left very favorable. In 1888 she was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism and was a sufferer from that disease up till her death. She was on intimate terms with Lady Somerset and Frances Willard, and had for years been President of the W. C. T. U. of Ontario.

The Shorter Silver Catechism.

Q. What are the single silver-standard countries of the world ? A. Russia, Mexico, Central America, British Honduras, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Morocco, Tripoli, Mauritius, India, China, and all other countries in Asia except Turkey.

Q. Of the $11,084,000,000 in the "effective money" of the world (coin and uncovered notes) how much do they hold ? A. $3,071,000,000.

Q. How is it divided ? A. Gold, $469,600,000 ; silver, $1,793,200,000 ; subsidiary silver, $217,500,000, and uncovered notes, $591,200,000.

Q. What is the population ? A. 924,800,000.

Q. And the per capita of money is ? A. About $3.

Q. What is the population of the single gold-standard countries ? A. 194,400,000.

Q. And the effective money ? A. $2,968,600,000.

Q. And the per capita of money ? A. About $15.

Q. Can you put this in tabular form to show the contrast ? A. Yes.

	Silver.	Gold.
Population.....	924,800,000	194,400,000
Effective money.	$3,071,000,000	$2,968,600,000
Gold	469,600,000	1,782,200,000
Full silver	1,793,200,000	210,000,000
Subsidiary silver	217,500,000	353,600,000
Notes.....	1,204,900,000	1,390,000,000
Specie reserve..	625,300,000	863,800,000
Uncovered notes	591,200,000	613,900,000

Q. The gold and silver countries bank on equal amounts of gold and silver. Their notes, specie reserve and effective money are equal. What is the trade and commerce ? A. The gold countries transact ten times the business for one-fifth the population. A dollar in a gold country transacts fifty times the business of a dollar in a silver country.—New York *World.*

The King's Daughters have a department which looks after the poor people in the tenement house district of New York City.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

FIRE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

British Defeat Matabeles.

THE ITALIAN ARMY ESTIMATES.

Eight Thousand Spanish Soldiers in Hospital—French Delegates to the Socialist Congress—Death of Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr.—Latest Reports from Labrador.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 21—While the Queen was at dinner this evening in Buckingham Palace, a fire occurred in one of the apartments. The damage was slight.

Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, Commander of the forces operating against the rebellious Matabeles in Rhodesia, telegraphs that he this morning attacked the Matabeles' stronghold in the Matappo hills, south of Buluwayo. Fighting continued until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the position of the natives was carried and the kraals occupied by them were burned. Eighty of the Matabeles were killed. The British lost three killed and eleven wounded.

Mr. Charles Dickens, son of the deceased novelist of that name, died at Kensington yesterday from paralysis.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21—The Municipal Council, a few days ago, voted a subvention to send delegates to the International Socialist Congress, which will open in London on Monday next. The delegation will not go at the expense of the city, however, as M. Dartboux, Minister of the Interior, has decided to annul the action of the Council.

ITALY.

ROME, July 21—Prime Minister Rudini announced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, that the army estimates for 1897-8 amounted to 239,000,000 lire, in addition to several expenditures in Africa.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 21—The police here have seized two trunks containing dynamite and munitions of war that were landed from a steamer from Tampa, Florida.

It is officially reported that there were over 8,000 sick troops in the military hospitals throughout the Island during the week ending June 30.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST JOHN'S, July 21—The first fishery news from Labrador was received to-day. The cellent reports are being made along the southern part of the coast, but the northern part is blocked by ice, preventing navigation. This ice will probably prevent the Peary expedition steamer from reaching the coast so as to land a party there as was originally intended.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A DEATH SHIP ARRIVES AT HALIFAX.

The Captain, His Wife and the Second Mate Brutally Butchered.

FIRST MATE BARNE SAID TO BE THE ASSASSIN.

HALIFAX, July 21—The bark "Herbert Fuller," which sailed from Boston a few days ago for Rosario, arrived in Halifax this morning with the bodies of three murdered people on board, and the balance of those who left Boston on the vessel were immediately clapped into prison cells. The three dead, who are evidently the victims of a bloody outbreak on the part of some members of the crew, are Captain Nash, his wife and second mate, August Blandberg.

The horrible triple murder occurred on the night of the 13th instant, and the affair so far is wrapped in complete mystery, notwithstanding that there were seven other men on board at the time it occurred, besides a passenger named Monck, whose story of what he could learn after it was all over is the only narrative, reliable or unreliable as it may be, that can be ascertained so far.

Monck says he knew nothing whatever of the crime until he learned of it from the first mate. During the night, he says, he heard one scream, which he supposes was uttered by Capt. Nash's wife, but he heard no further sound and paid no attention to what he thought might have been fancy. In the morning, when he went on deck, the first mate informed him that the Captain, his wife and the second officer had been murdered in their berths.

Both the Captain's and second mate's cabin immediately adjoined that in which Monck slept, so the passenger must have slumbered very deeply or been strangely deaf to his surroundings not to have heard something of what was going on on the other side of the thin partition. The murders were not committed without noise and violence, for the fiendish killing was accomplished with an axe and the victims were butchered in a most sickening manner, blow after blow being struck.

Monck told pilot White, who boarded the vessel off Sambro, that he placed the first mate, named Barne, in irons without resistance and then he and the steward took charge. Then he made an inspection of the cabins and saw the horrible work that had been committed. Monck, the passenger on the "Herbert Fuller" is a Harvard student and is said to be the son of a well known Bostonian.

LATER.—The tale of what transpired on board the "Herbert Fuller," told to the police by Mr. Monck, which is leaking out by degrees, shows that the passenger's lucky star was following him on the voyage, else he would undoubtedly have been food for the fishes or worms long before this. His fortunate awakening after the scream of Mrs. Nash and the possession of a revolver, saved his life.

When he came on deck after discovering the work of the murderer, Mate