CRIMINAL CODE BEFORE SENATE

Clause to Compel Delivery to the Government of Plate Rolls and Dies.

SPECIFIC APPLICATION

Flogging for Burglars Caught With Weapons in Their Possession.

KIDNAPPING NOW DEFINED.

Ottawa, June 24.—(Special.)—In the Senate yesterday Sir Mackenzie Bowell called the attention of the Minister of Justice to newspaper reports that the Attorney-General of Ontario had granted a fiat to American lumbermen holding timber limits in Ontario with a view to testing the constitutionality of the law imposing an export duty on logs cut on those limits. Of course, as the Dominion Government had allowed the law, he concluded that they were favorably disposed towards it. He wanted to know if the Dominion was party to the suit.

Hon. David Mills knew nothing more about the matter than what he saw in the newspapers. The fight was with the Provincial authorities.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell remarked that the matter might interfere with the Dominion customs rights, and he supposed that the Minister meant that the Government would watch events and then act as they saw necessary.

Senator Primrose drew attention to a paragraph in a morning paper in regard to the usury bill, stating that the Senate thought usury was a legitimate business. To this he took exception, as it misrepresented the attitude of the committee. The committee had the strongest possible sympathy with the spirit of the bill, but deprecated hasty action.

The House then went into committee on the Loan Companies Bill. Hon. David Mills introduced two new paragraphs, giving companies power to transact business outside the Dominion. These were adopted. He then proposed an amendment giving companies power to have offices or agencies in Great Britain or elsewhere for the transfer of stock. This was adopted. The bill as amended was reported, and the amendments were concurred in.

The Criminal Code.

The House went into committee on the Criminal Code Amendment Bill. A new clause governing the crime of kidnapping and to take the place of the old clause was proposed by the Minister of Justice, who explained that the main intention was to separate the crime of false imprisonment from that of kidnapping. The clause was adopted. The clause covering the crime of polygamy was amended to rectify a clerical error in the present law. The libel clause was amended by making it criminal to publish matter of or concerning any person instead of, as present, to any person. The clauses relating to burglary were amended by subjecting any person found with offensive weapons on him when caught in the act of burglary to the lash and additional imprisonment.

The following new clause then came up for consideration: "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to —— years' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding —— dollars, or to both, who, having in his possession any plate, roll or die made for the purpose of printing or engraving Dominion notes, or any stamps, impressed or adhesive, to be used for revenue purposes by the Postoffice Department, or any other department of the Government, or made for the purpose of printing or engraving any part of any such Dominion note or stamp, fails, neglects or refuses on demand to deliver the same to the Minister of Finance for the time being or to any person authorized by the said Minister to demand and receive the same."

Hon. David Mills said that he intended to add to this clause, "but nothing in this section contained shall prejudice any claim which any such person may have against Her Majesty in respect to the said notes, rolls, plates or dies." He said that in most contracts the cost of these plates was taken into account in the engraving, and they were given up where the contract terminated. No one had any use for these plates who had not a contract with the Government.

Mr. Burland's Case.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell thought this was one of the numerous bills introduced this session directed at one man. A difficulty had arisen between the Government and the old contractors for the printing of stamps. From the evidence placed in his hands it appeared that the Postmaster-General demanded from the old contractor the dies and plates, which Mr. Burland said belonged to him, but he was willing to give them up if the Government would pay for them. Mr. Hogg had consulted the Minister of Justice, who admitted the claim, and yet Mr. Burland had been refused a fiat to sue for the amount he claimed was due him.

Hon. David Mills—He was not refused. The matter is in abeyance.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that the correspondence furnished him said that the fiat had been refused, because the Minister of Justice did not like to go against the wishes of his colleague, the Postmaster-General. He thought the principle of the bill a good one, but considered that an exception should be made in a special case.

Hon. David Mills was surprised at the argument used by the leader of the Opposition. Every amendment to the original law was made from a special case. There was no intention of sending Mr. Burland to gaol, not unless the dies were given up there was nothing to prevent these plates being used to the detriment of Canada to the extent of tens of thousands of dollars. It would be a crime for Mr. Burland to use any of these plates, and they were no further use to anybody but the Government. He stood morally in the same position as a man with dies for counterfeiting in his possession. It was claimed that Mr. Burland, under his contract, had lithographed stamps instead of steel-engraving them. There was a vast difference in the price of these two kinds of work, and thousands of these unused stamps were in the possession of the Inland Revenue Department. No matter whether he was compensated for the dies or not, it was the duty of the Government to compel him to give them up at once. Supposing the American Bank Note Company, which was now doing the work, lost the contract, should they be allowed to keep all the dies, plates and rolls in their possession?

Senator Macdonald (B.C.)—That would depend on the contract.

Hon. David Mills did not think so. No Government could contract away the rights of the Crown. In this case a difference of opinion existed between Mr. Mulock and Mr. Burland as to the interpretation of the contract. A fiat would be issued to him if he delivered up these dies, and it would not in the least jeopardize his right to compensation.

Senator Macdonald—If Mr. Burland held on to the plates unlawfully, what means would the Government take to recover them?

Senator Ferguson—Civil proceedings, of course.

Hon. David Mills—Not at all. It would be the case of a counterfeiter.

The committee rose and reported progress, and the Senate adjourned.

GALLIA FLOATED THIS MORNING

The steamer Gallia was successfully floated this morning, and will be brought to Montreal this afternoon.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Countess of Aberdeen Will Preside at the Gatherings.

Baroness Von Suttner Arrives from The Hague and Talks of the Peace Conference.

London, June 24.—The pressure of applications for admission to the International Council of Women, to open June 26, and last until July 5, has been so great, that it was found necessary to change the place of meeting to the large Convocation Hall of Church House. An interesting feature will be the attendance of Chinese delegates. The Countess of Aberdeen, the president of the Council, has been notified by the Chinese Minister of the appointment of the wife of Shen, an attache of the Chinese Legation, as an official delegate. She will be accompanied by an interpreter an dtwo other Chinese ladies, and will be attended by Dr. Kang, who took a medical degree in America, and Miss Kang. A crowd of American women of all professions will be in attendance.

Baroness Von Suttner, who has taken an active part in the work of the Council, has just arrived here from the Hague. She said to a representative of the Associated Press yesterday evening:

"I am most hopeful of practical results from the peace conference. I have already won notable support in Austria, but it is to the great country beyond the sea that we look to as the propagandist of peace. I deplore, and so do many Americans themselves, the necessity of appealing to arms last year. But, we are not a peace-at-any-price people. We believe a righteous cal lto arms is still a necessity of the age, but it is impossible for me to believe there will be any future great resort to arms among civilized people. After the splendid awakening of the Czar and with the Anglo-Saxons in the van of the peace movement, nothing in that direction is impossible."

TRY TO IDENTIFY HIM

Canadian Secret Service Sends Operator to View Boston Suspect.

Belief Expressed That He Is One of the Three Wanted Here in Montreal.

So convinced is Chief McCaskill that the sneak thief who yesterday robbed a Boston bank of $10,000 are none other than the mysterious thieveswho looted the Merchants' Bank of Canada of $3,500 recently, that he has sent one of his operators to New York to identify, if possible, the suspect now held by the New York police.

The Canadian Secret Service is in possession of a fairly accurate description of the men, and the present attempt has fair chances of resulting in the detection of at least one of the long looked for robbers.

A THIN DISGUISE.

The cuttle fish has a tricky habit of covering his tracks by exuding an inky fluid which discolors the water and keeps him out of view. There's a good deal of the cuttle fish about some advertisements, notably those purporting to offer medical advice by a woman to women. An examination of the advertisement will show that no offer of a *doctor's* advice is really made. And all the clamor about "writing to a woman" is merely raised to divert attention from the fact that a doctor's advice is not really offered and cannot be given. The real question is not of writing to a *woman* or a *man* but of writing to a *doctor*,

For the advice of an unqualified woman is just as dangerous as the advice of an unqualified man.

Every day adds to the number of women who take advantage of Dr. Pierce's genuine offer of a consultation by letter free of cost. As chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. R. V. Pierce has, in a practice of over thirty years, treated more than half-a-million women for female troubles with the remarkable record of ninety-eight per cent. of cures. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, without fear and without fee. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are mailed sealed in plain envelopes without printing of any kind upon them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

VERY HOT FOR DRILLING.

Volunteers at Niagara Feel Effects of Warm Weather—An Attack on Fort George.

Niagara, Ont., June 24.—The weather yesterday was very warm, and the volunteers in camp suffered from the heat. The infantry drill was considered to be very simple and was enjoyed by the various companies. The brigade attack on Fort George was very neatly done, and the men deserve great praise for their fine work.

The artillery had a short drill this morning on foot, which was considered to be very heavy, having to pull the large guns by hand; later in the day they had drill with horses and guns.

To-morrow morning the 56th and 59th Battalions will parade to Fort Missassauga for target practice. The 56th has in the last mew years been up at the top on target practice and will endeavor to keep up their record.

ALWAYS THE BEST.

Laurentian Council, No. 1321, intend having an excursion to Owl's Head, Memphremagog, on Dominion Day, July 1st. They will leave by the C.P.R. at 8 a.m., and upon arriving at Magog take steamer Lady of the Lake for a delightful sail on Lake Memphremagog to Owl's Head. Some time will be spent there, and dinner provided for those who wish it. This is one of the most delightful trips in this province, and from the past experience of Laurentian Council's excursion to Ausable Chasm, it goes without saying that this will be a success. There is no doubt a large number will avail themselves of this trip.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Outing and Sporting Goods

FOR DOMINION DAY

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

All sizes, in SILK, BUNTING and COTTON. Prices range all the way from $14.00 to 5c each.

Hammocks, Tennis Racquets, Baseballs, Lunch Baskets, Lunch Boxes, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Sporting Gloves! Washing Gloves! Fabric Gloves! All the Latest in Gloves, at popular prices.

OUTING GOODS FOR MEN.

FOR YACHTING.

Double Breasted Serge Coats, Navy or Black ..... $3.25 and $4.00
White Duck Pants ..... $1.00 and $1.25
Navy Blue Jerseys, Duck Caps, Belts, etc.

FOR WHEELING.

Sweaters, all colors. Prices ..... 75c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25
Caps, in Tweed, Serge, Corduroy, etc., at ..... 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c
Leather Belts ..... 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each
Neglige Shirts, soft body 75c, $1.00, $1.25

FOR DRESS.

Stylish Collars, Cuffs and Ties.
Colored Shirts, special value, at ..... 95c each
White Shirts, tailor made, at ..... 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 each
Perfumes, Handkerchiefs, Jewellery, etc.

Our Store will Close during JULY and AUGUST, at 1 P.M. on SATURDAYS.

JOHN MURPHY & CO,
2343 St. Catherine Street.
TERMS CASH. COR. METCALFE. TEL. UP 933

RUNNING RULES FOR CANADIAN RAILWAYS

(Continued From Page 1.)

Interior for a statement of what the men had done and were doing in the Yukon.

Mr. Sifton made a very full, clear and satisfactory statement on this subject, with the adequacy of which Mr. Foster expressed himself satisfied. The Minister went into the state of affairs in ordinary mining caps, and the splendid results in the preservation of peace and order in the Yukon which had followed the advent of the Mounted Police. Mr. Sifton also explained the reason for purchasing a small quantity of supplies and rushing them in at some extra cost. The force is now provisioned for about a year.

Mr. Foster paid a tribute to the energy and patriotic services of the members of the police force. The crime seemed to be of a light nature, and nearly all in Dawson. The hon. gentleman asked if there was any civil government in Dawson.

The Minister of the Interior said he had expressed his opinion to Mr. Ogilvie, that Dawson should be incorporated, but had given no instructions.

The item passed and Mr. Foster asked for an adjournament. The government asked that the small items in the supplementaries should be passed. A few items were passed, with appeals from Mr. Foster to stop, until an item of $153 for a temporary clerk in the Printing Bureau was reached, which Mr. Fielding explained.

Obstruction Threatened.

Mr. Taylor, with a good deal of heat, rose at 1.10 a.m. and declared that the government would not get another item voted. If the Prime Minister wanted to provoke a fight there were enough Opposition members there to give him one. He protested against this item and moved to strike it out.

This motion was lost on a count by a large majority.

O a customs vote Mr. Foster asked what the present position was of the customs case of Fitzgibbon, Schafleitlin and Co., Montreal.

The Solicitor-General replied that it was being pressed and Thursday next was fixed for discovery in Montreal.

The Supplementaries were polished off, all but a half dozen items, and the House rose at 1.35 a.m.

THE CROWN PRINCE SUICIDED

New Versions of the Tragic Death are Being Told,

This One is Startling and Romantic in the Extreme.

London, June 24.—Every now and then new versions of the tragic death of the Crown Prince of Austria are published, and they always attract interest. The West End now asserts that it has obtained the "true story" of the tragedy of Prince Rudolph's death, "gathered from an undeniable source." This version of the affair says:

"As is well known, the Crown Prince deeply loved the Baroness. On the day of the tragedy the Baroness complained of being ill, and retired to her bedroom. At two, after having consumed almost a decanter of brandy, Rudolph bade his friends good-night and entered the Baroness' bedroom. he next morning Rudolph's confidant, Bratfisch, knocked at the door, and there was no response. He then entered, staggered back and fainted at the ghastly sight. Lying on the sofa, completely covered with wild flowers, was Vetsera, dead. Alongside her lay her lover, Rudolph, clutching a heavy cavalry pistol, the back of his head shot off. A doctor was summoned, and his evidence refutes the statement that the lovers died together. He certified that the Baroness died at one o'clock from strychnine poisoning, and that Rudolps died at two from a pistol shot. The Baroness left four letters addressed to Emperor Francis Joseph, her mother, her cousin, Baltazzi, and to Prince Rudolph. The latter was the direct cause of the Crown Prince's suicide. Grief stricken at the sight of the dead woman, he found at her bedside a pencilled onte, wet with tears, as follows:

"My only beloved Rudolps.—I die because I cannot live without you. You promised to make me your wife, but you have broken your word. I forgive you. If you love me, come, follow me."

The note is now in the possession of Emperor Francis Joseph. Baroness Vetsera's body was notremoved to Venice, as asserted. It was buried in a little monastery, near Mayerling, with nothing to mark the spot.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE TO-MORROW.

St. Jean Baptist parish will celebrate to-morrow the festival of St. Jean Baptiste, its patron saint. Grand preparations have been made for the event.

BUSY CORNWALL NOTES.

Corner Stone of the New Hospital to be Laid July 9.

Camp Meeting Opens To-morrow—Looking Forward to the Visit of the Big Liberals.

Cornwall, June 23.—(Special.)—Work is progressing rapidly on the foundation of the new Hotel Dieu Hospital, and if the work is sufficiently advanced, the corner stone will be laid on Sunday afternoon, July 9th, by His Lordship Bishop McDonald, of Alexandria.

A large number of members of Cornwall Lodge, A.F. & A.M., will drive to Williamstown on Sunday, to join Lancaster Lodge in attending divine service at Hepzibah Church, when a special service will be conducted by the Rev. Kenneth McDonald.

Mrs. Pettit, who removed to Toronto from Cornwall a couple of years ago, has returned to town, and will take up her residence on Second Street West, in the house at present occupied by James Finlay.

A grand camp meeting will be held at the International Park at Massena Point, beginning on Sunday, June 25, and continuing for eight days. Quite a number of eloquent preachers will be present, and three services will be held each day. For the accommodation of Cornwallites wishing to attend, the steamer Jubilee will run between Massena Point and the pump house, at lock 18, making one trip in the morning and a trip every hour in the evening.

Miss Nellie Morgan, of Aultsville, was in town this week.

Mrs. D. Taylor, of New York, who has been visiting friends in town, has returned home.

Miss Edith Derouchie, of Cornwall, and her two cousins, Miss Ada Derouchie, of Ogdensburg, and Miss Gadbois, of Glen Walter, are spending a few days at Hogensburg.

Edwin Kingsley, who has been spending his holidays at Kingston, wheeled home the other day, a distance of 115 miles, in thirteen hours.

Roscoe Hollenbeck and Miss Nellie Hollenbeck were in Burke, N.Y., this week, attending the marriage of their cousin, Fred. McKenzie, to Miss S. Avery.

Dr. Harrison was in town yesterday on his way to Niagara to join his battalion, the 59th, which is in camp at that place.

Sam Elder has gone to Londonderry, Ireland, to visit friends.

Miss Ella Davis has returned home from a visit to Toronto friends.

Miss McNish and Miss Grace McLennan, who have been attending collgee at Ottawa, have returned home.

J. E. Askwith, of Ottawa, and W. H. Lowrie, of Russell, were in town this week, in the interests of the Cornwall Peat Company.

An excursion will be run to Valleyfield on Dominion Day, by the steamer Filgate, under the auspices of Court Nativity, Catholic Order of Foresters.

Much sympatny is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Aleanxder Clark, whose infant son, Oryal Alexander, died on Wednesday, and was buried to-day in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ed. Palmer, who was locek up the other day and released on his own recognizances, this morning appeared before the Cadi, and was let go on suspended sentence.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, Hon. Mr. Patterson, D. C. Fraser, M.P., and other prominent speakers, will deliver addresses at the Liberal Convention at Newington, on June 29th.

Rev. Rural Dean Houstan laid the cornestone of the new Anglican Church at Gallingertown yesterday, in the presence of a large number of clergymen and laymen.

Alexander McIntosh, of the 4th concession of Lancaster, had his hand smashed by a heavy sledge, while he and his son were driving fence stakes.

An effort was made to burglarize McArthur & Sons' office, at Lancaster, last week. The burglars were unable to drill open the safe and gave up the job.

Mrs. Joseph Atchison, of Montreal, is visiting friends in Cornwall.

The monthly meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in the Baptist Church on Monday next.

Miss Theresa Cavanagh has returned home from Villa Marie Convent, Montreal.

July 5th is the date set by the ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd for their lawn social.

Mrs. George Brownrigg is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Jack Foster has gone to Granby, Que., where he has secured a good position.

SOHMER PARK.

The ever-welcome Austin sisters are to be the big vaudeville attraction at Sohmer Park this coming week. They are the greatest of women aerialists, and in bringing them back Messrs. Lavigne and Lejore have done well. The Gypsy Band is making a huge hit at the park, and the ballet and stock company are as popular as ever.

AN INDIAN WOMAN ASSAULTED.

Caughnawaga, June 24.—(Special.)—An Indian woman who is accustomed to go afoot to Montreal by the Upper Lachine road was attacked the other day by roughs, who handled her severely. Many persons passing by saw the assault, but would not go to her assistance.

KHALIFA IN DANGER.

Cairo, June 23.—Deserters who have reached the British lines say the Khalifa is confined in a narrow valley by the Tagallas, a friendly body of tribesmen. The latter claim to have killed five hundred of the Khalifa's followers during the recent engagement. It is not thought likely the Tagallas will be able to capture the Khalifa.

BISLEY TEAM SAILS.

The Men Who Will Represent Canada in the Great Rifle Matches Left To-Day.

The Bisley team sailed for England today on board the Allan Line SS. Tainini. The team is made up as follows:

Commandant, Lieut.-Col. H. H. McLean, 62 Fusiliers. Adjutant, Major R. A. Heimer, 43rd Batt.

Lieut. H. C. Blair, 79th Batt.; Pte. H. D. Heller, 30th Batt.; Capt. G. W. Wetmore, 74th Batt.; Capt. A. Wilson, 33rd Batt.; Surgeon Lieut. T. A. Bertram, 77th Batt.; Lieut. A. Robertson, 77th Batt.; Sergt. C. R. Crowe, 1st B. F. A.,; Pte. A. R. Fleming, Brandon Rifle Co., Lieut. R. A. Robertson, 13th Batt.; Capt. A. D. Cartwright, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Sergt.-Major S. J. Huggins, 13th Batt.; Staff Sergt. A. Graham, 48th Highlanders; Capt. R. Rennie, Queen's Own Rifles; Pte. J. eatherbee, 82nd Batt.; Major F. B. Ross, 13th. Batt.; Lieut. John Ogg, 1st B.F.A.; Lieut. John Buckley, 32nd Batt.; Corp J. H. Sharpe, st Prince of Wales Rifles; Pte. J. H. Simpson, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Lieut. J. W. Gilchrist, 1st B.F.A.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Call Has Been Issued for a Gathering at Toronto Horticultural Pavilion on Tuesday, July 11.

The annual provincial convention of the Dominion Alliance will be held at Toronto, in the Horticultural Pavilion, beginning on Tuesday, July 11th, at 9 a.m., and will probably close on the evening of the same day. The plan of representation to this convention is as follows: Every church and society is entitled to two representatives, and each church and society having more than fifty members is entitled to an additional delegate for each additional fifty. The following organizations are entitled to representation on the basis named: County, City and Electoral District Prohibition Alliances, Leagues or Central Committees, Branches of the W.C.T.U., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I.O.G.T., Councils of the R.T. of T., Branches of the League of the Cross, Prohibition Clubs, any prohibition or temperance organizations, Church Congregations, Young Men's Christian Associations, Salvation Army Corps, Societies of Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues, Branches of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Baptist Young People's Unions and other young people's associations in connection with church work, Ontario members of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, elected from representative ecclesiastical, temperance and prohibition bodies, members of the executive committee of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance, Ontario members of Parliament and members of the Provincial Legislature in favor of prohibition, will also be members of the convention.

HER MAJESTY'S MOVEMENTS.

London, June 24.—The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday), after spending a month at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where tthe weather enabled her to enjoy constant driving, to the benefit of her health.

Great preparations are being made at Aldershot camp for the review of troops by Her Majesty Monday. Most of the princes and princesses will be present.

A Well-Satisfied Advertiser

Read What a Montreal Company Says of Its Experience in Advertising in The Herald.

TELEPHONES { MER'TS 139 / BELL 6244 ... ESTABLISHED 1855 ...

THE MONTREAL ICE COMPANY

J. CHRISTIN & CO., Props.

ce cut at St. Lambert abov e Victoria Bridge. 149 SANGUINET STREET.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1899.

The Herald Publishing Co.,
City.

Gentlemen,—

Inclosed, find our check for one hundred dollars, which you may place to the credit of our advertising account.

We are glad to say that we are highly satisfied with the results of our Ads. in your valuable paper. We wanted to have the superior quality of our ice recognised by the citizens of our city, and we have certainly succeeded for they have given us, notwithstanding the cut-price competition of our rivals, far more orders than we even expected.

We remain,
Yours very truly,
THE MONTREAL ICE CO.
Per J. A. CHRISTIN.

$300

Is not much to pay for a full sized Cabinet Grand Piano, made by a first-class firm and fully warranted. A handsome, sweet-toned piano, containing every improvement of note, including full extra heavy iron frame, Ossian Banjo attachment, solid Oak back, Ivory keys, best Spruce sounding board. **HOWARD** is the name of this piano, made by the D. H. Baldwin Co., of Chicago and Cincinnati. Terms, $7 monthly if you wish. Exchanges also made for old pianos.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co. 2366 St. Catherine Street

REMEMBER that the **Greatest Professional Bicycle Races**

EVER GIVEN IN CANADA, WILL BE HELD AT

Queen's Park Bicycle Track Monday and Tuesday, June 26-27, at 8 p.m.

Races Between the following Champions—
TOM (L.A.W. Champion of U.S.), NAT and FRANK BUTLER, and W. COLEMAN, and
ANGUS McLEOD (Champion of Canada), CHAS. McCARTHY,
ALFRED BOAKE and FRED DUNBAR. Besides Amateur Events.
Street cars to main gate. Grounds lit by electric light.
PRICES—25c, 35c and 50c. Tickets from
D. H. DANDURAND, 246 St. James St.

Corner Block, St. Paul and St. Vincent Streets for Sale.

A three story stone front building, 47 ft. 6 in. front on St. Paul St.; area 2573 feet. Possession 1st May next.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Beautiful Home

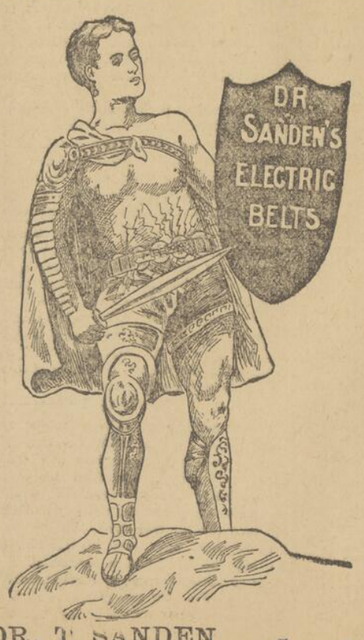
is offered for sale, having unusual advantages for those who love attractive surroundings. The house is a comparatively new one, of medium size, well built of stone and brick, and modern in every respect. It is beautifully situated on the upper level at Westmount, and combines all the advantages of city and country. The lot has an area of about 11,500 feet, and the price is $10,600.

Plans and photographs at this office.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

MEN LACKING STRENGTH.

There are honest and dishonest doctors. There are enlightened and old fogy doctors, but the one who is both enlightened and honest will tell you that lost strength can be regained by the proper and judicious use of the pure galvanic current of electricity.



Old Fogies Use Drugs.

Only dishonest and old fogy doctors use drugs for weaknesses of men, because those who are both conscientious and enlightened know that medicines only stimulate. I use electricity and cure 95 per cent. I have made a life's study of all weaknesses of men, young and old, which result from youthful indiscretions or later excesses. I say to you, as man and physician, that electricity is the only true and rational treatment for such. I am the inventor of the famous

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt,

with attachment for men. I invented it to fill the demand for a home self-treatment, and it embodies the best element of all electrical appliances known to science. It weighs about 5 ounces, and is worn around the body while you are asleep at night. Currents instantly felt. Over 6,000 cures during 1898.

Free Book and Consultation.

Drop in at my office to-day, if possible, and take a look at the belt. I shall be pleased to discuss your case free, or, if at a distance write for my free book, "Three Classes of Men," which explains all. Sent in plain, sealed envelope. I answer all letters personally.

DR. T. SANDEN, - - - - 132 St. James Street, Montreal,

Office Hours, 9 a.m, to 6 p.m. Sunday, 11 a,m. to 1 p.m.

MAJOR GIROUARD SENDS A CABLE

To His Father Telling Him That He Will Arrive in Montreal About August 1.

LORD SALISBURY'S EULOGY

The Distinguished Canadian's Services in Egypt Rendered Kitchener's Success Possible.

MONTREAL SHOULD HONOR HIM.

His Honor Mr. Justice Girouard received a cablegram last evening from his son, Major Girouard, the brilliant and distinguished young Canadian officer in the Royal Engineers, who, under the title of commissioner, directs the railway policy of the British Government in Egypt, intimating that he would be home about the beginning of August. The distinguished career of Major Girouard in the land of the Pharaohs, his remarkable achievements and his ability and courage, mark him out as a Canadian whom the citizens of Montreal should delight to honor. It is rarely the lot of an English officer at the early age of thirty-two to attain the rank of a major in such a branch of the Imperial service as the Royal Engineers, where considerations of birth and family influence are subordinated to ability and usefulness. Major Girouard's career is not only creditable to himself, but to the Royal Military College at Kingston, of which he is the most distinguished of the graduates. The splendid eulogy bestowed upon him by Lord Salisbury in a speech delivered a few weeks ago in London, wherein it was stated that he and he alone rendered possible the magnificent triumph of British arms at Omdurman, for without that railway from Wady Halfa into the desert, Lord Kitchener's army could never have reached Khartoum. That railway was constructed under conditions as regards both climate and country, and the quality of the labor employed, that render the construction one of the most memorable achievements in the history of the world.

MILE IN FAST TIME.

Argonauts Make the Henley Course in Very Creditable Time—New Boat Satisfactory.

Henley-on-the-Thames, June 24.—(Special.)—The Argonauts, who came direct to this place on their arrival in England, have settled down to hard work for the regatta, during the first week in July.

During the voyage across the Atlantic on the Teutonic, the crew exercised as much as possible, with the result that the men gained very little weight on the trip, and a few days will put every one in good shape. The members of the eight who were here before are receiving a warm welcome.

The rigging of the new eight has been adjusted to suit the crew, and the boat is now in every way satisfactory, although at first it did not come up to expectations. The eight rowed over the course to-day in seven minutes and one second, which is a very fast performance.

"TO ALL HONEST MEN."

Yet This Man Says That He Has Witnesses Who Will Incontestably Prove That Dreyfus is a Traitor.

Paris, June 23.—M. Quesnay Beaurepaire has issued an appeal "To all honest men" to unite to save the fatherland. He says: "I have worked several months to prepare for the salvation of the country on a broad basis. That is the plot I have publicly organized without accomplices. My dream has been French reconciliation, which I have sought in every rank by my counsels and prayers. Be a patriot."

He adds that he has sowed earnestly, and hopes the country will reap the harvest. He ends his screed by declaring that he has witnesses who will incontestably prove at Rennes that Dreyfus is a traitor.

DRILL OPERATOR INSTANTLY KILLED.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 23.—Fred Mathews, a steam drill operator, was instantly killed to-day while working on the Cardinal canal. A passing engine caught a guy rope attached to a derrick, which fell, crushing Mathews' skull.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF GAS.

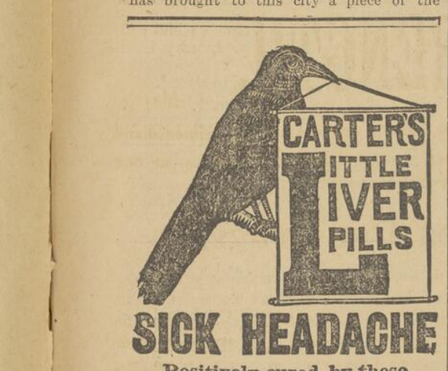
Pittsburg, Pa., June 23.—The window glass combine, known as the American Glass Company, has again advanced the prices of window glass. The increase ranges from 5 to 10 per cent., and takes effect immediately.

MYSTERY OF THE PAUL JONES.

New Orleans, La., June 23.—Captain M. P. Doullett, of the steamer Independence, has brought to this city a piece of the wreck of the naphtha launch Paul Jones, lost in the Gulf last January, which adds more mystery to that disaster. The Paul Jones was thought to have been destroyed by the explosion of her naphtha tank, which would account for her complete destruction and sudden loss with all on board.

This is now shown to have been a totally erroneous theory, for the naphtha tank was discovered by Captain Doullett intact and uninjured, and still three-fourths full, at Grand Gazier Island, near Breton Island, where the wreck was supposed to have occurred.

Some twelve feet of the launch was still adhering to it, and seemed to have been cut off, indicating that the vessel was run down in a collision. On the other hand, the accident occurred where no large vessels go, and a collision was well-nigh impossible. The remainder of the wreck will be brought to New Orleans from Grand Gazier on the next trip of the Independence.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

INDEPENDENCE CUBA'S AIM.

Wants the Name of It, With Concessions for Protection—Opposed to Annexation.

New York, June 23.—Antonio Martin Rivero, a prominent member of the Cuban bar, now here, had this to say yesterday on Cuba's future:

"Cuba must have absolute dinependence in name, for that is a matter of sentiment and you are dealing with a sentimental people.

"Say that the United States insured the independence of Cuba and in return secured reciprocal advantages,, such as exclusive harbor privileges for its ships of war, the harbor defenses, however, to be maintained for the United States by Cubans. A majority of the Cubans are opposed to annexation."

HAPPENINGS AT MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, June 24.—(Special.)—Miss Sadie Cook returned to her home Tuesday from Iowa, where she has been visiting.

Mrs. A. Lalonde, of Gananoque, is visiting friends here.

Rev. Father Fleming, accompanied by his niece, Miss Mead, left Sunday evening for a few months' visit to Ireland.

Jacob Weaver, jr., died of pneumonia at his residence, North Williamsburg, on Monday night.

A Division Court sitting was held here Thursday, Judge Carman presiding.

The Molsons Bank will open a branch at Chesterville shortly, to be under the supervision of the manager of the Morrisburg branch, Mr. W. S. Connolly.

Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, at the Catholic Church, Mr. J. P. Kerwin, of Cornwall, was married to May, second daughter of Edward Duffy, of this town.

Mr. Jas. L. Casselman was in Montreal this week.

Mr. E. H. P. Thompson, of Ottawa, is sojourning in town for a while.

Mrs. J. E. Hilton, of New York city, is visiting her brother, Geo. Cameron.

Miss Peacock, of Cardinal, was at the residence of John Barry Thursday of last week.

Miss Muriel Nash, of South Finch, is visiting her sister here.

BIG DEAL GOES THROUGH

American Syndicate Buys Timber Lands for $1,850,000.

Two Pulp and Saw Mills to be Erected at Once at a cost of $1,000,000.

Quebec, Que., June 24.—(Special.)—Mr. Chas. Lionais, mining engineer, of Montreal, who has been in this city for several days past, has just put through one of the largest deals in timber limits ever made in this province. He has sold to an American syndicate several large tracts of spruce limits for $1,850,000.

These limits are situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, and in the Gaspe peninsula. The company, which has a capital of ten million dollars, will immediately erect two pulp and saw mills, which will cost about one million dollars each, these mills to have a capacity of 600 tons a day.

A party of engineers left on Tuesday to locate the mills and make the necessary surveys, and it is stated that within two weeks the company will have some fifteen hundred men at work under Mr. Lionais' direction. It was also stated last evening that Mr. Lionais purchased from Quebeckers yesterday, for another company, 1,446 square miles of very valuable pulp and timber limits below Quebec.

LONG LOST SISTERS REUNITED.

One Recognizes the Other Through an Old Photograph in a Friend's Album—Enquiries Brought about Reunion

Vineland, N. J., June 23.—Twelve years ago James Allen and wife, of Lewistown, died, leaving eight children. The orphans were provided with homes. With the exception of the three youngest children, two of whom were adopted into Philadelphia families, the children clung together. The younger children were given up as lost.

Miss Margaret Allen came to Vineland and learned to be a milliner. Yesterday she visited a friend at Newfield. While looking through a photograph album Miss Allen pointed to a picture of a child and said: "That little girl looks like me."

Friends told her that the original of the photograph was Miss Mamie Parks, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parks. Miss Allen called on Miss Parks. Explanations were made, and it was proved that the girls were sisters.

MRS. HOPPER IS TO STAR.

She is to Play the Title Role in the New Extravaganza "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," Next Season.

New York, June 23.—Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper's hasty return from Europe, which has excited the curiosity of the theatrical gossips so much, is explained. Mrs. Hopper is to go a-starring next autumn.

For several weeks Mrs. Hopper has been negotiating with Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger with a view to playing one of the leading roles next season an "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," the new extravaganza. Finding it impossible to come to an understanding with the managers by cable, Mrs. Hopper decided to return to New York and transact her business in person.

This proved much the better plan, and the whole affair was very quickly arranged. Contracts were signed yesterday between Mrs. Hopper and Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens by which she will be starred in the piece next season jointly with Mr. Jerome Sykes. Mrs. Hopper will play the title role, while Mr. Sykes will be the Genii, as has already been announced.

"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp" is based upon a story published in the St. Nicholas. Mr. George Broadhurst is attending to the dramatization, while Mr. John Philip Sousa is writing the music for it.

DANGERS OF THE RIVER.

Quebec, June 24.—(Special.)—Hon. J. I Tarte and the Misses Tarte arrived here yesterday afternoon on the steamship Montfort, and left for Europe shortly after the arrival of the steamer. The Minister of Public Works, who felt much better after his trip down the river, spent most of his time with the pilot, who, chart in hand, explained to him all the dangerous positions in the river.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN MINE DISASTER

War Eagle Miners Killed by an Unexpected Explosion of Dynamite,

DRIFT WAS NARROW,

Confined Space Makes Results of an Explosion Terribly Disastrous.

STORY OF THE SURVIVOR.

Rossland, B.C., June 24.—Another terrible accident occurred in the War Eagle mine between 10.25 and 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning, in which four men were killed, two instantly, and the others a short while after being brought to the surface. The accident was the consequence of an explosion caused by an overlooked shot, in which about two sticks, or a little over a pound, of powder had been left.

Charles Lee, Mike Griffin, Charles Sturgess and Charles Coulson, drillmen, and Dan Green, mucker, were working in the west drift on the 625 level, one hundred feet from the shaft, having gone to work at 7 o'clock. Lee and Griffin were working one machine, and Sturgess and Coulson were working another.

About twenty holes had been put in the face of the drift. The hole in which the explosion occurred was in about 16 inches and could not have held much more than a couple of sticks of powder. It is supposed that the concussion of the drills started the powder and caused the disaster. The cut hole in question was blocked on Wednesday night and was drilled by the same shift which was at work when the explosion occurred yesterday morning. The drift in which the men were working yesterday morning is from eight to ten feet wide, and owing to the confined space, the slightest explosion would be disastrous. The fatal explosion was heard by a number of men working on the same level.

Rush to the Rescue.

These men understood that an accident had occurred, as this was not the time for the firing to take place, and they at once ran to the spot to learn what the extent of the accident was. They were met by Coulson, who was the least injured of the party, and who, numb and bleeding, was staggering forward towards them. He told them what had happened, and word was at once sent to headquarters and aid asked for.

The foreman immediately went with a force of men. The smoke by this time had cleared from the drift, and the four injured men were found lying on the ground covered with broken rock. This was cleared off and they were carried to the hoist and taken to the 250-foot level.

Two of them only—Griffin and Green—gave any signs of life, and it was evident that they could not survive. They were then taken to the surface, where Drs. Kenning and Bowes, who by this time had arrived, took them in charge. Sturgess and Lee were found to have been instantly killed, and Griffin died while being carried past the Centre Star ore bins on the way to the hospital. Green reached the hospital alive, but little hope is held out for his recovery. Coulson, who was also taken to the hospital, has a number of bad flesh wounds, especially from the waist down, but is not dangerously injured.

With the exception of Coulson, who is an old-timer and a Rossland man, the shift was composed of men very recently employed, and as far as known are unmarried men. Lee and Griffin came from Butte and Sturgess from Coeur D'Alene. Green is known to have a brother at Leadville, Colo., and it is understood that he came here from there. Coroner Bowes will hold an inquest at 2.30 p.m.

Daniel Green, the fourth victim of the War Eagle accident, died at 4 p.m. He was conscious until a short time before his death.

The Survivor's Story.

Charles Coulson is the only survivor of the five men. He was seen to-night at the hospital. His right hand and arm are badly cut up, but he will recover all right. He says he never lost his senses after the explosion. He warned the shift to clear away the debris over the holes shortly before the accident, but the rest of the men said not to mind, and went on. Two holes had been drilled since 7 a.m., and Coulson and his partner Sturgess were at work drilling a third, and got in two feet six inches when they broke into a missed hole and the explosion happened. Coulson cannot explain his escape. He was directly in front of the missed hole, and should have suffered even more than the others. His miraculous escape is on a par with that of Crooke, the only survivor of the previous accident in War Eagle six weeks ago.

OH, MY! BUT IT'S HOT!

Drop in and try a glass of our ice cream soda. We have the most delicious fruit flavors, and the best soda water. A true bill. Come and see us. WELSH,
135 St. Peter street.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

At 3 o'clock sharp this afternoon the steamer Three Rivers will convey the ladies of St. Ann's parish to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. The pilgrimage is under the supervision of the Redemptorist Fathers, several of whom will be present, including Rev. Father Strubbe. A stop of one hour will be made at Cape Madeline, for devotions, about 8 p.m. today. The steamer will reach the famous shrine on Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, returning to this city early on Monday morning.

NATIONAL LAUREATS.

The medals to the laureats of the Monument National night schools have been awarded as follows: Mr. Antoine Pelequin, mines and metallurgy; Mr. Joseph Edgard Ayotte, agriculture and colonization; Mr Altheod Tremblay, industrial electricity; Mr. George Desrochers, commerce; Mr. I. S. Archambault, industrial mechanics; Mr. Hermenegilde St. Denis, architecture and construction; Miss Marie Louis Renaud, universal history; Mrs. J. L. H. Houde, nee Eva Alexandra Bechand, elocution.

REPAIR YOUR PIANO.

We make a specialty of repairing pianos during July and August. We allow an extra discount on all work done by us during these months. Drop us a post card or telephone Up 1168 for an estimate. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine street.

LORD STRATHCONA'S DONATION.

At the regular meeting of the Clan McLennan last night it was announced that a cheque for $5 had been received from Lord Strathcona to be added to the charitable fund. It was resolved to forward a letter of thanks. There was a large attendance, with Chief J. R. Binning in the chair, and seated upon the platform was the Royal Deputy Clansman James Robertson, past chief of Clan Gordon, No. 71. After considerable routine business had been disposed of, the various sub-committees in connection with the picnic to Richmond, P.Q., on Dominion Day, reported that arrangements had been completed for the event. Trains leave Bonaventure at 8 a.m. sharp, and will leave Richmond at 7 p.m. It was decided that quoits would be on the programme, for which three or four prizes will be given. A congratulatory vote was passed to Past Chief Liget, for having been appointed by the Supreme Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, as supreme trustee of the Dominion of Canada, Clansman Ligget replied, thanking the members of the Clan for their acknowledgement of the high position with which the Supreme Grand Lodge had honored him.

WOOD—MARTIN.

On Wednesday evening at 8.30 o'clock, at the residnece of Mr. William Wood, 599 St. Urbain street, the wedding took place of Miss Dora Martin, daughter of Mr. William Martin, to Mr. James Davies Wood, son of Mr. W. Wood. The bride was prettily attired in a gown of pale blue satin, trimmed with lace of exquisite design and orange blossoms. Miss Graham acted as bridesmaid. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Robert Wood. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.D., pastor of Sherbrooke street Methodist Church, and was witnessed by a large number of invited guests. Dinner was served immediately after the ceremony. The presents were numerous and costly.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Births

ALDRICH—At Corliss Mills, June 1, the wife of A. M. Aldrich, of a daughter.

CODERE—At Sherbrooke, June 14, the wife of Louis A. Codere, of a son.

CONTANT—At Magog, on June 1, the wife of Mr. A. Contant, of a son.

HAMEL—At Waterloo, June 9, the wife of Cesaire Hamel, of a son.

HOWLAND—At Toronto, June 11, the wife of George W. Howland, of a son.

KING—At Magog, on June 2, the wife of Mr. W. P. King, of a daughter.

POPE—At Danville, May 26, the wife of Edward Pope, of a daughter.

TOURIGNY—At Magog, June 3, the wife of Alfred Tourigny, Esq., advocate, of a son.

Marriages.

McCOMBE-McGINNIS—On the 21st inst., at Trinity Church, Iberville, P.Q., by the Rev. Benjamin P. Lewis, John McCombe, Esq., M.D., son of John McCombe, Esq., Solr., Dublin, Ireland, to Ethel Isabel McGinnis, youngest daughter of Robert P. McGinnis, Esq., Iberville.

COOPER-FOY—On June 20, at 11 Ryde st., by the Rev. J. R. Webb, Annie Foy, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott, to Mr. William John Cooper, late of Toronto.

MACPHERSON-BARWICK—On June 21st, at Westmount, Colin A. Macpherson, of Kingston, to Agnes C. Barwick. Kingston papers please copy.

WILLIAMSON-BACON—On June 23, at St. John the Evengelist Church, by the Rev. Canan Wood, Fredrick H. Williamson, of London, Eng., to Carolina A. I. Bacon, of Montreal.

BLORE-TOLHURST—On June 14, at Cartierville, P.Q., by the Rev. Wm. Morrison, Albert, second son of Samuel Blore, of Montreal, to Martha Wellwood, eldest daughter of George Tolhurst.

LEFEBVRE-PETIT—At Sherbrooke, June 5, Mr. Joseph Lefebvre, eldest son of Vital Lefebvre, Esq., to Angelina, daughter of the late Moise Petit, Esq.

LOW-DAY—On December 15th, Herbert S. Low to Katie A. Day, both of Ottawa.

McCALLUM-EDWARDS—On June 4, Archie McCallum to Luna M. Edwards, both of Danville.

Deaths

GREIG—At the residence of her son-in-law, the Hon. John McIntosh, Sherbrooke, P.Q., June 22, Janet Brodie, widow of the late William Greig, of Howick, Chateauguay County, P.Q., in her 88th year.

LOWE—At St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, on the 20th instant, John B. C. Lowe, in his 40th year, son of Mr. John Lowe, of Ottawa East.

RICHARDSON—At Belleville, Ont., June 21, Mr. Robert Richardson, aged 77, for many years manager of the Bank of Montreal in Belleville.

CREGEEN—In this city, June 23, Florence Alice Cregeen, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cregeen, aged 6 months.

HOLDER—Drowned, at St. Anne's, William James, third son of Thomas Holder, in his 17th year. Funeral will leave his father's residence, 69 Marin ave., (St. Henry, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HUDDELL—At his residence, 113½ St. Antoine st., on the 23rd inst., Henry Alison Radford Huddell, in his 72nd year. Funeral on Saturday, the 24th inst., at half-past two.

CUSICK—At Lisgar, Que., Mary Ann Murdock, wife of Alexander Cusick.

DEROME—At Quebec, June 9, Mrs. Victor Derome, aged 64 years.

DUGGAN—At Halifax, June 9, Catherine, wife of Samuel Duggan.

FINNERTY—At Sackville, N.S., June 7, Caroline, wife of Henry Finnerty.

FRASER—At Antigonish, N.S., June 4, aged 16 years and 5 months, Sarah Ann Fraser.

GINGRAS—At St. Sauveur, June 9, Mrs. Theophile Gingras, aged 58 years and 11 months.

HIGH TEA, 15c.

of lady charlotte gelatine—try it.

ORILLIA ON TOP.

Orillia, Ont., June 23.—The champion Orillias again demonstrated this afternoon that they can play the fastest lacrosse in Canada, in spite of the fact that with a day off and a board bicycle track to handicap them, the Tecumseh-Elms defeated them last Saturday on Toronto Island. The old reliable Athletics, of St. Catharines, one of the oldest and strongest lacrosse teams in Canada, fell before the fast combination play of the champions today, the score being 6 to 2. The Athletics claimed to be playing several juniors, but a number of changes were also made on the home team. O'Connor, who was so badly used up about the legs in the island game, and has been under the doctor's care ever since, was replaced by "Putty" Frost, who played a splendid game for a man without practice. Bradley exchanged places with Watson, and both played good lacrosse, but the other members of the team appeared to mistrust themselves, the change breaking the old combination. The Athletics throughout played a fast, clean game, but their home was away off, and even in the last game, with twelve men to Orillia's ten, they failed to score.

FIRE COMMITTEE DIDN'T DO ANYTHING.

The Fire Committee met yesterday afternoon, but as some of their members were required at the meetings of the Water and Parks Committees, the business transacted was largely routine. The Street Railway Company were granted another delay of thirty days in which to test a smoke consumer.

HO, FOR THE ADIRONDACKS.

The Adirondacks are assuming their summer beauty, and the many resorts in that delightful region are now opened to pleasure and health-seekers. On the New York Central's Adirondack division the summer time table will come into effect on the 25th. The day train will leave Montreal at 8 a.m. and the night train at 7 p.m.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER,

One Prisoner to Plead Guilty; Other to Sue for $25,000,

Lemay and Paquette, Accused of Theft From Cars, Are Alleged to Have Concocted a Scheme.

In the Enquete Court yesterday afternoon the case of Lemay and Paquette on a charge of stealing from the freight yards of both the C.P.R. and G.T.R. was continued before Magistrate Lafontaine. An interesting point in the case was brought to light. A letter supposed to have been sent by one of the prisoners to the other contains a proposal by which one was to assume the culpability, thus clearing the other, who would immediately institute a civil action for $25,000. Just how the note was passed round was not said. A couple of prisoners in gaol garb testified. Alex. Pendleton said he got a piece of paper, of which he knew nothing of the contents, with instructions to hand it to another prisoner by name Challefault. The latter testified that he could not read, but what he received he handed over to Lemay. It also appears that a previous letter had made the circuit, and the supposition now is that the one in question was an answer to it. Adjourned till Monday.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 23. — (Special.) — Steamship Louisburg passed down at 1.30 p.m., Hizo at 3.45, and Elder, Dempster Dominion liner Montfort at 8 p.m. The latter took on four passengers here.

The Johnston Line steamship Sedgemore passed up at 8 p.m.

The Elder, Dempster Beaver liner steamship Lake Huron, after taking part of her cargo of lumber at Sillery, left to-night for Montreal, to complete loading.

The Thomson Line steamship Iaconn, formerly St. Marnock, Capt. Lindsay, will pass up about four to-morrow morning.

Norwegian barque Nornen, Capt. Andersen, from Bristol, has arrived at Trois Pistoles, to load lumber for Price Bros. & Co.

THIS PORT.

Arrived—June 23.

Steamship Melrose, Harper, Bristol, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Steamship Salacia, Mitchell, Glasgow, R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Montauk, Pollexfen, Antwerp, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Steamship Turret Age, ——, Sydney, Kingman & Co.

Cleared—June 23.

Steamship Ottoman, McDonald, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.

Steamship Tainui, Dunlop, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

New York, June 23.—Arrived—Patria, Hamburg; Lucania, Liverpool.

Cherbourg, June 23.—Arrived—Auguste Victoria, New York.

Bremen, June 23. — Arrived — Lahn, New York.

Genoa, June 23.—Arrived—Ems, New York.

Queenstown, June 23.—Arrived—Campania, New York.

Sharpness, June 23.—Arrived—Konatition, Montreal.

Liverpool, June 23.—Arrived—Spennymore, Mobile via Halifax.

Greenock, June 23. — Arrived — Glasgow, Bathurst, N.B.

Hamburg, June 23. — Arrived — Sylvania, Quebec. Sailed—Mayflower, Montreal.

Glasgow, June 23. — Sailed — Vienna, St. John, N.B.

Moville, June 23.—Sailed—Dominion, Montreal.

Belfast, June 23.—Sailed—Glen Head, Miramichi; Ramore Head, Montreal.

Ardrossan, June 23. — Sailed — Glen Head, Miramichi.

Norfolk, June 23.—Sailed—Sydney, C.B.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

London, June 24.—A despatch to Lloyds, from Dover, says that the steamer Balmoral, from Philadelphia for London, has passed Amroth Castle, in tow, her machinery having been disabled.

London, June 24.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Montana, from Baltimore, June 4, for London, has been towed into Falmouth with her shaft broken. Lloyds agent at Falmouth reports that the Montana was picked up by the British steamer Ellerslie, on June 17, 720 miles out. The Ellerslie towed her in.

NEW YORK SAILING DATES.

Brasilia, for Hamburg, June 27.
Trave, for Bremen, June 27.
Majestic, for Liverpool, June 28.
St. Paul, for Southampton, June 28.
Westernland, for Antwerp, June 28.
Furst Bismarck, for Hamburg, June 29.
K. Luise, for Bremen, June 29.
Aller, for Genoa, July 1.
Patria, for Hamburg, July 1.
Lucania, for Liverpool, July 1.
Gascogne, for Havre, July 1.
Manitou, for London, July 1.
City of Rome, for Glasgow, July 1.
Maasdam, for Rotterdam, July 1.
Werkendam, for Amsterdam, July 1.
Sempione, for Italy, July 3.
K. W. der Grosse, for Bremen, July 4.
Aurania, for Liverpool, July 4.
St. Louis, for Southampton, July 5.
Britannic, for Livrpool, July 5.
Kensington, for Antwerp, July 5.
State of Nebraska, for Glasgow, July 7.
Anchoria, for Glasgow, July 8.
Menominee, for London, July 8.
Patricia, for Hamburg, July 8.
Etruria, for Liverpool, July 8.
Champagne, for Havre, July 8.
Spaarndam, for Rotterdam, July 8.
Cymric, for Liverpool, July 11.
New York, for Southampton, July 11.
Teutonic, for Liverpool, July 12.
Nordland, for Antwerp, July 12.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Allan Line steamer Laurentian sailed from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence Thursday afternoon, and has 16 cabin, 41 intermediate, and 245 steerage passengers.

The depth of water at Sorel, on the 21st., was 30 feet 6 inches; in the Montreal harbor channel yesterday it was 31 feet 1 inch.

The Allan Line steamer Nebraska sailed from Glasgow Friday afternoon, for New York, via Moville.

The Leyland Line steamer Albanian arrived at Antwerp on Friday, June 23rd, from Montreal.

The Allan Line steamer Corean, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out Friday afternoon.

Allan line steamer Corean, from Philadelphia for Glasgow, arrived out Friday afternoon.

Allan line steamer Laurentian sailed from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence Thursday evening, and has sixteen cabin, forty-one intermediate and 245 steerage passengers.

Allan line steamer Nebraska sailed from Glasgow Friday afternoon for New York via Moville.

Yola, Elder-Dempster, London, June 25.
Bonavista, Kingman, Sydney, June 25.
Malin Head, McLean, Kennedy, Dublin, June 27.
Melrose, Elder-Dempster, London, June 28.
Manchester City, Furness, Manchester, June 28.
Roman, Torrance, Liverpool, June 28.
Tritonia, Reford, Glasgow, June 29.
Sedgemore, Johnston, Liverpool, June 29.
Virginian, Leyland, Liverpool, June 29.
Lord Iveagh, Reford, Cardiff, June 30.
Monteagle, Elder, Dempster, Bristol, June 30.
Akaba, Furness, Antwerp, June 30.
Torr Head, McLean, Kennedy, Belfast, June 30.
Memnon, Elder-Dempster, Bristol, July 1.
Sardinian, Allans, Liverpool, July 1.
Osban, Kingman, Sydney, July 1.
Vancouver, Torrance, Liverpool, July 1.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury Streets.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 24th, 1899.

Summer Travel and Tourists' Needs.

"Across a continent in four days" is the latest wonderful achievement of the "Imperial Express." This remarkable feat will surely give an impetus to Tourist Travel. Besides speedy travelling there are other things necessary to the comfort and well-being of the traveller. Here The Big Store extends its facilities to the tourist as well as to the homes that nestle by the sea, or on the hills, by adding city comforts to the charm and convenience of the traveller, or the Summer Home, in such things as

TRAVELLING RUGS, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, TRAVELLING SUITS, TRAVELLING COSTUMES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STEAMER CHAIRS, YACHTING SUPPLIES, PIC-NIC SUPPLIES, PIC-NIC BASKETS, SPORTING GOODS, BATHING COSTUMES, FISHING TACKLE, FANCY HAMMOCKS, CHINA MATTINGS, SUMMER SHIRT WAISTS,

The Big Store anticipates your needs in Holiday goods, and is equal to all demands made upon its resources. Its facilities are far-reaching, and in every case its prices are the lowest,

White Summer Shirt Waists

The White Muslin Shirt Waist is a popular favorite for Summer Wear. The Big Store never before showed such a magnificent assortment. Every one is a perfect marvel of taste and skill, economically priced.

Ladies' Fancy White Muslin Shirt Waist, smart, stylish cut, full front and yoke back, white linen collar and self cuffs. Special, on Monday $1.00

Ladies' Fancy Striped Silkeline Waists, in pretty shades of Sky Blue, Rose Pink, Turquoise, Green and Mauve, pouch bias front, yoke back, self cuffs and white linen collar. Special, on Monday $1.30

Summer Outing Skirts and Costumes

More news of Summer beauty in the cool garments for Summer Wear, news of help to the prettiness and comfort of the person, interest every lady. That's why we tell you about this Special Sale of Smart, Jaunty Costumes and Outing Skirts, for Summer wear, priced at nearly cost.

Ladies' Jaunty Skirts

Every one of them worthy of your strongest admiration. the smart, Jaunty Skirts that are so popular.

Ladies' White Outing Skirts, good width, well made. Special Price .. 69c

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, trimmed with bands of colored material. 75c

Ladies' Linen Crash Skirts, tailor made, cut full sweep, smart and stylish. $1.50

Ladies' Shot Crash Skirts, tailor finished, lap seams and wide hem. Special, $1.65

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Outing Costumes

An unrivalled collection of Ladies' Jaunty, Stylish Outing Costumes. Price low enough to make things interesting.

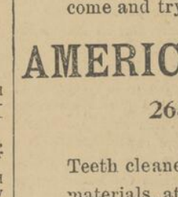
A Ladies' Smart Outing Costume, of Linen Crash, cut newest style, short open jacket and full skirt. Special, $3.25

Ladies' White Pique Outing Costumes, trimmed with colored folds same material, and finished pearl buttons, $5.75

Ladies' Pure Linen Crash Outing Costumes, skirt cut, in latest flare style, jacket smart double breasted effect. Special, $5.95

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Summer Dress Goods



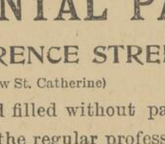
Silks are the pride of this store, and summer dainties wanders through every piece of silk this department holds.

68 Pieces Pretty Summer Glace Silks, in combinations of Black and White, Red and Black, Blue and White, and other fashionable shades in pretty check designs. Special .. 59c

45 Pieces New Stripe Taffeta Silks, in shades of Turquoise, Buttercup, Pink, Cerise, Nile Blue, Mauve, foundations interwoven with small figure designs. Special .. 95c

38 Pieces Novelty Satins, in a variety of charming colors and patterns, quaintly beautiful. Special ..... $1.60 yard

Rich Summer Silks



There never was a season in which the High Class Novelty Goods were so popular, and yet so scarce. Our collection of Summer Novelties is most complete.

Parisian Novelty, in fine corded weave, 27 beautiful shades, exquisitely fetching. 70c

Lyons Poplins — A handsome fabric, in 45 pretty shades, unusually rich material. 90c

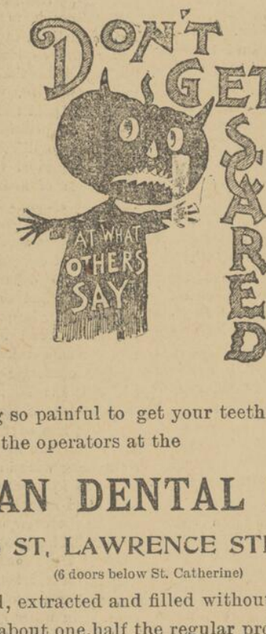
Berlin Coverts—A splendid material for tailored gowns, in 12 distinguished shades, that make handsome travelling robes. Special $1.00

WRITE FOR WINTER CATALOGUE, JUST ISSUED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

Full Set of Teeth from $5.



Gold Crowns Guaranteed 22k Gold $4.

about it being so painful to get your teeth attended to, but come and try the operators at the

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS,

268 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

(6 doors below St. Catherine)

Teeth cleaned, extracted and filled without pain, with best materials, at about one-half the regular professional fee.

Porcelain Crowns from $2.00.

Office Hours 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. - - Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(Street Cars from all parts of City pass the door).

FASTING DAY CHANGED.

Although Saturday is the eve of the celebration of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, it will not as usual be observed as a day of fast and abstinence. It being July 1, Dominion Day, Archbishop Bruchesi will change the day, and Wednesday, June 28, has been fixed as the day of fasting instead.

A McGILL MAN HONORED.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Mr. William S. Ferguson, of Prince Edward Island, at the closing exercises of the Cornell University. Dr. Ferguson is 23 years of age and a graduate of McGill University.

THE SCAVENGING STABLES AFFAIR

Judge Davidson rendered judgment yesterday morning in a case of Pierre Chapleau vs. the city. This was an action for 867$.25, being the price charged for the cartage of 3,073 loads of earth in connection with the erection of the scavenger's stables. The city pleaded that it had not authorized the expenditure. However, the court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff, on the ground that the architect, employed by the city, having considered the cartage necessary and having ordered it, his act was binding upon the city.

R & O Richelieu Ontario Nav. Co.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSION

TO QUEBEC AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Going 29th, 30th June, and July 1st, good returning July 4th.

SINGLE FARE ROUND TRIP.

CHARLOTTE AND TORONTO LINE.

Leaves for Toronto and Intermediate Ports at 10 a.m. week days, and for Charlotte, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, at 10 a.m.

No extra charge Steamer Toronto.

Finest Steamer on fresh water.

QUEBEC LINE.

Leaves week days at 7 p.m., Sundays at 3 p.m.

After July 17th, Steamers leave MORNING and EVENING to QUEBEC.

No Dust—No Smoke.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent,
128 St. James St., opp. Post Office.

MUSIC DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. Archille Fortier, professor of music, 701 Sherbrooke street, suffered considerable loss through a fire which occurred at his residence on Wednesday evening. His musical manuscript, the fruit of three years' labor, was lost in the fire, which caused other damages amounting to about $250.

The Herald.

FOUNDED, 1808.

120 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL QUE.

DAILY EDITION,
Twenty-five Cents per Month; Three Dollars per Year.

WEEKLY EDITION.
Seventy-five Cents per Year.

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MONTREAL MCMIX

SATURDAY JUNE 24.

OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Herald going out of town for the summer may have the paper sent to them by mail for twenty-five cents per month.

GRAIN CARRYING ON THE LAKES.

The building of lake vessels of 500 feet in length is the latest step in the problem of carrying the grain of the West to the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. B. E. Walker, of Toronto, recently alluded to the failure of Canadians to "carry our own products to the European markets, where they are consumed" and the absence of transportation and terminal facilities which would enable us to do so as "a national shame," and there can be no doubt that with the yearly increase in the volume of Canadian exportable produce this view is becoming more and more accentuated in the minds of Canadians. Mr. Robert Meighen, of this city, came back from Manitoba yesterday, confirmed in the belief that in another score of years the Canadian Northwest will be exporting as much wheat as is now exported from the United States, a statement by no means impossible of realization. And it is saying only what everybody in Canada believes, to say that we should make whatever provision is necessary to insure that grain going to Europe through Canadian channels. The first step to this end is to see that it is consigned from Fort William to a Canadian port. Once grain has been consigned to Buffalo, Canadian highways know it no more. The initial stage of the problem that has to be solved, therefore, and the sooner the better, is the getting of the grain to Port Colborne, Parry Sound, or Midland, and preventing it going to Buffalo. Once that has been accomplished, the rest is easy, as the rates for carriage through to Liverpool by way of Montreal from these points can more than hold their own against rates by way of New York.

Mr. Walker suggests that Canada ought to have "more inland ships and on entirely new models." Meanwhile, there is increased activity in American shipyards, where larger ships are being yearly turned out for the already well supplied lake trade. It is only a couple of years since lake vessels 300 feet in length were considered to be leviathans. There are now building four ships which will be 500 feet long. They are to cost $350,000 each, and are intended for the ore-carrying trade, which is every year growing in volume. In a very few years the shipments of Lake Superior iron ore have grown from seven million to fourteen million tons, and the end of the annual increase is nowhere in sight. The competition among shipbuilders to produce the cheapest carriers for ore will naturally result in a displacement of really excellent vessels, which will be admirably adapted for the grain-carrying trade. It is difficult to see how Canadian vessels can compete against this state of things, unless, indeed, a ship can be designed especially for the grain-carrying trade which will have some economic advantage that cannot be gained by the large ships. The question has often been raised whether swift steel steamers that could make the whole voyage to Montreal without breaking bulk might be able to hold their own, or better. It is a problem for the shipbuilders. At present, it is clear, the grain is not coming to Montreal from Fort William, and although there are a certain number of Canadian ships, it is evident that they cannot compete against their big American rivals. A prominent member of Parliament is said to have made the statement in a recent conversation with a Canadian shipowner that there are not enough Canadian vessels to move the Fort William grain. He was at once told that there are plenty of vessels, and was referred to a prominent Montreal grain merchant, to whom some of these vessels had been offered. The grain man was obliged to decline the service on account of the rates being too high, and the shipowner closed a contract for their use out of Toledo instead of sending them to Fort William. As the shipowner remarked, he is not in business to carry Canadian grain for its own sake, but to make money, and his vessels could make money by coming through the canals from Toledo, whereas they could not do so by loading at Fort William under the existing rates established by the big ships running to Buffalo.

The view taken by the Toronto Mail and Empire is that the presence of so many large vessels on the lakes increases the importance of the ports on Georgian Bay, which are deep enough to admit the largest of them. It is always necessary, of course, to consider the possibility of securing return cargoes. From Buffalo there are large cargoes of coal to be had, while it is difficult to see what freight could originate at Parry Sound to offset this. It is as well, however, not to assume that this constitutes a necessarily insuperable barrier to the Georgian Bay ports entering the competition. The total volume of freight moved west is less than one-fourth of that moved east, so that, considering the arduous competition there must be for westbound American coal, ships running to Georgian Bay and saving considerable distances might be able to hold their own. The volume of freight moved eastward through the Sault Canals up to June 1 this year amounted to 2,365,806 net tons, while going westward there were only 542,262 net tons. It must not be forgotten, either, that Canadian ships plying from Fort William to Port Colborne, at the head of the Welland Canal, would be able to load coal at Buffalo for the Canadian west.

Obviously there are difficulties to be overcome in securing the movement of the grain of the West, but the advantages of the St. Lawrence route are sufficient, there can be no doubt, to ultimately solve the problem in the way Canada is determined to solve it.

MR. BLAKE AS AN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Hon. Edward Blake will probably be a prominent figure in the British Parliament at its next session, if he adheres to the scheme of action he has publicly laid down. Mr. Blake and Mr. Thomas Sexton were, as is well known, the leaders of the Irish side in the dispute about the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain, a dispute which has brought all sections of Irishmen in the House of Commons to a temporary understanding. Mr. Sexton is now out of Parliament, and the burden of the work has fallen on Mr. Blake. In a letter to the secretary of the Financial Reform Association, Mr. Blake reiterated briefly his conviction that they have the right side of the argument, adding that to succeed in obtaining the necessary relief, "we must be bold, importunate and unremitting. This question should be brought up on the address, and ventilated on every possible occasion, and in every possible form, throughout the session. The vast recent increases in Imperial expenditure are parts of a policy of expansion and insurance of British trade, in which, unhappily, Ireland has but a trifling share. Even if tolerable and justifiable in the case of Great Britain, they are (so long as the present fiscal relation is maintained) intolerable and unjustifiable in the case of Ireland. Accordingly they should, on this ground, be strenuously and constantly resisted. Persistent attacks upon the swollen and swelling estimates will be more effective now than any full-dress debate."

Here certainly is ample opportunity for Mr. Blake to demonstrate his ability as a parliamentarian. Anyone who remembers the fight on the Franchise Bill in the Canadian House will be quite satisfied of his ability to play the role if he undertakes it, and he is not the kind of man to make so explicit a declaration as the foregoing without having deliberately made up his mind to see the thing through.

THE CONVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTING OFFICERS.

The annual convention of the American Association of Railway Accountants which will, for the first time, be held in Montreal next week will serve the excellent purpose of drawing attention to a branch of railway work of which comparatively little is known by the public. And yet the work of the comptroller, auditor or accountant of a great railway system, call the office by what name you please, is among the most important in a great railway organization. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company recognize this fact, for it will be observed that on the new folder issued by the company after the recent changes the name of Mr. Ogden, the comptroller, appears high in the list. Mr. Ogden, who by the way is the chairman of the local committee who have charge of the arrangements in connection with the convention, is the supreme head of the largest executive branch of the service. Under his direction are the auditor of disbursements, auditor of passenger receipts, auditor of freight and telegraph receipts and the freight claims' auditor, each with a staff of clerks under him as large as that of a great banking institution. The main object of the Association, which consists of some 400 highly paid railway officials, representing all the principal railways on the continent, is to discuss and deliberate upon the principles of railway accounting with the object of assimilating as far as possible the systems adopted on the various railways.

The modern accounting office of a great railway is a development of recent growth. Perhaps no department of the railway service has had so long and discouraging a struggle for its proper recognition. When Edgar Thomson had got enough of the Pennsylvania railway built to set up a regular operating organization he called his assistant Herman Haupt, who later became General Haupt, the great engineer, and sent him over some of the little railway lines that in those primitive days of railroading were in existence in Massachusetts, to look into their methods of reports and accounting. From these General Haupt drew up his own system and out of this has grown the great accounting office of the Pennsylvania Railway. When General Haupt became superintendent he turned the accounting over to a subordinate. In other systems the auditor was the subordinate of the treasurer. No arrangement more ludicrously illogical could be devised. Yet this for a long time was the plan on the New York Central, and the idea is perpetuated in the United States Government auditing offices which are under the Secretary of the Treasury. Short shrift was made in those early days of the auditor or accountant who had the temerity to conceive that his functions were of any importance. On more than one of the great railways of to-day the accounting, until a few decades ago, was little more than keeping the treasurer's cash book. No moneys were accounted for until they had passed into the treasurer's hands and the only liability entry was the disbursements. Blunt old Commodore Vanderbilt, who made so many precedents in railroading on this continent, had little use for anything more than the cash book. Nor are those times so far removed. Only within the very last few years a Maryland road was discovered to have no more accounting than this; but on the great systems, such as the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, the accountant has left the days of the cash book well behind, if indeed they ever existed. That the evolution has been slow is due in part to the entirely new conditions which extended operations have brought about and partly to the accountant himself, the effect of whose environment and mental occupation was to confine his view and withdraw him from the large conception of railway operations. He was essentially a man of details, and details that too frequently had little relation to general principles and were accorded little weight by railway men.

It is the business of the auditor to review the acts of others. His functions are essentially judicial. They demand the power of weighing evidence. It is true that the conception is only very indifferently entertained. In too many cases the auditing is conceived to be no more than the mere routine checking of additions and extensions on statements of accounts that are accepted on the basis of designated signatures which the auditor has not the authority to challenge. The accounting officers who will make the Windsor Hotel their temporary headquarters on Wednesday next are in the majority of cases designated auditors and this may to some minds suggest the question, "what is an auditor?" The auditor is the custodian of inventories and records of the company. By embodying a transaction in his record he places the final seal upon it and incorporates it permanently with the property as an asset or liability. It follows of course that he must assign a description to and determine the relation with reference to the property as a whole of receipts, disbursements or transfers of any kind whatever. Hence he must be capable of discriminating between a proper charge to revenue and a charge to capital account. He is the only proper judge of the powers delegated to the several departments by the by-laws. All accounts within the respective powers delegated to each department are within his province to survey, to measure against general approved standards and to call into question and to intelligently describe and to measure them. In movements affecting such parts of the property as are directly negotiable, cash for example, the organization is so adjusted that his records must be first made and the seal of approval is given by him before the movement is authorized. Thus no disbursements of cash are made except upon his order. It follows that his authority necessarily extends to questioning or refusing approval of grossly improper charges regardless of what authority they come from. He may decline to authorize a price from the purchasing agent, an irrelevant contract by the chief engineer, a grossly unnecessary expense by the transportation department, or perhaps even a confusedly reckless policy by the traffic department. The auditor is called upon to certify to his records of which he is the custodian and in order to do this properly he ought to be in a position to verify them from actual knowledge. It is in this sense that the accounting officer is the comptroller. There is not a single act throughout the length of the entire property that affects the values of the property or changes the form or location of any parts, but should be reported to him in order that he may incorporate its effect on his records, which are the counterpart and description of the physical property. Such are among the functions of the railway auditor and it is obvious that they offer a wide field for observation and consultation and it can hardly be doubted that the meeting which opens here next week will result in much mutual advantage to the members.

AMERICAN CONSULS IN CANADA.

If the American authorities fail to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada, it will not be for want of urging on the part of their consular agents in this country. There are plenty of suggestions along that line in the reports included in the quarterly volume just issued from Washington. The agents nearly all have most optimistic views of the present conditions of trade in Canada and still more optimistic opinions of what might happen if tariff barriers were to be removed on both sides. Mr. Bettinger, consul-general at Montreal, remarks that "the course of the trade of the United States with Canada has for some years been one of expansion. A year's operation convinces me that the largest reciprocity in trade practicable should be arranged for by mutual reductions of duties on many articles. It is more convenient for Canadians to purchase in the United States than from any other country; but to obtain their custom to the fullest extent, they must be allowed to enter their products into our markets without excessive duty." The consul at Chatham reports that the Dingley tariff, while at first a detriment to the Canadian farmer, has not been without its benefits, having driven him to engage in diversified farming. He reports, moreover, that the spirit in his section is summed up in the expression frequently heard, "Let us show the United States that we can get along without her and her goods, wares and merchandise." The consul at Moncton reminds his Government that "our tariff is apparently a great barrier to exporting either raw or manufactured materials to the United States." The consul at Woodstock, N.B., remarks, on the other hand, that "while the prevailing Canadian tariff is in force, it is impossible to record any startling growth of United States trade in this district." The consul at Sydney, N.S., reports that "from replies received from agents connected with this consulate, and from my personal observation, I am fully of the opinion that the high duty imposed by the Canadian tariff on imports into this country from the United States is the reason for the small amount of business transacted. The merchants and business men of this section," he adds, "without exception, express themselves as desiring closer trade relations." The consul at Windsor, N. S., referring to a question asked of him in the department's circular, says: "In other words, the people of the United States are interested in finding a foreign market which will relieve the home market of its surplus. Other things being equal, our best market is found among a people like our own, a people of kindred tastes, wants, fashions and education. In this respect the Canadians, especially of this Province, are like the people of the United States. The people of Nova Scotia are of Anglo-Saxon stock, English-speaking and distinctively more American in their tastes, culture, and fashions than English. In fact, nearly half of the people here are connected by blood, marriage and business with the people of the United States, and consequently there is no prejudice against our markets or products, but, if anything, a preference for them." And later on he adds the wholesome reminder that "the South Sea Islanders, whose only article of clothing is a cheap cloth tied about their loins, will never be as good customers as these Canadians, who purchase from us more goods per capita than any other country." The consul at Sherbrooke, while pleading for more advertising and commercial travellers, complains that "the chief obstacle is the high Canadian tariff," and adds that a reduction in the tariff rate would result in a large increased export of lumber to the United States and a corresponding increase in reciprocal trade." The consul at Three Rivers says "the agricultural interests of this district advocate any reasonable concessions to the United States, provided they bring about lower duties on agricultural products."

The consular agents of the Washington State Department seem to be thoroughly alive to the injury to American interests arising from retaliation in tariffs. Perhaps the drift of their reports has already made an impression.

ADVENT OF AUTOMOBILISM.

Perhaps there will be no greater change to mark the end of the nineteenth century than the displacement of the horse as an aid to locomotion. Steam, electricity and the bicycle were all powerful agents in operating that change, but the automobile or autocar bids fair to play even a greater part than these in relegating the horse to the ranks of luxury.

The progress in developing this invention has been remarkably rapid, and it has now entered the field of practical usefulness. In some large cities like Paris and Chicago it has already assumed the position of a formidable rival to the electric railways.

The automobile offers cheapness and speed; and it has the advantage that it can travel over any road. Indeed far from requiring special outlay or greater expenditure for the maintenance of country roads, it will rather tend to diminish that cost as its broad tires will not cut up the earth like the average carriage wheel and the horse's shoe.

At present these vehicles cost a good round sum, but the price will rapidly fall as improvements are introduced and the demand increases. For the present the automobile has given rise to a new sport which appeals to the wealthy. An American member of the Automobile Club of Paris has just presented to that club a cup as a permanent challenge trophy. It is to be called the Columbia Challenge Cup. It is given to the club, and can only be raced for by members of an automobile club in any country, and the challenge must come through their club. It will thus occupy in international automobilism the same place held by the America's Cup in international yachting. The races will take place in the country of the club holding the cup for the time being. The trophy will be considered as belonging to the club and not to the individual member whose automobile wins it. The first race may take place in September, and naturally in France, as the cup, until won out of its keeping, belongs to the Automobile Club de France.

Thus new inventions not only bring nations together by reducing the obstacles to intercourse but also create new occasions for friendly contests which, between gentlemen, can only beget esteem and friendship.

BIMBASHI GIROUARD.

The proposal to give a public welcome to Major Girouard, on his approaching visit to Montreal, should meet with the hearty approval and support of all citizens. He has won for himself much credit in the Soudan, and his fellow-townsmen should feel it a pleasure and an honor to testify their appreciation of his good work on behalf of his country. An estimate of the value of Major Girouard's services to the Sirdar may be made from the following extracts from Mr. Steevens' recent book, "With Kitchener to Khartoum."

"As for engines and rolling stock, the Soudan Military Railway must make the best of what it can get. Half a dozen new engines of English breed there were when I got to Halfa—fine, glossy, upstanding, clear-limbed, powerful creatures, and it was a joy to watch the marvelling black sentry looking up to one of them in adoration, and then warily round lest anybody should seek to steal it. There were others ordered, but—miracle of national lunacy—the engineering strike intervened and the orders had to go to Baldwin's, of Philadelphia. For the rest, the staff had to mend up anything they found about. Old engines from Ismail's abortive railway, old engines from Natal, from the Cape, broken and derelict, had to be patched up with any kind of possible fittings retrieved and adapted from the scrap-heap. Odd parts were picked up in the sand and fitted into their places again; if they were useless, they were promptly turned into something else and made useful. There are a couple of Ismail's boilers in use now which were found lying miles away in the desert and rolled in by lever and hand. In the engine shed you see rusty embryos of engines that are being tinkered together with bits of rubbish collected from everywhere. And still they move.

"Who moves them? It is part of the Sirdar's luck—that luck which goes with genius—that he always gets the best conceivable subordinates. Conceive a blend of French audacity of imagination, American ingenuity and British doggedness in execution, and you will have the ideal qualities for such a work. The Director of Railways, Bimbashi Girouard, is a Canadian, presumably of French derivation. In early life he built a section of the Canadian Pacific. He came out to Egypt for the Dongola campaign—one of three subalterns specially chosen from the Railway Department of the Royal Engineers. The Soudan killed the other two out of hand, but Bimbashi Girouard goes on building and running his railways. The Dongola line runs as far as Kerma, above the Third Cataract. The Desert Line must wait at the Atbara for a bridge before it can be extended to Khartoum. But already here is something over five hundred miles of rail laid in a savage desert—a record to put to the credit of a subaltern of sappers. The Egyptian army is a triumph of youth on every side, but in none is it more signal than in the case of the Director of Railways. He never loses his head, nor forgets his own mind; he is credited with being the one man in the Egyptian army who is unaffectedly unafraid of the Sirdar.

"Having finished the Soudan Military Railway to the Atbara, Bimbashi Girouard accepted the post of Director-General of all the Egyptian railways. There will be plenty of scope for him in the post, and it will not be wasted. But just reflect again on this crowning wonder of British Egypt—a subaltern with all but Cabinet rank and £2,000 a year!"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

That bond transaction will stand a lot of explaining.

The members of the Finance Committee of the City Council ought to be relieved of their burden. If they did not know the bonds were worth more than they were sold for, they should have known.

The new French cabinet is going the right way about putting an end to the Dreyfus agitation. It proposes to have the new trial in public. There is nothing like mystery for keeping up excitement, and nothing like publicity for allaying curiosity.

A convention of the Congregational ministers of Connecticut has adopted a resolution against re-marrying divorced persons, where guilt has been proven. This is a healthy indication that the abuse of the divorce laws in the United States is producing a reaction.

The Herald has frequently protested against the practice of the Finance Committee in discussing matters of grave public interest in secret meetings. The exclusion of the press from the discussion of the bond issue has probably cost the city a cool quarter of a million. It would take a good while for publicity to prejudice the city's case to that extent.

Le Canada-Francois, of St. Johns, says: We seize the opportunity of placing before our readers an excellent article of The Montreal Herald. These lines written by an English confrere prove once more that the spirit of tolerance and justice is a quality which belongs to every journalist worthy of the name. All those who love France will read these lines of The Herald, which deserves our thanks and congratulations.

In his column, "At Dodsley's," in the Gazette this morning, "M.J.G." says: "Most of us saw and heard Matthew Arnold when he paid his visit to Canada and the United States in 1882." As a matter of fact, "most of us" did not, but when Arnold was in Toronto Mr. Goldwin Smith had him to breakfast at the Grange, and the only other person invited to share the hospitality was Mr. M. J. Griffin. It was a high compliment to the able journalist and literateur, who is now parliamentary librarian at Ottawa.

Mr. W. H. Dingman, president of the Canadian Press Association, is editor of The Stratford Herald. As such, although a strong supporter of the Conservative party, he has displayed an independence of thought that has made his paper more widely influential than the majority of its contemporaries in the smaller Ontario cities. Mr. Dingman was in Montreal yesterday, and when asked regarding the attitude his paper had taken on the immigration policy of the Government, said he had no sympathy with the attacks of a certain section of the press of his party on the Doukhobors and Galicians. "The stupid talk being indulged in," he said, "will have only one result—that of making solid Grit communities out of the descendants of the newcomers, affording tribulations to coming Tory candidates who will be nevertheless perfectly innocent of blame. The Liberal papers will treasure up all the disagreeable things that have been said, and will take good care to see that the Doukhobors and Galicians of the next couple of generations do not forget them. Why should not the Galicians and Doukhobors in time make good citizens? The great need of Canada is population, and the time has not come to be over-particular and dainty. It is more material to enquire whether our immigrants are fitted to coax into activity some of our millions of acres of idle lands and make them multiply business for our factories, our railways and merchants, and thus help to feed others beside themselves. I agree with what Mr. B. E. Walker, said in his address to the shareholders of the Bank of Commerce, that there might be objection to some of the people if they congregated in the cities, but not when they settle on the land."

AN INTERCESSIONAL.

Suggested by the Poet Laureate's request to the Times to point out that his proper designation is not Sir Alfred Austin, but Mr. Alfred Austin.

"The Fount will play again next week,
The 'Birthday-Honors' list they'll print.
So, more in sorrow than in pique,
'Tis time I gave a gentle hint:
I'll mention I'm not knighted yet,
Lest they forget—lest they forget!

"Since first my merits they up-summ'd,
And granted me my heart's desire,
They cannot say I've not 'tum-tum'd'
Persistently my laureate lyre—
Ode, eclogue, madrigal, 'lay'-ette—
Still they forget—still they forget!

"In loyal accents I have lisped,
I've ranted in a Jingo vein,
In ecstacy I've even crisped
The British Lion's mighty mane;
My Muse to turgid tasks I've set—
Yet they forget—yet they forget!

"Beneath a bright Italian sun
I've broken out in various spots—
A Tate and Brady rolled in one,
A kind of courtly Dr. Watts;
Yet with no recompense I've met—
They still forget—they still forget!

"No wonder that my heart is sore
When at the feast I'm forced to see
'Sir Lewis' proudly walk before,
'Sir Edwin' take the pas from me;
I'm Laureate, 'tis true, and yet
They still forget—they still forget!

"But hope, oft crushed, flies up once more—
They may pooh-pooh my futile rhymes,
Yet how, I'd ask, can they ignore
My hint in yester morning's Times?
Methinks in Saturday's Gazette
They can't forget—they can't forget!"

* * * * * * * * * *

L'Envoi.

(Written after looking at the Times on Saturday last.)

"What's this? It is extremely odd!
Names stare at me from every line—
'Salt,' 'Armstrong,' 'Stanley,' 'Rennell Rodd,'
But there is not a sign of mine;
'Preece,' 'Pollitt,' 'Agnew,' 'Murton,' 'Rotton'—
They do forget—they have forgotten!"

UNKNOWN MAN'S BOD YFOUND.

The body of an unknown man was found at Wellington Basin by a boy who was playing there yesterday afternoon. The body was dressed in black trousers, steel grey coat and red shirt. He was about 25years of age, and of dark complexion. No papers were found upon him. From the appearance of the body it would appear that it had been in the water for a few days only.

NEWS AND VIEWS.

The question of personal or impersonal journalism has been very much to the front in the United States of late, owing to a law passed by the Californian Legislature which requires that every article in a newspaper shall be signed by a responsible author. The prime object of the legislators in this instance was to put a stop to the license of the press, it being assumed that a man would not be so coarse or impudent in his utterances over his own signature as when he is allowed to write anonymously. But incidentally the question presents itself of the effect which the signed article has on the prestige and prosperity of a newspaper.

The question is an old one, and it has often been shown that there are two sides to it. In England and the United States, where the unsigned article has been the rule, newspapers have attained a degree of influence which has never been equalled in France, where the contrary practice prevails. It must be generally admitted that the leading writers and managers of the great British and American papers were little or not at all known to the public at large; but it was the name of the paper which carried weight, and it was that name which was famous. When a man was lucky enough to have his name identified with the making of one of these great papers, he often got credit for brilliant work which was not his at all.

And this leads to the consideration of another side of the question. The anonymous system, for a time at least, does an injustice to the able and conscientious worker by preventing him from gaining the reputation with the general public to which he might sooner attain if his name was paraded in plain letters. This is a serious objection at first sight, as it would seemingly deter a writer from putting forth his best efforts.

That this is actually the case is contended by nearly all French journalists. But the work of a writer in an English newspaper is closely watched by a small circle of men on whom he depends for advancement, and if there is any ambition in him he will soon find that it is to his advantage to give the best work of which he is capable.

Again, it is urged that the public likes to know the author of its favorite column and all about him. This is undoubtedly true, and it has been recognized by British and American papers who have a number of noted contributors, who are even requested to sign their special articles. These men, who have acquired a circle of readers in one way or another, are called in the practical language of the United States "circulation boomers," and they are paid according to their value as such. But the indiscreet curiosity of the public has its inconvenience. Many a writer, for personal reasons, would not sign an article which it would be in the public interest that he should write.

This has nothing to do with unjustifiable abuse. Experience has shown that the men who sign their articles are disposed to be the most personal in their attacks, and the most virulent in their language. The Californian law brings out the latest instance of it.

This law provides that every article which "tended to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue or reputation, or to publish the natural or alleged defects of one who is alive, and thereby expose him or her to public hatred, contempt or ridicule, must be supplemented by the true name of the writer."

The law went into effect on April 19. The publishers of the San Francisco dailies formed an association and decided to ignore the law altogether, upon the ground that appending a signature to an article would be a tacit admission that the matter was libelous. In Sacramento the Bee, which had opposed the law, signed all the items in its first number, and its leading editorial, signed with the name of one of the proprietors, thus dealt with the Governor who signed the law and the two authors of it:

Ah there, Henry Theophilus Gage!
Greetings likewise to you, Hotspur Valiant Morehouse!
To you, Grove Lachrymose Johnson, the Veepin' William of the Valley, a royal salaam!
To-day, dearly beloved goes into effect a law grafted upon the statute books of the State of California by a parcel of escaped lunatics who, under the mistaken grace of God, somehow found sanctuary in the Legislature.

Here is a sample news item from the same number of the Bee:

The dust in the street is very annoying, and it is pretty hard to keep it out of the houses. After a while, we guess, the sprinklers will come out, and then there will not be so much dust on the streets.
Edward John Devlin.

Here is the Colfax Sentinel's opinion of the law, with the editor's signature:

The requirements of this law are stupid and malicious. In the attempt of the lawmakers to learn the identity of editorial writers of the metropolitan press a burden has been placed upon every publisher in the state.
The law plays to the hands of the sneak and the informer. It is an example of variegated asinine stupidity, idiotic and infamous; it is unconstitutional; it is rotten.
Ivan Henry Parker.

The law will no doubt become a dead letter.

It is the wish of every responsible journal to have sensationalism suppressed and to print nothing but matter which is true and of public interest. The present libel law is often unjustly harsh upon these, while it allows the other class to escape. A very much more simple way of procuring reparation for the victims of unjustifiable articles would be to have a tribunal of competent arbitrators, before which no legal fees would be allowed. That would put an end to the prosecution of respectable newspapers by shyster lawyers, who do not care a snap about the unfortunates whom they drag into the courts, and whose only ambition is to make something for themselves out of the case.

The parties could appear before the arbitrators, submit the facts, and the latter would appreciate the real damages. In case malice were shown the one guilty of malice, not the proprietor of a paper who has been deceived, should be sent before the criminal courts.

I daresay such a law would promptly put an end to libel suits, and would make financially irresponsible writers much more careful of what they write.

But it would be a novelty, and our legislators are diffident about novelty.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon at 2.30 Every Evening at 8.30
The Boston Palace Theatre Stock Co. An entire New Bill. New faces, new acts new songs, new music, and O. CARTER Middleweight Champion Wrestler of Canada
Prices 10, 20 & 30c. NEXT WEEK A BOOMER

HUNGARIAN BAND
IN FAIRYLAND.
Ballet—Old Minstrel
Style of Performance.
10 CENTS ALWAYS
DANCING—SINGING—VAUDEVILLE.
SOHMER PARK.
OLD FAVORITES HAVE RETURNED.
Bring the children in the afternoon at Five Cents admission, including ride on the Carousal.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE
Corner St. Paul and St. Gabriel Streets.
Week JUNE 19th, Every Afternoon and Night.
"OLYMPIA" BIG VAUDEVILLE CO.,
Including the Famous
WRIGHT SISTERS,
and 20 First Class Artists.
General admission, 10c. Box Seats, 25c.

ARENA SUMMER GARDEN....
Week commencing June 26.
Mons-THE KINS-NERS-Marie
French Equilibrists, the highest salaried Specialty Stars on the Vaudeville Stage. Eight consecutive weeks at KOSTER & BIALS.
MISS BESSIE GILBERT,
LADY CORNETIST.
THE BARTELLI TROUPE,
FRENCH ATHLETES.
Re-Engagement of the Celebrated
MORRIS TRAINED PONIES.
PROF. B. R[illegible],
Illustrated Descriptive Songs,
AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
Special music by PROF. GEORGE O. MARSHALL'S Orchestra.
Evening performance at 8.30. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 3.30.
Admission, 10c. Opera Chairs, 20c. Box Seats, 50c. Private Boxes (6 seats), $2.00.

ROYAL ARCANUM EXCURSION
LAURENTIAN COUNCIL NO. 1321.
—TO—
OWL'S HEAD,
LAKE MEMPHRAMAGOG,
DOMINION DAY, July 1st.
Via Canadian Pacific Railway to Magog, and steamer Lady of the Lake to Owl's Head.
Good to return Monday.
Tickets—Adults, $1.50; Children, 75c.
C.P.R. Ticket Offices; F. W. Richards, 252 St. James St.; Wm. Drysdale, 2365 St. Catherine St.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
DOMINION DAY.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE at all Stations on this Railway, on June 29th, 30th, and July 1st, good for return journey July 4th.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager,
Moncton, N.B.
City Ticket Office—143 St. James Street.

ART ASSOCIATION...
PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries Closed.
Reading room open to members, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BRICKLAYER'S UNION.
Mr. Calixte Pauze, Bricklayer of Montreal, died on the 20th of June last. Take Notice that a assessment is due on the 20th of July 1899. By order, PIERRE BLAIN.
Cor.-Sec., B.M.I.U.

H. L. PUTNAM,
Real Estate.
Mortgage Loans, Valuations.
TEMPLE BUILDING.
MAIN 3390.

TOWN OF WESTMOUNT.
The new Public Library will be opened on Saturday, June 24th, at 4.30 p.m.
The Band of the Victoria Rifles will play in the Park near the Library from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
The public are invited to attend.
WM. MINTO,
SEC.-TREASURER.

"Beaver Brand" Waterproof Clothing never hardens; guaranteed. Beaver Rubber Clothing Company, 1490 Notre Dame street.

A LEOPARD
Can't change his spots, but you can change your spot cash for the best Sterling Silver and Cut Glass in Montreal at this store. Our stock is larger than all other stores combined. We manufacture all of our own goods.
BERRY BOWLS
Cut Glass, with sterling mounts, $10.50,—the best value for the money in the city.
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
1794 Notre Dame Street.

MINING STOCKS JUMP UP.

Gains Towards the End of the Week in War Eagle, Payne, Virtue and Several Others of the Leaders.

This was quite an uneventful week in mining stocks. prices were in for a good decline, but decidedly tame, and it looked as if prices were in for a good dceline, but the latter part of the week saw a brace. War Eagle more that recovered its decline, Payne leaped up over 40 points from the lowest figure reached, while Virtue, after a short period of depreciation, took a turn for the better, and sold as high as 40. There was no trading in War Eagle on the Mining Exchange, but it was quite active on the Stock Exchange. About 17,000 of shares Virtue sold on the Mining Exchange, however, and about 12,000 shares of Payne.

Golden Star led in point of activity, though with 23,800 shares, and Sun Consolidated was second with 17,000 shares. Golden Star was one of the securities to show quite a wide fluctuation, the difference between the highest and the lowest price being about 15 cents. Republic was not active, but held moderately steady, 9,200 shares selling at 122 to 125. The fluctuations for the week on the Mining Exchange, together with the sales, were compiled by John L. Galletti as follows:—

Stocks—	Monday opening bid.	Closing to-day. bid.	Highest sold.	Lowest sold.	Sales.
Payne	310	238½	327½	324½	12,000
War Eagle	....	360	....	....	....
Republic	123	124½	125	122	9,200
Virtue	39	37	40	34	16,800
Montreal, London	48	48	50	49	2,100
Big Three	18	17½	19	18	7,500
Brandon & Golden Crown	20	20	....	....	....
California	7½	8½	....	....	....
Canada Gold Fields Syndicate	5	6	7	6½	3,250
Cariboo Hydraulic	138	140	....	....	....
City of Paris	50	50	....	....	....
Evening Star	10	10½	11½	11	7,000
Fern	30	25	30	30	1,000
Gold Hills Dev	4	5	....	....	....
Iron Colt	11	12	....	....	....
Iron Mask	50	60	....	....	....
Knob Hill	92	92½	....	....	....
Monte Christo	7	6	....	....	....
Montreal Gold Fields	17	17½	18	18	1,000
Noble Five	20	20	....	....	....
Novelty	2	2	....	....	....
Old Ironsides	105	107½	....	....	....
Virginia	15	13	....	....	....
Rambler Cariboo	29	29	....	....	....
Bullion	22	50½	....	....	....
Summit	2½	2½	3	3	1,500
St. Elmo	5	5	....	....	....
Burley	12½	10	....	....	....
Decca	29	29	32	32	1,000
Morrison	12½	12	....	....	....
Slocan Sovereign	25	20	26	26	2,500
Golden Star	60	60½	68	53	23,800
Fontenoy	14	14	16½	16½	5,000
Unlisted—					
Black Tail	....	....	23	22½	10,000
Rathmullen	....	....	7	7	2,000
Sun Consol	....	....	10½	10½	17,000

FROM A LIVING TOMB.

Crowd Hugs and Kisses the Man Who Had Been Imprisoned.

Breaks from the Throng to Run to His Mother, Whom He Finds Praying for Him.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23.—Ignatz Cosmos, after being imprisoned in the Gaylord mine, at Plymouth, for seventy-six hours, was rescued to-day. Although he had not had a drop to drink or a mouthful to eat during his imprisonment, he broke from the crowd that surrounded him when he was raised to the surface and ran to his home in his eagerness to assure his aged mother of his safety.

Rescue parties, who had been working every moment since Monday morning, when a fall shut in the miner, were rewarded last night by hearing rappings on the wall. The sounds came from Cosmos and told that he was in a different position from that toward which the rescuers were heading. They answered the rappings, which were repeated, and after a little experimenting the officials were able to locate Cosmos in a manway.

Superintendent Edwards, Morris and Williams then ordered the workmen to drive a heading from the adjoining chamber to the one that was clogged with coal. This was accomplished this morning.

Then it was found that the manway which held Cosmos was twenty feet down the incline. Here the coal was packed in so tightly that it had be blasted out. A narrow passageway was driven down the side of the incline to the manway, and at noon to-day the rescuers were able to talk with the entombed man. They assured him they would reach him in a few hours longer.

He announced that although he was weak, hungry and thirsty he could hold out for several days longer if need be. His dinner pail which he had carried into the mine, was at some distance from him when the fall came, and he had been unable to get it. He said he thanked God and his rescuers for his deliverance from death, and cautioned the men not to risk undue haste and to be careful not to create another rush of coal, as it would mean certain death

"Keep at your work, boys!" he shouted "and don't worry; I'm all right!"

At length a hole was bored to the manway big enough for the passage of a man's body. Down this passage a rope with a noose was lowered to Cosmos, and soon the shout came from him—

"Haul me up, boys!"

He was soon with his rescuers. He would not allow them to carry him, but walked with them. Down in the mine morsels of food moistened with wine were given to the man. After a little of this treatment Cosmos expressed a wish to go to the surface.

He was anxious to see his mother, to let her know he was safe and thus dispel the agony she had suffered since his imprisonment.

News of the rescue had spread before Cosmos reached the surface, and hundreds of men, women and children were massed at the head of the shaft as he stepped off the carriage. The throng cheered him. Many persons shook his hand, some hugged him, several kissed him.

At length he broke from the throng and ran down the hill to his home. The crowd followed. He entered his home and found his mother kneeling and praying for his deliverance.

Cosmos said that when he realized that his rescuers knew exactly where he was he stopped worrying and enjoyed a good sleep.

ROOSTER HATCHES OUT A BROOD.

Foxboro, Mass., June 23.—Charles D. Cotton, a farmer living in East Foxboro, a short time ago set a rooster on twelve eggs. Ten chickens hatched out and the rooster is now looking after his brood like an old experienced hen.

A Silver Chest

Makes an ideal Wedding Gift, containing every requisite for a well appointed dinner table, in Solid Silver Spoons and Forks and Fine Knives and Carvers; it will be handed down for generations, and remain a lasting memento of the giver.

Our selections are very complete.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, - Montreal

NEW MINISTRY IN COUNCIL.

France Has Now a Little Light on its Darkness.

The Dreyfus Court-Martial Will be Protected Against the Menaces of Some.

Paris, June 23.—The first Cabinet council of the new Ministry was held at the Elysee Palace at five o'clock this evening, President Loubet presiding. At the meeting the general lines of a declaration to be made by the Government Monday, were decided upon. A Ministerial statement will be drafted at a council to be held Sunday.

At the instance of the General, the Marquis De Gallifet, Minister of War, the Council decided upon the transfer of a number of superior officers of the army for "indulging in manifestations unbecoming soldiers." The Radicals decided to support the Government, provided it defends the Republic. When this decision was made known, M. Charles Camille Pelletan, Deputy for Aix (Circonscription), and a few others, withdrew from the group.

The Temps says: "The composition of the Cabinet may appear extraordinary in the face of the material tranquility existing, but, unhappily, moral tranquility does not prevail in the same degree. The Cabinet will shortly prorogue Parliament, and take upon itself alone the solution of the Dreyfus affair. Within the limits of its power, the Government might do some useful work by defending the army against the imprudent language of its representatives, and against the attacks of its enemies, by causing respect for the magistrates and their decisions, and by protecting the Dreyfus court-martial against the menaces of some."

LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES

The Picnic Committee of the Typographical Union have almost completed arrangements for their annual picnic, which goes to Iberville on July 15 by a special and all regular trains on that day, leaving the Windsor station at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. The programme this year will be the finest ever arranged for, consisting of all classes of sports. The chief feature of the day will be a baseball match between the famous Herald nine, champions of the printing fraternity, and a picked nine from the Star office. In all probability a game will also be arranged between the Gazette and Witness employes. The tug-of-war for the handsome silver cup will be one of the features of the day. Prizes and donations have been received from nearly all the printing houses of the city. There will likely be a parade in the morning. Tickets may be obtained from any of the members of the committee at the rate of 60 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. On arriving at Iberville the printers will be met by the Mayor and corporation and they will march to the delightful park, when they will be presented with an address of welcome.

* * *

The longhoremen will be addressed to-morrow by Joseph Ainey, F. Roberge and George Warren, organizer of the Federated Trades Council.

* * *

The Union Label Bill has been killed by the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce. This was hardly expected, and organized labor in this city is very much dissatisfied. Some of the prominent workers freely advocate the abolition of the Senate. Mr. Jackson, the superintendent of trade marks, does not appear to know much about the union label. Everybody knows that the label largely solves the convict labor problem; when the State adopts this emblem as the mark by which her people may readily distinguish public work done under just conditions. Some time ago Montana enacted a law that requires the union label upon official printing for all the State departments. A statute like this in New York would have prevented the prison competition which now menaces the joint interests of employer and employed in the printing trade. Utica, N.Y., forbids the use in public works of any iron moulding that does not bear the Moulders' Union trade mark of fair production. Thirty city councils throughout the United States have passed ordinances requiring the union label upon public printing as a guarantee to taxpayers that State laws calling for the payment of prevailing wages and the employment of citizen labor are not evaded or circumvented. Our City Council does not seem to know enough to make a law of this kind. There are aldermen in this city who really do not know what the union label stands for. Some of them should be in the Senate.

* * *

An effort will be made to organize the retail clerks and bookbinders next week.

* * *

The Painters' and Decorators' Union have made great progress since their reorganization. They are growing rapidly.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Small, of the Federated Trades Council placed over $400 in advertising on the Labor Day programme in one week. This is considered by experts to be the best work ever accomplished in the same time in this city.

* * *

The bicycle workers and blacksmiths will organize a strong union in a few days.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council will be held in their hall on Thursday evening, at the corner of Dorchester and St. Lawrence streets.

* * *

The Bakers' Union meets this afternoon in St. Joseph's Hall, St. Catherine street, corner Elizabeth street.

* * *

The regular meeting of the Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union was held last evening in their hall, 223 McGill street. Considerable business was transacted.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the theatrical stage employes to-morrow afternoon in their hall, 1796 St. Catherine street.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Chicago Record Had an Interesting Article Yesterday.

New York City Will Lose Much of Its Enormous Export Shipping Business.

Chicago, Ill., June 23.—The Record to-day says:—The Canadian Government will open the Soulanges Canal in August, and by its operation the cost of transporting lake freights to tide water will be reduced beyond the possibility of profitable competition by any other existing route. The cost of transporting wheat via lake and canal will be reduced one-half. The same is equally true of all other products designed for trans-Atlantic ports from the territory tributary to the Great Lakes. In this enterprise the Canadian Government has expendede over $62,000,000. Besides this, there has been expended from revenues for repairs and betterments, enough to make a total of $70,000,000.

The United States Government has paid out but $40,000,000 for all purposes on the Great Lakes, their harbors and connections, since the beginning of the Government. It is generally accepted by shippers that Liverpool makes the price of cash wheat, and that every cent saved on the cost of delivering it at Liverpool means that much more to be paid to the owner of the wheat at the time it was sold and shipped.

As the saving on wheat will be somewhere near three cents a bushel, the added returns of the farmers of the Northwest for the single item of wheat would in one year amount to $6,000,000. On other exports of his producing he would probably save twice as much more in freight charges. This, it is thought, will operate to open the eyes of the farmer about the great lakes, to the importance of a deep water way to the Atlantic, which would still further increase the value of his products. While the Northwest may contemplate with gratification the prospect of a new and cheaper water route to the Atlantic, New York is beginning to awaken from its long continued disregard of the requirements of western commerce. Observant persons are confident that New York City will lose much of its enormous export shipping business, which amounts to somewhere near 150,000,000 bushels of grain annually. It is asserted in the highest quarters that the rate to New York City via the Erie Canal can not possibly be reduced to a figure that will anywhere near meet the Montreal figures, and if it be attempted the prediction is made that the Canadian charges will be reduced to two cents per bushel or less for wheat.

THE FRENCH SHORE

Certain Complications Result in the Newfoundland Cabinet Declaring that Frenchmen are Balking Settlement.

St. John's, Nfld June 23.—The Colonial Ministry maintains that the French warship and fishermen, in trying to assert utterly unjustifiable claims on the French shore this season, seriously complicate the settlement of the whole question. Reports from the French shore seem to indicate a settled design and widespread action to carry this object into effect, with results disastrous to settlers in that region.

Conferences between Commodore George A. Giffard, commanding the British squadron in Newfoundland waters, and the members of the Cabinet, continue daily.

SOME TARIFF CHANGES.

Minister Loomis Writes Washington of the Venezuelan Congress Decision.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Under date of May 22, Minister Loomis writes the State Department from Caracas, as follows, concerning the new tariff: "The Venezuelan Congress, which adjourned on Saturday last, enacted a new tariff law. There will be an average increase of 25 per cent. on existing duties, very few articles, flour among them, being excepted. In addition to the advance in duties made by the new law, power is given to the President to add 25 per cent. more to any or all of the new schedules, as he may see fit. In short, the new law makes it possible for the President to regulate the tariff pretty much as he deems best."

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Premier Announces That Government is Considering the Matter—a Model Built.

Ottawa, June 23.—(Special.)—In reply to a number of questions in the House during the past few weeks regarding a fast Atlantic service the Premier has answered that the government has the subject under consideration. Hon. R. R. Dobell has submitted for the inspection of his colleagues a handsome medal of an ocean liner which shows many points of superiority over those previously considered.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY OUTING.

The Montreal Park & Island Car provide an easy escape from the intense heat and sultry atmosphere of the city. A trip around the mountains and to Cartierville makes a pleasant Sunday outing when the beautiful Park & Island Company's park is at the disposal of its patrons. Take any St. Catherine street car to Westmount or any Park avenue car to Mount Royal avenue. Further information at ticket office 128 St. James street. Telephone, Main 1731.

HAVEMEYER OVER-PROTECTED.

President of the American Beet-Sugar Association Disputes the Trust President's Statements.

San Francisco, June 23.—Henry T. Oxnard, Presiden of the American Beet-Sugar Association, accuses H. O. Havemeyer of seeking ot destroy the American beet-sugar industry in order to foster the refineries that handle foreign raw material. Mr. Oxnard declares that American sugar producers would suffer and the development of the beet-sugar industry be rearded by the damission of raw sugar free of udty.

VIN ST. LEHON will increase corporal resistance.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

"It grows clear," says the New York Outlook, "that the English Church is in an anomalous position; and it is probable that the present discussion will convince many, who have been very reluctant to reach the conclusion, that sooner or later disestablishment will be inevitable. Organic relation between the church and the state, in a sense which gives the state authority to determine questions of doctrine and of ritual, has become repugnant to the modern consciousness. Precedents and law furnish solid ground for any action Parliament may choose to take in determining how far the law of the church has been broken by the priests of the advanced ritualistic party. Parliament can unquestionably punish disobedience. This is apparently the short cut out of the whole difficulty; but, fortunately, very few persons are willing to take this short cut. It marks a great advance in religious feeling that such a body as Parliament recognizes the impropriety of exercising such a power, and feels deeply that a religious organization ought to determine questions affecting its own faith, worship and discipline. The formal logic of the situation points unmistakably to parliamentary action, but the vital logic of the situation points in an entirely different direction; and it has been the strength of the English people, although it has often exposed them to the charge of inconsistency, to disregard formal logic when the logic of events pointed in another direction."

"The proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Church have become public property," says the New York Christian Advocate (Meth.), "for within the past fifteen years it, together with the Anglican Church, has been appealing to 'our separated brethren' to enter its fold; and Dr. George Douglas in his sermon at the ordination of Dr. Briggs could not keep clear of references to the same subject. But when their invitations were brought to the test, they were found to be intensely sectarian with respect to their doctrine of the nature of ordination and certain cognate points. According to the Outlook's definition, that church is a sect. That sect has room for Newton and his dissolving views of all doctrines; for Ritchie and his quintessence of ritualism and bigotry; for Dr. Briggs and his views; but it has no room for any one who will avow the views of the ministry and of ordination which were quite common in the Anglican Church one hundred and fifty years ago, and which have been taught by Dean Stanley, Bishop Lightfoot and others. If these last-named men were in, and for the sake of order would comply with the consequences of the High Church doctrine, he "laissez faire" spirit which now prevails, especially in the Diocese of New York, would allow them to remain. But if they came knocking today from any other sect, frankly avowing their belief that they needed no reordination, they would not be accepted."

"With the tumult over every new heretic two questions are raised," says the Christian Register (Unit.) of Boston. "First, What is true? Second, What is according to the standards? Now it follows as a matter of course that every conscientious thinker seeks to know the truth, and that he seeks to make the standards of his church correspond to the truth which is the final authority. The statement is often made, and very commonly made by Unitarians, that the only standard which ought to be considered is the truth itself, and that Episcopalians, Presbyterians and others are unfaithful to their high commission when they stop to consider the question, Does the belief of this heretic agree with the standards? without asking the further question, Are the standards correct? We shall not be suspected of any leaning towards Presbyterianism or Episcopacy when we say that, if a man has accepted the standard he ought to be compelled to conform to it. Human beings associate themselves together under an almost infinite variety of ideas, from the most trivial to the most sublime. If to a fat men's club a member was admitted who was six feet high and weighed 300 pounds, and then shrank to the proportions of a 'living skeleton,' it would be perfectly fair to say that he no longer conformed to the standard of the club. The question whether obesity or spareness was most conducive to health would always lie in the background. But in spite of it the club would have a right to insist upon its conditions of membership."

"A Christian has no right to a luxury which materializes him," says the Congregationalist of Boston. "The one thing he is after is strength and symmetry of spiritual life. If some splendid picture of the holy mother or of kneeling saint or of transfigured Christ as it hangs upon his wall heartens him for the day's work, makes him more true and tender, then he has a right to it if he can afford it. But if he buys his pictures by the yard, simply that he may tell his visitor how much he paid for them, that luxury is making him less rather than more of a man and is, therefore, baneful. A Christian has no right to a luxury which isolates him from his fellow-men. Why is it not a good thing for a man to spend six months in Europe and the other six at home, giving generously all the time to charity and doing many good deeds in that portion of the year when he is supposed to be at work? Simply because such a programme cuts him off from the vast majority of his fellow-beings. Harm attaches to every luxury which makes one less sensitive to the tremendous struggle that is going on all about us, a struggle often not for delicacies for the table or for an occasional trip abroad, but a struggle for daily bread and for shelter by night. Whether or not Jesus owned property, he identified himself to the uttermost with the average man and the average man's problems."

"BRIDES OF LEAFY JUNE."

There has come to Montreal one of the best pianists of Paris. We refer to the bride of Dr. Damien Masson, graduate of the University of Paris. This lady will be among the foremost in charitable work where amateur musical talent is precious. Dr. Masson and Montreal people may be congratulated, as it is understood Mme. Masson takes the liveliest interest in the really artistic in music, both instrumental and vocal. The genial doctor has presented his bride with a magnificent Knabe grand piano, the latest scale and style, encased in finely figured San Domingo, a real art production, purchased at the warerooms of Messrs. Willis & Co., of 1824 Notre Dame street (neear McGill street) Montreal.

A FAIRLY GOOD MOVEMENT.

In Canada Collections are Satisfactory and Money Market is Not So Tight, Says Dun.

New York, June 23.—Canadian despatches this week indicate a fairly good movement for the season, with satisfactory prospects. At St. John the business movement is only fair, except in builders' materials, which are quite active, and collections are good. Business at Quebec is fairly good and collections good. The general movement at Montreal is good for the season, with satisfactory collections, and the money market is not quite to tight, but the call rate is still steady at 5 per cent. Trade at Toronto in hardware, metals, builders' supplies and leather is good, with groceries fairly active. At Winnipeg trade is generallyl fair, and in implements, lumber and hardware good, though collections are somewhat slow. Vancouver reports about average business in groceries, dry goods and clothing, and active in hardware and building materials, with firmer prices. The weather has stimulated retail business considerably, and collections are good. Business conditions at Victoria are practically unchanged, with collections fair.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO, MONTREAL

THE COOLEST SPOT ON THE ISLAND

Is Cartierville Park, situated on the banks of Riviere des Prairies. The Montreal Park & Island Company run cars every ten minutes on Sunday, leaving the corner of Mount Royal and Park Avenues, also leaving Victoria Avenue, Westmount, every ten minutes. Special rates to parties, picnics etc. Tickets and all information at Ticket Office 128 St. James street. Telephone, Main 1731.

A TRANSVAAL STORY DENIED.

London, June 23.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the House of Commons to-day, in answering a question, denied the Government was reinforcing the British troops in South Africa to a total of forty thousand men.

VICTORINE

Washes Clothes

That's All.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans' steamship Tainui, Dunlop, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans' steamship Buenos Ayrean, McDougall, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

Millinery

At Half-Price.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.
CHILDREN'S HOODS and BONNETS.
LADIES' SAILOR HATS.
LADIES' WALKING HATS.
UNTRIMMED HATS.
SUMMER RIBBONS.

All go on sale on MONDAY, June 26, and during the week.

Half-Price. Come.

Early Closing — DURING JULY and August our Establishment WILL CLOSE on SATURDAYS at 1 p.m.

OGILVY'S — Corner of St. Catherine and Mountain Streets.

John Murphy & Co.

READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALS.

FOR TODAY'S BUYING.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

3 Leaders—49c, 59c and 75c values. To-morrow, only 39c

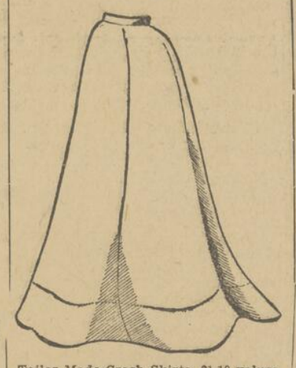
Another Lot—$1.25, $1.35, $1.50 values. To-morrow, only 75c

Also another, including our best sellers, Muslins, Ginghams and Fancy Percales, $1.65, $2.00 and $2.50 values. To-morrow, only 99c

LADIES' WHITEWEAR SAMPLES

3 Travellers' Sets—$1,000 worth. Marked down 33 1-3 off usual selling prices, including Night Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, Corset Covers, Skirts and Children's Wear.

LADIES' CRASH P.K. and DUCK SKIRTS



Tailor Made Crash Skirts, $1.10 values, for 79c.
Tailor Made Duck Skirts, $1.50 values, for $1.15.
Tailor Made Pique Skirts, $2.50 values, for $1.75.

K.E.—BOYS' WHITE and COLORED WAISTS—K.E.

Ages 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13—65c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 75c, 78c, 80c.

The above Waists are famous all through the States for their style fit and finish.

Ladies' Print Wrappers.

Good material, good patterns and style, $1.10 values, for... 59c

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner Metcalfe.

Terms Cash. Tel. Up 933

THE SUMMER GIRL

Nothing sets a small waist off to better advantage than a pretty Enamel or Sterling Silver belt. We carry a large and varied assortment.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons,
270 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

Custom House Sale

The subscribers are instructed by R. S. White, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Examining Warehouse, 65 COMMON STREET.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, 1899.

The following goods, as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

1st—Goods abandoned for duty.
2nd—Goods unclaimed up to December 31st, 1898.
3rd—Goods in Warehouse on Collector's order, unclaimed up to December 31st, 1898.
4th—Duty paid goods unclaimed.

Terms—Cash. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Notice of Sale

Exhibition Grounds and Buildings

We have received instructions of the Provincial Government of Quebec, to sell by Public Auction, in retail, on the premises, on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 10TH and 11TH JULY next, at TEN O'Clock A.M. each day, all the Buildings and Lots of Land, being the property of the said Government.

Terms of Sale—One quarter cash, balance in three yearly payments at 6 per cent. interest.

A deposit of five per cent. shall be required on adjudication of each lot.

For further particulars, apply to

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.

A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea

TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.

WON THE GAME IN THE NINTH

Grandpa's Crowd Sailed in and Hammered Three Runs When Hope Had Departed.

IT WAS A GREAT GAME.

As Toronto Was Walloped at Providence This Puts the Champs in the Lead.

FARMING DIET IS BRACING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Grandpa and the champions have been obliged to live on a diet known only to the farming districts, they had sufficient life in them yesterday to make a finish that was worth money to the fans in Montreal.

Everything was lovely. Grandpa soaked out a three-bagger and two singles, Shearon swatted a homer, and sweet Willie Yeager, the human talking machine, is down for two passed balls and an error.

The only explanation of this is that Bill must have fallen out with the official scorer and called him names.

It would be interesting to know if he addresses the scorer from the field in Worcester the same way he does in Montreal.

The local management is now considering a scheme to erect a little platform for Yeager when he comes back again.

In between the innings Bill can scramble up, give his gentle society talk and receive the applause of the crowd. Sandwiched in between the lurid sentences and exclamation points the management proposes to have a brass band play violent and appropriate music.

It will be interesting and worth the price of admission alone.

Grandpa warbles about the glorious victory in the following words:

Worcester, June 23.

Herald, Montreal:

There is a duck named Garrison who carries around the impression that he is a finisher, but after the game to-day he's a cold potato. In the ninth, when the crowd here was nursing the idea that the game was a cinch, the champions sailed in and swatted out three runs. Beauts, eh? Yeager says he'd give half his cabbage field to get in a love tap on the Montreal scorer. The potato crop, in common with the fans, had a slight touch of frost after the game, but string beans and radishes are about the same. The butter market is soft. Dooley.

Worcester, Mass., June 23.—Montreal took to-day's game by a wonderful spurt in the last inning, scoring three runs. It was a great game all the way through, with several brilliant plays.

Worcester.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sharrot, rf..	5	1	1	4	0	0
Kuhns, 3b..	5	0	3	1	0	0
Bransfield, cf..	5	0	0	1	0	0
Carr, 1b..	4	0	2	11	0	0
Yeager, c..	4	1	2	3	1	1
Ricket, lf..	4	1	2	1	1	0
McQuade, 2b..	4	1	1	2	2	2
Harrington, ss......	4	1	1	4	7	0
Lampe, p..	3	1	1	0	2	0
*Klobedanz	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..........	39	6	13	27	13	3

Montreal.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
T. Bannon, lf.. ..	3	2	1	2	0	0
Jacklitz, c..	3	1	1	2	1	0
Schiebeck, ss..	4	1	0	3	6	2
Dooley, 1b..	5	0	3	8	0	0
Henry, 3b..	5	1	2	2	1	0
Shearon, rf..	5	1	1	3	0	0
Johnson, 2b..	4	0	3	4	1	0
G. Bannon, cf.. ...	4	1	0	3	0	0
Felix, p..	4	0	0	0	3	0
Totals..........	37	7	11	27	12	2

*Klobendanz batted for Lampe in ninth.

Score by innings—

Montreal.. .. ..110000113—7

Worcester.. .. ..001000320—6

Summary.

Earned runs, Montreal, 4; Worcester, 3. Two-base hits, Henry, Sharrott, Kuhns, Rickert. Three-base hits, Dooley, Yeager. Home run, Shearon. Stolen bases, T. Bannon, Jacklitz, Schiebeck, Sharrott. Double plays, Schiebeck and Dooley; Harrington and Carr (2). First on balls, T. Bannon. Hit by pitched ball, T. Bannon, Jacklitz (2). Struck out, by Lampe, 3. Passed ball, Yeager, 2. Balk, Lampe. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Gruber.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Providence, R.I., June 23.—A splendid streak of batting in the sixth inning enabled Providence to break into the game against Toronto to-day, after the visitors had a lead of three runs, and in that inning they virtually won the game. Evans pitched in splendid form, and the fourth was the only inning in which Toronto could do anything against him. Score:—

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	000005102—	8	12	1
Toronto....	003000000—	3	6	2

Batteries—Evans and Leahy; Brown and Duncan.

HARTFORD WON.

Hartford, Conn., June 23.—The game to-day was a fairly good exhibition of ball, the visitors putting up a quicker fielding game than the locals. An error, a base on balls and two flies gave Hartford the winning run. Rochester benefitted by two runs by Boyd's desicions. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Hartford..	40000011x—	6	8	1

Batteries—Johnson and Urquhart; Rochester.... .. .. ..211100000— 5 9 8 Bowen and Smink.

SPRINGFIELD WON.

Springfield, Mass., June 23.—The home team won the closing game of the Syracuse series to-day, by steady and consistent batting, combined with McDermott's great work on the rubber. The Ponies accumulated fifteen hits for twenty-two bases off Villman, while the twirler whom Syracuse released cut his former club mates down with four hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Springfield..	101011210—	7	15	3
Syracuse..	100100000—	2	4	3

Batteries—McDermott and Phelps; Villman and Dixon.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Montreal....	26	17	.605
Toronto..	25	18	.581
Rochester..	24	18	.571
Worcester..	24	19	.558
Springfield..	19	19	.500
Hartford..	22	27	.449
Providence..	21	27	.438
Syracuse..	12	28	.300

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Montreal, at Hartford.
Toronto, at Springfield.
Syracuse, at Providence.
Rochester, at Worcester.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

At St. Paul—Kansas Cit, 8; St. Paul, 7.

At Detroit—Detroit, ,Idestingeol SHR

At Columbus—Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 2.

At St. Paul—Kansas City, 8; St. Paul, 7.

At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—

		R.	H.	E.
Louisville..	00102500x—	8	15	3
Washington..	000010002—	3	10	1

Batteries—Dowling and Powers; Mercer and Butler.

At Cincinnati—

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati..	11401100x—	8	13	2
Baltimore..	102000000—	3	8	3

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Kitson, Hill and Robinson.

At Chicago—

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago..	00000201x—	3	8	4
Brooklyn....	010001000—	2	9	3

Batteries—Callahan and Donahue; Dunn and Farrell.

At Pittsburg—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg..	001000010—	2	8	4
Boston..	00010[illegible]—	4	12	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Bowerman; Lewis and Bergen.

At Cleveland—

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland..	000011000—	2	8	2
New York..	021201101—	8	13	1

Batteries—Bates and Schechongost; Doheny and Warner.

At St. Louis—

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis..	003000010—	4	9	1
Philadelphia..	200400021—	9	14	0

Batteries—Powell and Criger; Piatt and Douglas.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn....	44	13	.772
Boston..	37	19	.661
Philadelphia..	34	21	.618
St. Louis..	34	23	.596
Chicago..	34	23	.596
Baltimore..	32	23	.583
Cincinnati..	26	29	.473
New York..	26	31	.456
Pittsburg..	23	31	.426
Louisville..	18	38	.321
Washington..	18	40	.316
Cleveland..	9	44	.170

CHALLENGE FOR JUNIORS.

The Maple Leaf Baseball Club challenges any junior team fifteen years or under to a game og baseball. All challenges to be addressed to the captain, Stanley Finnie, 137 Bleury street, city.

OPINIONS OF THE CHAMPIONS.

(Worcester Telegram.)

Montreal can kick.

Montreal is not always a winner.

If kicking would win, Montreal have the pennant.

Schiebeck is called the champion kicker of the kicking champions.

The crowd likened them to a lot of dogs, and barked, howled and yelped individually and in unison. When a Montreal man was at the bat for the rest of the game it was "Now, Fido," or "Good doggie," until it seemed as if the visitors must wish they did not have the title of "Champion kickers," which was undisputed by everybody.

As for Montreal it was a case of kick. Kick is a sall word, but it means a lot, as interpreted by Montreal. Every man is a past master in the art and has diplomas from abroad.

A FISH RACE

First Catch Your Fish, Then Carry It Home Before Anyone Else Can Catch One.

A glance at the following list of outings will explain why the Y.M.C.A. Club has the most successful runs of the season. It also shows that the members are after pleasure and enjoyment, and not mileage, etc.

The fun laid out for this afternoon is a fish race. This kind of race is peculiar to this club, and is run as follows: The club will ride to the Lachine Hydraulic works in a body, and as soon as anyone catches a fish he shows it to a judge, and starts for home, and the one reaching the building with a fish gets the prize, which is a fine one.

On Thursday evening next there will be a ladies' ride to Montreal West, leaving the building at 8 p.m.

Anyone who has been out with the club on these runs will make it a point to attend.

On Dominion Day another ladies' ride will be held similar to that of the Queen's Birthday.

Leaving the building at 9 a.m., the run will be to about Beaconsfield, and there they will leave the road and have their lunch, which they will bring with them. After lunch they will continue to ride to Ste. Anne's, and there meet the steamer Sovereign and come home through the rapids. The officers feel sure that they have laid out one of the finest rides to be had in a day around the city at the same time not too far for the ladies. Every member should bring his lady friends, his camera, and his lunch, and be prepared to have a first-rate holiday.

FAST WORK AT QUEEN'S PARK.

The Butler brothers, McCarthy, Boake, McLeod, Dunbar and Watson Coleman worked hard yesterday at Queen's Park track getting ready for Monday's and Tuesday's races. McLeod and Dunbar, while the others were at Bel-Air, did a couple of quarters in 27 seconds.

In the morning the whole lot went for a five-mile spin, doing all the miles in good time, one as low as 2.06; the last half mile was 1.01.

Tom Butler followed later in the morning with fast twelfth-mile sprints, negotiating that distance in 8 2-5 seconds.

ATHLETICS.

PENNSYLVANIA AMBITIOUS.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 23.—It is the intention of the University of Pennsylvania to enter a team next year in the Olympian games at the World's Fair in Paris, and also in the English championships. This announcement was made to-day by H. Lausnet Creiling, president of the Athletic Association. He said a comparison of the records made at the English championships last year indicated the possibility of Pennsylvania winning many firsts.

BEL-AIR RACES COME TO AN END TO-DAY

And for the Wind-up There is a Fine Programme for This Afternoon.

SOME CLOSE FINISHES,

Pat McGee, a Stable Boy, Crossed the Track in Front of Little Bramble and Was Run Over.

IT WAS THE FAVORITES' DAY.

The period of fifteen racing days covered by the meeting of the Bel-Air Jockey Club closes to-day. The class of horses competing has been good, and clean and interesting sport has been provided for appreciative crowds of operators. Many improvements in the surroundings have added to the comfort of the club's patrons, and made this the most enjoyable meeting of the series. Altogether the money distributed in stakes and purses amounts to about $25,000, a sum far beyond what a few years ago it would have been thought possible to furnish as the reward of owners at Montreal meeting. One stake of $1,500 and haif a dozen others of $1,000 each certainly make up a creditable programme, and the prompt system of payment has added to the general satisfaction. As soon as each race was run and the judges gave the word "all right," the owners of first, second and third horses received the amount due them, which in one race was $1,100 to the first horse. The supervision of the racing has been in the hands of experienced and practical, officials, prompt to detect any straying from the straight path and unbending in their determination to punish offenders and detect the unscrupulous. The effect has been to produce a marked feeling of public satisfaction.

The continued patronage of the public has been the best testimony that racing for a reasonable period under capable management is desired by the people of Montreal, and is a proof that still greater success would reward the promoters of the sport here if some day Montrealers can be given a course with modern appointments, and within easy reach by street cars or by road.

Excellent as has been the Grand Trunk's train service to Bel-Air, there is still the fact that, though the journey consumes only eighteen or twenty minutes from the station, a trip of fourteen miles to reach the gates of the course is a serious handicap. Wholesome sport and reasonable recreation will find support stronger nowhere than in Montreal, and with a more easily accessible course here, Toronto would find it difficult to maintain its present proud position as the premier racing point on the American continent.

Yesterday's card consisted of only five races, and this was the only occasion through the meeting on which fewer than six races were run during the afternoon. The favorites were successful in all but one event, the mile race, in which Guilder was the winner. The veteran Logan made another appearance, making more than 400 times the "iron horse" has faced the starter's flag. He just failed to get into the money, but that was probably due to the accident that befell him when the horses were at the post. The wise old fellow never uses up his energy by running any distance in a false start. He seems to know as well as anybody when it is a "go," and unless the flag falls he pulls up at once of his own accord. This he did yesterday several times, when the rattle-brained Madame Gerst refused to start off with the others. Once when Logan was turning to go back, Madam Gerst bolted away and ran right into him. Logan was knocked flat, and Jockey Johnny Shields was sent flying into the dust. Kitley was also unhorsed from Madam Gerst, and she ran about three-quarters of a mile before she was caught. Nobody was hurt in the collision, but the knock-down apparently affected Logan's ability to do his best, and he finished only fourth when the race was run. However, his owners had a fair day's success after all, winning the third race with Dick Warren and the fourth with Guilder.

only the fact that Dugan had the mount on Jim Lick could account for that horse's price being as low as 3 to 1 in the first race, but the favorite jockey could do little with a third-rate horse, and Lick finished second to last. Aquinas was the choice, and justified it. After Mountain Rose and Ivy Cotta showed the way to the stretch Flint brought Aquinas through and won by four lengths from Ivy Cotta. Mountain Rose rapidly reached the end of her tether, and faded away so completely that she was the ninth horse to reach the finish.

Madam Gerst's refusal to break with the other horses spoiled so many starts in the second race that it was decided to refuse her entry in future. After all the trouble and the running away, the others were got off in a nice bunch, the odds on favorite Tyrian going out in front and winning all the way. Boland was easing him up at the finish, yet he won by about four lengths from The Bird, who was in a bad position on the back stretch, but closed a lot of ground under Flint's continuous efforts. Flying Belle was third and Old Logan fourth. He was second up to the last furlong.

With Judge Wardell withdrawn from the third race it was pretty plainly between Dick Warren and Damocles and they ran that way, Warren beating the other horse by two lengths. After the race Mr. Civill, the owner of Damocles, offered $1,000 for Dick Warren, but it was refused.

The Seagram mare, Homelike, had no claim to be a 6 to 5 shot in the mile race, when Guilder was at 5 to 2. The latter won with something to spare in the fast time of 1.44 3-4, and though Jockey McIntyre complained that Gardner had interfered with him at several points, Guilder was undoubtedly the better horse.

Dr. Colin Sewell, of Quebec, appears to have a good race mare in the Knight of Ellerslie filly Minstrelsy, and she will be a winner with a little more seasoning. She showed a lot of speed in the closing event, and was leading the lot into the stretch, but Amber Glints and Rena Campbell outran her in the last quarter. Mr. Sherrer's My Lizzie also ran well, being right up in the first three all the way. The second choice, Liddesdale, was in the ruck at all stages, and seems to be an overrated horse.

Summary.

First race, purse $200, selling, 3-4 mile—Aquinas, 105, Flint, 7 to 5, won; Joy Cotta, 99, W. Wood, 2 to 1, second; Dutch Henry, 107, James, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.17. Lucayne, Leal II., Coquina, Onette, Jim Lick and Mountain Rose also ran.

Second race, purse $200, selling, 3-4 mile—Tyrian, 118, Boland, 2 to 5, won; The Bird, 106, Flint, 3 to 1, second; Flying Belle, 95, Choat, 50 to 1, third. Time, 1.16 1-2. Logan, Bonniefield, Gomor, Waterproof and Madam Gerst also ran.

Third race, purse $250, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Dick Warren, 108, J. Gardner, 4 to 5, 1; Damocles, 106, Dugan, 7 to 5, 2; Farm Life, 100, Forehand, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1.16. Violent, Mamie Callan, Wild Arab and Ergo also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, selling, one mile—Guilder, 103, J. Gardner, 5 to 2, 1; Homelike, 101, McIntyre, 6 to 5, 2; Albert S., 110, Dugan, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1.44 3-4. Dogtown, Sallie Lamar, Red Monk and Little Bramble also ran.

Fifth race, purse $200, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Amber Glints, 103, James, even, 1; Rena Campbell, 94, Forehand, 6 to 1, 2; Minstrelsy, 94, Howell, 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1.17 1-2. My Lizzie, Liddesdale, Frolidian and De Haven also ran.

The Herald's selections yesterday named the winner of every race, the first race one, two, three, and the third race one, two.

Many horses left by express last night for Fort Erie, where racing begins on Wednesday next, but the bulk of the gallopers will go out by special train to-night, loading at Bel-Air, and rushing straight through at express speed to Fort Erie, where they will disembark to-morrow morning.

The two-year-old colts Sarmatian and Manitoban were sold yesterday to W. J. Arkell, of New York, for $6,000, and they were cheap at that, though they cost their former owner, A. M. Orpen, of Toronto, only about $325 six months ago, and have won him half a dozen races since. Before the sale they showed Mr. Arkell and his trainer what never was done on Bel-Air track before, half a mile in 48 1-2 seconds, and five furlongs in 1.02 1-4, Sarmatian carrying 115 pounds and the other one 10 lbs. less.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

First race, 5 1-2 furlongs, 3-year-olds and up, selling—

153 Disturbance III.	116
147 Hairpin	114
157 Snowden	114
161 Wild Arab	113
160 Bonnifield	113
127 Loorain	113
159 Onette	109
147 Lela B.	109
— Buce's Eye	109
— Fairmont	100
163 Liddesdale	100
— Bellasquada	98
— Jennie	98

Second race, 1-2 mile, 2-year-olds—

100 Lord Kitchener	103
138 Robert Gray	103
133 Matlock	103
156 Zelimore	100
154 Amaranth	100
148 Blackwater	107
148 Columbia Belle	107
148 Mrs. Elliston	107

Third race, 5 1-2 furlongs, 3-year-olds and up, selling, Carslake Purse—

150 Logan	120
(125) Salvado	118
151 Loyal Prince	115
158 Sister Alice	111
(153) Annie Lauretta	109
141 Yondoteca	108
132 Trione	104

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles, Montreal Hunt Club Stake, selling—

152 Topmast	115
146 Ellsmere	106
(139) Kitty Regent	85

Fifth race, 7-8 mile, 3-year-olds and up, selling—

150 Jim Megibben	107
145 L. W.	102
155 Jessamine Porter	99
135 Flag of Truce	99
149 Simcoe	95
155 Leo Lake	96
157 Ocie Brooks	94
139 Onzeca	94
120 Flo W.	92

Sixth race, full course, Canadian Breweries Steeplechase—

152 King Top	133
122 Sweden	138
152 The Squire	150
152 Rosebery	138
152 Burnap	150
134 Mr. Dunlap	142

INJURED AT BEL-AIR.

Patrick McGee Crossed the Track in Front of the Racers and Was Knocked Unconscious.

Patrick McGee, a young man 25 years of age, whose home is in Ottawa, was seriously injured at the Bel-Air race track yesterday afternoon. The fourth race was on, and the horses were coming in at a terrific rate. McGee left his place and attempted to cross the track just as the racers reached him. Little Bramble knocked him down, and the other horses ran over him. When picked up McGee was unconscious, and it was thought he was dead. Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy attended the man, who remained unconscious for over an hour. McGee was taken to Montreal and conveyed to the General Hospital. It was found that he had suffered concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

YACHTING.

SEAWANHAKA CUP DEFENDER.

Besides the scheduled handicap races of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club this afternoon, there will be a special attraction at Dorval in the launching of the new defender of the Seawanhaka Cup.

It is an entirely different style of yacht from the Dominion, as the new scantling rule does away with the great difference between the inclined water line and the load water line, which was the main feature of such boats as the Yankee.

The design is, of course, that of Mr. G. Herrick Duggan.

The races for Seawanhaka Cup begin on July 26th.

USED THE HERALD'S FACTS AND FIGURES.

Forest and Stream, of New York, a recognized authority on yachting matters, used The Herald's figures in the Dominion-Yankee races in preference to those of the race officials, and wrote its reports from The Herald's accounts of the races.

AQUATICS.

ARGONAUTS AT HENLEY.

Henley, Eng., June 23.—The Canadian scullers started training to-day. Goldman went over half the course in 4 minutes 11 seconds. The Canadian eight did the distance in 3 minutes 32 seconds.

During the day the Canadians did some fast work. Their eight rowed over the full course in seven minutes one second, at an average stroke of 36, which is reckoned a good performance, the record being 6 minutes 51 seconds. The Canadian four did the course in 8 minutes 11 seconds, to the astonishment of all spectators.

FOOTBALL.

POINT ST. CHARLES CLUB.

A meeting of the Point Football Club was held last night in the P.A.A.A. club rooms. It was resolved that practices be held on Tuesday and Thursday nights. The following men are requested to meet at the gymnasium at 2 p.m., and from there will go to meet the Lachine Club on Lachine grounds: McQuestion, Anderson, Strike, Lidgate, Marshall, Bird, Masterson, Durcs, Symonds, Jock Smith, J. Smith; Walker, Imrie.

THE RING

RUHLIN WAS BEATEN.

San Francisco, Cal., June 24.—Joe Kennedy, of San Francisco, was given the decision over Gus Ruhlin, of Ohio, at the end of a twenty-round fight in Woodward's Pavilion last night under the auspices of the Excelsior Athletic Club.

Ruhlin was the favorite in the betting at odds of 2 to 1. The Ohio man weighed 190 pounds and Kennedy weinghed 195. Dewitt Vancourt, boxing instructor of the Olympic Club, was chosen referee.

Mrs. P. T. Reid, of Cape Town, South Africa, is spending a few days with Mrs. A. E. Douglas, 124 Stanley street.

OTTAWA GARDEN PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper Entertain at "Larnado."

Ottawa Official and Fashionable Society Largely Represented—Grounds Magnificently Decorated.

Ottawa, June 23.—After two postponements on account of the weather, the garden party given by Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper, at "Larnado," Rockliff Park, took place on Thursday. Previous disappointments were more than compensated by the pleasure enjoyed in the midst of one of the most elaborate and beautiful entertainments ever given in Ottawa.

Perched high upon the cliff, "Larnado" at any time is an ideal summer residence, with its cool cream-colored walls seen through the green, its broad verandahs and magnificent view of the Ottawa, the Gatineau, and the blue Laurentian Hills. But in the night when these things are seen as but shadows, and even the stars pale beside the brilliantly decorated grounds, the scene is far beyond anything ever seen in Ottawa. In the whole twenty-two acres of the grounds Chinese lanterns and rows of tiny electric lights, strung on invisible wires, are arranged for beauty and effect. Seen coming up the walk from the upper verandah or from any point of view, the scene was indescribably beautiful, quite equal to any illumination seen at Rideau Hall.

In the centre of the lawn under a delicate canopy, made of strings of tiny electric lights that seemed to come from nowhere and be suspended in the air, Mrs. Soper, assisted by Mr. Soper, received her guests. Mrs. Soper, who always dresses richly and in good taste, wore an artistic gown which was very becoming. It was of white and mauve striped silk with three flounces of embroidered chiffon at the bottom. Her hat was a dainty affair of white chiffon and white ostrich feathers.

In a large tent the most dainty and delicious refreshments were to be obtained at tables decorated with great twining ropes of simlax and bowls of crimson roses. Red and white carnations were given to every guest. In the house a great fire was burning in the large fire place, which proved a pleasant place to rest beside as the night was slightly chilly. Such a pretty house to rest in with its cool summer furniture, pretty drawings in cedar and birch back frames, and large bouquets of flowers everywhere, the yellow buttercups and crimson roses predominating.

Out on the lawn the band played at intervals. On the verandah a piano was placed, and several of Ottawa's best-known musicians added to the pleasure of the entertainment. Dr. Gibson and Mr. Shannon at the piano, and Mr. Tasse with violin, furnished the instrumental part very efficiently. Madame Arcand sang sweetly and well, as she always does. Miss Sylvian, daughter of Mr. Sylvian, who has charge of the Canadian section in the parliamentary library, and who is an authority on all things in his department, attracted much attention, not only because she was a very bright-looking girl, who with a cultivated voice sang sweetly, but because she was quite new, having only recently graduated from the Rideau Convent.

Among those present were Lady Laurier, Lady Edgar, the Misses Edgar, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. J. Carling, Mr. Cowan, M.P., Mrs. Cowan, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Richardson, M.P., Mr. Colvert, M.P., Mr. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ahearn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ahearn, Sir James and Lady Grant, Miss Greer Grant, Justice King, Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall, Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, jr., Miss J. Lorne McDougall, Prof. Prince, Mrs. Prince, Miss Patti Jack, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. Jones, Miss Gwendolyn McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgins, Ella Walton, Mr. DuDomaine, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCarthy, Miss Fraser, Mrs. J. Gray, Miss Mary Gray, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Simpson, Mr. W. T. Lawless, Mr. Chance, Dr. Saunders, Mrs. Saunders, Prof. Saunders, Mrs. Chas. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Haycock, Mr. Sylvian, Hon. Mr. Ives, Chief Powell, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. W. G. Perley, Dr. Klotz, Mrs. Klotz, Miss Burbridge, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer.

Mrs. Albert Linton, of Sherbrooke street, Montreal, was in the Speaker's gallery of the House of Commons one night recently, with her cousin, Mrs. John Hodgins, whose guest she has been.

Ella Walton.

THREE RIVERS ACADEMY.

Closing Exercises at the Well Known Educational Institution—An Interesting Programme.

Three Rivers, June 23.—(Special.)—The closing exercises connected with the Academy, the Model and Elementary Schools, took place in the Academy yesterday afternoon. The school room was beautifully and profusely decorated with greens, flowers and bunting. Mr. Alexander Houliston, advocate, secretary of the School Board, presided, and with him on the platform were Revs. J. Watson and J. R. MacLeod.

The children rendered an interesting programme, consisting of readings, recitations, choruses, instrumental music, and patriotic songs (one of which was composed by Rev. J. Watson, of this city). A fair representation of parents, especially mothers, graced the occasion by their presence. Principal Mackay submitted the school report for the year, and reported the following winners of prizes:

I. Elementary—Everard Collins and Howard Adams (punctuality).
II. Elementary — Edith Louthood, Harold Tebbutt.
III. Elementary — Mabel Tebbutt, Lotto Johnston.
I. Model—Isa Williams (work and punctuality), Geo. Louthood, Bertie Young.
II. Model — Effie Farmer, Earle Baptist, Gertrude Tebbutt, Veda Adams, Lillian Kelly, Boyer Goldenburg.
I. Academy—Reggie Louthood.
II. Academy—Myrtle Baxter (gold medal, given by Mr. Houliston), Isa Houliston, Shirley Farmer, Laura Louthood, Laura Kelly.

Principal Mackay, who has been in charge of the Academy for four consecutive years, retires from the position which he has held so long. The Academy pupils presented him with a silver-mounted ink-stand and mucilage pot, silver pen-handle and seal-stamp. Short addresses were given by Revs. Watson and MacLeod.

Miss Saunders, who was in charge of the Model Department for the last term, has made many friends here. She leaves immediately for the Townships.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

Montreal Had an Increase of 11.1 Per Cent., and Toronto Got as High as 21.2 Per Cent.

New York, June 23.—Bank clearings at the principal U. S. cities, for the week ended June 23, show total clearances $1,618,215,955, an increase of 40.2 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city, the clearances were $610,151,213, increase 29.2 per cent.

For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were as follows: Montreal, $15,479,473; increase 11.1 per cent.; Toronto, $10,035,379, increase 21.2 per cent.; Winnipeg, $1,805,840, increase 11.6 per cent.; Halifax, $1,181,740, increase 10.8 per cent.; Hamilton, $685,409, increase 16.2 per cent.; Vancouver, $708,857; Victoria, $466,218.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Manlius, N.Y., June 24.—Delos Hagar and Orlee Hagar, his son, and their team and dog were killed by lightning about two and one half miles south of here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Hagars were drawing hay and when the storm came up took refuge under the wagon which was shattered by a bolt.

STYLISH GARMENTS.

The fit and finish of all garments made to order by us is universally recognized. Le us have your order. We guarantee fit and finish, Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

An Advantage.

Perhaps it is some small object to have an ordered suit delivered to you the same day you buy it.

"Semi-ready" is the only ordered clothing with that advantage.

$20, $18, $15, $12, and $10 per suit.

Money back if you say so.

Semi-ready Wardrobe

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa — 2364 St. Catherine Street, 231 St. James Street, Montreal

LAWN MOWERS, Grass Hooks, Lawn Sprinklers, Hammocks and Hooks. All bought before the rise in prices and sold cheap, L. J. A. SURVEYER, IRONMONGER, 6 MAIN STREET.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT

To choose from in Summer and Tropical Suitings. Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. WALSH, Merchant Tailor,

(LATE OF VICTORIA SQUARE)

Corner of NOTRE DAME and ST. JOHN STREETS,

If quality is the test **"LA TOSCANA"** is the Best

Remember this when you ask for a 10c cigar.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 5 & 7 DeBresoles Street, Montreal.

GREY **Fedora Hats**

STRAW HATS.

Bands changed while you wait.

HASLEY BROTHERS

2252 ST. CATHERINE ST.

BOY'S QUEER SUICIDE.

Dime Novel Reader Envelops His Head in Flour Bag and Then Strangles Himself.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 23.—George Van Robe, fifteen years old, committed suicide in a remarkable manner to-day. He visited a friend's house, and going to the cellar, arranged a rope across a beam. One end of this he fastened to his right foot and the other end he tied around his neck. Then placing a flour bag over his head he strangled himself to death. It is said the boy was a great reader of cheap, sensational literature.

THE BRIDE BECAME INSANE.

Mrs. Louis Oser's Honeymoon Ends in a Padded Cell at the Buffalo General Hospital.

Buafflo, N.Y., June 23.—Mrs. Louis Buffalo, N. Y. June 23.—Mrs. Louis Oser's honeymoon trip ended in a padded night and the physicians fear that she may not recover. Her husband, the Rev. Louis Oser, pastor of the Methodist Church at Auburn, Ind., and her mother from Brooklyn, are with her. The Rev. and Mrs. Oser were married at Auburn ten days ago and they were journeying to Brooklyn by easy stages intending to make a brief stay in that city.

The party were travelling over the Lake Shore road and this afternoon when the train reached Dunkirk, the bride began to exhibit signs of mental distress. When the train had reached a point a few miles out of Dunkirk. Mrs. Oser was violently insane. From that point until the train drew into the depot in this city the unfortunate woman's husband and mother, with the assistance of others in the coach, had the greatest difficulty in restraining her. She made violent attacks upon her husband and those around her and tried to escape through the car window.

An ambulance was summoned on the arrival of the train and was Mrs. Oser was taken to the general hospital. She was so violent when that institution was reached that it was found necessary to place her in a padded cell.

YELLOW FEVER NOW.

Eighteen More Cases in the Military Hospital at Santiago, Cuba—Garrison Promptly Moved.

Santiago, Cuba, June 23.—In consequence of an outbreak of yellow fever, the garrison of United States troops has been moved from the old Spanish barracks to a comfortable camp in the hills on the road to El Morro. Four soldiers have thus far died of the fever, and there are eighteen cases in the hospital. One civilian has succumbed to the disease, and there are three civilian suspects.

Four companies of the Fifth Infantry are the only troops here at present. All have been disinfected on the new fumigating ship. The barracks, an immense building, has been flooded with disinfectants, and the doctors believe they have the outbreak under control. It is suspected that the contagion began in the guard house.

AN ITALIAN ROYAL DECREE.

Rome, June 23.—The Royal decree which in view of the prorogation of the Italian Parliament without the passage of certain government bills is about to be promulgated for the carrying out of the measures introduced by the Government, will come into force on July 2. It will empower the government to prohibit public meetings and the "exhibition of religious emblems" and to dissolve "seditious associations." It will prescribe severe penalties for those concocting strikes on public works and for the infringement of the press laws. The report to King Humbert accompanying the decree refers to the recent instructions in the Chamber of Deputies and announces that the decree will be submitted to Parliament for approval before July 20.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

Colon, Colombo, June 23—Twenty deaths from yellow fever, out of 40 cases, have occurred in the city of Panama since the first of May. Six cases are now under treatment but strong hopes are entertained that the disease there will soon be eradicated. Colon is perfectly free from yellow fever.

LADIES!

For $1.00

We are selling a handsome Kid Shoe in Color and Black, retailed by others at $1.50. Just received a large assortment of American Shoes.

E. MANSFIELD, Shoeist,

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, corner Lagauchetiere Street.

SUNDAY IN MONTREAL JAIL.

Dank dawn behind the prison bars—the
whited walls grow light—
As the warder comes and opens each
man's cell,
And the prisoners rise in sorrow to the life
of bane and blight,
And the punishment that paves the
path to hell.
Oh, the wicked paths we trod!
Oh, the mock of man and God!
Oh, the shame and sin of wasted days!
For we've broken God's commands and we
wait the law's demands.
And now we know the folly of our ways.
Sunlight upon the glowing earth—dim day
within the ward—
As the warder slams and locks the outer
gate.
And we rise from off our couches, calling
That He pity His black sheep in their
sore strait.
Hear the wild birds chirp and sing,
Smell the sweet warm breath of spring,
As the earth proclaims the glory of the
Lord;
While the men of shame and sin in their
silent rage begin
To pace the dirty, evil-odored ward.
Church service ere the noon-life's interest
wakes a while—
As the warder comes and calls us out to
Mass,
Then we mount the chapel stairs and we
falter in the aisle,
And we wait to watch the black-robed
pastor pass.
Then we mark the sunshine bright,
And the warm earth lapped in light,
And we watch the swallows wheel and
fly,
And we feel the sting of jail, and we
smother down our wail,
And we long for strength to live or
die.
Grey dusk behind the prison bars—the
prisoners seek their cells—
As the warder locks the cell-doors for
the night,
And we listen to the music of the peaceful
evening bells,
Calling free men to the Lord of Love
and Light!
Hear the ringing, chiming bells,
Through their quiet evening spells—
As like the harp of David once did over
Saul!
And we lie at peace and rest while the
sun sinks in the west,
And the shadows slowly die along the
wall.
Grim night behind the prison bars—the
darkness presses round—
As the warder's footsteps pass and die
away,
In the silence, strange, profound we can
hear our wild hearts pound,
As we shudder in the dark and try to
pray.
Then we cry in blank despair
Cry to That which put us here,
For the light of life, the wisdom of the
world;
But in vain we peer and sound, in the
dreadful darkness round,—
Back, back upon ourselves frightened are
we hurled.

C. McKay.

AN INTERCOLONIAL COLLISION.

Halifax, N.S., June 23.—St. John, N.B., June 23.—There was a head-on collision on the Intercolonial, at Penobsquis, this afternoon, between a passenger train which left Moncton at 3.55, and a freight train which left St. John at midday, and was supposed to run on the Penobsquis siding to allow the expres sto pass. No one was injured, but both engines were wrecked.

VIN ST. LEHON will increase corporal resistance.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

June 24th, 1891—St. John the Baptist Procession Was Held.

JUNE 24th, 1899.

JOHN MARTIN SONS & CO.

Announce that by diligent work throughout the past two months they have succeeded in bringing their orders fairly up-to-date, and are now prepared to receive further orders for

SUMMER SUITS

for delivery within reasonable time. This firm has just experienced an unusually busy season in their Tailoring Department.

John Martin, Sons & Co., Merchant Tailors,

455 ST. PAUL ST.

INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS.

City of Toronto 4 per cent. Bonds Due 1911.
City of Montreal 3 per cent. Permanent Inscribed Stock.
Dominion of Canada 2½ per cent. Inscribed Stock 1947.

Full particulars of these and other lines upon application.

R. WILSON-SMITH, Financial Agent.
151 St. James St., Montreal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
H. S. HOWLAND - - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - - General Manager
Montreal Branch, 157 St. James Street.

ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at Agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Laird and Athabaska Rivers and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.
April, 1899.

LOCAL TRADE STILL ACTIVE

And One of the Best Features About it is the Absence of Failures.

ONLY TWO THE PAST WEEK

And the Liabilities Then Did Not Exceed the Five Thousand Dollar Mark.

ACTIVITY EXISTS IN IRON

Scarcity of Call Money is a Feature in the Canadian Financial Situation.

THERE IS A REASON FOR IT.

No very material variation is notable in the trade situation at Montreal since a week ago. The absence of failures in the district is still a marked feature, only two being reported since last writing, and they with liabilities not exceeding $5,000, while general remittances are favorably reported on. The money market is not a great deal easier as regards call loans; some few brokers profess to have less difficulty in getting money, but the banks as a rule seem to have very slightly modified their position taken some weeks ago. There is quite a fair degree of briskness in the export of dairy products, and cheese shipments are quite notably ahead of last year at date, but the make is said not to be actually larger, the increase in shipments being due to the fact that the goods are going forward as made, instead of being put into cold storage as was the case with a good many at this time last year. With regard to general values there is no weakening. In metals there is much stiffness, with reported difficulty in getting needed supplies in certain lines. Pig iron is if anything dearer, and it is said $22 has been asked for small lots of Summerlee. Iron piping has been again advanced this week, and one inch is now quoted at $4.90, as against $3.40 six months ago; it is said the price should really be higher but for the intense competition between the two local mills. Dry goods men were advised this week of an advance in black satin ribbon. In other lines there are no very novel features.—R. G. Dun & Co.

The foregoing is a representative idea of the situation, merchants generally agreeing that returns still run a good deal ahead of a year ago.

Above The Average.

As usual a very cheerful view of the situation is taken by the editor of the Trade Bulletin, who says: "Although business in wholesale circles has been on the quiet side during the past week, the volume of transactions has been above the average for this season of the year. Trade in Manitoba and British Columbia continues to expand, the orders for both these provinces having shown a large increase during the past three or four months over the corresponding period last year. It is estimated that during the past six months 20,000 emigrants have settled down in Manitoba, besides the large number that have gone to the mining districts of British Columbia. One of the principals of a dry goods firm stated that his business in the Canadian Northwest has more than doubled during the past six months. Money is in more liberal supply, and we hear of a good-sized call loan being placed at 4 1-2 per cent., and we quote 4 1-2 to 5 per cent. Mercantile paper is steady, and is discounted at the banks at 6 to 7 per cent.

Tight Money.

The local money situation is not easy by any means, and especially does this apply to call loans. The banks are undoubtedly acting in a very conservative manner in regard to them, and an explanation of this is possibly found in the fact that all of the Canadian banks have $29,000,000 out in call loans against only $18,000,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. It is reported that a few loans have been made the past week at 4 1-2 per cent., but the majority of banks could probably place all the money they cared to let go at 5 per cent.

Ocean Freights Here.

The ocean freight market has been somewhat quieter during the past week, but the volume of business on the whole has ben fair. The demand has ben principally for room to the Continental ports and all of such as has now been engaged for July and some for August. The course of rates has been irregular, some showing an advance and others a decline, as compared with a week ago. Engagements have been made at the following figures: Liverpool, 1s 3d; London, 2s; Glasgow, 1s 9d; Bristol, 2s 4 1-2d; Hamburg, 2s 3d; Antwerp, 2s; Belfast, 2s 4 1-2d; Dublin, 2s 6d; Aberdeen, 2s 9d; Cardiff, 2s 1 1-2d; Manchester, 1s 10 1-2d; and Leith, 2s 6d.

Weakness in Wheat.

The weakness in wheat increased on the decline with liquidation in full swing in July and September. Over a million wheat received at primary points and new wheat coming into St. Louis, was more than the bulls could stand and they gradually let go, supplying the demand from shorts to cover, and reducing rallies to small functions. The trade begins to consider the statistical position and the probability of a surplus of cash wheat on the market in the next few weeks regardless of a possible scarcity later in the year. The receipts in the West continue to break al lrecords and cash wheat and the near speculative delivery, July feels the influence with increasing force. In the N. Y. market the cash premium has entirely disappeared as the 1 3-4 cents asked over the July price for No. 1 Northern Duluth is free on board and represents merely loading charges. The shifting goes on from July to September, one Chicago house alone turned over a million bushels at 1 5-8c difference, further weakening the July, which is likely to bear the brunt of any decline.

The bears have not yet become very aggressive, although they talk a 10 cent decline. Little support beyond the covering of shorts is looked for until liquidation has run its course.

Cause of the Decline.

The weakness in the Wall Street Stock Market this week has been a puzzle to a good many people, because the selling has come from commission houses, who have been delivering the stocks. It has now become known that the weakness has been the result of a liquidation of a bull account for a very large St. Louis tabocco operator. His brokers are said to have sold upwards of 75,000 to 100,000 shares of different stocks for this account this week, the principal stocks being Continental Tobacco common and preferred. American Tobacco, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading 1st preferred and smaller amounts of a few other stocks. The stocks were sold simply because of a desire by this operator to reduce his liabilities.

Canned Goods Active.

Canned goods have been active the past week owing to the fact that the trade has become satisfied that the combination among packers has been established on a firm basis. The demand has been principally for tomatoes, corn, peas,, and beans, and probably upwards of 25,000 cases have been sold for future delivery at the following prices: Tomatoes, at 75c; corn and peas, at 65c; and beans at 65c to 70c, according to quality. Since the above large sales the market has firmed up considerable, and several packers have withdrawn prices. Corn seems to be the chief article of interest, and packers, who have not already sold out their pack are now asking 70c, and the prospects at present are for still higher prices in the near future.

Iron is Brisk.

There is a good deal doing in the local iron market and the tone is very firm. Sales of No. 1 Hamilton have been made at $21 to $21.50, while No. 1 Summerlee, which is in very limited supply has been placed at $22 to $22.50. The following despatch shows how things are going in Pittsburgh:—"Chess Bros., of this city, have lease dtheir South Side plant to a Mr. Neel, who will start the puddling furnaces immediately to make muck-bar. The plant has been idle ten years. Muck-bar is selling at $31 per ton, la lmuck-bar iron at $40 per ton. The demand is extraordinary.

"Jones & Laughlin have put their ninety-inch plate mill running which will increase the capcaity 200 tons per day. The seventy-two inch plate mill will be ready to resume on July 1, with a capacity of 150 tons. The shortage in plates will cause boiler-making and ship-building to be seriously retarded. Steel cars are taking large quantities of plates.

"Ground was broken by Spang & Chalfant to-day for their new pipe mills that are to be run in opposition to those of the National Tube Company."

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, June 23.—This week has been a very fair one for the wholesale trade. There is still a good sorting business, and retailers having done a good trade for the past three weeks are more inclined to pay some attention to fall goods, with the result that a number of good sized orders are being booked. Crop prospects have been improved recently by the favorable weather, and the outlook for trade in the country is better. There is a good demand for dry goods, millinery, boots and shoes, hardware and metals, including builders' hardware and binder twine, and hog products are moving out more freely, especially smoked lines, as a result of the hot weather. There has been some improvement in the cheese markets, and there is a good demand for eggs and butter, with moderate offerings of hen fruit and a firm market. Hides and leather are firm. Wool is offering more freely, but the demand is moderate, the possibilities of exporting it at a profit being still remote. There is a better demand for wheat and oats, and prices of both are steady to firm. Country remittances are steady for this season. The local money market is steady at 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. for call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts, according to name and date.

SENATOR THIBAUDEAU SUES.

He and Mr. W. J. Lindsay Want to Withdraw from an Arbitration and to Set Aside an Ejectment.

Toronto, June 23.—(Special.)—At Osgoode Hall to-day a writ was issued on behalf of Mr. Alf A. Thibaudeau, of Montreal, and Mr. Wm. J. Lindsay, against the following insurance companies:—Hartford, Caledonia, Commercial Union, Imperial, Liverpool, London & Globe, London Assurance, Phoenix of Hortford, Northern Assurance, Connecticut, Aetna, Lancashire and Quebec. The suit is to enable either or both of the plaintiffs to withdraw from an arbitration and to set aside an ejectment bond on the ground that it is not a submission within the meaning of the arbitration act. The arbitration is in connection with the adjustment of insurance losses on the stock of Robertson, Lindsay & Co., of St. Thomas, which was burned some time ago. The arbitration bond is dated June 1st, 1899, and is between the clothing company and the insurance companies.

VIN ST. LEHON will increase corporal resistance.

FIRE AT ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews, Que., June 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Samuel Crevier, of Labaie, dwelling and household effects, along with shed, containing farm implements, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss two thousand dollars; no insurance. Fire originated from defective oven attached to house.

Sickly Girls

Who are pale, weak, nervous, and run down, will find new health, new life, and new hope, by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative, which builds up the system and restores vitality to the body and roundness to the form.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,

50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

WHEN KIPLING FIRST WROTE

His New Book, "From Sea to Sea," One of Early Travel.

In it is Shown the Unmistakable Signs of the Genius Which the World Now Recognizes.

"In these two volumes," writes Mr. Kipling, in a brief preface, "I have got together the bulk of the special correspondence and occasional articles written by me for 'The Civil and Military Gazette' and 'The Pioneer' between 1887 and 1889. I have been forced to this action by the enterprise of various publishers who, not content with disinterring old newspaper work from the decent seclusion of the office files, have in several instances seen fit to embellish it with additions and interpolations." One can only envy the readers of "The Civil and Military Gazette" and "The Pioneer," who were privileged to read these "Letters of Travel" ten years ago, and enjoy so much the sooner the pleasure which is now given to a wider world.

In various ways this early work throws light on the development of Kipling's great gifts. We have scarcely turned the first pages before we come upon this note in an account of a visit to Jeypore: "A perverse taste for low company drew the Englishman from the pavement . . . up a side street, where he assisted at a quail-fight, and found the low-caste Rajput a cheery and affable soul." How fruitful to literature has been that "perverse taste for low company"! Of course, the traveller soon learned that the owner of the losing quail was a trooper in the Maharaja's army and he capped that bit of information with another and another. The quail-fight is only an episode in the letter —it is hardly that; but the few lines are eloquent, far-reaching; they show us the man of insatiable curiosity exercising his faculty for winning the confidence of all manner of men and extracting from them the secrets of their lives. From the trooper's tale about his accoutrements to talk about other things far more interesting could have been only a step. There is a delightful passage in one of the letters from Japan. The writer was thoroughly aware that it was his bounden duty to call upon political leaders at Tokio and do a hundred other indispensable things. But his own way was the best way. "I heard the tramp of armed men under my window," he says. "The parade ground was within a stone's throw of the Tokio Hotel; the Imperial troops were going on parade. Would you have bothered your head about politics or temples? I ran after them." And because he ran after them, because in all his travels he ran after the thing that interested him and studied it with absorbing interest, his stories are full of experience and knowledge, as well as of imagination and genius. Long before we reach "The Smith Administration,' a batch of sketches thrown more or less into the form of fiction and closing the second of these volumes, we are conscious in the letters of the elements which have gone to make the romancer.

Everybody knows the apprenticeship of Maupassant to Flaubert; how the young writer was made to describe over and over again the same thing, until out of a mountain of paper there emerged one perfectly written page. Kipling seems to have found his eyes and fingers at the start. It is said of him to-day that he sees things as they are, and puts them on paper as he sees them. He did this at the outset, and so sure was his touch that even when he caught but a glimpse of an object, and refused to attempt a full description of it, he could convey, somehow, an impression extraordinarily vivid. Take, for example, the lines on the Taj, that monument of loveliness which has been written to death. The fragment is not a masterpiece, but it tells something, and it is a Kipling fragment: "As the Englishman leaned out of the carriage he saw first an opal-tinted cloud on the horizon, and, later, certain towers. The mists lay on the ground, so that the splendor seemed to be floating free of the earth: and the mists rose in the background, so that at no time could everything be seen clearly. Then as the train sped forward, and the mists shifted, and the sun shone upon the mists, the Taj took a hundred new shapes, each perfect and each beyond description. It was the Ivory Gate through which all good dreams come; it was the realization of the gleaming halls of dawn that Tennyson signs, of; it was veritably the "aspiration fixed," the sign made stone of a lesser poet; and over and above concrete comparisons, it seemed the embodiment of all things pure, all things holy, and all things unhappy. That was the mystery of the building. It may be that the mists wrought the witchery. and that the Taj seen in the dry sunlight is only, as guide books say, a noble structure. The Englishman could not tell, and has made a vow that he will never go nearer the spot, for fear of breaking the charm of the unearthly pavilions." It may be that if Kipling were describing the Taj to-day he would write in a different vein, but it seems unlikely that if he did so he would give his reader any clearer idea of just how his fleeting glimpse of the great temple impressed him.

The "Letters of Marquie," which partly fill the first of these two volumes, are concerned with Indian life and scenes. Then follow, under the title of "From Sea to Sea," the letters commemorating a journey to Japan and America, and after these, in the "City of Dreadful Night," we are on Indian ground again, with divers other briefer papers, drawn from the same source, filling out the book. Everywhere is evident the same skill in delineating with photographic accuracy whatever comes under the observation of the author. In the "Letters of Marque" we pause over the beautiful picture of a deserted city, the city of Amber, and the thing is not one whit more powerfully visualized than the murder to which we have alluded. We must cite the latter, as an illustration of the terse, dramatic style which Kipling was using even in his newspaper days. Carrying his reader to the door of a den in Chinatown, San Francisco, he proceeds thus:

On the second underground floor a man asked for "cumshaw," and took me downstairs to yet another cellar, where the air was as thick as butter, and the lamps burned little holes in it not more than an inch square. In this place a poker club had assembled and was in full swing. The Chinaman loves "pokel" and plays it with great skill, swearing like a cat when he loses. Most of the men round the table were in semi-European dress, their pigtails curled up under billycock hats. One of the company looked like a Eurasian, whence I argued that he was a Mexican—a supposition that later inquiries confirmed. They were a picturesque set of fiends, and polite, being too absorbed in their game to look at a stranger. We were all deep down under the earth, and save for the rustle of a blue gown sleeve and the ghostly whisper of the cards as they were shuffled and played, there was no sound. The heat was almost unendurable. There was some dispute between the Mexican and the man on his left. The latter shifted his place to put the table between himself and his opponent, and stretched a lean yellow hand toward the Mexican's winnings.

Mark how purely man is a creature of instinct. Rarely introduced to the pistol, I saw the Mexican half rise in his chair, and at the same instant I found myself full length on the floor. None had told me that this was the best attitude when bullets are abroad. I was there prone before I had time to think—dropping as the room was filled with an intolerable clamor like the discharge of a cannon. In those close quarters the pistol report had no room to spread any more than the smoke—then acrid in my nostrils. There was no second shot, but a great silence in which I rose slowly to my knees. The Chinaman was gripping the table with both hands and staring in front of him at an empty chair. The Mexican had gone, and a little whirl of smoke was floating near the roof. Still gripping the table the Chinaman said: "Ah!" in the tone that a man would use when, looking up from his work suddenly, he sees a well-known friend in the doorway. Then he coughed and fell over to his own right, and I saw that he had been shot in the stomach.

We would like to quote the remaining passages, in which the writer brings his adventure in Chinatown to a close, but this is enough to exhibit the ease with which he makes language represent a scene and an occurrence. There is not a word too much. Where the ordinary writer would be confused and voluminous Kipling puts the whole thing before us in a crystal ball, and it takes him not much more than a page in which to do it.

A WORLD'S DIRECTORY.

The edition for 1899-1900 of Wright's Australian, India, China and Japan trade dictionary and gazeteer, which includes in its purview Canada, South America, Central America, West Indies, Mexico and South Africa, is one of the largest as well as most complete publications of the wind ever issued from the printing press. The present is the fifth edition of this highly important work, which has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. In point of accuracy and completeness it leaves nothing to be desired. The information has been obtained from the best and most reliable local sources, such as postmasters, bank managers and merchants. The book is not a compendium of the names and addresses of a few people only, but an elaborate, complete and correct list of all merchants, trades and professions properly classified and arranged in each of the countries treated. The section of the directory devoted to each colony is distinctly colored, and its name is printed on the face of the volume so plainly that he who runs may read. Five years have elapsed since the last edition of the directory appeared, and since then the colonies and countries dealt with have grown so much in commercial importance that it is not surprising the volume should have greatly expanded in proportions. It is claimed that the buyers' guide section, which relates to Great Britain and the United States, contains the most complete list of the representative manufacturers of these countries that has ever been put together in one volume, and as it illustrates the works and goods manufactured it will be found of the greatest value to buyers in foreign countries, as well as in the home markets, who wish to get into direct communication with the leading manufacturers. As an example of how Mr. Wright treats each colony and country, New South Wales, the mother colony of Australia, may be cited. Following a compact index is a historical sketch of the colony, from the discovery of Botany Bay by Captain Cook down to the present year, and this sketch embraces the trade and commerce and industries of the community and facts and figures relating to railways and population. There is a directory of each town, showing its form of local government, population, institutions, leading characteristics and the names of the business people. As regards the metropolis itself, a description of the principal buildings, parks and institutions is given, and the business directory is classified alphabetically under the headings of the various trades and professions, such as accountants, agents-general, agents-forwarding, agents-financial, agents-house land and estate, auctioneers, bakers, banks, boat builders, blacksmiths, and so forth. The other colonies are similarly treated. The directory is published by Mr. George Wright, St. Paul building, Halifax; 121 Fulton street, New York; and 62 Ludgate Hill, London E.C.; whose representative, Mr. John P. Brinsmead, is now at the Windsor Hotel for the purpose of receiving orders. Mr. Wright is now arranging for the publication of a special edition for the beginning of the new century of a directory of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, containing a description of each place, giving population, geographical facts and figures, and particulars of banks, express companies, telegraphs, telephones, railways, as well as a complete list of all people engaged in business in the Dominion and Newfoundland at the close of the present century. As a book reference it will be invaluable, and can be thoroughly recommended.

WHERE ARE THE BOYS?

Ottawa has a Strange Disappearance of Two Little Fellows—The Parents Distracted.

Ottawa, June 23. — The family of John Junter, laborer, 200 1-2 Botelier street, is in a state of distraction over the mysterious disappearance of the two eldest boys who have not been seen since Monday morning last. Junter is a German, employed on the main drain, and the family consists of himself, wife and four children. The lads are named August and Albert, August being the elder. They are aged ten and eight years respectively.

The neighbors state that the boys did not go to school last week, and when this fact came to the father's ears the truants were chastised and ordered to attend on Monday of this week. It is just possible that fear of further punishment at school may have induced them to stay away from both home and school, although if such is the case it is not easy to understand how children of those ages could manage to procure food and shelter for themselves.

Another theory advanced by the neighbors is that the boys were playing about the water, and one of them falling in, the other was also drawn in in attempting to save his brother. This is at least plausible, as the boys, like other youngsters in the district passed most of their play time about the river.

"WAITING FOR JUSTICE"

M. de Blowitz Takes M. Quillain to Task for His Statement in Connection With Dreyfus.

London, June 23.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, says: M. Quillain, the outgoing Minister of the Colonies, had the audacity to say yesterday that he was "waiting for justice to pronounce" in the case of Dreyfus. This proves that the Dupuy Cabinet wanted Dreyfus condemned again in order to absolve the Dupuy of 1894, who was compromised equally with Mercier; but in this strange affair at moments of supreme crisis some unforeseen event always intervenes to prevent the triumph of iniquity. Faure's death and Dupuy's fall again save the situation.

TICHBORNE HOUSE DESTROYED.

Kingston, Ont., June 23.—The Tichborne House, Napanee, was burned this morning, entailing total destruction. Building adn contents fully insured. Cause of fire unknown. The steeple of the Methodist Church there was also struck by lightning this morning and so badly damaged that it will have to be torn down.

BORNITE COPPER

Mining & Milling Company, Limited, London, Ont., promotors' shares cannot be had after July 1st at old prices and terms. See advertisement.

CANNOT FIND THE BODIES.

Kingston, June 23.—(Special.)—Captain Joseph Murray, who commanded the tug Bronson, burned yesterday at Alexandria Bay, says there is little hope of recovering the bodies of the two men, who were drowned, as the water is over 150 feet deep where they went down.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PAYNE MINE

The New Shares Will be Allotted on the 26th—Mr. M'Donald's Report.

THE ALICE A. MINE IS SOLD.

The Reorganization of the White Bear Mine Has Now Been Completed.

SOME BOUNDARY COUNTRY NEWS.

The Payne Consolidated Mining Co. has issued a statement to the shareholders, which will be of interest:

"This company, having been duly organized under the laws of British Columbia, will be in a position to allot shares on the 26th instant. You are therefore requested to send your certificates of the Payne Mining Company, Limited, to be exchanged for certificates of the Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, in the proportion of five fully paid shares of the latter for two shares of the former.

The directors are pleased to advise you that Mr. Bernard MacDonald, mining engineer, who was engaged especially to examine and report on the mines owned by the company, after an exhaustive examination, has made a most satisfactory report, a synopsis of which you will find enclosed. Since the date of his report, the development carried out under his advice has opened up new bodies of ore, which still further increase the value of the ore reserves.

The Payne mines, and al lthe mines in the Slocan district, with one or two exceptions, closed down on the first of June for the wet season, which lasts from six weeks to two months. During this period the snow melts on the summit of the mountain ranges, and such volumes of water run through the slopes that it is impossible to work economically.

It is not anticipated that any delay will be caused by the strike in connection with the eight hour law when the wet season is over, as steps are now being taken to secure miners from other points.

Meanwhile, dividends will be continued as usual, the company being enabled to do this from its surplus of undistributed profits.

Following is the synopsis of Bernard Macdonald's report:

Property, Area, Title.

The mining property of the company consists of the Payne, Maid of Erin, Mountain Chief, Two Jacks, Telephone and Thursday Fraction, which cover an area of seventy-nine acres. The title to the first four vests in the company by Crown grant from the Government, and the Telephone and Thursday Fraction, under the provisions of the mining laws without dispute.

Geography.

This group of claims lie in the New Denver District of the Slocan mining division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

Ore Shipments.

December, 1896, to May 1st, 1899, 3,036,107 oz. of silver, 29,825,209 lbs. lead. Net smelter proceeds, $1,630,170.33.

Ore shipments for May, about 1,170 tons. Net smelter proceeds, about $55,949.

Ore Reserves.

Blocks One to Four inclusive, and Old Stopes	12,835 tons
Blocks A, B, C, inclusive, and Old Stopes	13,667 tons
	26,502 tons
26,502 tons—Net smelter value	$1,267,325.64
Net value over and above all expenses	906,297.64

Conclusions.

The conviction has come to the undersigned, after an extended and careful study of the Payne mine, in reviewing its past history, and considering its present condition and future prospects as stated and described above, that it will continue to maintain its present position among the great dividend paying mines.

White Bear.

At a meeting of the directors of the White Bear Company, held Wednesday, 21st inst., the reorganization was computed, and the superintendent was instructed to proceed with development with a full staff.

The shaft is being sunk another one hundred feet, and plenty of funds are available. The report of Mr. Davey (a Rossland mining expert) is most encouraging, and greater confidence than ever is felt in the future of the property.

Sold for £159,000.

Duluth, Minn., June 23.—Col. J. S. Hilyer started for London to-night, with authority of the Alice A stockholders, to complete the sale of the mine to the British Ontario Company for £159,000. The deal was authorized unanimously, and Col. Hilyer was highly complimented for his fairness to the small stockholders.

Messrs. O'Hara and Bowie, directors of the Golden Star, went to the mine last night for a thorough inspection. All reports from the north are most favorable.

Progress of Boundary Country.

The Rossland Miner says: "From the Boundary country come many reports of the progress and development. Everywhere in this section mining properties are showing up well, and there are many new finds reported.

"In the Nelson and Slocan Districts the labor question has not yet been decided one way or the other, but in the meantime many of the mines have closed down and work has practically ceased. The towns are full of idle miners, and there is considerable anxiety as to the final result. The season promises to be an unusually short one, and much valuable time is being lost by the trouble.

MR. LUDGATE'S MAIN REASON.

American Principle Declined to Permit Him to Employ Japanese, Chinese or Other Cheap Labor.

Vancouver, B.C., June 23.—It is reported that a main reason for Mr. Ludgate's present intention to abandon his lumber mill scheme may be found in the fact that his American principles absolutely declined to permit him to employ Chinese, Japanese or other cheap labor on Dead Man's Island. Mr. Ludgate knows that his project will no longer secure any popular approval worth mentioning if it is to afford another big labor opening for Mongolians.

A WOMAN'S SAD SUICIDE.

Toronto, June 23.—Mrs. William Breckon, wife of a railway conductor, living at 23 Cordon street, he was released on Monday from the asylum for the insane, where she had been confined for some time. On Tuesday she slashed herself with a knife across the abdomen, and died to-day from the effects of the wound.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Buy or sell Mining Stocks on Commission.

A. W. MORRIS,
Member Mining Exchange.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Telephone 1492.

THE HANGING OF PARROTT.

A Sister of the Mother Murderer Says He Did Not Receive Fair Treatment at the Hands of the Authorities.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 23.—Benjamin Parrott, who was hanged in Hamilton this morning, has relatives in this city. His two sisters, Miss Parrott and Mrs. Parks, called at a local newspaper office to-day to make a statement regarding the alleged injustice of their brother's execution. Miss Parrott returned from Hamilton to -day. She saw her brother last night.

"My brother should never have been hanged," said Miss Parrott. "He had suffered from convulsions ever since he was a child, and never was responsible for his actions. Another thing is that he did not have a fair trial. If he had, he never would have been executed. He was not allowed to produce all his witnesses, or he might have proved his innocence. My brother came from a good family, and did not receive fair treatment from the Canadian authorities."

MUST ALTER TOMBSTONE

Thomas Mulcahey, Whose Reported Death Ended Sister's Life, Writes Home of Fortune Acquired.

Derby, Conn., June 23.—Thomas Mulcahey, a well known Ansonia young man, who had been mourned as dead since last September, is alive and the possessor of a quickly acquired fortune.

With David Lovett, of this city, Mulcahey started for the Klondike a year ago. Lovett returned to Seattle in September, and reported that Mulcahey had been drowned by the sinking of a ship which had gone down with all on board. Mulcahey's sister, Miss Margaret, who was slightly ill became rapidly worse when the news reached her, and died within a week. She was buried in Mount St. Peter's cemetery, in this city, and a large double headstone, which bears the inscription, "In memory of Margaret," on one side, and "In memory of Thomas" on the other, was erected.

Richard Mulcahey, a brother, to-day received a letter from Thomas, written in Dawson City. The letter told of the dangers and sufferings and long illness through which the writer had passed, including a shipwreck of which he was one of three survivors. The writer said that he is now prospering, having already become comparatively rich. Mulcahey has two brothers and two sisters living in Ansonia and a mother in Ireland. Upon his supposed death the Ansonia Court of Forresters of which he was a member, paid a death claim to his family. The money was returned to-day, and the inscription on the headstone to Thomas' memory will be effaced. Mulcahey said in his letter that he would come home this fall. He has yet to be apprised of his sister's death.

ROOSEVELT ON THE TRUSTS.

Chicago, June 23.—Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, arrived this afternoon on his way to Las Vegas, N.M., to attend the reunion of the Rough Riders, which will take place on June 24, the anniversary of the fight at Las Guasimas.

A big crowd was at the station to welcome the Governor. He was greeted with hearty cheering and a committee of welcome escorted him to the Auditorium Hotel. He left at 10 p.m. for Las Vegas.

The party includes Lieuts. David Goodrich and R. A. Ferguson, of Troop K., and Charles E. Knoblaugh, of New York. The Governor while here wore his favorite military campaign hat. He laughingly dismissed any reference to himself as a Presidential candidate.

Asked about trusts and the proposed conference of Governors called by Gov. Sayres, of Texas, to consider this question, Col. Roosevelt said:

"The poor man, when he fights the rich man, is his own worst enemy. Legislation along the right lines is the only solution of the trust agitation. The rich and poor should be treated alike in the matter of property assessments and taxation. I wish we had a few more people in this country of the type of Mrs. Emmons Blaine—that is all." Mrs. Blaine recently scheduled her property to the assessors here at its full value, $1,533,000.

Many prominent people paid their respects during the evening while Gov. Roosevelt was at the Auditorium.

The trip to Las Vegas is being made in the special car of Vice-President Morton, of the Santa Fe. The party will reach Las Vegas at noon Saturday.

WHEN AND WHERE TO CUT.

Detroit, Mich., June 23.—The National Electric Medical Association this morning took up the subject of surgery, and to Dr. J. R. Bangert, of Shippenville, Pa., was assigned the topic of "When to Cut."

"Thousands of physicians know how to cut," he said, "and they have proof of their ability in that line in unfortunate victims with hands or feet gone that might have been saved. It is less essential to know how to cut than to know when and where to cut. The incentives to amputate or execute operations of a startling character are very great. Physicians indulge in such experiments to elicit popular applause. Others because it is more remunerative and because they apparently take delight in mutilation. They should receive the condemnation of the laity and members of the profession."

SENATOR FORAKER'S IDEA OF THE WAR.

New York, June 23.—Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, is in the city. Referring to affairs in the Philippines, he said: "We seem to have a harder job on our hands in the Philippines than we anticipated. I don't believe the newspapers are getting all the news received at the War Department, but I know nothing of it personally. If more men and money are required, Congress will provide the means. The war is not popular, though."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

In Effect June 19th, 1899.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. †7.30 p m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a m. Ar. *6.10 p m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.05 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.30 a m, †5.40 p m, Ar. †12.55 p m †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St, *9.30 a m †9.45 a m., †4.00 p m, †4.15 p m., *10.00 p m. Ar. †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, *6.10 p m, †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a m, †2.30 p m, §3.30 p.m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.00 a m, †2.00 p m, *6.30 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a m, †9.45 a m, §10.00 a m †4.00 p m †4.15 p m, ‡6.15 p m. §1.30 p m *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.40 a m, †11.00 a m, †12.10 pm, †6.45 p m, †7.00 p m. §9.25 p m.
SMITH'S FALLS, PERTH, BROCKVILLE Lv. †8.55 a m, †4.15 p m. Ar. †12.10 p m, †7.00 p m. ‡2.00 p m,
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a m. †4.30 p m, †7.30 p m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m, †12.00 noon, †8.35 p m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a m, †5.10 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a m, §3.30 p m. †5.10 p. m. Ar. †2.00 p m, †6.30 p m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. *8.30 a m, (d)1.45 p m *5.30 p m, (a)6.35 p m, §9.15 a m, Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.50 a m, §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. (b)8.30 a m, §9.15 a m. (i) 1.45 p m. †5.30 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.40 a m, †9.50 a m (b)6.10 p m. §9.45 p m.
LABELLE.—Lv. (d)8.30 a. m, †5.30 p. m, (i)1.45 p.m. Ar. x8.40 a. m, †9.50 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. iSaturday only.
dTuesdays and Thursdays.
xMondays only.
bMondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR CRIB WORK AND EXCAVATION.

Sealed tenders will be received until the 26th inst., for the construction of crib work and performing certain excavation. Plans and specifications may be seen at the company's office, No. 38 Victoria Square. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. McLEA WALBANK.
Managing Director,

MONEY TO LEND
On City Property and improved farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.
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For immediate investments. Undoubted security required.
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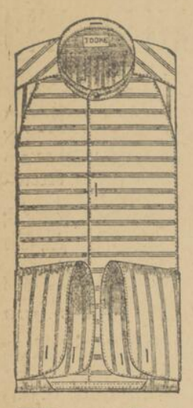
PINGREE TO FAVOR ALGER.

Detroit, Mich., June 23.—Governor Pingree gave out a public statement to-day to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interests of Alger's Senatorial candidacy. The platform of their campaign will include the features of opposition to trusts and a declaration in favor of senatorial elections by direct vote of the people.

E. GARTLY PARKER, Mining Broker,
and Member of The Standard Mining Exchange, Toronto.
—DEALS IN—
BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTARIO, REPUBLIC
Mining Issues on Commission.
I have direct and exclusive representation at REPUBLIC (Wash.) and have some good specialties on hand.
12 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO, Phone 1842.

3½ Cents a Share Until July 1st, 1899.

The Bornite
COPPER MINING & MILLING COMPANY, Limited
NEW COMPANY, new mining property in wonderfully rich mining district. The rich BORNITE Copper Ore being mined in the district shows from 25 to 70 per cent. pure copper to the ton, with high gold values. THE FREE GOLD ORE is also rich in gold, silver and copper. SUBSCRIPTION LIST shows over HALF the promoters' shares taken. Price advances soon. Particulars furnished on application to
JOHN M. MacINTYRE, Secretary, or to JOHN A. MOODY, Broker, London, Ont.



TOOKE'S

Those who have not been in the habit of getting Shirts at Tooke's do not know how much quality and comfort a little money will buy. We keep all kinds of Shirts at lowest prices. About one-third better value than most stores.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

Ross's British Wines, Fruit Brandies AND Cordials

UNEXCELLED FOR PURITY OF FLAVOR.

Apricot Brandy — Blueberry Brandy — Cherry Brandy
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Cherry Wine — Ginger Wine — Orange Wine
Orange Bitters

Put up in assorted cases of 12 Quart Bottles.

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BELFAST, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

Telephone Main 3296. and 18 Hospital St., Montreal.

LOOK TO CANADA FOR THEIR IRON

Nations Begin to Show Premonitory Symptoms of Widespread Shortage.

H. M. WHITNEY'S HAND.

Canadian Iron May Soon Follow the Lead of Canadian Coal.

BOSTON AND ITS GAS PLANT.

Cape Breton coal is keeping down the death rate in the city of Boston.

As a quid-pro-quo, Boston is consuming about 2,000 tons of Cape Breton coal every day.

There are many other sides to the transactions which centre around the dealings of the New England Gas and Coke Company and the plans and projects of its far-seeing president, Henry M. Whitney, who, in addition to holding the same office in the Dominion Coal Company, was on Thursday elected the executive head of the Dominion Steel and Smelting Company.

Before the birth of the new enterprise, Boston had been supplied with the deadly water-gas, and in mortality statistics week after week and month after month, an average of one death a day was being maintained. There were complaints, protests and investigations, but water-gas and the death rate continued unadulterated on the even tenor of their way until the black raw product of Cape Breton mines stepped in to safeguard the health of the intellectual hub of the United States.

The development of this movement to prolong the life of Bostonians, as well as to increase the demand for the output of Canadian coal fields, can be traced back to a successful experiment Mr. Whitney started in Halifax in 1897. A system of producing coke and saving and utilizing the various by-products, called the Otto-Hofman process, promised in theory such wonderful results that a thorough and comprehensive test seemed authorized. Accordingly, Halifax being within easy access of Canadian coal fields, and also presumably because an experiment of this nature which could succeed there must have indubitable and indisputable claims on consideration, the chief city of Nova Scotia was chosen as the site of a practical demonstration of the merits and short-comings of the German discovery.

Tested in Halifax.

The People's Heat and Light Company, with ten ovens for the production of coke, came into existence two years ago, Mr. Whitney being its president, and since that time has furnished illuminating and heating gas to the city, tar and ammonia to manufacturers and coke to consumers in such quantities and at such low prices that the most sanguine expectations of its promoters have been more than justified.

As specific demonstration of the economy of operation and the method by which every vestige of value was turned to account, the following instance of the ordinary working of the plant is of value: Thirty-seven short tons of coal were coked in twenty-four hours. They furnished 310,500 cubic feet of gas, of which 100,000 cubic feet were illuminating gas of 18 candle power, and saleable at $1.40 per thousand, and 210,000 cubic feet were heating gas. Of this second item, 170,000 cubic feet were consumed in cooking, yielding 40,000 cubic feet for profitable disposal at 40 cents per thousand. A long ton furnishes on an average five pounds of ammonia gas and 120 pounds of tar. After distillation, the ammonia liquor furnishes a commercial ammonia of 17 per cent. strength. Lastly, the coke, forming 75 per cent. of the coal charged, is broken and sold at the rate of $4 a ton for domestic purposes and boiler fuel, the market price of anthracite being $4.25. The return, therefore, simply from the sale of gas and coke, and ignoring the very considerable value of the ammonia and tar, was $161.

Two years of cold, impartial testing have justified the hopes of the promoters and the claims of the inventors.

Success in Boston.

From the operation of the Halifax furnaces, Mr. Whitney learned to a dollar the relationship between raw material, cost of manufacture, and value of output. This knowledge was turned to account in the plans for his tremendous American plant at Boston. Every gas company in Boston is now under Whitney's control, the promise of fuel gas at 50 cents per thousand has created a tremendous demand for this commodity, approximately 1,500 tons of coke a day gladden the hearts of local manufacturers, and the tar and ammonia were snapped up as soon as they were offered.

In a Bigger Venture.

But, extensive as is this enterprise, it palls into insignificance when compared with the possibility of development that to all appearances lie before a more recent venture of the same capitalist.

When the Dominion Steel and Smelting Company came into existence this last week, it meant that an eye trained to scan the needs of the future had seen in another Canadian product a field for operations magnificently superior to local interests, and a hand apt and quick at diagnosing the varying pulse beats of the world's markets had been turned to the speedy development of an industry which may make of Canada one of the recognized and dominant factors in the industries of the world.

For some time past there has been talk of an iron famine—not the vapid vaporings of sensation-mongers, but the dispassionate utterances of scientists based upon recognized facts and developed logically and convincingly. A well-known geologist once said that a nation's effective value was closely proportionate to the extent of its iron industries. Making all due allowance to professional bias, the statement even to the uninformed outsider has a striking significance. Science may find a substitute for breadstuffs, for the raw material of textile fabrics and for the thousand and one other commodities which the world has grown to regard as indispensable, but cut a nation's supply of iron and you cripple its commerce, its manufactures and its power of defence, and leave a veritable helpless hulk.

Prospective Iron Famine.

Events of the past two years have brought to light more convincingly than ever before the need of a new source for this sinew of national existence. A period of industrial depression followed by one of almost unprecedented activity has made demands upon the rapidly diminishing stock available which disclosed an amazing and alarming weakness. In the United States, for example, the largest producer of pig iron in the world, the figures for 1898 reach a total of 11,773,934 tons as a total output, and the rate of consumption so far as 1899 threatens a veritable famine before the close of 1900. The available ore supply is strictly limited when it comes to a question of responding to such colossal demands, and not all the Lake Superior ore fields, which form one of the biggest items in the Rockefeller fortune, nor the Pennsylvania, the Alabama, nor all others combined furnish any reasonable grounds for expecting a continuation of the present status.

When the United States becomes an importer instead of an exporter, a producer instead of a consumer, the crisis is liable to precipitate itself. When railroad extension feels the bonds of limited iron supply, when national defense works strike against a dearth of this commodity and are ship-wrecked, when high prices for all manufactured articles cut down effective demand, then is going to be a bonanza for the country that can step into the breach and feed a famished people.

Great Britain, the second largest producer, is in the same position. Her total output for 1898 aggregated close to 9,500,000 tons, and her ore supply is growing more precarious every day. Spanish mines, upon which Great Britain draws most heavily for the raw material, are known to be becoming more exhausted every month, and their life is assuredly a short one. The product of home mines is growing as steadily less and British iron producers are casting anxious eyes at the mineral resources of the Dominion as a possible salvation. The British home trade for 1898 exceeded that of any previous year in ship-yard, railroad building and all other branches, and the demand this year seems to indicate an equally increased strain on primal sources.

Germany's iron production has increased so largely in the past few years that there is grave reason to fear that unless some remedy be speedily found, she will displace Great Britain as the second iron-producing nation of the world. Her source of supply is, however, necessarily limited and her output will in all probability continue to feed her own industries and no others.

Norway and Sweden and the other iron-producing nations are in the same predicament. The eyes of the world are searching for a new source of supply.

Canada's Prospects.

Canada, magnificent even in its present state of comparative undevelopment, has already drawn the attention of capitalists who sensed the situation. That the formation of the first big company this last week is but the forerunner for many other similar organizations is a safe prophecy. Development, even in the past two years, has been rapid. In 1897 the gross tonnage from the three furnaces at Hamilton, Ont., New Glasgow, N.S., and Radnor Forges, Que., was 57,904 tons; in 1898 it was 75,920 tons.

A recent article in the Canadian Mining Review, in treating this subject, gives the following particulars regarding Newfoundland and Cape Breton deposits, where Mr. H. M. Whitney's company is to begin operations as soon as a plant can be made ready:

"In Newfoundland the movement towards active development has been going on for some time, stimulated particularly by the remarkable deposit of ore discovered on Belle Island, and which was brought to the first stage of its full development last year. The fact that so large and uniform a deposit was found naturally gave reason for supposing that there were others as good, and it seemed unreasonable to suppose that this should be the only one of this nature in a country which showed signs of ores in many localities, and whose whole geology was in many respects to nearly akin to that of the famous Lake Superior regions.

"I will only add that what strikes one as being peculiarly interesting is the remarkable fact of this ore being in regular stratified formation, so that it enables the miner to make definite calculations as to quantities contained in the areas, which is so great a departure from the usual run of ores throughout this whole country that it deserves special mention, and should be kept in view, so as not to mislead one in prospecting the rest of the country.

"Its real value lies not so much in its richness of iron (it averaging about 55 per cent., which a Lake Superior man would call low grade), but in its extreme uniformity, both of quality and size of vein, and its proximity to the most available iron smelting point on this side of the water for English consumption.

"In Cape Breton we have somewhat similar conditions to deal with; various ore properties have been partially exploited and abandoned because of their irregularity, yet I think some very fair deposits can still be found.

"We are entering a new era where especially English capital is looking this way, and only fair and honest treatment in such matters can bring and hold it here. It is easily made timid, and any one large deal based on fraud or ignorance would turn away dozens of others that might have merit."

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.

The attractions for next week at the Grand Central Theatre will surpass all that has been seen so far in the line of variety. The management has engaged several new artists who are noted by their merits. The following are the names of the new attractions for next week: Devene and Shurty, in an original acrobatic comedy; Bancroft and White, singers; Fred H. Caldwell, dancer; Sunetaro, Japanese wonder-worker; Millar Sisters, duet singing and banjo song and dance; Baker and Lyn, German comedians; Wright Sisters, in sensational dances; Armstrong Brothers, funny comedians.

THE DORIS LEAVES THE COAST.

Cape Town, June 23.—The British second class cruiser Doris, with Rear Admiral Sir Robert Hastings Harris, commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West African squadrons, left Simons Bay for the east coast.

M'GILL'S OFFER TO KIPLING.

(See "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" in Barrack Room Ballads.)

We've given many men their LL.D.'s,
An' some of 'em was learned and some was not;
But if Rudyard cares to be enrolled with these,
'E will be the finest Doctor of the lot.
We never got examinin' of 'im;
'E never passed matric and took our courses;
'Is college education it was slim;
But 'e's got some intellectual resources.
So 'ere's to you, Rudyard Kipling, at You've done a heap for lit'rature and merited our thanks.
We'll give you your certifikit, and we will have it signed
By all our wise professors, if to take it you're inclined.

'E 'asn't got no parchments of 'is own;
'E 'asn't got no medals on 'im 'ung;
So we must certify the skill 'e's shown
In usin' of the Anglo-Saxon tongue.
When 'e feels 'imself in decent writin' trim,
With 'is poetry-machine in proper gear,
'E sits 'im down and makes a little hymn
That keeps the public readin' for a year.
Then 'ere's to you, Rudyard Kipling, an' the missis an' the kid;
We decided to invite you, an' we've given you the bid.
You've got your invitation, an' ye won't be pleased at all
If you miss the Convocation to be held in Windsor Hall.

'E makes a song with verses four or five,
An', before we know, its runnin' in our 'ead,
'E's all hot sand and ginger when alive
An' we all know 'e's shammin' when 'e's dead.
'E's a writer with a square an' 'eavy jaw;
'E's the poet of the Anglo-Saxon race;
'E's the only one who doesn't care a straw
What Mrs. Grundy thinks about the case.
So 'ere's to you, Rudyard Kipling, at your 'ome in the U.S.;
You ain't no learned professor, but you're good enough, I guess.
So 'ere's to you, Rudyard Kipling, with the products of your quill—
Come along and get a sheepskin from the people at McGill.

—The Parson.

Wedding Gifts.

We can offer you many suggestions. Our stock has been selected with taste and judgment, and comprises many articles that cannot be duplicated in this city.

Pleasing goods at pleasing prices.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
2261 St. Catherine St.

WANTS TO KNOW THE LAW.

Ald. Ames Submits Questions Regarding the Incline Railway.

The Full Text of Ald. Ames' Proposals Regarding the Purchase of the Enterprise by the City.

After laying before the Parks and Ferries Committee yesterday the statistical statement prepared by himself and referred to in last evening's Herald, Ald. Ames asked the committee to submit the following questions to the City Attorneys to be answered at an early meeting:—

"Has the Montreal Park Incline Railway Company the right under their contract, more especially with reference to clause 10, to retain their constructions upon the park property inoperative after the date of the expiry of the present lease, that is to say after the 1st of May, 1900?

"According to the last clause of article 546 of the charter, has the city the right to grant any additional privileges to the Montreal Park Incline Railway Company, or has it the power only to renew the privileges now actually enjoyed by the company?

"Granted that the city, by article 546, last clause of the charter, has the right to renew the privileges, has it not a right to alter the conditions of the old lease?

"Does the right to expropriate, mentioned at the end of 546 of the charter, terminate with the privileges? That is to say, when the privileges expire, does the right of expropriation also at the same time expire?

"If the corporation should desire to expropriate the company, would the method to be followed up be that contained in articles 421 to 452 of the charter?

"If the city should acquire the railway, or should erect a similar railway, would the corporation have the right to lease the same to any company other than the Montreal Park Incline Railway without special permission of Legislature?"

An estimate of the cost of constructing an entirely new line and plant had been secured by Ald. Ames from Mr. F. R. F. Brown, C.E., who placed it at $44,290. The same gentleman had valued the present plant at $33,807.

Ald. Ames' recommendations were as follows:

1. That the city purchase the Incline Railway and all its appurtenances, provided the same can be acquired at a reasonable figure, say not exceeding $35,000.

2. That a by-law authorizing the raising by special loan of the amount required for said purchase be passed by Council and submitted, on the first of next February, to the proprietors for their approval.

(In case the sanction of the proprietors be not granted the amount could, by the consent of two-thirds of the Council, be taken out of the annual loan, or the lease of the present company might be extended for five years with the same privileges, but upon somewhat better conditions, for the city.)

3. That having acquired the Incline Railway, the corporation should proceed to lease the same for a term of years to whatever responsible company shall make the best offer, the following conditions being fundamental:

(a) The payment of an annual rental by the company to the city equivalent to the interest on amount borrowed to buy or build the line, say three and one-half per cent. on $35,000—$1,225 per annum.

(b) The maintenance of the road at its present degree of efficiency and the restoration of the same at the expiry of the lease in as good condition as when taken over.

(c) The same rates to the public as now charged by the Montreal Street Railway Co., with the honoring of transfers issued by said company.

(d) The re-insertion in the new contract of all the conditions contained in the agreement with Nish et al., saving only such as may be replaced or may have ceased to have pertinency.

After reviewing the whole question of cost and value from various standpoints, Ald. Ames submitted the following statistics:

Value reckoned on assessment	$24,000 00
Value of stock at 80c on dollar	36,000 00
Value as a 6 per cent. investment, based on earnings	35,000 00
Value of duplicate new plant	44,290 00
Value by expert, of present system	33,807 00
Value of company's construction, less 5 years' depreciation	39,417 37
Value of stock at par	45,000 00
Value of total assets, as per company's statement	52,556 93

The statement will be discussed at a subsequent meeting of the committee.

A communication from the trustees of the Mount Royal Cemetery Co. regarding a proposal on their part to renew the fence between the park and the cemetery, on the southeast portion of the ground, was sent to the City Attorneys for opinion as to the liability of the city for the cost of half the fence, in case they were not a consenting party to the renewal.

As to bicycles on St. Helen's Island, it was decided to allow them on the road that runs alongside the fence separating the park from the Government property to the Swimming Club. This will be tried as an experiment for a little while (until July 14); but if any accident occurs in the meantime, Mr. Desmarteau, governor of the island, is empowered to stop the privilege at once.

The R. & O. N. Company are to be written to that they must keep up to their contract in the matter of running boats to St. Helen's Island, and that on Sunday afternoons they must run one from Hochelaga.

A communication from Mr. John McClanagan, of the restaurant on Mount Royal, calling attention to the unsafe condition of the restaurant foundations, which he had written about early last fall, pointing out that it has interfered with his business, was referred to the City Treasurer and a sub-committee for report.

A SEASONABLE STORY.

Our new Soda Water Fountain is now in full running order, and we have everything necessary to furnish you with delicious flavors, pure cream, excellent service, and the finest soda water. Try it.

WELSH,
135 St. Peter street.

A CARPENTER'S AWFUL DEATH.

Midland, June 23.—At 2.30 this afternoon, John Johnson, a carpenter employed at the Midland Elevator Company's elevator, fell from a scaffold which he had erected for alterations to the building, a distance of 75 feet, striking a large revolving shaft in the descent. When taken up life was extinct. The unfortunate man's head was crushed and his neck broken. Deceased was a prominent Orangeman and highly respected. He leaves a widow and

KIPLING'S FISH STORY

In last week's Forest and Stream A. N. Cheney, one of America's foremost authorities on game fish and fly fishing, takes a mild fling at Rudyard Kipling. The accuracy of Mr. Kipling's detail in describing subjects of innumerable and of vastly differing fields has rarely been questioned, but in this instance the writer, upon first glance at least, appears to be placed upon the horns of a dilemma. In his contribution to the Forest and Stream Mr. Cheney says:

"Last season while fishing for salmon in the Restigouche, the conversation turned one evening to the Pacific salmon, and a gentleman present made the statement that he would wager $10,000 that he could go to a Pacific coast stream and kill Pacific salmon in the same manner that he had that day killed Atlantic salmon with the fly in the Restigouche, and I thought when he made the statement that he could do exactly as he said. The wager was not for the purpose of making money, as he explained, but he wished to be assured if he succeeded of sufficient return to pay the expenses of the trip, for he would go simply to decide the matter, for it was generally understood that Pacific salmon would not take the fly. One of the first stories I ever heard in relation to Alaska after the purchase was made by this country was of the old Scotch Admiral, who said: 'Let the Yankees have the blank country; the saumon will not rise to the flee.'

"From that time until this I have not heard of Pacific salmon being taken with the fly (except that possibly Admiral Beardslee did write me that he killed a fish or so when he was in Alaska with the Jamestown, but of this I am not sure now), although I know of a number of efforts in this direction—one by a well-known Eastern salmon fisherman—until a few days ago some one left on my desk a copy of Kipling's 'American Notes,' and I opened the book to find that Kipling has been successful in killing Pacific salmon with the fly. Twice I read the chapter to make sure that my eyes had not deceived me, but he states clearly and positively that his salmon were killed on the fly.

"There is no mistaking that Kipling is a fisherman. The chapter to which I refer begins: 'I have lived!' The American continent may now sink under the sea, for I have taken the best that it yields, and the best was neither dollars nor real estate.' The 'best that it yields' was a Chinook salmon, or several of them, and how the salmon were killed is told as perhaps only Kipling can tell it. First his companion 'California let the gaudy fly drop in the tail of a riffle. I was getting my rod together, when I heard the joyous shriek of the reel and the yells of California, and then three feet of living silver leaped into the air far across the water.'

"There is no mistake about the fly in this case nor in the next. Kipling's own: 'I went into that ice-cold river and made my cast just above the weir. * * * The next cast—oh, the pride of it, the regal splendor of it! The thrill that ran down from fingertip to toe! Then the water boiled. He broke for the fly and got it. There remained enough sense in me to give him all he wanted when he jumped not once but twenty times, before the up-stream flight that ran my line out to the last half dozen turns, and I saw the nickelled reel-bar glitter under the thinning green coils. My thumb was burned deep when I strove to stopper the line. I did not feel it till later, for my soul was out in the dancing weir, praying for him to turn ere he took my tackle away. And my prayer was heard. As I bowed back, the butt of the rod on my left hip bone and the top joint dipping like unto a weeping willow, he turned and I accepted each inch of slack that I could by any means get in as a favor from on high. There lie several sorts of successes in this world that taste well in the moment of enjoyment, but I question whether the stealthy theft of line from an able-bodied salmon who knows exactly what you are doing and why you are doing it is not sweeter than any other victory within human scope.'

"There is much more of this told in immitable style before the salmon is finally landed by being thrown on the banks by the hands of the fisherman, for Kipling would not have the fish gaffed, but finally the fish is killed and Kipling sings praises to him: 'The beauty, the darling, the daisy, my salmon Bahadur weighing twelve pounds, and I have been seven and thirty minutes bringing him to the bank! He had been lightly hooked on the angle of the right jaw, and the hook had not wearied him. That hour I sat among princes and crowned heads greater than them all.'

"It is all well worth reading, and even re-reading; but a little further along there is a very suspicious admission for a man who has been killing salmon with a fly, and here it is: 'Then Portland took my rod and caught some 10-pounders, and my spoon was carried away by an unknown leviathan.'

"This may be a pirated edition of Kipling's book; the spoon may not be an authorized edition, but in the volume before me the spoon is as much in evidence as the fly, except that the spoon was mentioned but once, and the fly twice. Now, what I would really like to know is this: Were the salmon killed on a fly or on a spoon? If I can find out I will, in return for the information, give Mr. Kipling what I believe to be sound advice—to keep his hand off his line and not try to stopper it when his fish is running, if he wishes to contemplate his serene highness dead on the bank as a daisy and a darling."

KEEP A STEPPIN' TO DE BAND.

(Denver Evening Post.)

If you want to make connection in a heabenly direction
When yo' hea' de halleluyah trumpet sound
Yo' hah got to keep a walkin', keep yo' feet fo'eber knockin',
Got to keep 'em pattin' juba on de ground.
If yo' laigs dey git a achin' an' yo' knees dey git a shakin',
An' yo' craw's a runnin' mighty short o' sand,
An' yo' eyes dey git a leakin', doan yo' nevah, nevah weaken—
Keep a steppin' to de music ob de band.

Poom-pah poom-pah poom-pah poom-pah.
Lissen to de ol' bass ho'n,
It's a gwine to be a tootin'
When de planets am a shootin'
An' a bustin' on de resurrection mo'n,
It's a tellin' yo' to hurry
An' to nevah, nevah worry
Marchin' upwa'd to de happy promis' land,
But yo' got to keep a goin',
Keep a heelin'' an' a toein''
To de music ob de halleluyah band.

When de resurrection thundeh splits creation all asundeh,
An' de lightnin' am a flashin' in de sky,
When de watahs ob de ocean git into a wild commotion,
An' de buzzards to de wildernesses fly,
Ask de bressed Lawd to guide you, fo' to come an' ma'ch beside yo',
Fo' to hurry down an' take yo' by de hand;
Doan yo' neveh, nevah falted, keep a clingin' to de altah,
An' a stepin' to de music ob de band.

Poom-pah poom-pah poom-pah poom-pah,
Lissen to de ol' bass ho'n,
It's a gwine to be a tootin'
When de planets am a shootin'
An' a bustin' on de resurrection mo'n,
It's a tellin' yo' to hurry
An' to nevah, nevah worry
Marchin' upwa'd to de happy promis' land,
But yo' got to keep a goin',
Keep a heelin' an' a toein',
To de music ob de halleluyah band.

You should see to it in time; delays are dangerous; register with The Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited; Head Office, Temple Bldg., Montreal, and save your friends anxiety and suspense.

MISS BRYSON'S SCHOOL CLOSING.

The closing exercises of the Misses Brysons' school, 115 Shuter street, took place yesterday, when the following children received prizes: Aline McLeish, Gladys Cox, Estelle Abrahams, Jessie Pert, Mary McLeish, Estelle Murdoch, Hilda Torrop, Jennie Lomax, Spencey Barnard, James McLeish, Reginald Haldimand, Norman Nairn, Otto Riepert, Melville Kearns. The kindergarten closed Friday, June 16th.

ATHLETES

We have a large assortment of Athletic requisites on hand.
Running Shirts in White, Black, Navy Blue and Garnet.
Running Pants, Bicycle Racing Suits, Sweaters, etc., etc.
We keep the famous "McBreartz" Lacrosse Sticks in stock, the same as used by all the leading teams in the country.
Mail orders promptly and accurately filled.

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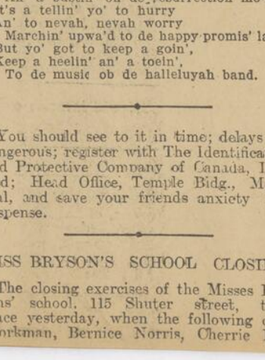

In the above cut the arrows indicate the direction of the air currents; it will readily be seen that the warm air in the provision chamber rises and passes up the side flues to the ice chamber above, is cooled, freed from moisture, and then is returned dry, pure and cold through the central opening to the provision chamber below.

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The Herald.

SECOND SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 148. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

WORK AND PLAY AT LAPRAIRIE CAMP

A Tour Through the Camp Yesterday Found the Men Hard at Work—The Camp is Not Without Its Amusing Incidents.

As soon as the Laprairie boat rounds the end of the guard pier the white tents of the divisional camp are visible, and, as the boat gets nearer its destination the Union Jack can be seen flying high above a group of tents in a small roped enclosure. This is the quarters of the divisional staff, composed of General Hutton and the other officers in charge of the camp.

Going through the village from the wharf towards the camp, the whole camp comes suddenly into view at a turn in the street, and presents an imposing appearance. Beginning at the water's edge, it runs straight back to the top of the slope on the common, and then turns at right angles and runs east across the entire common like a large white L, showing out strong against the green of the common grass.

When the camp is viewed from this corner the most noticeable part of the encampment, after, perhaps, the staff quarters marked with the large Union Jack, is the cavalry brigade on the west side of the common. Here the tents are farther apart, and in between can be seen indistinctly the tethered horses pawing the ground impatiently.

How the Camp Is Laid Out.

The divisional staff quarters are situated on the river bank near the extreme westerly limit of the common. Between them and the fence bounding the common on the west side are the Morris tube rifle ranges, where in default of regular ranges the rifle practice is put in. Straight back from the river, behind the ranges are the hospital tents for the whole division. Between these again are the men from St. Johns School, who are acting as instructors at the camp.

Next comes the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, which is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lessard. It consists of the following corps, quartered in the following order:

6th "Duke of Connaughts Royal Canadian Hussars."

5th Dragoons.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.

B Battery, R.C.A., Field Division.

This brings the line well to the top of the slope and almost up to the infantry line of encampment. This line runs parallel to the river, the head of the column to the east, and the rear of the column just south of B Battery, which forms the head of the cavalry column. The head of the infantry column is almost at the extreme eastern side of the common. The infantry is composed of two brigades, and begins from the east, the head of the column; the battalions are quartered as follows:

7th Infantry Brigade.

64th, "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois."

76th, "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay."

80th "Nicolet" Battalion.

83rd "Johette" Battalion.

85th Battalion.

86th "Three Rivers" Battalion

8th Infantry Brigade—

11th "Argenteuil Rangers."

50th "Huntingdon Borderers.'

51st "Hemmingford Rangers."

52nd "Brome" Battalion.

54th "Richmond" Battalion.

58th "Compton" Battalion.

79th "Shefford" Battalion "Highlanders."

The Men in Camp.

But enough has been said of the camp itself. The interest centres in the men. They are all classes and of all grades in the intellectual scale. There is the college lad, home for the holidays, and eager to don the Queen's uniform, not from motives of intense patriotism, but because the uniform is striking. There is the farmer and the farmer's son, both glad to get away from the plough, though you couldn't get the farmer to own up to the pleasure the camp gives him. There is the tradesman and the artizan. And there is also the professional loafer. He has been many times to camp, for the regular irregularity of camp life just suits him. He knows how to get all the snaps going in the way of "duty," and with many a wise shake of the head discourses on the mysteries of things military to the raw recruits. Of course he has to find fault with everything in order to show he knows it all, and looks glum over the way things are going. They are not what they used to be, he says (and, thank heaven, they are not; if they were, there would be fewer in the camps than there are this year).

But to get back to the men again. When they were on parade this afternoon a walk up and down the ranks showed that the physique of the men was good, very good, on the whole. In one or two companies difficulty had been found in getting proper men and any men who applied were taken, so that there are under ber of men in the ranks who are under the regulation size. That is inevitable, but the physique generally is very gratifying.

That is more than can be said of the men. It is hardly the men's fault. The clothing has served generations in some cases, and looks it, too. Where the men could improve matters is in more industrious application to brush and pipe clay.

Didn't Know His Regiment.

A walk among the tents where the men on sick leave, those notified for the west guard and the fatigue parties were lounging round, and among the waiting men at the ranges was productive of some extremely amusing conversations. Approaching one strapping young private of infantry awaiting his turn at the shooting booth, I asked him the name of the major in command of his half battalion. The major was standing but a few feet away, and I pointed him out when asking his name.

"I dunno who he is."

I had struck a gem, and did not want to let him go, so I ventured another question.

"I see you belong to the ——th battalion; what is the name of the battalion ?"

"Well, I never heard tell o' any name but the red coats."

Luckily something funny happened at the butts and gave a chance to relieve the pressure before continuing the conversation.

"Well, can you tell me the headquarters of the battalion ?"

"I come from the village of ——. That's where all us fellows come from," indicating with a sweep of the hand one of the companies. Then an idea seemed to strike my friend, and with a beaming face he asked :

"Say, do you come from Montreal ?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, do you know Mary —— ? I've been lookin' for her ever since I come here."

I had just time to answer that I hadn't the honor, when the officer in command of the company called out the private's section, and I did not see him again.

Shooting Began Yesterday.

Yesterday was a notable day in camp for one thing. A month or so ago Major General Hutton, in his report, stated that as no ranges were available at many of the camps, Morris Tube ranges would be fitted up, and the men would get practice in using them.

For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be explained that the Morris Tube is a small steel tube introduced into the rifle so that small ammunition with a small charge of powder can be used. The bullet only carries 100 or 150 yards, so that ranges can easily be formed. Practice with these tubes in the rifle teaches the recruit to hold his rifle properly, and how to aim, which is by no means as simple as it looks.

To-day was the first trial of the General's scheme, and it worked very well. the 54th "Richmond Battalion were the first to try the ranges. Major Galloway, 14th Princess of Wales' Own Rifles, was in command, being the D.A.A.G. of musketry at the camp. His assistant was Cadet Carr-Harris, who has just taken a brilliant stand in the Royal Military College examinations. Lieut.-Col. Kitson, commandant of the school, and in command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, was at the ranges a good part of the time, and took great interest in the shooting of the men. The results were not so satisfactory as if the regular ammunition had been used, without the tube, but it was the best means available of getting the men used to handling the rifle, and the company officers are making the most of it.

Yesterday's Drill.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted entirely to battalion drill. Each battalion was put through the movements by an instructor from the St. Johns contingent and by their officers. The movements were of the simplest kind, for there are a good many recruits in the ranks. The men paid close attention to the instructions, and seemed to pick up the drill wonderfully well, considering the chances they have had.

Armed with Obsolete Guns.

A very noticeable thing was that of all the men in camp very few are armed with a weapon which would be of any use in actuad warfare. The great majority of the militia corps have the Snider-Enfield rifle, better known as the Snider. Take the infantry corps. There are 13 battalions in camp. Of these only three have the Lee-Enfield rifle, about one-fifth of the whole number. These are the 11th "Argenteuil Rangers," 54th "Richmond" Battalion, and the 85th Battalion. The others are armed with a rifle which is of no use in modern warfare. It is said a number of the battalions in the camp are shortly to receive the new rifles.

The 64th and the 76th used the new rifles yesterday to get accustomed to them, as they are to shoot to-day, but when their shooting is over they will shoulder their old Sniders again.

Beginning of Brigade Work.

To-day is being taken up in battalion drill. On Monday afternoon brigade will be formed on the fall-in sounding and under command of the brigadiers this class of work will be done.

A Disadvantage.

Just to show some of the disadvantages under which the men have to work, a little incident which was noticed yesterday may be given here. A sergeant was drilling recruits. He gave the detail of the various turnings in French. Then he had to repeat it in English. Needless to say the work goes slowly.

A Good Fit.

The clothing has been already mentioned. I ran across such an excellent example of what happens in one form or another many times over in every company, that I cannot forbear giving it here. A certain company was served with great coats. All but one man got his great coat, and that man was on guard. There were the proper number of great coats for the men of the company. One 6 foot 2 man tried on a coat and found it too large, and it was thrown aside. It was the oily coat left unappropriated, and accordingly the man on guard would have to take it. No one noticed anything out of the way till the man on guard came off duty and wetn for his great coat. The coat was too large for a six-footer and he was five foot five. When he put it on the rest of the company collapsed, and their roars of laughter startled the rest of the camp, while the cause of all the mirth muttered some things not altogether complimentary to the officers in charge of the departmental stores.

A Swim in the River.

Work cannot go on all the time, and the parade was over at 4.3. The parade had hardly been dismissed when a number of men rushed down the hill, or rather incline, with many a shout to one another, and in a few minutes more were enoying a plunge in the little bay opposite the camp. This was the first enoyment after a hard two hours and a half drilling in the hot sun.

And when the dip was over pipes were much in evidence as the men sauntered back to the camp. Here one tent had two sets of boxing gloves, and, in spite of the heat, lusty young fellows set to work immediately to try who was best man. Others had an inclination towards umpiring, and indulged it to their hearts' content. For the majority a pipe and a quiet chat was for the time being the acme of bliss.

The Food and Water.

While in camp I questioned men of every battalion regarding the food and drink provided for them. The food, al but one man, agreed was good, and better than they had expected. But the water, oh, that river water ! There were a good many on sick leave, and the water was the cause of it all.

The camp is an improvement on its predecessors, but in point of numbers and in the general military appearance. Yesterday was the third day of the camp, and already everything is in good shape.

The camp will continue till July 1st.

THE SYNOD AND HOTEL LICENSES

Anglicans in Toronto Became Heated Over a Report Presented to Them.

HOTEL ON THEIR PROPERTY

Bishop of the Queen City Gives Tavern-Keepers Some Very High Praise.

STRONG AND VARIOUS VIEWS.

Toronto, June 23.—(Special.)—The proceedings of the Anglican Synod yesterday were exciting. It came about over the following clause in a report:

"In view of the building situate on the southeast corner of King and Jarvis streets having been constructed for the purpose of an hotel, the committee recommend that leave be granted to omit from any lease thereof the clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Mr. Beverley Jones moved as an amendment:

That the report presented be referred back to the committee for further information:

1. As regards the houses and lands of tenants which have been forfeited and takenp ossession of by the Syod for nonpayment of rent.

2. With regard to what protests the committee have received from tenants purporting to contend that rents were impossible rents, and could not be made out of the property.

3. A statement showing the comparative value of buildings and lands upon such properties as assessed, and also as valued on any appraisement or valuation made by any valuator employed by the Synod.

4. The rents of the several properties as reserved by the leases and as would be awarded on present values of the ground at 4 per cent.

Mr. Beverley Jones said that distresses, forfeitures, ejectments, were the antithesis of Christian treatment. He instanced cases of alleged hardship in dealing with unfortunate tenants.

Mr. S. G. Wood seconded the amendment. Rev. J. P. Lewis justified the action of the committee.

Mr. A. R. Boswell objected to Mr. Jones' statements on the floor of the house. They should have been made by the committee—(applause)—who would have readily investigated any cases of hardship. The rectors were just as desirous as Mr. Jones that justice should be done.

Rev. John Gillespie strongly objected to the reference back.

Ex-Ald. Scott said that it was the money of the Toronto rectors that preserved the properties referred to from being sold for taxes. (Applause.) Even-handed justice had been done and the rights of all parties conserved.

Mr. F. Hodgins denied there had been partiality, unreasonableness or haste on the part of the committee.

On the amendment being put only the mover and seconder supported it. The report was then adopted.

Hot Debate Ensued.

Mr. N. W. Hoyles then moved that the report be referred back with instructions to the committee to amend it by striking out the clause referring to the hotel lease. No monetary consideration, he said, should for a moment be entertained in reference to an hotel license in view of the injury the drink traffic does in the church. (Applause.) I protest, said he, in the strongest way against this Synod doing this year what last year it refused to do.

Would Cause Grave Scandal.

Rural Dean Sweeney seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. George Ward, who said it would be a great scandal if the synod scanctioned any license to its property. He had no objection to its being converted into a temperance hotel. He hoped the clause would be most emphatically negatived. No amount of profit could compensate for the stigma that an hotel license would bring on the church.

Didn't Believe in Prohibition.

Rev. J. P. Lewis: I do not believe in prohibition. If the Synod decides there shall be no license you practically give your sanction to prohibition. (Applause and "No, no!")

Mr. Lewis: I say yes. (Interruption.) If you have prohibition you take away from a man the right to decide what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Such a course strikes at liberty and freedom, and the whole moral man begins to shrink the very day you take away his personal liberty. (Applause, and cries of "No.")

If you have no license to this property, which was built for an hotel you reduce its value, and then you wish to sell it, and other persons get a license for it. (Applause.) Let those who are so willing to do the thing that is righteous put their hands in their pockets and pay the Synod the loss. (Laughter). Their conduct is something like Artemus Ward, who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations. (Roars of laughter.)

On two occasions, continued Mr. Lewis, when I was travelling, I was glad to get a little liquor, and some of the gentlemen who have so indignantly spoken have probably had the same experience. (Roars of laughter.)

The Bishop: Mr' Hoyles' motion does not open the question of prohibition. This is not a temperance meeting.

A voice: The question is, Shall the Synod continue to hold this property as an unproductive asset or get this embargo removed?

Rev. Mr. Kuhring protested against touching any money that came from a bar or any channel for drink.

The Gist of the Question.

Chancellor Worrell said the matter was a very simple one. The property was built for an hotel; the Synod now holds the property; offers have been made for it; the committee cannot act without leave of the Synod. This is altogether different from flying in the face of the resolution of last year. We only ask for instructions. What does the Synod desire in the matter?

I have, continued the Chancellor, not the slightest objection to a properly conducted hotel. (Applause.) I voted against the resolution last year and I shall take the same stand upon this occasion.

Rev. John Gillespie spoke to the same effect. He abhorred bars, but a good hotel, said he, is a necessity. (Applause.) Let the Synod remember they had $100,000 at stake in this matter. The fact of intoxicating liquors being sold under a license I cannot conceive of as a crime. (Applause.)

Mr. Barlow, Cumberland, said, for the opponents of a license, the consistent thing thing would be to refuse to receive any money for church or other purpose that came from the liquor trade. (Renewed applause.) The objection comes too late. The property came to us as an hotel, and as an hotel let us get it out of our hands and out of our accounts.

Rev. Dr. Sheraton said to have anything to do with an hotel license would be a scandal on the Synod. Not expediency, but principle, should rule. Far better to lose money than to sacrifice the moral weight and prestige of the Synod by any connection with an hotel license.

Rev. Dr. Langtry: To what are we committing ourselves? Do hotels cast a moral stigma on all connected with them in any sense? Are the people who conduct hotels under the ban of the church? I know people who conduct hotels who are quite as respectable as members of this Synod.

The Bishop's Tribute.

Bishop Sweatman agreed with Dr. Langtry. The great majority of tavern-keepers, said His Lordship, are members of the Church of England. (Applause.) Hotelkeepers, I believe, are among the best, the most sober, the most respectable, religious and charitable class of people. (Loud applause.) I know one hotel where are found the best supporters and best church workers in the parish. (Renewed applause.)

Amid excitement the vote was taken. The amendment striking out the clause relating to the hotel property was carried by 52 votes against 34.

The clause was struck out, and the report then carried as amended.

CANADIAN ODDFELLOWS.

Hamilton Won the Prize for Getting the Most New Members—Ambitious City Also Gets Next Meeting.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 23.—(Special.)—The first thing taken up by the Grand Lodge of the Canadian Oddfellows yesterday was the election of district deputy grand masters.

Invitations were received from Woodstock, Hamilton, Lindsay, Stratford and Windsor for the next meeting of Grand Lodge, and on being voted on Hamilton was unanimously chosen. The E. G. O. announced that the Davis trophy, a magnificent silver vase on an ebony vase, offered to the lodge initiating the most members during the past year, had been won by Advance Lodge, Hamilton, by adding 53 new members; Friendship Lodge, Galt, was a close second with 49, and was presented with a handsome set of officers' regalia.

In the evening the finance committee's estimates were considered and adopted. The charter fee was reduced from $75 to $50, and a ful loutfit of gavels, ballot boxes, officers' regalia, rituals, books, etc., will be included. It was decided that the competition for the Davis trophy shall close June 1, 1900. Votes of thanks were passed to the citizens of Ingersoll for the cordial reception and to the sister societies for fraternal greetings and courtesies, and the Grand Lodge then adjourned.

WATCHING FOR DREYFUS.

He May be Landed at the Arsenal at Night.

No Disorders Are Expected, But Many Secret Police Have Arrived.

Brest, France, June 23.—The inhabitants of this port are absorbed in the pending arrival of Dreyfus. The question on every one's lips is, "When will he arrive," but no one seems able to reply. The town, however, is perfectly calm. A few groups of sailors and marines, found gazing seaward from the cliffs admitted they were watching for the French cruiser Sfax, which has the famous prisoner on board, but expressed belief that she would not arrive in the daytime. They thought the warship would be kept outside the harbor until night and that then Dreyfus would be landed inside the arsenal. The military and civil authorities profess not to know even that the Sfax is coming to Brest.

A reporter of the Associated Press called at the Maritime Prefecture this afternoon and had an interview with the port Admiral Barrerea, who was typical of French politeness, but who displayed most praiseworthy ignorance. Taking a map, he traced the course of the Sfax from the Cape Verde Islands and said : "You see, she cannot have passed the Canary Islands before yesterday, so she will not arrive here at the earliest before Sunday, or perhaps Monday. I have received absolutely no instructions." In spite of this, La Depeche, of this city, publishes an interview with a naval officer, who is quoted as saying positively that the authorities received the fullest instructions long ago respecting the military and police precautions. It is understood that Dreyfus will be landed at the arsenal at night, and strict orders have been given to prevent any one from entering the arsenal. He will then be whisked off to Rennes by special train without staying an hour in Brest. It would be easy, however, to land Dreyfus on the coast in the vicinity of Brest and place him on board a train without the fact becoming known. The military signal men at the semaphore stations yesterday received the strictest orders to exclude all strangers.

The French first-class cruiser, Tage, now lying in the harbor, has been instructed to put to sea on Sunday evening, and it is thought she had been ordered to meet the Sfax and have Dreyfus transferred to her. But, Admiral Barrerea says the Tage is simply going to sea for the purpose of experimenting with carrier pigeons. No doubt a big crowd will be present to witness the landing of Dreyfus, if he is allowed to be seen. But, no disorders are expected. A detachment of secret police has arrived here from Paris and has been distributed about the town.

THE L.B.P. RAILWAY.

Ottawa, June 23.—(Special.)—A deputation, led by Mr. George McHugh, M.P. for South Victoria, Ont., waited upon the Premier yesterday and urged the revival of the subsidy of $3,200 per mile to the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, whose charter has recently been revived. It was urged that if the grant were made operations would be commenced at an early date and the line constructed from Pontypool on the C. P. R. through Lindsay to Bobcaygeon. Besides Mr. McHugh the deputation included Mr. Thomas Walters, Mayor of Lindsay; Mr. Robert Bryans, Warden of Victoria county; Mr. William Cameron, and Mr. John Bailey, of the Victoria County Council; Mr. J. D. Flavelle, President of the Lindsay Board of Trade; Mr. W. T. C. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon; Mr. Thomas Stewart, Senator Dobson, Mr. Robert Kennedy, and Mr. H. J. Wickham, of Lindsay; and Lieut.-Col. Rankin, of Mattawa.

"BACK FROM THE MOUTH OF HELL"

Capt. H. Carrington Smith, of Quebec, Who Wears the Order of the Osmanich.

HE WAS IN MANY BATTLES.

Distinguished Himself at Omdurman and Khartoum. Yet is Modest Withal.

A STORY OF M'DONALD'S BRIGADE

Quebec, June 23.—(Special.)—Capt. H. Carington Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been granted the Order of the Osmanick of the fourth class by the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of his services in Egypt and the Soudan during the recent campaign.—Canadian Military Gazette.

The Capt. Smith mentioned above is a Quebec boy, son of the late R. H. Smith, of this city. He was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, afterwards going to the Kingston Military College, from which institution he was graduated in 1885.

Since that time he has been continuously busy in his chosen profession, and now has returned to Canada on a well-earned furlough. He came on the Allan liner Tainiu this week.

The captain is a very tall young man, his face brown from exposure to the African sun, his eyes grey and twinkling with fun, and his shoulders—well, they are shoulders.

A Herald reporter called upon the captain last evening and asked him for a few reminiscences regarding the recent operations in the Soudan under Lord Kitchener, which culminated in the splendid victory of Omdurman.

Captain Smith is a modest young man, and at first objected, but after a little persuasion he gave a most interesting account of the events in which, as the extract quoted above plainly shows, he was something more than an idle spectator.

First of all, the captain was not the only Canadian in the Egyptian army. Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, son of Judge Girouard, of the Supreme Court, was not the least important of the Sirdar's staff, when he had full charge of the military railway which opened the way for the present occupation of Khartoum by the soldiers of the widow of Windsor. To be president, general manager, general superintendent, and travelling passenger agent of a railway at one and the same time would be counted by anyone other than a British officer to be a rather large contract, but Lieut. Girouard went through it all without turning a hair, and received the thanks of Kitchener for so doing. Such is the stuff of which Canadians are made.

As all the world knows, the army which went inland against the dervishes was composed principally of Egyptians and Soudanese, officered by tried and trained Englishmen. Captain Smith was attached to the 1st Egyptian Corps, and he has the highest possible opinion of the fighting of these natives. He says that people generally think that the Soudanese and the "Gyps" lack the quality known as sand, but he believes that with proper training they are the bravest of the brave, and will fight to the last breath. There are very few better soldiers than these, and they thoroughly proved their worth in Kitchener's victorious campaign.

"What do you think of the Sirdar ?"

The captain waxed enthusiastic at the mention of his leader.

"The Sirdar," said he, "is a great man. He thinks of everything, is never bothered, and takes the best of care of his troops. In the entire campaign not one man of the 25,000 of the army went on short rations for a single day. That in itself is an answer to your question. He is a General beloved by every soldier in his command, and if he were to say the word they would follow him to certain death."

After a few general remarks on the position of Omdurman, the captain said that the most interesting and impressive sight of the day was the charge made by the 21st Lancers. There did not seem to be any need for it, and it was doubtless owing to a mistake in orders that the charge took place; but notwithstanding that fact it was a wonderful sight. The men went through that horde of dervishes like a whirlwind, and every man rode as if on parade—it was glorious.

In response to a question regarding the dervishes, Capt. Smith said that being Mohammedans, they were absolutely careless of death, as their belief in fatalism is so strong. They are brave, but it seemed as if they had been underfed for some time; they hadn't the physique to last long in such a hot fight. Four hundred of them—the Baggara horsemen—armed only with lances, charged against McDonald's square, composed of the 1st Soudanese Brigade of Infantry, but not one of them got within striking distance. They were slaughtered by scores, but still they did not break ranks. They continued to advance until the entire squadron was absolutely wiped out by the well-directed fire of the brave Soudanese.

The modest captain said nothing about the 1st Egyptians, and the part they played in the battle. All that could be elicited from him was that it was a "little warm," and that there were "a few bullets flying around their heads." A reference, however, to the official reports of the Battle of Omdurman shows that the 1st Egyptians and their officers greatly distinguished themselves.

After the occupation of the towns of Omdurman and Khartoum, the captain remained there with his brigade, drilling recruits who had been drafted into the army from among the prisoners captured at the battle. Over 2,000 are now full-fledged privates, and all seem perfectly contented and happy. Khartoum and Omdurman have been thoroughly cleansed and made fit for human habitation, and the sanitary condition is now most satisfactory.

Captain Smith is enjoying himself here with the friends of his youth, and will likely be in the city for some time.

PROMINENT BROKER DEAD.

New York, June 23.—The death of John C. Moore, of the widely-known stock brokerage firm of Moore & Sohley, was announced this afternoon. He was a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and prommently identified with numerous other large mercantile interests.

INTERNAL TROUBLES TOOK FIRST PLACE

High Level Pumping Station Accident Brought Out Some Interesting Statements at the Sub-Committee Meeting Yesterday.

The report of the sub-committee named to inquire into the cause of the accident which occurred a few weeks ago at the high-level pumping station was laid upon the table at a meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon, but, contrary to general expectation, no action was taken in the matter. No report will be sent to Council, for the present at least, and further investigation will be suspended.

The committee generally were inclined to take little or no stock in the report of the accident, but a great deal of importance was attached to the necessity of denying the statements made that Forest and Calligan, employes at the station, who were mentioned in connection with the explosion, were related, the former to the Superintendent of the Water Department and the latter to Ald. Kinsella.

It was reported to certain members of the committee that the accident was the result of a want of mutual understanding among the employes, and that a certain degree of insubordination existed, and it was said some had refused to do their work properly, saying that if they were reported they would seek protection at the hands of their relatives.

These rumors seemed to greatly annoy Ald. Kinsella and Superintendent Laforest, who were very anxious that it should be known that the employes Calligan and Forest were in no way related to them.

"I don't see how anybody could say Calligan was related to me," Ald. Kinsella said to Chairman Laporte; "he is no more a friend or a relative of mine than you are."

Ald. Laporte was of opinion that much more importance had been attached to the affair than it really deserved. It was purely and simply an accident, and from a thorough inquiry into the details he was convinced that the responsibility rested upon Mr. Coleman, the engineer, against whom no charge of incompetency could be lodged.

Despite the serious nature of the occurrence, and the awful possibilities, Ald. Laporte did not wish to throw too much blame on Mr. Coleman. He had been a good and responsible employe for thirty-eight years, ad during all that time not one accident had happened. It was not just to hang a man for a mere accident. Regarding Forest, Ald. Laporte said that personally he could not incriminate him. Forest was not an engineer. It was not his work. In the discharge of his duties. Forest was a good and faithful man. He was a hard worker, possibly there was a lack of experience.

Superintendent Laforest suggested that there was no proof that Forest had let the water into the heated boiler. This was granted.

"Mr. Coleman, jr., had complained," the chairman said, "that he had no control of the employes, because some of them were related to an alderman and the superintendent. He was inclined to believe that it was sufficient reason to excuse lack of discipline. Mr. Coleman had made one report against Mr. Forest some time ago, and that person had been immediately suspended by Mr. Laforest for three weeks.

It was the only report he had ever made. Action had been taken upon it, and the superintendent would have done likewise on all reports sent to him. Therefore the engineer had no reason to say that it was owing to a relationship of some employes to certain officials that he could not be obeyed. "It's a nutshell," Ald. Laporte added, "the investigation showed that the accident was caused by a want of proper distribution of the responsibilities in the station."

A report of the investigation proceedings was taken in writing. Ald. Jacques said the statements made had not been made under oath. If the men who had given evidence had spoken the truth, well —they would be afraid to swear to them. The committee should not entertain a similar report unless it were taken under oath.

Ald. Laporte said they were not considering a great crime. The investigation, however, was good, it would establish responsibility and restore discipline in that sphere of the water department. As a matter of fact, it was now the model workshop of the whole system. Ald. Jacques made a faint attempt to coincide with these viwes, and said that if the committee decided to consider the report in every detail in the enquiry it should be under oath; if, however, the committee would not insist on taking action on the report, he didn't mind if the evidence were given under oath or not.

Ald. Kinsella thought it was a matter unworthy of consideration. Coleman had always done his duty. It was a mere accident.

Ald. Laporte said it was not absolutely necessary that the committee should report to Council on the matter immediately. It would be done when the work of reorganizing the service and the readjustment of salaries had been attended to. material progress had been made in both these schemes and when that work was disposed of the matter could be taken up again if necessary. Mr. Laforest said it had been falsely reported that the accident had been caused by the negligence of two employees who had claimed relationship with Ald. Kinsella and himself. He denied that he was a relative of Forest's and hoped the committee would express their conviction that no such relationship existed. Ald. Gagnon said it was ridiculous for the committee to pass a vote on a matter that was purely personal. It was not the committee's concern if reports were made that employes were related to aldermen or officials. The press had made statements about the relationship; it was not the committee's duty to pass motions denying them.

Ald. Jacques intimated that if the committee did not show to the public that it believed no relationship existed between the employees and Ald. Kinsella and the Superintendent, there would remain the impression that no action had been taken in the matter, simply because such relationship did exist. Ald. Dupre was of the same opinion.

Ald. Laporte deplored the fact that the statement had been made at all and said that few shops existed where there was not one or two who were ready to tell stories about their fellow-workers.

Ald. Dupre wanted it put in the minutes that Ald. Kinsella and Superintendent Laforest were not related to the employees mentioned in connection with the accident.

The committee expressed a belief that such was the case, but no vote to that effect was allowed to be recorded. It was finally decided to leave the report in the hands of the Chairman and the Superintendent, pending a re-organization and readjustment of salaries.

At the opening of the meeting Ald. Jacques informed the committee that the Market Committee, of which he is Chairman, was very anxious that the necessary improvements to the cattle market should be made. He wanted the Water Committee to lay the water pipes there immediately, assuring the committee that he would do all in his power to have the money reimbursed them. The $7,000 granted by the Finance Committee to the Market Committee could not be touched, he said, as the owners of the market refused to pay their fee unless the floor was repaired.

Ald. Jacques moved that Mr. Laforest be authorized to lay four inch pipes from Montana street to the East end abattoir market in such a manner as he should think fit, the cost to be reimbursed the Water Committee.

being put, however, the motion carried.

Ald. Clearihue said such a motion if adopted would hurt the Water Committee i nthe eyes of the Finance Committee, who might refuse them other grants. On

Mr. Laforest submitted the following report on the repairs needed at the McTavish street station :—

"To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee :

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to inform you that, as a consequence of the erection of a new boiler at the McTavish street station, and to put in good order the boiler building, and also to remedy the accident which occurred there recently, it would be necessary to obtain a grant to execute the following works :

To cover the old boilers in Russian sheet iron, and to mend the revetement in amianthus	$300
For new ventilator and motor	500
To cover in mica the new boiler porches	70
New pipes, cleaning and other repairs	700
For repairs already made, resulting from accident to old boilers	125
For a protector to the two old boilers	50
For new couplings, etc	55
Insertion of new grates in old boilers	50
Paving floor of boiler room	138
Making a total of $1,988, or in round figures,	$2,000

J. O. A. Laforest."

Report adopted.

The report was passed unanimously.

The following one was also presented on the inadvisability of laying tracks along Atwater avenue :—

"To the Chairman and Members of the Water Committee :

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to inform you that the construction of a new line, by the Montreal Street Railway, on Atwater avenue, may considerably affect the security of the main pipes of 30 and 24 inches in diameter, which force the water from the elevators to the reservoirs. The railway track west of this line is placed 42 feet 7 inches from the line west of the avenue, and the main pipes are situated at 41 feet 5 inches, and 38 feet from this same line, so that they would be almost under the tracks.

"One of these water conducts west is, in consequence of the successive changes in the levelling of the street, buried between from two to four feet of ground. The accumulation of snow in this centre during the winter protects the pipes, but the proposed line, which would do away with the snow, would expose, ipso facto, the pipes to the disastrous effects of the frost, and would thus endanger the water supply to the city passing through these pipes.

"I consider, in consequence, that to avoid the great danger which these new lines would engender to the water supply in the city, it is necessary to take lawful means to oblige the Street Railway Company to modify its project, and to leave to its primitive destination, Atwater avenue, control of which should never have been taken from the Water Department.

"I profit of this opportunity in informing you that I have received no official notification from the Street Railway Company to signal the inconvenience which might result to the city of a mode of administration which would hold the Water Department in ignorance of works throughout the city which might affect it.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. O. A. Laforest."

The report was referred to the City Attorneys.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

As Read to the Peace Conference They Disclaim all Intention of Proposing a Reduction of the Armaments.

The Hague, June 23.—M. de Staal, president of the Peace Conference, at a meeting of the commission this morning, introduced the Russian proposals, looking to the arrest of armaments, and read a declaration disclaiming all intention of proposing a reduction of the armaments at present. But, he added, he was of the opinion that if a standstill could be agreed upon a reduction would soon come of itself. All the powers, he explained, had conferred with the Czar relative to the immense evils of armed peace, and he (M. de Staal) now appealed to them to devote their energies toward the arrest of the continual increase in the cost of armed peace, which, he asserted, cost more than a tremendous war.

Col. Cilinsky, of the Russian delegation, moved that the powers should enter into an understanding for a term of, say, five years, not to increase the effectiveness of the peace footing of their forces, with the exception of the colonial troops, and not to increase the amount of their military budgets beyond their present figure. The speeches and the resolution were ordered to be printed and circulated, and the discussion was adjourned until Monday.

A naval standstill resolution will be introduced later.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CABLE.

Berlin, June 22.—The Hamburgischer correspondent to-day declares that the officials of the German Foreign Office are negotiating with British firms for the laying of the proposed German-American cable.

LIBRARIES AND THEIR MORAL USEFULNESS.

An Interesting Address Delivered at the Westmount Library Opening by Librarian Fletcher, of Amherst, Massachusetts.

The feature of the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new library at Westmount this week was the address of Mr. W. I. Fletcher, librarian, of Amherst, Mass.

Mr. Fletcher, a past president, and one of the most influential members of the American Library Association, began his career in the Boston Athenaeum under the noted late Dr. William F. Poole, and has long been widely known in library circles, no less for his extended acquaintance with books and library practice than for the judgment and common sense which are always evident whenever he writes or speaks. His pre-eminent services, however, in connection with Poole's Index to Periodical Literature constitute perhaps his most important claim to recognition. The "Index" has proved a boon, and has made Mr. Fletcher's name familiar to thousands of readers, not only in Canada and the United States, but in England and on the continent. From 1876 until Dr. Poole relinquished the post of editor in 1893, Mr. Fletcher filled the onerous position of associate-editor. Since the latter date, however, Mr. Fletcher, as editor-in-chief, has had the supervision of the entire work.

Mr. Fletcher's Address.

Mr. Fletcher, in his address, said:

Montreal has always been idealized in my mind. It was as a very small boy that I stood on the curbstone, opposite the Old South Church in Boston, in 1851, and witnessed the passing of the procession which was part of the great celebration of the opening of railroad communication between Boston and Montreal. My boyhood home was on the line of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and cars passed daily which went to and from Montreal. To my childish imagination your grand, old city loomed as almost a capital of fairyland.

I remember the excursions which for several years, under the guidance of one Perham, ran from Boston to Montreal, at fabulously low prices. One of Perham's excursion trains bound for Montreal had twenty-three cars—the longest train that ever passed our house—for I counted every car of every train. Each successive car increased my admiration, and almost my envy, of its occupants. To think that twenty-three carloads of people could go to Montreal, and I could only see them go by!

Many years later, when at last with a good period of manhood behind me, and after having several times passed through your city in the night, on trips to or from the west, I was privileged, as a guest of Mr. Gould—whom I had learned in my Massachusetts home to know and to honor—to spend a day here, I found that my boyish imagination had not pictured half the reality. From the day when I first ascended Mount Royal, and gazed over the city in its matchless setting of river and plain, I have given it a first place in my heart, among all the cities of this fair continent; and I come to take a humble part in the ceremonies which mark a step forward in the development of the city, with the feeling that although you might have called on someone more capable of gracing with fit words such an occasion, you could hardly have found one ready to join more heartily in your rejoicing over an addition to the claims which Montreal makes on the affections of its peoples and of its lovers from afar.

Moral Usefulness of Libraries.

Coming to his subject after some introductory remarks, Mr. Fletcher said:—

Most of these who have endeavored to exalt the public library have dwelt on its practical usefulness—its direct service to the State. The constantly repeated idea of the library is that it is part of the educational system, aiding schools in their work, and enabling adults, the school age being passed, to continue their education. All this is true, but it has been so well said and so often, that, important as it is, it does not seem to need saying again.

A thought of the library as finding, after all, its most important ministry in the realm of the aesthetic and the spiritual, is not one so familiar. Not only is the practical, utilitarian view of the library's influence constantly presented, but, on the other hand, fears are often expressed that evident tendencies on the part of the public to use the library for purposes of what is called "mere recreation," indicate a failure of the library to accomplish its true mission. From any such view Mr. Winthrop's saying, with all that it implies, would lead us to dissent completely. Turning from the comparison of the public library to the school and college, to a view which relates it rather to the public park, we are perhaps first struck with the thought that since these words of Mr. Winthrop's were spoken there has been an immense development in the park systems in our cities, and in views and sentiments concerning outdoor recreation. We can to-day put meaning into a comparison of the library with the park barely hinted at in Mr. Winthrop's comparison of it to Boston Common. He had in mind, as shown by the context of the passage I have cited, the office of the common as a playground for the young, and a place of rest and refreshment for their elders. The park of to-day, with its variety of attraction and of offered means of recreation, may well furnish a figure by which we may describe such an institution as the public library. Perhaps it were only necessary to suggest the comparison, for most of you to see whither the thought, if carried out, would lead. But I would indicate a few of the distinct benefits conferred by the public park, as representative of similar ones contributed by the library in its higher sphere.

Park as a Playground.

In the first place, that of the playground. Amusement, which had little place in the Puritanic scheme of life, has come to be recognized as a thing not simply harmless and to be tolerated, but to be so provided on one hand, and entered into on the other, as to constitute a large and important factor in the aesthetic development of the individual or of the community. The immediate effect of the introduction of playgrounds into the slum districts of some of our large cities has been to materially reduce the prosecutions for minor crimes. Certainly, it is very seldom that we nowadays hear the expenditure of large sums of money on amusements condemned as a waste. On the contrary, the fact that, in a considerable share of the expenditure required for the public park, amusement is the sole object, has no standing as an objection to such an expenditure. This being so, why should not the public library also find one of its important functions in furnishing amusement to its patrons?

Those who have given any attention to the history of public libraries in this country are aware that in nearly every case the libraries report that some three-fourths of the books taken out are works of fiction; and nothing is more common than for would-be moralists and economists to hold up this fact as an indication that the libraries are not accomplishing the purpose for which they were founded.

Fiction in the Library.

Leaving aside, for the time being, the claim that can be made for good fiction—such as is circulated by the public libraries—that it is distinctly educative and beneficial to the reader, and admitting, for the sake of the argument, that this fiction reading represents merely the amusement of the majority of those patronizing the library, it may still be urged that in providing amusement in the form of reading, and of reading freed—as that of the public library is sure to be—from the too sensational and possibly injurious element, the library is ministering largely to the welfare of the community.

If one were to follow these books into the homes into which they go, and note how hard and full of toil and drudgery many of these lives are, he could not fail to be impressed with the value of any agency which would contribute to the deliverance, even through the imagination, out of the hard circumstances of the daily life into a better world, where things are as they ought to be. The utilitarian argument along this line is not without force, for it may be shown that public benefits, such as the lessening of criminal offences, and consequently the cost of criminal and judicial apparatus, accrue from provision for the sane and wholesome amusement of the people, particularly of the young.

But we prefer to hold it as sufficient justification of this function of the library that it makes life more worth living for the multitudes to whom it is at best hard enough.

I fail, then, to see why we need deprecate or apologize for this tendency of the pepole to seek for books that shall merely make life pleasanter or more endurable; let us rather rejoice that in the library we find an agency which can go far beyond the possibilities of the park in providing enjoyments and amusement, not only harmless, but positively beneficial.

Benefits of Good Fiction.

As I have hinted before, it were a gross injustice to the fiction-reading from our public libraries to credit it with no more than the amusement of the reader. The time is altogether too short for me here and now to enlarge upon the benefits derived from the reading of good fiction. It is enough for the present purpose merely to call your attention to what I am sure is the experience of you all: that many of your best thoughts, aspirations and motives have been derived from the reading of works of fiction; and I wish only to ask you to join heartily with me in repudiating that view of reading which would call none good that is not made up of fact or abstraction.

But we find those who have the charge and direction of our public parks constantly striving, not only to furnish the means of amusement and recreation to which we have alluded, and so meet existing demands, but by increasing and developing the beauties and attractions of the place, to improve and refine the public taste.

To this point, then, we are led in a comparison of the library to the park—to think of it as a means of inspiration to the community. For not only art, but literature, is inspiring; and while the multitude chiefly seeks books which furnish amusement and recreation and not much else, the library will be constantly finding an increased number of those capable of responding to the inspirations of the master minds. Here, it must be confessed, the influence of the library is at its best and highest, and in ministering to such wants the librarian may most truly feel that he is in an exalted position of influence.

It's Three Functions.

Thus I have indicated three functions of the library, as suggested to us by the public park, quite foreign to the scheme of its advantages generally presented by the economist. They have to do with a department of human nature of which the economist makes little—that which we call the aesthetic, or perhaps more properly, the spiritual. Did I not conceive of the library as finding its highest service to the community in ministrations to that which is spiritual and moral, I should have far less interest in the calling of the librarian than I now have, and should enter less heartily into a celebration like that of to-night.

But I do not wish to leave the subject here. There is one aspect of the economic argument for the library which, as it seems to me, may be related closely to the aesthetic side which we have been considering. I refer to the matter of the use of the public library in connection with the schools, which has always seemed to me one of its most promising and hopeful developments. Interested heartily in the co-operation of the library and the school, and eager to do all that might be done to promote that co-operation, I would suggest, in connection with the line of thought which we have been following, a different aspect of the relation of the library to the school from that which is generally presented. Not simply that it may aid teacher and pupil in the ordinary routine of school work, increase the sources of information in the study of various subjects, and cultivate familiarity with books as instruments of study and research, important as these ends are, would I relate the pubilc library to the schools. But rather would I seek to introduce into the schools, by means of the public library, the study and love of literature; seeking here, as in other departments of library work, the aesthetic and spiritual ends, rather than the practical and utilitarian.

In Relation to Schools.

In this work of introducing children in school to literature, only a beginning seems to have been made. The mere provision of books by the library, with facilities for their free and ready use in the schools, is but one step. This step was practically taken in the district school library system inaugurated by De Witt Clinton and Horace Mann, in New York and Massachusetts, over fifty years ago, and spreading throughout most of the northern States of the Union. That such a system, inaugurated with such acclaim, was so nearly a complete failure, has been inexplicable to those who have recorded its history. It is beginning to be seen that the system as then established lacked the one element needed to make it productive of the good which Horace Mann so fondly anticipated; namely, a teacher competent to guide pupils in their use of books. There is no more interesting phase of present library progress in the United States than the effort now being made in some of the States, notably in Wisconsin, to introduce into normal school work such a study, not simply of literature, but of the art of teaching literature, as shall produce teachers who shall be able so to use books made available to them by the public libraries as to create in young children, and develop and increase as the years go by, a genuine interest in and love for the best reading. Such a movement seems to have endless possibilities of good, but is not necessary that this movement should wait upon the possibly slow movement of educational authorities in normal schools. Individual teachers interested in such a work may find, apart from what they may work out by themselves, excellent help in the work of teaching literature in this sense. In many papers that have been presented to educational bodies—notably to the National Educational Association—within the last few years, and particularly in the little book, "Literary Landmarks," by Mary E. Burt—a book which it seems to me must be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of school education. Miss Burt's plan is to introduce the youngest children, through their natural love of fairy-tales and stories of wonder, to the leading legends of classic antiquity; marking out very early in the school course the general outlines of literary history as it appears in its chief landmarks, so far as they can be presented—as they very largely can be—so as to appeal to childish imagination and interest; and in successive years of school life skilfully filling in this scheme until the children, entering the high school, are prepared, by a knowledge of general literature, and by a cultivated taste in that which is best in literature (cultivated not by repression but by encouragement) are prepared to read and enjoy the masterpieces of literature.

This should not be thought of as involving the putting of literature in the schools as an additional study. Children, as a rule, do not love the subjects which they study; and this course in the art of reading can only be successfully introduced under the guise of recreation.

Make People Welcome

To this literary and intellectual common then let the people come. Let the barriers between them and the books be as few and slight as possible—no forbidding railing to make it seem as if either it were unsafe to let the people at the books or the books at the people. No catalogue so constructed, by the most accurate and technical system, as to be perfect in its kind and yet be unintelligible to the average reader. In short, let there be no necessity that the reader's wants shall be met through the use of apparatus; rather let him find here a librarian and attendants not of that impossible kind who can answer all questions and know everything that is in all the books, but of that possible kind, which is happily becoming more and more common, who cheerfully and sympathetically and invitingly place all that they have at the disposal of whoever resorts to the library. Let not the budding desire or aspiration of the young or the unintelligent seeker be frozen by any sign of that contempt for such ignorance so natural to one who knows more, but who lacks the grace of helpfulness. Let no set of rules, drawn up with refined ingenuity to cover every possible infraction of the requirements, real or imaginary, of the library, constitute a series of pitfalls, having fallen into several of which, to the detriment of his patience and his pocket, the reader shall declare that he will come no more. To such a common as I have thus endeavored to depict the people will resort, young and old, rich and poor, learned and unlearned, finding, according to their capacity, amusement, recreation and inspiration, and best of all being led by the power of good books and the gracious influence of helpful attendants to ever higher aspirations of heart and soul, and consequent greater achievements in life.

GLEN SCHOOL, WESTMOUNT.

Closing Exercise Took Place Yesterday—An Interesting Programme of Singing and Recitations.

The closing exercises of Westmount Glen School were held on Thursday, Hon. J. K. Ward, Mr. Hutchinson, D.C.L., and Rev. E. Bushell, School Commissioners, were present. Prizes were distributed to the junior classes by Mr. Ward and Mr. Hutchinson, and the Mayor of Westmount. Mr. J. R. Walker gave the medals and prizes to the senior classes. An interesting programme of singing and recitation was gone through during the morning. The most popular was a charming recitation by Edythe Watson, called "My Shadow," and it was rendered almost perfectly by this little girl of six years. Addresses were also given to the pupils and parents by the Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., rector of Westmount and Chairman of the School Commissioners, and the Principal, Mr. John Harland.

The following is the prize list:

Senior Class.—Boys—Medallist, Walter J. Ahern; 1st prize, general proficiency, Kenneth Dowie; 2nd prize, general proficiency, Charles Price; 3rd prize, general prificiency, Gordon Finlayson.

Girls.—Medallist, Edna Campbell; 1st prize, general proficiency, Alice Murray; 2nd prize, general proficiency, Edna Baridon; 3rd prize, general proficiency, Euphemia Murray.

2nd Intermediate.—Thomas Moffitt, 1st general proficiency; Lotta Keefer, application to study; Ella Morison, attendance and punctuality; Bruce McIntosh, conduct.

First Intermediate.—Ella Waugh, 1st general proficiency, prize in writing, spelling, arithmetic, French, drawing, recitation and conduct. Alice Hansen, 1st general proficiency, prize in geography, grammar, French, drawing, reading and recitation. Olive Lawrence, general proficiency, prize in reading and recitation. Frank Findlay, general proficiency. Rebecca Knowles, general proficiency, prize in arithmetic and scripture. Jeanetta Holmes, prize in punctuality. Sidney Fox, prize in conduct.

Second Primary Class.—Stewart Russell, 1st general proficiency, prize in reading, spelling, dictation, scripture, arithmetic, geography, drawing, French. Charlie Melville, 2nd general proficiency, prize in spelling, dictation, scripture, arithmetic, geography and French. Maggie Liddell, 3rd general proficiency, prize in spelling, dictation, geography, and French. Pauline Macnamara, general proficiency, prize in spelling, dictation, writing and drawing. Percy Ross, general proficiency, prize in French. Willie McIntosh, general proficiency. George Cuttle, general proficiency.

First Primary Class.—Nellie Barwick, 1st general proficiency, scripture, drawing, conduct, arithmetic and spelling. Mildred Robertson, application to study, general proficiency, scripture, reading, conduct and punctuality. George Bell, general proficiency. Daisy Dowie, general proficiency and spelling. Sydney Stevens, general proficiency and spelling. Clarence Dryden, general proficiency.

Second Preparatory Class.—Florence Petts, 1st general proficiency, dictation and reading. Henriette Gnaedinger, general proficiency, application to study and reading. Kenneth Webster, general proficiency, arithmetic and scripture. Arthur Brock, general proficiency. Leonard Mann, general proficiency. Pearl Smith, general proficiency. Percy Crossley, general proficiency. Orme Rourke, general proficiency.

First Preparatory (B)—Edythe Watson, 1st general proficiency, spelling, writing, arithmetic and scripture; Alice Rowlands, 1st general proficiency, arithmetic, spelling, writing and scripture; Edythe Findlay, general proficiency, spelling, arithmetic; Jessie Morison, general proficiency; Edward Buxton, general proficiency and punctuality; Agnes Robinson, general proficiency; Hope Black, general proficiency and reading.

First Preparatory (A)—Helen Raphael, 1st general proficiency, reading, writing and scripture; May Ash, 1st general proficiency, reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic; John W. Ash, general proficiency and writing; George McIntosh, general proficiency and arithmetic; Maude Ware, general proficiency; Gordon Rickert, general proficiency; Cyril Dunn, general proficiency and spelling; Hazel Jones, general proficiency, scripture and conduct.

You should see to it in time; delays are dangerous; register with The Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited; Head Office, Temple Bldg., Montreal, and save your friends anxiety and suspense.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED FREE. Other notices SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A first-class hand, to take full charge of a pant factory, also one for vest factory. H. Vineberg & Co., 950 St. Lawrence st., cor. Duluth ave. 148x

WANTED—Immediately, smart boy for messages and light work; one just left school preferred. Apply 2381 St. Catherine st. 149x

WANTED—Work of any kind, by the day. 27 Juror st. 150x

WANTED—Accountant, to take charge of office for manufacturing concern; must be well recommended. Apply by letter to P. O. Box 527, Montreal. 149x

WANTED—Two young men to assist in canvassing the city; religious goods, salary or commission to right parties. Apply by letter to A. Thomas, general delivery. 150x

WANTED—A girl, speaking both languages, desirous of learning a very easy gymnasium feat, to travel. Address J 28, Herald Office. 145x

WANTED—Two good waiters, speaking both languages. Vienna Cafe, 4 Donegana st. 146

WANTED—A general servant for small family, where nurse is kept; must be thoroughly capable and willing to go to the country for summer months; good references required; good home and wages to the right party. Apply 492 Elm ave., Westmount. 148x

LOST.

LOST—On Monday last supposed on St. Catherine street car, ladies brown, pebbly leather, silver mounted purse. Reward is left at Lewis' Drug store, St. Catherine street. 145x

PERSONALS.

PUPILS WANTED—MONTREAL BUSINESS School, 11 Guilbault Street, summer school, individual and private tuition. shorthand, both languages, easiest, quickest and best method known, typewriting, bookkeeping, arithmetic, English, French, classics, civil service exams. Backward pupils pushed on. Principal Connolly. 148x

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all Diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James st. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st. tf

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HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, MANTELS, Cabinets, etc., in Antique, Louis XV., Rococo, Sheraton and Chippendale styles, made to order; also hair mattresses made over, furniture repaired, polished and upholstered, in first-class style; window draperies and portieres hung and remodelled. Designs and prices submitted on application. Call or ring us up. 175 St. Antoine st. 'Phone, Main, 2964.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st.

WANTED—A young active doctor, with a few hundred dollars to invest, can step into a fair practice, and the medical superintendency of a life and sick benefit society. English and French. Address, E.M. D., Herald Office. 147

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — LARGE ROOM ON BATHROOM flat, furnished or unfurnished, $4.50 per month. 2050 Notre Dame st. 146

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen if desired; private family; terms moderate. 243 St. Christophe st. 146

ROOM — A NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE front room, on bathroom flat, all conveniences in house; no boarders. 90 Mansfield st. 146

ROOMS — NO. 68 ST. DENIS STREET, BEtween Dubord and Lagauchetiere, very well furnished, with hot water, shower bath, Auer light and Bell telephone East 896. 146

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

2 Horizontal Tubular Boilers, 100 h.p. each, double rivetted, sound as a dollar, at a very low figure.

2 Boilers, 80 h.p., same description as above.

1 Boiler, 70 h.p., same description as above.

1 Boiler, 60 h.p., same description as above.

1 Boiler, 50 h.p., same description as above.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 343 and 347 St. James St. 156x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Work in the country, by middle-aged woman, plain cook or working housekeeper. Address Work, 128 Coursol st. 150x

WANTED—Respectable girl wants work by the day, can help with housework and furnish good references. Apply J 29, Herald Office. x

WANTED—A Scotch woman wants a situation as working housekeeper to private gentleman or bachelors' apartments, with help or without; 2 years good reference from last employer. Wages $20 month. Town or country. Address, No. 814a Palace street. 148x

WANTED—By respectable young person, work as general servant, in private family where it is convenient to sleep at home. Apply 588 Dorchester street.

WANTED—A family or gentlemen's washing, done first-class, and at a moderate rate. 11 Genevieve. 143x

WANTED—Offices to clean or work by the day of any kind. 93 St. Antoine st. 147x

WANTED—Situation as good plain cook, willing to go to the country, good city references, Apply 312 St. Urbain street. 149x

WANTED—By respectable woman, place as plain cook, willing to go to country, 41½ Aylmer street. 147x

WANTED—By young girl, place as general servant in small family, would go to country. 30a St. Hypolite street, upstairs. 147x

WANTED—A situation as working housekeeper by a middle-aged woman, to some gentlemen, for the summer months; is a good cook; will go for small wages; good references. B, Herald Office. 144x

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — FOUR CASES OF BIRDS, squirrels, eggs, butterflies, etc., mounted in glass cases. Some rare specimens amongst the lot. All in splendid condition. Collection includes snow owl, American horned owl, black and red birds, blue jays, robins, woodpecker, mocking bird, golden aureoles, hawks, kingfisher, corncracker, snipe, golden plover, game bantams, lot of Anticosti shells, eggs, black, grey, red and flying squirrels, weasels, snakes, moles, and a number of butterflies and water insects. Price very reasonable. Address J. H., Herald Office. x

FOR SALE — RIBBON BADGES, FOR Conventions, Processions, Pic-Nics, Pilgrimages, Exhibitions, Societies, etc. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st. 147x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Work by a respectable married man, willing to give up his trade for any other kind of steady employment; willing to go out of city; can give good references. Address C. B., Herald Office. 144x

WANTED—Work in factory, as watchman, fireman, or handy man; has certificate, good city references. Address W. Muir, 25 Alexander st., city. 145x

WANTED—By young man, work in the evenings, invoicing ,addressing, etc., or as salesman in store. Address T. Herald Office. 148x

WANTED — By Chinaman, just out, place where he can learn to cook. Apply Wing Tai, 574 Lagauchetiere st. 147x

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

GASPE — HOUSE FOR SALE. FURNISHed houses to let. Apply J. Slous, Gaspe. 157x

FOR SALE — BEAUDOIN STREET, ST. Henry, a pretty house, two dwellings, 5 rooms and 6 rooms respectively, neatly finished and in perfect order. A genuine bargain for a beginner. Will be sold cheap. Only $500.00 cash required, easy payments for balance. Apply D. A. L., Herald Office. 142x

COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL FLAT, lighted on three sides, 6 rooms, bath and w.c., newly decorated. Rent, $9.00. 167 Roy st., near St. Denis st. 145x

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage. Life insurance gents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued,
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

WESTMOUNT ACADEMY.

The Closing Exercises Were Held Yesterday and Only a Partial Prize List Was Ready.

The closing exercises of the Westmount Academy took place yesterday morning. At 9.30 the junior classes assembled in the hall of the school. Rev. Mr. Bushell, chairman of the Westmount School Board, presided, and on the platform with him were: Mayor Walker, Hon. J. K. Ward, and Mr. Harvie, school commissioners, Mr. Ramsay and the Revs. Mr. Graham, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Everet.

After the singing of a few bright songs and the distribution of the prizes the little ones were dismissed in a very happy mood. The senior classes then assembled and were addressed by the gentlemen present. Mr. Ward referred to the rapid growth of the schools in Westmount. Mayor Walker drew the attention of the young people to Westmount's new public library, which was to be opened on Saturday next, and hoped that all the children of Westmount would make use of it.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Graham and Mr. Everet also spoke a few pleasant words to the purpose.

Mr. Nicholson, the principal, then presented his report. He said that the interest of the exercises this year was much diminished by the fact that no results for the four higher grades could be announced, and consequently no prizes could be awarded. This year the A. A. and Quebec examinations had been postponed two weeks, and this made it impossible to secure results before closing. When the results did come to hand they would be published, and the medals and prizes awarded on reassembling in September. The rest of the work had been very satisfactory, and he took occasion to thank both teachers and pupils for their efforts. He spoke also of the overcrowding of the Academy, but hoped that this would be remedied when the new school they contemplated erecting was completed. They had added this year to the library 56 new volumes. The total number enrolled was 757; the average attendance, 624; the number who took the A. A. and Quebec examinations, 108. After singing the National Anthem the pupils were dismissed for the summer holidays.

The following is a partial prize list:

Senior (boys)—Leslie Minto, first general proficiency and application to study; Grant Riddell, general proficiency and application to study; Brock Thomson, second, general proficiency; Edmund Perry, general proficiency; Bertram Todd, punctuality; Reginald Raddon, conduct.

Senior (girls)—Mary Runk, first application to study, first general proficiency, punctuality; Lena Runk, second application to study, third general proficiency, punctuality; Amy Hayden, second general proficiency; Delia Hunton, conduct; Maggie Cousins, conduct.

Second Intermediate (boys)—A. Crossley, first general proficiency, first application to study; G. Dean, second general proficiency, second application to study; S. Darling, general proficiency; J. Brophy, general proficiency; G. Kendall, conduct; S. Cornell, punctuality.

Second Intermediate (Girls)—Ada Dalton, 1st general proficiency, 1st application to study, punctuality, conduct; Edith Patterson, 2nd general proficiency, 3rd application to study; Amy Dolbel, 2nd application to study, 3rd general proficiency, conduct; Winnifred Crossley, punctuality; Helen Locke, punctuality; Alfrieda Scarff, punctuality.

First Intermediate (Boys)—Frank Stanton, 1st general proficiency and 2nd application to study; Burnie Mossman, general proficiency; Albert Hanna, 1st application to study and general proficiency; Bertie Hodges, conduct.

First Intermediate (Girls "A")—Bessie Forbes, 1st general proficiency and 2nd application to study; Gertrude Hunton, general proficiency and 1st application to study; Nora Tippet, general proficiency; Edna Evans, 3rd application to study and punctuality; Marion Beveridge, punctuality; Sadie McLeod, punctuality and conduct.

First Intermediate (Girls "B")—Ettie Crankshaw, 1st application to study and 1st general proficiency; Ruby Kerr, 2nd general proficiency; Annie Butler, 2nd application to study and 2nd general proficiency; Jennie Kennedy, conduct.

Second Primary (Boys)—Geo. Beveridge, 1st general proficiency, 1st application to study; Allan McCaw, 2nd general proficiency, application to study; Frank Lunan, 3rd general proficiency; Vrice Drummond, 4th general proficiency, application to study and conduct; Charles Callaghan, punctuality.

Second Primary (Girls)—Winifred Corner, 1st general proficiency; Nellie Lang, 2nd general proficiency, 1st application to Carson, general proficiency; Hazel MacAdam, general proficiency; Ethel Hugill, 2nd application to study; Helen Brown, punctuality; Ethel Bright, punctuality.

First Primary (Boys)—Edward Brooks, 1st general proficiency; Edward Singer, 1st application to study and 4th general proficiency; Courtney Pratt, 2nd general proficiency and conduct; Arthur Forbes, 3rd general proficiency; Garnet Fessenden, 2nd application to study.

First Primary (Girls)—Vivian Metcalfe, 1st general proficiency; Mabel Hayden, 2nd general proficiency; Edith Raddon, 2nd general proficiency; Fernie Bell, 3rd general proficiency, 2nd application to study; Agnes Harvie, 1st application to study, 4th general proficiency; Ruth Lang, conduct and punctuality; Gladys Scott, conduct.

Second Preparatory—Evelyn Hanna, 1st application to study, 1st general proficiency, conduct; Edward Armitage, 2nd general proficiency, application to study; Janet Bright, 3rd general proficiency, application to study; Eva Hugill, punctuality; Grace Corner, conduct; Camilie Belanger, conduct.

First Preparatory—Class A—Willie McAdam, 1st general proficiency; Winifred Metcalfe, 2nd general proficiency and conduct; Vernon Fee, application to study.

Class B—Rita Dyer, 1st general proficiency; Jessie Wright, 2nd general proficiency and conduct; Stanley Evans and Gertrude Evans, punctuality.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

Held Its Closing Exercises Yesterday Afternoon—A Good Prize and Honor List.

The closing exercises at Dunham Ladies' College took place yesterday, when the following pupils took part in a mixed programme during the afternoon and evening: Misses Ethel Barnhart, Ruby Foster, Flossie McNaughton, B. Fearson, Belle Gilmour, Grace Hibbard, Emma Robinson, Maud Selby, Mollie Deal, Jennie McCabe, Henshaw Ogden, Florence Burrill, Beatrice Burrill. The choral class, Master Lynwood Farnam, Miss Carrie M. Derrick, M. A., Rev. H. M. M. Hackett, B.D., also contributed.

The prize list was as follows:

Lindsay silver medal—Academy classes: Best knowledge of Book of Common Prayer, Miss Mary Gilmour; special prize, Miss Stella Cal; honorable mention, Miss Florence M. Ogden, Miss Louise Shepard, Miss Rita Joly, Miss Kathleen Stephen, Miss Pearl Standish.

Model classes—Prize, Miss Leila Perry; honorable mention, Miss Lillian Turnbull, Miss Ethel Barnhart.

Longhurst silver medal—Church history, Miss Stella Call; honorable mention, Miss Louise Shepard.

The Bishop Bond prizes—Scripture knowledge — Academy classes: Miss Ruth Whitehead; honorable mention, Miss Mary Gilmour. Model classes, Miss Lillian Turnbull.

Calisthenics—Miss Ruby Pelton and Miss Lillian Turnbull, equal.

Exemplary conduct—Miss Pearl Standish.

Needle work—First prize, Miss E. Barnhart; second prize, Miss M. Gilmour.

Diligence in practice—Senior class: Miss Florence Burrill and Miss Ethel Barnhart, equal. Junior class: Miss Pearl Standish.

Drawing—Prize, Miss Jennie McCabe; honorable mention, Miss Pearl Standish.

Best botanical specimens—Miss M. Alley and Miss M. Stevens, equal; honorable mention, Miss Grace Hibbard, Miss Emma Robinson.

Specimen sheets—Prize, Miss Mabel Curley; honorable mention, Miss Marguerite Alley.

Best kept room—Miss Florence Burrill, Miss Mary Gilmour and Miss Emma Robinson, equal.

Miss Baker's Sunday school class prize, Miss Leila Perry.

I. Model class—General improvement, Marion Gillespie.

Junior class—Grade IV.—Class prize, Master Alleyne Browne. Grade III. — Class prize, Miss Bernice O'Brien. Calisthenics, Miss Beatrice O'Brien.

Prizes to be awarded: General proficiency, gold medal; Latin and mathematics, history and literature, French examination, II. Academy class prize, I. Academy class prize, II. Model class prize, from Quebec examinations.

You should see to it in time; delays are dangerous; register with The Identification and Protective Company of Canada, Limited; Head Office, Temple Bldg., Montreal, and save your friends anxiety and suspense.

Excusable Ignorance.

Diggs—Money talks, you know.

Biggs—No, I don't know anything of the kind. I never was able to get within speaking distance of it."—Chicago News.

Piles for 25 Years

Mr. G. Lefebvre, 2281 St. James st., Montreal, writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles which had tortured me for 25 years, and am cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Has never yet failed to cure piles, whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TYPEWRITER VALUES.

The price fixed by the Trust for Standard Typewriters in the United States is $95.00, and that is the price at which the OLIVER, the only free type-bar visible writing standard machine is sold for in that country.

The corresponding price for standard Trust machines in Canada is $125.00, but, as the OLIVER is the only standard free type-bar machine manufactured in Canada, its price in Canada is the same as in the United States, $95.00.

No machine depending on forced alignment is or can be "standard."

In paying $125.00 for a $95.00 machine. the purchaser pays not only the import duty, but profit on this duty, and becomes liable also for the duty and its profit on all repairs, to say nothing of delay.

You can save $30.00 by buying an OLIVER, you can be sure of your repairs, you can get the best machine of any machine made. A personal test will determine this to your satisfaction, and we will be happy to give you the opportunity.

You can do this because the OLIVER is manufactured from the raw material at 156 St. Antoine street, Montreal, by Canadians, trained in our works to be the best mechanics in the world, and sold directly to you by the firm which builds it, the

LINOTYPE COMPANY.

A BEAUTIFUL
Monthly Magazine FREE!
To Herald Readers.

THIS MAGAZINE IS

The Designer

Than Which

NOTHING MORE ATTRACTIVE,
NOTHING MORE ARTISTIC,
NOTHING OF GREATER INTEREST
to Lady Readers is published in this country to-day.

This is Our Proposition:

Cut 10 Coupons out of separate issues of The Herald and present them at any one of the following places, and you will receive The Designer ABSOLUTELY FREE These Coupons will appear THREE TIMES each week.

The following coupon, with nine others of different dates, cut from the Montreal Herald, within one month, entitles the holder to one "Designer" of last issue.

Present Coupons at one of the following Depots, and receive "Designer" FREE.

Herald Office, 130 St. James St.
H. Beaudry, 273 Craig.
P. Morrison, 965A Main.
Mr. McNair, 293 Bleury.
Miss McColl, Westmount P.O.
Miss Curran, 2587 St. Catherine.
J. L. King, 213 St. Antoine.
M. Laurier, 1505 St. James.
Mrs. Monteith, 157 Congregation.
Mr. Shoove, 745 Wellington.
Mrs. Crutchlow, 230 Hibernia.
Jos. Lebeau, 1882 Ontario.
Aug. Depatie, 1403 St. Catherine.
A. Gravel & Co., 1628 St. Catherine.
Mrs. Milloy, 2117 St. Catherine.
Mr. Redmond, 2036 Notre Dame.
M. Boulanger, 3679 Notre Dame (St. Henri).
Librairie Nationale, 2588 Notre Dam
Mrs. Smith, 11 Papineau Road.
A. Cusson, 347 Notre Dame.

DESIGNER COUPON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899.

If to be sent by mail FIVE CENTS must be enclosed.

In ordering by mail be very careful to state what month's Designer is wanted.

NEW PASTOR FOR COTE ST. PAUL

North Hatley, June 23.—Rev. William L. Rowan, a young man, who has been pastor of the Methodist Church at Mintin, in the north-western section of the township of Hatley, two miles from here, for the past year, has been transferred by the Conference to the church at St. Cote St. Paul, Montreal. He leaves this week for his new post. During his stay here he has done excellent work, and by his Christian character has not only made many personal friends, but has also influenced many to lead more Christian lives.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.

BROMPTON FALLS.

A beautiful large cottage hotel, situated on St. Francis River, 3 hours from Montreal, 10 minutes from Sherbrooke, few rods from Grand Trunk Station, accommodation for 75 guests, house finished in hard wood, on high elevation, perfectly healthy, nice maple grove, first-class water, scenery grand, good livery, mails morning and evening, good train service to and from Montreal and Sherbrooke Terms, $7 to $10 per week. Parties and families low rates. Apply to O. Lambert, Brompton Falls, P.Q.

WANTED,

RUN DOWN WORN OUT PEOPLE

to send nine one cent stamps to Dr. Pinkham, 15 Bleury Street, for packing and postage, for a full 50c bottle of

Before and After Dinner Pills

The best tonic and spring medicine in the world. Only one bottle to any one person.

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Payne Mining Company, of British Columbia, Limited. can have their certificates exchanged for certificates in this Company, on and after the 26th June next, on presentation at the office of the Company, 35 Street Railway Chambers, Montreal.

Montreal, 22nd June, 1899.

C. H. LOW, Secretary,
Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, Montreal.

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Payne Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, held this day, a DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. for the month ending 30th JUNE, has been declared, payable July 15, 1899, to stockholders of record June 30.

C. H. LOW, Secretary.
Montreal Street Railway Chambers,
Montreal, 20th June, 1899.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt

One bottle of O'Keefe's Liquid Extract of Malt will do what it requires two of other makes to accomplish.

If you are run down or have no appetite, and cannot sleep, take a wineglassful of O'Keefe's Liquid Extract of Malt four times a day (one bottle will last two days) and you will be surprised at the results in a few days.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent. TORONTO

SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. LAMBERT.

A most successful tennis tournament was played last Saturday afternoon on the St. Lambert Lawn Tennis Club's courts, between the St. Lambert and West End Clubs. The charming weather accounted in a great measure for the very large attendance, and it is safe to say that everybody enjoyed themselves. The courts were in splendid condition, and some excellent games were witnessed, the results being as follows:—

Gents—Singles.

W. A. Dart, St. Lambert, vs. P. Drummond, West End.
Won by St. Lambert........6—1, 6—1.
A. C. Bourne, St. Lambert, vs. W. Blore, West End.
Won by St. Lambert..........6—4, 6—0.

Gents—Doubles.

Anderson and Warren, St. Lambert, vs. Powell and Ogilvie, West End.
Won by St. Lambert........6—2, 6—1.
Carruthers and Kidd, St. Lambert, vs. Powell and Drummond, West End.
Won by St. Lambert..........6—3, 6—0.
Price and Byrne, West End, vs. Horsfall and McCallum, St. Lambert.
Won by West End...........6—2, 6—3.

Ladies' Doubles.

Misses McKenzie and Reid, St. Lambert, vs. Misses Robertson and Brain, West End.
Won by St. Lambert..........6—3, 9—7.

Tea was served by the ladies in the St. Barnabas school-room, after which an adjournment was made to the boat club-house, where dancing was indulged in, the visitors leaving on the 10 o'clock train for the city. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dart, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dawson, Miss Maud McKenzie, Miss Gertrude McKenzie, Miss Anna Reid, Miss Lucy Reid, Miss Robertson, Miss Brain, Miss Horsfall, Miss Hooper, Miss Christie, Miss Beatty, Miss Andrews, Miss Kidd, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wright, Messrs. E. Kidd, A. C. Bourne, E. Horsfall, T. Fernie, J. Andrews, T. Wickham, Mr. Carruthers, H. Bourne, K. Reid, W. Reynolds, C. V. Hooper, W. Rowland, E. Buchanan, C. Christie, P. Drummond, W. Blore, Messrs. Anderson, Powell, Ogilvie, Byrne, Price, and many others.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas Church will hold a lawn social at the residence of Mrs. Jos. Horsfall on Tuesday evening next. It is to be hoped that there will be a very large attendance, as the ladies deserve the patronage of all for their untiring efforts.

The annual regatta has been fixed for Saturday, July 8th, and the officers and committee are endeavoring if possible to eclipse all previous efforts in this connection. The programme of races was arranged at Wednesday evening's meeting, and will consist of the following events: Sailing canoe, open; single canoe, open; junior double scull, 17 years and under; tandem canoe; single canoe, green; canoe race, one to four paddles; tandem canoe, green; four in a canoe; tub race; war canoe; ladies' and gents' tandem canoe; canoe tournament; boys' tandem canoe, 17 years and under.

Mr. Thos. Ridgedale, an old St. Lambert resident, now residing in Chicago, spent a few days here this week the guest of Mr. Finch. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgedale and family expect to return to Montreal shortly, and may possibly take up their residence again in St. Lambert.

Mr. Thos. Ramsay was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Ramsay, Lorne avenue, on Saturday last.

Messrs. Arthur Bourne and Claude Hart have returned from Hemmingford, where they have been spending a few days.

Miss Bryan has arrived for the summer months, and will be a guest at the new hotel.

Mr. J. McLeod was over last Saturday visiting friends.

Mr. Stanley Wright is over for the summer, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Prince Arthur street.

Mr. Wm. Tector spent Sunday here visiting friends.

Mrs. W. E. Smith and Miss Belle Hagar were over Saturday visiting friends.

Messrs. George Wright and V. Hart were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Williams during the week.

The many friends of Mrs. Trotter, Argyle avenue, will be pleased to hear that she is fast recovering from her unfortunate and painful accident while wheeling last Saturday.

Mr. S. McGarity was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on Saturday last.

Mr. Percy Webster was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Webster during the week.

Mrs. Mason, of Chicago, is spending a few weeks here, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D'Olier, Prince Arthur street.

Mr. D. Beatty is spending the summer months here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rosevear, River Front.

Mr. C. Ancrum was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Riley, during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey have taken rooms at the hotel and are expected over shortly for the summer months.

The new Grand Trunk station has been completed, and is now open for public use. The change will be beneficial to all, and will be a much easier and safer means of access to and from the trains than formerly.

Mr. W. R. Duckworth, of Lachine, was here during the week visiting friends.

Mr. J. Donnelly was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dawson on Saturday last.

Mrs. Raphael and Miss Freda Raphael, of Montreal, spent Monday here, the guests of Mrs. A. E. Warren.

The war canoe crew are practising hard under their captain, Mr. J. Smith, and from present appearance will be able to give a good account of themselves at the coming regattas.

Several of our bicyclists were up before the Council at Tuesday night's meeting, the complaint being that of wheeling on the footpaths. They were fortunate enough, however, to be dismissed with a warning and a promise that future cases would be most severely dealt with.

Mrs. Goodacre and family have left for Metis, where they intend spending the summer months.

ST. JOHNS.

Mr. Jobson Paradis, wife and child, arrived in St. Johns last week, and will spend the summer the guests of his father, E. Z. Paradis, Esq. Mr. Paradis is a professor in the Notre Dame de Croix College, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Acting on the imperative advice of his physician, Mr. Reginald Futvoye has resigned his lately acquired position as conductor in the Wagner Car Service.

Mrs. E. McConkey and Mrs. F. X. Clement leave on Friday for Sackville, N.B., and other points in the Lower Provinces, and will be absent a couple of months.

Mr. George H. Wilkinson has gone to Lewiston, Me., with the Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory of Montreal, for a few days.

Mr. Charles H. Pierce returned to St. Johns from New York on Saturday for a few weeks' visit with his sisters. Miss Lena Davies has also arrived from the big metropolis to spend the summer vacation with her aunts, the Misses Pierce.

Miss Maynard, of Stratford, Ont., is the guest of Mrs. H. N. Wurtele.

Miss M. Deal has returned to the St. Johns Hotel for the summer.

Major and Mrs. Trotter returned on Monday from a brief visit to Toornto, Miss Evans, of Montreal, Mrs. Trotter's sister, remaining here during their absence.

Mr. W. R. Milligan, manager of the Toronto Office Corticelli Silk Company, is here on a business trip.

Never was the barracks so deserted. The sole official occupants are Major Wadmore, who is slowly regaining his wanted strength, and four soldiers. All the rest of the officers and men are at Laprairie camp.

A meeting of the hop committee of the St. Johns Yacht Club was held on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Oscar Paradis was elected chairman and Mr. Joseph Marchand secretary. Tickets were fixed at $3 for the season, or $1 for one dance, to admit gentleman and lady. The first hop will be held on Friday evening, June 30th. Ratto Brothers' orchestra will furnish the music and the ladies the refreshments.

Miss Maud Hall, sister of Mrs. Lawrence Perchard, of Magog, is at St. Johns for a fortnight's visit at Mrs. H. G. Perchard's.

The 79th Battalion, of Shefford, with Lieut.-Col. Bulman in command, passed through St. Johns at midday on Wednesday in a special Grand Trunk train en route for the Laprairie camp, and almost simultaneously the 52nd Battalion, of Brome, via the C.P.R., with Major Perkins at the helm. So far as one could judge from the hasty glance afforded the onlookers, officers and men looked as though they would keep up the traditional reputation of their respective corps.

Among those who registered at the St. Johns Hotel during the last week were: J. A. Buch, East Farnham; F. Heidvich, Brooklyn, N.Y.; J. H. Lafond, Henryville; W. F. Marceau, Clarenceville; J. H. McLean, Toronto, Ont.; E. W. Goddard, Sweetsburg; H. Champleau, Montreal; Samuel H. Cells, Toronto; John R. Vert, Hamilton; K. H. Munro, Pictou, N.S.; A. M. Morrison and wife, Toronto; E. A. Wheeler, Venici; E. E. Brinster, Montreal; C. R. Vosburg, Noyan; F. Cordon, Montreal; J. Cote, Ottawa.

IBERVILLE.

Mr. Geo. H. Weaver, of Montreal, has taken the Bijou Cottage for the summer months, and it is expected that Mr. Weaver and his family will occupy same this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lionais and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lionais, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. J. B. Tresidder over Sunday.

The quaint little Anglican church of Christieville was rendered unusually brilliant on Wednesday afternoon last when Mabel, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robert McGinnis, plighted her troth to Dr. John McCombe, of Montreal. The service was performed by the Rev. B. P. Lewis, rector of the parish, in the presence of the father of the bride, the father and mother of the groom, and a large contingent of other relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The church was prettily adorned with flowevent was very appropriately termed a ers, marguerites prevailing, and the happy daisy wedding. A dejeuner followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, shortly after which the happy couple took the evening train, amid the traditional shower of rice, for Niagara, where they will spend their honeymoon. Later on we understand that Dr. and Mrs. McCombe will make an extended European trip.

The Adonis, Commodore Tressider's trim steam yacht, made her first run this season on Sunday, going up as far as the island.

LONGUEUIL.

The handsome club-house of the Longueuil Boating Club was well filled last Saturday evening, it being the regular fortnightly hop. Upwards of two hundred persons were present. Miss Maye Thompson presided at the piano, and Mr. J. Marcoux acted in the capacity of floor manager. The new addition to the verandah has been completed, and will no doubt prove a great boon to those who look on as well as being a great addition to the appearance of the building, which is certainly one of the most attractive around Montreal.

On Saturday afternoon last the first of the series of yacht races took place, the weather being more favorable. It proved a very interesting race. Quite a number of people turned out to witness it. The first race was won by Turner and Millington, the second by the Hutchings brothers. Mr. R. A. Elliott acted as judge, and Mr. A. J. Pell as timekeeper. The ladies of the B. C. H. intend holding an ice cream social and dance in the club-house this evening.

The ladies of the Guild of St. Mark's Church held their usual weekly meeting on Thursday afternoon at the house of Mrs. R. Carmichael, La Bonte avenue.

An immense crowd of people visited the circus on Monday and Tuesday; indeed, our little town seemed quite deserted.

Miss Elsie Lovelace and Miss Edythe Glassford spent a good part of the week with friends on this side of the water.

Miss W. Sully spent last Saturday and Sunday in Longueuil.

Several of the boys are now on their holidays, and seem to be having a thoroughly good time.

Mr. George Graham and family are again located in their pretty house on Guilbault avenue for the summer.

Mrs. Muir left on Tuesday last for Toronto, and some of the western cities, where she intends spending a couple of weeks.

On Sunday the ferries brought over an immense number of visitors to Longueuil, many not returning to Montreal until the last trip of the boat.

The wild strawberry season has commenced, and large parties of men, women and children are to be seen every day wending their way to the fields and woods above the track, where large quantities are to be found.

A very pleasant impromptu hop took place at the club-house on Tuesday evening, it being delightfully cool, and dancing was kept up with great spirit.

The fields are now white with daisies, and look very beautiful. Many of those who visit Longueuil may be seen carrying home large bunches of them.

The great storm of Tuesday morning caused a great deal of damage to some of our beautiful trees. One large tree on St. Charles street, in front of the house occupied by Madame Beland, was struck by lightning, the bark being peeled off from top to bottom and the street strewn with branches torn from it. A great many panes of glass were broken in many of the surrounding houses, causing great alarm to the occupants.

Mrs. Sclater and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Skeoch, have taken the house on Victoria avenue occupied for so many years by Mr. W. H. Thompson and family, and moved over last week.

LAPRAIRIE.

Mr. J. S. Diggs, of Brantford, is staying here at the Montreal House.

Mr. Cecil Dudemaine is here visiting his brother Harry, at Roberts House.

Capt. Jos. Pelletier arrived Monday. He is aide-de-camp to Major-General Hutton for the camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. Grothe arrived Sunday and are staying at the Montreal House.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hanson, of Montreal, are here for the summer, at Racine's.

Mr. Arthur Williamson is with the "boys" at Roberts'.

Mr. Albert Dagenais has returned from Europe, and is staying with his parents at their charming residence south of the village.

Mr. George Balfour has joined the "boys" at the Montreal House.

Mr. Omer Picard was here Monday visiting Mayor and Mrs. Brossard, preparatory to his departure for Lake Kilkenny, Labelle district.

Mr. Godfrey Williams, of Sherbrooke, was here Wednesday for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Grier, of Montreal, were here Monday looking up some friends. They left Tuesday morning.

Miss Carrie Thomas is here, a guest of Mrs. Gelinas, at Bay View.

Miss A. Charlebois was here last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charlebois.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon was here Monday, and returned to town early Tuesday morning. Col. Gordon is acting as captain-adjutant of the camp.

The annual meeting of the Laprairie Boating Club was held last Monday evening in the club-house. After the reading of the secretary's report, the election of officers took place, with the following result: President, L. C. Pelletier; vice-president, R. J. Cooke; honorary treasurer, C. H. Dougall; honorary secretary, Hector Bisaillon; commodore, J. H. Hodges; chairman amusement committee, Mastai Pagnuelo; board of directors, Messrs. J. A. Dagenais, Alphonse Racine, O. G. Cerat, M. Guerin, F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C., Jack Guerin, Hector Barbeau and Wilbrod Pagnuelo.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned sine die till the amusement committee present their report. If it is right to judge of the prospects of the success of the season by the enthusiasm displayed by the members, the season of '99 is sure to be a record one.

Saturday evening the weekly hop proved to be a most enjoyable affair. More than many visitors from the city were here, and with the aid of the always obliging lady members of the club, a kind of concert was got up in a very short time. With songs and recitations between dances, and the first-class music of Ratto Brothers, the evening passed very, very quickly, and the members enjoyed the fun to their heart's content.

Capt. Paymaster U. Brosseau is here in camp with the 85th. Capt. Brosseau is a son of Lt.-Col. Brosseau, registrar of Laprairie.

Although the roads were not in the very best condition, the Bicycle Club held a well-attended ride to Chambly last Sunday. The boys claim it is one of the prettiest runs the Bicycle Club ever had, and the fact that they were not too tired on their return tends to prove this.

Capt. Henri Hains is here in camp with his battalion, the 76th. He is well known in Laprairie, and is also much interested in the welfare of the Boating Club. Capt. Hains may return here after camp.

Mrs. A. Gosselin and her charming daughter, Miss M. L. Gosselin, are here since the beginning of the week. Miss Gosselin has many acquaintances spending the summer here, and seems to enjoy the stay immensely.

Mr. Oscar Coutlee has completely recovered from the nervous shock he sustained last week when he was almost drowned in attempting to save a lad who had fallen into the water. Mr. Coutlee was at his office Monday morning.

Mrs. G. Rainville gave a delightful "at home" at the Montreal House Wednesday. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Grace, in receiving the guests. Their number was limited, and those happy enough to be present will never forget the very enjoyable evening of the opening of camp.

Mr. Prosper Drouin has arrived. He is at the Montreal House with the rest of the "boys."

Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Racine and family arrived Tuesday, and occupy their lovely cottage on the river front. Mr. Alphonse Racine, jr., will join them this week.

Capt. and Mrs. G. Rainville arrived early this week. Miss Julia Grace is with them. All are staying at the Montreal House.

Mr. Wilbrod Pagnuelo has profited by the arrival of the officers in camp, and has arranged for a series of concerts and hops at the Montreal House, which will add much to the general merriment of Laprairie. The officers are very willing to accept all invitations tendered them as long as their acceptance does not interfere with their camp duties, and the ladies, oh, well, they will accept also.

Messrs. Henri Lachance, jr., Alex. Orsali, jr., Henri Orsali, Rodrigue Langlois and Henri Hudon are some amongst the boys who think a little bit of housekeeping will add much to their experience in life. They have rented a cottage, and with a good "gouvernante," are as happy and comfortable as if they boarded at the very best hotel. Mr. Bert Fogarty will join them early in July.

Mrs. M. O'Brien, of Montreal, was here this week, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. O'Gallagher.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. de Tonnancour and Miss de Tonnancour have arrived, and are located at Racine's for the summer.

Mrs. Webb, of Montreal, was given a hearty welcome by her Laprairie friends when she arrived Wednesday evening. Mrs. Webb will be at the Montreal House till late in August.

Mr. Ed. Hubbard, Montreal, is at the Montreal House for a fortnight or so.

Mr. George Bury was a visitor here Sunday.

Mr. John Conway, superintendent of Lachine canal, passed through here Monday. Mr. Conway is an old Laprairie goer.

Mr. J. B. Clay, of Brantford, is here for a few days boarding at Robert's.

Mr. Thos. Evans and Miss Bertha Evans are frequent visitors here. They were here Saturday and remained over Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Brunelle, Arlington avenue.

Miss Ida Mongenais has arrived and is staying at the Montreal House for the summer.

A row to La Tortue is one of the bookings for the early part of next week. The ladies are desirous of having all the members of the club with them.

Mr. Norman Barclay and party were here Saturday on a fishing excursion near the foot of the Rapids. They reported a very good catch.

Invitations are out for a tea at the Montreal House Thursday next. Mr. and Mrs. W. Pagnuelo and a few lady friends are the entertainers.

Mr. L. J. Garretson, of Montreal, has taken rooms at Roberts House for a month or so.

Lieut. Contant, 85th Battalion, has returned from an extensive tour in England, and joined his regiment in camp here Wednesday.

Dr. Brodeur, Bleury street, is a weekly visitor here. He was here at camp Wednesday and Thursday, a guest of the officers of the 79th.

The tennis tea organized by Mr. Wilbrod Pagnuelo, with the kind assistance of the ladies, was a success. So much so that next Saturday week, which is the last day of the tennis tournament, a similar function will be held. The officers have promised to attend, and a very enjoyable time is expected.

The many friends of Mr. Mastai Pagnuelo will congratulate him upon his appointment as chairman of the amusement committee of the Boating Club. He has devoted his entire energies to the welfare of the club for so long that it is only right that the true organized of Laprairie's entertainments should be officially known.

KNOWLTCN.

The Scott Act election was an entire surprise to everybody; even the repealers themselves did not expect so much. The French vote went entirely against the Act.

Miss Orr, the Model School teacher, returned to her home in Hemmingford for the summer months.

Miss Bertha Woods left for her home at McLeod's at the close of the school term on Wednesday last.

Mr. Levi Moore, principal of the Academy, left this week for a short stay with his wife's parents at Danville, where his wife has been staying for a couple of weeks previous.

Rev. Mr. Rollit and family are stopping at Edgehill for the summer months.

Mr. H. A. Honeyman, principal of Granby Academy, has returned home for the holidays.

One of the many beautiful trips which our summer visitors can enjoy during the summer months is the magnificent drive through the Bolton Mountains, over to Knowlton's Landing, thus taking in the beautiful trip twice through the entire length of Lake Memphremagog and return the same evening.

Mr. P. C. Duboyce is home for the summer.

Summer visitors at "Lakeside" are: Mrs. A. G. Whitley, Mr. B. Whitley, Mr. L. Whitley, Miss Whitley, Miss Buchanan, Miss Weir, Mrs. Binmore, Miss Binmore, all of Montreal.

NORTH HATLEY.

Montreal people at the Valley House: J. J. Crowley, Nelson Spencer, G. M. Hodges, W. Hay, Wm. Wright. Other guests are: O. Stewart Taylor and family, Portland, Me.; R. T. Corey, Newport, Vt.

The family of Mr. Fred Hovey, of Sherbrooke, has come for the summer, and are in their cottage on the West Side. With them are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hovey, natives of this town, but now residents of Pittsfield, Mass.

New arrivals at The Evergreens: Miss Maria Manley, Newberne, N. C.; Miss Mary Keeler, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Leisa and Miss Clara Beirn, Richmond, Va.; Miss Folsona, Miss Davis, Asheville, N.C.; Mrs. Barton Wise, young daughter and maid, Richmond, Va.

At the Pleasant View House: Mrs. and Miss Markin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. O. Hare, Quebec.

At the Carrington Cottage: Mrs. Carrington, Miss Carrington, Miss Alice Brown, Mr. Duncan Brett, all of Baltimore, Md.

At Meadow View Farm: Mr. Post, Mrs. Shippen and maid, Baltimore; Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Berman, Mr. Berman, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Daves, of Baltimore, came this week, and is at her cottage. Miss Elaine and Miss Tacey Nairn, of Nutley, N.J., arrived Thursday morning.

At the Victoria: Mrs. Eric Bergland, Master Willie Bergland, Master John Bergland, Miss Mary Brito Bergland, with two maids, Baltimore. Major Bergland, who is a retired U. S. army officer, will come ere long. Mrs. Admiral Queen, Mrs. Ragborg, Miss Christine Owens, Washington, D.C.; Lieut. J. Fisher, Satterthwait, Mrs. John Conduit and Miss Elsie Conduit, of Nutley, N.J.

Frank Bean, who was with Mr. Fisher two years ago, is the general household manager.

Mr. Scott McConnell and his sister, Mrs. Alice Le Baron, have started a restaurant for the summer in Putney's boat house.

Picnics at Bacon's Bay, at the head of the lake, are becoming frequent now. The services of the steamer Massawippi have been called for on several such occasions. On Tuesday a large number of people came from Coaticook.

There has been a dry season around here, almost amounting to a drought. But the showers on Monday and the rains of Tuesday night and Wednesday have made a manifest change on the pastures and mowings. All looks bright and cheerful.

"TEN DOLLARS A SQUARE FOOT."

"If I could not replace them I would not sell them for $10 a square foot," was the remark passed by Mr. Thomas Ligget in speaking of Luxfer Prisms. To those who have noticed the change in the City and District Bank, the above remark is not surprising. Luxfer Prisms are invaluable to a store-keeper. They save artificial light and save eyesight and improve general health.

At the company's office, 1833 Notre Dame street, a basement 100 feet is lighted throughout by Luxfer Lights.

BEACONSFIELD.

If "variety is the spice of life," we most certainly have had far from a monotonous week. Thunderstorms in the morning, sunshine in the afternoons, and lovely, moonlight evenings. There is one charming feature about the country, rain has so little after effect, which is certainly a boon to the energetic ones. Wheeling, golfing and tennis is quite possible an hour or so after a heavy shower.

The concert given by the members of the Pointe Claire Boat Club on Wednesday evening is generally credited with being the most enjoyable one held there for many a day, and that is most assuredly saying a great deal in its favor. It is needless to say that the recitation given by Mr. Mackay Edgar was received with tremendous enthusiasm, in fact each piece on the programme showed a very appreciative audience. The Cake Walk was undoubtedly one of the features of the evening. There were five couples, and a funnier sight would be hard to find. When each pair took their turn with "do or die" in every move. After deafening cheers from the onlookers, the judges called couples numbers one and three to walk again, and the Shaw Brothers took the cake. Their costumes were beyond compare. Mr. Claire Shaw, a very tall youth of some sixteen summers, was gowned in the regulation "war paint" of an up-to-date New York belle. The delicate tint of his sunburnt neck and arms was the envy of all the fair sex present, and when he swished down the room with manly strides he brought down the house. His brother, Mr. Fred Shaw, better known as (Chappie), was perfectly stunning, the erection he had on his head was the admiration of the public; to call it a hat would be an insult. It reminded one more of a hammered out frying-pan. The dancing of Mr. George Nelson, and Mr. Leo Judah, called forth a great deal of applause, in fact they one and all deserve a great deal of credit, and it was really hard to make the final decision. After the concert, dancing was kept up till a very late hour, a visible fact by the scarcity of men on the early train the following morning.

Miss Emily Ferrier is the guest of Mrs. Stuart Howard this week.

Miss Florence Baugh, of Hamilton, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Mainwaring.

Miss Alice Boyd is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Turpin.

Miss Weir, of Boston, is the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. V. R. Mudge.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Thoronton and Mr. and Mrs. James Laing spent Saturday here.

Mr. Mackay Edgar was the guest of Mr. George Jordan on Wednesday evening.

On Monday evening Mrs. Gerald Lomar gave a most enjoyable moonlight excursion.

The opening tea given by the lady patronesses of the Beaconsfield Tennis Club on Saturday last was quite a brilliant function. The courts are in splendid order and all the members are anticipating any amount of pleasure this season.

Miss Georgie Clarke has returned from Winnipeg and is receiving a very hearty welcome home from her many friends.

CHAMBLY.

A charming "country dance" was held at the beautiful summer home, "Woodlands," of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner, on Thursday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of Miss Annie Hodgson Sumner's birthday. The guests numbered between seventy and eighty, mostly Montreal, Ottawa and neighboring friends. The Montreal guests went out in a special car, and returned by a special train. The spacious residence presented a gay and inviting appearance, lighted as it was by many electric lights. The host and hostess dealt out their hospitality in that handsome manner which has made them so popular amid a wide circle of friends. Luncheon was served on arrival of the guests, and a dainty supper at midnight. Music was furnished by city musicians, and all present voted the affair one of the most pleasant of the season.

ANALYST'S REPORT ON MITCHELL'S "HEATHER DEW" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

The exhaustive chemical analysis to which Mitchell's "Heather Dew" Old Scotch Whisky has been submitted in this laboratory enables me to form a highly favorable opinion as to the care and technical skill that have been brought to bear in its distillation.

I consider it to be a perfectly sound and well matured product, and, being free from contamination with fusil oil and other injurious matters; it is well suited for ordinary and regular use. The "Heather Dew" is a mixture of carefully selected products, forming a blend of choice and delicate flavor, and I can commend it for its high quality and purity of composition.

Granville H. Sharpe, F.C.S.,
Analyst.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT TO PROROGUE.

Rome, June 23.—The Italian Parliament will be prorogued on June 28th, owing to the persistent obstruction of the party of the Extreme Right.

GIVING FAME A CHANCE.

"Don't worry, Scribbs, you'll awake yet and find yourself famous."

"If I could believe that, I'd go to bed and stay there all the time."—Chicago Record.

ACCIDENT AT LACHINE RAPIDS.

This seldom or never occurs, as every precaution is taken to avoid the same. The Montreal Park and Island cars run throughout the day a regular service to Lachine, where the boat can be taken to shoot the famous Lachine Rapids. For the morning boats cars leave the Post-office at 7.30 a.m., and for the evening boats at 4.30 p.m. Tickets and all information at ticket office, 128 St. James street. Phone Main 1731.

THE MONTREAL HERALD SEVENTY-NINE YEARS AGO

As has already been stated, The Herald during the first two decades of the present century devoted much attention to the news of the Old Land. The issue of Saturday, June 10, 1820, seventy-nine years ago, is chiefly devoted to subjects then occupying the attention of Europe. A leading article, which is supplemented with an editorial comment, sets forth a correct outline of the now historical speech from the throne recently delivered by His Majesty King George IV. The Herald's report is as follows:—

"His Majesty begins by saying that he has taken the earliest opportunity of convening Parliament after having recourse to the sense of his people. His Majesty is anxious to assure them that in meeting them in person for the first time since the death of his lamented father, he shall ever continue to imitate his great example by his unceasing attention to public interests, by his paternal solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of every class of his subjects. His Majesty has received from foreign powers renewed assurances of their friendly dispositions towards this country and of their anxious desire to cultivate the relations of amity and peace."

His Majesty, then addressing himself to the House of Commons, states that the usual estimates for the year which have been arranged on the principle of strict economy, will be laid before them; but His Majesty feels deep regret in saying that the state of the country will not permit him to dispense with the additions to the military forces which were made in the last session of Parliament. His Majesty next proceeds to declare that their attention will be, among the first objects submitted to them, directed towards the provision to be made for the support of the civil government and the dignity and honor of the Crown. His Majesty places at their entire disposal the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and he expresses his gratification that so far from desiring any settlement likely to impose new burdens upon his people or even to diminish on his account the amount of the reduction incident upon his accession to the throne, he can have no wish, under the present circumstances, that any addition should be made to the arrangement sanctioned by Parliament in 1816. His Majesty then addresses both houses of Parliament, and regrets that the machinations of the disaffected should have led in different parts of the country, to acts of violence and insurrection, but proceeds to express his satisfaction at the vigilance and zeal of the magistrates, and at the active co-operation of the well disposed part of his subjects in suppressing these disturbances and in supporting the authority of the law. His Majesty attributes to the wisdom and firmness of the late Parliament and the due execution of the laws the restoration, in a great measure, of confidence to the country, and the discountenancing of those principals of irreligion and sedition which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverence, and which had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and incautious. His Majesty relies upon the support of Parliament to assist him in his determination to preserve by all the powers intrusted to him, the tranquility and safety of the realm. Regretting, as all must, the distress which still prevails among many of the laboring classes, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, His Majesty adds that it is the common duty of all persons effectually to protect the loyal and industrious against those practices of turbulence, by which the pressure of that distress has been aggravated. His Majesty trusts that an awakened sense of the danger which they have incurred and of the acts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back those who have been led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty and that submission to the laws which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the nation, and which under the blessings of Divine Providence, have secured to the nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom as well as of prosperity and happiness than has fallen to the lot of any nation in the world.

"We are happy to say His Majesty spoke in a firm and distinct tone and looked in remarkably good health."

A later despatch from England in the same issue (June 10, 1820), throws further light upon the subject matter of the speech. The despatch says: "The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th of April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed upon the prisoners. On Saturday the 29th, the Common Sergeant made his report to the King-in-Council of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours' deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday following (May 1), viz.: Arthur Thistlewood, James Ings, Thomas Brunt, Richard Todd and William Davidson. The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the King. The five above named are to be hung, and afterwards beheaded and their bodies divided into four parts.

"We noticed a few days since that the trial of Arthur Thistlewood was published in an extra Observer. This was done before the other state prisoners had been tried, and in violation of an order of the Court. On the last day of the session the subject was introduced by the Attorney-General, and Mr. Clements, the proprietor and publisher of the Observer, was sentenced to pay a fine of £500."

Further on the despatch says: "A petition to Parliament is circulating in London requesting a repeal of the existing laws relating to trade and navigation; and praying that ships of all nations may be admitted free into the United Kingdom under the same regulations as British vessels. The ad valorem duty on British manufactured goods, exported from Liverpool, amounted for the first quarter of the year 1819 to upwards of £13,000. For the first quarter of 1820 the amount was only £5,700, a great falling off, indeed."

"Letters from the Isle of France state that the sickness continues at that place. It was supposed to be the yellow fever. All business had been suspended."

A despatch from Ireland quotes the Cork papers to the effect that "a spirit of insubordination begins to manifest itself in the vicinity of Charlaville."

Brief despatches concerning continental affairs are published from Spain and Prussia, followed by a Russian despatch: "The minister of 'public worship and instruction' have published a report exhibiting charges against the Jesuits and recommending their immediate expulsion from the Empire."

Editorially, The Herald of June 10, 1820, says: "Some important motions are to be brought before Parliament. One by Mr. Brougham on the subject of the education of the poor; by Sir H. Parnell on the laws affecting the Catholic subjects; by Mr. McDonald on the state of representation. Lord Hamilton has suggested to Government to afford aid to those wishing to emigrate to H.M. colonies in North America as the most effectual means of alleviating the distresses of the poorer classes. This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and was followed by some discussion on the civil list. The deputation of Liverpool merchants who waited upon Lord Liverpool with a petition praying for the repeal of the Corn Bill were given to understand that Government would not support such a measure."

A notice published from the Castle of St. Lewis over the signature of J. Ready, civil secretary, says: "It is not expected that persons should continue in mourning for his late Majesty, George the Third, after Saturday, the 10th of June instant."

Another remarkable despatch says. "The Bishop of Malaga has taken the oath of fealty to the Constitution with the following reservation: 'So far as religion will allow me.' This circumstance is much discussed in Madrid."

FIRE!

No Old Stock.

Everything new and the latest style.

Great Bargains at Williamson's Fire Sale.

The chance of a lifetime for purchasing Diamonds, Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Opal and Diamond Rings, Jewellery and Sterling Silver Souvenirs of Montreal.

CALL AND SEE THE GOODS.
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9.30.

J. B. Williamson

2350 St. Catherine Street.

The premises above this store to let. All newly fitted up, Electric light, and heated by hot water. Suitable for business purposes or professional man. Apply to J. B. Williamson.

FURS! FURS!

Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

N.B.—The highest price paid for bees wax and ginseng.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

Removal Notice.

Our customers are notified that with a view to their greater convenience, we have removed our

SALES DEPARTMENT

for the transaction of all business with our customers and the public generally, to.

1 Place D'Armes,
Cor. Notre Dame St.

Clement & Clement.

5 RELIABLE PEOPLE ENDORSE

MRS. C. B. JONES, OF 428 1-2 WELLINGTON STREET, LONDON, ONT., says:

"I have long been troubled with extreme weakness of the nerves and general debility. I had frequent severe pains in my head, and was so nervous that I would almost scream if anyone came near me suddenly. My nerves were so shattered and unstrung that it was almost impossible for me to sleep at night. Rest I could not obtain.

"I was in a state of nervous and physical prostration when I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I got from W. T. Strong, our well-known druggist, in November last.

"I began to gain strength of body and nerve force from the time I commenced their use. They have restored my nerves to a healthy condition. They enable me to sleep well and get rest, building up my entire system.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a splendid restorative for weakness and physical exhaustion; and as such I heartily recommend them."

MR. A. D. WILSON, OF CLEARWATER, MAN., is emphatic in his statements regarding this remedy. It has cured him completely, and he does not hesitate to give a history of his case for the benefit of fellow sufferers. This is what he says:

"I can recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best thing I know of for weak and nervous people. When I first commenced taking them I was nervous and easily startled, sometimes I would start in my sleep and it would be a long time before I could get to sleep again. Shortness of breath and dizzy spells would come over me at times and often I thought my end was near.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have changed all that. They have strengthened my nerves and built up my health so that I am a new man.

"I consider them simply wonderful, and never fail to recommend them to my friends and neighbors who are in need of a remedy to strengthen their heart and nerves, tone up their system and enrich and purify their blood."

MRS. E. JAMES, 36 ARCADE ST, MONTREAL, QUE., is one of those who found Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills an effectual remedy for heart weakness and nervous troubles, and this is what she says:

"For several years I have been troubled with my heart and nerves. My heart would palpitate terribly, and when it did so I could not mount the stairs. I would have severe attacks of despondency, and got so bad at last that for two weeks I could not go upstairs to my room. My blood became weak and impoverished, which I believe was due to an attack of la grippe. I would have a dull, heavy pain in my heart, together with terrible headaches, and took remedy after remedy, but without avail.

"Then I heard of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and started taking them. From the very first I gained rapidly, and am now better than I have been for years. My heart and nerves are all right, and my whole system thoroughly toned and invigorated. The distressing symptoms from which I suffered have completely left me."

MR. S. DOBIE, 77 OXFORD STREET, TORONTO, ONT., ex-manager of the envelope department of the W. J. Gage Co., says:

"Prior to January last, when I first commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I had for a long time been in a state of almost complete physical and nervous prostration, combined with frequent palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, weakness and general ill-health, all of which was caused by too close application to my work.

"But from the time I began taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I improved in health and strength rapidly. I continued their use, taking three boxes in all; and I am now pleased to say that not only did they cure me perfectly at the time, but the cure has been permanent. I have enjoyed good health ever since, and have not had the slightest recurrence of the trouble. The cure made in my case is only one of the many which have been effected by this marvellous medicine, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to all suffering as I did from weak nerves and ill-health."

MR. A. STERLING McFARLANE, FREDERICTON, N.B., Principal of the Charlotte Street School, in that city, recently wrote the following account of his restoration to health through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills:

"I have much pleasure in recommending Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I am principal of the Charlotte Street Public School here, and through nervous prostration and run-down condition of the system it would so tire me out to walk from my house to the school, that I had to rest before proceeding with the work of the day.

"As soon as I started taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I realized that they had a calming, soothing, yet invigorating action on the nervous system, and by the time I had used one box I was completely cured.

"I can now walk home to my dinner and back again to school easily, without the slightest fatigue, and my health is splendid.

"You need not hesitate to publish this in the papers, as I hope it may be of benefit to suffering humanity."

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

... MADGE MERTON'S ...
WEEKLY TALK
With her HERALD Readers.

....BY A WOMAN....

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
... ABOUT WOMEN ...
Correspondence and Chatter.

What a routine life is. Every Monday there is a great creaking of pulleys and flapping of clothes. Tuesday is ever so much better a wash day, but the world of work women have for so long gone to sleep Sunday night dreading the laundry work of the next day that I daresay they wouldn't be really sure it was Sunday if they gave themselves one day to clear up the house, and stock the larder with something besides the proverbial cold mutton. Tuesday, of course, they iron. Wednesday they bake (and it's generally time, too), Thursday and Friday the rugs are out on the back galleries, the curtains are looped up, the dust flies and so do the dusters. Saturday is for kitchen-cleaning, and the Sunday cooking, and the week has gone. Nobody knows where it went, few care. The aim of many people seems to be to put work behind them. But what's the use, if it must all be done over again? If it wasn't for the clear consciences we all like to have, how some of us could dawdle away our time and be supremely happy in the dawdling.

I wonder why house-mistresses make so many hard and fast rules for their servants.

"Necessity compels them," is the answer in a universal chorus; and I suppose it's true, but most mistresses are disinclined to regulate themselves by rules, and the open disregard of them is certainly very bad policy so far as example goes

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What an insane idea some women have about marriage! They cluster their girls about them and tell you the girls will never marry—that they are going to be too sensible; that they would rather stay with mother and not break her heart by going away. Their boys they question minutely to see if any idea of marriage in the immediate future is lurking in their minds, and if they think there is some girl in particular in the big world somewhere.

The woman who has a happy married life will wish for her girls and her boys nothing better than a repetition of her own way of living. It may be very delightful to gather your babies about you, and to think they are all in all to you, and you are everything to them. It is strength to your weakness to feel that the growing girls and boys depend upon you for guidance and sympathy. But that is only until they are full grown. They must live their own lives. It is not best for them to be always hangers-on to your wisdom, your energy, your powers of mental or moral perception. The mother birdie who resolutely turns her little ones out of the nest is not half so cruel as she looks to be. She is a shrewd wee thing after all. It is best for birdies and humans to shift for themselves after they are fully fledged. But your girls are so dependent, you say. Of course they are. So are the feathered nestlings, until they learn that their wings with the air-filled quills will bear them through the air, of which they are almost a part.

And so for their best happiness, because she knows that people married heart to heart, as well as hand to hand, are of all the world's fortunate the most to be envied; the mother whose life has not been a mistake will not implant wrong ideas of marriage to her children's minds, and will not try to bind them to her by artificial ties of loyalty, or love, when the sweet old bonds of dependence have been outgrown.

There are monthers who point out to their daughters the difficulties of married life; who tell their sons with many a wary smile to prize their freedom and to use their own earnings before an extravagant wife gets her itching fingers upon them. The women who do that are wreckers—worse than the beasts of prey of the ocean. They wreck happiness, sow discord, implant distrust, and will yet, in all probability, decry the whole institution of matrimony if their sons and daughters-in-law are not able to make perfect happiness around their hearthstones.

In direct contrast to the women who hold their children around them, selfishly or fearfully, is that mother, who, seeking her case, and believing that comfort is a matter of dollars and cents, strives to marry her children young, to settle them off into homes of their own—not because she thinks that life's sweet old love-story is the best life has to give, but because she thinks a woman adds to her dignity by marriage, that maiden daughters are misunderstood, or because there is something in the matrimonial market which had to be "cornered" now or never.

Most mothers have a very anxious time of the days when the daughter is dazzled by the glitter of her engagement ring and basking in the light of her lover's eyes. If the mother had much to do with the engagement she wonders if she was right in her surmises, and if she really read character as well as she had always thought she could. If the engagement was of the young people's making exclusively, she cannot help wishing they had allowed her at least one finger in it.

And the marriage day is a day of brave smiles and lurking tears. The mothers call the old time back and remember with wistful tenderness how much the sweet "I will" meant. They grow young again, they are glad of the new path opening out before the girlish feet, and yet there is always the fear of a mistake. It saddens them while they smile and twitches their lips into tremulous little curves when they kiss the dear girl-brides good-bye.

And the daughters don't understand it. They feel so important, and they know they look so well in their going-away gowns. They are relieved to think the fuss of the wedding is all over. They look forward to years and years of unalloyed bliss. They can't understand why any one ever cries at a wedding. Of course it's rather sad to leave home with all one's belongings and to have no right to be known by father's name—to be Mrs. Somebody or other, and carry one's husband's cards in one's card case, instead of mother's; but it's nothing to cry over, think the dainty brides, as they go clattering off with maybe somebody's mischievous rice grains, an old shoe or two, and more white ribbon than the bride bargained for.

But all will go well, if down deep in their hearts the wedded pair know that no consideration other than an attraction born of mutual interests and mutual tastes has drawn them together, and if they can say with no shadow from the past to deaden their joy: "There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream."

"Who would want to be out of town these days" sighed a giddy girlie who loves excitement, "for we've races, the circus and all the June weddings to go to."

The extremely candid people are, oftener than not, delusions. They've built up a reputation for candor, by being outspoken about the affairs of other people. Their own comings and goings, opinions and hopes, they keep entirely to themselves, even if they turn sharp corners to dodge falsehoods.

The small boy and girl, and the older boys and girls who wished they were small, so they could say "Oh" when they wanted to, were very much in evidence at the circus. It was a good circus, too, with plenty of animals, an immense tent, good wonder-performances and well-trained white horses. "That's the only excitement we've had," cried a pretty woman, with her neck done up in pink chiffon, as the chariots, drawn by four horses abreast, tore around the circle. "That's the best," shouted a lad, as two horses did a cake-walk.

What queer people you see at a circus. You never see the same crowd in any other place. The great lurching lad who earned his own ticket, jostles the pale little girl who limps and holds tightly to her father's hand. Young women are there, with all their dainty summer fluffiness, and old women, upon whose set, sad faces, this bit of gaiety sits very strangely. Darbies grown old take Joans and they see everything and exclaim at everything, and are royally happy.

The old couple sat near. They had the look of those who have shared the same life for a long time, and their features had taken pattern from one another. If she was in danger of missing anything, be plucked her sleeve and pointed a not too clean finger at the attraction, and if he was making any mistake about the ring that needed most attention, she nudged him with her elbow and purred its praises into his ear, accommodatingly bent down for the occasion. It was hot, oh, so hot, and the sight of the great closely packed mob was not conducive to comfort. "Nice cool lemonade!" was cried, and carried up and down, and those who believed not in microbes and had faith in the washing of the glasses, drank and slaked their thirst for a little.

The smooth assurance of the men who are the oral advertisers of the greatest special attractions on earth, has not been impaired by use. It is as sturdy as ever and just as entertaining.

"Now that's nice. It's best to leave it to me," said the St. Catherine street milliner who has a rare genius in the way of pretty hats which fit your head. "Some people will tell me how to do things, and of course I have to do them."

There's an awful truth in that one remark—a piece of injustice to the milliner and to the good points of the woman who is to wear the hat. I wonder how many generations of us will have to live and die before we get over the habit of trying to instruct people in their own professions?

Most of us are so stupid that when we have an ideal chapeau, we either dress our tresses so they quarrel with it, or we will set the hat wrong way on.

"Doesn't it make you frantic to see your customers come in with their hats worn badly?" I asked.

"Indeed, yes; and the veils—they put them on dreadfully sometimes, and an untidy veil spoils a good-looking woman."

"How did you fasten that veil so neatly?"

"Put a pin in it—so."

"Some people tie veils—but—"

"Oh, never tie them."

"I twist mine."

"No, you must just pin it," and while I studied the disposition of the ends, I reluctantly gave up my pet idea that a veil ought to be twisted and have the ends tucked under the twist.

The energies of a small boy were curbed the other day while he was having a beautifully exciting chase after a particularly fine butterfly. It was brown, with big black blotches, and a tint of yellow on its outspread wings. He did not speak English, but the command in the tone of a masculine voice made itself known to him though the English words may remain forever a mystery. He looked undecided when the pretty creature poised itself on a lump of earth almost within grasp, but he was a very little boy, and the man looked as if he meant what he seemed to have said, so the little lad joined his sisters, and they all three trotted off with a backward glance or two, composed of equal parts of disappointment and indignation.

NOT A TRAGEDY.

Over the cobble stones, down the long street,
He heard not the sound of her flying feet;
Did she give up the chase? No, indeed, for he
Was peddling the berries she wanted for tea.

A CHAMPION.

"Women talk so much, Miss Emeline."

"I don't know. Do you think they talk much more than the men who are always telling them how much they talk?"—Chicago Record.

BLUE AND WHITE DOTTED BATISTE GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Among the most beautiful of summer fabrics in batiste, which this year emulates silk in its variety of pretty color combinations. A very pretty treatment of this material is shown in a blue and white gown, a pattern of which accompanies the current number of the Bazar, where the design originally appeared. The outer bodice is in three parts; a plain French back, shield front, and the left side front, over which the shield laps. The gown may be made upon a blue lawn or taffeta foundation. The patterns for yoke and high collar are part of the present costume. The front of the batiste waist is slightly gathered at the waist on each side of the centre front, and the fastening is concealed between the gathers at the shoulder and waist-line. The sleeves are tight-fitting, with flaring cuffs and epaulettes. The foundation skirt is of a tight sheath variety, and is perforated to indicate the position of the ruffles. The peplum has a slight fullness in the centre of the back, which may be distributed in gathers or brought into inward-turning pleats. The garment is absolutely plain over the hips, but flared at the bottom, as do the two ruffles over which it is draped. The peplum and ruffles come well forward at the sides, and a panel front is fitted over them. A line of perforations on foundation lining will indicate the termination of the drapery and ruffles at the side, and the position for placing the front panel. If desired, the opening of the skirt may be placed at the left side of the panel, but in the original model it occurs at the back. This design will be found an effective one for foulards, crepes, India silks, cashmeres, or any soft and at the same time pliant material. In the batiste model the panel and collar are outlined with white renaissance lace, but any preferred trimming, such as gathered ribon, passementerie, or ruchings of the same material, will make effective trimming.

To make this costume, 13 yards of batiste, 32 inches wide, will be required, also 3 yards of lawn for the foundation skirt and waist. Where silk is desired for the foundation skirt, 7 yards, 22 inches wide, will be sufficient.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated. And drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

Estella.—Now you run along like a nice little girl, and don't bother me about your freckles. I'm very sensitive about freckles, and try hard to persuade people who haven't any that they ought to go into mourning on that account. However, between you and me, they're horrid, and, worse than all, they can't be helped. Of course you can have them taken out, dug up, peeled off, dissipated, in the twinkling of an eye, but it's costly and it hurts, and you'll have a second crop directly you go out in the sun. If you want to wear thick veils and carry parasols and plaster your face with creamy preventives and dust it with powder, walk on the shady side of the street all your life and take care of your face, it might be a good plan to have them removed. But if you want the sunshine, and love it; if you want to be out in the wind and to take your hat off, if you feel like it; if you believe outdoors is your home and the house your stopping-place for wet weathers and winters and the big dark nights, don't bother about your freckles. It's too bad your sweetheart doesn't like them, and as you can't change your face and complexion, wouldn't it be a better plan to change your sweetheart?

Balding.—You misunderstood your friend, I'm afraid. A woman, even if she likes a man, is so afraid of showing him her heart before he has shown his, that she sometimes freezes up too much. If he likes you only in a friendly way, she will likely be much more frank with you than if she has the beginning of a love-story stowed away behind her eyes. Any woman will wait for a man she cares for, and while long engagements are often very undesirable, they sometimes give people a chance to find out that it would be positive wrong for them to marry.

L. McG.—Buy yourself a nice little expense book and set to work to keep accounts. It's the only satisfactory way to keep house. You know then what your items of expenditure are, and you can tell at a glance if there is too much paid for certain articles or if the number of pounds of tea or sugar have made jumps that have no real right to be made. If you use a pound of tea one week, and two pounds all but a brewing the next, with the same number in the family, something needs looking into. It's horrid to be obliged to poke into house-keeping items with a servant who looks honest, but it's best for her, dear, and best for you, if she finds out in the beginning that you have a very accurate idea of how much this and that and the other your household ought to use. Certainly you should have a house-keeping allowance. A man who doesn't believe in that ought to be put back in kilts and brought up right. You can't manage a house economically and satisfactorily without a stated sum. If it doesn't matter what you spend, you would probably be considered lucky, but it isn't thrifty, and there's something very attractive in the thought of a nice, well-balanced house-keeping book, presided over by a nice womanly woman, who adores her husband, loves her children and spends hours of happiness in sorting out her house-linen and putting fresh lavender between the folds of towels and sheets and pillow-slips.

J.—From what you say, I should judge that you cannot ride very far yet, and don't force yourself to do miles and get all tired out. The Lachine ride is the easiest, but it is also the best patronized, and if you like the country all quiet by itself, you can ride out to Sault au Recollect by the Back River road or the St. Michel, out to Cartierville, through quaint St. Laurent, around the mountain and come down Guy street or around the two mountains, and come in by Cote St. Luke and Western avenue. Then after a while you will ride to St. Anne's and Bout de l'Isle, and explore little cross roads, and find ruts of whose depth and breadth and contrariness you could never have dreamed, and you will feel as if you were winged, and grow happy and hungry out in the clear fresh air. You will ride down town of necessity sometimes, but usually you will find your freedom out on the mountain roads, or out between the green fields where there are not so many people.

Marvel.—What a heart-break came into your life when the dreadful thing happened. I do not wonder you were almost beside yourself at the time. Neither is it out of the ordinary that the pain grows less and less. That is one of the mercies. It is not that we regret our friends the less as time goes on, but we grow accustomed to their absence, and habit is a great deal to our natures. I think if we could only remember to say over and over to ourselves when we are in trouble, "It cannot last long; the bitterness will pass away; the day is sure to break fair," we would, even in the midst of the deepest trouble, see our way out of it, and grow more patient, more resigned. You were very kind to write me this letter, and let me assure you that one of my greatest pleasures is to feel that week by week I am able to shake hands in this newspaper fashion with women who are good enough to glance at the department. The photograph will be duly studied and returned.

Janet.—Trim your organdie with lots of baby ribbon and pretty frills, and have a round tucked yoke in your pink chambray shirt waist.

Mabel J.—You must not wait too long for your strawberries. They are best when thoroughly ripe, but not the last of the crop, and never use for putting away those berries gathered after rain.

Query.—You can use javelle water for bleaching linen. This you can buy at the apothecary's or make at home from the following recipe, if you choose: One pound chloride of lime, two of washing soda, two gallons soft water. Pour a gallon hot over the ingredients to dissolve them, adding the cold water when dissolved. Use a quart of javelle to a pail of clear water, thoroughly wet the clothes to be bleached and let them lie over night. Rinse well and hang in the sunshine. This will also remove mildew, but you may require to use it stronger according to the texture of the fabric spotted.

Beatrice.—If eggs are not fresh enough to boil they will not make good omelettes. To make a plain omelette for one person, use one egg, one teaspoon flour, nine teaspoons of water or milk, and a very little salt. Cook on a hot buttered pie-tin. To vary it, you can fold a few tablespoons of grated cheese in it, or add a tablespoon of chopped parsley before it is cooked. You can fill it with minced ham or chicken or fish, fried onions or green peas and any one of them makes a dainty dish. It should be spongy and as light as the proverbial feather, and to have it so, you must beat the egg very light and separately.

Barry.—Generosity, industry, ambition, ardor and system.

G.K.—Good judgment, impatience, diligence, punctuality and neatness.

Andrew.—Fervor of imagination, wit, candor, unselfishness and perseverance.

J.C.—Persistence, resolution, consecutive judgment, fair generosity and a hint of self-esteem.

J.P.—Ideality, reverence, the gift of patience and ambition.

Bantling.—Order, the poetic instinct, originality, a sense of humor and splendid self-control.

Julia's Sister.—Prudence, practicability, unselfishness and candor.

Z.A.—Sincerity, mirth, persistence and love of luxury.

Jas.—Selfish, unsystematic, daring, fairly practical and resolute.

Ina.—Industrious, resolute, cautious and self-controlled.

Passion Flower.—Moody, intuitive, ambitious, selfish and not particularly industrious.

Julia.—Give the young man his conge, and be very thankful you found out in time.

E.M. — Vivacious, conscientious, somewhat of a chatterbox, philosophical and determined.

Erin.—Resolute, affectionate, warm-tempered and dutiful.

Nell.—Ambitious, orderly, enduring and warm-hearted.

Jennie Wren.—Whimsical, imperious, not very industrious, and artistic in your tastes.

Dora.—Artistic, impulsive, generous, a little whimsical and very original.

Ella G.—Practical, self-reliant, industrious and merry.

Mayone.—Cheerful, systematic, generous, impulsive and unselfish.

Danske.—Cheerful, original, self-controlled and very ambitious.

Leila.—Caution, courage, industry and self-reliance.

Patsy G.—Humor, impatience, reticence and some generosity.

Em. S.—You are probably more interested in scientific affairs than in plain every day ones, and you mustn't expect to do two things well.

Pansy.—Sincerity, industry, self-control and fair philosophy.

Rally Q.—Selfish, dignified, unrelenting and a little suspicious.

Carry.—Unpretentious, industrious, sincere prudent and merry.

Jak.—Vivacious, courageous, unselfish, original and very cheerful.

Emily R.—Daring, intuitive, a little coquettish, fairly patient and very fond of the world's pretty and luxurious and showy belongings.

Gus.—Energy, aptitude for music, prudence and philosophy.

J.C.L.R.—Adaptability, self-control, unselfishness and affection.

Manxman.—Industry, intuition, fervor of imagination and fair philosophy.

Rosemary.—Unselfish, decisive, systematic and prudent.

J.B.—Unassuming, sincere, industrious, ambitious and orderly.

Bel-Air.—Reserved, energetic, economical, a little selfish and unpretentious.

Jetty.—A little given to whims, fairly systematic, very affectionate, energetic and original.

Paul.—Lack of industry and system are the strongest points in your writing, and they are not ones you can afford to develop. Better turn over a new leaf

D.—Energetic, systematic, original and a little impatient.

Curly.—Ambitious, resolute, self-esteeming and dignified.

Morton.—Daring, practical, unpretentious, shrewd and cheerful.

Enslie.—Vivacious, energetic, impulsive, self-satisfied and not remarkably prudent.

Nancy.—Superstitious, energetic, prudent, sincere and hopeful.

Gay Paree.—Unselfish, alert, sensitive, systematic and very resolute.

Amber.—Vivacious, philosophical, original, cheerful, a little impatient and not particularly industrious.

Just So.—Ardent, warm-temperad, generous, and very ambitious and persistent.

P.—Sincere, patient, self-reliant and shrewd.

Orthodox.—Badger your own wits if you must, but don't torment other people with your theories.

Allerton.—Gay, sensitive, systematic, unselfish and unpretentious.

M.C.R.—Resolute, candid, industrious, philosophical and self-esteeming.

Lulu.—Sensitive, affectionate, self-willed and sanguine.

Bell.—Hopeful, determined, original and merry.

Alice.—Alert, impatient, persistent, energetic and selfish.

P.S.—Systematic, reverential, dignified, exacting and practical.

Rachel.—Daring, shrewd, cheerful, unselfish and ambitious.

A.R.—Sensitive, determined, energetic, a little short of patience and very whimsical.

Alice May.—Practical, reserved, unselfish, candid and persistent.

Brunhilde.—Shrewd, vivacious, somewhat selfish and a little superstitious.

AFTERNOON GOWN OF CHECKED GINGHAM FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

The costume published to-day, and taken from Harper's Bazar, is one that represents simplicity of outline and of making, and presents no difficulty to even an inexperienced needle-woman. The apron-shaped upper part of the skirt is in three pieces, cut upon the straight of the goods, and fitted to the form by darts placed at intervals. It closes in the centre of the back in under-turned pleats. The ruffle flares about the bottom, but is joined smoothly around the curved edge of the skirt under flat stitched bands of plain colored gingham, cut in bias strips and stitched on each side, as was the fashion in satin band trimming during the past winter. The ruffles should be cut upon the straight of the goods, and the breadths joined according to the demands of the ruffle pattern. The pattern does not allow for hem at the bottom of the ruffle. A shaped facing for the latter accompanies the pattern, which is that of a skirt of simple walking length, just touching the ground in the back.

The gingham bodice has a slightly shirred back, the fullness being distributed gently between the shoulders at the collar line, and caught into the centre of the back at the waist line. The front fits smoothly over the shoulders, and closes down the centre under a wide box-pleat, which narrows slightly at the waist. The fullness which would ordinarily be taken into darts is folded under in slight outward-turning pleats on each side of the centre box-pleat. The simple but effective collar is edged with flat bands of plain gingham. The sleeves are of the medium coat variety, gathered into the armhole, and finished with a turned-back cuff, trimmed with plain stitched bands like those that trim the collar. Chambray, linen, percale, batiste, or any strictly wash fabrics will bring out this design effectively, and linen braids or wash ribbons may be substituted for the stitched bands of plain material.

Of any material, 27 inches wide, 11 yards will be found sufficient to make this gown for a person of medium size.

Chatter

THE CHILD'S HEART.

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a flower,
Has a smile for the sun
And a tear for the shower;
Oh, innocent hours
With wonder beguiled—
Oh, heart like a flower's
Is the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a bird,
With raptures of music
Is flooded and stirred;
Oh, songs without words,
Oh, melodies wild—
Oh, heart like a bird's
Is the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,
Like the heart of the spring,
Is full of the hope
Of what summer shall bring;
Of the glory of things
In a world undefiled—
Oh, heart like the spring's
Is the heart of a child!

A perfect duck of a girl, which I think is prettier to say than a perfect fish, the latter suggesting a sort of cold sliminess, tells me that she wears when in the water, which is pretty nearly all the time in summer, regular woollen tights under the skirt, instead of the regular bloomers. These do away with the bagging of stockings, as the wool clings like grim death when wet, and they are so much lighter in every way than bloomers that the mermaid approves of them emphatically.

When opening a bottle of olives, remember that any you are not using at once should be replaced in the liquor in the bottle and tightly corked again as quickly as possible. If, by any chance, the liquor has been thrown away, put them in a strong solution of salt and water and tightly cork.

Plain unvarnished truth is generally called sensationalism.

The little black glace coats are among the season's novelties. Most of these dainty coats are profusely tucked in diagonal lines, sometimes in stitched basques. Dark women will not be able to wear them without a lot of white lace in front, but they are very smart on blondes.

At a recent fashionable gathering one had a delightful chance of studying all the latest ideas in French gowns. There was a charming pale green voile among the elect of clothes, with smart little tucks about the edge, which helped to simulate a flounce, done in that tricky new way of catching up tucks at intervals by means of a thread into neat little festoons. The gown had a beautifully fitting corselet of Irish guipure, which was finished at the throat by a collar of violet velvet. A short and very smart bolero of the voile finished this frock of admiration. Yet another swirling skirt was in one of the new alpacas, fresh versions of which accommodating material are always coming to the front. This particular gown was in the softest pistachio-green, with revers of ivory panne, which had knots of little pink roses thrown down, as it were, on the ivory background. Ivory muslin and lace were tied at the throat over a green glace cravat. Foulards also made their welcome reappearance, and one of most persuasive elegance was in a small check of black, white and red, with elaborate chiffon tuckings on the white satin revers, and, inside a neat little vest of black satin, cravated with ivory lace and fastened with small gold buttons.

It is a little suggestive to speak of a woman's flower-like face right after she has been dabbing it with powder.

There will have to be some sort of chain lock device for nurse maids if mothers are to feel comfortable about their offspring.

Dogs have their day, but the horse has had a show these weeks.

Some persons consider dignity and rudeness synonymous.

There is a tragic form of waste going on all the time, the waste of intelligent human thought in a drab family circle, the continual expenditure of ideas on an irresponsive audience, while persons exist to whom every word dropped might be full of charm, every hint a cue for enthusiastic appreciation. There is a waste of handsome musical instruments in hands that can bring from them no response, while those who might give us the music of the spheres pine in an attic, and perform their wonders on a tinkling keyboard acquired by hire system, or perhaps at a cheap auction. There is also the waste of books, where none care to open them, while others are clamoring for mental pabulum, for a chance for reference or for solace in desolation. Again, how many childish looks, how many caresses are thrown away by the young on mothers who are too encumbered with olive branches to spend time in small tendernesses, while lonely wives sit neglected with never a tiny face to hold against their own, and never a voice to prattle delicious inanifies into their sorrowful ears. And there is other waste, too—the

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IRISH LINEN Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46c per yard; 2½ yards wide, 57c per yard. Roller Towelling, 18 inches wide, 6c per yard. Surplice Linen, 14c per yard. Dusters, from 78c per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, $1.14 per doz. Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 17c per yd. Our Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6c per yard.

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MATCHLESS SHIRTS Fine quality Longcloth bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, $8.52 the half-doz. (to measure, 48c extra) New designs in our special Indiana Gauze Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with best materials in Neckbands, Cuffs and fronts, for $3.36 the half-doz.

IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS "The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sylvia's Home Journal. Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies', 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78c per doz. HEMSTITCHED.—Ladies', 66c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1.18 per doz. CUFFS—For ladies or gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, etc. have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

IRISH UNDERCLOTHING A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies. Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 47c; Nightdresses, 84c; Combinations, 94c. India or Colonial Outfits, $40.32; Bridal Trousseaux, $25.80; Infants' Layettes, $12.00 (see list).

N.B.—To prevent delay all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be addressed

ROBINSON & CLEAVER Belfast, Ireland.

Please Mention This Paper.

waste of the words, "I love you"—that is banded like a tennis ball in the drawing rooms of the frivolous, while some meritorious persons, really noble, if plain of feature, are doomed to pass from cradle to grave without once hearing so beatific, so coveted, a confession. There are some who are surfeited with love, and some who may not even pick up the fragments that remain; there are others who spend their affections and their company on the unworthy, never understanding the giving of true sunshine, while there are those to whom such affection and such company would be worth more than Golconda. It is a topsy turvy world, but perhaps, could we bear in mind the store some might set on the things we fail to appreciate, we might be assisted to cultivate toleration of our misfortunes and a certain stock of content.

A person has absolutely the gift of second sight who can dress at 11 so that it will be in keeping with the weather at 3.

The different forms of illness that can suddenly attack a youth when it is school time are beyond the power of physicians to cure.

A steamer bag is a useful stateroom adjunct to the traveller abroad, and under the name of "compactus" it is not without honor at home, hung unostentatiously on the inner side of a closet door. The size can be proportioned to the space it is to fill, but twenty-two inches by twenty-eight or thirty is the most useful size. As the contents make it a weighty affair, the material must be substantial. For travelling, red or blue denim bound with white braid is popular, or it can be white or ecru duck; while for home use, striped ticking has also its admirers. It is to be hung up on three stout nails with braid loops. There are thirteen pockets. One large square pocket occupies the entire back, and is intended for soiled clothes. On the front there are eleven pockets of various shapes and sizes, with the large opening behind them forming another. The top is crowned with a small round pincushion.

IN CANADA:

Through the Rideau Lakes.

By ELLA WALTON.

Weary with care, worn with toil, atoms on life's troubled and troublous sea, stay your course and for one brief span rest. Find rest, sweet rest, that bourne that calls to each tired body each warm heart. Over the world in a restless flow people wander in search of change of scene, and for freedom and escape for a short time from their environments. Too often holidays are taken in ill-chosen sports, and the rest-seekers return home with added distractions and thoughts in brains all too full before.

From Ottawa to Kingston, through the Rideau Canal, we enter a new world, so utterly unlike any other trip that we can only understand it not being taken by every one, from the fact that it's own peculiar charms are not well enough known. Then, too, this great historic waterway is called a canal. Banks and narrow channels cut for utility are not usually associated with beauty. Actually, in the whole 126 1-2 miles there are only six of artificial construction. Just enough to give an added variety to the course. With these breaks the rest of the way is through lakes, island-dotted, and on winding rivers, where the reflection from the shores meet and mingle beneath the boat. Once this route was the commercial and military road from Montreal to Kingston, carrying soldiers and stores; now it is a dreamy path, bearing upon its surface yachts and boats, with their freight of tourists and pleasure seekers.

In 1830 the Rideau Canal was constructed by the British Government as a military work. It was built by British soldiers, under the direction of the Royal Engineers, and cost five millions of dollars. In 1854 it was taken over by the Dominion Government. With advancement in means of warfare, Kingston, in event of war, would not hold its old time prestige, but the canal would still be able to furnish direct communication between Montreal and the Great Lakes, if navigation on the St. Lawrence was interrupted.

We will make Ottawa the starting point. Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock the time, the "James Swift" the steamboat that carries us on this delightful trip lasting twenty-eight hours. For four miles the construction is man's, then Hog's Back is reached, and we find the Rideau River tumbling down a steep gorge, with banks rising high and wooded, covered with dark firs and silvery birch and poplars. On the waters rush, over the great smooth, rounded boulders that give this lovely spot its ugly and inappropriate name. This is a favorite place for camping, and the winding road that runs close to the water is a much used bicycle path. Up two locks and the Rideau proper is entered, the Rideau made wide and deepened by the large dam 320 feet long, and hardly to be recognized as the same river that is wildly roaring below. Farther up, at Long Island locks, there are two more dams, one 330 feet and the other 750 feet in length.

The dams and locks all along the way are so massive and strong that they seem to have been built for all time. The limestone blocks, six feet in length and four wide and thick, have taken on many a strange and new shade of grey since first they were cemented together, but otherwise time's destroying, changing hand has left them untouched. During the blasting for and through the locks, hundreds of the workmen were killed.

The most beautiful and interesting of these locks are at Kingston Mills, six miles from Kingston, where there are four locks, with a lift of 47 feet. The dam is 6,000 feet long. The view from here is grand. On a bridge, high over our heads, a Grand Trunk Railway freight train thunders along. Miles below, down the winding river, Kingston is seen. Poised on the waters that seethe and foam and boil between the stone walls of the lock, the boat seems to be uncertain whether its flight will be above or its passage below. Down, down, it settles, and calmly glides into the smooth waters of the Cataraqui River.

Jones' Falls is one of the most beautiful spots on the route. The dam here is 400 feet long, 301 feet thick, and 90 feet high. It was the largest dam in the world at the time it was built. There are four locks, cut through solid rock, each one lifting the boat 21 feet. Capt. Noonan tells us that we have time to get off and walk about, as it takes 45 minutes to get through the locks. We have been in the boat for nearly 24 hours, and a run on the soft, solid earth is a welcome change. Up a winding road made of some kind of coarse white crystal, we climb, down again we go over a bridge, where we stand and watch the white waters of Jones' Falls. Through the leafy arches overhead, whiter than snow or any white thing, ever made, or that ever grew, in dashing, curling wreaths and festoons of spray, they reach the quiet little bay below. Around the De Kenny Hotel the ladies go to get a view of the Hills from the bottom. Into the hotel the men go to get—we don't know what. This is a favorite resort for Americans. We can well believe any "fish story" that comes from here, for, looking over the sides of the bridge into the water, we can see hundreds of them. Their only protest against our presence is a lazy wriggling of their fins.

Newboro, but a mile long, and about forty miles from Kingston. It connects the two systems of lakes. Down one way is Kingston. Down the other way Ottawa; so we have ups and downs in the journey whichever way we make it. And how much more enjoyable is climbing the lock than descending. Aspiration, the soul that lifts the tiny germ of the seed through the dark mould, bids us ever rise.

The beautiful Rideau Lakes! Big Rideau, 21 miles long, at its greatest width is eight miles wide, and contains two hundred islands. On Long Island is a club-house, called Anglers' Inn, owned by some New Yorkers and officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway. All along the gaily painted summer residences make bright bits of color and suggestions of life, as they nestle in the thick shade of the wooded islands. Throughout the whole route there is none of the turbulence of a large river, none of the lonliness of a large lake. Placid and calm the waters lie, and reflect their wealth of leaf and stem into the clear depths. The fairylike delicacy of the scene sinks into the soul. Too lazy to read, too content to think the sweet do-nothing rules and reigns. The boat goes on over white clouds mirrowed in clear blue lakes. The roundelay and answering call of the song birds' musical notes mingles with the swish of the water against its sides, incantations that will never disturb the spell.

Little Rideau, Sand, Cranberry, Whitefish, Opinicon, are passed. In leaf-locked bays the fragrant white water lilies float beside their green leaves. From out of the gloom of the woods, where a tangled fringe of fern touches the water, the scarlet-winged blackbird gives his shrill cry and flashes in the sunlight. The blue heron, standing in the rushes, startled at our approach, goes lumbering across our way.

Down the water's edge, along the outer shore, the fruitful and well cultivated farms slope. The purple-flowered raspberry, in a bright mass of coloring, spreads clingingly over the steep banks. The royal purple ivies in long lines, and patches, decorates our way. Sometimes through a vista of dark pine trees a golden field is seen. It is but a field of yellow mustard in bloom, but there, where all is enchantment, it can mean more.

Many a thriving little village is passed, gaily decorated with flags in honor of a bride who is on board. How is it, that like wildfire the word "bride" will spread, even though her dress betokens it not?

At Smith's Falls, a thriving town sixty-three miles from Ottawa, we get off and watched the boat like some great monster come down the locks in the night.

All along there are objects of interest. The square, solid looking houses of the lockmen, with slits near each corner, through which a rifle could be directed, precautions necessary in the days when they were built; the "drowned lands"—acres of stumps and roots looking life-like and human, with their grotesque shapes; floating islands on Cranberry Lake; the profile of the Duke of Wellington. Poor Duke, who must have had an encounter with some atmospheric Fitz, for half of his nose lies in the bottom of the lake, and the glory of what once existed is gone.

Beautiful lakes; so restful, so peaceful. Behind th ehills the sun is sinking. On the winding river one moment we are bathed in a golden haze, then we are in the shadow catching the glory that comes from above. The moon rises and the green ribbons of the sedges trail in its silvery path. Some one down below in the cabin is playing "Down the Swanee River," and we think that no river can be as fair as this.

Kingston is reached at six o'colck on Saturday and the evening was spent in looking at its attractions. I had been told that it was the finest city in the world, in the estimation of Kingstonians. When I was told by residents that it was the coolest city in Canada, I quite agreed with them, for not being closely built, the breezes from Lake Ontario have full play, and many lovely parks make breathing places. I called upon "Merle," of the Kingston News, and got a cup of tea and a great armful of sweet white syringa.

The next morning several of the passengers who had remained in the "James Swift" over night, walked across the wharf and took the "North King" for a trip through the Thousand Islands. This is a very fine boat and the manager of the line, Mr. H. H. Gildersleeve, is one of Kingston's most prominent citizens. Some people don't approve of Sunday excursions, but go to church instead. Some will do anything when off for a holiday, while there are others who do as their convictions prompt them. The trip through the Thousand Islands is too well known to be described in a few commonplace words. I can only say, go up the Rideau and down the St. Lawrence.

The journey back, starting at six o'clock Monday seemed more attractive than the one going up. The Captain says that it is because we are rested, and everything else is fresh and sweet in the morning air. Perhaps so. I go on the upper deck to watch the Martellow towers of Kingston fade in the distance, and the pilot makes the remark that "things always look better going this way." Then I knew that my conclusions were right, though the Captain had reason and facts on his side. Pilot Scott has been a pilot for forty years and is well versed upon the weather and the woman, two subjects of great similarity after all. Looking out from the windows of his little glass house, he must have seen more than stumps and rocks, for some of his ideas concerning us, were, if not agreeable—true. And the weather! Monday night we watched the sun go down under a fretted grille of crimson clouds with gilded edges. "Broken clouds," he called them, and said there will be a dirty day early to-morrow." Sure enough, the early dawn was grey and clouded, and eating breakfast as the boat was going through the locks at Hog's Back, the raindrops on the zinc covered top of the boat were ringing shots that were drowned at times by the crashing artillery of the thunder overhead.

An hour later when we reached Ottawa the turrets and spires of the Parliament buildings were shining in the sun that was fast drying the pools of water in the streets.

Gained 20 Pounds.

People who suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion soon lose flesh, become weak and run down. The food they take instead of being converted into blood, bone and flesh, goes undigested through the system, poisoning the body, instead of nourishing it.

Those who desire a permanent cure of dyspepsia—who want their stomach made right so that their food will give them strength, should take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss Emily Howard, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for indigestion and it worked with me like a charm.

"Before I started taking it I was thin and run down in health, as I could get little strength from my food.

Two bottles of B.B.B. have completely cured me, and I have gained 20 pounds in weight. I strongly advise any one troubled with indigestion to use B.B.B."

B B B

Johneen.

Sure he's five months old, an' he's two foot long,
Baby Johneen,
Watch yerself now, for he's tarrible sthrong,
Baby Johneen!
An' his fists 'll be up if ye make anny slips—
With finger-ends rosy the same as daisy-tips—
But he'll have ye attend to the words of his lips,
will Johneen.

There's nobody can rightly tell the color of his eyes,
this Johneen.
For they're partly o' the earth, an' still partly o' the skies,
like Johneen.
So far as he's thraveled he's been laughing all the way,
For the little soul is quare an' wise, the little heart is gay;
An' he likes the merry daffodils, he thinks they'd do to play
with Johneen.

He'll sail a boat yet, if he only has his luck,
young Johneen.
For he takes to the wather like anny little duck,
boy Johneen;
Sure them are the hands now to pull on a rope,
An' nate feet for walkin' the deck on a slope,
But the ship she must wait a wee while yet, I hope,
for Johneen.

For we couldn't do wantin' 'im, not just yet,
och Johneen.
'Tis you that are the daisy, an' you that are the pet,
wee Johneen!
Here's to your health, an' we'll dhrink it to-night,
Slainte gal, avic ma chree! live an' do right,
Slainte gal, avourneen! may yer days be bright,
Johneen!

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a complete list of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, and Washington, D.C.:

Canada.

No. 63,176—Victor Berford, Tara, Ont., desks and seats.

No. 63,196—Cliff, Cliff & Wardlaw, Dundas, Ont., automatic water supply device for acetylene gas generator.

No. 63,231—W. R. Caldwell, Amhersburg Ont., rag sewing needles.

No. 63,239—Mrs. Annie S. Miles, Oromocto, N.B., fly escapes.

No. 63,277—Isaac Ochs, Hespeler, Ont., acetylene generators.

United States.

No. 625,887—Paul Lair, Lothiniere, Que., engines.

No. 625,942—Paul R. Tretheway, Muskoka Falls, Ont., boat propelling mechanism.

No. 626,477—Odilon Archambault, St. Hyacinthe, Que., acetylene gas generators.

No. 626,485—David Irenee Bruneau, Kingsey Falls, Que., attachments for stoves.

No. 626,710—Charles Magnuson, St. John, N.B., envelopes.

Insuperable Obstacle.

Yes, she would refuse him.

"He is a self-made man," ventured her father, somewhat argumentatively.

Gertrude, curiously enough, did not resent this impertinence; she was quite old-fashioned in some things.

"Yes, papa, but he was made in this country, you know," she replied, smiling indulgently upon the old man.—Detroit Journal.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN

BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

WHO WILL BE THE IRISH LEADER?

Mantle of Charles Stewart Parnell Seems to Have Fallen on John Redmond.

DILLON IS NOT CAPABLE.

Healy Doesn't Want to be Leader and He Opposes Appointment of Mediocrity.

WHY ISN'T BLAKE LEADER?

The Pall Mall Magazine prints a very readable article this month on the question of the Irish leadership. The writer says:

It is commonly thought in England—and, maybe, in Scotland—that the Irish Nationalist Party, as a political force, is practically extinct; that the Irish members who profess still to cling to the Nationalist idea are hopelessly divided into personal cliques, whose jealousies are irreconcilable, and whose reunion is impossible. This view of Irish Nationalist politics is justified only so long as it is applied to the relations of the Nationalist fractions in their own councils or in Ireland itself; it would be a mistake to apply it to the position of the Nationalist parties at Westminster. This may easily be proved by any doubting parliamentarian by procuring a discussion on a motion of a bill for or against Home Rule, on the Roman Catholic University question, the reform of the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, or any subject appealing to national sentiment. The "chasmed and sundered" fragments close up their gaps at once, and in such a case the Irish Nationalist Party is no more divided than is the British Unionist Party. This peculiarity of the Irish political character is generally overlooked by those English politicians who are most interested in the various political problems which Ireland represents, and many blunders in tactics have resulted therefrom. Mr. Gladstone's failure to appreciate the value of the personal equation in Irish politics was the means of precipitating the Parnellite split and of shattering the Union of Hearts in 1890; it was undoubtedly the meddlesomeness of well-meaning busybodies among Mr. Gladstone's supporters that widened the breach in both cases in the interval between the deposition of Mr. Parnell in Committee Room Fifteen and the general election of 1892. As the Gladstonians of that day have learned by bitter experience, the Irish Nationalist is glad of any assitance from British politicians to fight his battles against other British politicians, but he is by no means disposed to tolerate direction or dictation even from those who may be his political friends. Thus it is that the Union of Hearts is at an end, and the Irish fractions, though divided in their domestic concerns, are still entrenched in one corner of the Opposition benches, united for all parliamentary purposes.

Without a Leader.

For the first time in their chequered history, the Irish Nationalists are this session without a leader, actual or nominal, but that is not for lack of candidates. The mantle of Charles Stewart Parnell has indeed been assumed by Mr. John Redmond, but the garment that Mr. Redmond wears is rather "the chief's" house-coat than the robe of the uncrowned king. In other words, Mr. Redmond is the leader not of the Irish Nationalist forces, but of that part of them which remained faithful to the individual when the politician had been deposed by the will of the majority of his supporters. Over this section of the old Parnellite party Mr. Redmond holds undisputed sway. His following amounts to nine members of Parliament only, but small as it is it controls the political situation in Dublin, to say nothing of Waterford and some other populous places. Mr. Redmond is a bitter enemy of England, and of the English connection, but he is an opponent the Unionists admire; they cannot despise him, for in his most intransigeant speeches he has avoided the personally offensive abuse that has disfigured the oratory of some other latter-day patriots, and he has fought his corner against overwhelming numbers with a courage and ability that men of baser metal could not have displayed. He is by way of being born into parliamentary life for his father was member for Wexford before him, and he entered the House of Commons, curiously enough, as a committee clerk. He fell under the Parnellite influence nearly twenty years ago, and then he was a very young man indeed. He was not much concerned in the agrarian agitation, but in Parliament he was a zealous supporter of the leader of the new "constitutional" movement

Healy and Redmond.

He came to the front much about the same time as Mr. Healy did; and it might be said without contradiction, that these two brilliant young Irishmen, taken, the one from the Committee office of the House of Commons, the other from a commercial clerk's desk in London, were rivals for the favor of their leader in the strenuous times of 1882 and 1883. Mr. Healy in the end out-distanced Mr. Redmond; for while Mr. Healy stayed at Westminster and helped "the chief," Mr. Redmond travelled to Australia and the United States, and gathered in the supplies; Mr Healy drank in his marvellous knowledge of the forms of the House, while Mr. Redmond posed picturesquely before his admiring countrymen in another hemisphere. This absence saved him from participation in and perhaps from the knowledge of the conspiracy of morality that undermined the authority of Mr Parnell and overthrew him; and no doubt what he learned or was told he disbelieved. He stuck to his leader through everything and his ambition has since been to give effect to Mr. Parnell's principles and teachings as he reads them. Whether he is advocating the cause of the "political prisoners," the claims of Ireland to fiscal reform or Home Rule itself, or whether he is taunting his former friends of the Liberal alliance with neglect of Irish interests, he is always worth hearing. His debating form is admirable, and he rises sometimes to feats of real oratory. His speeches are always orderly, well-reasoned and studied; in contrast to Mr. Healy's, who, though he is always brilliant, is swayed by the impulses of the situation to vary his theme from moment to moment, and to go off at a tangent from the original subject at the slightest obstacle to the flow of his original ideas.

Healy's Curious Disposition.

Where Mr. Healy excels is in his dexterity in debate, as well as by the knowledge of the forms of the House, to which I have alluded in the exercise of which he has put many a Chairman of Committees to shame, and has broken more than one lance with the Speaker himself. You rarely can get the better of Mr. Healy, and the exception is to be achieved only by playing a waiting game; then you can sometimes catch him tripping on quite a simple point—and his form in debate is so uneven that he will allow an important thing to pass unchallenged after he has brilliantly fought quite a trivial point for hours. Take his form in the debate on the Irish Land Purchase Bill of 1891. He entered upon the discussion of that complex measure with immeasurable zeal, but as soon as he found that Mr. Sexton had mastered the subject equally well with himself he dropped it, and left Mr. Sexton and Mr. Knox, his lieutenant, to worry the thing through committee, which they did with the finest display of endurance that the House of Commons has ever seen. Mr. Healy was primed with equal zeal for the committee stage of the Irish Local Government Bill of last year, but he was joined on this occasion by his brother, Mr. Maurice Healy, who knew more about the details than Mr. Healy did, though he was not so able a debater as his brother. Here again Mr. Healy took a second place, and was perfectly content to do so. It is one of the characteristics of his contrary nature that, while he can fight a losing battle with the most dogged courage and with greater success than most men, he always gives way, as it were by instinct, to a man who is better informed than himself on the subject under discussion, or whose personality and influence are stronger than his own.

Healy Admires Chamberlain.

That was why, during Mr. Parnell's life, he was always subject to Mr. Parnell, and this is why he is such an admirer of Mr. Chamberlain. Also, in the other direction, it explains his contempt for Mr. Dillon and all others who, being unfitted for leadership, have essayed to lead the Irish Nationalist Party. If another Parnell were to arise to-morrow Mr. Healy would be one of his most faithful and untiring supporters, but to all who essay to wield Parnell's power without possessing Parnell's ability Mr. Healy is pitiless in his hostility. Those whose skins are too thin to endure his caustic tongue, he worries out of public life. He thus despatched Mr. William O'Brien into exile; he has practically done the same thing for Mr. Dillon. These two were once called the "Bounding Brothers;" Mr. Healy calls their followers the "Bounders" still. Even Mr. Justin McCarthy, amiable and kindly gentleman that he is, did not escape the lash of his bitter tongue, and he, too, retired from the chair of the Irish Parliamentary Party after a four years' futile struggle to keep Mr. Healy in subjection to the will of the Dillonite majority. Yet, with all he is so successful in keeping every mediocrity from obtaining the chair, it has hardly been seriously suggested that he wants it himself; he is apparently content with keeping all who disagree with him at arm's length, and, as far as he can manage it, at arm's length from each other. He has inspired all his colleagues and quondam colleagues with such lively respect for himself, that while they would dearly like to get rid of him they will do nothing in the name of the combined party without his assistance. But he declines to tie himself to any combination; he would rather be free to express himself as things present themselves to him; he is not opposed, he says, to the idea of united action, but he would rather not unite. It is, as he puts it, a matter of temperament. This will be his attitude to the end of his political career. He will always lead a party, and an active party, but it will never be the entire Irish Nationalist Party.

Dillon is Not Capable.

Of Mr. Dillon as a politician and a parliamentarian it is not possible to speak with enthusiasm. He had the misfortune to be in America when Parnellism was actively in the ascendancy; and the additional misfortune to be in Galway goal when Parnellism was being destroyed. It was a little astonishing in view of these cardinal disabilities, to find him competing for and in the end accepting the chairmanship of the Anti-Parnellite Party, an ambition only to be accounted for by the admission which Mr. O'Brien made at Boulogne that "John wants the chair." He got it, after a struggle and an intrigue that was not creditable to those concerned; now he has relinquished it, and the chairmanship of the once powerful Irish Parliamentary Party is at present in commission, with Dr. Tanner, the chief Whip, as director-in-chief of affairs of the party. Mr. Dillon may be ruled out as one of the least fit of all those who have essayed the difficult role of an Irish leader. He has excellent qualities of heart, for his sympathy with the oppressed is easily kindled and he is one who has spared himself no hardship or suffering in the redressing of real or imaginary wrongs. What he has done in this way has earned him the gratitude of thousands of Irish tenants; but these services have, unfortunately for him, been balanced by such colossal blunders in tactics and policy that his failures outweigh the successes of his famous plan of campaign. Bracketed with him in the extent of his sufferings for political offences—greater even than Mr. Dillon's—and in his devotion to his country, is Mr. Michael Davitt. As stern a democrat as ever was, his political honesty and probity are unquestioned by his bitterest opponent. He has failed, even as Mr. Dillon has failed, from the inability to overmaster his personal jealousies. These parted from Parnell, and as a consequence from Parnell's followers; they have also parted him from Mr. Healy's party. He is the creature of no faction, it is true; it is also true he is too cosmopolitan even to be a good Irish Nationalist, for he lacks just that quality of conservatism which keeps the Irish Nationalist from becoming wholly an English Radical. Mr. David is a good hater and he hates none so much as the English; yet he cannot be said to be popular in Ireland. At the House of Commons he is respected, and his speeches are always listened to with attention; but this negative approval does not spell parliamentary success.

Swift MacNeil.

Whether Mr. J. G. Swift McNeil ever aspired to become a leader of the Irish race it is impossible to say. He certainly has labored hard, sometimes in a misguided way, in the House of Commons on behalf of the Nationalist cause; but it is doubtful whether he was wise to leave the friendly shelter of such a haven of rest as Trinity College in order to embark on the turbulent sea of Irish politics. In the House he appears to be unruly, explosive, and blustering; in private life he is one of the mildest-mannered men that ever plotted to overthrow the British rule in Ireland. "Swift," as he is called, is very dear to his colleagues; they all like him even though they do not all agree with him, and they love to hear him hurl his thunderous periods against the Treasury bench. The occupants of the Treasury bench do not regard cupants of the Treasury bench do not regard him with enthusiastic admiration, less do those who sit round about that bench; but even here he is respected, for his opponents know that there is nothing base or mean about him.

"Tap Pay" O'Connor.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor was once in the list of possible leaders; some of his colleagues would now classify him as the least possible leader. He has been at any rate (if he is not still) the chairman of the Irish National League of Great Britain, and he is an active supporter of Mr. Dillon and his policy. At one time Mr. O'Connor was a Parliamentary humorist, but now many English publications have pumped him almost dry of that quality. It occasionally bubbles up at public dinner-parties, but it is mostly brogue; and his Galway brogue is very fine—finer than Lord Morris's, because it is not so thick. Mr O'Connor, who was once a fair debater, is seldom heard in the House, but he is very much in evidence in the lobby. He ought to have been a Whip, for he is a born wirepuller, and when things were busy in the Irish Parliamentary Party, "T. P." had always his hands full. He enjoys the unique distinction, as an Irish Nationalist, of sitting for an English borough-constituency, called the Scotland division. Mr. O'Connor is only just turned fifty, and there may be party distinction in store for him yet—but not just yet.

Edward Blake.

There remains M. Edward Blake, once the leader of the Canadian Liberals and sometime Prime Minister of the Dominion Parliament. He has a fine presence, a logical and closely-reasoned style of speaking, yet he has distinguished himself not at all in the House of Commons, and his chief record in the councils of the Anti-Parnellite Nationalist Party is that he has divided the party more hopelessly than any one who has yet tinkered with its constitution. Yet Mr. Blake ought, by English methods of computing merits, to be the leader of a united Irish Nationalist Party. It will be asked: Why isn't he? The reply must be, more Hibernico: Will the Irish Nationalist Party ever be again united?

Frederick J. Higginbottom.

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Low Neck, No Sleeves.....65 cts.

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Long Sleeves	$1.65,	$1.75,	$2.00 ea.
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Also, a special line of Blk. Sateen Waists.

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

OUR WEEKLY STORY.

THE RUNAWAY SCHOOLHOUSE.

School district Number Three, Pottlebury, accepted from Squire Asquit a gift deed for three acres of land, "on condition that the district should build and maintain a schoolhouse thereon." In its first inconsiderate gratitude the school meeting returned a vote of thanks to Squire Asquit on parchment, and everybody seemed pleased, but after the glow had subsided, there were whispers that Squire Asquit was less generous than he seemed.

This three acres was in an angle at the head of Squidnet Cove. The squire had bought it years before, supposing that a country store was to be built at the cross-roads corners, which would start a village of which this three acres would form the most valuable water-front; but the store had not been built, the taxes had been a yearly expense to the squire, and mean minds now insinuated that he was glad to shove it off upon the school district.

Some taxpayers opposed outlay for a new schoolhouse; the old one was sound, and would serve for thirty years longer if repainted occasionally. An opposition grew so strong that there was talk of returning the land to the squire, although the old schoolhouse was situated upon a windy hill not near the district centre, and had but little playground, while the Asquit lot was near the centre of the district, in the sheltered valley at the head of the cove, with ample grounds.

In this crisis Zeb Pugwit, carpenter, proposed to move the old schoolhouse and set it up on stone foundations, for one hundred and fifty dollars, if Squire Asquit would strike the words "build and" out of the deed of gift, thereby only binding the district to "maintain" a schoolhouse on the land. The squire consented, and this compromise was carried by a majority of five votes.

The next day several cronies met, as usual, in the country store at Pottlebury, and began to gossip over the situation.

"Well, that's settled," said one of the Asquit adherents, "and now neighbors can take some comfort together."

"Not much, it isnt settled!"blazed Joe Oatfield. "A hundred and fifty dollars to be squandered just to give Zeb Pugwit a job! Settled! Not till Judge Owley settles it!'

"Why, Joe! What do you kickers expect to get of the county court?" enquired Dan Whealand.

"Fair play. We'll put an injunction on the whole proceedings, from Squire Asquit's deed clear through to Zeb Pugwit's moving contract. 'Tisn't any on't legal."

"Every step and meeting in this here business was done according to law, and we had a clear majority of five," said Hank Penbottle; "majorities rule in this country."

"Law rules, young man," said Jake Briarman, "no majority can tramp on even one taxpayer's rights."

"Well, who's going to sue out that fool injunction, and when?" snorted Dick Fennell, with an intensely provoking sneer, which irritated Joe Oatfield so much that he forgot prudence, and revealed the secret that a committee of three had started for the county seat that morning, to begin a suit before Judge Owley. Dick Fennell slipped out and ran to warn Selectman Martin, Squire Asquit and Zeb Pugwit.

Zeb Pugwit was quick-witted. "Those fellows can't get the sheriff here with a writ before dark this evening," he counselled. "By that time I'll have the old schoolhouse moved, if you two will collect a dozen or more teams and men to meet me at the schoolhouse by two o'clock. It'll take a pretty sudden county court to get the start of Zeb Pugwit, when there's a hundred and fifty dollars depending on it."

Within an hour he was at work, with a gang, "jacking up" the old schoolhouse, a strong, one-story building, forty-six by twenty-two feet, with a small entry hall firmly fastened to its front. Under it he put two oak beams, each forty-four feet long, and each rounded up like a sled-runner at one end.

From thaw and warm rain followed by a "cold snap," the broad roadbed was six inches of ice, and the open ground everywhere nearly as thickly covered. He only needed to get the building off its foundations and on the ice by using the usual winch; after that a dozen teams could haul it rapidly, sled-wise.

"Don't disturb school, ma'am,' he said to the teacher. "I shan't crack the plaster."

"You may dismiss school at noon for the rest of the day, Miss Spelldown,' said the selectman. "This afternoon we shall move the building to the Asquit lot. To-morrow morning you will open school on the new site."

The school children did not learn much from their books, with men digging and pounding under the foundations, and at intervals lifting gently the building by the jackscrews, but they were kept from going home to give an alarm of what was going on. When dismissed at noon, none, except those living near by, went home to dinner. The others, who had brought luncheon, remained to see the men work, and stayed for the afternoon, curious to see the moving.

At one o'clock fourteen teams and men were present, and Zeb had the building already off its base upon the thick ice of the roadway, using the winch and rollers to start it so far. Seven teams were now attached by ropes and chains to each fore corner, and the schoolhouse was presently moving along the roadway as fast as a moderate walk.

The route was all the way gently downhill. Here and there was danger that the building would slide forward upon the teams, but men with guy ropes steadied it, and men with rough planks walked at the front corners, ready to thrust the planks under the runners to stop progress if necessary. Zeb was busy all around the job, warning if it went too easily, warning if it threatened to stop on a bit of gravel; and the drivers skilfully kept it moving, sometimes with the teams straining and slipping, but generally with an easy pull.

The children ran shouting around the whole. Never had there been such a delightful school day. The crowd momently grew. Every passing traveller stopped.

When more than half the distance was covered, Zeb jogged Squire Asquit's elbow with a thumb, and said with a shrewd chuckle:

"We're getting there, squire. This here volunteer help and teams aren't costing me a cent, which would have cost me a week's wages of four men and a team to have moved her the usual way. Hi, boys, keep her moving! Don't let those injunctioners catch up with the job half done!"

Before four o'clock, when the early winter dusk began, the Asquit lot was reached. It took nearly half an hour longer to turn the building and get it exactly on the site. This was just done when a schoolboy raised a shrill cry.

"The sheriff is coming! His horses are on the jump!"

A big sleigh full of men was coming at a gallop—the sheriff and a deputy, and the injunction committee. Behind them came several other sleighs with excited opposition taxpayers.

"Take off your teams and tackle, boys," ordered Zeb, coolly; "they're too late. Job's done, and ten sheriffs can't undo it."

"Three cheers!" cried Squire Asquit. They were given with a will, the school children tailing off with a shrill yell. The angry committee rushed forward. Sheriff Ponderwell laughed.

"Well, squire," he remarked, shaking hands, "I reckoned that Zeb Pugwit wouldn't wait for us. Zeb, old boy, you're a born get-there; job is about done, so far as I see, but you've got to stop right where it is till the county court fixes things. Looks as though school can keep going right on, if you like, Mr. Martin."

He read a temporary injunction, which named next Monday for the hearing.

"Let 'em law as long as they like," said Zeb. "I can't put the stone work under her till the ground thaws next spring. You, Himes and Babcock, put the jacks under that down-hill end; it's nigh a foot below the level; we'll plumb her before we go."

"No," said the sheriff. "Court's orders are to stop all operations."

"Jesso. But she needs levelling up to be safe. It'll thaw and freeze, and heave and set, and if you don't want the building injured, she must be plumbed. 'Twon't take five minutes. Court wants it taken care of, I reckon."

"No, you can't do it.'

"Mr. Sleectman and neighbors all," said Zeb, "I ask you to witness that I've done my job, so far, all right, and that I deliver the building in good condition, and I warn the sheriff that it is likely to be damaged unless it is set up plumb, and he'll be responsible for the damage. Anyhow I won't be. Isn't that law, Mr. Sheriff?"

"That's a question for the county court," answered the sheriff, a little uneasily. "Guess it'll stay safe till the court orders what is to be done, and then it's likely you'll get the job of fixing it."

"Well, I've warned you it isn't safe," chuckled Zeb, "so I'm clear." Then he said to Squire Asquit, aside, "I ain't sure that she may not slip, resting on the ice; but if damage should happen, squire, the district may have to build a new schoolhouse on your lot, after all."

All spectators now departed, and the sheriff and committee left the building in custody of Deputy Sheriff Stebbins, who came prepared with lantern and blankets to stay all night in the building. He made a roaring fire in the big box-stove, and then, leaving his lantern in the entry, where it would shine through a window, he accepted an invitation to go to a near farmhouse for supper.

After supper and a smoke with the farmer he looked out. A still, thick snow was falling. Deputy Stebbins,as he walked to the schoolhouse, could not see the light until he was very near it. Finding all safe, he said to himself that no raiders would come out in such a snowfall, and went back with the farmer to sleep in a warm bed.

Deputy Stebbins and the farmer were out at daylight. It was a still, cold morning, with only a thin fleece of nearly moveless clouds, and the new snow lying eight inches deep all over the country. After a minute's chat they looked for the schoolhouse.

It was not there! It was not anywhere! The Asquit lot, the road, fields, cove, sea and land revealed no sign of it.

They hurried to the site and stared about wondering, while neighbors began to gather and search and conjecture. Before nine o'clock the children came to school, and many men had assembled. Among the rest came Mr. Washington Simcoe from one way, and his father, old Isaac Simcoe, from another. When they met Washington asked:

"Where's Johnny, father?"

"Don't know. Didn't he come with you?"

"No, I told him, yesterday, he might go to grandpa's and stay all night. He didn't come home."

"He didn't come to us."

Then little Dave Peters piped up:

"I know where Johnny is; the schoolhouse runned away from shcool in the night, and took Johnny with it, so's he couldn't go and tell on't. Me and Johnny went into the schoolhouse to get warm after Mr. Stebbins went out. We were awful tired. Johnny lay down on a bench and went to sleep. He didn't come out when I did. The schoolhouse has runned away with him."

Swift horsemen visited almost every family in the district, but there was no news of Johnny or the schoolhouse, until about ten o'clock a traveller halted and inquired for Washington Simcoe, to whom he delivered a letter. The anxious father tore it open with shaking hands. Instantly he gave a glad cry. The men shouted, "Read it aloud." The mystery was solved; but Johnny's letter must come after a fuller account of what happened.

Some time in the night a sudden puff of wind, precursor of a heavier fall of snow, shook the schoolhouse, and immediately died into an almost perfect calm. But at this puff there was a slight jar, a slip, a long quiver, a slow,grinding,stealthy slide, then a swift, bouncing, twisting, rush, like an unguided sled going downhill, Johnny walked and scrambled,yelling for the entry,, lighted by the stove, which flew from its foundations and scattered blazing brands among the desks. He was so flung about that he could hardly gain the entry.

The flying building now gave a great plunge, and water splashed leaping to its eaves. The shock stopped it. Floods poured through the windows and extinguished the fire. The heavy chimney sank the lower end deeper than the other; plaster fell and slipped down with the stove, while the entry, with Johnny, was lifted several feet into the air.

Johnny knew that the schoolhouse had slid down-hill into the cove. He tried to open the entry door, but it was jammed. The lantern hung beside it, and gave him light. He yelled, wept, screamed, pounded, jerked at the door. All in vain. Presently he opened the window, but dared not climb out, hearing the water wash underneath. The darkness was so dense he could not see the water a dozen feet away.

So the runaway schoolhouse swam slowly with the ebbing tide, straight out of the cove to sea. What little air there had been all day had blown offshore. The ocean was smooth, through the schoolhouse wallowed as it passed over the bar. Then, scarcely rocking, it steered boldly for Europe, and all the happy islands and strange countries of which it had heard in so many geography lessons.

Having exhausted himself with two or three hours of yelling and sobbing, Johnny silently clung to the window like a despairing limpet. He was cold but dry. By and by he heard a distant sound, which grew until he recognized the cough of a steamboat. It seemed a long while before it came so near that he could distinguish, upon the foggy gloom, two smears of faint radiance, one red, one green, coming straight toward him. Johnny got the lantern and waved it frantically out of the window, and revived his weary yell. Presently he heard a loud "aho-o-y!" and a strong voice cried out.

"What'n creation's that ? Hard aport! Back her! Cap'n, we're running smack into something!"

Bells tinkled; orders were given, a small tug-boat came alongside and Johnny was taken off.

"A building!" said the big captain. "Flush my scuppers! what—

"It's the squident schoolhouse, cap'n," interrupted a hand. "There's the ink smear on its starboard corner which was put there myself when I was a scholar."

"When you was a scholar! That's a good one, Hinks. Well, now, this isn't a bad pick-up. Pass a line through that window and door; we'll tow her into port. Building doesn't look damaged; the district will pay salvage, and it'll make a good night's business."

They towed the runaway to Tackport Harbor, seven miles from Squidnet Cove, and moored it.

As soon as Washington Simcoe could swallow the great lump in his throat, he read Johnny's letter to the crowd, as follows:

Tackport desember twenty 2. deer dad me and the Schoolhouse is Here we was Piked up by cap goby way out in the Middel of the Lantic oshun the gladiateher Tug toed us in with a Big haw sir thru the enry winder cap Goby says if You dont Come and get me fore nite heel make a Ship's mate of me he says it doesn't hurt Mutch an Ships mates most all ways get ritch he Knowd a Ships mate oncet who Layed up seven Dollers and a haf in one seas on tord byn a Steembote. Were gone to hav plumduf for dinner Cook is makin Me a speshul duf in a tin Cup with lots more raysons in it than wat the capens belth can stand.

Johnny Simcoe.

Captain Goby added to this graphic epistle:

The schoolhouse isn't much damaged, but books and papers are pulpy. I'm trying to dry them. My charge for salvage will be one hundred and fifty dollars. For twenty-five dollars more I'll tow the building, at your risk, back to Squidnet Cove—smooth sea and flood-tide. If you won't pay, I'll keep it for a warehouse. Bub is having a good time. Yours.

Thos. Goby.

Master Tug Gladiator.

Simcoe at once set out in a sleigh for Tackport Squire Asquit and Selectman Martin went with him. Johnny reluctanly came home to be a district hero. He would rather be a "ship's mate."

The district thought that, after so many expenses, it could not afford to build a new schoolhouse. After beating Captain Goby down to one hundred and twenty-five dollars for salvage and towing the schoolhouse back to Squidnet, it was done, and Zeb, with more volunteer help, finding the long runners still spiked under it, hauled it to its proper site on the squire's lot, levelled and staked it, and later got the job of repairing, increasing his bill to two hundred dollars.

Both factions joined in suing the sheriff for damages, on the ground that he had been warned that it was unsafe to leave the building out of level. This suit was never tried, because the next summer, it being an election year, Sheriff Ponderwell, being fearful of the opposition of school district Number Three, compromised, paid the district one hundred and fifty dollars, received its hearty support, and was elected for another term.

L. J. Bates.

SELECTED.

THE BOY WHO "STARTED" NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

There lately died at Lincoln, Nebraska, a man named H. J. Walsh, who had an important part in the construction of the first suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. Mr. Walsh was born in Ireland in 1834, but was brought to this country when he was a baby, his parents going to live at Niagara Falls, New York.

When he was still a boy, the first steps for the construction of the suspension bridge were taken. The first thing of all was to stretch a single wire across the chasm. The engineer in charge had thought of a way to get it across.

"What boy is the best kite-flyer in town ?" he asked a resident.

The Walsh boy was named, and the engineer asked that he be brought. He was made to understand that he must fly his kite across the Niagara River. He flew it across, and allowed it come down on the other side. Men were there to seize it. Then the engineer attached a wire to the string on his side, and the men on the other side detached the kite, and by means of the string drew the wire across. By this, in turn, a cable was drawn across, and the bridge was well begun.

Mr. Walsh afterward removed to Nebraska, and became a prominent citizen of Lincoln.

TILL VACATION.

Johnny is counting his little brown fingers,
"Five more days, then school will be done!
Then all the long day I'll do nothing but play,
And oh, won't that be fun!"

So he keeps counting the days on his fingers,
"Four more days, and then what fun!
The woods and the brooks will be nicer than books,
When all the lessons are done."

Still he is counting his fat little fingers,
"Three more days, then school will be done!
Then hey for my ball and my fish-hooks and all,
And picnics and camping and fun."

Now he is counting his thumb and his finger,
"Two more days, and then such fun!
Then I can play in grandpa's new hay,
And frolic and caper and run!"

Now there is left but one little finger,
"One more day, just only one!
Oh, how I shall shout when school is let out:
"Hurrah, hurrah for the fun!"

Persis Gardiner.

RIDING HOME.

"My feet's tired," said little Richard,
When walking out one day.
"You'll have to carry me, papa,
All the rest of the way."

"Why, you're too big to be carried,"
Said papa. "Where's your pride?
If you can't walk any farther,
Just take my cane and ride."

So the steed Dick mounted quickly
And galloped off with glee.
"Riding is easier'n walking.
I'll soon get home," said he.

Lida C. Tulloch.

TROUBLE WITH THE BOYS.

An old veteran of the Civil War, Colonel Gunson, irascible in his manner but generous at heart, was much annoyed by the boys of the neighborhood, who persisted in climbing upon and running over the flat roof of his barn, an unpretending structure sloping toward the alley, and easily scaled from the ash-barrel.

The colonel threatened and scolded, but to no purpose. He strung barbed wire along the edge of the barn, but the boys wrapped old clothes around it and climbed over it. He chained a savage dog on the roof, and the boys made friends with the animal and stole it.

In desperation, he smeared tar a'l over the roof one day, and the boys were temporarily baulked; but before they had decided upon a plan for circumventing the colonel, it chanced that a teamster, in driving through the alley one hot afternoon, lighted his pipe and carelessly threw the match up on the top of the barn, with the result that the roof was ablaze in an instant.

The boys happened to be playing in the alley. Quick as a flash they sprang to the rescue. With buckets of water brought from a horse-trough in the back yard across the alley they clambered up to the edge of the roof, and fought the flames so successfully that they put them out before the wood had time to catch fire.

"Boys," exclaimed Colonel Gunson, who arrived on the scene in time to witness the triumph of the impromptu fire brigade, and was full of generous enthusiasm, "to-morrow I shall cover what's left of that tar with sand, strengthen the supports of the roof, and you may play on it all you want to hereafter! You've got the right stuff in you!"

The colonel was as good as his word, but will it be believed ?—such is the perversity of boy nature—that after he had turned that roof over to them for a playground not a boy in the neighborhood ever set foot upon it again.

SOCIABLE.

Some of the sentimental considerations that may influence an elector are suggested in this anecdote from a new book, "Irish Life and Character:"

A political candidate, on paying a second visit to the house of a doubtful voter of the peasant class, was very pleased, but somewhat surprised, on hearing from the elector that he would support him.

"Glad to hear it," said the candidate, "I thought you were against me."

"Sure,Iwas at first," rejoined the peasant. "Win the other day ye called here, and stood by that pigsty and talked for half an hour, ye didn't budge me an inch.

"But, after ye had gone away, sor, I got to thinkin' how ye'd reached yer hand over the rail and scratched the pig's back till he lay down wid the pleasure of it. I made up me mind thin that whin a man was so sociable as that wid a poor fellow-creathure, I wasn't the bhoy to vote agin him."

A PEARL FARM.

We have heard of poultry-farms, and bee-farms, of cattle-farms, and dog-farms, and even cat-farms, but there is, so far as we are aware, but one pearl-farm in the world. It is a large farm, for it stretches for five thousand miles, and is covered by shallow water. The site of this farm is Torres Straits, at the northmost point of Australia.

It belongs to Mr. James Clark of Queensland, "King of pearl-fishers," to quote from Cassell's Magazine. He stocked it with one hundred and fifty thousand pearl oysters rather more than three years ago. It takes one thousand five hundred men to gather in his crop, of whom two hundred are divers. Two hundred and fifty vessels are regularly employed.

In the shallow water that covers his great farm the shells grow very large, and the divers can operate well. The harvest is no mean one, for the pearls, when sold in London, fetch two hundred thousand dollars and upward every year.

WHAT LEARNING COST HIM.

Billy's father writes books, and although Billy would never admit it, they are not at all the sort of books Billy likes. He knows, because he has tried to read them. Not long ago he heard that a new book was forthcoming.

"Is it like the others, papa?" he asked, eagerly.

"Yes, my boy."

Billy sighed. "I suppose you have to keep on writing them, don't you, papa?"

"Yes."

Billy sighed again. "I suppose it is the only kind you've got in you," he said, kindly; but as he turned away, he added, softly, "I almost wish I'd never learned to read!"

A North Carolina editor declares his willingness to publish a poem of ten verses in exchange for a load of wood, and a story, three columns in length, for an equivalent in groceries. Here is a promising opportunity for literary aspirants who have heretofore failed to receive editorial appreciation and favor.

ORTH'S TALK TO BOYS

WHAT'S IN THE WAY!

What a boy is, the man will be, is only another way of saying that "the child's the father of the man." What the boy is though, depends largely on the boy. He may be pretty much what he wishes to be. He never becomes greater than his inclinations whatever his abilities may be. These talks will have to do principally with things that stand between a boy's abilites and a boy's success. It is not the ablest men who succeed always. Some boys with the best equipment are failures. A boy may have a good mind and a good body, making success easily possible and fail because he has no objective point. We often wonder why the clever boys in school fall behind the dullest boys in the race. It is because "I shall" and "I will" mean less to them than "I am." Away off in the future of a boy's life all the lines of his thought and work are focussing toward one point and that point is the result of the "shalls" and "wills" of his earlier life. A boy who can tell you what he intends to be is more likely to succeed than the one who says "I don't know." Boys, always work toward something. One way to succeed is to know no future tense, to aim at nothing, to have no objective point. No skill nor ability will avail without concentration and purpose. Then to close this talk—be your best and become your greatest.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Henri Fortier.—Ottawa, Ont.,—The answers to questions were all correct. Stamps will be forwarded you. We are pleased to get your letter.

Edwin Brown.—We will give you price list of the stamps you wrote about in next week's circle.

TO MEMORIZE.

DELIBERATE WICKEDNESS.

The apathy ere a crime resolved is done.
Is scarce less dreadful than remorse for crime.

—Lowell.

SMALL MINISTRIES.

A smell can make the world less stern;
A word can cause the soul to burn
With glow of heaven all night long!

James Buckham.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
still achieving—still pursuing;
Learn to labor and to wait.

We look before and after
And sigh for what is not
And our sincerest laughter,
With some pain is fraught.

JOHN DWYER AS AN INDIAN.

John Dwyer, of St. Dominique street, Was parading on that thoroughfare Thursday attired in the costume of an Iroquois. At first he caused great amusement, but later on he galloped up and down the stret, and it is said discharged a revolver several times. His belt, it is said, contained a number of good cartridges. For that reason he was arrested, and this morning was sentenced to one dollar or eight days.

THE RIDEAU'S DROWNING RECORD.

Ottawa, June 23.—Another fatality has been added to the long list, which forms the record of the bathing season in the Rideau River. Yesterday afternoon Michael James Loughran, the eight year old son of Mr. J. B. Loughran, confectioner, of 260 Dalhousie street, went in to bathe in the Rideau at the foot of Wilbrod street, and getting beyond his depth, sank to the bottom. He was unable to swim. Some boys, who were swimming up the river, found the lad's clothing on the bank. The body was recovered last night.

BIG CAMPS THIS YEAR.

The Largest Turn-out of Militia in Twenty-five Years.

At Last the Canadian Troops Are Being Trained in Brigade and Divisional Work.

(Toronto Globe.)

The annual training of the militia of Canada is in full swing. Not for a full quarter of a century have camps of instruction so large been held; never before has work so advanced or significant been attempted. In 1873 about 5,000 men were concentrated on the historic Niagara Common, and that "big camp" is taken as marking the Zenith of the enthusiasm for the militia which found its roots in the menace which overhung our borders in the Confederation years. While no one camp this year has been quite so large, a far larger force in the aggregate is being trained. Divisional camps have been or are being held at London, Niagara, Laprairie and Levis, besides artillery and cavalry camps at Kingston and Longueuil. Five divisions of infantry, two brigades of cavalry, three brigades of artillery will be trained this summer; in all, about fifty battalions of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry and thirteen bateries of artillery. In addition, a dozen city battalions will receive a couple of days of advanced tactical instruction. The cavalry will amount to close upon 1,500 men, the artillery to about 1,300, the rural infantry to fully 15,000, and the city battalions to fully 4,000 or 5,000. In sheer numbers the force trained in these June and July camps will be very respectable.

Enumeration of the numbers engaged only touches upon the very first of the noteworthy circumstances connected with the present training. It will be observed that the list of troops under instruction is noted by such unfamiliar designations as divisions and brigades. The pages of the Militia List have long contained "brigade divisions," but nothing has hitherto been done to impress upon the corps in these "brigade divisions" that they had any interest in common, or that there was any higher unit than the battalion. This year, however, the force has been brought oupt, trained, disciplined and manoeuvred in brigades and divisions, and a practical lesson has been taught which the militia will be slow to forget. A rearrangement of these brigades, based upon natural and geographical divisions, has been effected, and the corps are linked together upon a rational basis. This is a very long step in advance; perhaps we may hope soon to see it followed by one allotting to these brigades and divisions permanent commanders and staffs. Then they would form definite tangible units, the presnt battalions as clearly understood and as effective as

This advance in organization is surpassed, however, by the really wonderful degree of training which General Hutton has managed to impart to the troops. Ceremonial we may pass by; our troops have for generations been marching past various Generals and Governors, following this up with an "advance in review order," rigidity of alignment being regarded as the test of military excellence. But, to take an example from one camp, the other day at Niagara, a brigade of cavalry and a division of infantry of Canadian militia marched off Niagara Common in fair order, plunged into Paradise Grove, formed line of battle and issued forth in a correct and modern "attack formation." The cavalry manoeuvred to some extent as they would in actual conflict, while the infantry, battalion by battalion, brigade by brigade, swung out into the plain, threw forward a volleying firing line, backed with recurring waves of supports, who reinforced the firing line as it advanced, and drove home the "attack" with the rush of a sufficient reserve. The methods followed by these raw recruits of less than a fortnight back were those taught by the most advanced tacticians of the Imperial army of Great Britain.

How was it done ? On the first Wednesday of camp perhaps the majority of the rank and file were green recruits. By the second Friday they were being swung about the common in compact or loose-knit masses, as the General and brigadiers desired. In the interim they had been instructed in the art of soldiering, from the position of attention upwards, through squad drill, the manual, and company, battalion and brigade drill, and, to cap all, a day had been snatched for musketry instruction, which, again, had been of a more practical description than anything heretofore essayed.

What Gen. Hutton set out to do was in eight days of actual drill to get field manoeuvring and battle drill out of a force whose rank and file was in great need of elementary drill. He deliberately sacrificed a great deal of the showy side of drill; nevertheless, paradoxical as it at first seemed to many, he was insistent to the last degree upon immobility when men were standing at attention. Yet the whole key of his method lay in that apparent paradox. He insisted that troops should be kept at attention only when actually needed, and many a message was sent to colonels asking them why their regiments, having completed the movement on hand, were not "standing easy."

His plan was to train the officers; what he required of the men was silence and steadiness in the ranks, and enough knowledge of elementary drill to carry out their officers' orders in some shape. When the battalion and company officers knew what they had to do they brought the men along with them in some shape, and the groups of men soon slid in and out amongst each other from one formation into another with surprising celerity. The deadly precision of the regular was not attained, but no partially trained militia ever can reach that. In place of it actual practice was given in the manoeuvring which would be required in the face of an enemy. A curious result, one which speaks much for the zeal and intelligence of the troops, is that the men were almost, if not quite, as smart in their drill as in former camps, in which more attention was paid to elementary drill. It must not be forgotten, too, that in the London and Niagara camps General Hutton has been working upon men who for years have been under the patient, painstaking instruction of two such sound and careful officers as Lieut.-Col. Otter and Lieut.-Col. Smith.

All this meant very hard work, and the camps which have just closed have been more exacting in this respect than most of their predecessors. General Hutton at Niagara showed his appreciation of the exertions of the men by giving them a good deal of remission of work during the closing hours of camp. Perhaps a rearrangement of the hours of drill might effect an improvement. At all events, the extraordinary compression of work which was done lends point to General Hutton's bluntly-put request for more than twelve days of training—a request which it is highly probable would be echoed by the great mass of the officers of the force. It must be borne in mind that a twelve-days' camp means only eight days of drill. Two days are occupied with marching in and marching out. One is Sunday and one is taken up with a hurried glimpse at musketry instruction. The three days of actual work which would be given by the extension of the camp to sixteen days would probably enable a remarkable advance to be made, as at present the training ends just as officers and men are beginning to understand what they are doing. The question of the extension of time is worthy of careful consideration at the hands of the House, in whose control the decision of the matter rests.

BY EVERY MAIL

A Toronto Man Is Deluged With Letters.

Wrote to People all over Canada Asking about Dodd's Kidney Pills—Replies Have Been Coming for Two Weeks —Still They Come.

Toronto, June 23.—Replies to the letters sent out enquiring as to the lasting qualites of certain cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, during the last nine years, have been pouring in on the gentleman who sent them out, last week. He, it will be remembered, is the compiler of a scrap-book which contains a great many of the thousands of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills that have been reported from time to time in the daily and weekly press of this country.

The letters come from all over Canada and in some cases are from people who were cured as many as nine years ago. All forms of Kidney Disease are represented, including Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Female Trouble, Paralysis, Dropsy, Bladder and Urinary Disorders, Nervous Diseases, and Blood Poisoning. Up to the present no reply has been received which showed that a cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills of any of these complaints has ever been otherwise than permanent.

John McDonald, 130 Langlois Ave., Windsor, was reported in January, 1897, as being cured of Rheumatism and Dropsy of two years standing. He had used several remedies to no avail and finally he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using but one box he was cured. The dropsical swelling in his legs, which had been severe, disappeared. Mr. McDonald is well known in Windsor and several persons vouched for his case at the time. Mr. McDonald's recent letter reads as follows:

Windsor, May 6th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—I will gladly send you the information you ask for, namely, that I am all right at present as far as my health is concerned. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and found them to do all that they are advertised to do.

Yours truly.

John McDonald.

A MONTREALER IN THE SOUDAN.

During the discussion in the British House of Commons, upon the resolution of Mr. Balfour to thank Lord Kitchener and his officers for their services in the Soudan, Dr. Farquharson called attention to the omission of the medical officers from the list. Mr Balfour said: "He could assure him that the omission did not indicate any desire to underrate the great services of the medical profession, but necessarily many names must be left out, and only those were mentioned who had the rank of general of brigade, or something equivalent to that rank. If it had been possible, there was one name which he would particularly have liked to mention, that of Lieutenant Girouard, who had organized the whole of the railway system. (Hear hear.)"

SHE WAS FORTUNATE.

Mrs. Gadabout—That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends.

Hostess (wearily)—N-no. I wonder how she manages it.—New York Weekly.

IN BOSTON.

The Editor—Your poems bear merit, but they are not up to date. Write them on something that is before the people's eyes.

The Poet—I tried that, but could find nothing to rhyme with spectacles.—Chicago News.

COMMENT OF A FRIEND.

"Bobbler's wedding was the culmination of a romance. He met his wife on a train."

"He did? Why doesn't he sue the company?"—Indianapolis Journal.

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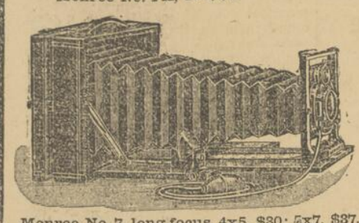

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SUPT. LAFOREST'S GOAT GONE.

A goat belonging to Mr. J. O. A. Laforest, superintendent of the Water Department, was stolen from his yard a few weeks ago. Suspicions are said to rest on a number of boys, who will be brought before Magistrate Lafontaine.

OF COURSE HE WAS.

Young Wife—You—you were intoxicated when you came in last night.

Young Husband—Only at the sight of your beauty.—Syracuse Herald.

MONTREAL BOY FOUND AT QUEBEC

Quebec, June 22.—(Special.)—The young son of Mr. Mattalia, of St. Helen street, Montreal, who was separated from his parents last Sunday at the Island ferry slip, was found here. He got on board the steamer Montreal by mistake and landed here. He was taken in charge by a policeman yestehray, and Chief Hughes, of Montreal, was notified of the discovery. Mr. Mattalia came down and took the lost one home.

LOST—TWO YEARS!

"Yes, sir," said the stock-broker, "I have never ceased to mourn the fact that I lost two years out of my life."

"How do you make that out?" asked his friend, the insurance man.

"I lived upon milk for two years," said the stock-broker, solemnly.

"That's certainly longer than most," replied the insurance man. "I was weaned at six months."

"I mean since I reached manhood's estate," said the broker.

"How was that?" asked his friend.

"Doctor's orders," said the broker, "I used to be sort of self-indulgent fellow in the way of victuals."

"I like a good dinner myself," interrupted the insurance man.

"Yes, well I used to eat everything that came along if it was nice and I played my stomach out. By and by I found I had dyspepsia and I straightway became a dyspepsia crank."

"I've heard of 'em," remarked the insurance man.

"Well, I was one," said the broker. "I started in to cure myself. Well, sir, if I was to tell you all I took and all I did to get rid of that fiendish disease I would keep you here all night. It was after I had tried about everything, I struck the great milk cure."

"This is where you lost two years," said the insurance man.

"Yes, I ate nothing for two years. I drank milk till I hated the sight of it."

"Did it cure you" asked the insurance man."

"It did not," said the broker, "And the worst of it was I found after two years of it I might have been eating good honest beefsteak all the time—yes, or quail on toast for that matter."

"How was that?"

"If I'd only known it, a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet after each meal would have digested my food for me, rested my stomach, and cured the Dyspepsia inside a month or so. You can get them at any drug store for 'fifty cents a box, too."

"That's where ignorance wasn't bliss," said the insurance man.

"It's wise to be wise in regard to Dyspepsia and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," said the broker.

LORD CHAS. LIKES AMERICAN PEOPLE

He Returned to England After His Recent Visit and Said Warm Things.

A NATURAL ALLIANCE

Britain and the United States Are Being Brought Together by Events.

BUT HE DISTRUSTS RUSSIA.

In an article in the Pall Mall Magazine Lord Charles Beresford discusses the Anglo-American entente and the Pekin "surrender"—as he calls it. His visit to the scene of the latter and his personal taste of the former on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States, gives to his article additional interest.

While ministers and the press, he writes, have been describing a British surrender, made at Pekin several months ago, as an "agreement" likely to be the prelude of a more cordial understanding between the people of Russia and of Great Britain, a real and genuine movement uniting two great nations has been steadily taking place very quietly, but none the less certainly. It is worth while examining the two cases.

In the one instance Russia imperiously refused to allow China to mortgage a Chinese railway, in Chinese territory north of the Great Wall, to British capitalists who supplied the capital with which it was to be built. We threatened and expostulated, and our fleet ranged up and down the China seas with the men stationed at their guns; but in the end we gave in, and after a decent interval this surrender has been dignified into an "agreement" by which we again obey orders, and Russia undertakes not to promote railways six hundred miles to the south, at any rate until such time as the confiding British investor shall have provided for her necessary funds, now so sadly lacking.

This "agreement," successfully concluded between the British and Russian Governments, it is hoped, will produce a better understanding between the two peoples—a wish in which all will join, while feeling how problematical and extraordinary its realization is likely to be.

In the other case the British and American Governments failed to conclude a Treaty of Arbitration satisfactorily, but a movement has arisen between the peoples of the two nations which has emphasized the ties of kinship which bind them together. The British Isles and the vast domains of her colonies and possessions are inhabited by a great race very closely allied to the millions of citizens of the United States.

The world may regard them as separate, distinct, and sometimes none too friendly nations, but the democracy on both sides of the Atlantic is beginning to discover that it is bound by a common origin, a common tongue, a common faith, and a common desire that liberty, progress and civilization shall dominate the globe.

Anglo-Saxons and Progress.

The hundred and twenty-five millions of English-speaking people throughout the world have begun to learn that all the movements which have made for the spread of imperialism, of civilization, of personal liberty, national freedom, and representative government, are movements which have sprung primarily from the English-speaking peoples, and not from crowned heads or cabinets. The enterprise, labor, wealth, and blood of the people have been the lever which has moved the Anglo-Saxons forward, and all that they have lost or failed in, lies, as history shows, at the door of weak or badly informed Ministries. Even Queen Elizabeth, of all sovereigns credited most with the honor of the expansion and growth of the sea power of the English-speaking people, had little personally to do with the events which made her reign so glorious. If the national feeling and generosity of the people had not been greater than Elizabeth's parsimonious conduct, who can say what the issue of Philip's attempted invasion might have been? The ignorance of a monarch who probably was already deranged in intellect, and the folly of the Ministers who succeeded the elder Pitt, as his advisers, were the causes which brought about the separation between Great Britain and the United States; and all efforts on the part of diplomatists ever since have failed to bring about such cordial relations as might be expected to exist between the two countries.

A Spontaneous Movement.

The recent movement has been a purely spontaneous one, on the part of the people of both the British Empire and the United States. It was this immature rapprochement which led to the abortive attempt to make an agreement between the two nations to settle all differences by other means than the arbitrament of war—an attempt which, however, reflects the greatest credit on the Ministry which made it, and which will render the task more easy in the near future, when the growing friendliness of the two peoples have borne fruit. What has brought about this new growth of feeling? That it exists there can be no doubt. Even to people on this side of the Atlantic it is apparent; and those who, like myself, have lately passed through the United States, can testify to its intensity and spontaniety. The cause which has produced it is not far to seek. A greater sympathy and friendship has been apparent for two or three years. Even the excitement about the Venezuelan dispute failed to disturb it; and when it looked as if Continental Europe was disposed to enter the contest between the United States and Spain, not so much in defence of Spanish interests as with a view of humiliating the United States, there appeared a genuine sympathetic interest, which extended from the man in the street to the Cabinet Minister at Whitehall. Our people looked on with some pity for our old antagonist Spain when she first entered on such an unequal contest; but our sympathy lay with the cause which represented Freedom and Humanity, and not with that which represented Misgovernment and Bigotry.

The Whole Race in Arms.

We pitied the fall of Spain, but we could not help feeling that our kinsmen were taking up the cause for which this country in the past has spent so much, and made such gigantic sacrifices. As became a neutral, we were unmoved spectators of events, until that whisper arose which stirred us all to our depths. When it became evident that an intrigue was on foot to throw a Latin alliance into arms against the United States, the voice of Great Britain was unmistakably heard, and we showed plainly that in such an event Great Britain must be reckoned with, and any attempt to wrest from our kinsmen the gains won by her sons ashore and afloat, by a combination of Continental Europe, would have to meet the whole Anglo-Saxon race in armed alliance. The storm passed, but that little proof of our sincerity did more than a torrent of words to establish cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our kinsmen realized for the first time, what we have never doubted over here, that, differ as we may between ourselves, neither of us would ever see the flag of Anglo-Saxon freedom dipped on either side of the Atlantic to an overwhelming combination of Continental Europe. The new and friendly sentiments of the other branch of our race have been well expressed in the address recently sent to this country, signed by fifteen hundred representative men of the United States. They found them on the recognition "that the same language and the same principles of ordered liberty should form the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between these kindred peoples—a friendship destined to hasten the day of peace and goodwill among all the nations of the earth."

In this sentence are contained the dreams of many thousands, and the hopes of millions; for there can be no doubt that a workable understanding would (as I asserted in an article on this same subject written for the North American Review several years ago) "do much to insure the continued peace and prosperity, not only of the Anglo-Saxon race, but of the entire civilized world."

Arbiters of the World.

The Peace Conference could not effect half as much as a thorough understanding between the United States and Great Britain could accomplish. Geographically, and by virtue of character and numbers, such an alliance would be irresistible in promoting peace. Who can doubt that the heavy sword which the united Anglo-Saxon race could throw into the balance would constitute them the arbiters between contending nations? and what race has ever shown itself more fitted for such power, so honestly likely to wield it with honor and justice?

No wonder that Europe, with its decaying institutions and its autocratic Governments, fears such an understanding. The policy of Europe has ever been to sow the seeds of dissension between the two countries, so that should the time come they might be crushed in detail. If Great Britain had shown the least inclination to join the policy formulated against the United States eighteen months ago, the doom of the Anglo-Saxon confederation would have been sealed. Europe fears it, knowing how potent would be its effects; how the two nations which have done most for civilization and freedom would not, and could not, rest content till the world at large was as free and prosperous as their own people.

Commercially, as I have in years gone by frequently pointed out, such an understanding would be beneficial to both. The commerce which crosses the Atlantic ocean between the United States and the United Kingdom alone is valued at £133,465,852 annually. If we add the value of the shipping involved, and the bullion and securities carried every year, together with the trade of other parts of the British Empire with the United States, the value of our united yearly commercial intercourse cannot be estimated at less than the magnificent total of £500,000,000 annually. We buy nearly 50 per cent. of the total exports from the United States; we send her 18 per cent. of our total exports.

War means risking the greater part of this trade. Therfore neither country desires war, unless something more powerful than territorial aggrandisement is the aim sought after; and I have always held that the line upon which our friendly relations will move is that of a commercial alliance on a defensive basis, and this view has, I notice, been generally adopted by thinking men of late years. As Mr. Barrett, the United States Minister to Siam, has lately stated, "British and American interests are becoming inevitably interwoven without intention or plan on the part of our diplomatists."

"Expansion" is Destiny.

We cannot look unmoved on that curious course of events which is forcing the United States, despite the Monroe doctrine, into that policy of colonial expansion which we for centuries have adopted. The British nation cannot but feel an interest in the fact that our stalwart kinsmen but yesterday captured from Spain the islands of Cuba and of the Philippines, a feat which we performed over a hundred and thirty years ago. We watched with more than common interest the sons of our sires, Sampson and Dewey, emulating the feats of Albemarle and Cornish in 1762. Englishmen reduced the fortress of Havana; and what General Otis is doing in the Philippines to-day, Draper did at Manila long ago.

Just as foolish and extraordinary men were not found wanting at the Peace of Paris to counsel our handing back these rich prizes to another country of misgovernment and oppression, so the rulers of the United States to-day are hampered by a party who would cry down the duty which the American lives lost and the call of common humanity render so imperative.

It is something more than chance which makes the United States follow in our footsteps, and has rendered them the heir to our colonial policy in both the East and West. There is a destiny which compels the Anglo-Saxon to take up the task so lightly and so unworthily laid down. Events over which they have no control are forcing the people of the United States into naval activity and colonial enterprise; and, much as I regret that the United States failed to see the urgency and the necessity of a combination to grapple with the China problem, I am confident that we shall ultimately find them on our side, although perhaps too late to prevent great loss to their trade in North China.

Does not Trust the Bear.

The present so-called Anglo-Russian agreement may for a time preserve the peace; but in view of the unfortunate lack of binding guarantees on the part of Russia that such an agreement will be kept a day longer than suits her purpose, I fear that it cannot endure. Russia has made frequent overtures to the United States when it suited her book, and never has she done so with any friendly intentions towards Great Britain. The reverse is not likely to occur now. There can be little sympathy between autocratic Russia, with her famine-devoured hordes of ignorant peasantry, and the free people of Great Britain or the United States.

I have ever found educated Russians courteous, kind, and obliging. I admire their diplomatic ability, which so conspicuously and brilliantly retrieves her disasters on the field. I am amazed at Russia's wonderful expansion, her steady progress across the continents, and rapid absorption of whole peoples; but I can scarcely feel the same sympathy with them, or with their movements, as with the men of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor do I think that any other view is shared by the majority of travelled Britishers. We may admire Russia and bear her no ill-will, but we cannot love her.

There is no bond of sympathy between the freedom-loving Anglo-Saxon and the servant of the Czar. We are obliged to recognize that Russia's expansion does not make for the prosperity and happiness of the world, as that of the United States or Great Britain. We Anglo-Saxons may make mistakes, but we mean well, and we go ahead till we have done well. I cannot help feeling that the Russian agreement is a temporary check to the hopes of the Anglo-Saxon agreement; but if I am mistaken, and the peace which it at least temporarily ensures, gives us an opportunity of uniting the English-speaking peoples in a defensive alliance for our mutual commercial interests, no one will welcome it more readily than I shall.

His American Impressions.

That the time is ripe for an understanding, I fully believe. My recent journey through the United States convinced me of the unanimity of good feeling and friendly sentiment of the American people towards us. Scores of telegrams from all the great cities, from representative bodies and commercial communities, bade me welcome to their country and invited me to visit their towns. Everywhere I found splendid receptions and hearty welcomes awaiting me; and I take it that these represented a desire on their part to show to me, as the accredited representative of the commercial interests of the United Kingdom, some evidence of the good-will which they as a nation bore us.

There are some who are ready to hold out the bugbear of commercial rivalry as an obstacle to cordial feeling between the two nations. Just now we are hearing a great deal of large railway orders which have gone to the United States. As a Britisher I deplore that we for a time seem to be unable to hold our own against American or any other competitors, but I do not think that healthy rivalry of this sort will ever be detrimental to either. Our manufacturers must move with the times and put down newer plant. We must make more use of electricity, and our workmen must learn the bitter lesson that needless strikes and disturbances when trade is good, react on their authors when times are bad.

Apart from this the United States is our second-best customer, and we are the largest customer she has. The food of the British working man is more dependent upon the good-will of the United States than upon any other country. On the other side, wherever the American manufacturer abroad finds an open market for his surplus products, and free trading facilities, it is the British taxpayer, by means of the British fleet, who has opened and kept that market open.

I am afraid that it is upon the latter ground that the backwardness of the United States to assist us in China is based. They believe that where our flag goes, their trade will follow; but the good sense and honesty of the American nation will make them see, before long, that such an unequal distribution of duty must injure our mutual interests ultimately, and for this reason I look forward confidently to the future, to a commercial alliance between the two sections of the Anglo-Saxon race; and in that alliance of the English-speaking people, the true "heirs of all the ages," I see foreshadowed that closer community of interests, that drawing together of ties too strong to be resisted, which will bring about the greatest racial confederation the world has ever known. The mission of the Anglo-Saxon, whose language, religion, civilization, literature, and regard for civil and personal freedom have penetrated every quarter of the globe, is a mission which cannot be fulfilled until the responsibilities of our race have been manfully assumed, not by the United Kingdom, nor by the United States, but by the whole Anglo-Saxon race.

We are practical people, and as time goes on there will be a vast majority in both countries who will recognize that commercially, industrially, and economically, such a confederation would pay. Nor do I think the slight differences in our forms of representative government will be any drawback. I was greatly struck during my visit to the States by the hearty and loyal enthusiasm with which Queen Victoria's name was received on all occasions, and I believe as much affection is felt for Her Majesty in the United States as in this country.

For the present our duty is to cement that friendship which is increasing between the two nations, to identify our national interests, and help each other when needed. Unselfish loyalty to our best traditions, and a frank endeavor to avoid quarrelling over trivial points of difference that may arise, will best serve our purpose of uniting our policies, our peoples, and our aims.

Charles Beresford.

MR. HOOLEY'S SUMPTUOUS LIFE.

The English Bankrupt's Establishments Still Kept Up in Fine Style.

(London Daily Mail.)

Ernest Terah Hooley, the most famous bankrupt of modern times, fares sumptuously every day of his life. When he filed his petition he had four addresses —Risley Hall, Derbyshire; Papworth Hall, Cambridgeshire; a house in Hill street, Berkeley Square, which he rented, furnished, by the month, from Lady Hindlip, and a sumptuous suite of rooms at the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras.

Now he has only three.

He hardly ever used Lady Hindlip's house, and he has given it up. The splendid apartments at the Midland Grand have been abandoned for a scarcely less imposing set of offices at Walsingham House.

And that, practically, is all the material difference that bankruptcy has made to Mr. Hooley. Papworth and Risley are still his—or his family's, which is, to all intents and purposes, the same thing.

Not a servant has been discharged, not a single piece of furniture removed from either mansion in consequence of the bankruptcy. Both houses were under mortgage when Mr. Hooley filed his petition. In both cases the mortgage has since been raised, and Mr. Hooley has happily been relieved of the necessity which it was at first supposed would threaten him—the necessity, namely, of moving with his family into a cheap suite of London lodgings.

Nobody can doubt who sees Mr. Hooley at home on his broad acres that this is all for the best—so far as Mr. Hooley is concerned; and one is almost inclined to congratulate him upon an event which, while it involves him in no personal discomfort, leaves him—with "greater freedom and less responsibility"—leisure to cultivate the simple but costly tastes which he was unable to gratify in a period when he reckoned his millions with the burned end of a match on a clean tablecloth.

He is devoted to the pursuits of a country life, and in his admirably cut tweed shooting coat and riding breeches, made by the most exclusive of West End tailors, and his natty leather gaiters of the most fashionable pattern, he looks, with his smart, lithe figure and his crisp, well-trimmed brown beard, the very ideal squire. And if the breeziness of his manner suggests somewhat whimsically the atmosphere of the Adelphi Theatre, one feels sure that it is nevertheless devoid of affectation.

It is at Risley Hall that Mr. Hooley is really at home. Here, surrounded by his Derbyshire neighbors, to whom his openhanded generosity far more than compensates for the occasional brusqueness of his manner, he lives the life that he loves.

How is it done? Est modus in rebus, said the poet philosopher; there are ways of doing things.

The modest £20 a week which the creditors' trustee undertook to allow Mr. Hooley as maintenance money is certainly not sufficient, even if it is still regularly paid.

Officially, Mr. Hooley, like the unfortunate gentlemen in the novels, is "a bgegar"; practically he is nothing of the sort, but a very well-to-do country gentleman.

And notwithstanding his fondness for country life, he is unable altogether to resist the attractions of town, and at Walsingham House he is quite a busy man. His friends have rallied around him.

One gentleman who, by a modest investment of £50,000, reaped a profit of some £600,000 has behaved very generously since Mr. Hooley's petition was filed, and his noble example has not been lost upon others.

But Mr. Hooley is not altogether dependent upon such good offices.

He apparently has studied the words of the poet philosopher, and has discovered that there are ways of doing things. To say nothing of "the process of the sums."

PRESS EXTRACT.

"Mitchell's Scotch Whisky," in casks and cases, known by the well-established brand, "Heather Dew," vatted in cherry casks for eight years before being shipped, is the finest grade of Scotch Whisky ever imported into the Canadian market.

GRADUAL DECLINE OF SEA ETIQUETTE

Its Total Disappearance Prevented Only by the Discipline of the Royal Navy.

"SALUTING THE DECK,"

A Beautiful Custom, a Tribute to the Sovereign, Which is Dying Out.

RULES THAT SEAMEN OBSERVE

Nothing is more loudly regretted by the praisers of old times, says Mr. Frank T. Bullen in The Spectator, than the gradual disappearance of etiquette under the stress and burden of these bustling days, and nowhere is the decay of etiquette more pronounced than at sea. Romance persists because until machinery can run itself humanity must do so, and where men and women live romance cannot die. But were it not for the Royal Navy, with its perfect discipline and unbroken traditions, etiquette at sea must without doubt perish entirely, and that soon. Such fragments of it as still survive in the merchant service are confined to sailing ships, those beautiful visions that are slowly disappearing one by one from off the face of the deep.

Take, for instance, the beautiful custom so full of meaning of "saluting the deck." The poop or raised afterdeck of a ship over which floated the national flag was considered to be always pervaded by the presence of the sovereign, and as the worshipper of whatever rank removes his hat upon entering a church, so from the Admiral to the powder-monkey every member of the ship's company as he set foot upon the poop "saluted the deck"—the invisible presence. As the division between men-of-war and merchantmen widened so the practice weakened in the latter, and only now survives in the rigidly enforced practice of every person below the rank of captain or mate coming up on to the poop by the lee side. And among the officers the practice is also observed according to rank, for with the captain on deck the chief mate takes the lee side. But since in steamers there is often no lee side, the custom in them has completely died out. To etiquette also belongs the strict observance of the rule in all vessels of tacking "sir" on to every reply to an officer, or the accepted synonyme for his position to a tradesman who is a petty officer, as "boss" for boatswain, "chips" for carpenter, "sails" for sailmaker and "doctor" for cook. A woeful breach of etiquette is committed by the captain who, coming on deck while one of his mates is carrying out some manoeuvre, takes upon himself to give orders direct to the men. It is seldom resented by junior officers for obvious reasons, but the chief mate would probably retire to another part of the vessel at once with the remark that it was "only one man's work."

In many cases etiquette and discipline are so closely interwoven that it is hard to know where one leaves off and the other begins, but in all such cases observance is strictly enforced as being one of the few remaining means whereby even a simulacrum of discipline is maintained in undermanned and oversparred sailing ships —such as the repetition of every order given by the hearer, the careful avoidance of any interference by one man with another's work in the presence of an officer, and the preservation of each officer's rightful attitude toward those under his charge and his superiors. Thus during the secular work of the day, work that is apart from handling the ship, the mate gives his orders to the boatswain, who sees them carried out. Serious friction always arises when during any operation the mate comes between the boatswain and his gang, unless, as sometimes happens, the boatswain be hopelessly incompetent.

"Go to Your Room, Sir."

In the private life of the ship every officer's berth is his house, sacred, inviolable, wherein none may enter without his invitation. And in case of serious dereliction of duty or disqualification it becomes his prison. "Go to your room, sir," is a sentence generally equivalent to professional ruin, since a young officer's future lies in the hollow of his commander's hand. The saloon is free to officers only at meal times, not a common parlor wherein they may meet for chat and recreation, except in port with the captain ashore. And as it is "aft" so in its degree is it "forward." In some ships the carpenter has a berth to himself and a workship besides, into which none may enter under pain of his instant wrath—and "Chips" is not a man to be lightly offended. But in most cases all the petty officers berth together in an apartment called by courtesy the 'half-deck," although it seldom resembles in a remote degree the dingy, fetid hole that originally bore that name.

Very dignified are the petty officers, gravely conscious of their dignity, and sternly set upon the due maintenance of their rightful status as the backbone of the ship's company. Such a grave breach of etiquette as an "A. B." entering their quarters, with or without invitation, is seldom heard of, and quite as infrequent are the occasions when an officer does so. In large ships, where six or seven apprentices are carried, an apartment in a house on deck is set apart for their sole occupation, and the general characteristic of such an abode is chaos—unless, indeed, there should be a senior apprentice of sufficient stability to preserve order, which there seldom is. These "boys' houses" are bad places for a youngster fresh from school, unless a conscientious captain or chief mate should happen to be at the head of affairs and make it his business to give an eye to the youngsters' proceedings when off duty. Of course, etiquette may be looked for in vain here unless it be the etiquette of "fagging" in its worse sense.

The men's quarters, always called the forecastle, even when a more humane shipowner than usual has relegated the forecastle proper to its rightful use as lockers for non-perishable stores and housed his men in a house on deck, is always divided longitudinally in half. The port or mate's watch live on the port side, the starboard or second mate's watch on the starboard side. To this rule there is no exception. And here we have etiquette in excelsis. Although the barrier between the two sides is usually of the flimsiest and often quite imaginary in effect, it is a wall of separation with gates guarded and barred. The visitor from one side to the other, whatever his cause, approaches humbly, feeling ill at ease until made welcome. And from dock to dock it is an unheard-of thing for any officer save the captain to so much as look into the forecastle. Of course, exceptional circumstances do arise, such as a general outbreak of recalcitrancy, but the occasion must be abnormal for such a breach of etiquette to be made. Some captains very wisely make it their duty to go the round the ship each morning seeing that everything is as it should be, and these enter the forecastle as a part of their examination. But this is quite the exception to the general rule, and is always felt to be more or less of an infringement of immemorial right.

In the Forecastle.

In what must be called the social life of the forecastle, although it is commonly marked by an utter absence of social observances, there are several well-defined rules of etiquette which persist in spite of all other changes. One must not lock his chest at sea. As soon as the last landsman has left the ship unlock the "donkey," throw the key ostentatiously into the till, and, letting the lid fall, seat yourself upon it and light your pipe. It is a Masonic sign of good-fellowship, known and read of all men, that you are a "Sou' Spainer" indeed, at home again. The first time that the newly assembled crew sit down gypsy fashion to a meal (for tables are seldom supplied) there may be one, usually a boy, who fails to remove his cap. Then does the nearest man's hand seek the "bread-barge" for a whole biscuit, generally of tilelike texture and consistency. Grasping it by spreading his fingers all over its circumference, the mentor brings it down crushingly upon the covered head of the offender, who is thus initiated, as it were, to the fact that he must "show respect to his grub," as the term goes. But often when the commons have been exceptionally short or bad an old seaman will deliberately put on his cap again with the remark, "Tain't wuth it."

If a man wants to smoke while a meal is in progress let him go outside, unless he desires deliberately to raise a storm. And when on the first day of serving out stores a man has been induced to undertake the onerous duty of dividing to each one his weekly portion—"whacking out" —gross indeed must be his carelessness or unfairness before any sufferer will raise a protest. It used to be the practice to load the boys or ordinary seamen (a grade between "A. B." and boy) with all the menial service of the forecastle, such as food-fetching, washing up utensils, scrubbing, etc. But a juster and wiser plan has been borrowed from the navy, whereby each man takes in rotation a week as "cook of the mess." He cooks nothing, the "doctor" will take care of that, but he is the servant of his house for that week, responsible for its due order and cleanliness. The boys are usually kept out of the forecastle altogether, and berthed with the petty officers, a plan which has with some advantages grave drawbacks.

One curious old custom deserves passing notice. Upon a vessel's arrival in ports where it is necessary to anchor it is usual to set what is called an "anchor watch" the first night. All hands take part in this for one hour each, or should do so, but that sometimes there are too few and sometimes too many. As soon as the order is given to "pick for anchor watch" an old hand draws a rude circle on deck, which he subdivides into as many sections as there are men. Then one man retires while all the rest come forward and make each man his private mark in a section. When all have contributed the excluded one (whose mark has been made for him by deputy) is called in and solemnly rubs out mark after mark, the first to be rubbed out giving its owner the first hour's watch, and so on.

The Yankee War-Lord.

Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
Admiral, most mighty,
Thou who burnt the Spanish ships,
And sank them in the sea:
Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
Wonder of all wonders,
Soon among thy humble slaves,
Great Georgie, thou wilt be.

Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
All the Yanks adore thee,
Lying prostrate at thy feet,
Thou pirate of the sea:
Republican and Democrat,
Kneeling down before thee,
Thou who stole the Philippines,
In the name of Liberty.

Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
A great glamor hides thee,
And the eyes of Yankee men
Thy true self cannot see:
So they worship Dewey,
With his hands all bloody,
Blood of brave and gallant men,
Fighting "pour Patrie."

Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
Admiral most mighty,
All thy works proclaim thy name
In slaughter o'er the sea:
Dewey, Dewey, Dewey,
There are none just like thee,
And for this we thank the Lord,
Most devoutly.

J. H. W.

Montreal.

PRESS EXTRACT.

"Mitchell's Scotch Whisky," in casks and cases, known by the well-established brand, "Heather Dew," vatted in cherry casks for eight years before being shipped, is the finest grade of Scotch Whisky ever imported into the Canadian market.

WHEN A FELLER'S PACKING UP.

When a feller's packin' up to leave he whistles—don't you know;
Or, tells you its the weather that afflicts his feelin's so!
Or if from jest one corner of his eye a tear may run,
He says he's "jest perspirin'!"—but he don't fool any one!

Fer that 'ere packin' up ain't what they crack it up to be:
You never pack your heart in with the other things you see!
Thar's the letters that she wrote you—that you've kept an' loved fer years;
An' some of 'em looks blotted—but I reckon it's yer tears!

An' the last sweet letter, mebbe, is the one that give the pain,
An' made yer eyes run over like rivers swelled by rain.
But thar it is amongst 'em, an' you sigh, an' understan'
You're only keepin' of it 'cause she writ it with her han'.

When a feller's packin' up to leave he'd better keep apart,
Or he'll have a sad time tryin' fer to whistle off his heart!
That laugh o' his rings hollow, an' his jokes air feeble, too;
He's a funeral procession 'spite o' all that he kin do!

I never did like packin'. When the leavin' time comes on
I allus give instructions:—"Ship my things when I am gone!"
An', that's jest what I've tol' 'em! (Never think I'll shed a tear!—
But it looks as ef 'twas rainin' ten or twenty mile from here!)

—Atlanta Constitution.

PAPINEAU GOSSIP.

Papineauville, June 23.—A one month's notice of a $500 suit has been served on Councillors John Tweedie, J. S. Smith, Jos. Chabot and J. F. Seguin. Damages are claimed from them by Mr. W. Chalut because they voted to refuse him an hotel license last April.

F. T. Foran, Q.C., of Hull, is attorney for the plaintiff. Defendants will fight to the end.

The steamer Princess Louise, Capt. Johnson, brought here on Sunday morning an excursion of the Rockland Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Immediately after their landing they were met by Court Papineauville, of the same Order, and all marched in full regalia to attend divine service in the Roman Catholic Church, where the chaplain of the local court, Father Rochon, delivered an appropriate sermon.

Another excursion from Ottawa came on Sunday on board the John Haggart. Mayor Payment, of the Dominion capital, was on board, and was enthusiastically received in our town.

Thanks to Mr. Bourassa, M.P., we have at last an evening mail service. It began on Monday evening. The Herald was the first newspaper to make use of it, and the number of your last edition of Monday was delivered by mail here at 8.40 p.m.

The Dominion Government bridge inspector completed his work at the wharf here to-day.

Mr. H. Chauvin, warden of the county of Labelle, leaves on Monday next with his family to spend the summer at Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.)

"Whisky has been a social liquor for generations, and the memories of millions of Irishmen of all ages cluster round the "CRUISKEEN LAWN." When the solid viands of the feast were despatched, Irishmen of old gathered round the board—then of uncovered polished mahogany—and each mixed to his own liking his tumbler of hot whisky punch. Each had a superstition that he, and he alone, knew how to proportion the lemon, the whisky, the sugar, and hot water, until the result was satisfactory."—London Daily Telegraph.

READING IN THE JAIL.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—The letter of a released prisoner in last Saturday's Herald I read with interest. Kindly allow me to supplement your comments on it. A few years ago one of our worthy city associations used to deliver a parcel of reading matter at the jail every week, consisting of non-sectarian magazines and papers. Mr. Vallee got a number of the magazines bound, and in addition the Quebec Government made a donation of about two hundred bound books to form a library. The city association was requested not to send in any more reading matter, as there was sufficient. That was about five years ago. Since that time, at intervals, I have been told by released prisoners that when reading over the books they were surprised to find leaves torn out of well-bound books often at the most interesting part, and lately, I have been told, the books are not issued like they used to be on account of this destruction. The consequence is that the highly-strung, nervous, educated prisoner has to do without his reading.

Yours sincerely,
Observer.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY.

HOLIDAY RATES.

Return tickets will be issued at

SINGLE (FIRST-CLASS) FARE.

Between all Stations in Canada.

All stations to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich.; Island Pond, Vt.; Massena Springs, N.Y.; Helena, N.Y.; Bombay Jct., N.Y.; Fort Covington, N.Y.; Rouse's Point, N.Y.

All Stations in Canada TO, but NOT FROM Buffalo, N.Y.; Black Rock, N.Y.; Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Good Going June 30 and July 1.

Good returning from destination not later than July 3rd, 1899.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA

(Via Chicago and St. Paul).

Round Trip Colonist Tickets will be sold from Montreal at following fares:

Bismarck, N.D., and return	$45.60
Casselton, N.D., "	36.35
Crookston, Minn., "	35.20
Devil's Lake, N.D., "	38.75
Fargo, N.D., "	35.20
Glyndon, Minn., "	35.20
Grafton, N.D., "	35.20
Grand Forks, N.D., "	35.20
Jamestown, N.D., "	40.00
Minot, N.D., "	43.55
Moorhead, Minn., "	35.20
Red Lake Falls, Minn., "	35.20

Going trip to commence on	1899	Return trip to be completed on or before
JUNE 27th		AUG. 26th
JULY 13th		SEPT. 12th
JULY 18th		SEPT. 17th

Excursion fares from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to the above and other destinations in Minnesota and North Dakota.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

(Via Chicago and St. Paul.)

First-Class Round Trip Tickets will be sold from Montreal to Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; and Nanaimo, B.C., at $91.80

Going June 25th to July 8th, 1899, and returning until September 4th, 1899.

For full particulars, apply to City Ticket Offices—137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

R & O RICHELIEU ONTARIO NAV. CO.

Cool, No Dust

TRAVEL BY WATER WEST OR EAST.

No extra charge on Steamer Toronto. Finest Steamer in Fresh Waters.

QUEBEC LINE — Week days, 7 p.m. Sundays, 3 p.m.

TORONTO LINE — Week days, 10 a.m. to Toronto and intermediate ports.

HAMILTON LINE — Monday and Thursday, at 4 p.m. Low rates.

SAGUENAY LINE — Steamer Quebec, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 8 a.m.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent.
128 St. James St. (Opp. Post Office.)
Tel. Main 1731. 6..

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Read down.		Read up.
Dep.*7.30p.m.	Montreal	5.30p.m. Arr.
Arr. 8.35p.m.	St. Hyacinthe	4.25p.m. "
" 9.30p.m.	Drummondville	3.32p.m. "
" x12.30a.m.	Levis (Quebec)	12.05p.m. "
" 4.10a.m.	Riviere du Loup	8.30a.m. "
" 10.15a.m.	Campbellton	2.30a.m. "
" 3.40p.m.	Moncton	9.20p.m. Dep.
" 7.10p.m.	St. John	6.10p.m. "
" 8.00p.m.	Truro	5.00p.m. "
" 9.55p.m.	Halifax	3.00p.m. "

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Dep. x7.40a.m.	Montreal	6.30a.m Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m.	St. Hyacinthe	5.17a.m. "
" 9.52a.m.	Drummondville	4.02a.m. "
" 1.05p.m.	Levis (Quebec)	11.30p.m "
" 5.05p.m.	Riviere du Loup	7.40p.m. Dep.
" 8.25p.m.	Little Metis	4.25p.m. "

*Daily, including Sunday. x Daily, Sunday excepted.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches, on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Car between Halifax and St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express between Montreal and Little Metis.

D. POTTINGER
General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 14th, 1899.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

James Hardwell, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

A Bright Idea

Was that of Dr. A. W. Chase, when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver, and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs which were formerly incurable. The world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles is

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills,

25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION RATES TO NORTH PACIFIC COAST POINTS.

$91.80—FIRST-CLASS.

Good going June 25th, and daily thereafter until July 8th, 1899. Final limit: Returning until September 4th, 1899.

Above valid by all direct routes, via Chicago, Sault Ste. Marie or Port Arthur. Via Lake Route, $4.50 one way and $9.00 Return Trip additional.

COMMENCING JUNE 25TH, 1899.

(From Windsor Street.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., AND HALIFAX, N.S. Express will leave at 8 p.m. daily except Saturdays.

MONTREAL AND PORTLAND SEASIDE SERVICE.

Leave Montreal ....9.00 a.m. and 8.20 *p.m.
Arrive Portland ....7.45 p.m. and 8.05 *a.m.

*Daily. Other trains week days.

PARLOR CAR leaves for Portland and Old Orchard 9 a.m. Monday, June 26th, and daily except Sunday thereafter.

SLEEPING CAR at present leaves for Portland 8.20 p.m. daily except Saturdays. After June 26th, this sleeper will run through to Old Orchard daily.

DOMINION DAY.

One Way Lowest First-Class Fare for Round Trip.

On June 30th and July 1st, good to return until July 3rd, 1899. From Montreal to Quebec and stations east thereof, and to Vanceboro', Maine, and stations east thereof, First-Class Tickets will be sold at Single Fare for the Round Trip, June 29th, 30th and July 1st, good to return until July 4th.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street. (Next Post Office.)

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

GLASGOW Service, from MONTREAL.

S.S. TRITONIA .... June 29
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) ...... July 6
S.S. SALACIA .... July 13
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... July 20
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) ...... July 27
S.S. TRITONIA .... Aug. 3

—Agents—
Glasgow........Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICES.

FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. TROPIA .... June 16
S.S. PLANET MERCURY ...... June 23
S.S. CUMERIA .... June 30
S.S. KILDONA .... July 7
S.S. STRATHMORE .... July 14
S.S. FRESHFIELD .... July 21
S.S. TROPEA .... July 28

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) ...... June 20
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) ...... June 28
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) ...... July 6
S.S. CANADIA .... July 19
S.S. IONA (cold storage) ...... July 26

Newcastle Service.

S.S. ESCALONA .... June 21
Or other steamer.

Leith Service.

S.S. FREMONA .... July 12

Aberdeen Service.

S.S. ESCALONA .... July 12

AGENTS — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers on Both Lines.

LORD LINE.

TO CARDIFF.

Regular Sailings during the coming Season FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LORD IVEAGH .... June 30
S.S. LORD ANTRIM .... July 14

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES

For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S STEAMERS

BEAVER LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

LAKE ONTARIO .... July 5
LAKE SUPERIOR .... July 26

Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 to $50.00. Return, $80.00 to $90.00.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $32.50. Return, $61.75.

STEERAGE — Outward, $32.50. Prepaid, $24.00.

DOMINION LINE.

Regular Lines of First-Class Steamships.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL

(Avonmouth.)

xMONTEAGLE .... June 30
xMONTEREY .... July 6
xMONTROSE .... July 13
xMERRIMAC .... July 20
xMONTFORT .... July 27

xSignifies cold storage.

MONTREAL TO LONDON

YOLA .... June 25
MELROSE .... June 28
MEMNON .... July 1
MONMOUTH .... July 8
MILWAUKEE .... July 15
MOUNT ROYAL .... July 22

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street.
MONTREAL.

MORE GOOD POINTS ABOUT SWIMMING.

An Expert Goes Into Particulars About Some Strokes That Were Not Explained in The Herald Last Week.

Last Saturday the Herald gave some instructions for beginners and people who still have something to learn about the art of swimming. To-day attention is paid to the several strokes that were not then explained. The instructions are all interesting and come from Mr. John P. Fletcher, formerly secretary and manager of the Montreal Swimming Society.

The Over-Hand Stroke.

The only movements of the over-hand stroke which differ from the plain side stroke are those of the left or upper arm. The carrying of this arm in the air permits of a longer reach above the surface of the water being obtained.

Movement of the Left Arm.

The legs being drawn up ready for the kick and the left hand being in close proximity to the left thigh, the left elbow is raised high in air, with the forearm and hand pointing downward. As soon as the fingers are clear of the water, by a motion of the wrist the hand is turned with the back upward and the fingers closed and pointing to the front. The hand is then carried forward along the body a few inches above the surface, until reached as far as possible in advance of the head and in line with the face. When at this dipping point, the fingers should be turned down and the hand dipped daintily into the water so as to avoid causing a splash. As the hand is being lowered to a point about six or seven inches under the water it should be formed into scoop shape. The wrist and hand are then braced, the elbow being kept well up, and the hand and part of the forearm are pulled strongly backward, along and close to the body, until the waist line is reached, when the elbow is raised and the stroke repeated.

THE OVER-HAND STROKE.

The left arm being carried in the air, the head lies deeper in the water than in the plain side stroke, thus reducing its weight and giving relief to the strain on the muscles of the neck. Greater care is necessary in the inhaling of the breath, which should be done under the left armpit after the elbow is raised, the head being turned to the rear. The expelling of the breath occurs as the kick is applied.

Care should be taken that two negatives do not occur at the same time. The negative part of the right arm stroke should be completed and the hand brought into position ready for the thrust forward of the next stroke, before the negative action or drawing up of the legs is begun. The carrying of the left arm forward to the dipping point occurs as the right arm is coming down. The left arm should be carried through the air gracefully and evenly until the hand is dipped for its pull through the water, and not swung uselessly round from the shoulder in a half circle.

The legs act almost in unison with the right arm: that is, they are kicked apart as that arm is thrust forward, clipped smartly together as it comes down through the water. The right elbow is then raised close to the body and brought round the side to the rear, so that by the wrist's motion the hand can be brought into position for the straight thrust forward of the ensuing stroke. While this is being done the legs are held in close contact. The knees are then drawn up as the left arm is finishing its pull through the water. When the left hand comes in line with the waist, the left elbow is raised high enough out of water to carry the fingers clear of the surface and permit of the hand and closed fingers being brought into position and carried palm downwards through the air to the dipping point.

The Trudgeon Stroke.

There seems to be as many ways of swimming the Trudgeon stroke as there are varieties in style of the over-hand stroke. Some swim it with the face out of water, others with the face and part of the head immersed, while a few, including Dr. Paul Neuman, the champion of the Olympian games at Athens, swims wholly immersed. His style of swimming this stroke is as follows: After the plunge, without coming to the surface, and with the body moving face downwards, the right elbow is drawn backward along the side preparatory to the thrusting forward of the arms and hand which are prepared for this by the action of the wrist — the knees at the same time being drawn up as in swimming the chest stroke, ready for the kick of the legs and the thrust of the right arm, which occur simultaneously. After the right arm thrust is completed the hand is formed into scoop shape and pulled strongly through the water, along the side, until the hand reaches the thigh, when by action of both elbow and wrist it is prepared for the next stroke. Before the right arm stroke is completed the left arm is stretched out and then pulled to the rear along the side and close to it in the same manner as the right. With the alternate action of the arms the body is inclined to roll from side to side, but any exaggeration of this should be avoided, as it is neither graceful in appearance nor conducive to speed.

The legs act simultaneously with the right arm; being kicked apart with its thrust, and being held together in a line behind the body after they are brought in contact, until the left arm is finishing its pull through the water—the right arm having completed both its positive and negative parts of the stroke.

Action of the Wrist and Palms of the Hand.

As the pull of each arm finishes, the hands are found palms to the rear and upward. That they may regain their position ready to be thrust forward with the renewal of each stroke, the muscles of the arm must be relaxed and the elbow raised, so as to permit of the hand being carried by a motion of the wrist with the thumb in towards the body until the hand reaches a point slightly in advance of the raised elbow. The hand is then turned palm downward with fingers closed and pointing to the front, ready for a renewal of its stroke.

Breathing.

After swimming six strokes under water, Dr. Neuman on the seventh rolls on the right side, brings the face out of water and expels the breath as the left arm makes a regular overhand stroke. He inhales as the hand is carried to the dipping point. This irregular action of the left arm serves a twofold purpose—permits of breathing, and also by an extra effort being put into the action of its pull causes the face and body to again be immersed.

It takes some time to learn this stroke. If you cannot remain under water for seven strokes, try five. Move slowly, persevere intelligently and you will succeed.

The Australian Stroke.

This stroke, while by no means a speedy one, can be used effectively in a long swim where mosquitoes or flies are troublesome. It is also a showy one for exhibition purposes, being a variation of the side stroke. On the start the head is immersed by sending the right arm below the line of flotation, the pull of the hand from this position aiding the head and face to again rise above the surface as the left arm is raised ready for its flight through the air to the dipping point as in the overhand stroke. The pull of the left arm and hand is deeper, and must be strong enough to immerse the head. A smart, snappy kick and closing of the legs is made in unison with the right arm, so that a still shorter kick can be made to aid the effort of the pull of the left arm in sending the head under water. This stroke looks best, and greater speed is made by using the double kick.

The Double Kick.

This action of kicking as each arm goes to the front is accomplished by making the kick of the legs simultaneous with the first part of the right arm's action, as when the chest stroke is used, the legs being quickly drawn into close contact, and as soon as they come together the knees are spread slightly apart, the action coming mainly from the muscles of the knee joints. As the left hand is dipped, a shorter and more snappy kick is made, and the knees are again by the action of the hip joints spread apart ready for the kick which accompanies the first part of the renewed right arm stroke.

Breathing.

Both expiration and inspiration have to be made quickly through both the air passages of the mouth and nose as the left arm is travelling through the air.

Treading Water.

This is a very useful accomplishment for a swimmer to learn to do well. It can be used most effectively at times, in saving your own or another's life, also in playing water polo, and again in attempting to land on a beach in a high sea, or when playing in the surf.

Allow the legs to drop so that the body can be brought into almost a perpendicular position in the water, taking care that the hands and arms are kept submerged, and that the back of the head rests upon the water. Strike downward with the feet alternately. As the right foot goes down beat down with the palm and forearm of the left arm, and as the left foot goes down use the right arm in a similar manner. The motions of the hands should be something similar to those of a dog's forepaws when swimming. The motions of the legs and feet are very like the action of a person walking upstairs, the ankles moving as if working treadles and the soles of the feet sustaining the body. These movements should be performed with ease and grace and not done hurriedly. The movements of the feet can be changed by separating and closing the legs if the treading motion gets fatiguing.

Floating.

The easiest way to learn to lie upon the water with as little exertion as possible, and also as a preliminary exercise before attempting to float without action of the limbs, is to start standing in water nearly up to the chin. Extend both arms from the sides, palms downwards. As the back of the head rests upon the water, and the feet rise towards the surface, keep the arms braced and bring them close to the sides, the hands being still kept palm downwards. The arms must be held firmly to the sides, and a quick sculling motion of the hands is made by the use of the wrist joints, the muscles of which must be relaxed to permit of the tips of the closed fingers being sent quickly out from and in towards the closed thighs, the palms being kept continually downwards and the hand moving edgeways in and out. This can be done with but slight effort for a very long time. It is one of the most valuable things for a swimmer to know how to do properly, as in case of encountering an off-shore tide too strong to make headway against by swimming, he can wait, if necessary, quite a long while, until help by boat reaches from shore or vessel.

Almost any person can learn to float in salt water, and quite a number (ladies especially) find little difficulty in learning to float in fresh water. The following directions should be observed:

First try to lie with legs and arms extended at full reach, braced and separated. If the feet are inclined to sink, extend the hands as far back of the head as possible, turning the backs downward, when the feet will rise. Keep the chest expanded, breathing quietly, and keeping the lungs as full of air as possible. Look upwards, hold the chin high in air, and the back of head immersed. Keep the body straight and rigid and the back arched.

Changes of Position.

The body will lie in the water with the face above water high enough to permit of breathing comfortably and regularly, if all four limbs are kept submerged. Changes and combinations of the positions of the limbs can be made; for instance, the tips of the fingers may be placed behind the head if the elbows are kept down and equally spread to keep the body floating steadily. While the hands and arms are thus placed the legs may be kept closed or spread apart, the soles of either feet may be placed against the inner side of the knee-joint of the inactive leg, a pause being made between each movement, which should be executed smoothly and cautiously, care being taken that the back is not bent nor the head raised. The hands may be placed on the hips with the elbows spread. The arms can be folded on the chest, under the back, and one or both arms may be extended, and the same movements of the legs gone through with, thus affording an interesting exhibition for spectators with the expenditure of very little effort.

Diving.

A person's ability to swim may be pretty accurately determined by the way in which he dives. Diving is the healthiest and most pleasant way of entering the water. One who enters the water head first never feels the shock felt by those compelled to wade in.

Diving may properly be classed under three principal heads: the deep dive, the shallow dive, and the feet dive, although there are a great many variations and combinations of those used in fancy diving—different localities having different names for the same thing.

In the deep dive, especially if from a height above the water, be sure you get a good purchase for the feet. The toes should project over the platform, as if it were their duty to grasp and keep touching the platform until the body is launched out and downward head first. Stand with the trunk rigid, the elbows close to the sides, the hands together, backs upward and touching the chest, as in the first position when starting to swim. Look at the spot in the water that you propose to strike. (To learn to strike the water where you wish, practice diving through a bicycle tire.) The knees should be slightly bent and separated and the muscles of the legs prepared to launch the body in the required direction, as when preparing to make a standing broad jump. Take a long breath, close the lips, and press the back part of the tongue firmly against the roof of the mouth, to keep the air passages closed in case of the lips being forced apart on the head striking the water. Stand as erect as is consistent with ease and grace, and when all is ready allow the body to drop gently forward. Send the hands from their position in front of the chest forward and downward, aiming, as it were, at the spot where you wish the head (between the hands) to enter the water, and keeping the feet on the platform as long as necessary. Push off with all the force that the muscles of the legs can appiy. The legs in their flight through the air should be held tightly together. As soon as the body is completely submerged, arch the back, turn the head and eyes upward, and either make one or two strokes, or, keeping the hands and arms together and pointing upward, allow the body to float until the head and face are out of water. Upon emerging from the water, shake the head to clear the eyes, expel part of the breath first through the nose, the rest of it through the mouth, when you will find yourself ready to breathe again without danger of choking.

DIVING.

To dive properly and neatly be sure of a strong and vigorous push-off. Send the head between the arms with the hands forming the thin edge of the wedge, with their backs upward, straight at the water, endeavoring to make as little disturbance as possible, the head and hands thus cleaving a way for the body, which should not be bent, nor should the legs be apart or doubled at the knees. Endeavor to strike the water with forward part of the crown of the head, which, being protected by the joined hands, prevents the shock which is surely felt by striking too flat.

Breathing.

When diving or swimming under water the lungs at all times contain a quantity of partially consumed air which is quickly used up by the exertion and pressure on the lungs. If the diver wishes to remain for a time under water, or swim thus any distance, he should first exhaust or expel as much of this half-consumed air as he can, and fill the lungs as full as possible with a new, fresh supply. This can be done by repeating the following directions a few times. Expel the breath very slowly and steadily, at the same time carry the hands from the sides, with the backs inward, upward until the backs of the hands meet at full reach over the head; bend slightly forward so as to contract the chest as the breath is being expelled as fully as possible. After a slight pause begin to inhale slowly, gradually expanding the chest and filling the lungs; at the same time carry the hands outward, downward, then inward and well back of the legs, with the palms to the front, by which time the chest should be at its fullest expansion and the lungs well filled. Allow the hands to drop to the sides and repeat the process a few times and you will be able to remain longer under water and to travel further than would otherwise be possible.

OVER-HAND STROKE—THE DIPPING POINT.

STORIES OF THE TRAIL

Dibble Surveying Party and Its Experiences.

Met Men Who Were Too Weak to Bury Their Dead Comrade.

Edmonton, Alberta, June 8.—(Special.)—C. T. K. Dibblee, D.L.S., and his party, who arrived in Edmonton to-day, have been surveying under the instructions from the Dominion Government for a proposed railroad route through the mountains southwest of Graham, B.C., on the Finley river. The party arrived out from Black Canyon, Ominica River, sixty-seven miles south of Graham, where they wintered. All the party returned in the best of health. They left their winter quarters on the 8th of May, returning by water down the Peace and from Lesser Slave Lake by water to Athabaska Landing, reaching Edmonton on the 8th, just a month on the "trail." Of this time a week was lost assisting the scurvy stricken men who were met. In the vicinity of Graham about fifty men wintered, and considerable sickness and a number of deaths occurred from scurvy; two men named Walker and Calberg, of the Dikeman party were ill.

Men were laid up at Hudson Hope, and are now at Peace River Crossing being brought down; another was affected at Peace River Crossing and at the mouth of Clearwater River, eighty miles above Hudson Hope on the 10th of May.

Mr. Dibblee's party on the way down came across the cabin of a party of six from Ontario and Manitoba. The leader of the party, Captain George W. Pontin, of Sault Ste. Marie, had died on the 27th April from scurvy, and five companions were so weakened by the same disease that they were not able to bury the body. The party (Dibblee's) interred the remains, and brought the other members of the party down with them. Wm. Ormiston was left at the English Mission at Peace River Crossing.

Walter Raines died at the Crossing, and was buried at the R. C. Mission there. The remaining three men recovered and came out with us—J. S. Ironside, Manitoba; W. B. Moore, Kingston, Ont.; S. G. Cotter, formerly Hudson Bay Company employe north of Rat Portage.

Messrs. Gresh and Walker, of the survey party, were left at Little Slave Lake. The other members are: C. F. K. Dibblee, D.L.S.; H. L. Semple, William Colcleugh, T. P. Hetherington, George McLeod, Fred. McLeod, Jos Gagnon, C. T. Alexander, John Oliver.

There is considerable poverty among the prospectors at Graham though no suffering on that account. The majority of the men there, at least all of those who have horses, intend pushing through to Dawson City in the spring, once at Graham they are over the "limits." Hardly any stream will pay less than $1.50 to $2.50 per day. On a bar on the Ominica, a man named Donald Killum, washed out on an average $5 per day, he intends continuing work this spring. I saw Messrs. Monk and Davidson, of Montreal, and they are very well and intend coming out in the fall also. The Ingemia River has best quality and quantity of any river about the country.

AN APPEAL FOR SCHOOLS.

Ottawa, June 23.—(Special.)—In his address yesterday at the Baptist Association on Our Educational Work, Prof. J. H. Farmer, of MacMaster University, Toronto, said that it was a deplorable fact that thousands of Protestant young girls all over this continent were sent away from home to be educated in Roman Catholic Convents, where every subtle influence under the guise of kindness was brought to bear upon them so that the brunt of their opposition against Roman Catholicism would be turned aside for the rest of their lives. All this came about, he said, because the Protestant denominations would not take the pains to establish and support residential schools of their own. The residential school itself might be a vestibule of heaven, or it might be a vestibule of hell, according to the kind of discipline and government which was its head. If they wished to have schools which would be of the former type they must employ none but strong Christian workers as instructors. He made a strong plea for stronger support of Woodstock, Moulton and MacMaster Universities and urged his hearers as Baptists to arouse themselves to the greater need of well supported educational institutions.

TO THE SO-CALLED "IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT."

We hold a vaster Empire than has been;
Thank God! and thank Her Majesty the Queen,
Thanks to her sailors bold, her soldiers true,
But, Lords and Commons, we've no thanks for you.

Little ye cared when Englishmen went forth
To tame the wildernesses of the earth,
Their birthright to preserve, their love to gain,
Their trade to favor, their frontiers maintain.

Where are New Guinea, Maine and Oregon?
Ceded to please some weakened Ashburton;
Why are they still, the coasts of Newfoundland,
Subject to Gallias' truculent command?

Because mere local politicians wield
The Empire's destinies, and far afield
Send fleets and men in search of "open doors,"
While aliens pierce her unprotected shores.

Barbadoes' fields, Jamaica's gardens fade,
Silent the mills lie in the palm tree shade,
Bounties by foes their ruin have secured,
And worse than ever the Islands have endured.

Curse on the bribers, curses on the bribed!
Whose theories and visions circumscribed
Conceive that markets in the British Isles
Need no defence against the alien's wiles.

Beneath a nightmare idol, falsely dressed,
All patriotic instinct lies suppressed;
And false security her fleets impart,
While foreigners eat out old England's heart.

O, blindest rulers of a blinded race!
Deaf to all reason, callous to disgrace,
Cursed with principles, untrue, unsound,
Which make your land a foreign dumping ground.

For Greater Britain ye're no Parliament,
Its interests ye never represent,
Its preferences ye ne'er reciprocate,
Laying its cables ye prevaricate.

Be wise in time, act ere it be too late,
Before the Empire is disintegrate;
Let England's daughter-nation seated be
With you in council and authority.

"Imperial Parliament!" a splendid name

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Is that ye arrogate; think it not shame
To make the title true, the name renowned
Throughout the Empire and the world around.

Thos. Macfarlane.

Ottawa, May, 1899.

WEST ELGIN ELECTION.

Trial Must Go On Though Mr. MacNish Filed a Disclaimer—Counter Charges Are In.

Toronto, Ont., June 23.—(Special.)—Justice Osler to-day, at Osgoode Hall, decided that the trial of the protest in West Elgin against Donald MacNish should go on at St. Thomas on Monday, notwithstanding the disclaimer filed by Mr. MacNish. Justices Osler and Meredith will try the case. The Liberals will press a counter-protest against F. W. Macdiarmid, the defeated Conservative candidate. The trial of the North Hastings petition against W. J. Allen will commence at Belleville on Tuesday.

Crutches Thrown Away

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN WALKERTOWN.

For Three Years She Could Only Go About With the Aid of Crutches—Had to be Helped in and Out of Bed—Her Restoration to Health Was Unlooked For.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

A couple of Walkerton ladies were recently discussing the case of a mutual friend who, owing to the sudden development of a bad attack of sciatica, had been compelled to take to her bed when a third lady present but who was a stranger to the young woman in question, made the remark, "I would advise your friend to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Asked to give her reasons for making this recommendation she proceeded to give the details of a most remarkable cure that had been effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the daughter of her nearest neighbor, a Miss Rebecca Greenhow, and the story as told by this lady, having subsequently been repeated in the hearing of the editor of this paper, we decided to investigate and find out from personal inquiry all the circumstances of this seeming remarkable instance of the power of medicine over disease. That evening we called at Mr. Greenhow's residence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenhow were at home, but their daughter had gone down town. "Yes," replied Mrs. Greenhow in answer to a question in regard to the reported cure, "My daughter has been cured; I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life." She then gave the circumstances of her daughter's illness and cure as follows:—

"Rebecca is now seventeen years of age. When she was eleven she was attacked with tonsilitis and following this for the next three years she never had a moment free from pain. She began to complain of pains all over her body but cheifly in her back. She became so weak and run down that she was unable to walk without the assistance of a crutch. The doctor said she was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism brought on by an impoverished condition of the system. He prescribed various remedies, but nothing seemed to do her any good and finally we decided to try another doctor. He also pronounced the trouble to be rheumatism, but though he gave her bottle after bottle of medicine, she still continued to grow weaker. By the end of the second year she was unable to leave the house and could only move from one room to another by the use of her crutches. We were advised to get her an electric belt and did so, but though she wore it for a long time it did her no good whatever. During the third winter she became so bad that she had to be assisted into and out of bed, and could not even raise from the chair without assistance. We had given up all hope of her recovery when a Mr. John Allan, who had himself been similarly afflicted, but who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, advised us to give them a trial. We had tried so many things without success that we hesitated to accept his advice but he insisted so strongly that we finally yielded. The first five boxes seemed to produce no change, but before she had finished the sixth box we were sure we could notice some improvement, and we felt encouraged to continue their use. From that on she continued to improve steadily, and by the time she had taken eighteen boxes every trace of pain had left her. She threw away her crutches and soon forgot that she had ever needed them. For months past she has been filling a position in the rattan factory, and can work as well as anyone. Indeed, I do not believe that there is today a healthier girl in Walkerton."

Such is Mrs. Grenhow's story of the cure of her daughter through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after years of great suffering. We may add that a day or two later the writer called once more at the Greenhow abode in the hope of seeing the young lady herself. This time she was at home, and she came into the room. She presented an appearance of the most perfect health. She repeated the story of her sufferings in substantially the same terms as her mother had done, and, like her mother, gives all the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

LITERARY men know a great many things, but any one who has used it knows that the best soap in the market is

STRACHAN'S
GILT EDGE SOAP

There is no virtue in the best soaps that Gilt Edge does not possess. It harms neither the hands nor the fabric and makes the work easier.

SOLD BY ALL REPUTABLE DEALERS.

Arctic Ice Chests

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HIGH OR LOW.
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All widths. Prices moderate.

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High or low. Crash or white.
For ladies or gentlemen.

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FIRE.

In answer to the many kind enquiries of our friends as to whether the FIRE in the adjoining premises yesterday would interfere with us, I desire to say we are only SMOKED.

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McGILL UNIVERSITY
BOARDING HOUSE LIST.

Persons wishing to receive students as lodgers and boarders during the next session, beginning September 14th, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, giving full particulars as to terms, etc. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate of the sanitary condition of the house from the Health Office, and, if from a new applicant, by written testimonials.

Applications should be in by the 1st July.

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

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TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 148. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

TO BUILD A FLEET OF LAKE VESSELS.

A Proposition Made by the Canadian Inland Transportation Co.—Government Assistance Asked for Under the Form of Guarantee of Bonds.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, June 24.—Much of the interest of the present session of the House of Commons has centred in the discussion of the transportation problem. As has already been pointed out in The Herald, confidence has been steadily growing among the members in the Canadian transportation scheme outlined by the Minister of Public Works, and as the real significance of the problem has been appreciated, the opinion has become practically unanimous that Montreal should be equipped as a national port. One of the evidences of the general appreciation of the importance of developing Canada has been the incorporation during the present session of a number of leading Canadian business men under the name of the Canadian Inland Transportation Company, the aim of which, as was shown in the report in yesterday's Herald of an interview with the Premier, is not only to take advantage of the great natural waterways, but to provide elevators at Montreal and elsewhere, for the handling of the grain trade of the West.

Since this deputation waited upon the Premier, The Herald correspondent has been able to secure a copy of a memorandum presented by the company to the Premier some time ago.

The Transportation Problem.

"The cost of transportation, says this memorandum, has not been reduced in proportion to the decline within recent years in the price of raw material and merchandise, and consequently freight charges are becoming increasingly burdensome to shippers who are a considerable distance from their market.

"The matter of transportation has been so successfully handled in the United States that with natural advantages, inferior to those of Canada, the Americans have not only maintained almost sole control of the carriage of American grain products, to the seaboard, but have succeeded in obtaining the larger part of the Canadian business. This has been accomplished mainly by the development of a Great Lake mercantile marine.

"In 1897 the quantity of wheat shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur amounted to 17,359,127 bushels. Out of this 10,712,876 bushels were exported via Buffalo, and 2,007,593 bushels via Montreal, the balance being for home consumption. In 1898, 4,301,904 bushels were exported from Fort William via Buffalo, and 559,615 bushels via Montreal, 4,367,258 bushels being the amount required for home consumption, or in other words in 1897, 84 per cent., and in 1898, 88 per cent. of the Manitoba wheat sent from the Canadian head of the lakes found its way to the Atlantic seaboard through a foreign country.

"The evils resulting from this diversion of trade are apparent. There is a loss for both Canadian capital and labor. Authorities all agree that the export or grain from Western Canada is only in its infancy, and the value of this carrying trade will steadily gain in importance. The shipping interests do not suffer alone, but with them the merchants, banks, and other commercial interests of the country. It has been the settled policy of all the Government's of Canada since Confederation to connect the different Provinces so closely together that the Dominion will be something more than a Federation for political purposes. This is impossible so long as the important wheat-growing territory of Western Canada is dependent upon the Eastern States for a channel through which to market its staple products. To prevent this and build up an economical highway through Canadian territory for western products is a matter of national importance.

Use of the Waterways.

"As previously mentioned, the success of the American carrying trade has been accomplished mainly by the growth of a large United States mercantile marine on the Great Lakes. The failure of the Canadian carrying trade is the result of the lack of such a marine.

"It is a well established fact that deep water transportation is far below the cost of transportation by rail. S. A. Thompson, of Duluth, stated to a special committee of the Canadian Senate "that in general the cost of deep water transportation is only about one-tenth the average cost of rail transportation. In the yearly blue-book of American shipping for 1897 a comparative record is given of the cost of moving the same class of freight on land under the most favorable circumstances. In 1894 the cost of moving by water was .99 mills per ton per mile. In 1895 it was 1.14, and in 1896 it was .99 mills. By rail over the New York Central in 1894 it was 4.31 mills per ton per mile. In 1895 it was 4.00, and in 1896, 4.25 mills. On the Lake Shore and on the Michigan Southern it was about the same. In the volume on "Commerce on the Great Lakes," issued by the United States Bureau of Statitstics, the comparative cost for 1890 is there given as 1.3 mills per ton per mile by water, and on long haul by rail, under most favorable conditions, as 5.2 mills per ton per mile.

"In the construction and enlargement of the several canals between Montreal and Lake Superior, having an aggregate length of 71 miles, the Dominion Government has expended over $83,000,000. No country can boast of as great a system of inland water communication.

Grain Carrying Trade.

"Canadian grain is carried in American bottoms to American ports mainly because there are not sufficient Canadian bottoms to carry it to Canadian ports. A well known marine authority, writing in the Cleveland Marine Review of October 27, 1897, remarks 'that with the present condition of things the American fleet has steadily overborne that of Canada, until to-day there is practically no Canadian fleet on the Welland route. There passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in 1898 21,234,664 tons of freight, having a value of $200,000,000. For the carriage of these goods it is estimated that the sum of $15,000,000 was paid to vessel owners. Less than 4 per cent. of this freight was carried in Canadian bottoms, the profits of the trade being distributed almost entirely among the vessel owners of Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth and Detroit. A committee of the Montreal Corn Exchange reported recently that 'when there is a pressure for tonnage it is impossible to secure Canadian vessels adapted to the carriage of wheat, and that is not only the case in the autumn, when the largest movement of Manitoba wheat takes place, but also at all seasons when there is a free movement."

"The building of a Canadian mercantile marine is absolutely essential to complete the plans of the Government in regard to the St. Lawrence route. At present there are only four grain carrying vessels registered in the Dominion that are at all suited to the requirements of this highway. Canadian capitalists have hitherto been unwilling to invest in vessel property for the St. Lawrence grain carrying trade, apparently fearing that they could not successfully compete with the Buffalo interests. Whether this timidity is justified by the conditions of trade is a question for consideration.

Freight Rate Statistics.

"A close examination of the rates charged and the cost of handling grain shipped via Buffalo to New York reveals the fact that grain from the Upper Lakes can be delivered alongside the ocean vessel at Montreal or Quebec as cheaply as it can be at New York, notwithstanding that the route suffers from lack of transportation facilities.

"The cost of transportation via the St. Lawrence can be materially reduced by the adoption of a policy which will include the following:

"The construction of a fleet of ten or more full Welland Canal size steel vessels, modern economical grain carriers, capable of carrying 78,000 bushels of wheat on a 14-foot draft, and 108,000 bushels of wheat on an 18-foot draft; cheap capital for construction to be obtained so that the fixed charges will be reduced to a minimum amount.

"The deepening of the approaches to the Welland Canal at Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie, so that vessels can load to 18 feet.

"The construction of small barges, with floating elevators, for use in the Welland Canal, so that vessels loaded to 18 feet can discharge 30,000 bushels into the floating elevators and pass through the canal on 14-foot draft, taking on the extra cargo again at Port Dalhousie from the barge with elevator.

"The erection of large elevators at Montreal and Quebec to receive cargoes without delaying vessels.

"Extensive harbor improvements at Montreal and Quebec to meet the requirements of increased traffic.

"The creating of a transportation company, having its own elevators and terminal facilities in addition to a fleet of modern vessels, all under economical centralized management.

"The effect of such improvements at the Welland Canal as suggested may be shown in the following particulars.

Size of the Vessels.

"The lake routes via Georgian Bay ports, with long railway hauls, are placed at a decided disadvantage with all-water routes, and although they would continue to take even a large share of the growing trade, rates would be regulated and controlled by the all-water route. All transportation companies are anxious to secure as high rates as possible, competition determining the rate. In the event of any new route being established by short railway haul from Georgian Bay to a Lake Ontario port, Canadian vessels engaged in the through carrying trade could go to any port on Lake Ontario for cargoes if it paid to go there.

"Large grain carriers to Georgian Bay ports are supposed to carry grain so much cheaper than Welland Canal size vessels, that much is made of this in favor of lake and rail routes. Such a contention, however, is not undisputed. Mr. McDougall, of Duluth, says that 'the large lake steamship and its advantages have been overdrawn.'

"The actual saving in carrying grain in a large lake carrier over the cost of carrying in a full Welland Canal size vessel is lost in one transhipment from the lake carrier to the cars.

"It should not be overlooked that large lake vessels during the winter are tied up in forced idleness, while full Welland Canal size will be able, at the close of navigation, to pass down the St. Lawrence and engage in either the coasting or transatlantic trade. The earnings of such a vessel during the winter months should go a long way toward establishing the superiority of this type of vessel.

"Canadian railroads have been largely subsidized by the Canadian Government, as well as by many of the municipalities, and large amounts have been borrowed at a low rate of interest by the issue of bonds, materially reducing the fixed charges, and enabling the railway companies to reduce the cost of transportation.

"Ocean steamship companies are subsidized as well, with the same results. If similar aid was given to any substantial inland transportation company, prepared to place a large fleet of grain vessels on the St. Lawrence route, so that the fixed charges of the company could be reduced to the lowest possible figure as a result of cheap money, the cost of transporting Northwest grain would be materially reduced, to the advantage of the Northwest farmer and the permanent supremacy of Canada's great waterway from Lake Superior to the sea.

The Return Cargoes.

"The foregoing memorandum has referred entirely to the carriage of grain, and it is upon this trade that vessels would mainly depend for cargoes eastward. Owing to the deepening of the lower canals return cargoes could be secured from Montreal and Quebec. Thousands of tons of heavy freight are shipped from Montreal alone every year to points west of Port Arthur. Vessels returning from Montreal to the head of Lake Superior for cargoes of wheat could afford to carry goods to Port Arthur and Fort William at an extremely low rate. Through shipments could also be secured at Montreal for Chicago. A fleet of vessels sailing at regular dates from Montreal, calling at Toronto and Hamilton on the westward trip, would undoubtedly secure the great bulk of western shipments during the season of navigation.

"A large part of the American fleet on the great lakes is profitably employed in the iron ore trade. The carriage of ore for this trade from either American or Canadian shipping points should provide vessels with cargoes when grain cargoes are not available. It would also be possible for these vessels to engage to the greatest advantage in the exportation of this ore to the United Kingdom, as competent authorities assert the course of values has made this trade possible.

Fleet of Steel Vessels.

"The Canadian Inland Transportation Company is prepared to enter into an undertaking to have built in Canadian shipyards ten modern steel vessels, full Welland canal size, to be used in the carrying trade of the great lakes, and erect in Montreal one elevator having a capacity of two million bushels, and one in Quebec having a capacity of one million bushels, building also two barges and elevators for use at the Welland canal, and agree to navigate the entire fleet, provided the Government will guarantee interest of first mortgage bonds of the company for twenty years to the extent of one and a half million dollars, and bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum."

TRADE BETWEEN U.S. AND CANADA

Bureau of Statistics at Washington Prepares Some Interesting Facts.

THIS IS A VALUABLE MARKET

Alaskan Boundary Temporary Agreement Official Announcement Soon Expected.

CERTAIN CLASSES UNHAPPY

(From the Resident Correspondent of The Herald.)

Washington, D.C., June 23.—In the pause which comes between the confident official assurance of a temporary agreement on the Alaska boundary question and the reassembling of the Joint High Commission, some inevitable reflections are going on in official minds in Washington. It may be that the same is true in Ottawa. Conflicting reports have been published during the last few days regarding the progress which is being made by the State Department and the London Foreign Office to establish a modus vivendi. There is little doubt that the desired agreement will be officially announced within a short time, however, and the statement made in The Herald two weeks ago to the effect that a temporary settlement had been made will prove to have been correct, when the official correspondence between the British and United States Governments becomes known.

Meanwhile the fear that the negotiations of the Joint High Commission would never be renewed, followed as it was by the gratifying progress accomplished by means of direct correspondence between Washington and London has led this Goverment to reflect rather seriously on the bad consequences of failure and the advantages of success. An indication of this profitable state of feeling is found in the fact that the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department last week prepared a statement showing the growth of the export trade of the United States with Canada. Of course, the country would be very sorry to lose the Canadian trade or to have its value depreciated, and there has been a good deal said recently about the poor policy of allowing Canadian markets to be impaired by reason of petty international bickerings. The danger and folly of maintaining or cultivating national antipathies, which Washington so strongly deprecated, would be reason sufficient to call out the utmost endeavor of both parties to remove all causes of contentions, and, in addition, both Canada and the United States, if guided by "enlightened self-interest," should spare no effort, it is argued, to establish the most amicable relations and the freest exchange of commodities that is practicable.

Here are some figures that were not included in the special statements prepared by the Treasury Department, and they give some idea of the value of Canada's markets to the United States:—

In 1898 all Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, with a population of 54,000,000, bought from the United States products valued at $86,786,000, while in Canada, with only 5,500,000 inhabitants, purchased $86,537,000 worth of United States goods. The United States sold to the Canadians more than $86,000,000 worth of products and bought from them $35,460,000 worth of their products. In spite of Canada's preferential duties in favor of the Mother Country, British exports to Canada increased only about 10 per cent. in 1898, while United States exports to Canada increased over 35 per cent., and during the same period the United States sent to Canada $35,000,000 worth of manufactures, or $8,000,000 more than England sold there. The United States bought from the Canadians only about $5,000,000 worth of their farm produce, while the United States supplied them from American farms $15,000,000 worth. Canada bought $40,000,000 worth of products, which were entered duty free, and of their products on the same terms the United States took only $14,000,000 worth.

American producers are not only deeply conscious of the value of the Canadian market, but they realize that Canada offers a field which is becoming better with rapid strides. The people in the United States are gradually coming to realize that the Canadians are a progressive, English-speaking people who are both prosperous and thrifty; that they are consumers and buyers, and that the Filipinos, Latin-Americans, and such peoples are not to be compared with them as users and traders.

Real statesmen who can see beyond the personal political exigencies of the locality and year in which they are living admit that the rapacity of certain protected interests in the United States exerted a powerful influence in rendering for the time being futile the efforts of the Joint High Commission last winter.

Certain highly protected classes are anxious that there shall be no agreement between the two countries; but if the Alaskan boundary dispute can be got out of the way, the most formidable obstacle, of course, will be removed. The mutual advantage to both countries of a less trammelled commercial intercourse is so readily apparent that the favored few will be compelled, it is believed, to yield to the manifest interests of the whole people, who will demand a less restricted trade. It is regarded as extremely doubtful if the Michigan lumber interests, represented by McMillan and Burrows in the United States Senate, can successfully resist a settlement of pending disputes, provided the troublesome boundary question is safely disposed of.

Walter E. Clark

THE ST. LAWRENCE WILL THEN DRY UP

Some Fifteen Hundred Years from Now the Lake Waters May Run Westward.

CHICAGO IS DOOMED

Its Site Will Become the Bed of the New Channel to the Mississippi.

THE THEORIES OF GEOLOGISTS

Fifteen hundred years is a long time to look ahead; and the business men, absorbed with the needs of the present, who are so industriously discussing harbor improvement and channel dredging, may not consider what may happen at such a remote date, to be of practical importance. Yet it is startling to hear that the noble St. Lawrence will in that time have become a mere rivulet, and that the bateau-mouche alone will be able to navigate the narrowed stream.

Evidence is forthcoming, however, that such is the probability. Geologists say so, and history confirms their saying. We know from written history that the narrow strip of land upon which houses are built at the foot of Cape Diamond, Quebec, had not yet emerged from the water when Cartier first cast eye on the spot; and geologists aver that in times past the Saguenay was a broad expanse of water which covered the entire Lake St. John Valley. This shows that at the lower end of the St. Lawrence the land is gradually rising and the waters growing more shallow.

Now comes Professor G. K. Gilbert, of the American Geological Service, who demonstrates that the whole river is threatened with extinction by the fact that the waters of the lakes will turn back towards the west. It is not the Chicago drainage canal alone which will accomplish this chain. That canal constitutes a lesser, but immediate danger. Engineers assert that this canal opened, so that the waters of Lake Michigan will carry the sewage of Chicago to the Mississippi, will have the effect of lowering the surface of the lake by six inches, and it is to be opened within a few weeks. But the effect of the change at this distance will very likely be imperceptible.

Prof. G. K. Gilbert's idea, however, is based upon the fact that the relative level of the land around the lake is changing, so that it will subside at the southwest and open a new channel to the waters of the Great Lakes towards the Mississippi.

Professor Gilbert's Researches.

Professor Gilbert has succeeded in enlisting co-operation which has enabled him to find out what has taken place during the last thirty or forty years. Four pairs of stations were taken into consideration, each pair being so made up as to combine points lying on a generally northeast-and-southwest line. These pairs included Sackett's Harbor and Charlotte on Lake Ontario, Port Colborne and Cleveland on Lake Erie, Port Austin and Milwaukee for the Huron-Michigan Basin, and Escanaba and Milwaukee for Lake Michigan alone. Official records of water levels at these points were consulted. In some cases it was possible to find trustworthy data for a period of nearly forty years; in others for only twenty.

How Much the Sinking Is.

The results attained were as follows: Relatively to Sackett's Harbor, Charlotte sank 0.061 foot in twenty-two years. This is a trifle under three-quarters of an inch. The places are ninety miles apart. Cleveland, relatively to Port Colborne, 160 miles away, sank 2 7-8 inches in thirty-seven years. Milwaukee, as compared with Port Austin, 250 miles off, sank 0.133 foot (1,646 inches) in twenty years. And, as compared with Escanaba, 190 miles distant, Milwaukee sank 1.073 foot (over two inches) in twenty years. Thus Professor Gilbert is led to conclude that, along a line running 27 degrees west of southward, there is a mean subsidence taking place now amounting to 0.42 foot for every hundred miles. Eventually, it is hoped, more elaborate measurements may be made, and more accurate conclusions derived from the observations. But, as the matter now stands, Professor Gilbert is disposed to take this view:

The northern and eastern shores of all the lakes are rising, or else the southern and western shores are falling. Possibly both phenomena are occurring. In Lakes Erie and Ontario the general level is slowly rising, and this is most noticeable in Port Dalhousie and Hamilton, where it amounts to 6 inches a century. At Toledo and Sandusky the average rise is 8 or 9 inches a century. All over Lake Huron the water is falling, most conspicuously at the north and northeast. At Mackinac the rate is 6 inches, and at the mouth of the French River 10 inches a century. At Duluth the water is rising 6 inches, at Milwaukee 5 or 6 inches, and at Chicago 9 or 10 inches. Inasmuch as Duluth is built upon steep hillsides, she can creep up out of the water whenever she is required to do so. But, as Chicago is built on low ground, it is difficult to forecast her fate. The marine insurance companies would hardly like to take any risks on her.

The ground that divides the drainage system of the Illinois River (and consequently the Mississippi) from Lake Michigan is cut by the former stream to a depth that leaves a difference between the channel and the lake of only eight feet. If no new barrier were erected, and if Lake Michigan rose at a perfectly uniform rate at Chicago, it would be about one thousand years before the lake would flow over the existing natural dam into the Mississippi. But, owing to differences in rainfall, similar inequalities in evaporation, the direction of wind and other causes, the lake is much higher at one time than another. Professor Gilbert says:

Professor Gilbert's Predictions.

"Evidently the first water to overflow will be that of some high stage of the lake, and the discharge may at first be intermittent. Such high-water discharge will occur in five hundred or six hundred years. . . After 1,500 years there will

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ORIGIN DATES BACK TO PRIMITIVE TIMES

St. John's Day Celebration Was a Practice Among the Inhabitants of Old Gaul.

BROUGHT TO NEW FRANCE

How the Occasion Was Observed When the "Fleur de Lis" Moved Over Quebec.

AN ASSOCIATION FOUNDED

La Saint Jean Baptiste enjoys with Christmas the distinction of tracing its origin much beyond the beginning of the Christian era, to the time when our savage ancestors in the wilds of Northern Europe adored the sun. In those dark and remote ages la St. Jean Baptiste was celebrated as the summer solstice. When Christianity was introduced in Gaul, the missionaries found that at that period the inhabitants celebrated the day by public rejoicing and by the building of fires on the highlands. Christianity accepted a custom which it would have been hard to uproot; but transformed it into the feast of St. John the Baptist, and to this day the custom of building bonfires on the day is observed not only in Britanny, but even in Wales.

In mediaeval France la Saint Jean was always the occasion of great rejoicing. Paris was specially enthusiastic, and the principal fire was built on La Place de la Greve, and the King, or at least a prince of the royal blood, came to set the match to it. After the introduction of pyrotechnics, both banks of the Seine would blaze out, and on some occasions serious conflagrations were started. In various provinces of France, superstitious customs are connected with the fires; but everywhere they are considered as bringing good luck.

First Celebration in Canada.

"We have a very early record of the celebration of La Saint Jean Baptiste in New France, if it was not actually the first one. In 1606, the party of Poutrincourt, who was coming to settle Acadia, spent the day off the banks of Newfoundland in fishing and rejoicing. "In the evening," says th poet Lescarbot, "we set sail after we had made our cannon roar."

All the early records allude to some observance of the day. In 1646, for instance, the journal of the Jesuits says: "The 23rd of June there was the fire of La Saint Jean, about half-past eight of the evening. M. the Governor sent M. Trouquet to ask if we would go. We went to him, Father Vimont and I (Father Jerome Lalemant) in the fort. We went together to the fire; M. the Governor set the match, and while he was so doing I sang 'Ut queant laxis' and recited prayer. Five guns were fired, and the muskets were fired two or three times."

That was at Quebec. At Three Rivers the day was not celebrated in 1649, because the Governor wanted the storekeeper to bear the expense, while the latter said the Governor should do so! An incident which would lead us to believe that the good officials of that time had an eye to the almighty dollar—or livre, as they then said.

In 1666, Quebec having grown in importance, the celebration had more eclat. "The ceremony of the fire of La Saint Jean," says the Jesuits' Journal, was observed with all possible magnificence." Mgr. de Laval was present, in his pontificial robes, with all the clergy, and they solemnly offered a candle of white wax to the Governor, M. de Tracy, that he might light the fire, but the Governor would not be outdone in politeness, and insisted that the Bishop should light the fire first. Splendor was lent to the occasion by the presence of the freshly-landed regiment of Carignan."

We also find that it was customary for the Conseil Souverain, the colony's parliament, to adjourn on that day.

It has been seen that the clergy participated in the celebrations, but the fete was not at that time favored by the Church, the patron of the colony being St. Joseph. It is even easy to see that the Jesuits objected to taking part in the lighting of fires, and would have separated "le temporel du spirituel."

Mr. de Gaspe's Description.

After the conquest the observance of the day continued throughout the country. The late M. de Gaspe, in his "Anciens Canadiens," describes how it was celebrated at the beginning of the century. The bonfires illuminated both banks of the St. Lawrence from the Ottawa to the Island of Orleans. A pyramid of wood, ten feet in height, would be erected in the church square, covered with pine and cedar boughs. The cure, accompanied by his acolytes, came in state out of the principal door, blessed the pile and set fire to it with a candle, and in an instant the whole mass would blaze, sending sparks high into heaven, while the habitants fired their muskets and the children danced with glee."

It is to be observed that these fires were lighted in the evening of the 23rd of June.

Up to 1834 La Saint Jean had been only a custom, like many other celebrations held in the province. The founders of L'Association St. Jean Baptiste, in 1834, sought to give the celebration a political significance, to make the day the "fete nationale." The spirit of the founders is shown in the motto which they adopted: "Nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois," and also in their choice of emblems, the beaver and the maple leaf. In proposing the adoption of the latter, Mr. D. B. Viger said: "This tree which grows in our forests, on our mountains,

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THE HERALD'S SPECIAL LONDON LETTER.

Canada in the Imperial Parliament—Irish Emigrants. Dominion Day—The Pacific Cable—The Question of Copyright Again.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

London, June 16.—The disallowance by the Ottawa Government of the legislation recently enacted by the British Columbia Provincial Parliament, the tendency of which was to place Japan on the same humiliating basis as China in regard to immigration to that province, was made the subject of a question to the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons a day or two ago. Mr. Chamberlain's reply that the act was disallowed by the Canadian Government, at the request of the Imperial authorities, satisfied the House that the Federal Government of Canada will not lend its aid to disturb the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Japan.

Irish Emigration.

By a singular coincidence, the same hour that witnessed the interpellation dealing with the restrictive efforts regarding Japanese immigration to the Canadian Pacific Coast, another question was submitted for the consideration of the Government as to whether efforts are being made to prevent the alleged extensive exodus of the Irish population to America. Mr. Gerald Balfour was forced to reply that the numbers were greater this year than for the first five months of 1898, which was an exceptional year; but he stated that the numbers were actually less than the annual average for the years between 1888 and 1898. Notwithstanding the fact that there are in the United Kingdom tens, if not hundreds of thousands, of inhabitants, working upon small agricultural holdings from early morning until late at night, and in very many cases expending as much energy on a few acres for a comparatively miserable return as would be more than sufficient to cultivate the full extent of the area each would receive by reason of the Government free grant in the North-West, and thus, in the course of a few years, vastly improve their social and financial position, there are those in public life here who regard with disfavor this possibility of betterment. These objectors would, if they could, bring into operation the restrictive emigration laws existing in certain European countries. The truth is that there is no more profitable investment, from the standpoint of political economy, than for the colonies and the Imperial Government to co-operate with a view of assisting the emigration of the vast army of young men who have been driven out of the farm life in Great Britain and who are now seeking employment in centres of population. If they could be given a chance at farming in any one of the colonies, they would prove most desirable settlers, and certainly add to the wealth of the colonies in the course of a few years.

The Transvaal Troubles.

A letter from London at the present juncture with no word about the situation of affairs between Great Britain and the Transvaal would be an anomaly. The utter failure of the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger was never for a moment expected in the best informed circles. Of coruse, as usual under such circumstances, the number who now say "I told you so," is legion. But the truth is that everyone not only hoped for tangible results, but fully looked for a settlement of all the difficulties between the Colonial Department and the President of the Transvaal. A private letter from a resident of the Boer Republic was placed in my hands a day or two ago, written in the early part of May, wherein an apparently accurate account was given of the warlike preparations then proceeding—the erection of fortifications, the accumulation of ammunition, the care taken to exclude the English residents from these central important points, all pointing to the conclusion that the Boers were then preparing for the worst that might happen. On all sides the situation is regarded as most perplexing. The Tory papers and a few Liberal journals demand that the Government shall move rapidly, that now there is no middle course, it must be an ultimatum. On the other hand, the Liberal leaders are averse to seeing the country plunged into war, which will entail enormous expenditure and probably frightful loss of life, to say nothing of the total annihilation of financial interests that are incalculable in their extent. But on the other side, it is pointed out that the prestige of Great Britain cannot be maintained unless certain reforms are secured for the Uitlanders, not to mention the prestige of the Colonial Secretary, who is said to have forced the present situation. So acute was the position regarded a day or two ago on 'Change that the rumor was circulated pointing to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's resignation, it being alleged that he had failed to secure the support of the Premier and his colleagues to the drastic measures contemplated by his department. But it is unlikely that the circumstances leading to the conference had other than the unanimous approval of the administration. The possible failure must have been considered. And then it must be remembered that in all such matters England moves with great deliberation. No one can question but that the outlook is more unpleasant than if the conference had not taken place—no one doubts but that a United England could soon bring Kruger to time. But is England united? The statesmen are not, yet among the rank and file of the population the call is for war, unless the grievances are redressed immediately. The desire to avenge Majuba Hill is deep in every British heart.

Hospital Sunday.

Hospital Sunday is a great occasion among the London churches. Special sermons, in which earnest appeals are made in behalf of the hospitals of the city, are the order of the day. Noted clergymen and unusual choir music in all the principal edifices furnish attractions for other than ordinary churchgoers. The 11th day of June was set apart for this object this year. When it is remembered that in 1898 no less than one million six hundred thousand patients were ministered unto without charge in London hospitals, the enormous resources that must be at the disposal of such institutions may be appreciated. The vast majority of these are sustained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Under the patronage of royalty, wealthy peers and merchant princes, with lavish hand, forward handsome donations towards the constantly increasing expenses. Bazaars, at which the beauty and fashion of London esteem it a privilege to take part, are frequently held in the interest of these institutions, and it is not unusual for thousands of pounds to be realized on such occasions. Notwithstanding the efforts thus put forth and the charitable spirit that is manifested, it is safe in declaring that the church contributions will not equal the amounts that would be received under similar circumstances in Canada. The people here do not know anything about subscribing or giving on the scale so frequently shown on that side of the Atlantic. One has only to read the financial returns of any of the dissenting chapels, and they as a rule are much more liberal personal givers than attendants at the Established Church, to be thoroughly convinced how very far behind the colonies, we, people here, are in this regard. A collection of £50,000 was asked for on Sunday in this city of five millions inhabitants, which would be an advance of £13,000 beyond the amount received for the same purpose last year. All the returns are not in yet, but Westminster Abbey, with congregations aggregating more than twenty thousand, contributed but £200. The free dispensaries connected with the London hospitals furnish opportunities for medical education that are not to be had in any other part of the world, as scores of physicians and surgeons in Montreal can testify. Here students in medical science and surgery have an opportunity, in the course of two or three months, of coming in contact with almost every ailment or disease to which humanity is subject, and it is not unusual for noted practitioners from the United States and Canada to seek admittance as students in the leading hospitals and private clinics in this great city. The advantages, therefore, that accrue to the whole world from the free dispensaries in this centre of the world's population are simply invaluable. If for no other reason than the knowledge that is gained by the medical profession through which all the world is better able to cope with disease, these institutions should be handsomely endowed and generously supported.

Dominion Day Celebration.

Preparations are already being made by the Canadians for the proper observance and celebration of Dominion Day. Lord and Lady Strathcona have issued invitations for a convergatione in the hall of the Royal Institute of Painters, Piccadilly, on Friday, June 30th, when it is expected that a very distinguished company will grace the occasion with their presence. The High Commissioner is leaving nothing undone to make the gathering one of special interest. On the following evening the usual colonial party dinner will take place at the Trocadero, at which Lord Strathcona will preside, and there is no question but the opportunity thus afforded for local intercourse will be most heartily embraced by a company that will tax the capacity of the Hall to the utmost.

The Pacific Cable.

It is understood that the representations that have been so persistently made to the Colonial Secretary by the Dominion and Australian governments, through the offices of the High Commissioner and agents-general of the colonies in relation to the desirability of additional responsibility being assumed by the Imperial treasury in the construction of the new Pacific cable, will not unlikely bear fruit. While at the moment of writing nothing specially definite has been signed, sealed and delivered, yet negotiations have been proceeding so satisfactorily, that it appears as if terms that will suit the colonies are nearly in sight. But the Imperial Colonial Office is on its high horse. Negotiations were only progressing, nothing had been completed, when "A Correspondent" who had evidently been in the confidence of the contracting parties sent a statement to one of the big London dailies for publication, and the journal in question instead of publishing the expected result as an item of news, gave the communication a prominent place in its volumns verbatim under the heading "from a correspondent." Her Majesty's officials, voicing the sentiments of the Colonial Secretary, are breathing out dignified anathemas against some one not named but gravely hinted at. Fortunately for the officials in the offices of the colonies the sphere of information where the leak must have sprung from is very limited, so that many cannot be blamed for the indiscretion of the guilty party.

The Copyright Question.

Prof. Mavor, of the Toronto University, arrived in London clothed with authority

from the Society of Authors of Canada, as represented by the association of which Prof. Goldwin Smith is president, and Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of Ontario, is chairman, to effect a settlement or compromise of the much-vexed copyright question. In 1889 the Dominion Parliament passed an act, the effect of which practically was that any publisher in Canada could register at Ottawa a declaration of his intentaon to print a Canadian edition of an English work, upon which he would have to deposit a royalty of 10 per cent. with the Department of Agriculture for transmission to the holder of the copyright in Great Britain. This intention was to be cabled to the owner of the copyright, and under the proposed law he was compelled to declare his intention within seven days of making other arrangements for a Canadian edition and complete the arrangements within forty-two days, or the Canadian publisher could proceed with his issue. The Governor-General deferred assenting to the bill in viey of representation from the Imperial Government, and it consequently never became law. The Canadian Government held then, as, I understand, it holds now, that the legislation was well within its authority. The law officers of the Crown here held then and now hold to the contrary. The highest legal advice in this country to publishers is that a copyright is indivisible. Then if a publisher in Canada should forcibly, as proposed by the Canadian bill, take possession of a copyright and pay a royalty therein, no law could be enacted to prevent a dealer from sending to Canada an English edition. Under the compromise, as agreed to by the English publishers and authors, and Prof. Mavor, and to which the committee of the House of Lords has agreed, a copyright becomes divisible, and upon a Canadian publisher purchasing a right he will have entire control of the market covered by his stipulations. But the suggested forcible sale or purchase cannot be effected as was proposed by the Canadian Legislature of 1889.

Among the Canadian visitors registered at the office of the High Commissioner during the week are the following from Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith, W. A. Tremayne, J. R. Wilkes, E. G. Cocker, Prof. Owens, W. Kennedy, jr., F. B. Drior, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Alex. Robertson, J. C. Bethune, the Misses Douglas, Dr. Stenning (Coaticook), Mrs. L. Kness (Quebec), Hon. Mr. Murray (Premier of Nova Scotia) and Mrs. Murray.

THE ST. LAWRENCE WILL THEN DRY UP.

Continued from page 17.

be no interruption. In about two thousand years the Illinois and Niagara rivers will carry equal portions of the surplus water of the Great Lakes. In 2,500 years the discharge of the Niagara will be intermittent, failing at low stages of the lake (Erie), and in 3,500 years there will be no Niagara. The basin of Lake Erie will be tributary to Lake Huron, the current being reversed in the Detroit and St. Clair channels.

"The most numerous economic bearings of this geographic change pertain to engineering works, especially for the preservation of harbors and regulation of water levels. But the modifications thus produced are so slow, as compared with the growing demands of commerce for depth of water, that they have small importance. It is a matter of greater moment that cities and towns built on lowlands about Lakes Ontario, Erie, Michigan and Superior will sooner or later feel the encroachment of the advancing water. It is peculiarly unfortunate that Chicago, the largest city on the lakes, stands on a sinking plain that is now but little above the high-water level of Lake Michigan."

It may be of some satisfaction to Montrealers that Chicago is bound to share their misfortune; but there can be no doubt that once the St. Lawrence is deprived of the water which flows over the Niagara its grandeur will be a thing of the past.

But at that time the air-ship will have replaced the ocean greyhound, and Mount Royal shall still be an attraction for tourists.

ORIGIN DATES BACK TO PRIMITIVE DAYS.

Continued from page 17.

at first weak and storm-beaten, languishes, with difficulty, drawing its substance from the soil from which it has sprung; but soon it takes strength, and having become great and robust, it braves the storm and defies the wind. The maple is the king of our forests. It is the emblem of the Canadian people."

Origin of the Name.

It has been said that Duvernay, the founder of the Association, was led to adopt the name Jean Baptiste because it was already applied to all French-Canadians. The nickname had originated in the following manner: During the war of 1812 several militiamen who were answering the roll-call bore the Christian name of Jean Baptiste. The English officer was surprised, and cried: "Why, they are all Jean Baptistes." The troops laughed, and the name became general.

The Association of St. Jean Baptiste of Montreal celebrated its birth in 1834 by giving a banquet, at which G. E. Cartier, afterwards Prime Minister, sang for the first time the popular verses of his composition:—

O, Canada! mon pays! mes amours!

The idea of the St. Jean Baptiste Association was a popular one, and it rapidly spread. Similar organizations sprung up not only in every part of the province, but also wherever French-Canadians emigrated to. They appeared in New York city in 1850, in Chicago in 1866, in St. Paul, Minn., and Biddeford, Me., in 1867, in Albany, Worcester, Detroit and Essex county in 1868.

The idea of uniting the fast-multiplying branches of the Association under a common administration first originated in the United States and to further that project a general convention was called in Montreal in 1874. It was the occasion of an imposing gathering, but it ended in no practical results.

In 1884 the Association celebrated its golden wedding, which is yet present in the minds of everyone.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:—

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

R. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine

BOTKINS AND THE TOADSTOOLS.

The person who writes tombstone poetry is unfortunate in that his copy generally "goes" without being edited. If some honest critic could pass upon the epitaphs and the obituary verses that people continue to produce it would be a good thing for the living, and the dead would not be likely to suffer for it. As an illustration of the benefits that such a scheme as has been outlined would bring to humanity, the following communication from an Ohio contributor will serve:

"A few days ago Abraham Botkins, of this place, found what he thought was a lot of mushrooms, and had his wife cook them for dinner. Abraham's funeral was largely attended, and he is mourned by a wide circle of friends.

"Joe Gifford, our genial postmaster, thought he would stop the grief of the Botkins family by writing a nice piece about the deceased, which he done, and had printed in the paper this week. It was a beautiful piece, with a little poetry that Joe wrote himself. Here is the poetry:

O Lord of Love
Look from above
And pardon this poor sinner.
He crossed the plate
Because he ate
Some toadstools for his dinner!

"But the Botkins family didn't seem to appreciate the intentions Joe had in writing his tribute, and yesterday afternoon Hen Botkins—that's Abraham's oldest boy—went into the post office and knocked out two of Gifford's front teeth. Great excitement prevails."—Chicago Times-Herald.

MANITOBA AND ITS PIGS.

A Winnipeg Man Writes Some Facts For Delectation.

"It Never Pays to Take an Unfair Advantage in a Deal."

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I notice in last issue a letter from the "Griffin Pork Packing Co.," of Winnipeg, advising farmers to go more extensively into hog-raising, as they cannot get a supply sufficient to keep their establishment going.

Having had over 20 years' experience as a farmer in Manitoba, I would say, don't be in a hurry to take the advice, not that Manitoba cannot raise hogs as cheaply as any part of the Dominion, but if the way we have been used in the past is to be taken as a rule, we will have to raise them for a good deal less or keep them unsold. Just as soon as one hog is raised more than the local demand calls for down comes the price to what is called an export basis; and we all know what that means.

Cost of buying, freight, selling, and a safe margin of profit for the dealers, have first to be counted off, and we get the balance, which I have seen run a cent and a half below Chicago prices. Indeed, the year I quit raising them for sale I got $3.50 for dressed pork on the Winnipeg market.

Another case in point: Two years ago, taking a load of dressed beef there, and going on the market to find the price from a dealer who had bought to sell again, I found him asking 5 cents per lb. for hind-quarters and offering to sell at that price. I was informed that his beef had cost him just 3 cents, and very good beef it was.

This state of affairs caused farmers, one and all, to quit stall feeding and dispose of their cattle as stockers for the ranches away west; and the consequence is that nearly 5 cents per lb., live weight, can be got now.

The year 1886 found a large surplus of hogs in Manitoba, and I saw dressed pork sold for 3 cents per lb., and the price of cured meats was quoted at 12 and 13 cents if a farmer had to buy any. The usual result happened. The hoggishness of the dealers ruined the business, till the next scarcity sent prices higher than outside again.

The farmer who sells gets to know the meaning of an export basis; the local customer who buys is told that the stuff is handled at the very lowest rate it can be laid down for from Ontario; and between an export basis and an importer's price there is a wide, wide gap, which plays the very mischief with the regular supply of any farm commodity that can be raised in this country. And it seems to me that the dealers themselves are very largely to blame for the way the supply fluctuates. Every time they get the chance they kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

In conclusion, let me illustrate this by an example of the engineer hoist with his own petard: A well-known livery man, who has bought hay on the market in Winnipeg for many years, was told that a good supply was on one very cold morning, for we had some snifters last winter, and that in consequence he knew he would get it cheap. Picking out a good load of fine hay, he offered $4 for it, but the half-breed wanted $5, and it was well worth it. After dickering a long time, to no purpose, the liveryman left, with the remark that he would be glad to sell at that before night, seeing it was such a cold day. The half-breed, however, sold the load at his own price, and hied away across the river to St. Boniface, and threw on a load of old rotten stuff, scarcely fit for bedding, and, making his way back to the market, he waited till near dark, when he made his way disconsolately round by the stable of the livery man, who saw him coming. "Ha! ha!" said the buyer, "I knew you would be glad to bring me the hay." As it was too cold a night to remain on the market and sleep under the load (for many of them do that), the half-breed said he would take $4 and be done with it, so as to get home, and into the loft it went; but when daylight came next morning, and showed the quality of the hay, the livery man found he had been completely done up, but he had sense enough to admit that it served him right. It never pays to take an unfair advantage in a deal. "Farmer."

Winnipeg, May 8, 1899.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY "BROMA"

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Pleasant to the taste, moderate price, effects guaranteed; permanent cure. For sale everywhere.

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MAJOR HOBBE'S BED.

It Offended the Recipient of it—Treacherous Filipinos Who are "Amigo" or Hostile According to Exigencies.

Among the interesting stories which come from the scene of operations against the Philippines some very chatty incidents are told by Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly:—

The Filipino "amigo" is allowed to enter our lines, but not to pass out of them (if we can help it). Too often a hostile is an "amigo" when he can hide his gun before it is observed. Perhaps one in ten of the population which deserted the territory that we have occupied has returned. They come, men, women and children, each bearing a white shirt held aloft on a bamboo pole in token of their peaceful intentions. How many are spies and how many are not only Aguinaldo knows. It is not for American good nature to differentiate, though gradually we are grasping certain peculiarities of the Filipino mind. The morning that we advanced on Malolos an "amigo" came trotting down the track, and soon found himself before General MacArthur with an interpreter at his side.

"I told my friends that I was not afraid," he said. "And I have come to you for them. Is it true that you will kill us if we remain in our homes, as Aguinaldo says that you will? We do not like Aguinaldo, and if you won't kill us I want to go back and tell my friends to stay."

Upon being reassured, he courtesied and trotted back down the track. Just after he had entered the clump of bamboo beyond a stretch of paddyfields a volley came from it fairly into our position.

Major Kobbe, of the Third Artillery (fighting as infantry) is provost-marshal of Malolos, which is as good as saying that the surface filth of the town has been swept up and dumped into the river. A Kansas man asked a private of the Third when the major was going to wash and iron the streets, and the Third Artilleryman said reform couldn't go as far as that as long as there were any volunteers around. An officer happened along at this moment, and prevented an internecine combat. The major will be remembered as having lined his men up and put them through the manual of arms after they had fought all day and lost ten per cent. of their number. Their total loss in the field since the beginning of the war with the insurgents is twenty per cent. A Third Artilleryman is a proud being, as proud as a Kansas man.

General Lawton thinks that it is wrong to loot a chicken, even though it happens to cross a soldier's path and cackles to be caught. Major Kobbe thinks that it is wrong for a soldier to look at a chicken, let alone loot a piece of household furniture, lest it shall excite his imagination and lead him into temptation: Recently an old wound which Colonel Funston received in Cuba while fighting with Gomez began to trouble him, and his aides, who love the little man when he praises them, and love him even better when he confounds them, took it upon themselves to ask Major Kobbe to send a bed from a deserted house to the colonel's tent.

In due time a plodding water buffalo, a bed on a cart, and a private of the Third arrived at Colonel Funston's headquarters. The aides recalled that they had not mentioned the affair to the colonel yet and held their breath.

"Major Kobbe," said the Third Artilleryman, standing stiff as a rod, "presents his compliments, sir, and sends this bed, which you ordered."

"A bed!" exclaimed the colonel. "What in the devil do I want with a — Ordered, was it? Adjutant, you've had something to do with this?"

"Well, sir, the rainy season's coming on, and, considering that old wound. I didn't know as you would mind being lifted up off the ground a little."

Inasmuch as he had brought it, the Third Artilleryman was allowed to leave it. The adjutant had almost persuaded the colonel to have it in his tent, when suddenly he balked completely. Before rolling up in his blanket on the ground he was reconciled to it as offering a good seat during the day.

While MacArthur's division dozed in its shelter tents and fought mosquitoes; while the outposts in advance were occasionally fired on and less often replied, as they watched the insurgents in front of Calumpit fortifying themselves in stronger trenches by day; and while both of the two daily trains, with soldiers for conductors, brakemen, firemen and engineers, carried back to the hospital in town a few men who had fallen victims to the climate or had been wounded in guarding the railroad track—then fifteen hundred men of Lawton's division were having their turn in the field as a relief from the monotony of life in the trenches on the south line, with the bother of officers making them eternally keep their heads down on account of stray bullets.—Frederick Palmer in Collier's Weekly.

"Saturday and Sunday to Monday excursions from Windsor station to Chateauguay, Woodlands, Beauharnois, Valleyfield and Huntingdon. Saturday to Monday excursions to Malone and the Adirondacks via New York Central. Particulars 129 St. James street or Windsor station."

APPALLING COST OF STRIKES

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes this week in the Toronto Sun about strikes as follows:—

If all the losses incurred in strikes during the last one-half century could be summed up, the amount would be appalling. The damage extends beyond the particular trade to all trades connected with it, or indirectly dependent on it. Nor do the effects end with the strike. The great dockyard strike in England did lasting injury to the port of London. The great engineers' strike permanently affected the prosperity of that trade, and even that of the nation. The right of the employed to strike for higher wages has long been fully recognized. Justice must be done them, and if it cannot be done without a strike, a strike there must be. But self-preservation requires a community to insist on the right of other men, if they will, to take the place of the strikers. There is no other certain test of the necessity and justice of a strike. It is notorious that these disastrous conflicts are often brought on, not by the free and deliberate action of the great body of the workmen, but by a violent section which has got control of the union. There are men who submit by trading on the passions which lead to industrial war. This, anyone who reads labor journals can see. To allow these men to tie up industry, thereby scattering destitution and ruin, would be, not a recognition, but a betrayal of the rights of labor and of those of the community at large.

In industrial wars governments, national or local, are bound to observe a strict neutrality, unless invited to arbitrate. The Mayor of a city unquestionably exceeds his duty by presiding over a meeting called in support of a strike. So does a Christian minister who courts popularity for his church by fanning the flame of industrial war. The sum invested by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in Canada, at the lowest estimate, must be enormous. Only on a very small proportion of this has any interest been received by the investors; the bulk of it has been a gift of England to Canada. That the line was plundered by Canadian contractors, who made large fortunes out of new spoils, has been often asserted, but is probably not to any considerable extent the fact. Materials and construction cost at that time three times as much as they do now. This is the principal source of the immense loss. The line, however, did indispensable and inestimable service to Canada in those early days. It formed the first bond of Canadian unity. Its reward is that it is duplicated and threatened with ruin by a line largely subsidized by the Canadian Government, in addition to the advantages of immensely cheapened construction. To say nothing of gratitude, to which perhaps in commercial matters it is vain to appeal, a common sense of justice ought to give the line fair play, and allow it to settle differences between it and those in its employment with the same freedom which is accorded to other commercial companies and employers of every kind. Disputes about wages may arise in every household, even in the households of those who are now seeking popularity at the expense of the imperilled line. The day may perhaps come when all these disputes will be settled by some paternal authority. At present there is nothing for it but free negotiation between the parties aided by mediation, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has most wisely tendered.

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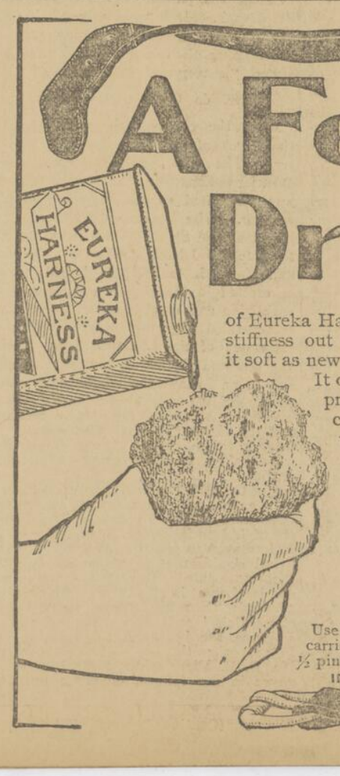

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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BIG BEAR PARADES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Causes Wild Panic on Market Street and Gives the Police Much Trouble.

HE CAME FROM BORNEO

And Had no Fear of the Uniform of the Guardians of the Peace.

BEAR HUNTER TO THE RESCUE.

Two six-foot policemen and two equally stalwart civilians engaged in a life and death struggle with a huge East Indian bear on Market street, says the Philadelphia Times. The policemen were Reserves Oliver Cromwell, Blackburn and Wesley Merritt Powell, and the two civilians William and E. C. Vahle, of 319 Market street, owners of the bear.

Over a year ago the bear was sent to the Vahles by their father, H. W. Vahle, a wild animal dealer, of Wehrstidt-Halberstadt, Germany. The beast was captured in the island of Borneo, and there came with it a story to the effect that before it was sent to Germany it killed over a score of natives. The bear was not in the possession of Mr. Vahle a week before it crushed one of its keepers to death and horribly mangled two others. Mr. Vahle determined to get rid of the bear and shipped it to his two sons, who keep a bird and wild animal store at the Market street address. On the voyage over the bear fractured a sailor's skull. It was chained to a ring in the floor of a strong room in the rear of the Market street house only after a desperate struggle.

For several days past the bear has been unusually savage and its keepers were at a loss to account for its bad temper. While both Vahles were busy in the store yesterday morning the bear broke the chain that bound it to the floor. The animal then climbed to a window and scrambled down the side of the building to an alley that leads to Market street. The storekeepers were so busy with their customers that they did not notice the bear's escape.

Hugged the Big Policeman.

Uttering a dull growl the animal bounded down the alley, and in less time than it takes to tell was out on Market street. Twelve o'clock had just been sounded by whistle and bell when the bear made its exit from the alley and Market street in the vicinity of Third was crowded with men, women, boys and girls.

Right into the midst of a crowd of women and girls the bear rushed, and piercing screams awoke the echoes for squares around. Reserve Blackburn, who was at his post at the north-west corner of Third and Market streets, heard the cries of the women and girls, and rushed to their rescue. Blackburn, who has stopped burglars and other bad men time and again, thought that he would simply grapple with the bear, and after a few tugs throw the animal to the street. They no sooner clinched than the bear began to hug Blackburn with a grip of iron. The breath was fast leaving Blackburn's body when Reserve Powell, who is stationed at the south-east corner of Third and Market streets, came on a run to the assistance of his brother policeman. Powell struck the bear a tremendous blow upon the head with his club, but the animal paid no attention to the whack except to hug Blackburn all the tighter. Powell then grasped the bear by its hind legs, and with a mighty jerk threw the beast to the street. Blackburn went down, too, and for several minutes the bear and the two policemen rolled over and over in the street.

Hearing the commotion outside, the Vahle brothers looked out through their front window, and at once realized that their bear had escaped.

Saved by an Old Bear-Hunter.

Both men, who are powerfully built, hastened to the policemen's aid, and then began a battle that would make the heart of an old frontiersman leap with joy. Over and over the men struggled, and the fight might have been decided in favor of the beast but for the timely aid of an old man, who afterwards said that he had assisted in the capture of cinnamon and other bears in the wilds of the far West. The old man rushed from the crowd, and, seizing the piece of chain that dangled around the animal's neck, wrapped it several times around the big bear's front legs just as he had disengaged himself from embracing the officers to strike them terrific blows with his paws. One of the bear's blows hurled William Vahle a distance of fifteen feet, landing him up against the curb with crushing force. With the chain around its front legs, the bear was partly helpless, and, seizing it by its hind legs, the four men dragged the animal to its former home.

Luckily, the bear's teeth had been filed, or the four men would have been seriously bitten. As it was, they had their clothing torn and scratched.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

A Strong Appeal to the Public For Assistance—Some Facts About the Institution.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—May I have a little of your valuable space to say a few words on behalf of our hospital, its claims and its needs?

It will be remembered that about five years ago the long-felt need of hospital accommodation for the rapidly-increasing number of patients of homoeopathic practitioners became so strongly accentuated that something had to be done to supply it. The governors of the Royal Victoria and General Hospitals were petitioned to grant the desired ward accommodation and the privilege of having homoeopathic patients treated therein by their own physicians, but did not see their way to accede to the request. Necessarily, there remained to the homoeopahts but one course—that of providing their own if they would have hospital accommodation. By the help of generous benefactors, a small beginning was made, which, however, was soon found totally inadequate to the increasing demands. Again, a few staunch friends were called to aid in the erection of a new wing which would provide the needed increase for public and private wards, nurses' dormitories, operating room, outdoor department, etc., now providing for 35 beds, and all in successful, up-to-date working.

The house staff includes a capable resident physician, Dr. Choquette; a most efficient and highly-qualified lady superintendent, Miss Kent, who is also directress of the Phillips' Training School for Nurses, of whom there are in training 10, and 14 graduates; and a good housekeeper, with her corps of servants, porter, etc.

The hospital is under the medical superintendence of Dr. Griffith; the attending physicians are Doctors Grafton, McHarrie, A. D. Patton, Morgan, Scott, Nichol and Laura Muller, and the surgeon is Dr. H. M. Patton, a body of bright and fully qualified young doctors whom any hospital might be proud of.

An outdoor department is maintained, which issued 953 prescriptions last year, 920 medical and 25 surgical; and an ambulance service is furnished.

The total number of cases treated in the hospital wards since the opening of October 5th, 1894, to May 19th, 1899, is 881, of which 430 were medical and 451 surgical. The deaths in the same time were 36, a percentage of 4 2-10ths, but making the usual allowance of those cases considered hopeless on entering, 19, this percentage is reduced to 1 9-10ths.

In noticing this exceptionally favorable showing, as compared with other hospital records, I may remark that these are not selected cases of mild character, but fairly typical of the average which find their way to an hospital for treatment, as our case books show. Moreover, the record covers the entire history of the hospital from its incomplete beginnings to the present time, and from it we take courage to believe that when appreciating benevolence shall have equipped us with the splendid appliances enjoyed by others that our system of therepeutics will enable us to do very much better.

Success has been achieved as a result of hard and disinterested work in face of many difficulties, but such a position and contemplated advance cannot be maintained without money, and this we are much in need of to clear off and relieve interest charge on some outstanding liabilities on buidling account, and to provide the necessary funds to run the hospital comfortable on its present modest lines.

We appeal not alone to those who believe in the homoeopathic system of the administration of medicine, but as well to the broad-minded and liberally-disposed who approve of any good work well done. We try to do ours with courtesy to all and ill-will towards none, and court the fullest enquiry into our methods. Our public wards, under the charge of our own staff, are open to all patients, whether they can pay anything or nothing. Our cosy private wards and well-equipped operating room are at the service of any recognized physician of any school, and the entire facilities of the nursing staff are at his command for the welfare of his patient, who is wholly under his care—a privilege granted in no other hospital in this city, and few elsewhere. We are pleased to say that this opportunity is being availed of by an increasing number of well-known practitioners of the other school for the treatment of their own patients in both surgical and medical cases. We are appreciative of the words of commendation they have expressed respecting our nurses and the conveniences our hospital affords in this regard, and trust many more may be led to use them.

We base our appeal on the common ground of public benevolence in asking for a small share of what our citizens so liberally bestow among institutions doing similar charitable work. Assistance may take the form of donations to our endowment fund, qualifying for life governorships, liquidation of debt, and annual subscriptions, and we beseak for our workers a kind and substantial welcome in the offices and homes of the city when they call to urge the claims of our work.

The committee of management have appointed Mr. James R. Bain their secretary, with full authority to solicit subscriptions, donations, etc., and bespeak a favorable reception for him.

Samuel Bell,
President M.H.H.
44 McGill College avenue.

CELEBRATED GYPSIES.

The Bucklands, of Romany English Family, Camped Near New York.

Old Plato, the Patriarch of the Family. Celebrated in the Books About His Race.

Gypsies are encamped near East Chester, and they have proved interesting during the last few days to the city folk who have chanced to pass that way. The camp is pitched on the old Boston Post road, at the corner of Windmill lane, hard by the old East Chester Tavern, in former years a stopping place for the Boston post stages. A trip to the camp from the city is a delightful outing. It can be made by Second or Third avenue elevated road to One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth street, transfer to a Mount Vernon trolley-car, and at Mount Vernon transfer to a Fifth avenue car for East Chester.

Plato, the head of the camp and family, has had an interesting and romantic career. Plato was born in England, the son of Henry Buckland. His ancestors were of pure gypsy blood. Plato had four brothers, all of whom were taught to be horse-traders. Plato himself was trading horses when he was not more than twelve years old. When he was sixteen he had a van of his own, and travelled about England. In his travels he met Elizabeth Small, the seventh daughter of Simeon Small. The Smalls came to America and Plato followed. That was more than forty years ago. Plato found his sweetheart in South Carolina, and there was an immediate elopement. After the marriage the couple at once set out for themselves.

At the end of five years they became homesick to see England again, and returned. They remained there until ten years ago, when they returned to America, bringing with them seven daughters and two sons, and numerous grandchildren.

Every year the Bucklands spend several weeks in the suburbs of New York city. They spend the winters in the South, coming North in the spring, and arriving in this vicinity in May. After spending some weeks here they wander northward, up through the state, and perhaps into other states, sometimes going as far west as the Mississippi.

Hundreds of cyclists pass the gypsy camp every day. It consists of a dozen tents and a number of vans and wagons. Many horses pastured in the lot show the band to be grys, or horse-traders. Some of the men are always on the lookout for possible horse-traders, and some of the women for persons easily parted from their money by superstition or curiosity. The children run about and wheedle pennies from strangers by offering to tell them "what they were doing this time last year," to which the usual answer is "breathing."

The camp consists of fifteen adults and at least as many children. It is the well-known Buckland family of English gypsies. The patriarch of the family old Plato Buckland, and his wife, "Betsy," are two of the most picturesque gypsies in America. Plato is 67 and his wife is nearly as old, though neither of them looks it. It is hard to tell the age of gypsies. They are as tough as wild horses, and seldom begin to grow gray or to show their age in any way until they are 60.

Plato and his wife are well known to those who have studied Romany lore, and are frequently mentioned in books on gypsies. Charles G. Leland in his excellent work on gypsies frequently speaks of Plato, and often visited his van at Henley-on-Thames, in England. That was in Plato's younger days, when he was a hale fellow well met with those he liked, hospitable and generous. He had one of the most comfortable vans on the road, and is especially well versed in Romany.

He is none the less hospitable and courteous to-day, and his van and bed are more luxurious than ever. The van cost about $900, is gorgeously decorated, and costly fitted up. There are four windows in the side of the van, two on either side, and one in the back. The bed is in the back of the van, with lockers under it, and on either side of the forward part for all the articles carried in it. In the middle of the van is the sitting room. About the only luxury that it appears possible to add is that of pneumatic tires.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WITH HONOR.

"A man's nationality is agin him sometimes," began the janitor philosopher, "an' it wus agin me to-day. Oi sold me old blunderbuss fer noinety-noine cints, while if Oi had bin a Cuban th 'govermint wud hove bin more thon willin' to gi' me sivinty-foive dollars fer it. A clear loss of sivinty-four dollars an' wan cint."—Chicago News.

PRECAUTION.

"How's the sky this morning, my dear?"

"Beautiful. There's not a cloud in it."

"Then I guess I'd better take my umbrella down-town with me."—Chicago Record.

OUR CLIMATE.

"What does the forecast bulletin say?"

"Threatening weather."

"Threatening what—sunstrokes or chilblains?"—Chicago Record.

HOW TRUE.

Dick—These church fairs are deuced bores.

Helen—Why so?

Dick—They bore such deuced big holes in a fellow's purse.—Chicago News.

EXPLICIT.

"Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, "here in the paper it says that all right-minded persons must agree with this view of the subject. What is a right-minded person, papa?"

"A right-minded person, Benny," replied Mr. Bloobumper, "is a person who thinks as you think."—Life.

PLANNING A SURPRISE.

"Why don't you surrender?" inquired the Filipino officer.

"No, sir!" exclaimed the commander in chief. "I'm going to disappoint the foe yet. I'm going to spring a surprise on 'em."

"You have tried that before," was the doubtful rejoinder.

"Yes, but not in this way. I'm going to let the army keep on deserting until one of these days, when I consent to surrender, there won't be anything left to surrender. And that will be a good joke on them."—Washington Star.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE THEATRE.

"Maud loves a rainy day matinee."

"Queer taste."

"No; when it doesn't rain all the men go to baseball."—Chicago Record.

NOT NECESSARILY AN AUTOCRAT.

"Muss Bunk must be a thoroughbred, she has such a lofty, scornful carriage."

"Oh, I don't know! Some girls get that air by refusing to help their mothers with the work."—Chicago Record.

A CONSIDERATE SON.

"Willie, I hate to whip you. It hurts me worse than it does you."

"Let ma do it, then. She can't pound hard 'nough to hurt me ner her either."—Chicago Record.

HIGH LIGHTS.

Hope is the feeling we still have after it is all gone.

After we have lost our youth we hang a long time to the idea that we are still middle aged.

Half a loaf is better than no bread; but a small dish of strawberries is worse than none at all.

The woman who is past other vanities is always voluble about what the doctor says of her diseases.

When a man turns his sword into a ploughshare he cheats some patriotic woman out of a decoration for her parlor.

When a man gets to be a judge there is always some old lady around to remind him he once had an ambition to be a pirate.—Chicago Record.

BROKE.

"Can you lend me five dollars?" asked Wilberforce of Gildersleeve.

"Last night," was the latter's reply, "I attended a church ice cream festival with Miss Frocks."—Life.

DISMAL JOY.

"Do you enjoy Hauptmann's plays, Miss Dolly?"

"Yes, indeed; they are so cute and gloomy."—Chicago Record.

THE INTELLIGENT WITNESS.

"What kind of a noise did the train make before it struck the waggon?" asked the Court.

"It made a doggon big noise," replied the witness.

"Can't you express it any better than that?"

"Well, sir, I mout say it made a devil of a noise!"

"Worse still," said the Court. "Try again."

"Now, jedge," said the witness, deprecatingly, "you air leadin' me over my eddication limits. All I kin say is—it made a devil of a noise, which air not quite so loud an' deef'nin as a h—ll of a noise!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THE REGULAR THING.

Parke—Step in here with me a moment. I'm going to get my wife a present.

Lane—On your own hook?

Parke—Oh, no. Something she has had set aside for me to select and give her.—Detroit Free Press.

HOW SHE ENCOURAGED HIM.

Dick—"I told May I would have a kiss if I swung for it."

Jack—"What did she do?"

Dick—"Started the hammock, and I carried my point."—Chicago News.

FLOATING.

"Enough champagne is drunk yearly," said the statistical person, "to float the Oregon."

"I once floated a $5,000,000 trust," said the promoter, "on only three dozen quarts."—Detroit Journal.

TOIL MADE EASY.

"I never before enjoyed housecleaning so much."

"What made it so pleasant?"

"William brought me a Dewey broom, a Dewey dustpan, a Dewey scrubbing brush and a dozen bars of Dewey soap."—Chicago Record.

CONDITIONAL SUPERSTITION.

"Would you be willing to eat at a table where there were thirteen people?"

"Well, a good deal would depend upon whether I was goin' to git the meal fer nothin' or not."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE SAVAGE BACHELOR.

The Missionary Boarder—Now, you know, the man who governs himself is greater than he who takes a city.

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Moray The Traitor.

As the red tide of conquest streamed over France, another foe, born of the north-east wind, followed. A winding-sheet of snow lay like a pall upon a country stricken to the death. The thin air smote upon the cheek like a lash. Day by day the white powder grew to the crispness of diamond dust; along the whitened fields in the valley of the Moselle the birds lay dead, as if they too had fought their fight and perished. Here and there a few Prussian troops straggled forward. There were wounds in the sides of the horses, dull red spots where the congealed blood had frozen.

Along the road into the dim heart of the evening came a train of waggons, each drawn by two horses. At the head of the procession was the Red Cross of the Geneva Convention, at the rear the Union Jack hung sullenly. The carts conveyed stores—some tons of stores in all—for Versailles. From first to last the route was not more than a thousand miles; and yet, aided by money and stout horses, the journey occupied a whole month. And on one of the adventures of this convoy on the way I propose to dwell.

The hour was getting late, the air nipped more shrewdly. Major Eustace scanned the white horizon anxiously; then he turned to his comrade, Captain Huddlestone, who had dozed under the tilt of the cart.

"Surely we must be close to Marny now," he said.

"I hope so," Huddlestone responded. "And I also devoutly hope that we shall cross the Moselle by the bridge at Fontnoy by daybreak. If that bridge has gone, our chance of success becomes hopeless."

Eustace was perfectly well aware of the fact. The blowing up of these river bridges had become a serious matter. It was all very well for the Prussians to boast full sway of the roads, but those ubiquitous France-tireurs seemed to spring armed and snarling from the ground; a bridge was blown up, a convoy cut off, and they had vanished into the frosty rime.

"They are bound to keep the bridge at Fontnoy," said Huddlestone. "They know quite well that General Moritz lies over yonder with his army corps. Until they are cut off and destroyed, Moritz' force is a serious menace to the line of communication up to Paris. And Von Stein's force behind us would be absolutely useless if the bridge were to go. It would amount to a calamity."

Eustace agreed. All the same, the French could not be blind to the fact; they would make every effort to destroy the bridge at Fontnoy. Still, with the fatal blindness that stigmatized the French all through that disastrous campaign, General Moritz was probably ignorant that Von Stein, with a superior force, was pressing on to Fontnoy to destroy him. As a matter of fact, Moritz did not know of this.

How he learnt the news this story will tell.

Night had already fallen, and the moon rose redly over the belt of snow as the convoy wagons rumbled into the village of Tour. Not more than a score of houses remained, and these were in the hands of half a troop of Uhlans. All the same, an old campaigner like Eustace had no difficulty in finding food and shelter in the village. The Red Cross of the Geneva Convention carried with it a fine moral force.

In a large barn littered with straw and indifferently warmed by a brazier of charcoal, Eustace and Huddlestone lay down with the wagons and the horses. The drivers of the carts had found shelter elsewhere. By ten o'clock the whole village was wrapped in slumber.

The Englishmen crouched closer under the straw. The blow of the brazier filled the barn with red, tremulous shadows. It seemed presently to the sleepy eyes of Eustace that something was moving yonder. An icy blast rustled amongst the straw, as if the door had been opened and closed again. Eustace struggled to a sitting position. There were some tons of provisions amongst his stores, and hunger ere now, he knew, had stirred simple peasants to desperate things.

It was no fancy. A human form was creeping along between the horses. Then it seemed to Eustace that there were two of them.

"Who are you, and what are you after?" he demanded.

A human figure shot up, outlined by the glow of the brazier. Then another man rose promptly. Something glittered in the hand of the foremost intruder.

"Do you want me to shoot you?" he said hoarsely.

Huddlestone still slept soundly. He was drunk with tiredness, sodden with fatigue. Eustace could see the humor as well as the danger of the situation.

"Not unless you can do so without inconvenience to me," he said.

The other man frowned. He advanced close to the brazier in order to warm his frozen hands. As he did so his great-coat fell away and disclosed, to Eustace's surprise, the uniform of a French general officer.

"Surely you are rash to venture here!" he cried.

The other man smiled bitterly. His thin, lean face grew stern, his ragged moustache drooped over the corners of a sullen mouth. A settled melancholy lay upon him, as on a man who finds fate too strong for him.

"What matters it?" he said. "I am General Moray."

Major Eustace fairly started. The Frenchman announced his name as if he had no doubt it would be recognized. He spoke defiantly.

"The traitor of Metz?" Eustace cried.

He would have given much to recall the words the next moment, for they had escaped him in an unguarded phrase. Moray did not appear to resent the speech.

"Time was when I should have shot a man for that," he said. "Still, why should I blame you for saying what France thinks? Bazaine was the traitor, not I. When I think of the disaster at Metz, I could dash my brains out. There was a man to lead an army for you! Incompetent, careless—why, the man was not known by half the troops in the fortress. A better judge of pate de-foie-gras than an army corps was he. And when I found him out, and would have exposed the charlatan who sold us as a sheep is sold in the market, he laid the blame on my shoulders. Nobody waited to hear my defence. Then I would have died with my back to the wall, had it not seemed better to me that I should live. But I see you know the story, Major Eustace."

"As well as you appear to know my name," Eustace replied.

The Major spoke truly. Moray had been the intermediary between Bazaine and the Germans prior to that shameful capitulation. There were some who held that Moray had been a scapegoat in the matter, that Bazaine had trumped up a charge against Moray, backed up by his tools, in order to save himself from the disaster which eventually followed. But France as a whole saw in Moray the typical traitor.

"What is your view of the matter?" the latter asked.

"I have no view of the matter," Eustace said evasively. "With a non-combatant like myself passing indifferently between French and German lines, 'views' are apt to be dangerous things. The safe delivery of my stores is all that concerns me."

Moray smiled sourly. He had been answered much as he had expected. "You are going to Versailles, I understand?" he said.

"Yes. I hope to be over the bridge at Fontnoy to-morrow."

"Ah! there you are quite wrong, my friend," said Moray grimly. "Before daybreak there will be no bridge over the Moselle at Fontnoy."

"You mean to say— "

"Precisely. General Moritz is in absolute ignorance of the fate that awaits him. At great risk to myself, and after many privations and dangers, I passed successfully through Von Stein's lines this evening. Then I heard of you and came here. For the present I am too exhausted to proceed farther. Therefore I have come to borrow a cart and pair of horses from you."

"To enable you to blow up the bridge, Gen. Moray?"

"Allow me to compliment you on the quickness of your perceptions."

"At the same time, what you ask is impossible," said Eustace, quietly. "I cannot allow anything to stand between myself and my duty. I am pledged to deliver my stores at Versailles as quickly as possible. The destruction of the Fontnoy bridge would delay me for many, many weeks. Your aims and ambitions are as nothing to me. Not only must I decline to help you, but it becomes my positive duty to put every obstacle in your way."

Moray strode across to the place where Eustace was seated. He stooped down and with grim playfulness laid the barrel of his revolver to Eustace's forehead. The iron was so cold it actually seemed to blister the skin.

"You are a brave man, and I have no wish to blow your brains out," he whispered, "but if you show any signs of mischief I shall not hesitate. My companion here is armed with a rifle. Like myself, he is absolutely reckless of consequences. Whilst I am trespassing on your hospitality, he will remain here to see that you remain passive. If either of you move he is to shoot you both. And, speaking from knowledge of the man, he will assuredly do it."

Eustace choked down his rising anger. Like a brave man who knows his own limits, Eustace bowed to the inevitable.

It was a terrible nuisance, and it represented the loss of much valuable time. Eustace could but admire the pluck and resource and daring of the man who had risked so much to do so much single-handed. To some folks the scheme would have savored of madness. But Eustace knew better. Given a resolute man and a barrel of gunpowder, and he would have been a bold speculator who ventured to insure the bridge at Fontnoy.

"They call me a traitor," Moray whispered huskily. "Am I acting like one now? Should I have incurred all these dangers when I might have been revelling in German gold? Is the project I have before me now the act of a renegade? Look here!"

Moray pointed to his Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

"It is dishonored, they say," he continued. "I am going to show them their mistake. And I am going to prove my right to retain it. But enough of this. My friend, I beg of you not to move. It is dangerous for you."

Eustace could only smile grimly. From under the straw Huddlestone was snoring peacefully. In a short space of time Moray had emptied one of the carts, and dexterously proceeded to attach a pair of horses thereto. Then, with as much politeness as the circumstances would allow, he requested the favor of an interchange of great-coats with Eustace.

"Your mad scheme will fail," said the latter, as he grudgingly complied. "It will be strange to me if the Uhlan guard permits you to leave the village."

"There is no guard," said Moray. "Eh, Pierre?"

The other silent form saluted and nodded grimly. Evidently Moray had been thorough in his plans. And Eustace did not enquire more closely into the fate of the Uhlans who had guarded the road to Fontnoy.

The doors were thrown back, and the cart was led into the snowy road. A brilliant moonlight streamed over the whole camp. From out of the shadow Eustace could see Moray lift something and place it in the cart. He had no need to be told this was a keg of powder.

Then the big doors closed and all was still again. Out on the hard snow the cart rolled and tumbled until the sounds died out in the distance. A quarter of an hour passed, and no further noice was heard. Had Moray got clear through, and was he fairly on his journey of six miles lying between the village and the bridge?

Eustace lunged out with his feet and kicked Huddlestone sharply.

II.

The operation was repeated with great heartiness ere Huddlestone struggled back to his senses. He rose sleepily, to see a pair of dark eyes gleaming at him along the shining barrel of a rifle.

"Now what's the matter?" he asked with grumbling somnolence. "No peace for the wicked."

Eustace explained as curtly as possible. It was easy to speak freely in the presence of the sentry, seeing that he had absolutely no knowledge of the Saxon tongue.

"Moray is no traitor," said Huddlestone; "Bazaine's cat's-paw, if you like. Before I joined you I was at Metz, remember."

"This is no time for quixotic sentiment, though," Eustace replied. "In the name of common humanity it is our duty to save the bridge. Our duty is clearly defined, whatever happens."

"That's very pretty; but what do you propose to do? Our sombre friend there is evidently an enthusiast. He hath a murderous eye."

By way of reply Eustace kicked out his foot and turned over the brazier of livid charcoal into the straw. A dozen points of crocus flame shot up. With a malediction upon Eustace's clumsiness, the Frenchman commenced to stamp out the hissing, purple flame. Anything like an alarm of fire would be fatal to his master's plans. With feverish energy he beat down the flames. But his preoccupation gave Eustace just the opportunity he required. Like a flash he was on the Frenchman and had him by the throat. Down they fell, writhing and struggling in the sullen smoulder of the straw until Huddlestone dashed in and caught up the chassepot. Pierre yielded to the inevitable with a careless shrug. Constant misfortune had developed the salient points of his philosophy; and there was balm in the reflection of Moray's fifteen minutes' start.

Eustace flung open the door and plunged blindly into the snow. A hard diamond-faced moon rose high in the heavens, it was bright enough to show the dead birds lying on the frozen fields. A piercing wind swept over the valley, filling the air with crystals. At the inn down the village street a window glared redly. Eustace thundered on the door with both fists and called aloud for help. The affair had resolved itself into a mere matter of moments.

A sleepy-looking lieutenant of Uhlans, with points untrussed and eyes aflame with cold, stumbled to the door.

"Ah, Major," he muttered, "and what the devil does this mean?"

Eustace explained briefly. A minute later a bugle note cut the rarefied air and went echoing sullenly across the arctic plain. A score or so of Uhlans came straggling up, cursing the cause of this confusion. In an astonishingly short time the horses were saddled and the troops ready to proceed.

"A two miles start, and six odd miles to the bridge," Lieut. Troop muttered. "But then the fellow has a wagon, and our horses are fairly fresh. I doubt not that we shall overtake our man yet. You will come, Major?"

The request was in the form of a command. All the same Eustace and Huddlestone had no desire to refuse. Sleep was now out of the question; and, moreover, the adventure promised to be an exciting one. Besides, the destruction of the Fontnoy bridge would be a serious matter for them.

Lieut. Troop was equally alive to the gravity of the situation. To protect the line of communication up to Paris the bridge must remain intact, else how would Von Stein cross over and fall upon the army corps of Gen. Moritz—at present a veritable thorn in the side of the Prussians? Moritz was utterly unconscious of the foe bearing down upon him. The destruction of the bridge would frustrate all this. Once Moray had accomplished his purpose, he would doubtless push on and acquaint Moritz with his danger. The lieutenant muttered strange things in his beard.

"How did that fool of a sentry come to let the fellow pass?" he growled.

"You will find the sentry has a good excuse," said Eustace significantly.

He had indeed. In a little hollow at the bend of the road leading from the village was a black mass inert on the frozen snow. A dead horse and man lay there. A heavy metal-tipped helmet had rolled a little distance away, like a football. The horse, hamstrung, had fallen, and doubtless had perished of the cold, for the night was exceedingly bitter.

They turned the man over. The face was white and bloodless, the front of his great-coat shone with a crimson breast-plate hard as steel. The poor fellow's life-blood had flowed over the cloth and stiffened into a grim and hideous surtout of mail. His throat had been cut from ear to ear.

"This is murder," Troop said hoarsely. "Forward!"

There was no attempt made at discipline or order. It was a headlong race for the bridge over the frozen road. The brilliant rays of the sunshine and the heavy traffic caused by artillery and the like had beaten the way down to iron when bound up once more with the black night frosts.

But there was no thought of this, no picking of the way. They raced forward as men follow the hounds across fair English meadows 'Twas light as day, and as the clattering clump of Uhlans breasted a hill, far ahead of them they could see a little black speck creeping westward.

A loud yell of triumph followed the viewing of the quarry. All the same Moray was two good miles ahead, and, despite the noise and clatter, the rate of progression was of necessity slow.

Ever and anon a horse would come crashing to the ground, there would be a dissolving view of man and beast, a wild, harsh jingling of brass and steel, followed by a guttural anathema.

But Troop stopped for nothing. A man or two more or less made little difference. The others could find their way back to the village again. And so the midnight chase went on. Troop's heart glowed as he recognized the fact that they were gradually gaining on Moray.

"We shall have him yet," he cried exultingly. "At any rate, should he reach the bridge before us, we shall be near enough to render his purpose impossible. You need have non further anxiety, Major."

"I don't see it quite in the same light," said Eustace, as he bumped along by the lieutenant's side. "Bar accidents, Moray is certain to cross the bridge before we get there, and Moritz is lying at Beray yonder, not more than four miles from the bridge."

"That is so," Troop muttered.

"Very well. The outposts cannot be very far away. And where a body of France-tireurs may be, one can never tell. If Moray succeeds in giving the alarm, the bridge will be held long before you can bring up enough men to do anything. And Moray knows what Gen. Von Stein's plans are. If we fail to actually capture Moray, you can say good-bye to that bridge before the day breaks."

"By heavens! you are right," Troop cried. "Fool that I was not to see this before! Here you, Junker, Herzell, ride back to Plassy without delay. Explain to the Colonel what has happened, and beg him to send me a field battery and a troop of cavalry. Away with you at once!"

The troopers saluted, and slewed their horses round, not without chagrin. By this time the sides of the road had begun to trend down, the highway taking the form of a railway embankment; and so it continued for at least three miles right up to the bridge at Fontnoy.

In piping times of peace this fine piece of roadmaking had been fenced off on either side, for the fall both ways was sheer, and in the dark night had formed an element of considerable danger. But the posts and rails had long since been torn up by a predatory invader for firewood. The snow had caked and frozen till the road was positively hog-backed, the glassy slopes into the valley were fairly sheer.

To proceed along this portion of the road when frost-bound as at present was a thing of more or less danger even on foot. To race along it now at full speed on a maddened horse was positive insanity. Anything like a slip meant a plunge down a cliff of some forty feet on to a field hard as granite.

"Festina lente," Eustace muttered. "I don't like this much. It looks like an emphatic case of more haste less speed."

But Troop would have none of caution. His blood was fairly up by this time, and his quarry was a bare half-mile in front. How Moray, driving a cart and a pair of half-broken horses, contrived to keep to the highway was a thing that seemed almost in the light of a miracle.

"He must come to grief," said Troop. "It is impossible . . . ah!" There was a clang of a hammer on an anvil, a violent concussion of man and beast upon the roadway, and then a trooper and his steed slid like lightning down the side of the road and shot headlong into the valley. A sickening crash was followed by a faint cry and all was still.

Troop ground his teeth and groaned inwardly. He did not fail to notice that the chilling catastrophe had, perhaps, unconsciously slackened the speed of his men. Fiercely he dug his spurs into his own horse.

"Forward!" he cried. "Forward! The like of that will not come again. And, see, we are even now gaining upon our man. Nortgen, try a shot at him."

A bullet sped harmlessly on its way. A moment later, and from the fugitive there came back a faint yell of defiance. But the echo of the exultant ring had hardly died away when Moray's cart suddenly heeled over to the right, there was a clatter and ring of struggling hoofs, and as if by magic the whole thing, man, horses, conveyance, disappeared from view. Moray had failed with victory almost in his grasp and the Fontnoy bridge was saved!

"There goes a brave man and two of the best horses I ever had," Eustace groaned. "You won't require your supports now, Lieutenant."

Troop nodded exultingly. His eyes glittered with triumph. He pressed on to the scene of the catastrophe, but more cautiously now. He could afford to move slowly. When they reached the spot they could see the horses kicking and plunging, but no sign of Moray could they discern.

"We can't get down there," said Huddlestone. "Lieutenant, get your men to put a bullet or two into those poor beasts."

One or two rifle shots rang out, and the picture grew still. From the edge of the river came a piping scream of defiance. Troop rubbed his eyes. By the edge of the black water stood a thin figure. Moray had escaped after all. Doubtless he had taken the shots as fruitless essays in his own direction.

"He can't escape us now," Troop cried.

But he was mistaken. In the moonlight they saw two arms go up, there was a splash in the sullen flood, and almost before the Uhlans could taken in what had happened something like a big black fly was seen crawling up the steep bank on the other side of the icy Moselle.

"What a man!" Troop muttered with involuntary admiration. "All the same, there is no time for sentiment, and he must not be allowed to escape. Come along. It is only a question of minutes."

Moray meanwhile had passed into a little hollow beyond the crest of the steep opposite bank. The small German force could hear him calling as he ran. Then, apparently out of the snow like midges on sunny mornings, a host of dark figures appeared. As the Uhlans crowded over the bridge there came a dozen or so of quick flashes, and with bewildering quickness a trio of German saddles were empty.

Something sharp and short came from Troop's lips. It seemed as if the pear had been snatched ripe and juicy from his hands.

"Sound the retreat!" he cried. "To press forward now would be madness. A malediction on the French in general and those cursed France-tireurs in particular!"

III.

Meanwhile Moray had got clear away behind the scarp of the hill on the far side of the Moselle. The icy coldness of the water struck to his heart like a knife; a man less grimly set upon his task would have gone down and perished in the chill stream.

Not so Moray; it mattered nothing to him whether he lived or died. He was actually courting Death. From the fatalist's point of view there was nothing further left to live for. He could clear his tarnished honor and die for France.

Men in his desperate case rarely perish. So it was with Moray. He knew no fear; for the time being he was possessed with one idea, like the madman that he was—to destroy the bridge and save General Moritz.

He ran on and on, hardly heeding his way and barely conscious of the fact that his wet garments were freezing to his body. Then as he slid down into the hollow he saw a building, a cottage, before him. A red glow shone out from one of the latticed windows.

"Halt, or I fire!" a stern voice rang out crisply. Moray gave a cry of joy. The challenge came from a France-tireur.

"Heaven be praised!" Moray exclaimed. "I may be in time yet. My friend, you must take me to your captain without delay."

The captain proved to be a second lieutenant, a beardless stripling hardened by events to a sternness beyond his years. A score or so of men lounged and smoked and slept in the cottage. A wood fire roared on the hearth.

"I am General Moray," said the intruder, half defiantly. An ominous growl followed. Eyes were turned up insolently.

"There is no time to explain now," said Moray. "When history comes to be written, France shall have no cause to blush for me. But enough of that. Know that at great danger and privation to myself I have passed through the lines of Von Stein's army. They lie not two leagues across the Moselle."

An incredulous snort followed. Moray's eyes flashed. "I speak the truth," his voice rang out. "You knew nothing of this, General Moritz knows nothing of the destruction that awaits him. It is the same fatal ignorance that has strangled France. It is a marvellous chance that brings me here to-night. Even now I have had to swim the Moselle to escape from Von Stein's Uhlans. See!"

Moray pointed to his clothes, now glistening in the light of the fire. The young officer's heart softened; the stress of war had not crushed all the oil from the kernel.

"We must find you a change between us," he said. "Surely we can procure spare garments. General, what shall we do?"

"Turn out your men and defend the bridge," Moray said promptly. "You have a slight advantage in the point of numbers. Then send post haste along the road to Fleury for supports from General Moritz' main body."

"But they are a good eight miles away, General."

"And Von Stein is not more than six miles. If those Uhlans yonder get over first, the bridge will stand. If the bridge stands, Von Stein will be upon General Moritz in four-and-twenty hours. My aim is to blow up the bridge. For this I have risked everything. I may think of a plan yet. Away with you."

All this had been a mere matter of seconds. Leaving Moray to put off his icy garments, the lieutenant hurried out, followed by his men. They were only just in time, for the first of the Uhlans was already breasting the brickwork of the bridge. The foot soldiers certainly had the advantage, for they presented a much fainter mark, they were better armed, and they took full advantage of their chassepots.

At the first hurried discharge two of Troop's men pitched out of their saddles and lay out with a groan. As the rifles continued to creak and sputter, Troop, loth to do so, ordered his men to retire.

"There's absolutely no help for it," he said. "They have us at a terrible disadvantage. I dare not try and force that narrow bridge. Such a thing would be to play into their hands. So long as we can save the bridge I shall be satisfied. General Von Stein cannot be far behind."

Eustace was by no means so sanguine.

"That is all very well," he pointed out. "If General Von Stein is close at hand, so also is General Moritz. This is a case of first come first served."

"Ah, you are thinking of your stores, Major."

"Yes, Lieutenant. They are my wife and family for the time being. It is a point of honor with me to get to Versailles as soon as possible. If this bridge goes, goodness knows when we shall get there."

Troop laughed under the collar of his big coat.

"Pity you did not bring them along," he said.

Eustace and Huddlestone heartily endorsed. Under the Red Cross, the passage of the stores over the bridge had been an easy matter. Meanwhile there was nothing to do but wait and wait on either side, like two terriers standing over a bone.

Neither side cared to fight, fearing the issue. No doubt by this time a trooper had posted away in the direction of General Moritz' force. Ere long there would be a big battle for the possession of the bridge of Fontnoy.

"They can't destroy it, which is a comfort," said Troop, as he dismounted and stamped his chilly feet on the gritty snow. "Meanwhile, we shall both play the waiting game. And a cold game it is, on my honor."

It was a bitterly cold game. As the moon commenced to slide down the polished face of the heavens the air nipped still more shrewdly. Backwards and forwards tramped the Uhlans, holding their horses by the bridles and involuntarily keeping a sharp eye on the bridge in case of strategy.

Thus things continued for the longest hour Eustace ever remembered. The cold seemed to get into the brains of the Germans and freeze them. Still with dogged tenacity they held on, since a retreat was impossible.

Suddenly Troop halted in his walk.

"What are those men doing yonder?"

Four of the Frenchmen had crept on to the bridge. The last two were carrying some heavy object between them; another bore a coil of rope. At the first shot from a Uhlan carbine they scattered and concealed themselves behind the pillars of masonry dotted along the bridge.

Troop would have charged forward, but from the crest beyond the river a dozen sharpshooters were keeping the approaches open with a galling fire. The whole troop of Uhlans fell back along the road. The sharp trend of it enabled them to get almost out of carbine range a half-profile view of the bridge and its piers.

"They are trying it on," Troop said between his teeth.

As he spoke something long and sinuous shot out and struck the water. After that the figure of a man swaying and twisting went slowly downwards until he rested securely on the central pier of the bridge. A carbine shot splintered the stonework about his head. As he turned the white moonbeams fell on the fierce haggardness of Moray's face. With a gesture of defiance he stepped behind a flange of the pier.

Troop fairly danced with impotent fury. Moray had not stepped down that rope unburdened. A small round object was dimly outlined, a tiny spark like a glow-worm could be seen in an archway under the foot of the pier.

A score of carbines rang out, the bullets flattening against the stonework. But Moray seemed to bear a charmed life. Once he was positively hit, and staggered to his fall; then he recovered himself, and his voice rang out with a hoarse, defiant scream. There were two glowworms now, each increasing in brilliancy.

"Fools" said Troop. "Is there not one of you who can shoot straight"

It was easy to talk but difficult to execute, with the galling fire from the far side of the bridge. More than one of the Uhlans had ceased to take any further interest in mundane affairs. And as the moments sped on, Moray seemed to grow more and more reckless.

Something suddenly floated out like a white cloud from the pier. An instant later and Moray threw up his hands as he plunged for a second time that night into the icy stream. The water was smooth and inky black between the snowy fields, and when Moray came up again a steely ripple betrayed his whereabouts.

A chance shot hurriedly fired found its billet. A bubbling scream came from the throat of the Frenchman as he went down.

He came up once more. His defiant cry rang out clearly.

"A bas," he said. "A bas——" something seemed to choke him. "Vive la France! Vive——" Then he sank to be seen no more. As the water closed over the grey head there came a spurt of flame from the centre pier of the bridge; the fuse was kindled with the force of the concussion. Then, like a house of cards, the bridge of Fontnoy collapsed into the Moselle. A wild cheer of defiance came from the other side, and all was still.

"What a man!" was all that Troop could say. "What a man!"

They found him two days later, did a party of Moritz' chasseurs, lying upon a spit of sand, calm and placid, with a smile upon his face. They carried the body in silence back to the camp, and there they discovered rigidly clasped in his right hand his cross of the Legion of Honor. General Moritz gazed for a time upon that placid face till he turned away with quivering lips.

"They say he was a traitor," he said huskily. "Would to Heaven that France had a thousand such, for she needs them sorely now!"

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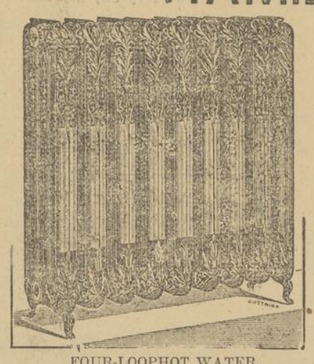

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