The Quebec Gazette.

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The Quebec Gazette

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January 11, 1893.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., Sides With the U. S.

(To the Editor of the Daily Mail)

I noticed with disgust in your report of the meeting of the Spanish residents in London that the Americans were described, amid loud applause, as "mongrels." With, if possible, still more disgust, I also found it reported that an "Irishman" spoke upon behalf of millions of his countrymen in favour of Spain.

It would be interesting to know by what authority this precious Irishman, whoever he may be, speaks upon behalf of the people of Ireland. Any Irishman worthy of the name would feel indignant at hearing the American people, fully one-fourth of whom are of Irish blood, called "mongrels."

The Irish nation—and I speak as one of its representatives in Parliament—is unquestionably upon the side of America; and this is so for several reasons. First, we recognize that America is fighting for the noblest of all causes—human liberty. In interfering to free Cuba from the intolerable tyranny of Spain, the United States is nobly doing what the Powers of Europe ought to have promptly done in behalf of Armenia and Crete.

Some people would try and make out that because they are of the same religion the Irish sympathize with the Spanish. When the question at issue is liberty versus tyranny, Irishmen do not stay to enquire the religion of the combatants. They are unhesitatingly upon the side of those who fight for liberty.

If the question of religion did ever crop up, we are not likely to forget that there are in the United States from fifteen to twenty millions of citizens, not only of our religion, but of our flesh and blood. America has been the refuge and the friend of Irishmen. It is our second country. Irish blood has been freely shed in the defence of the great Republic. To our eyes the "Stars and Stripes" is the sacred banner of liberty, under which millions of our people have enjoyed protection and prosperity.

I am certain that even out of her poverty Ireland would generously subscribe her mite to America's war expenses if the shadow of hunger were not to-day over a portion of our Island. Tens of thousands of Irishmen will, however, bear arms for America, and the great heart of our people will go out in full sympathy to the gallant struggle for liberty which our kindred are about to wage.

As an Irishman who is obliged to differ often from much which appears in your columns, I feel bound to thank the *Daily Mail* for the decided stand which it is now taking in support of America and liberty against Spain and barbarous tyranny.

House of Commons. WILLIAM REDMOND.

Kin to Great Britain.

It is true that in a sense the United States is neither a Christian nor an Anglo-Saxon nation. It is not officially Christian, if thereby is meant a nation which gives political or financial advantage to one religion over another. It is not Anglo-Saxon, if thereby is meant a nation which sets itself to confer political power upon one race over another. But though it is officially neither Christian nor Anglo Saxon, it is practically both. Its ethical standards are not those of Mohammedanism, or Confucianism, but those of Christianity. Its ruling force in the country, educational, political, and on the whole commercial, is not Celtic, nor Sclavic, nor Semitic, nor African, nor Mongolian, but Anglo-Saxon. Thus in its religious spirit, though not altogether in its religious institutions, in its practical leadership, though not in the constituent elements of its population, and in its national history and the genesis of its political institutions, the United States is of kin to Great Britain. The two represent the same essential political ideals; they are both democratic; they both represent the same ethical ideals; they are Christian; and they both represent the same race leadership; they are Anglo-Saxon. In so far as their conjoint influence dominates the world, it will carry with it a tendency toward liberty in the political institutions organized, a tendency toward Christianity in the ethical spirits of the society created, and a tendency toward that energy, that intelligence, and that thrift which are the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race in the life promoted. It is from the combination of these three elements in society—political liberty, Christian ethics, Anglo-Saxon energy—that what we call civilization proceeds. And it is out of this civilisation thus inspired by Anglo-Saxon energy, thus controlled by Christian ethics, and thus given opportunity for growth by political liberty that industrial prosperity, commercial wealth and human earthly well-being are founded. Thus the moral advantages of such a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States as is here suggested, are more important than the commercial and political advantages, because the commercial and political advantages are dependent upon the moral. It is indeed impossible to separate them, except in statements and for the convenience of clear thinking. Great Britain and the United States cannot combine to promote the commercial prosperity of either nation, or the political protection of the citizens of either in communities less free than their own, except as they combine to promote that world civilization which is founded on political liberty, Christian ethics, and Anglo-Saxon energy. Let Great Britain and the United States work together for the world's civilization, and, on the one hand, no reactionary forces can withstand their combined influence; and, on the other, no imagination can estimate the pecuniary and the political advantages, first to these two nations, and next to the whole world, which would come from such a combination. Whoever in either country sows discord between the two is, whether he knows it or not, the political and commercial enemy of both countries, and the enemy of the world's civilization.—From "The Basis of an Anglo-American Understanding," by the Revd. Lyman Abbott, D.D., in *North American Review* for May.

SERIOUS FAILURE IN TORONTO

A Boot and Shoe Merchant Assigns—Quebec Firms Interested.

TORONTO, Ont., May 17—Mr. J. Guinane, boot and shoe merchant, of Yonge street and Queen street west, has assigned to F. O. Lenfesty, of this city. Mr. Guinane, in addition to his Yonge and Queen street stores, conducted the business of the Slater shoe store on King street. No statement of assets and liabilities has been prepared, but as the stock in the Yonge street store is valued at between $35,000 and $40,000, the liabilities are expected to be heavy. There are some Toronto creditors, but the bulk of the lisbilities is owing to Quebec and American firms.

A. O. U. W.

Entertain Their G. M. W.

Banquet at the Hotel Victoria.

The Quebec Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen had a gala time Wednesday night at the Victoria Hotel, when they entertained to an excellent banquet their Grand Master Workmen, Bro. A. W. Blouin, upon the occasion of his arrival to take up his residence here. Covers were laid for over a hundred guests, and the tables were handsomely decorated with plants and flowers, while immediately behind the chairman was the shield of the Order flanked by Canadian and American flags. An efficient orchestra supplied appropriate music during the evening. Dr. Edouard LeBel, President of the Committee, occupied the chair, and had the guest of the evening, Mr. A. W. Blouin, on his right and Captain Ernest Wurtele on his left. The other prominent officers and members of the Order present, included Messrs. A. T. Patterson, S. T. Brown, R. M. Stocking, O. Belanger, J. Lacon Welch, J. J. Timmons, Dr. Lanthier, W. W. Welch, Ed. Welch, Fergus Murphy, E. McDermott, Dr. Drum, Chas. DeGuise, Max. Pelletier, Alderman Duchaine, Jos. Vincent and many others. The following was the admirable

MENU:

Potage.

Consommé à la Reine.

Poisson.

Saumon Frais, Sauce Hollandaise.
Concombres. Pommes Congress.

Entrees.

Fillet de Bœuf, Piqué aux Champignons.
Riz de Veau Glacé à la Macédoine.

Rotis.

Agneau du Printemps avec Menthe Verte.
Dindonneau Farci, Sauce aux Atocas.

Legumes.

Purée de Pommes de Terre. Haricots Verts.
Petits Pois Français.

Salade.

Poulets. Tomates Tranchées. Laitue.
Olives.

Entremets.

English Plum Pudding, Sauce au Cognac.
Tarte au Citron Meringuée. Bavaroise au Café.
Gelée au Champagne et Maraschino.
Crême Glacée à la Vanille.

Dessert.

Oranges. Pommes. Bananes.
Noix Assorties. Raisins.
Thé. Fromage. Café Français

The officers who arranged the affair so successfully were the following:—President, Dr. Edouard LeBel; Vice-President, S. T. Brown; Secretaries, J. J. Timmons and O. Belanger; Treasurer, C. J. Lockwell; Guide, S. P. Gagnon; Committee, W. R. Michand, Dr. A. Lanthier, Max. Pelletier, Chas. DeGuise, P. C. D'Auteuil and R. M. Stocking.

After the toast of the Queen had been duly honored, that of the city of Quebec was proposed by the President in happy terms and received with applause. Dr. LeBel referred to the splendid administration of civic affairs by Mayor Parent, and looked forward to great future progress here when Quebec gets her bridge, the extension of her railway system to the West and the establishment of the fast trans-Atlantic service.

Messrs. Timmons and Belanger, Secretaries, read the following letters of regret from those who were unable to attend:—His Worship Mayor Parent, Dr. Trigance, Grand Med. Examiner, of Somerset; R. C. Thornloe, Grand O. Watch, Lachine; E. H. Godin, Grand Solicitor, Montreal; D. McCormick, Grand Foreman, Montreal, and L. R. Morton, St. John, N.B., Grand Guide.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, paid a pleasant tribute to the ability, the integrity, the zeal and the social qualities of Mr. Blouin, which had enabled him to attain the high dignity of Grand Master Workman. Gratification was also expressed at the fact that Mr. Blouin had decided to return to Quebec and take up his residence here, as an accountant and liquidater, after having occupied a prominent position in connection with one of the leading financial institutions of Montreal. (Loud applause.)

Grand Master Workman Blouin, who was received with loud applause, said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—In rising to answer the toast of the G. M. W. of this jurisdiction, several motives come to my mind as being the objects of this magnificent demonstration. Firstly: An appreciation of the honor extended to me by our Grand Lodge at its last convention. Secondly: The promoting of the good of our Order, which was, until recently, almost unknown in this district. Thirdly: That of cementing the fraternal bonds which unite us all, although of different creed and nationality. Gentlemen, mutuality is the refinement of civilisation and is as old as the world, but has only attained its present magnitude since the beginning of the present decade. England has seven mutual organizations which have been tested by centuries of existence, and in America ours is one of the oldest, having been instituted thirty years ago next October. It is one of the few which has passed and battled through life, while hundreds have gone under and left liabilities for remembrance. Ours is to-day the veteran, because it was organized on the principles of Christianity and not for speculative purposes, our watch words being Charity, Hope and Protection, to which we adhere. To those gentlemen not members of our Order whom we have the honor to have with us here to-night, I will ask: Have you, gentlemen, any conception of what has been done for the widows and orphans of our late members since we have been organized in 1868? Allow me to give you a few figures to demonstrate to you what mutuality can do when it is managed on a business basis. Our Order is composed of 350,000 members, governed by 35 jurisdictions and supervised by a Supreme Lodge, formed of Past G. M. W. only. We have paid in death benefits the enormous sum of $80,000,000, which is twice the revenue of the Dominion Government for one year. Our payments last year alone were in round figures $8,000,000, or 4,000 deaths. Our contribution in this jurisdiction for the same period was the insignificant sum of $13 for an insurance of $2,000. The amount paid during the year represents more than twice the entire expenditure of the Quebec Legislature for the same time. And all this was performed with satisfaction by the membership, as we are all aware that our turn is coming. The new system of classified assessment which will be in force on the first of July next, will permit us to recruit our membership amongst the younger element of the community, thereby reducing our average age of membership. Our limit of age is from 18 to 45. Our Order has no liability, we pay as we go along. We have always done so in the past, and intend to do so in the future. When one considers the advantages offered, which other fraternal societies do not give, we are safe in saying that we secure a new member. Therefore, gentlemen, do not lose the opportunity we are now extending to you. Mr President, in resuming my seat, let me thank you, as also your Banquet Committee, and all the brethren of Quebec, in my name and that of the Grand Lodge Officers, for this grand reception and you may rest assured that this is one of the happiest days of my life.

The health of the A. O. U. W. was then proposed.

P. M. W. R., N. Stocking, Grand Overseer, being called on to reply for the Order, expressed his satisfaction at all successful efforts put forth by fraternal societies for the well being of humanity in general. He referred to the presence of several senior members of the Order, and thought this would be an excellent opportunity of eliciting from them information on many knotty points that come before the local Lodges. He believed the new classified assessment plan would place the A. O. U. W. in the very front rank of fraternal associations, and said that what he admired most in the A. O. U. W. was the band of fraternal union that held the members together. (Applause.)

P.G.M.W. Major A. T. Patterson, of Montreal, Grand Recorder and Supreme representative, spoke very eloquently and well as to the necessity for the new classified assessment plan, and showed what rapid progress had been made by the Order since it had been adopted. He referred to the fact that Quebec had stolen the G. M. W. and wished him success in the Ancient Capital.

Captain and P. M. W. Ernest Wurtele, P.D.D.G.M., was also called on for a speech and declared that though he had not been able to take an active part in the affairs of the Association during the last two years, he still had its interest very much at heart. He welcomed the G. M. W. to Quebec and hoped that he would attain to as eminent a position in his profession here as he had in the Order of Ancient and United Workmen.

Mr. Fecteau sang a couple of comic songs and sang them so admirably that he was loudly applauded and encored. The toast of the Ladies was spoken to by Dr. Drum and Dr. Lanctot, and that of the Press by Mr. Chambers, Dr. Stewart and Mr. Sirois.

The Grand Master Workman in a happy little speech proposed the toast of Dr. LeBel, President, of Messrs. Bélanger and Timmons, Secretaries, and the members of the Committee of Organization. A special toast was also proposed in honor of Dr. Lanthier, the promoter of the organization, who made a clever reply, as also did Dr. LeBel, Mr. J. J. Timmons and Mr. Chas. Deguise. The latter gentleman proposed Sister Societies, which was replied to by Dr. Coté in an appropriate speech. The toast of Mr. Renther, proprietor of the hotel, was also honored, and duly replied to.

MR. DALTON McCARTHY DEAD.

The Result of an Accident Last Sunday.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—DEEP REGRET EXPRESSED IN OTTAWA.

TORONTO, May 11—Mr. Dalton McCarthy died suddenly shortly after nine o'clock tonight.

Mr. McCarthy's death resulted from an accident which occurred on Sunday evening. When driving in his dogcart to the Union station to take the train to Ottawa, to attend his Parliamentary duties, his horse became frightened and ran away. The vehicle was dashed against a telegraph pole and Mr. McCarthy and his coachman, Thos. Taylor, who was sitting in the rear of the carriage, were both thrown out with great violence. Mr. McCarthy did not relinquish the reins and was dragged some distance farther. He was picked up unconscious and suffering from injuries to his head and side. He remained in a semi-conscious condition most of Monday and Tuesday, with intervals in which he recognized his family and one or two friends.

A turn for the worse came last night, when acute pneumonia set in, which, with the serious injury to the lungs that had been sustained, threatened to prove fatal. Mr. McCarthy rallied this morning and the doctors spoke more hopefully of his chances of recovery than at any time since the accident. At two o'clock this afternoon there was a relapse, but even at eight o'clock to-night the danger of death was not believed to be imminent.

At nine o'clock, however, the distinguished statesman and lawyer began to sink rapidly and died in a few minutes.

From the time of the accident enquiries and telegrams of sympathy from all over Canada and many places in the United States have been constantly coming and the keenest regret will be felt throughout the country at his death.

Mr. McCarthy was descended from an Irish family, his father being a solicitor in Dublin and his grandfather, Bucknell Henry McCarthy, a member of the Irish Bar.

Dalton McCarthy was born at Oakley Park, near Dublin, October 10, 1836. Educated at Rev. Mr. Harnman's school, Blackrock; at Mr Flynn's school, Dublin, and at Barrie, Ont., Grammar School. He married first, on October 21, 1867, Emma Catherine, daughter of Mr. Edmund G. Lally, of Barrie. His first wife dying a few years later, Mr. McCarthy, on July 15, 1873, married Agnes Elizabeth, relict of Richard B. Bernard. He was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1859, appointed a Queen's Counsel December 18, 1872, was a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario, and has been the President since the formation in 1873, of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the north riding of Simcoe. Contested North Simcoe unsuccessfully in 1872-74. First returned for Parliament for Cardwell in December, 1876, returned for North Simcoe in the general elections of 1878 and re-elected at the general elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891. At the general elections of 1896 he was elected for North Simcoe and Brandon, Man., but subsequently decided to sit for North Simcoe.

Mr. McCarthy had for several years past taken an independent stand in politics, but since the last general elections he had given a general support to the Laurier Government. He was a keen sportsman, a patron of the turf and was President of the Toronto Country and Hunt Club.

Mr. McCarthy was very eminent in his profession, being head of the well-known law firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman, of this city.

OTTAWA, May 11—The news of the death of Mr. Dalton McCarthy to-night in Toronto was received here with the utmost sorrow. As soon as it was announced messages were despatched to have it confirmed. The Manitoba School question was under discussion in the House at the time, a matter in which Mr. McCarthy took a special interest.

Mr. Clarke Wallace was on his feet to address the House when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and announced that a telegram had been received of the death of Mr. McCarthy. He paid a tribute to the deceased as being an ornament to the Bar and adding dignity to the debates in Parliament.

Sir Charles Tupper, in referring to Mr. McCarthy's death, was greatly affected.

After Mr. Clarke Wallace had spoken, the House adjourned.

Throughout the city there is general sorrow, as the member for North Simcoe was greatly esteemed here.

John Bull and Uncle Sam.

WILLIAM ALLAN, M.P., LONDON, APRIL 19.

John Bull had once a little boy
Who ran away from home;
The hardy fellow, full of joy,
Loved in the west to roam;
He had the daring of his sire,
He had his genius, too,
And tho' he passed thro' storms of fire,
He aye the stronger grew;
Fighting little Sam,
Plucky little Sam,
A world to be, for mankind free!
Saw pushing little Sam.

John Bull once tried to stop his growth,
But Sam hit out at once;
So poor old John for peace was loth,
And ceased the youth to bounce.
To manhood's lusty force and vim
He grew at Freedom's call,
And millions went to worship him,
So he made room for all;
Mighty Uncle Sam,
Glorious Uncle Sam,
From sea to sea, grew, brave and free!
Spread dauntless Uncle Sam.

John Bull with proud and loving heart,
This message to him sends;
"Dear Sam! of me you are a part,
We must—we shall be friends!
United we'll dare war's alarms,
Shake hands, my boy—my Sam!
Hurrah! come all the world in arms,
We will not care a ——!
The Union Jack of John!
The Stars and Stripes of Sam!
Shall rulers be, on land and sea,
Three cheers for John and Sam.

London, April 19, 1898.

An Easy Time.

When a smart Highland regiment was in camp in Ireland some time ago, the officer of the day, a strict disciplinarian, visited the guard tent to make enquiries about a private who was a prisoner there. When he lifted the flap of the tent, to his amazement, he found only one man, and he was killing time by smoking and playing with a kitten.

"Where's the guard?" asked the officer.

"The guard, is it? Sure, they're all out in the field yonder playing cricket." The officer's head began to turn round. "Where's the corporal of the guard, then?" "The corporal. Faix, he's the best bowler in the regiment." "Why, man, where is the prisoner?" "Sure," said the man, sleepily, "it's mesilf that is the prisoner."

Senor Polo De Barnabe, the Spanish Minister, has taken passage on the s.s. "Dominion," of the Dominion Line, which will sail from Montreal on Saturday.

Edouard Remenyi, the celebrated violinist, dropped dead while playing before an audience in San Francisco, on Sunday last. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The St. George Hockey Club.

Fourth Annual Dinner.

IT WAS HELD AT THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC.

The fourth annual dinner of the St. George Hockey Club was held at the Chateau Frontenac Thursday evening, and was a grand success. Covers were laid for twenty-five and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The following is the *menu*:—

ST. GEORGE HOCKEY CLUB.
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC.
4th Annual Dinner.

HORS D'ŒUVRE.
Caviar on Toast.
SOUP.
Chicken Gumbo Milisienne.
FISH.
Boiled Salmon Trout—Sauce Cardinal.
Potatoes Chateau.
BOILED.
Westphalian Ham—Champagne Sauce.
ENTREES.
Fried Chicken à la Maryland Style.
Potatoes Croquettes.
Petit Filet of Venaison—Port Wine Sauce.
Haricots Verts.
JOINT.
Roast Beef au Jus.
PUNCH.
Punch Windsor.
GAME.
Roast Partridge au Fumet.
Lettuce with French Dressing.
SWEETS.
Custard Pudding—Caramel Sauce.
Chocolate Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes.
Café.

May 12, 1898.

Mr. F. O. Judge, the popular President of the Club, sat at the head of the table, having on his right Mr. Charles Billingsley, an ex member, and on his left, Mr. Jno. E. A. Chambers, of the CHRONICLE. Mr. Errol Languedoc, the Vice-President, sat opposite Mr. Judge, having on his left Mr. W. Woodley, Captain of the team, and on his right Mr. Chas. Pentland. There were also present: Messrs. R. Strang, L. Scott, F. S. Stocking, F. McNaughton, D. Watson, Wm. Billingsley, Chas. Stanley, H. Stavely, E. Blair, F. Carrel, Wm. Cook, H. B. Cressman, Secretary of the Club; H.E. Scott, and Wm. Lindsay. After ample justice had been done to the dinner, the President, Mr. Judge, in a very neat and patriotic speech, proposed the first toast of the evening, that of "Her Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria." He quoted the words of a prominent American and said that "she was a most queenly woman and a most womanly Queen." He spoke of the true loyalty of the Canadians to their beloved sovereign lady and of her deservedness of it. If her subjects rejoiced she rejoiced with them, and if they were in trouble or need, or had been visited by plague, famine or disaster, she always had her hand stretched out to help them. She was not only a Queen of the rich but a Queen of the poor. He also referred to all the blessings which British subjects had enjoyed under her long and blessed reign, and knew that all present would rise and join him in drinking Her Majesty's health. Mr. Judge was frequently interrupted by applause. The toast being duly honored, the President called upon the Secretary, Mr. H. B. Cressman, to propose the health of "the good old game of hockey." The Secretary did so in a brief speech which hit the mark. Mr. Ross Strang was called upon to respond and made a most appropriate reply. He was pleased to be present at this fourth annual dinner of the Club and hoped that the Club would continue this queen of winter pastimes. Hockey could be certainly termed as such, for when properly played it was a most fascinating and pleasant game to watch. Of course if the players resorted to rough play or butchery it finished the game and took away all its merits. (Applause). Mr. Languedoc, Vice-President, proposed in eloquent terms the health of the ladies. He was frequently interrupted by applause and called forth much laughter. Mr. McNaughton responded on behalf of the ladies. "Mr. President and members of the St. George Hockey Club," he said, "I thank you one and all on behalf of the ladies of Quebec and myself for the honor which you have done us this evening in drinking our health. You know, boys, if we ladies did not patronize you very much last season it was not because we did not think a great deal of you. We ladies like you boys of St. George Hockey Club, but, there was nearly always something else going on and we will do better next season." Mr. McNaughton spoke at length making some very witty remarks and was received with applause. The President expressed his regret that the gentleman who was to have proposed the health of the Press, was not present and asked the Company to join him in drinking to it. Messrs. Frank Carrel and Jno. E. A. Chambers responded. The toast of the visitors, which was made by the President, was responded to by Mr. D. Watson, who spoke at length and to the point. He referred to the good material of which the St. George Hockey team were made and of their good name. The Secretary proposed the halth of the Captain of the Club, Mr. Wm. Woodley. Mr. Woodley, in responding, referred to the work done by the Club and the disadvantages under which they were obliged to play last season's matches. Mr. McNaughton asked to be allowed to propose the toast of the Captain of the Quebec Hockey Club, who was present, Mr. F. S. Stocking. Mr. McNaughton made a very witty little speech in doing so, and Mr. Stocking responded. He thanked the St. George Hockey Club for their courtesy and made some very flattering remarks about them. There had been talk at one time, he said, of disbanding the Club and amalgamating it with the Quebec Club, but he was very strongly opposed to it. The St. George was a flourishing Club and has good stuff in its teams. Some of the Quebec players are old St. George men and they are amongst the best men in the team. Putting that question aside, he was opposed to the move as it would mean another individual team less in the city and a good one at that. Not only that, but the men would have no chance at present to play on the Quebec team and might become discouraged. If they were kept a separate team they would be always improving, and would make a good recruiting station for the Quebec team. Mr. Lindsay proposed the health of Mr. A. F. Miller, a member of the Club and a player on the team, who had left for the Klondyke. The toast being duly honored, the President called upon Mr. C. Billingsley for a speech, and a description of the game as played in Ontario. Mr. Billingsley gave a very interesting sketch of the game and made a neat little speech. Messrs. F.O. Judge and Wm. Lindsay favored the company with songs and were both encored. It was well on the wee small hours of the morning when the merry company broke up, after a most social and enjoyable time.

Business Troubles.

MR. WM. A. TOZER ASSIGNS.

Statement of the Dombrowski Estate.

Mr. Wm. A. Tozer has decided to assign his estate and Mr. D. Arcand has been appointed provisional guardian. Mr. Adolphe Dombrowski, who is interested in some of the same paper, and whose assignment has been already announced in the CHRONICLE, has filed a statement of his affairs. The liabilities are $22,556. The assets are $15,000. The principal creditors in Quebec are Charles A. Parent, $279,00; Blouin & Fils., $372,-00; Jos. L'Herault, $350.00; J. H. Gignac, $309 00; Alfred Dombrowski, $550 00. Mr. Alfred Dombrowski has also mortgages for $4,500. Madame Dombrowski has a claim for $15,000. The principal Montreal creditors are Frothingham & Workman, $750 00; H. A. Nelson & Son, $622.00; H. A. Hives & Co., $512.00; P. D. Doods & Co., $493.00, Caverhill, Lermont & Co., $360 00. The indirect liabilities are Quebec Bank, $7,000; Molsons Bank, $9,000, La Banque Jacques Cartier, $3,400. ——Mr. Hypolite Dufour, of Malbaie, has assigned at the demand of Messrs. Drouin & Co., and Mr. O. Jobin has been appointed provisional guardian. The principal Quebec creditors are Thibeaudeau, Frere & Cie., $2,813; Drouin, Frere & Cie., $1,652; G. Tanguay, $1,060; A. B. Dupuis, $367; J. Amyot & Frere, $390; J. H. Begin, $318. The total liabilities amount to $9,239, and the assets to $6,045.

Must not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

m,w,fri&w

LORD ABERDEEN'S RESIGNATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The following correspondence, forwarded us from Ottawa, speaks for itself:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, May 6th, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR WILFRID LAURIER,—You will remember that some time ago I mentioned to you that there was some uncertainty as to whether we should be able to remain in Canada for the full six years of the Governor-General's official term.

After very full and careful consideration we felt that private and family claims and interests rendered it most desirable that we should return home before the end of the present year if possible.

I therefore communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies my wish to be relieved of my present duties in October or November of this year, subject to Her Majesty's approval, and assuming that no unforeseen emergency rendered a change at that time inconvenient to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Chamberlain has now responded in a very kind manner to my request, and I am therefore in a position to convey to you, as Prime Minister of the Dominion, this information as to our contemplated arrangements.

Although this is not the occasion for enlarging upon the subject, I would like to add that I trust the fact of our deciding to leave before the actual expiry of the term will not in any sense be regarded as indicating any want of appreciation of the country with which we have come to feel ourselves so closely identified. On the contrary, there is much to make us contemplate the prospect of departure with very real regret, and we have been much touched by the many expressions which have reached us since the question of the time of our leaving has been mooted, indicating a hope or wish that we should if possible remain for another year.

Our life here has been very full of interest both from an official and a personal standpoint; and, apart from the loyalty so heartily and readily manifested towards the representative of the Queen, we have received innumerable marks of personal kindness; and above all, we have made many, and I trust life-long friends, in various walks of life.

Truly we shall never forget Canada and the Canadians; and if ever it is in our power to serve her interests after our return to the old country we shall feel it a proud privilege to do so.

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
ABERDEEN.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1898.

MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN,—As Your Excellency had made me aware a few weeks ago, of your intention, I was not altogether unprepared for the information which you have now conveyed to me, that you have obtained permission to be relieved from the duties of Governor-General, and that your term of office will come to an end some time in October or November next.

Though not unprepared for the sad intelligence, I may be permitted to say to Your Excellency on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleagues, that it is with feelings of deep regret that we are brought face to face with a reality which, we had hoped, might be long deferred. This regret I beg to express not only in my official capacity, but still more, simply as one of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

The reasons which have prompted Your Excellency to the determination of anticipating the expiration of your term of office, are of a nature which must be accepted without questioning; but it will be a great satisfaction to the whole people of Canada, to know that those reasons are purely private and domestic. Indeed the kind manner in which you speak of your connection with Canada will be greatly appreciated. Your Excellency and Lady Aberdeen have both received too many expressions of respect and affection from all classes of the community not to be already aware that the period of Your Excellency's term of office will leave a deep and permanent impression in the hearts of the people, apart from those, more fortunate, who can claim the privilege of your friendship.

I desire most particularly to thank Your Excellency for the spontaneous expression that you and Lady Aberdeen will never forget Canada and the Canadians. This is a sentiment which the Canadians will most heartily return; they will follow your career with unabating interest, with the hope and prayer that the blessing of God may ever accompany you both.

Believe me, my dear Lord Aberdeen, with great respect,

Yours most faithfully,
(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Aberdeen,
Government House.

Mr Morgan's Book in England.

(London Times, April 28)

"Canadian Men and Women of the Time," edited by Mr. Henry James Morgan (Toronto, William Briggs), is a publication which will be welcomed in this country by the increasing number of persons who are interested in Colonial affairs. Some such handbook has long been wanted, and Mr. Henry Morgan, who began his biographical studies of contemporary Canadians as far back as 1862, is well qualified for the task of editorship. The present volume is shaped on the model of the "English Men and Women of the Time," and is designed to supply a short biographical notice of all living Canadians of note, whether their career of distinction has been run in their own or other countries. It forms a bulky octavo of more than 1,000 pages, and English students are likely to be surprised by the number of well-known names which they will find to be included in its columns. Madame Albani, Mr. Grant Allen and Sir Arthur Haliburton are among those which on a first casual turning of the pages suggest reflection on the debt owed in this respect by Great Britain to her Colonies. A further search suffices to give assurance that the obligation is not all on either side. Eminent citizens of Canada are not excluded from Mr. Morgan's list because they chance to have been born within the four seas. A modification, which is perhaps of questionable value, has been made upon the English model of the book by introducing at the end of the notices of public characters some quotations, taken usually from the columns of the press, of the opinion in which their work is held by their contemporaries. It is evidently impossible, within reasonable restrictions of space to give a sufficient number of quotations to represent impartial opinion, and mere laudation is more likely to mislead than to instruct. Nevertheless, it will be recognized that from the point of view of embodying the estimation in which a man is held by his friends, the quotations have been selected with tact and care. A more practically useful innovation on the English model is that the postal address is given of every subject of biographical notice. In order to keep the book up to date a new edition will be issued every three years.

Railway Earnings.

C. P. R.

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from May 1st to May 7th:—

1898	$507,000
1897	425,000
Increase	$ 82,000

G. T. R.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway from May 1st to May 7th are as follows:—

1898	$429,774
1897	388,483
Increase	$41,291

Military Notes.

The 9th Battalion V.Q. were inspected last Monday evening by Lieut.-Col. Evanturel and did remarkably well, and Lieut.-Col. Jones inspected the 8th Battalion last night. The men passed a very creditable inspection. The 8th muster on Thursday morning with the Q.O.C.H., at the Drill Hall at 8.30, and will proceed to St. Joseph de Levis for their annual firing. The inspection of the 8th and 9th by Col. Maunsel, of Ottawa, takes place on Thursday afternoon. The battalions will muster at 1.30 and then proceed to the Plains.

Kith and Kin.

A Reply to the Poet Laureate, "A Voice from the West," in the *Daily Mail* of March 29.

The eastern winds bear tidings from
Our kindred race across the sea;
Fraternal greeting to us come,
For friendship and for unity.

The land of Milton and of Gray,
The land that bore a Shakespeare sends
Some tender words which clear the way
To make us better, stronger friends.

They tell us of the kindred ties
Which bind us, and should ever last.
They mention, too, the severed ties,
Which should be buried in the past.

Their people now would place beside
Our emblem of the brave and free—
Their honour's flag—their nation's pride—
For equal rights with unity.

Then let us meet, with equal grace,
Our kinsman of the other land,
And both united as one race,
Make strong the bonds—with heart and hand.

The errors of the dead should lie
Within the sepulchre of mould,
Where naught remains except the tie
That binds the younger to the old.

—New York *Mail and Express.*

HOW WILSON MADE HISLAST STAND.

A THOUSAND NATIVES AGAINST THIRTY-FOUR ENGLISHMEN.

British Made a Barrier of Dead Horses and Faced the Attack Till All Were Killed.

The heroic deeds of brave Englishmen will always linger in the minds of their countrymen, and any additional particulars that can be obtained in connection with such deeds are always welcome. A representative of the Matabele *Times*, a paper published in Buluwayo, recently succeeded in obtaining a narrative from M'Kotchwana, one of the warriors of the Inguba Regiment, which attacked and annihilated Wilson's force. It took some time getting M'Kotchwana to speak of the affair. He was quite ready to talk about the crops, locusts, etc., but it was not until he was twitted as to whether he had ever done anything but till the hard land like a woman that he spoke.

"Yes, my father," he answered. "I fought in battle," and then he related the following account of that grand stand of thirty four Englishmen against overwhelming hordes of an infuriated savage enemy:

"When the white incos Wilson came across the big river Shangani," said the native, "we watched him, and although he knew it not he was surrounded on all sides by the remnants of regiments which had fought at the Bembesi, the Imbezu, the Insukameni, the Nyama Indhlovo, and others. At nightfall we missed the white majakas, but toward the rising of the sun, Umjaan, the Great Chief, came to us and said, 'I have heard the white warriors in the bush; come, let us go and kill them.' We were about one thousand in number, and without noise we went and surrounded the place where the white men had their fire. Two of them were standing up looking into the bush. Some of us made a little noise. One of the white men standing awake went and woke up another man. I think it was their incos. He came and looked all around into the bush, and then aroused all the other amakiwa. They got up, and I saw they were busy getting their ammunition ready, and saddling their horses. As it drew near the time for the sun to perp over the world, we started firing at the white men. They mounted their horses, and tried to proceed in the direction of the great Shangani. But our men shot well, and horses dropped dead. It was a cloudy morning, and the rain fell fine and swiftly. There were as many 'amakima as three times the fingers on my two hands. Most of them had on black covers over their shoulders (capes).

"When the white warriors found they could not go on, they shot the living horses, and stood behind them waiting for us. We fired our guns at the white men, but at first they did not do us much harm, as we were well protected by the trees and bushes. As the sun rose we noticed several of the white warriors lying dead. Umjaan gave orders to rush up to the enemy. We issued from behind the protecting trees, and tried to run up to kill all I Wilson and his party, but they killed many of us with the little guns in their hands, and wounded more."

"How many were killed and wounded in that first rush, M'Kotchwana?"

"As many as six times the fingers on my two hands—so many," and the old warrior waved his hands six times.

"But how many were killed outright?"

"So many," and M'Kotchwana signified forty. "Then we went back behind the trees, and fired often, till many of the 'Amakiwa' fell, and few remained. Again Umjaan said: 'Let us kill all that are left,' but some of them said: 'No, they are brave warriors, let us leave the life in those who are not dead.' But the men of the Imbezu said: 'No, let us kill all the white men.'"

"Again we rushed against the few that were standing. When they saw us coming they made a big singing noise, and then shouted three times. They killed more of us. I was struck near the temple, and remembered no more. My brother told me afterward that all the white men fell fighting to the end. They are brave men, my father. The next day at sunrise we took all their clothes, and skinned the face of the biggest white 'majaka,' and took it to Lobengula, who was away one day's journey. The Great Chief said that was not the skin of the leader. We returned, and took yet another skin off the face of a white chief. When Lobengula saw it he was satisfied. He asked whether his Imbeza Regiment had done all the killing. When he heard that they had not done more than others, he said: 'Have I then all this time put my trust in a lump of dirt?' I had two sons killed that day, my father," said M'Kotchwana, "and my brother was shot in the stomach. The 'amakiwa' were brave men; they were warriors."

Asking how he obtained possession of the cape, M'Kotchwana said it was on a white soldier, who was killed before the first rush. He fell outside the ring of dead horses: they thought he was not dead, and kept on shooting at his body. When the natives ran up, M'Kotchwana seized this cape off the white man's body.

RUMORED CABINET DISSENSIONS.

The Speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 18—The *Standard* this morning says:—"The contrast between the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain has led to fresh rumors of Cabinet dissensions, but it appears probable that if any such differences existed they had reference not

O Mither, Sing a Sang to the Bairns.

O mither, sing a sang to the bairns,
When the night-fa' gathers them in
Wee Jamie cot at his elbows an' knees
An' Rab ha'f-wat to the skin;
Tam skelpin' about wi' his buits flung aff,
An' loupin' wi' a' his micht—
O mither, sing a sang to the bairns
Ere they cuddle doon for the nicht.

O, croon them a lilt as they hunker roun'
The fire fu' o' daffin' an' glee—
While Jenny wi' her doll in her lap
Lays her heid against her knee.
She will lilt the same to her ain bit weans
When your heid is aneath the swaird,
An' you sleep fu' soun' wi' your kith an' kin,
Where they lie in the auld kirkyaird.

An' Rab, an' Jamie, an' steerin' Tam,
When they a' grow up to be men,
They will wander to a' grow up to be men,
To fecht for their bread an' to fen',
But aye in their heart, though the faucht be sair,
An' the warl' is no lookin' richt,
They will hear the lilts that you sang langsyne,
Ere they cuddled doon for the nicht.

They are a' roun' your knee, an' their mirth an' glee
Is unco sweet to hear,
An' your heart fills up wi' a mither's pride
As you turn to hide a tear.
There are rough ways yet for their feet to gang,
But noo, let a' be bricht;
Then sing them a lilt o' the sangs they like,
Ere they cuddle doon for the nicht.

—Alex. Anderson, author of "Caddle Doon."

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1898.

NO MORE SURRENDER.

Englishmen are growing somewhat tired of what they deem to be the masterly inactivity of the Foreign Department in respect to affairs in the Far East, and there is a growing belief that the Empire is going a little further in the direction of peace than the interests of the nation demand. The most recent note of warning under this head, which we find in the British newspapers received by the last mail, comes from the editorial columns of the London *Daily Mail* under the caption "No More Surrender" and is as follows:—"While the eyes of the world are fixed upon the war, the partition of the Far East is being silently but steadily accomplished. The French have entered into possession of their new port or coaling station of Kwang-Chau-Wan, which lies in fertile territory with a magnificent hinterland; and Russia and Japan have settled between themselves the destinies of Corea. Meantime England has made a magnificent return to the Kaiser for his brief telegram of congratulation on the victory of the Atbara. We are nothing if not generous. We have, quite gratuitously, and without the smallest *quid pro quo*, assured Germany that we will not from our base of Wei-Hai-Wei 'encroach' upon her sphere of interest, or build railways. The word 'encroach' is distinctly good in this connection, seeing how Germany came by this 'sphere of interest.' It is a thousand pities that our generosity is not properly appreciated in some quarters. There are people who will never be satisfied with our admirable diplomacy, and who are already talking of 'disgraceful concessions'; but this term we hold to be entirely misapplied. For have we not secured as a return the 'friendliness' of Germany. Not an alliance—no definite assurances—the Kaiser's mouthpieces are emphatic as to this; but 'friendliness,' which means that in peace we get the kicks, and in war are abandoned by our worthy 'friends.' And now China is following the teaching of Russia, as disclosed to the wondering world for the first time in the China correspondence, and is venturing to tear up her solemn promises. Promises made to England are, it would seem, like the writing on the sand of the sea-shore. Yet we have a Foreign Office, an incomparable Foreign Secretary, a strong Government, and a Navy. Shall we ever have done with this sequence of surrenders; and, if so, when?"

THE WAR AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Judging by the action of the Apostolic Delegate and Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in the United States, as well as by the reports cabled from Rome, it does not appear that the Pope has acceded to the demands of the Queen Regent of Spain for the prayers of His Holiness and of the Church for the success of the Spanish arms. A Washington report says:—"Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate here, has given out this cablegram, just received from the Vatican, with the hope that it may put all on their guard against giving credence to rumors which may be published concerning the position of the Pope and the Catholic Church:—'Some journals, especially English, are diffusing insinuations with regard to the Holy See in the present Spanish-American conflict, as though the Holy See were taking the part of one or the other of the conflicting parties. It is superfluous to deny such foolish talk, the perfectly proper attitude which the Holy See has maintained and will maintain toward the two nations being known to all. The Holy See has no further desire than that for peace. You will make such use of this as you may deem opportune.' This despatch is signed by Cardinal Rampolla." It also appears that the Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States have agreed upon a letter addressed to the clergy and laity of the country. The letter bears on the war with Spain, and will be read in all the churches on Sunday. It is endorsed by Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, and reads as follows:—"The events that have succeeded the blowing up of the battleship 'Maine' and the sacrifice of 266 innocent victims, the patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in a war between Spain and our own beloved country. Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions as to the duty of every loyal American citizen. A resort to arms was determined upon by the Chief Executive of the nation, with the advice of both Houses of Congress and after consultation with his Cabinet officers, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties with Spain. The patient calmness, the dignified forbearance, the subdued firmness of President McKinley during the trying time that intervened between the destruction of the 'Maine' and the declaration are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American. We, the members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag, and obedient to the highest decrees, and the supreme authority of the nation. We are not now engaged in a war of section against section or State against State, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and a common foe. If, as we are taught by our Holy Church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg the God of Battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily to restore peace to our beloved land and people. To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of the war, every priest shall, in his daily mass, pray for the restoration of peace by the glorious victory of our flag. We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people, and shall be one Our Father, and one Hail Mary, and De Profundis. We pray that God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis, and speedily bring victory, honor and peace to all our people."

LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company was held at the Company's office, Quebec, on Thursday, the 12th instant. It will be seen from an extract from the annual report of the Company, which we give below, that although this railway may not be very profitable to the proprietors, it is doing an immense good to the city and district of Quebec, as it is furnishing more than half of the lumber exported from this port. Last year the quantity reached the immense aggregate of sixty-seven million feet. The progress noted in the dairy industry and in the colonization of the Lake St. John valley is also very gratifying. The election of Directors for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Messrs. Frank Ross, Gaspard Lemoine, T. A. Piddington, Hon. P. Garneau, John T. Ross, E. Beaudet, Gavin Moir, Hon. Jules Tessier, Edwin Hanson and F. W. Ross, in addition to the non-elective members of the Board, who are Hon. S. N. Parent, Mayor of Quebec; Mr. A. Robitaille, M.P.P., representing the Provincial Government, and Hon. Judge J. A. Gagne, representing Chicoutimi. The following is the extract referred to:—"The number of passengers carried during the year on the whole system has been 153,669, as compared with 130,009 in the previous year, and the number of tons of freight 199,441, as against 150,346 tons. The freight carried in 1897 consisted of 2,020 carloads of cordwood or 20,200 cords and 740 of pulp wood, making 49,680 tons; 4,623 carloads of sawn lumber, 170 of square timber, 456 of ties, 366 of saw logs, equal to 67,416,000 feet B. M. or 98,094 tons; 603 carloads of pulp and paper, 288 of brick and stone, 54 of cheese, 36 of grain and 1,966 of general merchandise or 51,667 tons, making in all 11,322 carloads or 199,441 tons. The quantity of cheese carried by the railway is constantly increasing, amounting last year to 2,082,676 lbs. against 1,421,459 in the previous year. The value of this article was about $200,000. In addition to which the railway also transported a large amount of butter in refrigerator cars, under the terms of an agreement with the Dominion Government, which is doing everything possible to promote the dairy industry. Several new mills have been built during the year 1897, and are giving us an increasing traffic in sawn lumber. The new pulp mill at Chicoutimi is now completed, and is shipping its product daily. Another pulp mill is about to be erected near Roberval, and a chemical pulp mill at Lake Bouchette, and the extensive water power at the Jacques Cartier River is also likely to be utilized for manufacturing purposes during the coming year. An additional section of ten miles of the Great Northern Railway from Grand'Mere westward has been completed by that Company since the last annual report, and also a branch line into the Grand 'Mere pulp mills. Very extensive paper mills have been erected at Grand 'Mere, and will be in operation in July. Under an agreement between the Pulp Company and the Great Northern Railway, all the business of these mills is being carried over a portion of the Great Northern road, which we are now operating. The new section of that railway also runs close to the Shawenegan Falls, a very fine water power which has recently been sold by the Provincial Government to a Company, with the undertaking that four millions of dollars will be expended in erecting manufacturing industries. The extension of the Great Northern road to a connection with the Parry Sound Railway is not being pushed as rapidly as might be desired. This is much to be regretted, as the volume of traffic coming from Parry Sound eastward is already exceeding all expectations, five large steamships being now employed in carrying grain, flour and other freight between Chicago and Duluth and Parry Sound." In connection with James Bay the report says:—"During last year the Provincial Government sent an exploring party from Lake St. John to James Bay, through the centre of the large territory recently acquired by the Province in that district, covering an area of seventy million acres of land. The result of this exploration proves that this immense country is much more valuable than has hitherto been supposed, the land being very level, well timbered, having a good soil and a climate quite as temperate as that of the Lake St. John district, and a snow fall about half that of Montreal. It is also reported to be rich in minerals. The exploration also proved the existence of an excellent route for a railway from Roberval to the mouth of the Nottaway River on James Bay, where there is a harbor having 27 feet of water, with about four thousand miles of coast line tributary to any railway which may be built there. This route will pass over a summit 300 feet lower than that crossed between Quebec and Lake St. John, and will admit of the construction of a railway with very easy gradients. A charter for the construction of this road is held by the Great Northern Company, and, should it be carried out, must greatly enhance the value of the Lake St. John property." To those who have criticised the small grant from the Dominion exchequer to this railway for purposes of colonization, we submit the following from the Company's annual report:—"The settlement of the Lake St. John district has made very satisfactory progress during the past year, the Dominion Government having voted your Company a grant of $8,000 to assist in this work, a vigorous colonization movement has been pushed on. During the year 1,272 *bona fide* new settlers were carried free to Lake St. John under this agreement, and 191 delegates, representing 97 parishes and States, visited the country to report as to its advantages for settlement. A large proportion of these new settlers are repatriated Canadians from the New England States. The country is now becoming so well known that we may look for a very large influx of new settlers; already this spring we have sent in 291. The arrangements for carrying on this work are now very satisfactory, as there are several lines of steamers running from Roberval to the different points available for settlement."

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

One of the most interesting problems of the present war between the United States and Spain is that of the practical effect of torpedoes and torpedo boat destroyers in actual warfare. So far, the experience of these engines of modern warfare has been limited to experiments, and so to-day the whole civilized world is on the *qui vive* for the outcome of their employment against a hostile fleet. An English naval expert, Mr. H. W. Wilson, who has carefully studied the relative strength of the two navies, and particularly of the torpedo fleet of Spain, recently massed at the Cape Verde Islands, has drawn a series of conclusions therefrom which have reached us in the columns of the London *Daily Mail*. His predictions as to their probable operations are specially interesting just now, in view of the supposed proximity to each other of the two rival fleets. We therefore curtail our own remarks on the subject to make room for Mr. Wilson's conclusions, as follows:—

"No factor in the Spanish Navy has excited more uneasiness in the minds of American naval officers than the torpedo flotilla which has just left the Cape Verde Islands. The flotilla is not numerically strong; it musters only three destroyers and as many torpedo boats, and though the destroyers are new and of the best, the boats are comparatively old. But it is feared because the torpedo and torpedo boat are comparatively new and very terrible engines of war. Given luck, these small and insignificant vessels have the power of sending the finest ship in the world to the bottom. Against these the United States have some torpedo boats, but no destroyers, completed. They are—to quote an American journal—'entirely lacking in that small but terribly effective war craft, the torpedo-boat destroyer.' At the beginning of the war there were four of these craft on the stocks, but none of them can be delivered within the next three months. The destroyer was first built in France as far back as 1883. The first of the type was the 'Bombe,' of 395 tons and 18 knots, a vessel which was of the destroyer's size but of the torpedo gunboat's speed. She was not a success, as her hull was too frail and her engines too weak. She was followed by a boat built in England for Spain, the 'Destructor,' of almost exactly the 'Bombe's' size, but 22½ knots. The first British destroyer was the 'Havoc,' launched in 1893. She steamed a little over 26½ knots, and was a complete success. She was the forerunner of a class of ninety-six vessels, which placed our Navy in advance of any other in the world. But it does not do to brag about our lead, for the start which Lord Spencer's administration gained for us is now being carefully lost by the present Board of Admiralty. Other Powers saw and recognized the advantage of the destroyer. The torpedo boat is almost helpless against her. It cannot steam as fast; it does not carry as many men, and is not as well armed. In war the torpedo boat will have a very poor time when faced by the destroyer. And so, naturally enough, Russia and France are building destroyers fast, because they find their torpedo boats are already out of date. Many students of war—among these the most brilliant Admiral Colomb—are of opinion that with the advent of the fast destroyer the day of the battleship has passed away. They consider that one battleship will stand no chance against the fifteen or twenty destroyers which her cost would provide. The war cannot fail to throw light upon this point, though, unfortunately or, perhaps, fortunately for the United States—Spain has not enough destroyers to decide the question satisfactorily. Five or six destroyers might be beaten off with comparative ease, where ten or fifteen would succeed. And therefore the results obtained during the struggle will not be wholly conclusive as to the value of this new type. The Whitehead torpedo was first employed in actual service by the British cruiser 'Shah,' against the revolted Peruvian turret-ship 'Huascar,' in 1877. The torpedo missed its target, and achieved nothing. In the war between Russia and Turkey the Whitehead was used twice, and, according to the Turks, without the slightest result. The first ship sunk by the Whitehead was the 'Blanco Encalada,' torpedoed by the gunboats 'Lynch' and 'Condell' in the Chilian Civil War. Just as the day was breaking the gunboats ran into the Bay of Calders, where their big enemy was lying. Her crew were off their guard; several of her officers were ashore; and there were no nets out to catch the torpedoes. Two Whiteheads were fired—both unsuccessfully—before the 'Blanco' opened fire. A third and a fourth were discharged under a terrific rain of six-pounder shells. The 'Blanco' was struck; a dull, heavy explosion followed; and in two minutes the battleship sank, drowning nearly 100 officers and men. In the gunboats no one was hit, and no injury was inflicted on the vessel by the ironclad's fire. In the scurry and uproar of a night attack the shooting is always apt to be wild, as we have discovered in our manœuvres. Indeed, there have been occasions in this mimic warfare when our ships have fired into friends instead of at the attacking boats. Great confusion in the ships assailed is an almost necessary incident of a torpedo attack. The discipline must be excellent indeed which keeps men steady under this severest of ordeals. The moral effect of knowing that the torpedo boat will send you into eternity if she gets through the hail from your quick-firing guns, is just the very thing to make the men at the quick-firers shoot badly. In the Brazilian Civil War of 1894 the torpedo scored a second success. On the night of April 15 the battleship 'Aquidaban' was sunk by a torpedo gunboat, the 'Sampaio.' The latter had the help of three torpedo boats. The night was very dark, and the 'Sampaio' at first could not discover her enemy. Presently she saw something dimly through the darkness, and steamed towards it. At once lights blazed up on board the enemy, and a tremendous fire was opened, through which the 'Sampaio' steered. Closing with her big foe, the 'Sampaio' fired two torpedoes. The first missed; the second went home, and knocked a huge hole in the 'Aquidaban's' bows. As the 'Aquidaban' was lying in shallow water she did not sink, and she actually suffered no loss. In the torpedo craft one man was very slightly wounded. But in spite of this trifling loss, a very powerful ironclad had been disabled. At Wei-Hai-Wei, in 1895, the torpedo scored a yet more brilliant success. For here in four attacks Chinese ships of 14,000 tons total displacement were sent to the bottom by this terrible engine of war, with a loss to the Japanese of only a few officers and men. The great episode was the sinking of the 'Ting Yuen.' It is thus described by an English officer on board that ship:—'Alarm rockets from our guard boats were seen. Presently firing took place from some of our ships. We ourselves opened fire, but what the object was I could not distinguish. After a time we ceased firing, and just then I saw a dark object, probably about half a mile away. Fire was opened upon it, and I ran up the standard compass erection to get a better view. Through my glasses I saw a double-funnelled torpedo boat coming end-on for us on our port beam. When she was about 300 yards off she turned hard-a-port. As she turned I saw that we had hit her badly, as a lot of steam was to be seen. A few seconds after she turned we were hit on the quarter. The shock was a heavy quivering one, such as I should imagine an earthquake to be like. The sound of the explosion was a loud, dull thud. A column of water dashed on board, and there was a faint, sickly smell from the explosion. The full account may be studied in Lieutenant Armstrong's brilliant work on 'Torpedoes and Torpedo Boats.' It may well be compared with the story of the 'Maine' explosion, where the effects where far more terrible, as a larger torpedo was used. One point which will occur to my readers is this: Can comparatively small torpedo boats cross the Atlantic? Can, for instance, the three Spanish boats from the Cape Verdes reach Porto Rico or Cuba? The answer must be, Yes. In 1886 two small British boats, Nos. 61 and 62, made the voyage from Plymouth to Halifax in the teeth of icebergs and bad weather. They arrived safely, under convoy of the troopship 'Tyne.' In 1879 a Russian boat, the 'Batum,' went from London to Nikolaiev, a distance of 4,800 miles, without any injury. But the most remarkable voyage was one accomplished in 1880 by four Argentine torpedo boats, under sail, from Plymouth to Buenos Ayres. All arrived safely, though one was seventy-two days in making the passage. These boats were all much smaller than those which Spain possesses, and therefore there is no reason why the Spanish torpedo flotilla should not across the Atlantic with comparative ease. We have in the past three or four years gained much experience as to the seakeeping qualities of these small vessels. Thus, in the China-Japan war of 1894-5 a flotilla of sixteen Japanese boats constantly cruised, scouted, and fought, and the breakdowns were few and far between. The performances of the Spanish and American torpedo boats will be watched with the utmost interest throughout the naval world. It is possible that one result of the war may be to abolish the battleship."

EMBARRASSED BY CONQUEST.

Judging from recent declarations of United States and British newspapers it would seem that some of the European Powers have been causing themselves a great deal of anxiety for nothing. Upon the theory that conquest causes embarrassment to the conquerors, the Continental press have proceeded to indicate all kinds of dangers likely to flow from the late striking success of American arms at Manila. They seem to have forgotten that with Anglo-Saxon Powers the rule of might being right has no approval, and they have therefore come to the conclusion that America is simply after the conquest of more territory which is either to be held as future possessions or divided with Great Britain. The London *Daily Mail* deals with the subject in this manner:—"Conquests are sometimes embarrassing, and there are already signs that the people of the United States hardly know what to do with the Philippines. Innumerable solutions of this grave problem are put forward. A very small party is for holding them; others, again, are for selling them to a friendly Power; while many go further, and name the friendly Power—England. The Philippines are to be offered to England to cement the Anglo-Saxon alliance; and in exchange we are to give the Americans a base at Manila, or else certain of our West Indian colonies. We cannot but feel flattered as a nation by this fresh proof of friendship from the people of the United States. The mere suggestion shows that they trust us implicitly. But the trouble is that we do not want the Philippines. In view of our daily increasing empire in Africa, and of our obligations in China, we shall do well to avoid unduly stretching the bow. What we have won and what we are winning we do not hold without a certain difficulty, though destiny compels us to go forward. Each new possession brings with it new responsibilities. We took the Philippines in 1762, but we promptly abandoned them, and have never since cast a covetous eye upon them. Under these circumstances there are three solutions which suggest themselves. Either the United States should continue to hold these islands, or should sell them to Japan—a State friendly both to the United States and to ourselves—or again they should be restored to Spain in exchange for Cuba. We could not with equanimity see one of the great military Powers of Europe—Russia or Germany—established there. We are an Australasian as well as an Asiatic State, and we are therefore most deeply interested in the future of Malaysia. But the Philippines are likely to prove a new apple of discord; and there are possibilities of European intervention which British and American statesmen will do well to consider, and prepare to meet."

THE ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Our readers will remember that two or three years since there was a general movement all over Canada having for its object the repatriation of Her Majesty's 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, and petitions urging it were forwarded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To some of these petitions Lieut.-Col. Forrest obtained the signatures of the then Premier, the Hon. Mr. Flynn and his colleagues, of the Hon. Mayor Parent and the Aldermen, of Lieut.-Col. Duchesneau and all the Lieut.-Colonels commanding volunteer battalions in this district and their officers, and of a fair sprinkling of the citizens of Quebec. Success having crowned these efforts and the Royal Canadians being now at Halifax, it appears to us that the citizens of Quebec should pursue the matter a little further and endeavor to have the regiment, or at least several companies of it, stationed at the Citadel. It would certainly be in keeping with the old military associations and traditions, that some representatives of that Imperial army that gave this fortress to the British Crown, should occupy a part of the old Citadel. The financial advantages that would accrue to the place from the stationing of the regiment here, must be patent to everybody. From high military authority we have the assurance that the regiment requires only an official invitation, barrack accommodation on the Citadel and suitable medical arrangements;—the British Government meeting all other expenses of pay and maintenance. If this be so we trust that some immediate action will be taken in the matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

President McKinley's message to Congress on the Manila victory was in admirable form. "At this unsurpassed achievement," he says, "the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. There is no jingoism in this message.

By the death of Dalton McCarthy, Esq., M.P., Canada loses one of her most distinguished sons, and a public man of whose stamp we have none too many. One of the most capable and most brilliant of the members of the Ontario Bar, he had few peers and very few superiors as Parliamentarians in the Dominion Commons. He gained for himself much unpopularity and dislike by taking a stand in recent years that to many savoured of narrowness and bigotry. But nobody has ever impugned his motives and nobody could, for Mr. McCarthy was conscientious to a degree, and it mattered not at all to him that the stand taken by him was not only render ng him personally obnoxious to many old frends, but was working untold injury to the Conservative party, with which he had been so long connected. There are many others in Canada to-day, who, like Mr. McCarthy, believe that the day of slavish adherence to party is past. The manner of his death is peculiarly sad, and the news of it will cause considerable sorrow in all parts of the country.

An English exchange draws attention to Continental hatred of the United States in the following striking language:—"America and Spain are a wondrous long time in coming to hand grips, but if the delay has served no other useful purpose, it has at least shown the bitter dislike with which the American is regarded on the Continent. The sympathy of France, of Italy, and of Austria is undisguisedly with Spain. The first signs of an Imperial policy in America are viewed with the utmost alarm—an alarm tempered only by the fear of what the United States might do if Europe protested over much. But in England the action of America has excited no alarm, no apprehension, no concern, no jealousy. 'Blood is thicker than water' may be a hackneyed saying already done to death, but it remains true, and we are not afraid of American aggression. We may have had our disputes with our kinsmen, for even brothers quarrel, but we recognize clearly that they are disinterested, that they have no wish to annex Cuba, and that they are fighting for a great idea. As in 1861 the population of the North sent forth its thousands with the battle-cry 'As He died to make men holy let us die to make them free,' so to-day they are fighting against misgovernment, oppression, and intolerable evil at their very door. This issue may be obscured, but cannot be concealed, by the fact that Spain is a weak and the United States a strong Power. But the gathering hatred of the Anglo-Saxon on the Continent will have one great effect—it will reunite the two branches of our race and prove the essential solidarity of our interests. If to-day the United States are the nation most hated in Europe, we cannot forget that yesterday this proud position was ours. Both England and the United States are civilizing Powers—forces which make for law, for order, and for freedom in this world of ours. In no distant future they may have to stand shoulder to shoulder with Germany against the half-barbarous Power that now threatens Europe. Civilization once saved they may quarrel among themselves. Till then it is their bounden duty to allow no petty squabbles to part them. And the words of the President prove that America 'will not forget' this great truth."

A New Court of I. O. F.

Bro. Geo. M. Craig, G.D.H.C.R., assisted by Bro. James Ellis, has organized a new Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, called Court Quebec, consisting of twenty-one members. The following were the officers elected:—

C. D. H. C. R.—W. Watson.
Physician—Dr. G. H. Parke.
Chief Ranger—A. B. Van Felson.
P. C. Ranger—A. A. Godbout.
V. C. Ranger—A. R. Drysdale.
R. S.—James C. Sullivan.
F. S.—H. W. Jubien.
Trea.—W. C. Jacques.
Chaplain—Geo. J. Staton.
S. W.—G. Belleau.
I. W.—R. Griffith.
S. B.—D. Turgeon.
J. B.—R. E. Woodley.

This Order is progressing rapidly and now number 129,000 members and have a surplus of $2,714,314 64. Young and old join this great Order of our fair Dominion.

Laid at Rest.

The remains of the late Mrs. Archibald McCallum were consigned to their final resting place last Friday afternoon. The funeral proceeded from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Ellis, to Chalmers Church, thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery. The Revd. D. Tait, B.A., officiated, and in the church were sung "The Lord is my Shepherd," "Asleep in Jesus" and "Forever with the Lord." The organist played the Dead March in Saul as the remains left the church. The pall-bearers were Mr. Hy. Smith and Capt. G. S. Dale, sons-in-law of the deceased, and Messrs. A. W. and H. H. Smith and Herbert and James H. Ellis, her grandsons. The chief mourners were her son, Mr. Archibald McCallum; her brother, ex-Alderman Harper, of Montreal; her brother-in-law, Mr. John McCallum, of Glasgow, Scotland, and her nephew, Mr. Wm. Harper, of Montreal. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful. A large number of mourning friends, who grieved the very sudden and unexpected departure of one so universally respected and beloved by all who knew her, for her kindness of heart, amiability of disposition and many beautiful traits of character, paid their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased lady. Her remains were laid at rest beside those of her late husband, Mr. Archibald McCallum.

For Summer Tours.

Entertaining and Instructive Literature.

A series of newly issued books of exceptional value to educated and cultured people, and in fact to all who desire to be well informed respecting the attractions and the people of China and Japan, as well as the natural beauties of this Canada of ours, has recently reached us through Mr. Geo Duncan, of the C.P.R. One of the most elaborate books issued by the literary department of the C.P.R. is that entitled "East to the West." The new issue, just out of the press, is much more elaborate than anything heretofore attempted in that line. Not only does it contain a great deal of useful information, but the artistic features are of such an excellent nature that it makes it a desirable work to have in the household as well as for the traveller. Miss Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore is the author, that lady having been through the countries described on several occasions and is familiar with her subject. The book is beautifully printed and the illustrations are of an unusually interesting character. A useful feature of the book is a number of conversational phrases in both the Chinese and Japanese languages. The book of "Summer Tours" of the Canadian Pacific Railway is widely looked for throughout the country, not only for the useful information it contains in reference to trips for the holidays, but also on account of its artistic value. Last year the many attractions along the great transcontinental line were told about in one book, but this year the "Summer Tours" have been divided into four sections for description. These are got up in folder shape and pocket. One tells all about the Great Lakes and how to get there by the C.P.R., another describes the trip across the continent and through the mountainous country of British Columbia, the third about the holiday resorts of Ontario, Niagara and the River St. Lawrence, while the fourth takes the intending tourist down to the sea through the Maritime Provinces and the White Mountains. The different books are beautifully illustrated with scenes of the places in the different sections treated and full information is given of tours and what they will cost. The literary treatment of the subjects discussed in this series is of so high an order that it is quite safe to say that no gentleman's library is complete without it.

Fiftieth Anniversary.

Of the Foundation of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Quebec.

The fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Quebec, was celebrated by a very recherche dinner, at the Chateau Frontenac, on Sunday, given by the President, E. W. Methot, Esq., to the directors, officers and employees, on which occasion the following gentlemen sat down:—E. W. Methot, M. Brousseau, Mgr. Paquet, C. N. Hamel, M. Marois, A. Coté, M. Legaré, M. Marcoux, M. DeGuise, M. Robitaille, M. Gilbert, M. Robitaille, M. Labrecque, M. Brousseau, M. Tessier, M. Moffatt, M. Belleau, M. Jos. Robitaille, M. F. Coté, M. Gourdeau, P. N. Hamel, M. Lachance, M. Lemay, M. Rochette, M. LaRue. The following was the

MENU.

Hors D'œuvre.

Caviar à la Russe.
Tomates. Concombres. Olives.

Potage.

Chicken Gumbo.
Salted Almonds.

Poisson.

Alose Grillée Garnie de Coquilles d'œufs d'Alose.
Pomme Parisienne.

Relevé.

Petite Boucher, Bourbonnais.

Entrée.

Aloyau de Bœuf à la Richelieu.
Petit Fois.

Joint.

Agneau de Printemps, Sauce Menthe.
Pomme Croquette. Sorbet Royal

Chaud Froid.

Aspic de Foie Gras en Bellevue.
Cailles Roties. Garniture de Cresson.

Entremet.

Pudding Windsor.
Gelée aux Fruits. Crème Glacé Pistache.
Fruits. Gateaux Assorties. Café.

The dinner was served in the very best style of the Chateau Frontenac, and all the guests were loud in their praise of it.

Approaching Visit of the Eighth Royal Rifles to Ottawa.

Arrangements All Made.

Tuesday's Ottawa *Free Press* says:—"The 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec will visit the city and the officers of the 43rd Battalion have decided to abandon their trip to Clark's Island and stay and entertain them. The officers of the Quebec battalion were in the city yesterday and made all arrangements. It is likely that the G. G. F. G. will leave town, but if they should decide otherwise the three regiments should be able to make an interesting display. The officers of the 43rd met in their quarters last night and discussed the proposed visit. The visiting corps will arrive in the city on Saturday evening and will have divine service in the open air, weather permitting, on Sunday. On Monday evening, the officers of the Brigade Association will entertain the visitors to dinner, and on Tuesday a parade and review will be held."

Mr. Ricketts' Departure.

Friday's *Gazette* says:—"Montreal society is losing one of its most popular young men in Mr. E. R. Ricketts, of the Bank of Montreal, who leaves to-day for Vancouver, B.C., in the interests of the institution. During his residence in Montreal, and his connection with the bank here, he has made very many friends, and his departure for the West is the cause of real regret. Yesterday afternoon a very pleasing little incident occurred when, on the eve of his departure, Mr. Ricketts was presented by the members of the Garrick Dramatic Club with a slight token of their friendship. The presentation took the form of some handsome smoking articles in silver, all engraved, and bearing testimony of the Club's good wishes. In the Garrick Club's success Mr. Ricketts has reaped a large share, and the members were determined that he should have some little mark of their gratitude. The presentation was made by Mr. Cecil Gordon, in the presence of many members of the Club, and was accompanied by a few well-chosen words, suitably responded to by Mr. Ricketts."

Quebec District Railway.

The annual meeting of the Quebec District Railway was held Thursday afternoon, presided over by Mr. Andrew Thomson, President. The annual report, which it is unnecessary to state was very satisfactory, was adopted. There was a very large attendance of shareholders, and the Board of Directors was re-elected as follows:—Andrew Thomson, President; E. W. Methot, Vice-President; W. Shaw, John Breakey, Judge Chauveau, E. E. Webb, and Harold Kennedy.

THE GREAT BAND.

At the occasion of the visit to Quebec, on Monday next, May 23rd, of the celebrated conductor Dan Godfrey and his peerless band, all the Railway Companies will grant to the public a *half fare* rate on all points of their lines to Quebec, reaching the city on the 23rd, and good until the 25th. Outsiders who intend taking advantage of this advantage can have their tickets and seats secured by sending their order with the amount for the number of seats needed, to A. Lavigne, No. 55 Fabrique street. It is expected that in connection with the visit of Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his great band to this city, there will be exhibited for the public some of the souvenirs and testimonials which have been presented to the greatest bandmaster of the day, and which the director of the tour, Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss, has been fortunate in arranging to place on exhibition here the magnificent scroll signed by 215 officers and ex officers of the Guards and presented to Lieut. Dan Godfrey with a splendid service of plate. It is seldom that so distinguished a testimonial from his brother officers has fallen to the lot of an officer in the army, and certainly no bandmaster has ever been so highly honoured. The presentation was made at the Guards Club by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in the presence of a large gathering of officers of the Guards past and present. In his address to Lieut. Godfrey, Prince Edward recalled how the great bandmaster's first appearance with the Grenadier Guards' band was to play the Household Brigade home from the Crimea. He referred to the great honours gained by Godfrey on the occasion of the visit to the Peace Jubilee in Boston in 1872, when he brought back his band with the highest laurels of that great assemblage. The scroll referred to is now on exhibition in Montreal, where it is attracting large throngs of people.

FOR GOLF BEGINNERS.

If You Are Thinking of Playing the Game Study the Cost.

Not Necessary to Lay By a Whole Stack of Clubs, as Three Will Be Quite Sufficient.

To those planning to take up golf for the first time this season a natural enquiry presents itself as to what clubs are necessary for an outfit and what a moderate indulgence in the game will cost.

The answer to the first part of this question is simple, but the best reply that can be made to the other is that golf is one of those elastic sports that consume money according to one's ability to spend it.

Not that the bare outfit is expensive, although here, too, the player of means may indulge his fancy to almost any extent; but it is the money spent in keeping up with the life of a "swell" country club that frequently makes the game so costly.

The player who belongs to a modest organization and who does not follow the round of open tournaments, need not spend a great deal in enjoying all that the sport affords. There is no doubt that golf is expensive if one cares to make it so, but, on the other hand, it may be played with comparatively little outlay.

The man of moderate means will do well to avoid the clubs where golf is regarded merely as incidental to the social life that centres about them. There are many organizations where the early dues do not amount to more than $15 or $20, and some where they have been placed as low as $10. At the smaller clubs, moreover, the matter of dress does not play such an important part as at large ones, and this is another item that figures in the expense account.

The whole question as to what is proper to wear may be dismissed with a word. Choose something that will admit of free play of the shoulders and the prime requisite has been attained. Whether one wears long trousers or knickerbockers, a red coat or no coat at all, makes little difference so long as the body has ample freedom of action. The orthodox attitude usually consists of a loose *negligee* shirt, with stock tie, a red coat, heavy knickerbockers cut full at the hips, and with cuffs attached, and the regulation tan golfing shoes of heavy pattern.

As to the various implements needed, a beginner will do well to avoid too many clubs at the outset. A novice who attempts to play over a course with all the clubs an expert would employ will probably never learn the correct use of any. Moreover, he is likely to become disgusted with his tramp over the ground beset with difficulties and to lose his interest altogether. The intending purchaser is confused by the variety of things exposed by the club makers, and unless cautioned, is likely to buy recklessly and ignorantly what he does not need.

It is better to start with too few clubs than too many. Let the beginner confine himself to the brassey, cleek and iron and he will make better progress than if he owns a club for every exigency of the links. The natural consequence of employing a whole outfit at first is a ragged and inconsistent style, coupled with habits of form that are difficult to eradicate later.

The three clubs mentioned will do nicely during the preliminary weeks of practice and when more confidence is acquired others may be added, as occasion demands. The brassey may be used in driving, and is better able to withstand a hard usage a novice is sure to give, while putting may be done with the cleek. These clubs vary in cost from $1.50 to $3, according to the style of make. A plain canvas bag in which to carry them may be had for about $3.

The golf balls are, perhaps, the largest item of expense to a beginner, as he usually loses them with annoying frequency. The better makes cost 35 cents apiece, or three for $1. But there are what are known as practice balls, which may be obtained as low as $1 a dozen, and these are good enough to start with.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

"E" Company, 8th Royal Rifles, fired their annual Company match this week. A strong easterly gale interfered somewhat with the shooting and the condition of the targets was unsatisfactory. The ranges were 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards. Possible, 80. The prize winners and scores were as follows:—

1st Class.

1. Sgt. Hay	63	1. Pte. Hayes	59
2. Sgt. Dewfall	60	2. Pte. Distin	57
3. Pte. Fullerton	54	3. Pte. Thorne	53
4. Sgt. Nickerson	51	4. Pte. Maguire	41

THE RING.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 13—Peter Maher was knocked out by Joe Goddard in the first round at the Arena to-night.

GOLF.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, May 14—Secretary Gordon, of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, has sent a circular to the Clubs in the Association, in which he says:—"I am now able to state definitely for the information of your Club that it has been decided to hold the meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association on the grounds of the Toronto Golf Club, beginning on Tuesday, 27th September. It is proposed to play the usual handicap on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon begin play for the Amateur Championship. On Friday afternoon, 30th, the team match between Quebec and Ontario will be played, the President will ask three players in each

PARRY SOUND.

A Quebec merchant who has just returned from the West, says that the volume of business now going into Parry Sound is something wonderful. Two lines of immense lake steamers are now running there, one line from Chicago and the other from Duluth. These steamers are among the largest on the lakes, being as large as ocean liners and carrying as much as 350,000 buahels of grain, owing to their large tonnage and to the fact that they go into Parry Sound drawing twenty-one feet of water, whereas in going to Buffalo their draught would be limited to sixteen feet. Vessels going to Montreal are necessarily very much smaller, the depth of the St. Lawrence canals being only nine feet, so that the small craft used on that route do not usually carry over 30,000 bushels. The result of this is that notwithstanding the cost of elevating and transhipment by rail at Parry Sound, grain can be brought through by this new route at less cost and in about half the time formerly occupied. In fact, as Mr. BOOTH predicted, lake transportation is being revolutionized, and grain is now being shipped on through bills of lading from Chicago, St. Paul and other Western points *via* Parry Sound, direct to Liverpool. And not only does this apply to grain, but also to flour, lard and other products. Last week a whole train load of lard was brought through by this route. Anticipating a large business, the Parry Sound Railway Company added twelve new powerful compound locomotives and a large number of cars to their equipment, but it appears that even these are proving inadequate to handle the great volume of traffic which has developed. Temporary arrangements have also had to be made as to a shipping port on the St. Lawrence, part of the freight being carried into Montreal by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway, and part by barge through the new elevator at Coteau. But it appears that the harbor facilities at Montreal are congested, and it would take years to provide the proper wharf accommodation, even if the Government and the Harbor Board should cease quarrelling over the plans to be adopted. In the meantime Boston, with its cheap ocean freights and splendid terminal facilities, is making a strong bid to get this traffic away from Canada. Mr. TARTE's organ, the *Patrie*, sees the danger of this to Canadian interests, and is now calling out to have Sorel made a shipping port for the Parry Sound traffic, by building a new line from Lacolle, and using the United Counties Railway to Sorel. But this plan would not commence to meet the difficulty, because Sorel is a very small port and could not accommodate more than two or three ships. Why does not the Minister of Public Works think of the Louise Docks at Quebec, in which his Department has invested some three millions of dollars? These docks, said to be the finest on the continent, equipped with elevators and every modern convenience, stand ready to-day to handle the Parry Sound traffic, or any other business that may be sent them. Mr. BOOTH describes them as "magnificent harbor facilities." Why should not the Government make some use of their investment? Is it because they are disgusted with the lethargy of Quebec people, who have not energy enough to build a few miles of railway to secure this Parry Sound traffic?

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

The horrors of war are doubtless welcome enough to publishers of the yellow journalistic type, as well as to other minds so far diseased that they need for their mental pabulum the excitement created by a recital of the worst woes of their fellow men. But all properly constituted men and women will have tired long ago of the tales of carnage that have come from Manila, and of the stories of the continued sufferings of the Cuban patriots. War is frightfully out of place in these *fin de siecle* times, especially between two avowedly Christian nations, and though it seemed necessary if the atrocities in Cuba were to be checked at all, it is not surprising that Christian people everywhere should be asking where and when it is to end. Spain has had so much the worse of it, so far, that there can be no question as to the ultimate result of the conflict. Nothing then is to be gained by further fighting but more suffering and bloodshed. Surely, under these circumstances, some intervention might be successfully made that would bring peace instead of war. Spain will have to yield in the long run, and might do so now without any loss of honor. The United States would doubtless be glad of an opportunity of sheathing the sword. An English exchange discusses the question as follows:—"Success has visited the American arms in the Far East, and Commodore DEWEY has simply destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila. It was—in NELSON's words—not victory, but annihilation. The incidents we do not know as yet, but of the Spanish ships two at least were burnt and another was blown up. The remnant appear to have been scuttled, to avoid falling into the hands of the Americans. Thus has our race conquered on the field of battle. Commodore DEWEY talked tall, but he has come up to his talk. For it was a very dashing, very brilliant exploit to run over the terrible Spanish mine-field, and to brave the heavy guns which commanded the entrance to the Bay of Manila. The American flag officer has proved himself a worthy disciple of the heroic FARRAGUT, and has emulated, though he could not surpass, his master's exploits. It is characteristic of the American race to be generous to the weak. We always found them courteous but hard-hitting enemies. As that splendid American seaman LAWRENCE, when he bore down in his ship the 'Chesapeake' to battle and to death, fighting our not less valiant BROKE, disdained to rake his antagonist the 'Shannon,' so now we may conclude that the United States will disdain to rake the sorely-shattered hull of their opponent. They will be the first to acknowledge the indomitable spirit and patriotism of Spain. They may be expected to pave the way for an honourable peace. The President is averse to useless bloodshed, and will doubtless meet Spain in a generous spirit. And for Spain also honour is now saved. She has shown that her sons do not fear death upon the field of battle against hopeless odds. She has vindicated her courage. If she has wise statesmen let them now consider whether she cannot end this unhappy struggle by withdrawing her forces from Cuba. That she would thereby be strengthened we cannot doubt. Cuba has long ceased to be anything more than a source of weakness to her. Further resistance to the overwhelming forces of her enemy is mere temerity, fraught with possibilities of the deepest disaster."

Quickcure for Pain in the Back, 15c., 25c., 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

Stock Market

Quebec, May 17, 1898.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	235 @240*
Quebec	100	"	2½ "	125 @126
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	130 @132
Nationale	20	"	3 "	95 @ 96
Molson's	50	"	4 "	202 @205
Toronto	100	"	4 "	225 @230*
Ontario	40	"	3 "	102 @105*
E. Township	50	"	3½ "	150 @155
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	170 @172*
Union of C	100	"	3 "	103 @104*
Canad'n of Com.	50	"	3½ "	135 @136*
Dominion	50	"	6 "	249 @251
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	170 @173
Imperial	100	"	4 "	189 @190
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56⅔	4 "	249 @250
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		135 @140
Montreal	40	"	5	181 @183
Toronto	50	"		199 @200
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct Qrtly	173 @175
Dominion	50	"	1½ p ct Qrtly	139 @135
Steamboat Co's.				
R. & O. Nav. Co	100	"	p c	95 @ 96
Que Steam. Co.	100			85 @ 88
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fire Ass.	$45	20	5 "	18 @ 20
Bonds				
Dominion Stock				100 @105
Government 6% Bonds				00 @ 00
" " "				"par"
Quebec Corp'n 6% Stock				00 @ 00
" " 6% Stock				00 @ 00
Montreal 6% Bonds				00 @ 00
" 6% Stock				00 @ 00
" 6%				00 @ 00
Toronto 6% Bonds				00 @ 00

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures, also upon Corporation and Dominion Stocks is payable by buyer in addition to rate qouted.

Sale of Oranges and Lemons.

MONTREAL, May 13—The second sale of the "Fremona's" fruit took place yesterday afternoon at the Montreal Fruit Company's sale rooms, and the prices realized were generally very satisfactory. Boxes of lemons, Clampa brand, sold at $2 35 to $2 75, and half boxes of Maresca brand from $1 40 to $1.80. A prominent feature of this sale was an offer of California oranges from Sorento, Italy. These oranges were of very fine quality and of exquisite bouquet. They were owned by Louis Contencin & Son, of New York.

Oranges, fancy, sold at $2.35 to $2 75 per box; cases at $2.60 to $2.95, and half boxes at 90c to $1.80.

Sale of Lemons.

MONTREAL, May 12—The cargo of thirty thousand boxes of lemons ex steamship "Fremona" was put up at auction, yesterday afternoon, at the Montreal Fruit Auction Company's rooms, on Wellington street. This was the second sale this season and it was largely attended by buyers from all over the United States and Canada. The condition of the fruit was much better than the previous cargo sold a week ago, consequently buyers were more eager, and the bidding was more active throughout. A feature of the sale was the brisk demand for American account, there being about twelve carloads alone taken for Chicago, and it was stated that one-third of the above quantity would be shipped to the States in spite of the increased duty. Another feature was the fact that the prices realized on an average showed an advance of 50c over those paid at last Tuesday's sale, which was due chiefly to the better quality of the stock. There was considerable buying done on local account by the leading fruit merchants. Messina lemons, common to good, sold $1.30 to $1.65; choice at $1.75 to $2, and fancy at $2.15 to $2.40 per box. Palermo lemons brought from $1.25 to $2.75, and Sorrentos, $1.25 to $3 per box, and $3.25 to $3.65 per case.

Rock Elm for England.

Mr. J. F. Hess, of Green Bay, Wis., has closed a contract with Mr. N. J. Warner, of Ewing, Wis., for 400 car loads of rock elm timber. It will be shipped over the Chicago and North Western Railway to Green Bay, transferred to vessels and forwarded to McArthur Bros., at Montreal, Canada. At Montreal the timber will be shipped to England for shipbuilding purposes and for mining timber. This incident is a reminder of the fact that the rock elm timber industry, with Great Britain as the destination of product has been going on in this country ever since the writer can remember, which is nearly fifty years. He well recalls that Quebec rock elm dealers purchased elm trees from his father's farm in northern New York, squared them and hauled them by ox team, twenty miles, to the St. Lawrence River, where they were rafted down to Quebec for shipment to England. The elm timber industry has progressed along up the lakes, through Canada and Michigan, and now is in full blast in Wisconsin, 1,000 miles from the starting point in New York. Wisconsin will be the jumping off place for the pertinacious rock elm ship timber getters. After the supply in that State shall have been exhausted, it will end the rock elm timber business for all time.—*North Western Lumberman.*

Bradstreet's Report.

NEW YORK, May 13—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:—"The business situation gains rather than loses in attractiveness as the spring season advances. While, of course, the very favorable situation in cereals is still the mainspring of the improvement, manifesting itself in many sections of the country, there are other causes combining therewith to make the outlook for business for the current year a flattering one. Following the rapid advances in prices of wheat, which apparently culminated for the time being early in the current week in a quotation for cash wheat, unequalled with one single exception, and that only for a very short period of time for twenty-five years past, there has come a lull and a reaction from the abnormally high prices caused by the squeeze in May, which, however, has left prices far above quotations for at least ten years back. Telegraphic and cable advices to Bradstreet's only accentuate the already well-known bullish nature of the immediate wheat situation, while on the other hand, owing to the generally admitted good crop situation, particularly in this and other countries, the outlook appears to favor somewhat lower prices than those now ruling for next season's yield. An analysis of the wheat movement in this country and Canada seems to bear out the correctness of maximum estimates of yield while definitely discrediting Government estimates. Canadian trade is good, more particularly is this the case in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Toronto reports trade expanding. Import and export trade alike shows gains. Light summer goods are active and more is doing in fall goods and wool is coming forward slowly but leather is higher. Crop prospects in Ontario and Manitoba are excellent and a large yield, particularly of wheat, is looked for, the prospect being that all records in this respect will be broken. There is some demand for chemicals from the United States, but business in those classes as contraband of war, is, of course, not active. Cold and wet weather checked business in spring goods at Montreal during a portion of the week. Groceries and boots and shoes are active. Failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number 25, against 22 last week; 31 in the week a year ago and 34 in 1896."

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, May 13—R. G. Dunn & Co's. weekly review of trade to-morrow will say:—"Hostilities has lasted long enough to kill many predictions, if but few Americans. The European notion that the United States would begin by having a bad half hour, the theorists notion that everybody knows a great panic must follow the outbreak of war, the commercial buyers notion that everbody would be ready to sell everything cheap if war came, the notion that it would pay to hoard money until the emergency had passed have all been made laughable already. The only panic was when money lenders were wondering what deadly impossibilties the unknown might have in store for them. The only hindrance of industry has been due to waiting of buyers who looked for lower prices. Nothing disheartening can be seen in the industrial situation except the closing of some cotton mills, owing to over production. The demand for boots and shoes having passed all records in recent months has abated and yet many orders are coming forward and just at the point where there is a general change from one season to another. Leather is rising with no active demand and hides at Chicago have advanced about 4 per cent, in spite of the fact that cattle slaughtered at the four chief western markets this year to May 1 were 1,073,945 head, against 1,025,391 last year and considerably more than in other years, except 1893 and 1894. Bessemer pig iron 10c. higher at Pittsburg with other quotations there, at Chicago and at Philadelphia practically unchanged. Government orders are heavy and yet cover but little of the consumption, though they go far to cause the overcrowding of shipyards and plate mills, but higher prices for wheat have brought an enormous demand for agricultural implements and also for locomotives and cars, while very many buildings in western towns and orders for many railway and other bridges for canal improvements at Chicago and for 25,000 tons of steel rails at the east make up a heavy volume. Money is easier since the policy of contraction has ceased and only $1,7 0,000 went to the interior during the week, while the new loans of the chief banks averaged 45 per cent of the total to commercial interests against 25 one week and 15 per cent two weeks ago, with rates much lower than were quite recently refused. The Government is paying gold over the counter, largely because it needs notes more than coin, and $7,000,000 in gold has been ordered during the week, $2,500,000 from Australia, making $7,8 6,350 orders, of which $11,000,000 has yet to come. Failures for the first week of May have been $2,978,980, against $3,993,894 last year and $4,138 271 in 1896; manufacturing $1,411,275 against $1,949,526 last year and trading $1,472,727, against $1,289,858 last year. Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 261 last year and 24 in Canada, against 31 last year. At Toronto trade in groceries is fairly active, with hardware in good demand and metals, leathers and chemicals moving freely. The crop outlook is bright. At Victoria the wholesale dry goods trade is fair and in groceries trade is steady with average collections, country trade is very quiet and accounts are somewhat overdue, especially in clothing and dry goods. Retail business is quite satisfactory owing to fine weather, but outfitting lines are dormant. At Vancouver trade continues good in all branches and collections are satisfactory. Business in outfitting miners for the Klondyke is steady but with no rush."

WINES—Messrs J R Parkington & Co, of London, England, state that the shipments of Port for April amount to 8,823 pipes (Great Britain, 2,922 pipes), making 25,029 pipes for four months, against 28,007 pipes in 1897. The Sherry shipments were 4,638 butts, making 17,239 butts for four months, as compared with 17,372 butts for the corresponding period of last year.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, May 14—The Montreal Stock Exchange has been steady throughout the week, with a tendency to increase in strength, the result of the optimism displayed in New York touching the early cessation of the war. But on Thursday the New York market was very irregular, the reports of an American reverse at Cienfuegos, causing a weak opening. Montreal was immediately affected, and trading here was checked, while a slight tendency to easiness was seen. London, it appears, had the first news of the Cienfuegos reverse, and of the loss of several men at an assault upon Cardanas. Owing to the unimportance of the vessels concerned in these engagements, it looked here as if New York brokers attached significance to the affair. The uncertainty kept the market in a nervous state during most of the session. Later in the day buying was favorably influenced by the reports that Admiral Sampson was bombarding San Juan, and that two Spanish ships had been sunk by his fleet. On Friday the local market was even less active than on Thursday, brokers here thinking that the course of the New York market suggested market moderation, and caution. News of the Sampson engagement was accounted favorable by New York brokers, while the reported presence of the Spanish fleet in the West Indies, was also regarded as calculated to bring the war to an early close.

The number of shares sold on the local Exchange during the week was 14,938, of which 6,235 were Canadian Pacific and 4,279 Toronto Street. The former was comparatively steady, varying between 82½ and 84¾. The high point was reached on Wednesday. Toronto Street on Saturday last was as low as 93¾. On Wednesday it touched 98. On Thursday and Friday it weakened, reaching 95½ yesterday. Montreal Street required 6 points to cover its fluctuations. On Saturday its lowest price 252; on Monday, 255; on Tuesday, 256 (highest 258); and since then it has declined a point each day, yesterday selling at 251. The new stock also fluctuated 6 points. Richelieu & Ontario sold up from 94½ Saturday to 94¾ on Tuesday, and then reacted a little, selling yesterday at 97¾. Dominion Cotton displayed considerable activity for an industrial stock, 478 shares changing hands at 93 to 97. The rise of 4 points was made on Saturday, but the rise was not maintained over Monday On Wednesday it sold at 95. Cable was steady at 174½ to 175, 435 shares being placed. Halifax Tram sold at 127 to 129, and Gas at 185 to 186½. Dominion Coal preferred was steady at 101½ to 105. Banks were not much dealt in. Merchants Bank was placed at 174 for 104 shares, Bank of Montreal at 240 to 243 for 38 shares, and Bank of Toronto at 230 for 3 shares.

The general public has been taking an active interest in the stock market the past two weeks, both for speculative and investment purposes. The phenomenal rise in the price of wheat on Monday and Tuesday was the great event of the commercial world. On Monday, the May option reached $1.75, and on Tuesday $1.85. A reaction began the next day, and yesterday May wheat closed in Chicago at $1.50½, a decline of 6¾ on the day.

The following table explains itself:—

Stock and Bond Sales, With Highest and Lowest Quotations, for Week Ending May 13th.

Sales.	Stocks.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing bid.
6,235	Canadian Pacific.	82½	84¾	83⅞
425	Cable	174½	175	174
9	Montreal Tel	172½	172½	173
50	Heat and Light.	33⅞	33⅞	32
699	Richelieu & Ont.	94¼	98½	97¾
1240	Montreal Street Railway	252	258	252
477	do new	249	255	249
345	Halifax Tram	127	129	126
347	Montreal Gas	185	186½	184½
17	Bell Telephone	170½	170½	170
50	Royal Electric	149	150	149
4279	Toronto Railway	93¾	98	95⅞
38	Bank of Montreal	240	244	238
104	Merchants' Bank	174	174	170
3	Bank of Toronto	230	230	232
120	Dominion Coal pref	101½	105	103
112	Montreal Cotton	151	151	147
478	Dominion Cotton	93	97	91

14,938 shares sold.

MONTREAL, May 17—The local stock market was stronger to-day, the result of the much better tone in London and New York. Both Canadian and American securities commanded high prices in London, while in New York the market generally was much stronger and considerably more active. If there were any reasons for yesterday's weakness, there appears to be none for to-day's strength. The situation is absolutely unchanged at the time of writing. There is no accounting for the vagaries of the Stock Exchange. Only 1125 shares were placed at this morning's board of the Montreal Exchange. Of these 425 were Toronto Street, which sold at 95½ to 95¾. The later quotation is ¼ cent higher than yesterday's close. Canadian Pacific opened a point higher than yesterday's close, 325 shares changing hands at 83½ to 82½. Montreal Street was placed at 249¾, Gas at 181½ to 182, and Richelieu & Ontario at 97 to 96½. Forget & Co's London cable message gives the quotations of Canadian Pacific at 85, Grand Trunk 1st preferred at 67¾, thirds at 22¾ and Hudson's Bay at 20½.

TRANSACTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway, 82½ to 82⅞; sales, 125 shares at 82½.
Duluth Com., 3½ to 2½.
Duluth, preferred, 7 to 5.
Commercial Cable Company, 175 to 172½; sales, 25 shares at 174.
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, 100 to 95½
Montreal Street Railway, (old), 251 to 249.
Montreal Street Railway (new) 250 to 246.
Halifax Electric Railway, 127½ to 125.
Toronto Street Railway, 95 to 94½; sales, 5 shares at 95; 25 shares at 95½; 100 shares at 95; 125 shares at 94¾.
Cornwall Electric Railway, 15 offered.
St John Electric Railway, 130½ offered.
London Street Railway,
Montreal Gas Company, 183 to 181; sales, 75 shares at 182.
Royal Electric Company, 151 to 148.
Montreal Telegraph Company, 175 to 173.
Halifax Heat and Light, 38 to 30.
Bell Telephone Company, 173 to 170.
Dominion Coal Common, 24 to 21.
Dominion Coal preferred, 107 to 104½.
Montreal Cotton Company, 152 to 145.
Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co, 75 to 40.
Merchants Cotton Co,
Dominion Cotton Mills Co, 95 to 90.
Bank of Montreal, ex-div, 245 to 235.
Ontario Bank, ex-div., 110 asked.
Bank of B N A,
Molsons Bank, 210 to 200.
Bank of Toronto, ex-div, 235 to 225.
Banque Jacques-Cartier, ex-div., 110 to 109½.
Merchants Bank, ex-div, 175 asked.
Merchants Bank of Halifax, 180 offered.
Bank of Nova Scotia,
Eastern Townships Bank, 155 asked.
Quebec Bank, ex-div, 122 offered.
Banque Nationale, ex-div, 97 asked.
Union Bank, ex-div, 115 to 103.
Bank of Commerce, ex-div., 140 to 135.
Dominion Bank,
Bank of Hamilton,
Bank Ville Marie, ex-div, 100 to 90
Standard Bank,
Imperial Bank, 200 to 198.
Hochelaga Bank, ex-div., 164 to 157.
Ottawa Bank.
Windsor Hotel,
Intercolonial Coal, 60 to 30.
Intercolonial Coal preferred, 100 to 50.
North-West Land, 50 to 47½
Taylor Hyde Air Comp Co (Ltd), 80 asked.
Canada Paper,
Auer Light,
Montreal Loan & Mortgage,
Western Loan and Trust Company,
Zoological Gardens,
Land Grant Bonds, 115 to 111.
Cable Coupon Bonds, 105 to 102.
Cable Reg. Bonds, 102 offered.
Halifax Heat and Light Bonds, 87½ to 80.
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company Bonds,
Halifax Street Railway Bonds, 107 to 100.
Montreal Gas Company Bonds,
Bell Telephone Company Bonds,
Canada Paper Bonds,
Canada Central Bonds,
Canada Colored Cotton Bonds, 97 asked.
Dominion Cotton Bonds,
Dominion Coal Co Bonds, 106 to 103.
Toronto Railway Bonds, 108 to 106,
Intercolonial Coal Bonds.

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET—Montreal, May 17—Flour receipts, 6,000 barrels. Market firm.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Quebec, for May 17, 1898:—$2,292.63.

NEW YORK, May 17—Bar silver, 57¼; Mexican dollars, 45½; silver certificates, 57¼ to 57⅝.

Chicago Grain and Pork.

CHICAGO, May 17—The following are the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices in Chicago to day:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Wheat—	$	$	$	$
May				
July	109	110	107	108
September	91¾	92	89⅝	89⅞
Corn—				
July	36½	36½	36	36
September	37⅛	37¼	36⅝	37
Oats—				
July	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¼
September	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝
Pork—				
July	12 25	12 70	12 12	12 17
September	12 60	12 60	12 30	12 30
Lard—				
July	6 72	6 82	6 62	6 62
September	6 75	6 90	6 70	6 70
Short Ribs—				
July				
September				

London Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 17—The *Evening Post's* financial cable from London says:—"The stock markets here opened a trifle better to-day in the absence of further disquieting speeches, but closed dull, except for Americans, where the pressure to sell has abated and which closed good on New York support. The New York power of absorption excites surprise. It is believed yesterday's sales to brokers there were as much as 40,000 shares. The ease in money is due to the release of more Japanese money and the operations of the Bank of England's policy in making advances free of interest, repayable in gold bullion. The Bank of England to-day raised its buying price for American gold coin from 76s 3½d per ounce to 76s 5d.

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, May 17—To-day's advances in the price of stocks was the result of a movement among professional operators to renew the upward course of prices. The day's trading started off with the advantage of an improvement in London where prices of American securities were advanced a sharp fraction all around. There was also some buying for London accounts at the opening here, but London afterwards turned seller. There are a number of stocks which enjoy the special support of friends and inside interests and these imparted firmness by sympathy to the rest of the market. The combination of these circumstances made the bulls feel warranted in pushing up the prices of their favorites without waiting for more definite developments of the naval situation in West Indian waters. There was evidence of any large outside interest and any slackening of the professional demand precipitated dullness. The absence of outside demand was indicated clearly, also by the way in which prices fell away in the realizing movement in the final hour. The day's extreme advances were curtailed from ½ to ⅞ by this movement, but net advances of between 1 and 2 points for all the principal stocks still remain. The rates for time money went lower to 3 per cent for 60 days, 3½ per cent for 90 days and 4 per cent for 4 months. The list closed as follows:—American Cotton Oil Co, 22½; American Tobacco Co, 111; American Sugar Refining Co, 136½; do preferred, 114; American Spirits Mfg Co, 10½; Atcheson T & S F, all paid, 12½; do preferred, 30½; Balt & Ohio, 18; Canada Southern, 50½; Ches & Ohio, 21½; Chicago B & Q, 100½; Chicago Gas, 97; Chicago & N W, 125; C R I & Pacific, 109½; C M & St Paul, 95½; Consol Gas, N Y, 119¼; Delaware & Hudson, 155; Denver & Rio Grande, preferred, 45¼; General Electric, 35½; Jersey Central, 94½; Lachede Gas Co, 46¼; Louisville and Nashville, 53¾; Manhattan Elevated, 1 7⅛; Missouri Pacific, 33½; Northern Pacific, Com, new, 25½; do preferred, ex-div, 64½; New York Central and Hudson, 115½; Omaha, Com, 76½; Pacific Mail, 28; Phila & Reading, all paid, 18½; Pullman, 180½; Tenn Coal and Iron, 25½; U S Leather Co, preferred, 64; U S Rubber Co, Com, 20½; do preferred, 75½; U P Rets, 22½; Wabash, 19; Western Union Tel, 90; Wheeling & Lake Erie, 2½; Metropolitan Tract, 150½; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 40½; Canadian Pacific, London, 84½.

NEW YORK WHEAT RECEIPTS—New York, May 17—Wheat receipts, 365,375 bushels; exports, 371,574 bushels. Options opened steady and had a good advance on the strength of cables, fair local and foreign buying of cash and light offerings. They subsequently turned weak with corn, however, and under realizing closed 1c to 1⅜c net lower on all months but May, which resisted selling exports, and closed 1½c net higher. No 2 Red May, at $1.56 to $1.57½, closed at $1.57¼; July at $1.16½ to $1.18⅛, closed at $1.16½; Sept at 94 15-16c to 96⅝c, closed at 95¼c; Dec at 90c to 91⅝c, closed at 90c. Rosin, steady; strained common to good at $1.42½ to $1.45. Turpentine steady at 30½. Molasses, firm; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 28c to 33c; choice, 28c to 33c. Pig iron, steady; Southern $9.75 to $11.25; Northern, $10.00 to $12.00. Copper, quiet; brokers 11¾, exchange $12.00 to $12.15. Lead, dull; brokers $3.90; exchange $3.92. Tin, quiet; straights $14.50 to $14.60. Plates, quiet; spelter steady; domestic $4.15 to $4.25. Coffee—Options steady, unchanged to 5 points net lower. Spot Coffee—Rio quiet and steady; No 7 invoice, 6¾; No 7 jobbing, 7¼; mild, steady; Cordova, 8½ to 15½. Sugar—Raw, strong, tending upwards; fair refining, 3⅞c; centrifugal 96 test, 4¼c. Refined, firm.

NEW YORK, May 17—Special cable and telegraph despatches to Bradstreets, indicate the following change in available supplies, last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:—Wheat—United States and Canada, East of the Rockies, decrease 1,293,000 bushels. Afloat for and in Europe, increase 400,000. World's supply, net decrease 839,000 bushels. Corn—United States and Canada, East of the Rockies, decrease 2,770,000. Oats—United States and Canada, East of the Rockies, decrease 701,000. Among the more important reductions are the decreases of 539,000 bushels at storage points in Manitoba and in Ontario

LONDON, May 17—Sugar was a trifle easier on beet and the demand was slow. Present month quoted at 9s 6d, and next month at 9s 6d. Cane was steady, with Java at 12s 3d, and fair refining at 1s 4d.

STERLING EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, May 17, 11.00 a.m.—At sight, 4.87. Sixty days, 4.82½.

Quebec Cattle Market.

May 17, 1898.

Oxen, per 100 lbs, live weight	$4.50 to $4 75
Heifers " " "	4 25 to 4.50
Calves, each	6 50 to 8.50
Sheep per lb, live weight	6c to 7c
Hogs (dead) per lb	6c to 7c

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET, May 17, 1898—Beef 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $9.00; 2nd, do do, $7.00; 3rd, do do, $5.00; per lb., 5c to 12c. Veal, per lb., 8c to 12c Mutton, per lb., 6c to 10c. Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs., $6.25 to $6.50, per lb., 8c to 10c; salt, per barrel, $16.00 to $17.00, per lb., 11c to 12c. Hams, fresh, per lb., 8c to 9c; smoked do, 12c. Bacon, 9c to 10c. Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $7.00 to $7 25; Patents, $7 00 to $7.25; Straight Roller, per barrel, $6.50 to $6 75; Extra, $5.75 to $6.00; Strong Bakers, $7.00 to $7.25; Fine, $5.50 to $5.75; Bags, 98lbs., $2 80 to $3.00. Oat Meal, per barrel, $4 15 to $4.25; Corn Meal, white, do, $2 30 to $2.40; do, yellow, do, $2.20 to $2.30. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $17.00 to $17 50; per lb., 12c to 13c. Codfish, green, per brl., $3.25 to $3 50; dry, per quintal, $3.25 to $3.75. Cod Oil, per gallon, 32c to 35c. Herrings, No. 1, large, per brl, $4.00 to $5.00. Quails, do, 65c; Prairie Chickens, do, $1.75; Chickens, do, Spring, 50c to 75c; Turkeys, do, $1.50 to $3.00. Black Duck, do, $1.00; Woodcock per pair, 75c; Snipe do 40c; Plover do, 40c; Partridge do, 75c; Teal do, 40c. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 30c to 33c. Oats, per bushel 34 lbs., 40c to 45c. Butter, salt, per lb. 17c to 18c; Fresh do do, 19c to 20c; do do do (prints), 20c to 25c. Cheese, per lb., 9½c to 11c. Eggs, per dozen, 15c to 20c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $9.00 to $10 00. Straw do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.75 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 25c to 26c; do, No. 2, 23c to 24c; Slaughter Sole, No 1, 24c to 26c. Harness Leather, 29c to 32c; Waxed Upper, 38c to 42c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 13c to 15c; Patent Cow, 18c to 21c; Enamelled Cow, 18c to 22c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 60c to 70c; do light, 65c to 75c; Splits, 24c to 28c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Green and Inspected, p. 100 lbs., No. 1, 9½c. No. 2, 8½c.

IMPORTS.

May 17—Per ss Glenlivet, Chase, North Sydney, CB—2.22 tons coal to Carbray, Routh & co.

Per barkt Maggie, Blackler, Barbados—369 puns, 300 hhds, 57 brls molasses to A Carrier & Fils.

PER EXPRESS COMPANIES—May 17—Sundries to J D King & co, do to W A Marsh & co, do to Gale Bros, do to J Lemay, do to Montmorency Cotton Mills, do to A Hardy, do to Chinic Hardware Co, do to Frost & Wood, do to Quebec Electric Company, do to Rochette & co, do to Dominion C M Co, do to J Gauthier & Frere, do to J B Renaud, do to J Trudel, do to A Lanzlois, do to L Lemieux, do to T Wells, do to C Duval, do to order.

PER RAILWAY COMPANIES—May 17—Sundries to J E Walsh, do to Migner & co, do to W A Marsh & co, do to A Pion & co, do to Proteau & co, do to J A Scott, do to F Gunn, do to J Ritchie, do to J Gamache, do to Montmorency E P Co, do to N Turcotte, do to H & J Young, do to Renaud & co, do to Noel & co, do to Drouin & Frere, do to C Andrews & co, do to G Couture & co, do to A C Bruneau, do to N Rioux & co, do to J B Letellier, do to Whitehead & Turner, do to Chinic Hardware Co, do to T Ledroit & co.

EXPORTS.

May 9—Per canal boat Marion, Carpenter-Ticonderoga—175 cords pulp wood by Auger & Son.

May 12—Per canal boat Annie M Meyers, Poissant, Mechanicsville—88 cords pulp wood by Howard & Craig.

May 13—Per canal boat F W Avery, Roberts, Whitehall—97 cords pulp wood by A K Hanson.

Per canal boat G F Perry, Lafontaine, Whitehall—Boards by Bennett & co.

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

May 7—Per ss Yorkshire, for Liverpool—7511 maple blocks, 37 pcs walnut, 749 doors by Grand Trunk Railway. 3258 maple blocks by Canadian Pacific Railway. 7405 pcs deals by R Cox & co. 8179 deals and ends by J Burstall & co.

Per ss Cynthiania, for Manchester—39,699 deals by Charlemangne Lumber Co. 6509 do do by Watson & Todd. 14,297 do do by Dobell, Beckett & co. 801 doors by Grand Trunk Railway. 3512 do by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Per ss Oakmore, for Liverpool—8215 deals, 1515 do ends by J Burstall & co. 12,492 boards, 3507 deals, 4889 do ends by W & J Sharples. 1832 maple blocks, 700 bdls staves by Grand Trunk Railway. 586 bdls strips, 933 do staves by Canadian Pacific Railway. 5465 deals by Dobell, Beckett & co. 16,823 do by R Cox & co.

SHIPPING.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Date	Steamship	Arrived at	From
May 17	—Dominion	Quebec	Liverpool
"	—Akata	"	Bremen
"	—Ethiopia	New York	Glasgow
"	—Aller	"	Genoa
"	—Southwark	"	Antwerp
"	—Fulda	Gibraltar	New York
"	—Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse	Bremen	"
"	—Roumanian	Philadelphia	Halifax
"	—Queensmore	Bristol	Montreal
"	—Simonside	Hull	St John

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

TORONTO, May 17, 11.00 p m.—Lower St Lawrence—Fine weather; stationary or higher temperature.

Minimum and Maximum Temperatures:—Equimalt, 48.56; Kamloops, 54.78; Calgary, 36.62; Qu'Appelle, 47.72; Winnipeg, 34.74; Port Arthur, 39.54; Parry Sound, 40.60; Toronto, 42 62; Ottawa, 42 58; Montreal, 46.54; Quebec, 44.58; Halifax, 42.56.

MOON PHASES—New Moon, Friday, 20th May, at 7.58 a m.

THURSDAY, May 12.

MAIL STEAMER—LAKE HURON—The R M S "Lake Huron," Captain Evans, from Liverpool, April 30, via Moville, May 1, with 12 cabin, 22 intermediate and 142 steerage passengers, besides a general cargo, landed the mails at Rimouski at 8.15 a m yesterday, and arrived in port at 11.55 o'clock last night, mooring at the Breakwater.

LAKE WINNIPEG—The R M S "Lake Winnipeg," Capt Miller, arrived from Montreal at 3.30 p m yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

ALLAN LINE—CANADIAN—The ss "Canadian" Capt Moar, from London, with a general cargo, arrived in port at 9.30 a m yesterday, and having discharged her Quebec cargo, proceeded to Montreal at 1.30 p m.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

SAUCE.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. Douglas & Co., and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

April 20, 1899.

The Franchise Bill Passed

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S PROPOSED AMENDMENT

DEFEATED ON A STRAIGHT PARTY DIVISION.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's Reduction of Postage—A Special Fast Letter Delivery—The Chignecto Ship Railway—Bill to Amend the Alien Labor Law—The Manitoba School Question—Bonding Privileges to Canada at Alaskan Ports.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 17—In the House to day, the much debated Franchise Bill was read a third time and finally disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to amend the Railway Act. He explained that it provided for empowering the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to deal with cases of discrimination between a Railway Company and a Steamboat or Steamship Company in regard to traffic arrangements.

Hon. Mr. Sifton introduced two bills. One proposes to further amend the Indian Act and the other to consolidate the North-West Immigration Acts of 1894 and 1895.

Upon the orders of the day being called, Hon. Mr. Fielding brought down the Supplementary Estimates for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Mr. Lister said it was stated in a morning paper that the Government was to revive the subsidy voted under the late Conservative Government to the Chignecto Ship Railway. He wanted to know if this was true.

The Premier said the report was untrue. The Government had been in communication with the Chignecto Company in regard to the subsidy referred to, but after due consideration the Government had decided that it was not in the public interest that such subsidy should be revived.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if the Government was not bound to consider the matter of compensation to the bondholders of the Company?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said this matter had also been brought to the attention of the Government and it was still under consideration.

On the motion for a third reading of the Franchise Bill,

Sir Charles Tupper proposed an amendment to the effect that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, in order that the bill might be further amended so as to secure an appeal from the revision of the revising officer in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, to the County Judge having jurisdiction over the respective constituencies of such Provinces. Sir Charles spoke briefly in support of his amendment. The bill had already been amended in important particulars. These changes were all in the right direction and the Solicitor-General was entitled to praise for accepting them. The amendment he proposed was a necessary one if the electors of every Province were to be placed on an equal footing in regard to the right of appeal from the decision of the revising officer. The Provinces of Quebec and Ontario had an excellent system of Federal appeal and so had several of the other Provinces, but in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba there was no appeal under the Provincial electoral law. The amendment would, therefore, supply the omission by Federal enactment. It would give the electors of these Provinces the same rights as the electors of Ontario and Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had no fault to find with the spirit in which the amendment had been proposed, but he could not accept it. The present system in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had been in operation for forty years and no complaint against it had been raised by the electors. There was also another objection to the amendment. No one doubted that the Federal Parliament had power to adopt Provincial lists for Federal purposes, but he doubted if Parliament had the power to fasten such duties and proceedings on the Provincial revising officers.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper did not contend that Parliament had the power to dictate to Provincial officials how they should make the lists for Provincial purposes alone, but this was not the case under consideration. This was a case where an appeal should be allowed to count, inasmuch as the lists to be revised were to form the basis of a Federal franchise.

After further discussion the House decided on the amendment as follows:—Yeas, 48; nays, 88.

The vote was a straight party division.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, speaking to the motion for a third reading of the bill, suggested that the lists be revised every six months.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick advised the Government to adopt an amendment along this line.

The Premier proposed a motion embodying the suggestion.

Mr. Ingram protested that while the amendment would work all right in the cities, it would entail great trouble and expense in rural constituencies.

Thereupon Sir Wilfrid withdrew his motion and despite the appeal made for the application of the amendment to large cities only, the Government refused to consider it.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick said that while no action would be taken by the Federal Government, representations would be made to the Ontario Government which would secure the object Mr. Clarke had in view, so far as Toronto was concerned.

The bill was then read a third time and finally passed.

Hon. Mr. Mulock moved that the House go into Committee on the bill to amend the Post Office Act.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster wanted to know how it was that the Postmaster General took it upon himself to reduce the postage on letters to Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said he had already given his answer to that question and did not propose to repeat it.

This brought on a lengthy discussion, which was vigorously kept going by the Opposition members, who were determined to make Hon. Mr. Mulock explain his reasons for reducing the letter rate on British letters, which meant taking $50,000 out of the receipts of the public treasury without getting permission of Parliament.

At 11.30 the House went into Committee on the bill.

In reply to Mr. Clarke the Postmaster-General said that by July 1st he proposed establishing in the cities a special fast letter delivery. The charge would likely be ten cents and the stamp was now being prepared. The question of the reduction of drop letter postage was under consideration, but he had not yet decided upon the matter. Statistics upon the point were being prepared.

Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-Postmaster-General, supported the views of the present Minister.

As to the proposed reduction of the ordinary letter rate from three to two cents, Hon. Mr. Foster thought it of doubtful wisdom. The present rate was low enough, considering the distance over which letters were carried. There would be a large falling off of revenue, there would not be a corresponding increase of letters, and how was the loss to be reimbursed.

Mr. Wallace made a speech against the proposed postage on newspapers. The total revenue would be small, only $65,000 a year, and yet it would be burdensome and annoying to newspaper publishers.

Mr. Maclean was prepared to pay newspaper postage, but he wished to see no discrimination in favor of weekly papers circulating within ten miles of the place of publication.

At 1 30 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning one clause of the bill was passed. The Government wished the remainder of the bill to be passed except one clause which should stand so that the proposed amendment of Hon. Mr. Mulock could be considered when there was a full attendance, the Government claiming that such arrangement had been approved by the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Wallace would not consent. He knew of no such agreement and would not be bound by it.

After the leader of the Opposition had gone, Mr. Clarke Wallace took up the fight against the bill and the remainder of the night was spent in talking against time.

SENATE.

OTTAWA, May 17—In the Senate this afternoon, Hon. David Mills introduced a bill to amend the Alien Labor Law. At present there was no way of proving what the alien labor laws of other countries were, except by obtaining copies of enactments under the seal of the Parliaments of those countries or by summoning officials to give evidence. The present bill was to constitute a copy of such foreign enactments, bearing the official imprint of the country, sufficient proof of the existence and terms of the enactment.

In reply to a question by Senator Macdonald, B.C., Hon. David Mills said that none of the goods forwarded by the Government to Yukon by the Alaska Transportation Company were purchased in the United States, unless it was certain portions of food supplies which were supplied under contract by Messrs. H. N. Bate and Sons, of Ottawa, or the Hudson Bay Company Fifty tons of those supplies were shipped by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to Seattle, and one hundred and fifty tons more were shipped by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Victoria. All these goods would be taken to Fort Selkirk by the Alaska Transportation Company. The rate of freight to be paid the Company was $300 per ton to Fort Selkirk. The contract was by tender and the reason the transportation was given to an American Company was because there was no Canadian Company prepared to undertake the work at the figures at which the contract was let.

Hon. David Mills also informed Hon. Mr. Wood that the Government had not considered the question of introducing legislation into Parliament at the present session to ratify an agreement for the lease or purchase of the Drummond County Railway.

Senator Landry called upon the Minister of Justice to state whether the Premier was in a position to say whether the report published in a Quebec paper of a speech which he made upon the Manitoba School question in the city of Quebec, just prior to the last general elections, was correctly reported.

Hon. David Mills replied that the Premier did not remember whether the report in question was correct or not.

Senator Landry persisted in knowing whether the remarks attributed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier were correct or not. He elicited no reply from the Minister.

Senator Dandurand said that the question had been replied to before and that everyone knew that the Manitoba School question had been settled by the present Government.

At this point Senator Masson rose to a point of order and claimed that any discussion on the merits of the Manitoba School question was out of order. It was impertinence for a private member to undertake to answer a question of this kind for a member of the Government.

Senator Dandurand said he had as much right to speak on the question as Senator Landry.

Senator Landry—What Department of the Government do you fill?

Senator Dandurand—I know enough to be decent anyway.

Senator Masson insisted upon the ruling of the chair on his point of order and the Speaker said that it was not consistent with the dignity of the Senate that such discussions should take place. He had already ruled that when a question was put to a member of the Government and the reply given, there should be no further interrogation upon the question. The matter then dropped.

Senator Casgrain moved that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday that it stands adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Senator Allen said that in view of the fact that the end of the session was in sight, no such adjournment should be taken without the Government giving some expression of opinion on the subject.

Senator Wood did not think that there was any likelihood of the session coming to such a speedy close. The Minister of Justice had stated that the Government had not yet considered the question as to whether legislation would be brought down to ratify an agreement for the leasing or purchase of the Drummond Counties Railway and there was considerable Government business yet to be introduced. He suggested that an adjournment should be taken for two weeks in order to allow the Maritime members to go home and transact private business preparatory to remaining at Ottawa for a month longer.

Hon. David Mills did not apprehend that the session would last so long as Senator Wood anticipated. The Franchise Bill was almost through the Lower House and he did not think there would be any long discussion upon it in the Senate. The Plebiscite Bill did not, in his opinion, contain much that was contentious and could be quickly disposed of. To-morrow he would introduce in the Senate a bill to provide for the Government of the Yukon district. The bill would be short and would not contain anything of a contentious character. Its provisions were simple and were framed after the Act passed by the Federal Parliament for the Government of the North-West Territories. There was another bill giving loan companies power to amalgamate and secure incorporation under a Federal charter. This was not a Government measure and would be introduced and if the Senate thought well of it it might be passed, and if not it could be printed and stand over until next session. With regard to the Drummond Counties Railway, it was true the Government had not come to any final decision as to whether legislation would be introduced this session or not. The Drummond Counties Railway Bill, which had been thrown out by the Senate last session, had occupied the attention of the Senate for a few days only. If the Government did decide to introduce a bill on that subject this session, it would be a simple one which could easily be disposed of in a few days. There was nothing to delay prorogation and the Government hoped to see the end of the session very soon. Public interest was absorbed in the Spanish-American war and so little interest was manifested in the proceedings of Parliament, that there was no such disposition to detain the end of the session longer than was necessary to complete the business of Parliament. He asked that the motion for adjournment should be allowed to stand until to-morrow, when he would be in a position to give further information as to the views of the Government on the subject.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell read an item from Washington, which appeared in the morning papers, to the effect that the Alaska Bill conceding unconditional landing privileges to Canada at all Alaskan ports, had finally passed Congress. If this report was true, it was important that the fullest information on the subject of the exact terms of the concessions should be given to the public.

Hon. David Mills promised to obtain full information at the earliest possible moment.

London's "smart set" no longer uses the costly table cloths and napkins seen last year, but at supper parties the mahogany or oak table is covered with flowers closely pressed together, a carpet of roseleaves, carnation petals or Parma violets hiding the cloth beneath. London borrows this fashion from Russia, where, all through the winter, huge boxes of violets are received from the Riviera, and, strange to say, the flowers are perfectly fresh and fragrant, so carefully are they packed.

Chief Kellert, of the Metropolitan Detective Bureau, has returned to Montreal from Winnipeg, with Frederic Cloutier, of that city, in charge. Cloutier is accused of having obtained over $1,000 worth of goods from various firms in Montreal and Quebec under false pretences.

The newly married couple who think they can exist on love in a cottage will wake up some morning and find the rats leaving the place in disgust.

Figures Don't Lie.

It doesn't take much knowledge of mathematics to figure out the facts about that dread disease—consumption. Statisticians long ago demonstrated that one-seventh of all the deaths in Christendom each year may be safely attributed to consumption and allied diseases.

There is an almost certain cure and a positive preventive for this fatal disease if taken in time. The story of what it will do is told in the following letter:

"About two and a half years ago, when I was at Flat Lick, Ky.," writes J. W. Jordan, Esq., of Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky., "I was taken with severe pains in the chest, after which I began to spit up blood and was also troubled with nightsweats. I was so short winded that I could hardly walk half a mile at once, and if I got the least bit wearied, I would have an attack of phthisic (asthma) and almost die for about two or three days. I concluded to try Dr. R. V. Pierce, and I related my case to him. He wrote me that I should take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I began using it and used about six bottles. I began to see that it was helping me, so concluded to continue its use. I did so and have improved both in strength and in weight. I have not had the phthisic, nor spit up any blood since last spring."

This great remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—cures 98 per cent. of all laryngial, bronchial, throat and kindred affections which, if neglected lead up to consumption. It strengthens the stomach and makes the appetite keen and hearty. It invigorates the liver and aids the natural processes of secretion and excretion. It makes the assimilation of the food perfect. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Honest dealers will not urge you to take a substitute said to be "just as good."

Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. FREE. Enclose 31 one-cent stamps to cover customs and mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy. Cloth binding 50 stamps. It is a thousand page book with over seven hundred illustrations; formerly sold for $1.50. For limited time can be had for cost of customs and mailing.

ATKINSON'S

Newest Perfume

AOLINE

"Most Refreshing." (Regd.)

NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELIGHTFULLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.

"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP. For the complexion.

"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER. Imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.

"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.

"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond St., London.
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED

"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—*H.R.H. The Duchess of York.*

January 5, 1898. Lm-w

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

January 14, 1898. m,w,fri&w-L

Leave Your Old Self Behind

Men who are weak, nervous, despondent—whose future seems dark and hopeless—can rise up from their weakness and be strong and vigorous again in every portion and organ of the body. They can leave their old, wrecked selves behind. We have been making weak men strong for fifteen years. Today our medicines and appliances are effecting cures in the privacy of thousands of homes.

Free Trial

We charge for our medicines and appliances, but do not ask pay until a trial has been made. Any reputable man can secure our treatment for a reasonable time without spending a dollar. If it helps him, he is to pay. If not, there is no charge. Nothing will be sent unless you make a definite request. Our famous book, "Complete Manhood," is free also. Cut out this notice or mention this paper.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

We pay duty and send all packages from Canadian side.

March 4, 1898 Lm-d&w

AGENTS—"Klondike Gold Fields," a large, cheap, valuable book, selling like a whirlwind. Beautiful prospectus twenty five cents. Books on time. BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO'Y., Limited, Toronto.

February 3, 1898. mar4-d&w-t

Notes From the Capital.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN.

AN INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S TOTAL ESTIMATES OF $2,610,050.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., May 17—For a Government pledged to reduction in public expenditure, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Administration is doing pretty well. Supplementary Estimates for the current fiscal year brought down yesterday, and amounting to $1,460,354, show the total expenditure provided for the year ending 30th June next to be $47,441,077. This is an increase upon the previous year's total estimates by the generous sum of $2,610,050.

Until the further supplementaries for the next year are submitted, it is impossible to make an exact comparison between the estimated output for the present and the next fiscal year, but the figures already given indicate that the Government is keeping up the pace.

The supplementaries just brought down total, as stated, $1,460,354, of which $134,991 is charged to income and $134 991 to capital. The latter includes $40 250 for Dominion land surveys, $25,525 for extras to the Soo Canal contractors and $67,300 for the Intercolonial Railway.

Among the items are $10,000 more for printing notes, $5,000 for Special Committees of the Senate, $10,000 for creameries in the North-West, for the Yukon militia contingent $100,000, for surveying an all-Canadian route from some existing railway to the Klondyke $5,000, Behring Sea Claims Commission $70,000, and for immigration the further tidy sum of $68,800, of which no less than $60,000 is for contingencies.

The additional sum of $550,000 is asked for the administration of the Yukon, including $45,000 spent by Governor-General's warrant, and half a million for the Mounted Police. There is also $5,000 "for the purpose of paying a gratuity to William Ogilvie, D.L.S., in recognition of his distinguished public services in connection with the survey and exploration of the Yukon district."

Five thousand dollars is asked to pay on the relief granted to the sufferers by the Prescott and Russell bush fires last autumn.

Parliament will vote the whole of their sessional indemnities to the families of the late Messrs. Dupont and Dalton McCarthy, M.Ps.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them. m,w,fri&w

"EVER READY" MISSION BAND.

IN CONNECTION WITH ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, QUEBEC.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 18th, 1898.

The Mission Band has met, as usual, every fortnight during the past year. The attendance has been smaller than usual, but we are not discouraged. Just at this point we should like to mention the faithfulness of a few of the little members who have unselfishly given up their play to work for the Master. With one exception, the line of work followed has been similar to that of former years, namely for Mrs. Wright and Mr. McKay's missions among the Indians of the North-West. During the recent famine in India, however, the Band felt desirous of doing something to help those who, though so far from our own country, were in such distress. It was ascertained that the sum of $25 a year would be sufficient for the support and education of a child in India. This amount it was thought possible to raise during the year, if each member of the band would be willing to contribute one dollar. The undertaking was rather a serious one, for if once commenced, twenty-five dollars would have to be raised every year till the child was educated. After much consideration, the permission of the Board of Foreign Missions was finally secured, and we asked Miss Jamieson to allow us to provide for one of the many blind and destitute children on her hands. A small sum was taken from the general fund to make up the amount, and this sum has since been put back through the kindness of friends and by the members, some of whom earned or saved the money. The following extract from a letter received from Miss Jamieson, will give some idea of the little adopted girl's appearance. "The girl is about eight years of age. I cannot find out her exact age, for she does not know it herself. Her name is Binnee (pronounced as it is spelt.) She has a good face, very refined and gentle. She has learned a number of verses, the ten commandments and many of the Sunday School lessons. She lives at present with a Christian family and goes to school, where she is learning the type for the blind. It is most difficult to train a blind girl to do any kind of work that will give her a means of earning her living. If this girl is clever and can learn mental arithmetic, etc., she may be useful as a teacher. I have not had her baptized yet, as I consider her too old for infant baptism. Will your Mission Band make her the subject of daily prayer that our Father may give her saving grace in His Son?" The officers of the Band sincerely hope that the members will keep in mind this request.

At the end of June a box of clothing, etc., was sent to Mrs. Wright, Rolling River Mission, Minnedosa. Having heard that silk hats were in great request among the Indians, some were sent in the box, and we cull the following from a letter of acknowledgement from Mrs. Wright. "Everything in the box was so suitable and useful. The little dresses were quite a prize and came just in time for our annual Indian picnic. The little girls who wore them looked very pretty. The bright colours become their dark complexions so well. I only wish I could send you a photograph of the old Indian men with the silk hats on. Indeed they look like venerable old gentlemen and are now the leaders of the fashion. If they take the hats off at night, they must sleep with them on their pillows, for they have them on very early in the morning. They will remove them during service on Sabbath, but it is only for as short a time as possible. They are indeed very pleased old gentlemen, and are looked upon by the other four as something superior." In the fall a large box of reading matter was sent for distribution to Miss Pope at Anticosti, and a very grateful letter of thanks was received.

The annual thank offering service was held in Morrin College the first Sunday after Thanksgiving Day. Addresses were given by Mr. Love, Mr Elliott, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Thomson.

The officers of the Mission Band wish to thank these gentlemen for their kindness and also the children who brought sufficient offerings to send a parcel to the City Mission, and a box to Mr. McKay and Mrs. Wright. As yet no word has been received from Mr. McKay, but Mrs. Wright sends the following:—"The box sent by the Mission Band arrived in due time, and should have been acknowledged long ago, but that 'thief of time' must be my excuse. Do the members of the Mission Band know his name? We were very pleased to get the box as we were short of Christmas presents. We placed the silk hat on the very top of the tree and it was much admired. Our Christmas tree and entertainment for the Indians was a great success. We had presents on the tree for forty six children, mostly dolls and candies for the girls and toys and candy for the boys. The health of the people has been very good this winter. We have had only one death since Christmas. The Indians are very busy cutting wood in the bush. They sell it to the settlers, some coming over forty miles for a load of wood. The women are busy too. There is a great improvement in their houses this winter. They are so pleased to get the pictures and cards you send from time to time. Some of the flowers they use as patterns in their bead work, and are always after bits of velvet, silk or cloth. If they happen to get a quilt with a silk or velvet patch in it, that quilt is very soon minus its patch. I must not forget to thank you for the presents sent Mr. Wright, myself, and children. I don't think there is anything in this world I enjoy like a good book. I must close now with best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for your band." In September it was thought advisable to change the place of meeting, so since that time, owing to the kindness of the Ladies of the Women's Christian Association, the meetings have been held in the Committee room of that institution. The members of the Band desire to extend their grateful thanks to all the friends who have helped them this year as in the past, and they sincerely hope that their new undertaking, the little blind Binnee, will not be absent from their minds.

They also feel very grateful for all the mercies received in the past, and trust for strength and guidance in the year they have just entered upon.

L. STRANG, Secretary.

Quebec, March 4th, 1898.

Quickcure for all inflammation, 15c., 25c., 50c.

A MECHANICAL AND PRACTICAL SUCCESS.

Columbia

Make Hill Climbing Easy.

BEVEL-GEAR

CHAINLESS BICYCLES $140.

Thousands of wise purchasers testify to their superiority over any chain wheel ever made. If you can afford one you can't afford to be without one.

Our Chain Wheels

Have Always Led. They Always Will.

Columbia Chain Wheels,	$85
Hartford Bicycles,	60
Vedette Bicycles,	$50 and 45

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

H. S. Scott & Co., Columbia Dealers,

QUEBEC.

May 18, 1898. 1822-B

The Superiority of the

SINGLE TUBE TIRE

has been well established. Popular prejudice has given way and they are being more extensively used than any other style. The quality of the

Hartford and Vim

tires has earned for them the highest opinions and heaviest sales of any tire. Insist on your dealer furnishing them when ordering your wheel and you will have the best guarantee that your tires will give satisfaction. They are built to wear.

The Toronto Tire Company, Limited, (Toronto).

WINNIPEG, HALIFAX, MONTREAL.

May 18, 1898. A

NEW

Boot and Shoe Store

KEPT BY . . .

A. J. CARON.

Having 25 years' experience in this line of business, the last five as manager of the Quebec Shoe Store, I invite my friends and old customers to pay me a visit at my new store,

58—ST. JOHN STREET—58

Where I will always have in stock a magnificent assortment of Foot-Wear, comprising all the Latest Styles.

Mr. Caron gives notice that he has no further connection with the Quebec Shoe Store.

A. J. CARON, 58 John Street, U.T.

April 6, 1898. Cm

WANTED—Earnest Men and Women, to circulate "The Sword of Islam; or Suffering Armenia," a thrilling book. Graphic account of the Eastern Question, the Turk, Armenian, and Mohammedanism with its horrible massacres. Numerous startling illustrations taken on the spot. 414 pages, only $1.90. Agents make $15.00 to $30.00 weekly. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont.

February 16, 1897. tf-w

WANTED—Farmers sons or other industrious persons of fair education, to whom $75.00 a month would be an inducement. I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes. T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont

February 16, 1897. tf-w

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of ladies to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE S. A. SUPPLY CO., BOX 25, LONDON, ONT.

March 1898. d&w-Fm

AGENTS—"The best life of Her Majesty I have seen," writes Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Agents make five dollars daily. BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO'Y., Limited, Toronto.

February 3, 1898. d&w-tf

For Labrador.

THE MAIL STEAMER "OTTER," Captain O. C. Bernier, sails for Esquimaux Point, and way places, at 8 A.M.

20th and 30th May,

and 10th, 20th and 30th of each succeeding month, to 20th October inclusive. Last trips of the season 20th October and 8th November. Will visit Natashquan, etc., when sufficient traffic offers.

A. FRASER & CO., Agents.

May 2, 1898.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PIER at mouth of Cap Rouge River is submerged as well as the other deep water pier that was there up to last winter, at the end of the Long Wharf. The position of the PIER at the MOUTH of CAP ROUGE RIVER is, as heretofore, shewn by a Flat Buoy by day and a White Light by night, and the position of the DEEP WATER PIER, recently taken at the end of the Long Wharf is in a straight line with the said Flat Buoy and about 600 feet to the West thereof.

CAP ROUGE PIER AND WHARF CO. N. FLOOD, Manager.

May 11, 1898.

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Rheumatism,

Lumbago, Neuralgia and Kindred Diseases.

This new French medical discovery has been used with remarkable success in Bellevue Hospital, New York; Howard Hospital, Philadelphia; Maryland and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Civic Hospital, Montreal; and in various other hospitals in the prominent cities.

What a Physician Says:

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, April 5th, 1897.

The experiments made here at the hospital with the Polynice Oil, witnessed by me, having been very successful, I hereby recommend it in all cases of rheumatism.

(SIGNED) DR. F. L. ROGER.

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Dr. A. Alexandre,

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May 9, 1898. my2-d&w-tf

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Lectures in both Faculties resumed SEPTEMBER 16th, 1897, at 9½ A.M.

Matriculation Examinations begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th, at 9½ A.M. Reid Scholarship and a Free Tuition awarded under certain conditions.

Calendars and full information on application Rev. CANON ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal; F. W. FRITH, Esq., B.A., Bursar.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL.

H. J. HAMILTON PETRY, Esq., M.A., Head Master. Work resumed SEPTEMBER 16th, 1897.

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July 24, 1897.

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May 7 1898. L

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May 3, 1898. Em

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Apr 27, 1898.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC of QUEBEC.

COMPETITION OF 1898.

THE COMPETITION OF 1898, WILL BE held in Quebec, TUESDAY, the Twenty-Eighth day of June next.

PROGRAMME.

ORGAN—3rd class, Andante religioso of the 4th Sonata, op. 65 (Peter's Edition) Mendelssohn. 2nd class, 2nd Prelude, op. 37 (Peters' Edition) Mendelssohn. 1st class, 1st Sonata (first movement) op. 65, (Peters' Edition) Mendelssohn. Reading at first sight and examination on registration and plain chant.

PIANO—3rd class, Sonatine Diabelle (first movement) op. 168, No. 6, (Schirmer's Edition). 2nd class, first movement of the Sonata, in E flat major, Haydn No. 3 of Sonata Album, Vol. II (Schirmer's Edition). 1st class, 1. Scherzo Choral op. 18, Dubois, or 2nd First movement of Clementis' Sonata in C, No. 8, book 2nd of Peter's Edition, at the choice of the candidates. Reading at first sight and examination on the rudiments of music.

VIOLIN—3rd class, melodie in F, Rubenstein, Transcription for violin (Ditson & Co. Edition) 2nd class, Sonata in B flat, No. 8. *Maitres classiques du violon*, Mozart (Schott's Edition). 1st class, first Sonata, op. 5, Corelli. *Maitres classiques du violon* (Schott's Edition).

HARMONY—Consonant and dissonant natural, applied to piano.

SINGING—Soprano, air "Il est doux, il est bon" (Herodiade) Massenet. Contralto Cavatine "Noel dega" (Piccolino) Guiraud. Tenor, recitatif and air "Vainement Pharaon" (Joseph) Mehul. Bass, romance "Jours heureux" (L'Etoile du Nord) Meyerbeer. Examination on solfeggio. Special Competition for the title of Laureat, will be held in favor of bearers of first class diplomas.

ORGAN—Prelude in E flat major, Bach, (Augener's Edition) vol 9832.

PIANO—1. Scherzo in B flat minor, Chopin or 2nd. Allegro Appassionnata, op. 70, Saint Saens, at the choice of the candidates.

N.B.—The card dates are requested to take their inscriptions at least eight days before the competition, in Quebec, at Mr. Arthur Lavigne's, and in Montreal, at the Secretary's residence, No. 435, St. Denis street.

GUSTAVE GAGNON, President.

JOS. A. DEFOY, Secretary.

April 27, 1898.

St. Laurent, St. Michel, St. Jean and Berthier Line.

ON AND AFTER MAY 12TH, (WEATHER and circumstances permitting) a steamer will leave as follows:

Berthier	5.30 A.M.
St. Jean	6.30 A.M.
St. Michel	7.15 A.M.
St. Laurent	8.00 A.M.
Quebec	4.00 P.M.

On Saturdays

Berthier	3.00 A.M.
St. Jean	4.00 A.M.
St. Michel	5.00 A.M.
St. Laurent	6.00 A.M.
Quebec	3.00 P.M.

On Sunday the same steamer will leave the Champlain Market at 1 10 P.M. for St. Laurent, St. Michel and St. Jean, and will leave St. Jean at 5.30 P.M. for Quebec.

Another fine trip by the steamer "Champion" every Saturday, at 3.00 P.M., from Quebec as far as Berthier, returning to Quebec at 9 P.M. Supper and temperance drinks can be had on board by applying to the Steward.

May 13, 1898.

Island of Orleans Ferry.

Capt. BOLDUC.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 23RD, 1898, (weather and circumstances permitting) the Steamer will run as follows:

FROM THE ISLAND.	FROM QUEBEC.
5.00 A.M.	.00 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	9.15 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
1.30 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	4.45 P.M.
5.30 P.M.	6.15 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

1.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
3.15 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M.

Every holiday, the steamer will make a trip from the Island at A.M., and in the afternoon the trips will be made at the same hours as on Sundays.

Stopping at St Joseph going and returning.

On Sundays and holidays, the price going and returning to St. Joseph de Levis will be the same as for the Island.

April 23, 1898.

Quebec, Sillery and St. Romuald FERRY.

THE STEAMER "LEVIS," CAPT. DESROCHERS, will leave (weather and circumstances permitting) as follows:

ST. ROMUALD.	QUEBEC.
5.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	.00 A.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	6.15 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

2.00 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M.

Stopping at St. Romuald and at Lower Sillery going and returning.

Every Saturday, the first trip from St. Romuald will be made at 4.45 o'clock A.M. instead of 5 o'clock.

On Saturday evening there will be a trip to Quebec from St. Romuald and Sillery, at 7 o'clock.

April 23, 1898.

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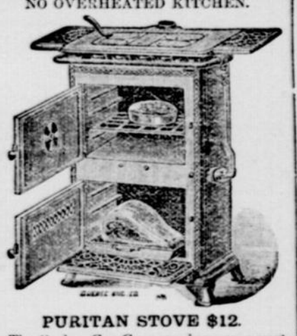

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April 25, 1898. oct14

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