AFTER READING.
To-day's paper, ask yourself if it is not the biggest and best value you ever got for a cent.

The Herald.

SUNDAY'S WEATHER
will be fine and warm.

92ND YEAR. NO. 201. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26. 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

65—Library of Parliament—Digest—Filed

DEMONSTRATION TO MR. MARCHAND

His Splendid Achievement in Getting a Surplus to be Celebrated in a Public Manner by Quebec District Liberals.

Quebec, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—In view of the splendid achievement of the Government of the Province of Quebec in securing for the first time in twenty-five years a substantial surplus over and above all ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, for the year ending June 30, 1899, the Liberals of this section of the province propose holding on the 3rd of September next a monster political picnic in honor of the Premier and Treasurer of the province, the Hon. F. G. Marchand. St. Michel de Bellechasse, a pretty little village some few miles down the river, has been chosen for the occasion, and good railway and steamboat connection with Quebec will ensure the success of the manifestation. It is expected that all the Ministers of the Crown will be in attendance, and a number of Liberal members from the rural districts have signified their intention of joining in the celebration.

The Hon. Mr. Dechene, who is conducting a series of political meetings in the County of L'Islet, reports that the electors in that county are enthusiastic over the financial statement. In fact, this confidence and gratitude of Mr. Dechene's County is felt in a similar degree over the whole of the province, and hence the idea of a picnic has been evolved, to give the friends of the Premier an opportunity to congratulate him and to hear his "resume" of the financial policy of Quebec.

A surplus in Quebec is rare enough to demand some sort of celebration.

500 MEN ARE NEEDED

By the Extension of the Montreal Cotton Co's Factories.

STEADY WORK AND WAGES

Big Valleyfield Concern is Advertising for the Extra Employees It Will Need Before Christmas.

Valleyfield, Aug. 26.—The following circular, calling for men, has just been issued by the Montreal Cotton Company: "Cotton mill help wanted. To any who may desire to find constant employment, both for themselves and for their families, in a true French-Canadian city, Valleyfield at this moment offers most unusual and exceptional opportunities. The Montreal Cotton Co. have been extending their already immense factories, and are open to engage over 500 employes between now and Christmas. The wages paid in their cotton mills are as high as any paid in the United States, and as a rule higher than any paid in Canada. Short time has never been worked at their mills. His Lordship Bishop Emard's new college offers exceptional advantages to those who deside their children to have a good education. As the best places are generally taken by those who apply first, delay would not be encouraged. Families are especially well considered, the children being taught the business with as little delay as possible.

FAIR PLAY FOR CANADA.

Hon. Mr. Dobell Addresses Insurance Men in London.

They Pass a Resolution Urging Conditions Favoring the States at Canada's Expense be Modified.

London, Aug. 25.—Hon. R. R. Dobell presided at a meeting of the Canadian marine insurance section of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday to consider whether the time had not now arrived for a reduction in the shipping rates of insurance to Canada. Mr. Dobell quoted figures proving the security of the St. Lawrence route. The growth of Anglo-Canadian trade demanded the removal of the British North America clause from the insurance policies. A resolution was passed urging the underwriters to alter the conditions now favoring the United States as against the Canadian trade.

NEW CLERKS FOR YUKON.

Mr. Sifton is Evidently Keenly Alive to the Growing Needs of the Great Gold Territories.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The following new appointments have been made to the staff of Yukon subordinate clerks and stenographers: W. V. Povah, Winnipeg; E. B. Hegler, Ingersoll; R. Hardman, Ottawa; W. H. Beattie, Seaforth; F. X. Genest, Quebec; H. E. Baine, Ottawa; R. B. Switzer, Toronto; C. V. Shannon, Goderich; J. H. Walker, Guelph; G. J. MacLean, Hamilton; George Craig, Bearerton.

All of the gentlemen named leave at once except Mr. Povah, who accompanied Mr. Alexander McLeod, barrister, of Morden, Man., Mr. Rinfret, surveyor, who were recently appointed by the Dominion Government to settle all land matters in the Yukon Territory. Mr. McLeod is a gentleman of notably well recognized standing as a lawyer in Manitoba, having been a registrar of one of the districts of that province for many years. Evidently Mr. Sifton is alive to the present and growing necessities of our gold district.

WORTHY ITS POSITION.

Statue of Alexander Mackenzie to Be Erected on Parliament Square Will Be a Memorable Work of Art.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 25.—The statue of Alexander Mackenzie, which it is proposed to erect on Parliament Square, will be well worthy of the prominent position it is to occupy. Photographs of the statue and base have been received at the Department of Public Works. The Liberal statesman is represented in the attitude of addressing the House, his right hand slightly raised, his features betokening the grave earnestness which was his chief characteristic in debate. Two allegorical figures grace the pedestal, representing industry and integrity—a youth, compass in hand, poring diligently over a chart, and a heroic feminine holding a shield which bears the legend "Duty was his law, and Conscience his ruler." From base to crown the statue will be at least 25 feet high.

NEW LINE OF RAILWAY.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—A new line of railway between Ottawa and Brockville is projected, and the usual application will be made at the next session of Parliament. The line, which is backed by local capital, will be an independent one, and furnish direct connection with Brockville and with the Grand Trunk System east and west of that centre. It is stated that the project has the support of the G. T. R., as it would give that line an entrance into Ottawa and place it on an equal footing with the C. P. R. and C. A. R. in that respect. Thus the traffic to Toronto, Montreal, New York and other outside points would be bid for by all three. The project will likely be strongly supported in Parliament, and as strongly opposed by rival companies. The distance to Brockville by way of Smith's Falls is 73 miles, but the new line will reduce it considerably. This line will run between the C. P. R. to Prescott and the same company's line to Brockville by way of Smith's Falls. It will open up a rich agricultural country, and the local traffic promises to be good.

THE NEW PROFESSOR.

Rev. Harlan Clealman is a Canadian—He Comes to Montreal With the Very Brightest Recommendations.

Rev. Harlem Crealman, B.D., Ph.D., who, as announced in Thursday's Herald, has been chosen professor of Old Testament, languages and literature of the Montreal Congregational College, is a Canadian.

He was born in Maitland, N.S., and studied at the University of New Brunswick. He then went to the State Normal School, in Castine, Me., and there pursued a special course of studies. Dr. Crealman then decided to turn his attention to theological subjects, and, changing the scene of his studies to Yale University, he there took the full theological course. Upon the completion of his theological studies Dr. Crealman undertook the charge of a Congregational church in Worthington, Mass., for a period of three years, at the end of which time he returned to Yale University and took a special course of studies which entitled him to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Almost after this degree was conferred upon him by Yale University he was invited to accept the position of instructor in theology, a post which he has held up to the time he was appointed to the Congregational College of this city. He comes to Montreal with the heartiest recommendations from Principal Dwight, of Yale University, the Superintendent of Education in New Haven, and many other well known men. In addition to the appointment of Dr. Crealman, a number of new features will be inaugurated with the opening of next session. The lectureship in Christian sociology was endowed last session by the Rev. Dr. Graham, of Chicago. The scholarship endowed by Mr. Macaulay last session will also be open for competition for the first time.

LINE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Steamer Tyrian Will Be Placed on the Route Immediately and Will Make Monthly Sailings.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Another steamship has been added to the subsidized vessels plying between Canada and the West Indies. Last session the sum of $8,000 was voted for direct steam communication between Halifax and Porto Rico. Tenders were invited and the contract was awarded to Mr. James F. Hamilton, Mayor of Halifax, for an eight months' service for the amount of the subsidy voted. Mr. Hamilton will place on the route the steamer Tyrian, of 670 tons net, and sea-going speed of 10 knots. The service will commence in October. There will be monthly sailings, which will give the owner of the Tyrian a subvention of $1,000 per trip.

LORD MINTO AT HALIFAX.

Visit of the Governor General and Lady Minto to the Nova Scotia Metropolis Ends To-day.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 25.—The Governor-General and Countess of Minto and party leave Halifax to-morrow afternoon for Quebec. To-night they attended a grand promenade concert, held in their honor, at the famous public gardens of Halifax, which were magnificently illuminated, and crowded by over 5,000 people.

EMPRESS PROVES FICKLE

And China's Alliance With Japan Fades Into Nothingness.

So the Japanese Mission Returns Home With Trunks Full of Punctured Ambitions.

Pekin, Aug. 25.—The Japanese mission will return to Tokio to-morrow. Apparently it has accomplished nothing. The Conservative party, headed by Yung-Lu, has influenced the Empress Dowager, until she seems to have veered against the conclusion of any alliance.

Prince Ching favors an alliance with Japan, but it is inconceivable that he will be able to do anything against the powerful opposition.

BRANCH OF MOLSON'S BANK.

Building Lately Occupied by the Jacques Cartier Bank in Valleyfield Utilized by the New Institution.

Valleyfield, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—A branch of the Molsons Bank was opened here on Tuesday in the building lately occupied by the branch of the Jacques Cartier Bank. Mr. A. Boyer, of this town, who was manager of the latter branch, has been appointed to the same office by the Molson directors.

WANTS WAGNER TO COME

Munich, August 25.—Mr. Rudolph Aronson has made a proposition to Herr Siegfried Wagner for forty concerts in America next season under his conductorship.

DISLIKE THE TERMS

Recent Jamaican Treaty Pleases Neither British Nor Americans.

THERE WILL BE A LOBBY.

Sugar and Orange Growers Sure to Fight it in Congress Because of Reduction of Duties.

Chicago, August 25.—The Record's correspondent, cabling from Kingston, Jamaica, sends the following:

I have succeeded with much difficulty in obtaining the terms of the provisional reciprocity treaty, negotiated with Mr. Kasson, the American Reciprocity Commissioner, by a Jamaican delegation last month. The Washington State Department has done its best to keep the terms of the arrangement secret, even binding every one connected, it is said, by oath, since the sugar-growers in the Southern States and the orange-growers of California and Florida are sure to organize a lobby to prevent the ratification of the treaty.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

Under the new reciprocal agreement the United States is to reduce the duty on sugars by 12 1-2 per cent. and to remove from oranges, citrons, fruits and pineapples 20 per cent. of the port taxes.

Jamaica, in return, surrenders import duties on American goods to the amount of $125,000 annually, twice as valuable a concession as the islanders expected a month ago would be made.

DISTASTEFUL TO BRITISH.

This provision of the agreement is sure to be as distasteful to the British manufacturers as the United States concession will be to the American sugar-planters and orange-growers, but Jamaican prosperity has had to be consulted, and the Colonial Office is looking to subsidized steamship lines to nullify the arrangement's effect prejudicial to British interests. The provisional arrangement, besides being ratified by the United States Senate, must be confirmed by the Colonial Legislature and the home government.

A CHILD RUN OVER.

Edward Freeman, of 398 Cadieux street, was knocked down and run over by an express waggon at the corner of Ontario street and City Hall avenue, about eight o'clock last night. Freeman, who is a child of six years, was badly injured. His collar-bone was broken, and he suffered scalp wounds besides. He was removed to the General Hospital for treatment.

MR. PEASE MAY LEAVE

To Manage An American Banking House In London.

HONOR FOR A CANADIAN.

It is Not Known Whether or Not He Will Accept as He is at Present in London.

There was a very interesting story current in banking circles this morning to the effect that Mr. Edson L. Pease, joint general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, might possibly leave this city to become the head of a large American banking concern, which it is said will be opened in London.

It appears that a number of New York capitalists some time since decided to establish a powerful banking institution in the great market of the world, believing that the thousands of Americans constantly in Great Britain and on the continent would contribute to a great extent to the success of the scheme. The amount of capital to be invested is said to be enormous, and although the wildest figures are afloat, this part of the story cannot be confirmed or contradicted. Some say twenty millions, some say fifty, but one thing is certain, all the money required to give this new Yankee notion a fair start will be forthcoming, and it remains to be seen if the New Yorkers can give Londoners pointers in banking and finance. It is said that John W. Mackay, the silver king of the United States, is one of the promoters.

The first important thing to be accomplished was to secure a wide-awake gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the ins and outs of both English and American banking, and these millionaires were on the lookout for such a man. Mr. Charles Hosmer, the general manager of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, happened to be in London, and being consulted, he naturally thought of his friend, Mr. Pease. This was no sooner said than a cable was flashed under the Atlantic, and the clever Montreal banker was invited to London.

Mr. Pease accepted the invitation and went. Although this does not signify that he has accepted the offer that is said to have been made him to name his own salary and become the head of one of the most important financial institutions in the world. The statement has been made that Mr. Pease has declined the offer, and will remain with the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, while others affirm that the question is not yet definitely settled, and that Mr. Pease, who is about leaving for home in company with Mr. Hosmer, has asked till September to decide.

MAGISTRATE HAS THE RIGHT

To Exclude Press "If it Appears to Him That the Ends of Justice Will be Best Served by so Doing."

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields, Q.C., was asked his opinion as to the right of a magistrate or justice, holding a preliminary enquiry, to exclude the press and the public from the room in which the enquiry was being held.

Mr. Greenshields stated his opinion somewhat as follows: "After considering the matter, I have no doubt that it is within the discretionary power of the magistrate or justice to exclude the public from such enquiry. It seems well settled by subsection 'D' of section 586 of our Criminal Code that a justice holding the preliminary enquiry may, in his discretion '(d) order that no person other than the prosecutor and accused, their counsel and solicitor shall have access to, or remain in the room or building in which the enquiry is held (which shall not be an open court) if it appears to him that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing.'

"In the case referred to in your issue of Thursday, I think the Magistrate was quite within his powers in ordering that the room in which the enquiry was being held should be cleared of all except the persons mentioned in the section above quoted.

"Many instances will occur where the ends of justice are better served by secrecy: In some cases a warrant issues without full examination, but upon the demand of some complainant, and it is but right that until an investigation is made of the charge that publicity should not be given to it, if the person charged is innocent of the crime. In other cases, where there are accomplices who have not been arrested, the publicity of the facts elicited at the preliminary enquiry from the person arrested would enable the others to escape, or at least induce them to avoid arrest.

"Of course these remarks apply strictly to the preliminary investigation. If the person against whom the warrant is issued pleads guilty, and is sentenced, then, in my opinion, the public have an absolute right to be present and hear the sentence pronounced."

VERY BAD ROADS IN YUKON

Mr. W. H. P. Clement Says They are Almost Impassible.

Government Has Decided It Must Either Build Thoroughfares or Sell the Rights to a Company.

Toronto, August 25.—Mr. W. H. P. Clement, legal adviser to the Yukon government, has returned home to Toronto for a holiday, and after a consultation at Ottawa, has given the following interview to the local press: Not more than 2,000 out of 20,000 inhabitants of Dawson are British subjects, the majority of the residents being old miners from the Western States. At present no voting takes place, as the municipal and territorial government is carried on by the Council of Five, the members of which are Commissioner Ogilvie, Judge Dugas, Col. Steele, J. E. Geronard and Mr. Clement.

When Mr. Clement goes back to Dawson City they intend to take a census, and if the number of British subjects warrants such a course, representation in Parliament will be given to the people of the Yukon district. As to municipal control, the council is quite willing that the citizens should regulate their own affairs, but hitherto they have been quite satisfied with Mr. Ogilvie's regime, and have not evinced any eagerness to take over the civic business into their own hands.

The gravest problem now confronting the Ogilvie Council is the question of making good roads to the various mines. The mining claims, where the gold is now being delved out, are from twelve to twenty-five miles from Dawson City. Food and supplies of all sorts have to be transported up to the creeks along trails which are terribly bad at all times of the year, but especially in the summer, when a person will sink up to the waist in the moss and muck. It seems impossible to get a good bottom for roads. The bad state of the trails makes transportation so expensive that it costs more to get goods from Dawson City to the mining camps than to ship the same quantity from Toronto to Dawson City. The Government has come to the conclusion that it must either build good roads itself or sell a franchise to a company, which has offered to build a belt line of good roads from Dawson City around through the claims across the divides. This will mean toll-gates, but Mr. Clement argues that it will be cheaper to pay 3 or 4 cents than to pay 35 cents a pound, the present exorbitant rate charged for transportation.

HAS ORDER OF RED EAGLE.

Emperor William Honors His Consul-General in Samoa for His Distinguished and Successful Services.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the third class on Herr Rose, the German consul-general at Apia, Samoa.

J. D. DEVLIN DEAD.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 25.—John D. Devlin, a well-known dry goods merchant, died to-day. He was a native of Belleville, Ont.

SHE TRIED A HORSE-WHIP

One Kind of Antidote For Cupid's Fiery Darts.

How a Brantford Mother Intimated to a Young Man That His Attentions Were Distasteful.

Galt, Aug. 25.—Galt people are all agog in a romantic episode that transpired here last night, in which an irate mother horsewhipped a young man who was keeping company with her daughter. The scene of the romance lies in Brantford. There William Cramer became infatuated with Miss Cooper, well connected and respectable, and the affection was fast ripening into matrimony, it was believed by the young lady's parents, who are strongly opposed to the match.

Yesterday morning the girl came to Galt to visit her grandparents, and was met at the station by her lover, who escorted her to her relatives, and in the afternoon took her for a walk. Mrs. Cooper arrived unexpectedly in the afternoon, and in the evening, while the girl's uncle held the young man's arms, she lashed him with a horse whip, administering a sound flogging.

Both the girl and her admirer afterwards tried to run off, but the girl was caught after an exciting foot-race. Her mother took her home to-day. The parents have tried everything in their power to keep their daughter from keeping company with Cramer, but apparently without success.

MOTHER WAS GUILTY

Of Not Providing a Sufficient Quantity of Food for Her Child—Sentence Suspended.

Mrs. McNally, 2250 Notre Dame Street, was charged in the Police Court yesterday afternoon with whipping and neglecting to provide for her little son Johnnie, 6 years of age. Judge Desnoyers, who heard the case, said it had not been proved that the child had been neglected as to cleanliness, but, it was evident, he said, that the child did not get a sufficient quantity of nourishing food. In consequence, the mother was found guilty. Sentence was suspended. The case was taken to the court by Mr. G. M. Marshal, of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children.

ROME TO HAVE ONE, TOO.

The Imperial City Decides That a Universal Exhibition in 1901 Will Be the Proper Thing.

Rome, Aug. 25.—It has been decided to hold a universal exhibition in this city in 1901. At the same time a colossal monument to King Victor Emanuel will be unveiled.

THE PREMIER'S TRIP

Found Much Fertile Land in the Northern Townships.

COUNTRY NEEDS ROADS.

The Scenery Equals the Far-Famed Muskoka District, and Beats the Thousand Islands.

The Hon. J. D. Rolland has just returned from the trip through the Northern Townships, which he made recently in company with the Hon. Mr. Marchand and some officials of the Crown Lands Department. Mr. Marchand, he says, is now convinced that these northern townships contain the finest land in the Province of Quebec. The Premier and his friends went by train from Montreal to Labelle, the present terminus of the railway, and thence through townships which only a few years ago consisted of the virgin forest. From Nominingue they crossed the cantons of Loranger, De Montigny and Kiamika to St. Gerard de Montarville. The road is a fine one, and while a settler could not get a 300-pound load into his home four years ago a horse can now haul a thousand pounds all the way from Labelle, and that with the greatest ease. In fact, the road, for a distance of twenty-six miles, is in such a good condition that a team can keep up a trotting pace nearly all the way along. Several stops were made along the route, and Mr. Marchand kept himself informed from the settlers, whose places were visited all along the road. In fact, everyone appeared to be quite satisfied with his or her lot, and the variety of the settlers was as remarkable as their general prosperity. One of the most flourishing of the farmers was a shoemaker who, some years ago, had left work during a strike in the city and had resolved to try fortune in the new country so much talked about to the north of Montreal. His success had been of the best. They also met a Frenchman, who had been a gardener on the Island of Montreal, and he, too, had carved out a fine farm in one of those northern cantons.

His wife had been a Parisian modiste, but in replying to a question from the Quebec Premier, the good woman said nothing could tempt her to return to Paris.

Many French-Canadians, who had left the New England cities and had begun life anew, were also met with en route, and all had the same story to tell. Mr. Rolland had been through that district before, and he says the change in the appearance of the settlers' homes is wonderful and most encouraging to those who have been requested to extend a helping hand. The log cabin has given place to trim houses, while the stock have greatly increased. These people grow hay and grain in abundance, the wheat seen by the visitors being of an excellent quality. They have a good market near at home for their surplus products, and sell hay, oats, and eggs to the lumber camps at a better price than these articles command at the time in the Montreal market.

At L'Orignal rapids, in the Township of Campbell, the Premier and his friends were met by a party of settlers on horseback, and an address of welcome was presented. It was here made manifest to the Premier that a road should be built from the rapids to Lac des Ecorces, over a part of Campbell canton, a distance of twenty-five miles, and here, in reply to another question, it was stated that roads can be built for from $200 to $400 a mile.

On Monday the party left L'Orignal rapids in canoes and passed down the River du Lievre by the Lac des Isles, which Mr. Rolland declares are much finer than the far-famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. The lake is about eleven miles long, seven miles wide, and it contains eight-five islands, containing from an area of from ten to 800 acres each. The Lievre was then followed by means of canoes, steamers and portages down to Buckingham, a distance of 125 miles, the entire journey comprising about 300 miles, every mile of it offering hope and prosperity for the future in that part of the Province of Quebec. The Prime Minister, having seen the fertility of the soil, is quite convinced that all that is required to promote settlement is roads through those townships. At L'Orignal rapids a cheese factory is soon to be established, and the prospects are that a pulp mill will soon follow.

Mr. Rolland also spoke of the magnificent lake scenery, saying that there are a dozen lakes up there equal to Muskoka.

GIROUARD NOW MAJOR.

Instead of a Temporary Rank He Now Holds a Permanent One in Recognition of His Services.

London, August 24.—Captain Girouard, a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, who had charge of the building of the railway during the advance into the Soudan, has been made major in recognition of his services.

Major Girouard is at present visiting in Canada.

Some explanation is necessary, as the officer named has always been referred to as major. A few years ago, when still lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, he was given the appointment in Egypt with the temporary rank of major. If he had been transferred to some other appointment he would have lost the rank of major and been simply lieutenant, as before, unless temporary rank had been again conferred. In the ordinary course of events, through a vacancy, he became a captain a short time ago, and the authorities at London conferred on him the permanent rank of major.

PYTHON IN ROCHESTER

Diminutive Specimen of the Giant Snake Causes Some Commotion in the Peaceful New York City.

Rochester, August 25.—A python about three feet long made its way across the Four Corners, the busiest section of the city, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Policeman Cazeau was standing at the Corners, swinging his club and warning people away from the vehicles when he caught sight of the snake. While he was getting ready to act a newsboy ran up, threw his hat over the python's head and carried it to Rattlesnake Pete's museum on Mill Street. Pete said he had been trying to find a python for fifteen years. He knew the species at a glance. When it grows up Pete will have to build an addition to his place to keep it. It is believed that the python dropped from a load of bananas that had just passed when it made its appearance.

WHY MONEY IS SCARCE.

St. Petersburg Paper Thinks it is Because Europeans Go In Too Heavily For Outside Investments.

Bremen, August 25.—The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg declares that the scarcity of money in Europe is due to the continual drain of foreign investments in recent years. Since the siguing of the Chino-Japanese treaty, it says, China and Japan have absorbed 2,885,000,000 rubles of European money. Thus Russia has invested in China and Siberia 130,000,000 rubles; France, in China and Tongking, 470,000,000; England, in China, Japan and the African gold mines, 2,140,000,000; Germany, in China, 100,000,000, and Belgium, in the Congo, 45,000,000. (The ruble is equal to 51.5 cents American.)

HON. E. G. PRICE DYING.

He is Suffering From a Stroke of Paralysis and His Death is Expected at Any Moment.

Quebec, August 25.—Hon. E. J. Price is not expected to recover from a stroke of paralysis from which he is suffering since Sunday last. He was unconscious part of to-day, only recognizing those around him at times. He is unable to speak or write, and his death may occur at any moment.

SEE RUSSIA'S HAND IN ALL THE TROUBLE

London Diplomats Believe That Many Difficulties in the Settlement of the Alaskan Dispute May Be Traced to This Source.

London, Aug. 26.—Upon authority of undoubted reliability, a representative of the Associated Press has ascertained that into the Alaska dispute there has crept the craftiness of Russian diplomacy.

Russia, it can be stated, will do everything, with every possible energy, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English-speaking nations. In all her embassies instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding.

A prominent diplomat, who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years, said to the reporter of the Associated Press: "In any arrangement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States, Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I believe her intense activity in China is to some extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once centralized, will sweep everything before it in the Far East.

DREADS THE ALLIANCE.

Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-American sentiment.

'The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair. Though, strictly speaking, it is a matter of internal policies and would have been settled long ago if left solely to Great Britain and the United States, Russia has managed, insidiously, to suggest motives never dreamed of by Americans, by distorting facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly how or to what extent Russia got her paws into the dispute, but the attitude of her press—official to the core—is quite sufficient to show her motives."

MAY VISIT LONDON.

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and Sir L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska, is thought at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, to be quite probable, but nothing is known definitely of the matter.

Both there and at the United States embassy it was said that the state of the negotiations has not changed, and is spoken of rather wearily. The caustic remarks of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in the interview which a representative of the Associated Press had with him on August 18, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay, and had refused to have the boundary delimitated as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States embassy.

It was claimed that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts, and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declarations that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire, was a deliberate evasion, as the facts are the United States' proposal included an umpire to be chosen by both sides from North America. Though this was not committed to writing, is was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede; they insist upon a European umpire. It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian politics are chiefly responsible for the Alaskan impasse. This is not only the American idea, but it obtains among some of the British officials, though most of the latter are inclined to believe the United States should make vast concessions, in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship, and as a return for the war services. In other words, the British are now rather expecting a quid pro quo, an expression not uncommon in these days.

WILL PROBABLY ACCEPT

Sir Wilfred Laurier, It Is Believed, Will Join with Presidents McKinley and Diaz in Chicago Celebration.

Chicago, August 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, will, in all probability, accept the invitation to attend the fall festival and the Chicago day celebration when the speciall committee, headed by Postmaster Gordon, waits upon him in Ottawa next week.

For weeks it has been the belief of festival men that the Premier would accept, but no positive information came to Chicago. Now a letter has been received by Major La Polute, secretary of the Canadian Veterans' Association, which strongly indicates that Sir Wilfrid intends to come to Chicago in October. It was impossible for him to finally promise to come before he had received the formal invitation from the federal committee, but the tone of the Premier's letter leaves no doubt that such is his intention.

The letter written to Major La Pointe was in French. Translated, it reads as follows:

"Arthabaskaville, August 21, 1899.—Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst.

"I was officially informed a few days ago that a delegation would come from Chicago early in September to invite officially the Governor-General and myself, as Prime Minister of Canada, to the festival which is to take place in Chicago next October, on the occasion of the inauguration of a postal bureau.

"I do not yet know whether my engagements will permit me to accept. I hope, however, to be able to accept, and rest assured that if I am in Chicago in the month of October I shall be happy to meet you. I have the honor to be, devotedly yours,

"Wilfrid Laurier."

The information regarding Sir Wilfrid's intentions will greatly advance festival plans. The committee on publicity has been delaying its advertising work until some word should be received concerning prominent guests.

With President McKinley surely coming, with the virtual knowledge that President Diaz will be here, and now with the encouraging words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the festival promoters can send out thousands of posters, to awaken the whole northwest to the prospects for a great festival.

HAVE A SITE IN SYDNEY

Montreal Rolling Mills Secure Property in Cape Breton.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company Has Sold Sixteen Acres of Their Land to the Montreal Institution.

Sydney, C.B., August 26.—(Special.)—The Montreal Rolling Mills Co. has secured a site comprising about sixteen acres from the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, near the southern boundary of their works. It has not been determined whether that is sufficient for the purposes of that industry. Mr. McMaster left for home yesterday.

Messrs. Van Horne, Angus and Geo. Hopkins left for Belle Isle last night to inspect the iron mines. Mr. Whitney's pressing business here prevented his going.

SENANOR TEMPLE DEAD

St. John, N.B., Aug. 25.—Senator Temple, of Fredericton, died at Falmouth, Nova Scotia, of heart disease. He was on a visit to his wife's relatives.

The Hon. Thomas Temple, Senator for York, N.B., ex-M.P. for the same county, and formerly sheriff, was born at Bampton, Oxfordshire, England, on November 4, 1818. He came to Canada with his father in 1832. In 1838 he joined a company of York Light Dragoons under Major Wilmot, the corps having been organized in view of possible trouble to result from the controversy with the United States respecting the Maine boundary. Subsequently Mr. Temple, who had been brought up on his father's farm, embarked in lumbering enterprises with considerable success. In 1869, in conjunction with Mr. Burpee, he began the construction of what is known as the Fredericton Branch Railway, a line which gave Fredericton and the surrounding country connection with the Western Extension Railway (formerly the St. John & Maine). It was completed in 1871, and Mr. Temple became and remained president. Mr. Temple's farm in Gloucester County is the largest in New Brunswick, having an area of five hundred and thirty acres. He entered Parliament for York County in 1884 and was re-elected in 1887 and 1891. In April, 1896, Sir Charles Tupper appointed him to the Senate. In 1840 he married Miss Susanna Howe, daughter of Mr. Solomon Howe, of Maine, and leaves five children.

THESE WOMEN WERE FINED.

Olivet Dawson appeared before Recorder Weir yesterday afternoon and pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house at 141 St. Dominique street. She was fined $100. The inmates of the house also pleaded guilty and were fined $20 each. They were Mary Sullivan, Minnie Hamilton, Mary Taylor, Ellen Bissonnette, Mary Gareau and Alice Gareau.

Dora Wilson, 530 City Hall Avenue, was also charged in the Recorder's Court with keeping a disorderly house. She pleaded not guilty. The inmates of the house did likewise and their trial was set for September.

SULTAN'S PURSE EMPTY.

Berlin, August 26.—The Lokalanzeiger publishes this despatch from Constantinople: A financial crisis is imminent. The Ottoman exchequer is empty. The Finance Minister (Rechad Bey) has fled from those seeking payments, and taken refuge in a private residence, which is now under the protection of the police.

HE CAUGHT BEAR NOT BASS

Tourist Finds Big Game in The Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Bear Was Swimming Across the Lake When the Party Attacked and Killed Him.

Barrie, Ont., August 25.—William Aldorff Albernithey, of Columbus, Ohio, had a startling experience yesterday morning while trolling on Lake of Bays, Muskoka district. The guide was paddling him over the lake in search of fish, which did not come to his spoon, when suddenly they saw a large bear enter the lake and proceed to swim across. The only armament aboard was a 44-calibre rifle, intended for small game. The guide, under directions, followed up the big quarry, and put a couple of shots in him before he reached the shore. The bear evidently was not overpowered by the bullets, for he started up the steep side of the shore and disappeared into the woods, which afforded a safe thicket. Mr. Albernithey and his guide followed, and presently came across Bruin in the midst of a patch of berry bushes. The bear was evidently hurt severely, and showed no fight, so that it was an easy thing for the two men to dispatch it. They brought the carcass in triumph to the hotel, and Mr. Albernithey has consigned the skin to a local tannery to be cured. This is the first instance of a bear ever having been killed on Lake of Bays.

SUES FOR $10,000.

Mrs. R. A. Roe Enters Suit Against the M. S. R. Co. for the Death of Her Husband.

Mrs. R. A. Roe, of Hallowell street, Westmount, is suing the Street Railway Company for $12,000 for the death of her husband, willed by being struck by an electric car near the M.A.A.A. grounds, on the occasion of the Empire Day celebration.

PROBABILITIES.

The depression covering Manitoba is now likely to disperse. Fairer weather is indicated for the territories and Manitoba, but there is great danger of frost, both to-night and Sunday.

Highest and lowest temperatures: Kamloops, 60.48: Battleford, 56.46; Winnipeg, 82.64; Parry Sound, 82.54; Ottawa, 80.54; Quebec, 74.52; Calgary, 48.36; Qu'Appelle, 74.44; Port Arthur, 82.54; Toronto, 84.62; Montreal, 80.58; Halifax, 72.60.

Births.

SNELL—At West End Methodist parsonage, Berlin st., Pembroke, August 22, the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Snell, B.A., of a son.

Marriages.

CRAIK-RODGER—At Knox Church manse, Montreal, August 24, by the Rev. James Fleck, Dr. J. E. Craik, of Potsdam, N.Y., second son of the late Alexander Craik, of Allan's Corners, P.Q., to Annie, eldest daughter of Robert Rodger, of Ormstown, Que.

MARLEAU-VERSAILLES—In this city, at the Chapel of Sacred Heart, Notre Dame Church, Helen (Lily), eldest daughter of Louis Versailles, to Mr. Edouard Marleau.

Deaths.

GOSSAGE—At "Creaton Lodge," St. Thomas, Ont., on the 25th inst., Brooks Wright Gossage, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

HASKELL—On Friday, August 25, 1899, at his residence, 94 Shuter Street, P. M. Haskell.

MAKES A BOLD MAN

M. Labori on the Offensive Instead of the Defensive.

DANGERS IN THE COURSE.

Dreyfus Family Are Afraid of the Consequences of Antagonizing the Heads of the Army.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—The real interest of a judicial sitting occasionally lies in what the public neither sees nor hears—in the hidden preparations that have prearranged the various incidents.

Such is partially the case with to-day's sitting, which was of extreme importance and marked a turn in the Rennes court-martial.

For the first time the offensive passed out of the hands of the witnesses for the prosecution into those of the defence. For the first time President Jouaust was obliged to exert his authority to save General Mercier from fresh damage. For the first time also we heard at Rennes President Delegargue's celebrated phase: "The question shall not be put."

A SECRET DOCUMENT.

Here, in two words, is the "knot" of the affair. On August 7, as General Mercier and General Chamoin, Delegate of the War Office, were entering the Lycee together, Mercier handed to Chamoin a document which had recently been addressed to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam. This document consisted, substantially, of a criticism of the official translation of the famous telegram of November 2nd from Panizzardi to Schwartzkoppen, and suggested a translation by which Dreyfus' treasonable relations with Germany were clearly indicated.

The next day, August 8th, while the court was studying the secret dossier in camera, General Chamoin showed this document to the judges, and then to Maitre Labori, but only on the latter's insisting that he should see it. And even then General Chamoin begged Labori to read only one-half of it.

Next day, August 9th, seized with retrospective scruples, the same General Chamoin summoned M. Labori to a private interview and allowed him to read the document in its entirety.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Such are the facts. I will point out their serious character.

First—General Mercier in correspondence with M. Du Paty de Clam on the eve of the Rennes trial.

Second—General Mercier endeavoring to get an accusing document inserted in the secret dossier by indirect methods.

Third—The attempt to withdraw this document from the criticism of the defence.

Maitre Labori, it need hardly be said, fully appreciated the importance of these facts and the advantage that could be drawn from them from the first day, August 8th. He was loth, however, to raise the incident because of its exceptional gravity; and I learn from an assured source that he would have refrained from doing so altogether if the bullet of the unknown assassin had not, on the morning of the 15th, made it impossible for him to be present at the sitting in which General Mercier was questioned after his deposition.

For eight days afterward Labori was tied down upon a bed of suffering. His friends tell us how impatient he was. He read or had read to him the full shorthand reports of the proceedings, and his impatience turned to concentrated fury as he became acquainted with the successive speeches for the prosecution made, without contradiction, by the "great chiefs" against his client.

TOOK A LONG CHANCE.

It was, perhaps, this fury, concentrated by his powerlessness, which screwed him up to the point of audacity required to take a long chance upon his return to the court, for it appears he has been looking for a good opportunity since Tuesday last.

Those around him felt there was something in the wind, and greatly were they perplexed. There are, in fact, two tendencies in the camp of the defence, despite the friendly and perfect accord between Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange.

The prisoner's family are fearful of th consequences of counsel's attcks upon the Generals, beridden by the danger of offending the julges. On the other hand, all Dreyfus' political partisans, whose influence is powerful in Rennes, inasmuch as they are constantly with council, are urging them to take the offensive, being convinced, as they are, that the prosecution will beat a retreat before serious threats.

CONSULTED SEVERAL FRIENDS.

It is incontrovertible—and this, I believe, is known only to a few initiated—that this very morning before the sitting began, Maitre Labori was doubtful whether or not he should break silence regarding this letter from Du Paty de Clam to Mercier. So perplexed, indeed, was he that he consulted, over and above his secretaries and his wonted advisers, several friends from Paris.

It was in this way that a personage of high standing in the Parliamentary world—a gentleman who is likewise very well known and liked in Parisian society—was asked by Maitre Labori for his advice.

This political personage was decisively in favor of taking the offensive, and Maitre Labori allowed himself to be convinced.

Such were the facts behind the scenes and the distant causes of to-day's incident. It is necessary to know them in detail in order to grasp the import of the incident itself.

Its effect was enormous. The blow received by the witnesses for the prosecution could be gauged by the embarrassed attitude of President Jouaust. One after another three witnesses of importance—Colonel Maurel, General Mercier and General Roget—were fain to take refugs behind the pitiful plan of saying :—

"I refuse t oanswer the question."

At one moment we were witnesses of a rather diverting spectacle—all the staff of the secret intelligence department of the War Office and their acolytes, Gonse, Lauth, Cuignet, Gribelin even, jumping from their chairs and mounting to the assault of the witnesses' stand to carry succor to Mercier and Roget, involved in difficulties.

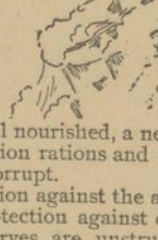
DREYFUSITES DIVIDED.

Now what, from the point of view of the acquittal or condemnation of Dreyfus, will be the outcome of the bold offensive taken to-day by the defence?

On this point there is a difference of opinion. Excited arguments took place between Dreyfus' partisans on a suspension of the sitting. Some of them blamed Labori, pointing out that he had evidently irritated the president and the other judges; that Labori should be concerned rather with obtaining the acquittal of his client than winning forensic laurels. Others, and these were in the larger proportion, argued that nothing was to be got out of the military judges by sugared methods; that, first and foremost, it was essential to discredit in their eyes witnesses like Gonse and Roget, and that, finally, and most important point of all, the case had to be won before the tribunal of public opinion.

"With a few more sittings like this," said one of these, "I defy the court to return a verdict of guilty."

Gathered in groups in the various corners of the vast courtyards of the Lycee, Mercier Roget, all the conspirators were laying their heads together. It seemed to me that they looked cast down. But to-morrow we can expect to see them, rallied by the impetuous Roget, reassume the offensive and endeavor with the assistance of the presiding judge to overthrow Maitre Labori.

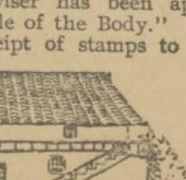


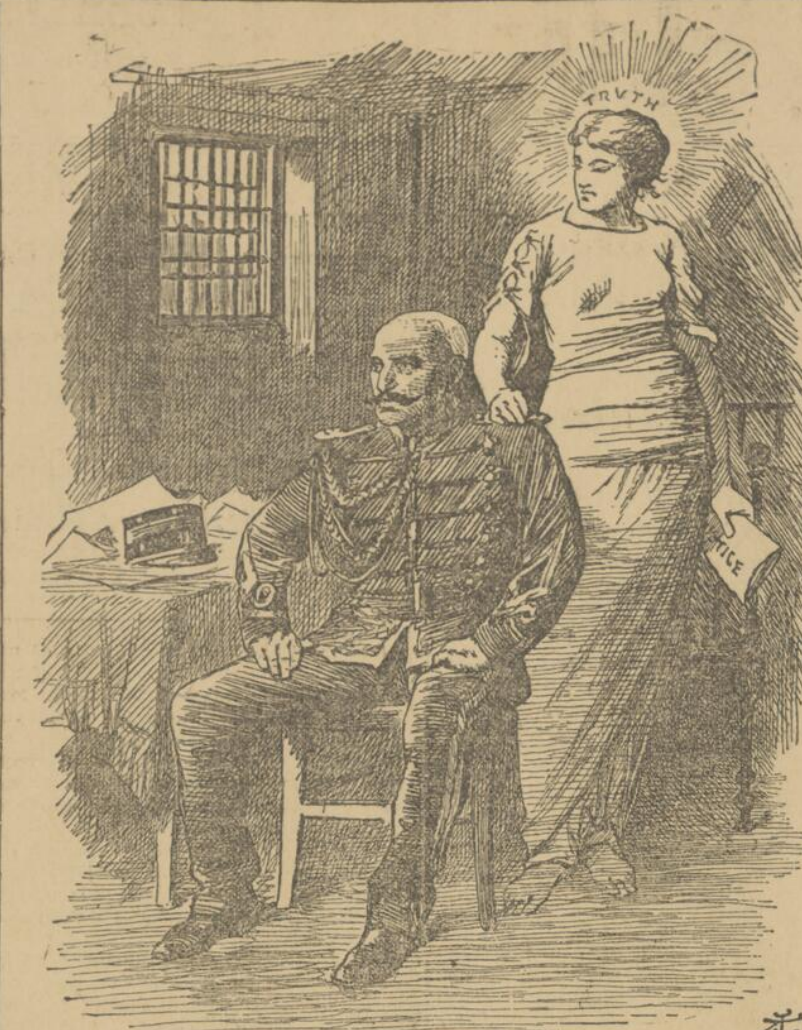
When the conditions are right the light leap of a Chamois may start an avalanche which will bury a village alive. It takes but a little thing when the conditions are right to prostrate a healthy looking man. Hastily eaten meals, ill digested food, means a body ill nourished, a nervous system on starvation rations and the blood sluggish and corrupt.

There is no protection against the avalanche. There is protection against disease. When the nerves are unstrung, the mind is irritable, the stomach weak and distressed after eating, the brain dull and stupid, the conditions are ripe for serious illness. This may be averted and the system restored to sound health by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cleanses the blood, strengthens the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, nourishes the nerves, and produces sound and vigorous health.

"Six years ago last August," writes Mr. Daniel A. Carter, of Yost, Rowan Co., N. C., "I was attacked with malarial fever; was in bed nine days, and then taken with chills. Had this six months. My spleen became enlarged, and I was in bed off and on for four years. I went to the doctors and some of them said I had dyspepsia, others said I had liver trouble. So I paid out money and nothing did me any good. Last August two years ago, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines, and used ten bottles, and now I can do as big a day's work as any man. I am 32 years old. I now weigh 180 pounds."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser has been aptly termed "the Bible of the Body." It is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay customs and mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound. Address, Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.





HIS STRONGEST WITNESS.

TRUTH (to CAPTAIN DREYFUS). "COURAGE! MON CAPITAINE!" —PUNCH.

GUERIN RESUMES WATCH.

Paris Opera Bouffe Hero Is Still Busily Posing.

Except For a Black Flag Hoisted Early This Morning no Untoward Event Has Disturbed the Siege.

Paris, August 26, 6.40 a.m.—All was quiet in the vicinity of Rue Chabrol throughout the night, but at 4 o'clock this morning a black flag appeared in the attic window. Some days ago M. Guerin stated that in the event of his death the party would hoist the black flag. It is known that two of the party have been ill, one seriously with congestion of the lungs. Communication with the house is still strictly forbidden, even bearers of ordinary police passes are not allowed to approach. M. Guerin resumed watch on the roof at 5 a.m.

STILL ANOTHER OPINION.

Mr. Arsenault Believes That if War Breaks Out in the Transvaal the Conflict Will Be Very Bitter.

Quebec, August 25.—(Special.)—Mr. Arsenault, son of the late Hon. T. Arsenault, of the Maritime Provinces, who has been for the last two years attached to the office of Mr. Chas. Russell, London, has returned to Canada and was the guest of Mr. Charles Darveau, at Levis on Wednesday. Last spring he was sent to the Transvaal by Mr. Russell on important business there, and visited several of the towns in that country. He is of opinion that if war breaks out the struggle will be a long and severe one, as the Boers are well armed and have been preparing for the fight for some time past. Mr. Arsenault arrived in London from the Transvaal in August, and immediately sailed for home.

TRIAL RUN OF NEW TUG.

She is Destined for Use of Montreal Harbor Commissioners and Should Be Very Fast

Quebec, August 25.—(Special.)—The tug constructed by Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., for the Montreal Harbor Commissioners is completed and will have her trial run tomorrow afternoon. She is a very fine looking boat and the builders say she should be very fast.

COMING BACK TO QUEBEC

Twelve Hundred French Canadians From Connecticut Make Inquiries Concerning the St. John Valley.

Quebec, August 25.—(Special.)—A colonization agent of the Lake St. John Railway Co., received a letter this morning from Bristol, Conn., asking for facts regarding the value of the Lake St. John valley for colonists. The letter states that twelve French-Canadian families, now at Bristol, will return to the Province of Quebec this autumn and if reports are satisfactory will settle near Lake St. John.

BETRAYED BY HER TEARS.

"Yes," said the stranded tragedian, "I am a member of a good family. Appearances are against me, I admit; but it has not always been with me as it is now. I am a victim of circumstances. I have been deceived—robbed—by those whom I trusted. Far away in the East there is a sweet little woman who waits and watches, and at night before they go to bed two tender children kneel at her side and pray for their absent papa."

The lady in the doorway used her handkerchief vigorously. When she had finished Junius Brutus McCracken, famous over two continents and in want of a sandwich, continued:

"O, now you weep, and I perceive you feel the dint of pity! These are gracious drops! Kind soul——"

Just then, however, she emptied over his head the basin of dishwater that the hired girl had passed along, and as he, sputtering, turned to go, she called after him:

"I'd advise you not to let a few tears, more or less, encourage you too much at this time of the year. The hay fever season is now upon us."

ALL LETTERS OPENED

Italy and Germany Have Proofs That France Tampered with Diplomatic Correspondence.

London, August 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Italy and Germany have obtained proofs that diplomatic correspondence passing between Paris and other places is systematically opened. This has been the case particularly since the campaign against Dreyfus began, the French War Office having sought proofs to strengthen the accusation against him. Questions on this subject will be asked in the Italian Parliament.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Edward O'Connor has returned to town.

Miss Kate McInnes is visiting friends in Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. Armour and her little daughter are visiting relatives in Orillia.

Miss Buckley, of Detroit, Mich., is here on a short visit to the city.

Dr. W. Geo. Throsby has returned to the city after a summer vacation in England.

Miss McGiverin, 29 Summerhill avenue, who has been spending a few weeks in the White Mountains, has returned home.

Miss Cummings, of Hartford, Conn., is spending a few weeks' vacation with her Montreal relatives, the family of Mr. Thos. Hanley.

Mrs. Nellie Blessing Eyster, author of the "Colonial Boy," is at the Turkish Bath Hotel.

Rev. J. J. Salmon, formerly of St. Gabriel Church, is now in the city on a short visit.

Mrs. Albert Demers has returned from Sidney, C.B., where she has been spending the last eight weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. and the Misses Wheeler are now in the White Mountains region for the remainder of the season.

Rev. Father Gervais, of the Dominican Order at Arcueil, near Paris, is now in St. Hyacinthe, visiting his relatives.

Rev. Father Alfred H. Valiquette, O.S.A., of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence, Mass., was in the city yesterday visiting friends.

Mr. R. G. Reid, accompanied by his family, has taken his departure for Newfoundland, where they will visit for several weeks.

Dr. James Barclay, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St. Paul Church, has been appointed surgeon to the Elder-Dempster's R.M.S. Arawa.

Mr. R. H. Lippincott, of the firm of Lippincott & Co., publishers, is in town, on his way to Ottawa with regard to certain amendments in the Canadian Copyright Law.

Mrs. John Dunlop and the Misses Dunlop, Sherbrooke Street, who have spent the last six weeks at the Bay Point Hotel, Rockland, have returned to town.

Mr. W. G. Clark, a well-known railway financier, of South Australia, is in the city.

Mr. I. G. Ogden, C.P.R. comptroller, has returned to town from his annual tour of inspection of the Quebec branches of the road.

Rev. Eugene Prevost, of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, who has resided in France for the last few years, is on a visit at his father's, Dr. Jules Prevost, of St. Jerome.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week beginning Monday, August 28, are Messrs. James B. Allan, J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., James Wilson and Robt. Bickerdike, M.L.A.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, of New York, who have been spending a few days at the Windsor, have taken their departure for Campobello, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. Hemming, Q.C., D.C.L., the senior member of the Bar of Arthabaska, who has resided in Drummondville since the first organization of the district, upwards of forty years ago, has left and taken up his permanent residence at Knowlton, District of Bedford.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields has returned to town after a three weeks' visit to Cacouna, where he was the guest of his sister-in-law, Mis Cook.

Mr. George Hiam, University street, has left for Riviere du Loup for a short visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Anglin have taken their departure for an extensive tour through Western Canada.

Miss Jean Oswald, who has been the guest of Miss G. Murray, Little Metis, has returned to town, and is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Greenshields, at "Augergue."

The saloon passengers per the Dominion line steamship Scotsman, from Montreal and Quebec, August 26th, for Liverpool, are as follows: Mr. Davis-Allen, London, Eng., Mr. R. Armitage and Mrs. Armitage, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. J. Asquith, Mrs. Asquith, Miss Asquith, and Miss M. Asquith, Halifax, Eng.; Mr. J. W. Ashby, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. G. E. Beament, London, Eng.; Mr. A. J. Cherry and Mr. W. G. Clark, London, Eng.; Miss Every, Montreal; Miss Furlonge, Liverpool, Eng.; Miss Hamper, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Winnifred Holmes, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Inverarity, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Luard, Mrs. Luard, Miss Luard and Master Luard, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. James Lundy, Peterboro, Ont.; Miss Manley and Miss G. Manley, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. E. D. Marceau and Mrs. Marceau, Montreal; Mr. A. T. Miller, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. E. R. MacGillivray, Chicago; Miss Louise K. McAdam, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. A. Pearce, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Hal Preston, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. George E. Reid, Toronto; Mr. A. Raftery, London, Eng.; Mr. Saunders, Brantford, Ont.; Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw and infant, Lucan, Ont.; Mr. E. G. Simth, Birkenhead, Eng.; Miss Alice Schrieber, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Sturrock Toronto, Ont.; Mr. T. Summersgill, Leeds, Eng.; Mr. Thackeray and Mrs. Thackeray, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. H. Thordike, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Harold R. Van Norman, Toronto; Mr. Wade and Mrs. Wade, Quebec; Mr. S. Wolsey, Montreal; Mr. A. W. N. Wyatt and Mrs. Wyatt, London, Eng.

SEES AN ACQUITTAL

Theodore Stanton Forecasts Judgment of Dreyfus Court-martial.

LABORI'S GREAT FIGHT.

In Spite of the Efforts of the Whole General Staff to Make Him Break Down He Remains Imperturbable.

Philadelphia, August 25.—Theodore Stanton cables the Times from Rennes as follows :—The Dreyfus trial for the last two or three days has not been of much interest as regards the witnesses. Most of them are of secondary importance, and much has been said which is trivial in its nature. The tactics of the officers are more and more evident every day. Nearly a score are present at every session and all in uniform. Though they have already testified they are aiming to weigh on the decision of the tribunal. This is perfectly plain. They march up to the witness stand, and, almost without asking permission, speak from any part of the trial room.

To-day Jouaust complained, amid the laughter of the audience, that he can hear nothing when four or five are speaking at the same time. Their second purpose is to draw Labori into a fight, and this invitation is only too readil yaccepted. The most interesting feature of this morning's sitting was a tilt between the young advocate and Generals Mercier, Gonse and Roget, supported at the right moment by one or two subordinate officers, who were once or twice invited by the chiefs themselves to come to the rescue.

SEEKING TO RATTLE LABORI.

Though Labori continually gets the better of these rather thick-headed soldiers who are trying to bolster up a weak cause, he can secure no decisive victory, for when he has them pinned down they refuse to answer his question, and thus he can clinch nothing. The conduct of the generals now and then goes beyond all bounds. I never saw such utter disregard of rules and justice as in Roget strutting up and down before the judges and speaking as much as he likes, finally informing Labori that he regarded his cross-examination as tiresome stuff. This was too much for the lawyer, who sprang to his feet and exclaimed, "General, you must not forget that you are here as a witness and not to direct the proceedings."

Roget saw he had gone too far, and retired without replying. Some believe that the officers are doing their best to excite Labori, make him lose control of himself and so offend not only them, but Colonel Jouaust and the other judges. This danger unquestionably exists, for there is a tremendous lot of fire in Labori's composition. Cooler heads than his might be excused for giving way amid such extraordinary provocations.

GOOD RESULTS OF FEUD.

This feud between Labori and the officers has produced two excellent results. Jouaust is striving to act as peacemaker, but as he cannot side against the officers he turns for counterbalance towards Dreyfus, and now treats him with far more consideration, as is reflected in the fact that he returns his salute. Dreyfus is calmer and far less violent than when he was being attacked by the witnesses. Jouaust and the other judges and Dreyfus are unquestionably more amiable. Demange is the only one of the actors in the whole drama who has not changed at all. This tends to improve still further this springing up between the prisoner and his friendlier feeling, so to speak, which is judges, and the present situation seems to confirm the opinion already cabled that Demange's course is the wiser.

He can strike a blow when the occasion offers, as he has done several times this week, but he takes care not to provoke the officers to draw back when the storm threatens. This is the policy of this fine old veteran of the Paris bar, and it cannot be denied that he alone has ruffled nobody and will be listened to with the greatest of respect when the moment comes to make the final appeal to the judges.

ACQUITTAL HIGHLY PROBABLE.

This moment is now not far distant, as the case is moving on rapidly. All the important evidence is in, and I believe the judges have already made up their minds on their action. Their faces and their questions to-day all pointed in that direction, and the prevailing feeling this afternoon is that acquittal is highly probable. Even though the generals bluster about now and the witnesses come and go, no tangible proof of guilt appears. The public sees this, and the officers cannot conceal it. The judges cannot escape it. This is the dominant feature of conversation tonight in all the cafes, hotels and private homes.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

O'REILLY—At Perth, August 22, the wife of George A. O'Reilly, of a son.

TAILLON—At Dundee, Que., August 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Taillon, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SMYTH-MUIR—In this city, on the 23rd instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, 350½ St. Antoine st., by the Rev. Canon Dixon, Ethel Frances Beach Muir to Edwin Grant Smyth, of Nelson, B.C.

SPEARING-McKEOWN—On the 22nd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father McCallan, Mary Josephine, second daughter of the late Robert McKeown, Esq., and niece of the late Richard McKeown, Esq., to W. Harvey Spearing, formerly of Brighton, England. Newfoundland papers please copy.

DEATHS.

BURNS—At Lake View, Harrington, Que., August 17, the wife of Henry Burns, aged 35 years.

CARMICHAEL—At Riverfield, P.Q., August 18, Marion, youngest daughter of Wm. Carmichael, in her 30th year.

GRANT—On August 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Snowdon, 372 Elm ave., Westmount, Christina McFarlane, widow of the late Archibald Grant, in her 90th year.

KEYS—Accidentally killed, August 22, Walter Alex., aged 32 years and 3 months, only son of John J. Keys, of Harrington, Que.

STEVENSON—In this city, August 25, Rosanna McMurray, beloved wife of James Stevenson, aged 54 years, born in Ireland, County Antrim.

BLAIS—On August 21, at St. Thomas of Montmagny, Louis Blais, aged 72 years.

MUIR—At Glasgow, Scotland, Jean Lang, aged 83 years, widow of the late James Muir, of Quebec.

ROBERTSON.—At Hamilton, August 21st, James Robertson, in his 32nd year.

COHOON—At Capelton, Que., on the 20th

TRACEY—On the 20th inst., Henrietta Begin, aged 58 years, wife of William Tracey, of Quebec.

TRUDEL—At Quebec, on the 20th instant, Louis Trudel, aged 53 years and 10 months.

TUBBART—On the 20th inst., Julia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Tubbart, of Quebec.

VINCENT—On August 17, at Hamilton, Jas. Moncur Vincent, only son of the late Rev. Edward Vincent.

EXCITING RUN

after lady charlotte gelatine.

CHURCH NEWS.

The English delegates to the Moodie convention at Northfield, Massachusetts, and the Winona Lake convention were greatly impressed with what they saw of Canada on their way both to and from the West, and they go back with most favorable opinions of the vitalizing power of religion on this continent. The principal English delegate, the Rev. S. A. Selwyn, rector of Boscome, near Bournemouth, in an interview with a Herald representative on his way through to catch the steamer Tainui, which was detained for several hours beyond the advertised sailing time in order to enable the delegates to reach her before she weighed anchor, said he had noted with great satisfaction the strength of the evangelical section of the Anglican Church here. The church, in fact, he observed, was nearly all evangelical in contradistinction to the high church section, which formed the great majority in the English Church at home. He gave high churchmen credit for being earnest men in many cases, but it was significant that very many promising and brilliant men had now ranged themselves on the side of the evangelical party.

* * *

The establishment of a congregational mission in the northeastern part of the city has been under the consideration of a number of ministers and laymen who are prominently identified with the Congregational Church here. That portion of the city known as Amherst Park was the district wherein it was thought a mission was most urgently needed, and where, if one were established, the mission work would soonest prove fruitful of good result. Negotiations for the purchase of a piece of land in that section of the city have been proceeding for some weeks between those interested in the mission project and the owners of the property. Yesterday the negotiations were completed and a piece of land covering an area equalling about four city lots, was secured. This plot of land is just outside the city boundaries, and upon it there will be erected almost immediately a small mission church capable of accommodating some hundreds of worshippers. The city Congregational ministers having provided the land, it is expected that the residents in the city will subscribe sufficient funds to defray the cost of erecting the church. This they have expressed their willingness to do. Already a fund has been started and a number of substantial subscriptions received. A ladies' aid society has also been started and preparations are being made to organize a bazaar and sale of work in aid of the building fund. The Amherst Park Congregational Church will be under the pastoral oversight of the students of the Montreal Congregational College, acting in co-operation with the city pastors.

* * *

Amongst the delegates from Montreal to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which will meet at Washington from September 26 to October 6, will be the Rev. Principal MacVicar and the Rev. Dr. Scrimger. Only a partial programme of the subjects to be discussed, and a few of the names of those who have been asked to read papers, have so far been obtainable. The subjects for discussion do not show any very radical change from those presented at previous meetings of the council, except that they seem less theological and more practical. Considerable time will be taken up with various reports of the committees appointed at last council meeting, and business connected with the organization. Church polity will be represented by papers on the Presbyterian system; on the duties of various office bearers—ministers, elders, deacons. The only Canadian papers so far arranged for, apparently are one from President Forrest, of Halifax, and one from Dr. Robert Johnson, of London, Ont.

* * *

The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor of Erskine Church, has been spending his holidays in Nova Scotia, and on a recent Sunday he preached to a large congregation in Fort Massey Church, Halifax. After the service many who knew him and heard him preach in the early days at Fort Massey waited on him after the service to renew their acquaintance. He is expected to return to Montreal next week.

* * *

Two English delegates to the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, which meets at Washington, are expected to arrive in Montreal to-day. These are the Rev. Sylvester Horn and the Rev. Robert Veitch. The Rev. Mr. Horn, who is pastor of the West Kensington Church, is one of the most prominent and popular Congregational ministers in London. Rev. Mr. Veitch, who is pastor of Crescent Congregational Church, Liverpool, is an enthusiastic temperance worker, and takes a special interest in social problems. Montrealers will be given an opportunity to hear both these gentlemen preach to-morrow. The Rev. Mr. Veitch will occupy the pulpit in Emmanuel Church, St. Catherine street, at the morning service, and the Rev. E. Munson Hill's pulpit at Calvary Church, Guy street, at the evening service. By special request the Rev. Mr. Horn will preach at Emmanuel Church in the evening.

* * *

Trinity Church, corner St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. F. H. Graham, B.A., rector, will preach at both services to-morrow, the 13th Sunday after Trinity.

At the Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Professor Ross.

* * *

The annual harvest thanksgiving service will be held in St. Mary's Church, Beaconsfield, on Sunday next, the 27th inst. Special collections will be taken up. Rev. Principal Hackett will preach at both services.

* * *

Service at the German Lutheran Church on Sunday will be conducted at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Fr. Riedel, pastor.

* * *

Mr. H. J. Mudge, of 5 Crescent street, has been appointed by Bishop Bompas, of Selkirk, commissary in Canada for the Diocese of Selkirk, for the purpose of collecting funds for the furtherance of the mission work in the diocese, and interesting Canadians in the religious work of the Klondike district.

* * *

The Rev. Mr. J. Torrance and Mrs. Torrance, of Peterborough, have been the guests during the past week of Mrs. Redpath, Terrace Bank. Next week Mrs. Redpath will have as guests the Rev. J. Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Guthrie is a son of Dr. Guthrie, the famous Scottish divine.

* * *

It is announced that the difficulty between Monseigneur Gravel and the contractors of the cathedral, Messrs. Paquette & Godbout, has been submitted to the arbitration of Archbishops Bruchesi, Duhamel and Begin.

* * *

Rev. James Cormack, of Maxville, Ont., will occupy the pulpit of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church on Sabbath at both services.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, returns to town from Cacouna next week. The pulpit at this church will be occupied to-morrow by the Rev. J. D. Anderson, of Beauharnois. During the absence of Dr. Mackay an entirely new heating and ventilating equipment has been installed, which will add immensely to the comfort of the worshippers during the winter months. The sexton of this church experienced an unpleasant little episode during the severe storm which broke over the city last Tuesday night. During the storm the tower of the church was struck by lightning, with the result that a number of the upper windows were smashed. A slight fire was also started up in the tower; this, however, the sexton was able to extinguish without any difficulty.

* * *

The Venerable Archdeacon Evans, rector of St. Stephen's Chapel, left town again last week for Tadousac. The pulpit at this church will be occupied to-morrow by the Rev. Principal Rexford, rector of the High School.

* * *

The Presbytery of Montreal will meet on the 19th September next instead of the 26th as formerly ararnged. The change has been made to suit the arrangements of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who is agent for the Presbyterian Century Fund. Subscriptions are now coming in rapidly from all over the Dominion for this fund. The fund now exceeds $35,000. Among the most recent contributors to the fund is the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, principal of the Presbyterian College, who has subscribed $500.

* * *

The Bishop of Montreal has made arrangements to make a visitation to the deanery of Iberville on the following dates: Sunday, Aug. 27th, Valleyfield, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. M. Beattie; Ormstown, 7 p.m., Rev. J. I. Strong. Monday, Huntingdon, 7 p.m. Tuesday, Hinchinbrook, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. P. R. Lewis. Franklyn Centre, 7 p.m., Rev. J. I. Strong. Wednesday, Havelock, Rev. J. A. Poston, 10.30 a.m.; Edwardson, 3 p.m., Rev. J. A. Poston; Thursday, Hemmingford, 2.30 p.m., the churchwardens. Friday, Hallerton, 10.30 a.m., the churchwardens; Lacolle, 7 p.m., Rev. G. Mills. Sunday, September 3, Noyon, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Rural Dean Robinson; Clarenceville, 7 p.m., Rev. Rural Dean Robinson. Monday, Chambly, 7 p.m., Rev. B. T. S. Marriot.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Daniel Wilsbere, of Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I., is the guest of Mr. John McKergow, ex-president Board of Trade, Westmount. He will occupy the pulpit of Olivet Baptist Church to-morrow morning and evening. The reverend gentleman is superintendent of the Bahamas Union of Baptist churches in those islands.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Ker, rector of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, read a paper last night at the annual convention of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, which is at present being held in St. John New Brunswick. Dr. Ker will, it is expected, return to Montreal about the middle of next week. His pulpit will be occupied to-morrow by Professor Wilkinson, of Lennoxville, in the morning, and Mr. McManus, city missionary, in the evening.

* * *

The Rev. J. C. Antliff, D.D., professor in the Wesleyan Theological College, returns to town on Monday, from Winchester, near Boston, where he has spent the summer vacation.

* * *

The Rev. Professor Ross, of the Presbyterian College, will occupy the pulpit at the American Presbyterian Church to-morrow. The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor of this church, returns to town next wee. He will will conduct the services upon the first Sunday in August, which is Communion Sunday at the church.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Amaron, pastor of St. John's Church, returned from a visit to his father at Berthelet last week. He will preach at St. John's to-morrow. The mission school in connection with St. John's will resume work on Saturday. Dr. Amaron leaves town for his vacation in two weeks. These will be spent touring in the Laurentians.

* * *

The Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond, principal of the Free Church College at Aberdeen, will visit Montreal during the first week in October, on his return from the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Washington. He will deliver the opening lecture at the next session of the Presbyterian College, and a course of lectures open to all theological students and the public. Dr. Salmond is one of Scotland's foremost theologians, and as an author and teacher he is known in all churches.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, secretary of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, has gone to Vancouver, where he was called by a telegram which stated that his daughter, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Hinson, formerly pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, in this city, was dying. Mrs. Hinson was well-known and esteemed here.

RE-OPENING SALE.

ON MONDAY, August 28, we will re-open our store with a new stock of DRY GOODS, which will be slaughtered at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent. Don't overlook this offering.

Corsets, worth 50 cents, for 19c
Chiffon and Silk Mantles at Half Price.
White Spreads, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, value $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, for 49c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25
Black and Colored Dress Skirts, for .... $1.75 Worth double.
Tapestry Carpets, only 23c
Black Sateen 9½c
Linette 5c
Lonsdale 7c
Pillow Circular Cotton 7½c
$4.50 Chenille Curtains, for .. $3.00
Table Covers, worth $1.00, for .. 39c
10c White Checked Muslin, for .. 5c
Artistic Muslin .... 4c, 5c and 6c
Fine Cretonnes, all colors 6c
Oxford Linen, 10c, 12c, 13c value, for 6c, 7c, 8c
Black Sateen Shirts 35c
Regatta Shirts, value 50c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, for 39c, 50c, 60c, 65c
Men's and Boys' Sweaters, at Half Price.
Boys' Flannelette Shirts, for ... 20c
Caps, in all colors 5c
Window shades worth 25c, for 10c
Linen Rolls.. .. .. 4c
Navy Blue Flannel 5c
Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers, worth 65c, for 35c

Undershirts and Drawers, special styles, value 55c, for.. .. .. .. 25c
Linen Napkins and Towels, for the table, at 50 p.c. reduction.
Unlaundried White Shirts 25c
Fancy English Flannelette, value 10c and 15c, for 7c
Men's Umbrellas 38c
Silk Lined Waistcoats, for autumn and spring, 50 per cent. reduction.
Plain and Fancy Silks, worth 50c, 75c, $1.00, for 25c
Pretty Calico Morning Gowns, worth $1.75, for 74c
Very Good Calicoes 4c, 5c, 6c
Apron Cotton 4½c
Colored Velveteen 19c
Dress Goods, worth 35c 15c
Men's Hose.. .. .. 5c
Seamless Ladies' and Children's Cotton Stockings 10c
Canadian Tweed 15c, 22c
Fancy Carriage Cloth Rugs 69c, 85c, 90c
Ladies' and Children's Short Night Dresses, from 5c
Yellow Cotton 5c
A 50 per cent. reduction on White Tulle Curtains.
Berlin Wool, all colors, a skein.. 3c
Ladies' Leather Belts, 9c, 13c, 18c
Ribbons, from 4c up.

GAGNON & MEUNIER,
129-131 St. Lawrence Street.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MARTIN—(Nee Eustace).—Mrs. Amy Martin, native of Dublin, Ireland, is sought by her stepbrother Jack, any communication forwarded to Mr. J. Eustace, care of St. James Hotel, Montreal, will be forwarded. 203

WANTED—Employment by well educated youth, (17), very best references. Shorthand and a little typewriting. Apply V. 253a St. Urbain street. 205

WANTED—By well educated Englishman, capable of taking control of an office, employment with good firm. Best of references. Apply W. 253a St. Urbain street. 205

ROOM — LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room, bathroom flat, with hot water heating, facing square, suitable for two gentlemen. 134A Peel st. 201

ROOMS—FURNISHED, TWO LARGE DOUBLE rooms, also visitors to the city may be accommodated by the week. 103 Union ave. 201

ROOMS — FURNISHED, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 53 Metcalfe, city. 201

ROOM — TO LET, ONE LARGE DOUBLE front room, with all modern conveniences. Telephone, 81 Crescent st. 201

ROOM—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; IN private family, for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits. 173 City Hall ave. 201

ROOMS—WILL GIVE FREE OF RENT TO respectable married woman, three rooms, in exchange for light housework. Apply, with references, 189 St. Maurice st. 201

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED rooms, double and single. 117 St. Famille st. 201

ROOM — NICE SINGLE FRONT ROOM, heated with hot water, private family; rent four dollars month. 220 St. Martin street. 201

ROOMS — 10 KINKORA AVENUE, OPPOSITE Mackay st., off Dorchester. 201

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, with clothes closet, $6 monthly; also large back parlor $10; Daisy furnace. 49 Victoria st. 201

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, ON parlor flat, suitable for two gentlemen, Auer light, hot and cold water in room, private family. 82 Mance st. 201

ROOMS—LARGE ERIGHT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, use of kitchen if required; terms moderate. 181 St. George st. 201

WANTED—A girl experienced in card cutting. 636 Craig st., after 9.30 a.m. 201

WANTED—Plain cook, female, must be good hand, have a knowledge of restaurant work; also a few good waitresses to serve at dinner. Two Flags Dining Room, 589 Craig st. 201

WANTED—Immediately, a good general servant; references required. 87 Mackay st. 201

WANTED—General servant in small family; no washing. 114 Union ave. 201

WANTED—A smart young nurse girl. 4085 Tupper st. 201

WANTED—An experienced salesman for tailoring, speaking both languages. 19 St. Lawrence st. 201

WANTED—Servant in a small family; good wages. 514 Seigneurs st. 201

WANTED—A good general servant; reference. 171 St. Antoine st. 201

WANTED—A good chef for hotel in Sherbrooke. 88 St. Lawrence st. 201

WANTED—A young lady in piano warerooms, to try the pianos and make herself generally useful; must play well and speak both languages. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 201

WANTED — Experienced shirt and collar starchers, also girls willing to learn. Tooke Bros., 69 Latour st. 201

WANTED—A general servant, where another girl is kept. 90 St. Famille st. 201

WANTED—A general servant, where another girl is kept. 90 St. Famille st. 200

WANTED—General servant, small family, no washing. Apply morning or evening. 455 Elm ave. 200

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 518 St. James st. 200

WANTED—A young girl as general servant for small family, just the place for one well up in her work. 78 Tupper st. 200

WANTED—A general servant for family of three; good wages. 211 St. George st. 200

WANTED—A young girl to assist with light housework. Can sleep at home. References required. 808 Palace st. 200

WANTED—Ten or twelve quarrymen, four miles west of L'Orignal; good ball drillers paid $1.50 per day. Keating, Stewart & Co., L'Orignal, Ont. 200

WANTED—Good plain woman cook, with references, unmarried preferred; no Sunday work. Betts' Cafe, 212 St. James st. 200

BRADSTREET'S REPORT

Strength of Prices and Steadiness of Demand the Main Features of the Trade Situation.

New York, August 26.—Bradstreets to-day will say: Strength of prices and steadiness of demand are still the salient features of trade situation. Iron, steel and other metals, most of the cereals, leather and cotton goods manifest upward tendency as to prices. Other staples, with the exception of sugar and anthracite coal, retain all their old firmness. Fall demand is expanding at most markets, particularly good reports being received from the Northwest and that portion of the corn-growing country which this year seems likely to be notable for surplus production. Current railway earnings maintain the promise of earlier weeks and show an enormous volume of traffic being handled. Aggressive strength and firmness is noted in iron and steel, particularly at central western markets. Consideration of next year's needs now seems to be the most prominent feature of the trade, aside from complaints of slow deliveries on near-by orders. Foremost advancing is structural material, which has moved up $5 per ton, closely followed by steel billets with an advance of $3, and steel rails and nearly all grades of pig iron, with smaller relative gains. Other metals show sympathetic strength, notable in this respect being tin and lead. Among the cereals, wheat has been quite firm all the week, partly owing to a whittling down of northwestern estimates, but also due to steady demand for the cash articles alike on foreign and domestic account. The relative scarcity of cash corn is responsible for the advance shown this week in the face of a coming concededly large production.

The shadow of the Neill estimate is still over the cotton market, which, however, is firmer, owing to reports of deterioration due to heat and drought, and partly to unusually good reports from manufacturers, quotations of which are tending up. The proposition to combine Fall River mills is still under advisement. A sudden cut in prices of refined sugar has led to the impression that the sugar war will be reopened in all its fierceness. Additional strong features in the general trade situations are the active demand for lumber at most markets at steady prices, and the firmness in the higher grades of wool, notwithstanding less active buying. Business failures for the week number 175, as against 172 last week.

Bank clearings at the principal United States cities for the week ended August 24, show total clearances $1,522,812,618, an increase of 22.16 per cent., as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $536,130,532, increase 20.1 per cent. For the Dominion of Canada the clearances were: Montreal, $14,134,103, increase 10.8 per cent.; Toronto, $8,918,863, increase 15.8 per cent.; Winnipeg, $1,744,760; Halifax, $1,173,966, increase 13.0 per cent.; Hamilton, $652,800, increase 13.3 per cent.; St. John, N.B., $692,979, increase 7.4 per cent.; Vancouver, $964,355; Victoria, $695,193.

Canadian trade advices are of exceptional fall demand in dry goods and kindred lines. Montreal reports Canadian cotton goods manufacturers as putting up prices, moved thereto by the active demand.

Toronto reports large fall orders, the best, in fact, for years, and wholesale business generally is of satisfactory volume. Railway earnings are large, wages are good and values generally firm. Collections are exceptionally good. Wheat harvesting in Manitoba is now well advanced. Trade is light in the Maritime Provinces and collections generally are backward. Unseasonable weather has hurt business in the towns in British Columbia and rains have damaged the hay crop. Collections are fair. Business failures for the week number 23, as compared with 20 last week and 27 in this week a year ago.

GROWTH OF AN EMPIRE

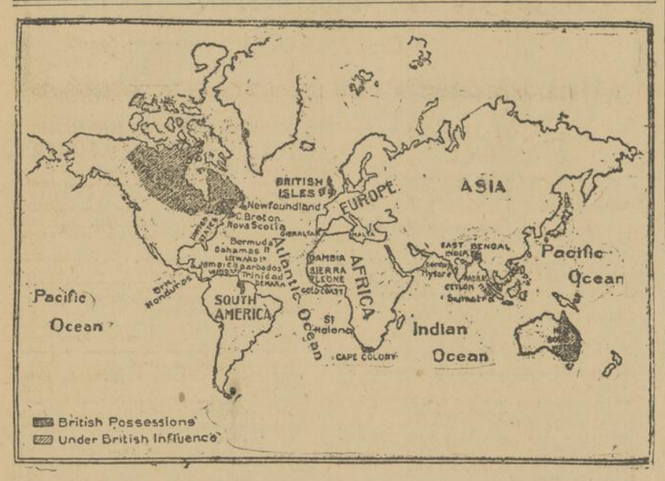
Sir Charles Dilke's Review of the Progress Made by England During This Century in the Work of Discovery, Exploration and Colonizing—How the Indian Empire Has Pushed Its Boundaries Outward—Australia's Rise, in Spite of the Deterrent Influences of the Early Settlements—The Federal Experiment in Canada.

In one of a series of articles entitled "Through the Nineteenth Century," which the London Graphic is now publishing, Sir Charles Dilke reviews the growth of the British Empire as follows:

The beginning of the century is not a marking date in the growth of the British Empire. Before the Great War we had established the commencement of our empire in India, and had settled down in North America to the loss of the United States and the gain of Canada. The Great War led to the colonial dominions of Holland, Spain and France passing to some extent within our rule, although in South America we suffered grave defeat at the hands of Spaniards and Indians, led by Frenchmen. At the close of the Great War, however, the theory that we had been fighting for the restoration of legitimate kings, which had been maintained by Pitt and the Tories against Fox and a section of the Whigs, prevailed, and we restored to France, and in a measure to the other powers, the territories which we had taken from them. Java, for example, one of the most fertile and easily governed of all tropical islands, was restored after a period of exceptional prosperity it had enjoyed under Sir Stamford Raffles, whose portrait figures at Batavia in the great series of the Dutch "Governors-General of India."

While, however, this was, as a general principle, the case, our South African dominions date from the Great War and it was the separate great colony of New Zealand which is geographically about the slightest, namely, the occupation of the rocky island of Hong Kong, which received afterward a small development, by a private lease, ultimately turned into an annexation, of a little strip on the opposite mainland, which has now recently been enlarged. The trade of Hong Kong, like that of Singapore, cannot be measured by the size or even by the population or wealth of the territory at the spot. Hong Kong, even more than Singapore, has become a vast distributing centre for our China trade, and has shown how completely British interests are suited by good means of distribution, unaccompanied by large territorial concessions but accompanied by the open door or equal opportunity for trade in countries under a foreign flag. If our trade in China could be secured forever under existing conditions, no annexation would be needed; and our gigantic trade in South America is a proof that no hoisting of the flag is necessary to secure the predominance of British trade where circumstances are not artificially adverse. Here, however, comes in the difficulty, that these hostile conditions are created for us by the interference of other powers, and that in many cases those who had resisted annexation in the past have been brought naturally to think it necessary.

The process, then, which has occurred with regard to the British empire in the present century is one rather of the expansion of existing settlements than of the foundation of wholly new ones. Canada has grown in the century from a British patch upon the north-eastern side of America into a dominion which reaches across the continent to the Pacific. India has grown from three small presidencies into the whole peninsula with extensions beyond the peninsula on the east and to the north-west. Australia has grown from a convict settlement into an entire British continent, with



APPROXIMATE AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1800.

	Area in sq. m.	Population.
United Kingdom (including Isle of Man and Channel Islands)	121,360	14,991,000
In the Mediterranean	119	100,000
India	200,000	14,000,000
Other possessions in Asia	26,131	1,250,000
In Africa	20,000	150,000
New South Wales	1,000,000	6,000
Canada and Newfoundland	515,950	400,000
In Central and South America (including West Indies)	128,622	520,000
Total	2,012,182	31,417,000

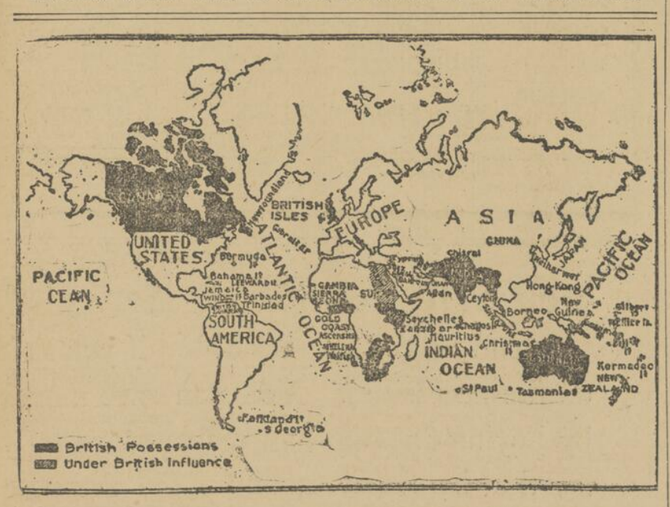
was the Great War which enabled us to substitute ourselves there, politically speaking, for the Dutch, although we have not yet succeeded—probably by our own fault—in making the Cape Dutch as thoroughly contented citizens of the empire as are the Canadian French.

Our expansion in India has been steady. The great growth of our dominion in the present century has occurred through our conquests of Scinde and of the Punjab, but it has been continuous, and the peaceful absorption of the whole of Baluchistan (which even now is not yet colored red upon our maps) and has been the latest successful example of advance. Australia was dotted with a few convict settlements early in the century, but our practical annexation of the whole of Australia, and the covering of that great continent by our self-governing colonies, have been mainly the business of the Queen's reign.

In Canada we have during the century merchant shipping fleet. We may say roughly that we are masters of something like a quarter of the globe, but that as regards shipping we are in possession of almost everything which exists.

One of the best measures of the growth of the British Empire is afforded by considering the position in the Empire of the West Indies. Those colonies at the beginning of the century were among the most important of our possessions in the world. They have not receded, although it is sometimes thought they have. On the whole, they have stood still. But their relative position now is one which is microscopic as compared with our general situation in the world. The weak point, as was shown in his admirable paper, read at a meeting of the Colonial Institute on Valentine's Day, even by so pacific an authority as Sir R. Giffen, is that the means of the defense of the Empire has not relatively prospered at so rapid a pace as has the Empire itself.

Our fleet is at the moment relatively stronger than it has been at some previous periods of our history, but it will not in the next few years possess the superiority of strength against a possible combination of powers which seems necessary in the case of an empire possessing so many jealous rivals, and so dependent for its communications and for the safety of its capital upon the empire of the sea. Our military forces, which would be required for the purpose of bringing to a close even a successful war, are absolutely little stronger than they were a quarter of a century ago, and relatively to the forces of other powers and to the calls upon our own, may be considered to have decreased.



APPROXIMATE AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1899.

	Area in sq. m.	Population.
United Kingdom (including Isle of Man and Channel Islands)	121,360	40,200,000
In the Mediterranean	3,702	420,000
India (including native states) and Baluchistan	1,668,960	313,500,000
Other possessions in Asia	125,256	5,640,000
In Africa (including Soudan)	3,748,220	42,440,000
Australasia	3,175,320	4,950,000
British North America	3,618,650	5,400,000
In Central and South America (including West Indies)	135,140	1,860,000
Total	12,596,608	414,410,000

stretched forward with actual power, as against a mere disputed paper control, to the Pacific coast, and the completion of the roadroad from sea to sea is fusing the country together under the auspices of the successful Federal Government of the Dominion. The federal process is being repeated in the creation of the Australian commonwealth, and Fiji, with some of the other Pacific stations occupied at later periods in the Queen's reign, will probably end by coming within the orbit of Australia or of New Zealand.

In South Africa great annexation of territory took place about the time of the Bechuanaland expedition, despatched by Mr. Gladstone's second administration, to keep the Boers within the limits of the Transvaal or South African Republic, and a district to which peculiar boundaries have been assigned by the singular arrangements of Lord Salisbury, but which stretches in the centre of the continent far toward the north, is being gradually brought under direct British authority.

The largest recent territorial annexation, accompanied by considerable increase of population of the Empire, which has occurred, is on the west coast of Africa, where, after allowing our old Crown Colonies to be surrounded by French dominions, we have, under the auspices of a chartered company, now bought out by the Crown, brought, in the Niger districts, a vast Mohammedan population more or less effectively under our control.

One of the most interesting expansions of the Empire in the Queens' reign is one

An Unprecedented Offer.

THE HERALD BOUND TO DOUBLE . . ITS CIRCULATION THIS FALL . .

Here Is One Of The Means It Is Adopting.

The Paper Practically Given Away For a Trial Term To New Subscribers.

From September 1st to the End of the Year,

FOR ONLY 25c.

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD is inaugurating a campaign designed to double its circulation before the end of 1899. Experience has shown that people need only to read The Herald to become fast friends of it. The Herald once introduced into a home seldom discontinues its visits. To accomplish this introduction, in large numbers, in the shortest possible time, an extraordinary offer is now made. The Daily Herald—a three-dollar-a-year paper, and cheap at that—will be sent to the address of any new subscriber in Canada, from September until the end of the year, for the merely nominal sum of twenty-five cents.

Every reader of The Herald will confer a favor on his friends as well as on The Herald by telling them of this wonderfully liberal offer. If each reader of The Herald, who approves of its principles, and likes it as a newspaper, were to cut out the Address Slip printed below, and order the paper sent to the address of one person not now a subscriber, a great increase in its circulation would be the result.

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR

that he can have a four months' trial of THE DAILY HERALD for 25c.

THE DAILY HERALD,
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Enclosed find twenty-five cents, for which please send The Montreal Daily Herald until the end of 1899, to the following new subscriber:

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AGENT FOR DREYFUS

Canada Has Been Entertaining an Angel Unawares.

AT GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

He Says He Has Secured Some Remarkably Valuable Information in the North-West Territories.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—Leon Bureau, private secretary of M. Labori, leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French Vice-Consul Di Mononda, has left for Paris. In an interview M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the United States was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to M. Labori before the case closes, but even if I do not it will still be of value."

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Opening Session of the Big Convention Took Place at St. John, N.B., Yesterday.

St. John, N.B., August 25.—The opening session of the Dominion Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held this morning in Trinity Church, when the Bishop of Fredericton delivered the charge to the convention from the words, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" Immediately after the service the delegates, about 150 strong, opened the regular business session in St. John Church School House, President L. Ferrar Daudson, of Toronto, in the chair. A welcome was extended to the visitors by Rev. Mr. Desoyres and Mr. Herbert Tilley, and the American, British and Canadian delegates exchanged fraternal greetings. Luncheon was served in Trinity School House by the ladies' associations of Trinity. At the afternoon session the report of the council was submitted, discussed and adopted. Later a conference was held, when the brotherhood's "rules of service" were discussed, and to-night a public meeting was held, when addresses were delivered by Bishop Hall, of Vermont, and others.

AGAINST A NEW SCHOOL.

A committee of citizens of the St. Denis Boulevard have held a meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. F. Sauvageau, to protest against the project of the School Commissioners to erect a new school house. It is claimed that the meeting was irregular and that the resolutions passed were not agreed to by the taxpayers. It was decided to serve the contractor of the building with a notarial protest. If this fail, there is some talk of issuing an injunction by the court.

WARSHIPS---WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

How in the Recent Naval Manœuvres the New Invention Helped a British Fleet to Protect a Convoy of Food Ships from Canada.

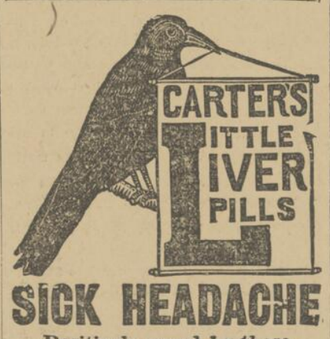
The Marconi system did marvels in the recent naval manoeuvres. Admiral Domville's fleet was hastening to a rendezvous, to pick up the convoy of foodships which Canada was supposed to have sent to the Mother Country, and was all on fire with eagerness to learn whether the opposing fleet, which simulated the predatory ships of France, had been beforehand. A flying squadron steamed ahead of the laboring battleships, seventeen knots an hour to the big ships' eleven. It found the convoy, and then by means of two ships disposed between the squadrons the battle fleet was told the news. Eighty-six miles separated the two squadrons, and communication could have been established in storm, in darkness or in fog, as easily as in fine weather. The news anticipated by four hours the actual juncture of the two squadrons, which were approaching each other at a combined speed of 21 knots an hour.

The tactics of the fleets throw a strong light upon modern naval warfare. Sir Compton Domville had a strong but rather slow battle squadron of ten battleships, which, when working together, could go at best eleven knots an hour. He also had a score of cruisers, some fast, some medium speed, and 28 torpedo boat destroyers. A couple of slow ships, representing a food convoy from Canada, were approaching the British Isles. In theory the convoy had been sent from Halifax, our easternmost port and safely-guarded harbor, had presumably been escorted for part of the way by the warships on our coast and had then steered across the Atlantic, trusting to the immensity of the ocean to elude discovery by hostile warships of strength or numbers superior to the one big cruiser which escorted it. Approaching the narrow seas, where all ocean routes converge, and where discovery would be easy, it was to be met at a previously-arranged rendezvous by the big "British" fleet of Sir Compton Domville, and escorted home. That is, no doubt, very much the way in which our wheat, our cattle, our bacon, our exports generally would be sent to Britain if the empire were at war with an enterprising naval foe. Meanwhile a lighter but swifter fleet under Admiral Rawson, eight battleships, which could easily make fourteen knots an hour in company and nineteen cruisers, backed by a couple of dozen torpedo boats disposed along what represented the French coast, was eagerly looking for this convoy, even as the high seas would in time of war swarm with squadrons and single cruisers bent on crippling Great Britain's huge foreign trade. The "French" fleet had the speed and the start; the "British" fleet had the strength to win any battle in which it might engage, and knew exactly where the convoy was. Moreover, it had the Marconi system to aid its search.

Admiral Domville steered for the rendezvous, arranging a series of other rendezvous so as to make it next to impossible to miss the convoy fleet. One of his first-class cruisers, the Galatea, was already with it as escort. His other first-class cruisers were sent on ahead at high speed to pick up the convoy at the earliest possible moment; the second-class cruisers were sent out in a cloud to search for the opposing fleet, so that, if it were getting near the convoy, it could be fended off. The Juno, on which was Signor Marconi, with the installation of his wireless telegraphy system, kept some thirty miles ahead of the battleships. In due time the big cruisers found the convoy, all safe. One, the Europa, immediately turned back, and soon was some twenty-five miles from the convoy and thirty from the Juno. Then the two ships got into communication. From the Europa to the Juno, from the Juno to the fleet went the news, and Sir Compton Domville, 86 miles from the convoy, was in definite touch with it and had won the game. Meanwhile, the opposing fleet was desperately searching an immense area of blue water and had for hours at a critical moment been paralyzed by a fog so dense that ships might have passed within a mile of it without detection.

To understand the full value of the feat performed when the fleet and the convoy, invisible to each other, practically conversed, we may assume France and Great Britain to be at war, and need to arise for a close watch upon, say, Brest. From Brest to the Lizard is 110 miles, and from the Lizard messages can be sent to British naval stations. A cruiser could remain outside the harbor mouth, two or three more could be disposed at equal distant intervals between there and the Lizard. Whatever the advanced cruiser might see would be known in Plymouth in an hour. With flag-signalling a chain of eight or nine cruisers would be needed, and they could communicate only in clear weather. With the Marconi system the news would go in fog or sunshine, storm or calm. If a French ship were to leave Brest, within an hour or two a British ship could be leaving Plymouth, 130 miles away, to look after her. Such a system of intelligence would greatly lessen the dim uncertainty as to the enemy's movements which someone has called "the fog of war."

Defects in the system there are as a matter of course. Two showed themselves during the manoeuvres. It is slow work transmitting the messages, and signals from other transmitters may disturb the process. For instance, the Juno was once taking a message from the flagship, when suddenly a despatch began to come in that was being sent from Alum Bay, Isle of Wight, 50 miles away, to Poole, on the English coast, some 25 miles away from the Isle of Wight. The sector through which the ray is sent can be limited to a certain degree, but at a range of 30 miles would spread out to a width of seven miles. An enemy would be sure to set his transmitters so as to interfere with signals to the utmost, while his receivers would be adjusted to take in signals from any fleet he was watching. Thus all messages would have to be in cipher, and in cipher constantly changed, as no cipher is undiscoverable. It is obvious, however, that the discovery is in its infancy and with further improvements marvels may be accomplished in the direction of keeping touch between ships that to the eye are solitary upon the face of the waters.—Toronto Globe.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DIVINITY STUDENTS AS PRINTERS.

New Haven, Conn., August 25.—During the college year of 1898-99, two Yale men paid their entire expenses by running a printing establishment in this city They not only owned and managed the business but also set all the type and did the printing. They were successful in their undertaking and probably will increase their equipment this fall in order to fill orders that they were unable to accept last winter. The men who played the double role of employer and employe are bachelors of arts, one being a graduate of Yale, the other securing his degree from Johns Hopkins. Both are members of the Yale Divinity School, and will be graduated as ministers in the spring of 1900.

Established in West Divinity Hall, a building used as a dormitory and a recitation hall, situated opposite the campus proper, the establishment is very different from that of the ordinary printer. Business office, composing room and press room are all consolidated in one of two medium sized rooms occupied by one member of the firm. Along one side of this room typesetters, cases and galleys stand; a hand press occupies the opposite side, while the rest of the space is taken up by the equipment of a printing establishment. On the door opening into the corridor of the building the following placard is placed.

CLARK & WATKINS,
Job Printing,
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

When the college men organized their firm in October 1898, they made a rule that the time devoted to printing should be from 2 o'clock to 6 every afternoon. They adopted this rule lest they should devote time that should be spent in studying, to printing work. For some time they observed these working hours, but soon, when the excellence of the work they were turning out became known, they were obliged to work in the morning and often late into the night, in order to fill the orders that began to come in. And even with this extension of the working time, they were compelled to turn away many orders. Numerous cards, circulars and pamphlets were printed for local business houses. New Haven ministers also came to the college printers to have their sermons printed and other work done. Prof. Bacon, of the Divinity School faculty, entrusted to the hands of these two students of his, the important task of printing "A Criticism and Interpretation of the New Testament," a book edited and compiled by himself. This work as well as that which preceded it gave such complete satisfaction, that a change in the size of the establishment was decided upon by the learned printers, to cope with the trade anticipated for this winter.

A WOMAN'S CONCLUSION.

"They say she has never looked at her wedding gown since the man to whom she was engaged failed to appear on the evening set for their marriage."

"Well, she must be pretty sure that there are no moths in their house." — Chicago Times-Herald.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 26th, 1899.

Getting Ready for Autumn.

Holidays are now about over, leaving only the memory of many happy days to make busy times pleasant. "Busy Times" begins with the coming of the New Fall Goods, and we're getting ready for a brilliant Autumn Trade. Almost every steamship arriving from the "Old World" brings us the choicest gems from the "Birthplace" of fashion—The Best of the World's Best—the latest creations of Europe's best artistes.

1500 PRETTY SILK WAISTS

REGULAR $4.25.....SPECIAL $1.99

Fully 1,500 Pretty Silk Waists will win hosts of admirers on Monday and following days. The ladies who are fortunate in getting one of these Dainty Waists are much to be envied.

Made of Pure Silk, in Pretty Stripe Effects, in every known color combination, stylishly made and finished, with Linen Collar and Self Cuffs.

Pretty SILK WAISTS

Stylish, Chic, New. Regular $4.25.

Special $1.99.

Rich SILK WAISTS

Smart, Jaunty, Neat. Regular $4.25.

Special $1.99.

This special lot of Silk Waists will be displayed in the new Costume Salon, and extra assistants will be in attendance to facilitate and assist you in choosing.

Autumn Dress Goods and Silks

New Autumn Silks

This special lot of New Silks is causing unusually complimentary comments from ladies who see them priced this way:

Fancy Check Taffeta Silks, in a very choice collection of new colorings. Special 59c

New Shepherd's Plaid Silks, black and white and blue and white mixtures, various sized checks. Special 70c

Clan Tartan Taffeta Silks, newest and brightest combinations, exquisite colors. Special 90c

Autumn Dress Goods

Five advance cases of Dress Goods Novelties will get first showing on Monday morning, at these prices:

Black and White and Blue and White Checked Dress Fabrics, 4 different sizes of checks, fine and rough weaves. Special ..... 55c and 65c

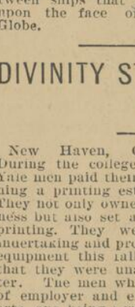
New Home Spuns, High Class Autumn Fabrics, specially for Travelling Costumes, in light and dark grey, fawn and drab, all pure wool. Special Prices ..... 75c, $1.15, $1.20 yard

Special Sale of Boys' School Suits

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The Close of the Holidays irresistibly forces the needs of the young folks on the attention of parents and guardians. The youthful wardrobe is turned inside out, and the necessary additions decided upon. The Clothing made by the Carsley Co. is celebrated for its reliable make, style, material and finish. The best thread only is used, the best trimmings, best everything, besides being reasonably priced.

Prices of Boys' School Suits



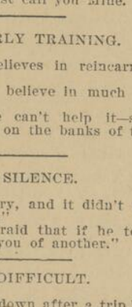
Boys' Tweed Norfolk Suits, from	$1.50
Boys' Navy Norfolk Suits, from	1.65
Boys' Tweed 2 piece Suits, from	2.80
Boys' Double Breasted Suits, from	2.85
Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits, from	2.95
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, from	3.65
Boys' All Wool Tweed Suits, from	3.45
Boys' Heather Mixed Tweed Suits, from	3.70

Boys' 3-Piece Suits

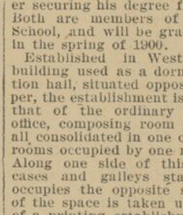
Boys' Navy Serge Suits, from	2.65
Boys' Strong Serge Suits, from	3.20
Boys' Navy Worsted Suits, from	4.10
Boys' Grey Basket Tweed Suits, from	4.65

Boys' Reefers

Boys' Navy Serge Reefers, from	1.30
Boys' Navy Serge Reefers, from	1.85
Boys' Navy Serge Reefers, from	2.55
Boys' Navy Worsted Reefers, from	3.05



Ladies' Shirt Waists



Hundreds of these Pretty Shirt Waists sold yesterday. There's enough left to make quick and satisfactory choosing to-morrow.

Ladies' Muslin, Cambric and Percale Shirt Waists, in a splendid variety of colors and effects The choice of any one of them means perfect satisfaction. Not one of them worth less than 55c each. Special 25c

Novelty Felt Hats

The demand for the Rough Rider and New Sailor Felt Hats increases every day This is the third shipment just received, and these will not last long They come the latest shade of fawn, grey, navy blue, and brown. Some with long quill to match. Special Prices .. $1.25, $1.35

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE BEST NAME.

When writing verses, dear, to you,
As swains enamored often do,
No matter then what name I use
To keep you in a fair disguise
From idly prying public eyes,
There is one privilege I choose:
Whatever name, or famed or fine,
You bear, I still must call you Mine.

FAULTS OF EARLY TRAINING.

"Flossie Bluffkins believes in reincarnation."

"She is too lazy to believe in much of anything."

"Yes; she says she can't help it—she used to be a princess on the banks of the Nile."

DISCREET SILENCE.

"I told Bunks a story, and it didn't remind him of another."

"Perhaps he was afraid that if he told one it would remind you of another."

BOTH ARE DIFFICULT.

"It's hard to settle down after a trip."

"Any harder than to settle up?"

SUMMER COLORS.

"Look at that girl yonder with a red percale waist."

"Yes, and a red percale complexion."

WHAT IS IT?

"What is concentration?"

"It's the way a man sticks to the subject he wants to talk about, while you stick to the subject you want to talk about."

A CASE IN REBUTTAL.

"Women have no continuity of purpose."

"Haven't they? My cousin Laura bought a $75 diamond ring and paid for it $1 at a time."

AT THE STATION.

Babies leave on every train,
Screaming, kicking, as in pain;
Still no vacuum of din—
On each new train more come in.

APPROPRIATE.

Assistant—"How would you designate a paper devoted to palmistry?"

Editor—"Call it a hand organ."

A BILL PASSER.

Quinn—"The bill passed by our congressman was identically the same as the one passed by the New York congressman."

DeFonte—"Well, it's a wonder our congressman was not apprehended."

Quinn—"What for?"

DeFonte—"Passing a counterfeit bill."

REMARKABLE.

"Do more people die one season than they do another?" asked the promising boy in the insurance office.

"I don't know about that," responded the boss, "but it seems very strange that grandmothers should always pass away during the baseball season."

GEORGE'S ADVANTAGE.

"After all," said the eminent divine, "it should have been easy enough for George Washington to get along without telling a lie."

"Why?" the deacon asked.

"He never had to preach the sermon at the funeral of a member of his church."

The Herald.

FOUNDED, 1808.

130 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUE

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

WEEKLY EDITION.
Seventy-five Cents per Year.

TELEPHONES.—HEAD OFFICE.....Main 343; EDITORIAL ROOMS.. " 751; JOB ROOM..... " 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

CANADA ADVANCING.

Those who may have expected to find Sir Richard Cartwright in an apologetic frame of mind at Toronto on Thursday night were doomed to disappointment. As was to be expected by those who know the order of his mind, Sir Richard carried the war into Africa. He had no excuses to make for the conduct of the administration, his speech being rather a crystallization into words of the tremendous impetus which has been felt by all branches of Canadian industry in the three years since the Liberals came into office. It was the political misfortune of Sir Richard Cartwright to suffer for many years an undeserved obloquy because he had been prominently connected with a Reform administration during the years of depression between 1874 and 1878. He and his admirers have never been allowed to forget the history of those years. There is, therefore, something of the nature of retributive justice in the circumstance that now, after another three years of a Liberal administration, to him has fallen the agreeable office of proclaiming the prosperity of what, in the light of recent commercial conditions, might almost be called a new Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright, during the whole of the period when he felt bound to condemn the Conservative administration, held up to the constant gaze of all who wished for the country's welfare one final test whereby industrial progress or industrial stagnation could be with certainty indicated. Was the population of this new country increasing or was it failing to increase as it should? He reverts to that test now, and after making careful enquiries, arrives at the belief, which will be shared by every observer, that in the last three years the population of Canada has increased in the neighborhood of half a million souls. The test which he applied unrelentingly to the record of his opponents after the census of 1891, to their discomfiture, applied now, results in the vindication of the Government of which he is a member. In this particular, and in this particular only, his speech was a defence of the Government, and as a defence it was incontrovertible.

The record for three years as set forth by this leader of sound Liberalism is one in which every Canadian may take pride. Half a million added to the population; a hundred millions added to the aggregate international trade; fifty millions added to the income of the Canadian people; investments in the West, worth from thirty to forty millions induced by a relatively trifling expenditure on the Crow's Nest Railway; depression in business circles giving place to unbounded satisfaction; previous deficits of four millions in the national finances giving place to surpluses of five millions; great public works being constructed with very slight addition to the national debt;—truly the record is one for every Canadian to take pride in and one the recital of which must have given no small measure of righteous and justifiable pleasure to him who has, more than any other man in public life, been made to bear the burden of the industrial misfortunes that attended his former holding of office.

"GOLD BRICKING" THE FARMERS.

Some months ago the promoters of the Quebec abattoir scheme were informed firmly that the Provincial Government would have nothing whatever to do with their proposition—a proposition involving the guaranteeing by the Government of the interest on a million dollars, for forty years. The reasons given by the Premier and his confreres for rejecting the scheme must commend themselves to every business man in Canada. The principal one is that the security represented by the proposed abattoir would be entirely inadequate to the investment required. A deputation of business men from Quebec and Levis had an interview with the Cabinet, some six or eight weeks ago, at which they urged the Government to endorse the scheme; but after hearing the Government's reasons the members of the deputation with one accord agreed that Mr. Marchand was perfectly justified in his action. When an argument is sufficiently strong to reverse an opinion, held jointly by a score of experienced merchants, it must be strong indeed. But the promoters of the scheme, Messrs. Hollingshed and Gunnis, could not be satisfied with one refusal, and several times returned to the attack. The last rejection was, however, so pointed as to admit of no possible doubt, and Mr. Gunnis immediately left for England. In spite of this, it seems that Mr. Hollingshed has not entirely given up hope, and his mind has evolved a new plan of attack. He is beginning a campaign among the various farmers' clubs of the province, by which he hopes to work up public opinion to such a pitch that the Government will be forced to agree to his scheme, and throw a million dollars as largesse to him and his associates. The plan is to send a letter to the secretary of a farmers' club, suggesting the calling of a meeting, which will be addressed by Mr. Arthur Hollingshed, of London, England. The unusual honor bestowed upon the club will, of course, ensure a large attendance on the day of meeting. Then the distinguished visitor will outline the abattoir scheme to the listening agriculturists in such a way that they will be convinced of its practical working, and become enthusiastic over the rose-colored prospects depicted by the orator. These prospects will be bolstered up by figures enough to make an ordinary man's head swim. His figures, of course, are estimates, not realities. On the strength of them it is expected that the farmers will unanimously endorse Mr. Hollingshed and his abattoir. If, in addition, they should pass a vote of thanks to the visitor, and condemn the wicked Government for refusing to throw public money to the flames, Mr. Hollingshed will not complain. This plan of operation is Mr. Hollingshed's forlorn hope. He has failed, in spite of argument and powerful influence, in securing the concession asked for. The only thing left is to lead public opinion to his way of thinking, and then return, with the farmers at his back, and dare the Government to refuse him the key of the treasury. The scheme has elements of strength, but it is not what we would expect of a dignified English man of affairs such as Mr. Hollingshed has hitherto shown himself to be. It is to be hoped that the Government will take measures to have the farming community thoroughly informed on both sides of the question.

TO HONOR MR. MARCHAND.

Word comes from Quebec that the achievement of Hon. Mr. Marchand and his colleagues in bringing the finances of the Province to a state of excellence hitherto unknown has given rise to so much satisfaction that a monster demonstration is to be held shortly in Mr. Marchand's honor. The affair will take the form of an open-air celebration at St. Michel de Bellechasse, a few miles below Quebec. The idea is a good one, Hon. Mr. Marchand and his associates clearly meriting the heartiest expressions of popular good will after the way they have redeemed their promises to the electorate. There is no good reason why Montreal should not send a numerous delegation to St. Michel, or for the matter of that, no reason why Hon. Mr. Marchand should not be asked to appear, perhaps at a later date, before the electors of Montreal. The occasion warrants it.

THE EXPORTATION OF BIG GAME.

The act passed last session by the Dominion Parliament, empowering the Government by an Order-in-Council to permit the exportation of deer from Canada, is of interest to the public as well as to sportsmen. The act provides that under provincial or territorial authorization in Canada any person not domiciled here may be permitted to export deer under certain conditions and limitations. These limitations seem to have been wisely devised. The deer must be exported at customs ports such as Halifax, Macadam Junction, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls and Sault Ste. Marie. The exportation is limited both as regards quantity and time. No person, for example, must export more than the whole or parts of two deer; and the exportation must be during the season or within fifteen days of its close. In connection with this new arrangement there are certain facts which it is well to bear in mind. Every sportsman before he can hunt in Canada pays a license of $25. His railway expenses represent another $25. The cost of a guide for fourteen days is $28; and the food and other necessities for himself and guide for fourteen days mean an additional expenditure of $42. His incidental account in that time would be not less than $25. These sums every sportsman, not domiciled here, leaves behind him in Canada. The game commissioners in the State of Maine estimate that every moose is worth to the State $400. They reason the matter in this way: Each unsuccessful, as well as each successful, hunter will spend $200 at least during his sojourn. For every successful hunter there will be one unsuccessful. The same argument holds good in Canada. Therefore, every moose poached is a dead loss to the country of fully $400. Last year under the provisions of the game laws of the Province 200 hunters visited Quebec and took out licenses. The expenditure of these 200 gentlemen would, as already shown, be $200 each. This represents an aggregate sum of $40,000 to the Province. The new law will bring more than double the number of sportsmen here this season that there were last, and it may reasonably be assumed that this will mean fully $100,000 for Quebec alone. It is worth while pointing out that in Quebec Province the open season is two months, but in Ontario and the other provinces it is only two weeks. The Quebec arrangement seems to be the better one for several reasons. One is that it gives the visiting sportsman a choice as regards time which enables him to suit his own convenience better. A period of two weeks is really too short for big game. When the time is two months a sportsman can make arrangements to come here for any fortnight within that limit. Another reason why two months are preferable to two weeks is that in these two weeks the woods are full of sportsmen, and timid huntsmen have a lively dread of becoming a target for another sportsman's bullet. A third reason why two months is to be preferred is that an enthusiastic sportsman might prolong his visit to four or even six weeks should he feel so disposed. This, of course, he could not do were the season limited to fourteen days. It will readily be understood that by wise provisions in the framing of the game laws game on the public estate becomes a profitable asset. It is a curious fact that the art of making money out of the game on his estate was unknown to the laird in the Scottish highlands—that veritable paradise of English sportsmen until about half a century ago. When the opportunity first presented itself, he was anything but pleased with this way of replenishing his exchequer. He had grave doubts as to the genteelity of letting his ancestral halls and wide-spreading acres to rich stock brokers and wealthy tradesmen. Opinion swiftly changed, however, after the late Earl of Dalhousie who owned some 162,000 acres of land in Forfarshire, had planted 1,300,000 trees and carefully protected his large game which brought him a revenue of some $10,000 a year. The renting of shooting lodges and deer forests has become a great business among the northern aristocracy. The Duke of Sutherland derives a very handsome revenue from his deer forests. The forest of Invermark, which is some 35,000 acres in extent and possesses nothing palatial in the way of accommodation, commands a rental of £3,500 a year. The Duke of Sutherland's best customer is his Grace of Westminster, who rents from his kinsman six shootings, for which he pays some £12,000 a year. The Dominion of Canada has certainly noble precedents for obtaining as much money as possible out of its big game.

INCREASED RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Government have largely increased during the past three years. Yet this fact is made a ground of complaint by the Government's critics.

There is complaint because the Yukon has poured a million into the treasury.

Because incoming settlers have paid for Dominion lands to an unprecedented extent.

Because the fisheries are unusually productive.

Because the interest received on the country's investments has jumped up.

Because the patent fees have been swelled by the business revival.

Because the post office last year yielded three-quarters of a million more than the highest point reached under any Conservative Postmaster-General.

Because the public works bring in more money in return for the capital put into them.

These increases which run the gross annual receipts up several millions are in reality a part of the evidence justifying the increased expenditures. Is it not curious that the Government's critics should refer to them as "increased taxation" and evidence for the Government's condemnation? Are the business man's increased receipts a condemnation of his increased outlay?

THE RISE AND FALL OF IRON.

The following comparison of prices for iron and steel in the United States now and a year ago indicates the nature of the inflation through which the market is now passing :—

	August, 1899.	August, 1898.
	Ton.	Ton.
No. 2 pig iron, Philadelphia	$20.50	$10.25
Lake Superior Charcoal Iron	23.00	11.50
Steel Billets	36.00	18.00
Steel Rails	31.00	18.00
Tin	31.00	16.25

Prices are seen to be just about double what they were a year ago, although the production this year is considerably in excess of last year, and although prices for many of the manufactured staples were quite as high or higher then than now. The American production of iron from January to August 1 in each year was as follows:

	Tons.
1898	7,436,011
1899	8,156,795

It is also worthy of notice that the iron mines of the west have answered to all demands made upon them, as is shown by the steady advance in the amount of ore sent eastward during the last two years in the period between the opening of lake navigation and July 31. The records are from the returns of the Sault Ste. Marie canals :—

	Tons.
1897—Iron ore eastbound	4,518,716
1898 " "	5,778,122
1899 " "	6,474,735

The inability to keep up with the demand for iron would seem to lie in the lack of blast furnaces, a failing which, there is every reason to suppose, will soon be overcome, as the present high prices are certain to draw investors into the business. Indeed there are already numerous reports of such investments, including a notable example in Canada. It is being recalled that every past inflation in the price of iron has been followed by something in the nature of business depression. In 1854 iron went up from $19 to $50, and there was depression in 1857. In 1864 the rise in price was from $18 to $75. There was marked business depression in 1866. In 1872 the price rose from $35 to $60. In Canada the business community remembers 1873 as the beginning of a very bad time. In 1880 the price of iron rose from $20 to $45. The depression did not come until well along in 1882. In 1889 the rise was from $9 a ton to $17 a ton, and the collapse came in 1890. Is it to be wondered that some who have lived through all these periods are asking what is to be the sequel to the present inflation?

THE LARGEST CARGO OF PULP.

An English paper contains the announcement that the steamship Hatasu recently arrived from Chicoutimi with 37,702 bales of wood pulp, weighing 4,712 tons, the largest consignment of wood pulp ever landed in England, and that the steamship Mendala was at that time about due with another 3,500 tons. From this the deduction was drawn by the paper that as an exporter of pulp Canada has "arrived."

Testimony in support of this view is also derivable from the returns of the Montreal Custom House, which indicate that in May, June and July of this year there have been exports to the value of $48,251, whereas in the same period last year the total was only $228. It would appear that for some reason shipments from Montreal began earlier this year than last, as in the quarter ending June 30, 1898, hardly any pulp exports are reported, while in the quarter ending December 30 there are returns for $51,377, an amount which is, however, almost equalled by the returns for July 1899 alone, which amount to $47,305.

It is well known that there is much activity in many sections of the Dominion in this line of business, especially in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. A large mill is under construction at St. John, N.B., and another a few miles away, both of which are being fitted up purposely to take advantage of the English market, and in many other places there are similar signs of activity. In the meantime it is a good thing to know that the largest cargo of pulp ever landed in England came from Canada.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT AT TORONTO.

To all intents and purposes Canada and Canadian manufacturers and Canadian products have to-day a real preference in the English markets.

You may leave the Senate to Providence, which in its own good time will doubtless take that millstone from off the necks of the people.

Sir Charles is sometimes wiser than his followers; but I have observed that whenever he so far forgets himself as to show that he is more rational than they he is promptly sat upon and turned down.

When we gave a specific preference to English manufacturers, then, sir, we showed that Liberals were prepared to do what Conservatives had only been prepared to talk about.

In three years—1897, 1898, and 1899—the total addition we have made to our capital amounts to $5,528,000; being, as nearly as possible, one-third of the amount which was added to the net capital debt in 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Our capital charge on this $3,300,000 spent on the Crow's Nest Railway amounts roughly to some $80,000 or $90,000. Sir, the return that we get in added customs duties and in added excise duties is, in all human probability, a matter of $500,000 or $600,000 a year from that source alone, and probably in three or four years, or five at the utmost, the added receipts to your customs and excise arising from the construction of that same railway will amply recoup you for every farthing that has been spent. Now, I call that good political economy.

We have taken the Yukon in hand; we have expended large sums in the Yukon; but up to date the Yukon has not cost the rest of the people of Canada one copper. Up to date all that has been expended in the Yukon has been extracted from those who have been carrying on mining operations in the Yukon, most of them, be it remembered, aliens justly entitled to contribute to the revenue here.

Would it surprise you to learn that if you deduct the cross entries caused by the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway and by the expenditure for the Yukon and of the sinking fund, that is to say, the amount of the sinking fund which we pay, and which our predecessors did not pay, that Mr. Foster's estimates for 1897 were almost exactly and identically equal to Mr. Fielding's for 1900.—Extracts from Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Toronto.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada's outside trade is nearly $58 per head of population. That of the United States is a trifle over $16 a head. Their tariff is twice as high as ours.

As Sir Richard Cartwright says, population is better than parsimony, and forty millions of expenditure with the country's present growth than thirty-six millions with stagnation.

In view of the fact that there is to be a public demonstration in honor of Mr. Marchand's restoration of provincial finances, won't the Gazette tell us what the "official evidence" says about the surplus?

That was a surprised man who was told by Sir Richard Cartwright that Quebec is only getting one-third as much public money as Ontario. He had been living on a Mail and Empire diet of Quebec Tarte.

Under ten years of Conservative rule the population of Canada was stationary. In three years of Liberal rule it has increased half a million, or from eight to ten per cent. That is a good enough test of fitness to govern.

What is the country getting for its present enlarged expenditures? If it is getting increased population and honest work in all public undertakings and services, then no one will say that the Government is not justified.

The reduction in the tariff has been a little over 13 per cent.; the increase in the trade has been nearly 10 per cent. When the full effect of the reduction is felt the trade returns will show still better results.

Ask the first Conservative you meet what population he thinks the next census will show. He will probably say seven millions or thereabouts, which is a little too good to be true. But it shows he realizes what progress the country is making.

Applying to a business man the principle which the Government's critics are applying to them, he would not be allowed to take advantage of favorable business conditions for fear the figures on one side of his ledger should show increased expenditure even though on the other side there was a corresponding increase.

If under the conditions now present—of trade expansion, development of our resources and augmentation of population—the Government had not taken advantage of the times in the same way as a business man would have done in his own business, they would have been "fools and cowards," said Sir Richard Cartwright at Toronto.

Here is a problem for the expenditure critics: If three millions spent on the Crow's Nest Pass road has been the means of developing wealth to the extent of thirty or forty millions of dollars, and adding half a million a year to the customs revenue, what will be the profit to the country on the nine millions spent on deepening the canals?

If the expenditures have gone up, so have the national receipts. Expenditures which come back into the treasury in the form of increased earnings by public services are by that one fact justified. The Crow's Nest Pass Railway expenditure has added half a million a year to the customs revenues; the Yukon expenditure has added a million a year to the gross revenues; the Intercolonial extension has added several hundred thousand a year to the national income. Such expenditures run up the annual budgets, but they are no more to be condemned on that account than the outlay by a merchant of a hundred thousand dollars that brought in return an equivalent increase in the volume and profits of his business.

The London Daily Chronicle which makes some not altogether unsuccessful attempts to follow colonial affairs is in a perplexing dilemma over the qualities of the new Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. In a recent issue it expresses itself thus: "Yesterday a Canadian correspondent, who has some reputation as a writer on Dominion politics, and was educated, we believe, in the province from which the new Speaker of the Canadian Commons comes, sent us a pen portrait of that gentleman, in which it was stated, inter alia, that until lately Sir James Edgar's successor was 'absolutely unknown,' and that he 'looks the typical farmer.' To-day another Canadian correspondent, Mr. Somerville, who explaines that he has 'lived 'n Speaker's constituency' rejoins that 'for over twenty-five years Mr. Bain has been one of the best known of the Liberal members of the Dominion House,' and that he 'is most decidedly not 'the typical farmer;' in any gathering of representative Canadian men Mr. Bain would be selected by the observer of intelligence as possibly the most successful man in the group, as a man of affairs, in all probability at the head of a large financial or manufacturing institution.' Who shall decide when 'men who hae been on the spot, sir' differ?" We should think the decision might have been safely left to the judgment unanimously expressed by the body most competent to judge—the Canadian House of Commons where Mr. Bain, modest as he unquestionably is, could not entirely succeed in hiding his light under a bushel for a whole quarter of a century.

PRESS OPINIONS.

MR. TARTE.

Events, Ottawa (Ind.).

Speaking of Mr. Tarte, reminds me that the welcome news has been received from France that he is progressing favorably towards recovery. Whatever his faults, Mr. Tarte is a clever man, one of the cleverest men in Canada, and he has taken hold of some matters in a masterly manner. His policy for the improvement of our shipping facilities is the proper one. The improvement he contemplates making in the Lower St. Lawrence are badly needed, and it would be a distinct loss to Canada if he were not spared to complete the work which he has taken hold of with a vigor that promises well. While I have criticised Mr. Tarte for his faults I am quite willing to admit his abilities, and agree with all that is good in his policy. Spending public money on such works as he is pushing in the lower St. Lawrence is quite proper, provided full value is secured. The work, when done, belongs to the people of Canada, and not to a company that charges the people two prices for using what they have already largely if not entirely paid for.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

(Le Soleil, Quebec.)

If we consult the financial history of the Province, we note that, since over twenty years, this is the first time that a Government has given to the people a real, genuine, unquestionable surplus. The event is as remarkable as Mr. Marchand's success is undeniable. He is entitled to the thanks of the public. Why, then, should not the electors be invited to give expression to these thanks? Why should not a great public demonstration be organized in his honor? In the past, and not very long since either, the Liberals met together to hear the principal party orators pay homage to the party leader. These gatherings had the effect of consolidating the party and enlightening the masses. Why should these fine traditions be abandoned, when the circumstances are so favorable for coming together again? We suggest therefore to our friends to arrange for the organization of a great political picnic in honor of the Prime Minister of this Province. This would be the finest recompense that the Liberals could render to that distinguished man who for over thirty years has devoted his life with so much zeal to his country and his party. We might have at some large centre like St. Michel, St. Romuald or Ste. Croix, a great political demonstration to celebrate the triumph of Mr. Marchand's policy. The electorate would thus be given an occasion to manifest their gratitude for the wisdom of that policy, as well as for the fidelity and the uprightness with which he has carried out his pledges to the people."

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

(Toronto Globe.)

It must be a source of satisfaction not only to the Province directly interested, but to the entire Dominion, that the financial affairs of Quebec show a decided change for the better. Under the Marchand administration the deficits, formerly so persistent that they were gravely regarded as inevitable, have disappeared, and the expenses of the Province have been brought within its income. The Premier has had courage to do what is difficult in private affairs and vastly more so in public administration. He has heroically applied the pruning-knife. The financial condition of Quebec, with a burdensome debt growing larger and larger with each recurring deficit, was naturally regarded with uneasiness by the sister Provinces. It would be a serious mistake for the Dominion to undertake the collection of a larger share of the Provincial revenues. That irresponsible method of obtaining a revenue does not tend toward economy. The Provinces have no flexible source of revenue like the Dominion tariff, which swells with the expansion of trade and provides money for naturally enlarging needs. There seemed no escape from approaching financial difficulties except in an heroic reduction of expenditure, and it must be a matter of general satisfaction that Mr. Marchand has had strength and courage to apply the knife.

Now that the turning point has been passed successfully, and the affairs of our sister Province are on the high road to recovery, there can be no objection to a full and free discussion of them. The debts of the Province had been incurred mainly by the granting of subsidies, which, however worthy and important the enterprises assisted, were not warranted by the state of the Provincial finances. The debts had grown until the charges they imposed absorbed all the Dominion subsidy and made a material inroad into the other revenues of the Province.

Mr. Marchand had a mandate from the people to restore the lost financial balance and to make every possible reduction in outlays, but those who knew the strength of private interests had serious misgivings as to the possibility of carrying out such a policy. All these misgivings have been happily dispelled.

These administrative achievements reflect credit on Premier Marchand and his colleagues, and give an assurance of what courage and determination can achieve against adverse circumstances.

We have been too apt to attribute political and economic tendencies to the peculiarities of races rather than the choice of individuals. Clearly the difference between public administration in Ontario and in Quebec is not due to the influences of race or creed, but to the selection of men. Quebec has made unfortunate mistakes in the choice of her legislators, mistakes from which this Province may not always be exempt. Now that the right man is in the right place, we know for the first time the economic recuperative power of that Province. What has been done in Provincial administration may be done in the commercial capital, where the effects of lax municipal administration have often been felt. The electors have learned the difference between a bad choice and a wise one, and should be guided by the lesson.

CORNWALL NEWS NOTES

Hoboes Taken to the Central Prison—Knox Church Picnic—Good Team Going to the Rifle Matches.

Cornwall, Aug. 24.—Joseph Holland and J. Lennon, the two hobos who were recently sent down for six months each, were conveyed to the Central Prison, Toronto, on Monday by Provincial Bailiff English.

As the first Monday in September will be Labor Day, the Public, High and Separate Schools will not reopen until Tuesday, September 5. There has been a good long vacation this year, and a full attendance is expected at all the schools.

The members of Knox Church Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and their friends to the number of half a hundred or so enjoyed a pleasant sail down the river on the steamer Jubilee on Wednesday evening. Stops were made at Hopkin's Point, Stanley Island and Hamilton's Island. The silvery moonlight made the trip a delightful one.

Cornwall will send a strong team to the Dominion Rifle Association matches in Ottawa next week, and it is expected that some of them will again win places on the Bisley team.

Local Irishmen will give a hearty welcome to the Montreal Hibernians who will hold their annual picnic at St. Lawrence Park on Labor Day.

A very large crowd turned out on Wednesday evening despite the threatening weather and enjoyed the open air concert of the Citizen's Band at the Music Hall Park. Several of the selections were loudly applauded. The band will give another concert, weather permitting, on Wednesday evening next.

Quite a number of Cornwallites took in the ball at Algonquin House, Stanley Island, last Friday evening.

Mrs. A. M. Holt, Mrs. T. Evoy and Alfred Holt, two sisters and a nephew of Silas Bradley, superintendent of the Cornwall Street Railway, are his guests at the Balmoral this week.

T. J. Gormley and Dr. Marcellus, of South Finch, were in town on Wednesday.

D. A. McMillan, of Freeport, Ill., was in town this week.

WAS A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER.

London, August 25.—Mr. Edmund Routledge, head of the well-known publishing firm of Routledge & Sons, Limited, died suddenly to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS... Grand re-opening next week. Belasco's and Demille's famous drama— "The Lost Paradise." Attractive vaudeville bill. Performances 2 and 8 p.m. Scale of prices. Box $3.00, Box Seats 50c. Orchestra chairs 40c, Parquette reserved, 30c. Parquette unreserved 25c, Balcony reserved 35c, Balcony 20c, Gallery 10c. Phone, East 316.

ARENA Summer Garden. COR. WOOD AVE. and ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, GIROFLE-GIROFLA! Next (and Last) Week: Monday.. .. .. ..CHIMES OF NORMANDY Tuesday.... .. ..SAID PASHA Wednesday and Wed. Matinee. | .....OLIVETTE Thursday.. .. .. MIKADO By permission R. D'Oyley Carte, Esq. Friday, Attaches' Benefit..GRAND DUCHESS Saturday and Sat. Matinee | .. ..H. M. S. PINAFORE By permission R. D'Oyley Carte, Esq.

Wheels checked FREE. Prices 10 & 20C. Box Seats 50C. Boxes $2.00. Matinees 10C. Box seats 25C. Boxes $1.00. Seats on sale at Club Shoe Stores.

ART ASSOCIATION... PHILLIPS SQUARE. Galleries of Paintings. Open Daily 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. ADMISSION 25c.

CANADA'S GREAT EXPOSITION TORONTO. ALL THE WORLD'S MARVELS. AUGUST 28th to SEPT. 9th. Cheap Rates on every line. J. J. W. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY. Faculty of Law of Montreal. LECTURES will begin on the 5th of SEPTEMBER at 9 a.m.

REV. B. F. AUSTIN, B.A., D.D. Late Principal of ALMA COLLEGE. Author of "GLIMPSES OF THE UNSEEN," etc., etc., will deliver Two Lectures in DRUMMOND HALL, 31 Drummond St., as follows: Wednesday, Aug. 30th, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Why I Became a Spiritualist." Thursday, Aug. 31st, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Spiritualism, the Religion of the Bible." ADMISSION, 25 Cts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY of MUSIC... The season will open on— MONDAY, SEPT. 4. MRS. FISKE, Presenting for the first time in this city..... BECKY SHARP. A play in 4 acts by Langdon Mitchell. (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.") Sale of seats will begin Friday, Sept. 1, 1899. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00 and $1.50.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening. THIS WEEK, THE BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS. The greatest colored show on earth. Prices—10, 20 & 30c. Box Office now Open. Next week—THE SLEEPING CITY.

IN THE Cool Air AT Sohmer Park. BALLET, GYPSIES, MONKEY CIRCUS, PANTOMIMISTS, ACROBATS, SINGERS, MUSIC. Admission 10. Children, including ride on Carousal, 5c. Last week of JEFFRIES-FITZSIMMONS PRIZE FIGHT.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. CHEAP SEASIDE EXCURSION.

CACOUNA, RIVER DU LOUP	$6.00
LITTLE METIS	8.40
SHEDIAC, POINTE DU CHENE	9.00
ST. JOHN, MONCTON	8.50
SUMMERSIDE	10.00
CHARLOTTETOWN	11.25
HALIFAX, PICTOU	12,00
MULGRAVE	13.50
SYDNEY, NORTH SYDNEY	15.00

Good going August 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. Good to return until September 21st. City Ticket Office—143 St. James Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. LABOR DAY EXCURSION. EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS will be issued by all agents of this Railway from September 2nd to September 4th, 1899, inclusive, at FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE, good for return journey commencing not later than September 5th, 1899. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Moncton, N.B., August 25, 1899.

City Ticket Office—143 St. James Street, Montreal.

Wedding, Visiting and At-Home Cards. Neatly Engraved and Printed. Edwin Cox & Co'y., 114 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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

CALEDONIAN GAMES! M. A. A. A. GROUNDS. Saturday, September 2nd, 1899. HIGHLAND DANCING AND PIPE MUSIC.... 15 PROFESSIONAL AND 14 AMATEUR EVENTS. Costly Prizes. Two Chinese Bicycle Races. TUG OF WAR—Firemen vs. Police. ADMISSION, (including Grand Stand) Adults, 35c. Children, 15c.

THE MILK SUPPLY OPEN TO SUSPICION. Tuberculosis in cows is very prevalent. The preparation of infant foods with infected milk is dangerous. Nestle's Food meets this emergency, being prepared for use with water only. It furnishes the safest and most nourishing diet for infants obtainable. Also the most valuable Food during the HOT WEATHER as it has proved itself, after over a quarter of a century's use, the best Preventive of Cholera Infantum. Sample and Book entitled "Mrs. Howard's Visit," on application to LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

You Will Have More Money to spend on the luxuries of life if you save on the necessities. You can save money by buying Cut Glass and Silverware from us, the best and therefore the cheapest. Whisk Brooms, STERLING SILVER, from $1.85 up. SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & COMPANY, Silversmiths, 1794 Notre Dame St.

R. & O. RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAV. CO. CHANGE OF TIME. Day Line Quebec, Withdrawn after MONDAY, AUG. 28th. Last day trip to Quebec SUNDAY, AUG. 27. NIGHT LINE QUEBEC. Leaves week days 7 p.m., and after September 1st on Sunday at 3 p.m. SAGUENAY LINE. After August 30th steamer will leave Quebec on Saguenay Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m. H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, 128 St. James St., opp. Post Office.

A BIG RATE WAR PRACTICALLY BEGUN

Wabash Leads the Differential Companies in the Struggle—General Traffic Manager G. B. Reeve Declares that the Grand Trunk Will Fight.

Telegrams received here this morning from Chicago, Buffalo and Detroit, show that the decision of the Erie Railway Company to meet the competition of the other trunk lines in the matter of the G. A. R. convention at Philadelphia by fixing a rate of $18.50 for the round trip from Chicago to New York on the first four days of Septembre has precipitated a general rate war.

The Wabash was the first of the differential roads to take the initiative, and hte other roads are likely to follow suit. It is by no means improbable that a through rate from Detroit to New York of $5 will be the next cut. A most important statement which may be accepted as the official declaration of the policy of the Grand Trunk was made by Mr. G. B. Reeve, the general traffic manager, this morning. It means that while the Grand Trunk will not take the initiative in the matter it will firmly support the other differential companies. The Canadian Pacific stands out as an interested spectator of the struggle. Mr. McNicoll, the assistant general manager, is out of town. Mr. Robert Kerr, the manager for passenger traffic, has not returned from Chicago, where he has been for the past week looking after the company's interest. Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, the general passenger agent of the company, emphatically refused to discuss the question on any condition whatever. The C. P. R. are not directly interested in the Chicago traffic to New York so they prefer to remain outside altogether.

Mr. G. B. Reeve, general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk railway system, said to a Herald representative this morning in the presence of Mr. W. E. Davis, the general passenger agent of the company:

"We are sorry to see the reduction of rate between Chicago and New York and Philadelphia and I believe that it will go far towards abolishing the reduction of rates generally to conventions, more particularly to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Christian Endeavor Society. Not that we think these associations are in any way responsible for the general demoralization that takes place in connection with the reduced fare, but because certain railway companies make that the excuse for all kinds of what used to be called, fifteen or twenty years ago, sharp practices, but which are now considered by the standard lines to mean the quintessence of stupidity. But we believe that the action of the so-called standard lines at the present time is not so much to meet competition in connection with the Grand Army fares to Philadelphia as to be a cloak for them to take action as against the differentials that have been prevalent by the so-called differential lines for many years past, and which were awarded to those lines by arbitration and with the consent and, therefore, by the agreement, of the standard lines. In other words, they are trying to take away from the weaker lines in an underhand way what they virtually agreed to allow them to retain. Our position—I am speaking of the Grand Trunk—is one of strict conservatism, as we consider ourselves the strongest of the differential lines, and therefore we will not meet any reduction until the differential lines take the initiative. We will then join them and stay by them, reserving our differential as long as there is anything left to enable us to do so. That will continue to be our policy until the differential is taken away from us by the same power or through the same source as it was given us."

BACK FROM DAWSON

Mr. Auzias Turenne Travels to Montreal in Eighteen Days.

Output of Gold Will be $18,000.000—Judge Dugas Very Popular—Good Roads Needed.

Mr. Ozias Turenne reached home yesterday from Dawson, where he has been for some months on business connected with his mining properties there. He made the journey in eighteen days. Mr. Turenne declares that the Klondike will produce more than $18,000,000 worth of gold this year. Search, he says has resulted in discovering the old beds of the Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, and other creeks, at from 300 to 400 feet above the present level of the streams. There is a continuous series of hill or bench claims, which are very rich, and the future of the country is certainly assured for over fifty years, even if no gold-bearing quartz is discovered.

Mr. Turenne says that the people are very anxious to have one of the members of the Government pay a visit to the country, preferably the Minister of the Interior. They have matters of dissatisfaction but recognize that the Government cannot do everything in a day. They feel very grateful to Mr. Tarte for the construction of the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson. Mr. Justice Dugas, Mr. Turenne says, is one of the most popular and esteemed officials in Dawson, and the same may be said of Col. Steele, who is in command of the Mounted Police.

Although Mr. Turenne only took eighteen days to come home, the distance was covered by Mr. Lafontaine, of the Public Works Department, in eleven days, when he was going in. Good roads are a sine qua non, and Mr. Turenne says that the minister who will open roads to Dawson will be so popular that the effect will be felt all over the country. The sanitary condition of Dawson has been good this summer, and the absence of spring freshets allowed the marshy land around the city to dry.

FOR MURDER OF A CHILD.

Philadelphia Man Arrested Accused of Having Caused the Death of a Three Year-Old Boy.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 25.—The entire detective force of the city has been at work since last night trying to solve the mystery surrounding the murder of John Ring, three years old, who was found yesterday afternoon in a clump of bushes at Forty-seventh and Samson streets with his skull fractured, a deep gash in his head and a knotted handkerchief tied around his neck. Near the boy lay three stones marked with blood. He died last night in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Charles Schneider, 22 years old, son of a grocer at No. 4,110 Market street, was arrested to-night. While delivering provisions in his father's waggon yesterday, young Schneider admits, he drove by the clump of bushes in which the body was found, but he says it was before the boy left his home.

The deed had every appearance of having been committed by an insane man.

FIRE AT BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Aug. 25.—A nasty fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday at the Brantford varnish factory, owned by Scarfe & Co. The fire broke out in the cooling room, where an immense caldron of black japan varnish was cooling. In a moment the whole room was a sea of red flame. Two men, Isaac Askin and Ed. Johnston, were in the room at the time, and were hemmed in by the fire. Both made a dash for the door, climbing over some barrels en route, and managed to escape, but not before they were painfully burned. The fire got into the caldron and burned furiously, great clouds of black smoke ascending. A vat of turpentine was also ignited, but fortunately was nearly empty. The cooling room was badly gutted, and a filtering press burned. The damage will be about $200.

RAILWAY NEWS.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKING RESULTS.

Figures from reliable sources have now come to hand which enable a comparison to be made between the results obtained for the first half of the year 1899 by the leading Canadian, American and English railways. The conditions governing the Canadian and American railways are so similar that they may be considered in the same general classification. The English railways are so essentially different that they require separate treatment. It is obvious from the figures all round that the gross earnings for the first half of 1899 make a very favorable exhibit, contrasted as they necessarily are against those of a half year of great prosperity. The largest share of the gain in the United States railway revenues has been due to the increased manufacturing output and general business activity, while the gain in Canada is to be attributed for the most part to the large crops and their free movement to meet the excellent British demand for them. This latter, indeed, may be said to be a determining factor in the larger railroad revenues in all parts of the American continent. In the United States, however, in the first months of this year, the movement of grain was more restricted than in 1898.

In June there was a material expansion in this traffic, which accounts for the fact that the gain in gross revenues in that month, $5,988,000, or over 14 per cent. for the roads whose returns were at hand when the figures were compiled, is about twice as large as for any other month this year. The better comparison made by the grain deliveries of June, however, is partly due to the fact that a year ago the movement of cereals was severely contracted as a result of the collapse of the Leiter speculation. That attempt to corner wheat had caused an unprecedented rush of grain to market. With the 1898 grain shipments so largely swelled on this account it is in the nature of things that a large decrease is shown in comparing this year's totals with those of last year. The receipts of grain at the Atlantic seaboard in the six months of 1899 are reported as 184,584,000 bushels, against 298,010,000 in the same period last year.

It is significant that practically every company reporting its gross earnings for the six months reports a higher total than in any of the previous five years. Since railroad revenues began to improve in 1895 the railroads whose figures are included in the reports have made an aggregate gain of fully $120,000,000. The list of companies reporting gains for the half year in excess of $500,000 show that railroads in every section gained by the heavier tonnage of the year. The companies which report gains of $500,000 or over in the six months are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $2,220,900; Southern, $1,090,208; Canadian Pacific, $1,082,065; Great Northern, $937,456; Louisville & Nashville, $895,040; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, $714,860; Mexican Central, $650,499; Grand Trunk system, $631,381; Wabash, $606,783; N.Y. Central, $790,887; Northern Pacific, $555,004; Denver & Rio Grande, $537,900. Those lines for which the June figures are not yet obtainable, but which report a gain in excess of $500,000, include the Pennsylvania, $2,311,800; the Reading Railroad & Coal Companies, $1,865,105; Lehigh Valley, $1,537,756; Southern Pacific, $926,107; Chicago & Northwestern, $865,297; Jersey Central, $827,055; St. Paul & Omaha, $625,376, and Union Pacific, $578,127.

British railway companies have also had an enormous amount of traffic to handle during the first half of 1899, and in spite of certain drawbacks it was profitable traffic. The results of the working of the twelve principal lines bear this out. The total receipts of these twelve lines amounted to £35,749,000, an increase of £2,098,000, or about 6.2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding portion of 1898; their working expenses were £21,511,000, an increase of £1,444,000, or 7.2 per cent., and their net revenue was £14,238,000, an increase of £654,000, or 4.8 per cent. The increase in the receipts is partly due to the fact that the Great Western Company last year was disastrously affected by the colliers' strike in South Wales, which diminished its revenue while its expenses continued to expand. But, allowing for this, the total increase in gross receipts this year is highly satisfactory. From the point of view of railway shareholders the increase in the working expenses is less satisfactory, since it is at a much higher rate than the increase in gross revenue. About 70 per cent. of the new revenue earned by the companies was absorbed in working expenses, or, to put the matter another way, the proportion of expenses to income this year was 60.3 per cent., against 59.5 in 1898. But this increase in working expenses is partly due to the same cause which has increased the receipts, namely, the great activity of trade. The twelve companies in question distributed in the form of dividends £5,230,000 in the first half of 1899 against £4,733,000 in the first half of 1898. The Great Western has not yet recovered from the loss it sustained by the great colliery strike in Wales last year, and its increase of dividend from 2 1-4 per cent. to 4 per cent. is merely a partial return to the level at which it stood before that strike. Of the other lines, four, the Great Northern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South-Western, and South-Eastern, pay the same dividends as for the first six months of 1898; the London, Brighton & South Coast, London & North-West ern, and North-Eastern pay 1-4 per cent. more; and the Great Eastern and the Midland pay 1-2 per cent. more. It is only fair to add that the South-Western would have been able to pay a larger dividend but for the unfortunate disaster to the Stella, which was lost in the English Channel during the spring holidays.

MORE FOR THE FUND.

The Presbyterian Memorial Fund Augmented by Many Generous Subscriptions.

The following additional subscriptions from ministers have been received:

Rev. Archibald McLean, Blyth	$ 80
Rev. A. R. Gregory, Mansewood	75
Rev. H. J. T.	25
Rev. P. M. D.	100
Rev. U. R.	150
Rev. J. W. Falconer, Truro, N.S.	400
Rev. W. L. Clay, Vicoria, B.C.	250
Rev. T. Paton, Midhurst	50
Rev. H. McCulloch, Tavistock	40
Rev. J. Argo, Dewart	75
Rev. J. Hastie, Cornwall	100
Rev. Principal MacVicar, Montreal	500
Rev. Dr. R. Johnston, London	400
Rev. J. A. F. Sutherland, Battleford	20
Rev. M. L. Leitch, Stratford	200
Rev. T. H. Boyd, Albert, N.B.	20
Rev. R. Gamble, Wakefield	50
Rev. J. Barnett, Kintyre	100
Rev. D. Johnston, Sundridge	30
Rev. A. Russell, Lunenburg, Ont.	25
Rev. A. W. K. Henderson, Georgetown, P. E. I.	30
Rev. Prof. Maclaren, Toronto	200
Rev. P. W. Roxburg, Bridgeburg	25
Rev. P. Martin, Markham	25
Rev. A. Henderson, Appin	30
Rev. John Robertson, Port Dover	90
Rev. John McArthur, Beulah, Man.	50
Rev. D. N. Coburn, Farnham Centre, Que.	10
Rev. J. S. Muldrew, Morris, Man.	30
Rev. D. J. Scott, East Templeton	70
Rev. T. A. Sadler, Russell, Que.	50
Rev. Dr. Somerville, Owen Sound	150
Rev. Alexander Forbes, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta	100
Rev. Donald Sutherland, Strathclair, Man	40
Rev. J. D. Morrison, Billing's Bridge	30
Rev. S. C. Murray, Port Arthur	50
Rev. S. S. Burns, Stirling	50
Rev. Alexander, Stewart, Verschoyle	20
Rev. T. Collins Court, Petrel, Man.	25
Rev. H. K. Maclean, Parrsboro, N.S.	50
Rev. Isaac Macdonald, Glammis	50
Rev. Allan S. Reid, Leduc, Alta	10
Rev. James Wilson, Niagara Falls S.	75
Rev. A. MacWilliams, Hamilton	50
Rev. William Malcolm Kay, Dorchester Station	75

THE WIRE WAS BARE.

Albert Cyr Touched It, and Fell to His Death—His Father Now Wants Damages.

J. Cyr is suing the Rayol Electric Co. for $10,000 damages for the death of young Albert Cyr, who, it will be remembered, while reaching out of a window on St. Louis street, touched a wire from which the insulating material had worn away. The shock caused him to fall to the ground and fracture his skull, death ensuing.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Jolly Musketeer," the first attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre this season, has a very interesting plot. The title role is that of a swash-buckling young cavalier of the French nobility, Henri, Count de Beaupret (The Jolly Musketeer). He is infatuated with the beauty of Yvette, the pretty daughter of Didot Blanc, proprietor of the Cafe Richelieu, but his father objects to his marrying a plebeian, and Francois, the Marquis de Chantilly, is Henri's bosom friend. The Marquis has been condemned to death for fighting a duel in defiance of Richelieu's mandate prohibiting duelling. He, knowing death inevitable, secretly decides to help Henri to happiness by marrying Yvette, who would thus become a marchioness and eligible for the noble marriage. When Francois sees Yvette for the first time he recognizes her's to be the face he saw within "The Wishing Well," and he falls violently in love with her. She reciprocates his affection. The Marquis is bound by an oath to keep his promise to Henri, who returns from battle to find that the woman the Marquis swore Henri should wed has been married to his friend. The plot is then supposed to "thicken."

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Theatre Francais on Monday next. The plush orchestra chairs will not arrive in time, but in the meanwhile those comfortable seats belonging to the Monument National are being utilized for a week or so. "The Lost Paradise," with which the Francais is to be opened, is a play which will give the stock company an excellent chance to introduce itself.

Real life depicted on the stage is always pleasing, and plays with a human story, reasonable plot, telling humor and brisk action catch the fancy of the people. To this class belongs "The Sleeping City," Mr. A. Q. Scammon's new comedy drama of life in New York after dark, which will be soon seen here. "The Sleeping City," comes to the Royal next week, commencing Monday, August 28.

ATTACHES BENEFIT.

The attaches of the Arena are to be given a benefit on Friday, September 1. One of the company's best productions will be given.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IN AND OUT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—August 25 and 26.

Steamship Parisian, Brown, Liverpool, August 17, H & A. Allan, general.
Steamship Coban, Fraser, Sydney, August 20, Kingman & Co., coal.
Steamship Leander, Olsen, Hamburg, McLean, Kennedy & Co., sugar.
Steamship Cape Breton, Fraser, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.
Steamship Turret Bay, Fraser, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.
Steamship Eva, Newcastle, the R. Reford Co., general.

Cleared—August 25 and 26.

Steamship Manchester Enterprise, Wright, Manchester, D. Torrance & Co.
Steamship Scotsman, Skirmshire, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.
Schooner Preference, Smeltzer, Rosario, Anderson, McKenzie & Co., lumber.
Steamship Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingman & Co., light.
Yacht Thetis, Eldridge, Rochester, master, light.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Netherholme, Wilson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Akaba, Brown, Furness, Withy & Co.
Manchester Enterprise, Wright, Furness, Withy & Co.
Lake Superior, Taylor, Liverpool, Elder, Dempster & Co.
Ramore Head, Smith, Dublin, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock.
Grecian, Calvert, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan.
Euxinia, Neerguard, R. Reford & Co.
Kastalia, Webb, R. Reford & Co.
Parisian, Brown, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan.
Coban, Fraser, Sydney, Kingman & Co.
Leander, Olsen, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Cape Breton, Fraser, Kingman & Co.
Turret Bay, Kingman & Co.
Eva, the R. Reford & Co.

Barquentine.

Belvidere, 761, Slawenwhite, Barbadoes, Petersen, Tate & Co.

Schooners.

Preference, Smeltzer, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
W. J. B., Mabe, J. G. Brock.
Scylla, Tripp, J. G. Brock.
River Belle, Chicoine, Elder, Dempster & Co.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The steamship Empress of India arrived at Hong Kong at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Moville.—Sailed: Bavarian, Montreal.

Belfast.—Arrived: Torr Head, Quebec.

Sharpness, August 24.—Arrived: Dora, Quebec.

Dublin, August 24.—Arrived: Malin Head, Montreal.

Manchester, August 24.—Arrived: Movington, Quebec.

London, August 24.—Arrived: Sophie Rickmers, Montreal; 25, Holywell, Three Rivers; Hurona, Montreal.

Liverpool, August 24.—Sailed: Arroyo, Quebec; Sedgemore, Montreal, (latter not previously); Vancouver, Montreal.

Dublin, August 24.—Sailed; Platea, St. John, N.B.

Liverpool, August 25.—Arrived: Derbyshire Boston.

Boston, August 25.—Arrived: New England, Liverpool.

THE PARISIAN'S TIME.

Following are the daily runs of the Parisian, which has just completed a record voyage: August 18, 241 miles: August 19, 340 miles; August 20, 350 miles; August 21, 357 miles; August 22, 373 miles; August 23, 353 miles; August 24, 376 miles. Her trip from Liverpool to Quebec was made in 7 days 18 hours, actual steaming time 7 days 14 hours. The average passage was 350 miles per day, or 14.57 knots per hour.

LAUNCH OF AN ALLAN LINER.

The Allan line received a cablegram yesterday afternoon to the effect that their new steamship Sicilian had just been successfully launched. The Sicilian is of 5,000 tons, and is especially intended for the freight service, but notwithstanding this she will have up-to-date accommodation for about 60 first cabin passengers, as well as for a large number of steerage.

COLUMBIAN VS. CAROLINA.

Quebec, Aug. 25.—R. & O. steamship Columbian, on arriving from Montreal this evening, backed into the Carolina, which was lying at the wharf, and the upper structure of the Columbian was damaged, the bar being almost completely demolished.

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE SOLD.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 25.—Information has just been received from London to the effect that the Canadian-Australian line of steamers between Sydney and Vancouver has been sold by the liquidator as a going concern for the sum of £145,000. The purchasers were the New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited. That was the only tender. The mortgages will be paid; the unsecured creditors will receive a dividend, and the shareholders will get nothing. Mr. James Huddart, the pioneer of the line, and a heavy shareholder, loses all the money he put into the venture, but it is stated that, with his characterisic energy, he is promoting another company to put on a larger and better class of steamers to compete for the rapidly developing trade between the two continents. He has an abiding faith in the future of Australia.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Head line steamship Malin Head, Captain McKee, from Montreal, arrived at Dublin on Thursday afternoon, all well.

The Head line steamship Torr Head, Captain McCalmont, from Montreal, passed Tory Island yesterday forenoon and arrived at Belfast during the afternoon.

The steamship Leander, Captain Olsen, from Hamburg, arrived in port late last night. She has on board 29,947 bags raw sugar consigned to the Canada Sugar Refinery. Messrs. McLean, Kennedy & Co. are the agents. After discharging her sugar it is intended she will load a full cargo of deals for London.

The Head line steamship Ramore Head, Captain Smith, sailed at daylight this morning for Dublin via Quebec. The following is a list of her cargo: 80,000 bushels of heavy grain, 230 tons paper, 9 packages household effects, 2 tons furniture, 50 tierces lard, 44 tons hay, 938 standard deals, 200 standard shooks.

WEBB SERIOUSLY ILL.

Vice-President of the New York Central Lies at the Point of Death in the Adirondacks.

Plattsburg, N.Y., August 25.—H. Walter Webb, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, is seriously ill at the camp of his brother-in-law, H. McK. Twombly, on Upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks. Grave doubts have been entertained for several days as to his recovery, but to-day he was somewhat more comfortable. Mrs. Webb is with him. He is suffering from a complication of diseases.

DOG WAS KILLED.

A fine young collie dog, owned by Sub-Chief St. Pierre, of the fire department, was killed by falling from a third story window at the Court House this morning.

TRY TO BUY STONEHENGE.

Speculative Americans Wish to Bring it to the States.

British Public, Headed by Thomas Hardy is Up in Arms Over the Project.

London, Aug. 26.—A curious craze has cropped up for the protection of landmarks and places of historical interest against the mythical asaults of American millionaires. Stonehenge is the latest monument which is alleged to be threatened, and the newspapers are marshalling the public into a patriotic fervor, subsequent to the announcement that it is for sale. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is among those who have been writing to the papers urging the Government to purchase Stonehenge. An official of the Antiquarian Society says: "An American speculator has already made an offer with the view of transporting Stonehenge to the United States. A committee, supported by the Prince of Wales, is trying to secure for the nation the late Lord Leighton's house. This is also threatened, according to rumor, by American capital, but it is rather believed that the furore originates in the shrewd methods of selling agents, who, wishing to stimulate the market, invent reports of American enterprises while appealing to British patriots. This apparently is not meeting with much practical success, for, in spite of rumors to the contrary, the famous Lakes of Killarney are still for sale.

STAFF NOW COMPLETE.

The Catholic High School is Equipped to Begin Its First Session.

The True Witness says: The teaching staff of the Catholic High School is now complete. Should the number of pupils exceed present expectations, arrangements have been made to secure additional professors. As already announced the kindergarten, and the first preparatory, including those boys who have not made their First Communion, will be under the charge of two Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Principal Hales-Sanders will teach the first section of the High School, the other classes will be taught by Professors F. D. Henderson and D. H. Shortell, both being holders of first class Ontario Diplomas, as well as first class certificates for practical teaching. Rev. J. P. McGrath, as announced in last week's issue, in addition to having charge of the religious instruction will give lessons in the French language and literature. Father McGrath has had large experience as a professor in Canada and the United States.

AN ELECTRICIAN KILLED.

One Sherbrooke Workman Dies and Another is Seriously Injured as the Result of a Mysterious Accident.

Sherbrooke, Que., August, 26.—(Special.)—Joseph Benoit, electrician working for the electric light company, was killed this morning at 8.30, while attending to his duties on Queen Street. Simon Roy, a fellow workman, was also seriously injured. No one knows how the accident occurred. Both men were found on the ground lying close to the electric pole. It is supposed that Benoit was up the pole and fell to the ground. The condition of the body showed that he must have fallen. Benoit was unmarried and boarded at the Continental Hotel. The remains were taken to the morgue and an inquest will be held to-night. Roy has not sufficiently recovered to tell how the accident occurred. The physicians say he will regain consciousness in a few hours.

HEARD WITH DISDAIN.

Dreyfus Evidently Considers M. Bertillon's Testimony of Little Value and of Less Importance.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—When the court-martial of Captain Dreyfus began early this morning in the Lycee. M. Alphonse Bertillon, chief of the anthropometic department of the Paris prefecture of police, resumed his testimony, interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court for the day.

In this case M. Bertillon is testifying as a handwriting expert, and gave his reasons for believing Dreyfus to be the author of the famous bordereau, upon which the prosecution mainly depends to establish the charge against the prisoner. The comic aspect of M. Bertillon's performance again appealed to the risibilities of the audience, though the judges paid close attention to his demonstrations, which were concluded at 8.30 a.m., the witness saying in a declamatory tone:

"I am convinced the writer of the bordereau is the prisoner sitting there."

Dreyfus heard him without flinching, and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in a still more noticeable manner just before the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper, which M. Bertillon had submitted to the judges as convincing proof of the prisoner's guilt.

BITTEN BY VICIOUS CAT.

Girl Who Tried to Rescue Her Dog From it Fearfully Wounded by the Enraged Animal.

New York, August 26.—Attacked by a cat, from which she was trying to rescue a pet dog, Kate McNulty, thirteen years old, of No. 283 East Forty-first street, was so severely bitten and scratched yesterday afternoon that it was necessary to take her to Bellevue Hospital to have her wounds cauterized.

Lean and half starved, the cat appeared in the neighborhood three months ago. It was adopted by the tenants. Its fighting spirit soon led to it being named Teddy, for Governor Roosevelt.

Kate McNulty was climbing yesterday to the top floor of a tenement in the district. In her arms she carried Shamrock, a dog that had been left in her care by a friend.

Teddy, lying in a rear hallway, was unseen by the girl, and she accidentally stepped on it. With a lightning turn the cat sprang at the dog. Shamrock jumped from Kate's arms and ran to the street, the cat in pursuit.

Kate followed, and found Teddy making short work of Shamrock. She tried to drive off the cat; but the animal leaped at her, and bit and scratched her about the face and hands and body, inflicting many severe wounds. The girl, after her injuries had been cauterized at the hospital, was taken home, and fifty boys, friends of Kate, declare that if the police did not kill Teddy, they would.

Kate was unusually pretty, and it is feared the wounds by the cat may mar her beauty.

TO GIVE MURDERERS GAS.

Ohio Professor Advocates Hydrocyanic Acid as the Most Effective Means of Eliminating Desperadoes.

Columbus, Ohio, August 25.—Professor Willis G. Johnson, of the Maryland Agricultural College, said to-day that he believed hydrocyanic acid gas would soon be used as a means of putting murderers to death.

"Whether or not hydrocyanic acid gas will come into common use as a means of destroying criminals," he said, "I cannot say; but from all the facts we have in our possession I cannot see why it should not supersede the gallows and electric chair. That it is one of the most deadly poisons known in chemical science is conceded by every one familiar with it.

"I have been under the influence of the gas, accidentally inhaling a little of it, but felt no pain. I was stupid, and lost partial control of my muscles. In other words, I felt limp, an expression very suggestive of my condition.

"Upon my return to my laboratory I shall begin a precise series of experiments with the gas upon animal life, with a view of perfecting a system for the disposition of criminals. The recent horrors attending the quadruple and again the double hanging in Maryland and the electrocution of Kirves here in Columbus convince me firmly that neither of these systems of execution are what popular sentiment demands. In the name of humanity I hope to perfect a system that will be commensurate with modern Christian institutions."

SAYS WOMEN ROBBED HIM.

W. L, Kelly, of Chicago, Says He Met Two Female Highwaymen.

And One of Them Snatched a Purse with $100 in it Out of His Coat Pocket.

W. S. Kelly, of Chicago, Ill., a guest at a well-known local hotel, was the victim of a highway robbery at the hands of two women about half-past twelve o'clock last night on St. James street. Mr. Kelly was quietly walking on St. James street, going west. On arriving at Little St. Antoine street he was accosted by two women who asked him for help to get a night's lodging. He offered them something, and as he did so, one of the women snatched a pocket-book containing $100 from his inside coat pocket and attempted to run away. Mr. Kelly held the woman by the arm. Her companion made good her escape. A cab was standing near by, and getting into it she drove away at a rapid rate. The detectives were called, and the female, around whom a crowd had gathered, was taken to the Central Police Station. There she gave the name of Dora Humstead, 36 years, and her occupation a servant. Detectives McGuire and Gallagher, who took her in charge, were unable to discover the other woman. In Court this morning Miss Humstead pleaded not guilty.

BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Lieutenant Governor Makes Several Appointments of Justices of the Peace for Montreal District.

Quebec, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by order-in-council, dated the 16th of August, 1899, to associate to the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal Messrs. Davis, H. Fraser, William H. Fraser, Samuel J. Mathewson, Jas. McBride, Thos. Pheelan, S. Lecavalier, J. Riddle, Thos. O'Connell and B. Oldridge, of the City of Montreal; Louis Garand, J. Bte. Bellefeuille, Ex. Garlepy, Eustache Pilon, Marcellin Charette, Seraphin Leclair, Pierre Valois, M.D., and Joseph Allard, of Lachine, County of Jacques Cartier.

BROKE AN ARM.

Little Florence Plante, 8 Kinkora avenue, while playing on McKay street yesterday, fell on the sidewalk and broke an arm.

ALMOST DISCOURAGED.

"What's poverty where love is?" he exclaimed.

"It's the thing that crowds poor little love into the smallest closet and finally out of the house altogether," she replied.

Then he ceased holding her hand and went away wondering if it would be safe for him to strike for a raise of $2 a week.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

"Mildred," said her father, "I am willing that the young lieutenant who comes here should make a coaling station of my house again this winter, but if he ever hints at annexation you may tell him I am unalterably opposed to it."—Chicago Tribune.

"No," said the candid French citizen, "I must confess that I don't know a thing about the facts in the Dreyfus case." "Don't speak it so loud," exclaimed the cautious friend. "If they hear that they'll be sure to have you up as a witness."—Washington Star.

Diplomacy.—"Why did you place such a tough fowl before me?" asked the indignant lady patron of the waiter in a downtown restaurant. "Age before beauty, always, you know, madam," was the gallant reply. And, then, woman-like, she smiled and paid her bill without a murmur.—Chicago News.

Once upon a time a peasant observed, with much uneasiness, that his goose was laying golden eggs. Of course he killed the goose. "For," he exclaimed, "were this to continue, the mortgage on my farm would presently be lifted, and I should be left without political prestige in the community." Some people can't stand prosperity.—Life.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Proved.—Mr. Snapp—"Life is full of contradictions." Mrs. Snapp—"No, it isn't."—Judy.

"What is a Socialist, papa?" "A Socialist, my boy, is a man who is ready to agree to divide anything that he doesn't own."—Chicago Evening Post.

"So your father said he must prove his love before he can marry you. How does he expect him to prove it?" "By figures, I imagine."—Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Isaacs—"I dreamt last night dis place vas insured for a million tollars!" Mrs. Isaacs—"I tot so! You vas yelling 'Fire!' in a visper all night long!"—Puck.

His Retort.—He was struggling with an underdone steak when she said: "I gave a tramp a good dinner to-day." "Why didn't you save it for me?" he asked.—Chicago Evening Post.

Effectual.—Mrs. Justwed—"What's good to quiet a baby, Uncle?" Uncle Crusty—"Well, diptheritic sore throat and a Christian Science doctor are as good as anything I know of!"—Puck.

How Else Could He Do It.—Snively—"The Prince of Wales owes two millions." Snodgrass—"He probably raises his own garden vegetables and keeps his own cows."—Harlem Life.

"By George, I'm glad I wasn't Methuseleh!" "Why?" "Think, what a strain it would be to pay the premiums for as many years as that on the life insurance I carry."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Insurance Superintendent (suspiciously)—"How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount?" Widow—"He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums.—

SPURNED.

"Though seas should separate us, dear;
Though continents between us lay,
My soul," he cried, "would still be near,
To watch, to guard thee, night and day!
My soul should leap across the deep
And nestle on thy snowy breast,
And fill thy dreams with heavenly gleams
And sing thee nightly to thy rest!"

"Then seas shall not between us roll,
If I'm to have a say," said she,
"And here I warn you that your soul
Shall not come roosting 'round near me!
Your passion poetry may 'go'
With those who like that kind the best,
But please take notice I want no
Stray souls around when I'm at rest!"

QUALITY in WATCHES

is everything—without it prices are meaningless. Often a little price means a bad bargain. The one sure way is to buy where quality is guaranteed, and the guarantee has the backing which makes it good.

We keep only those we can guarantee, but have them for a few dollars up.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square, - Montreal.

THE DELBECK "BRUT" CHAMPAGNE.

—VINTAGE OF 1893.—

Only a few cases of this particularly fine Vintage Wine remaining in stock.

WE OFFER:

Delbeck, "Brut" 1893........Quarts $31.00 per case.
Delbeck "Brut" 1893........Pints $33.00 per case.
Less 5 per cent. discount for ready money, FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.

100 CASES—10,000 TINS PACKING OF 1899.
FRENCH CONSERVES ALIMENTAIRES.
The Finest Goods Packed in France.
The best brand and the most reliable packing

MAISON BILLET.

Petit Pois, Haricot Verts, Champignons, Macedoines de Legumes, Truffes du Perigord, Pelures de Truffes.

VEGETABLES IN CANS AND GLASS. THIS SEASON'S PACKING;
NOW IN STORE, COMPRISING,

VEGETABLES IN CANS.

	Per can	Per dozen
"Billet" Petits Pois, "Fins"	20c	$2 25
"Billet" Petits Pois, "Tres Fins"	25c	2 50
"Billet" Petits Pois, "Extra Fins"	30c	3 25
"Billet" Petits Pois, "Super Extra Fins"	35c	3 75
"Billet" Haricot Verts, "Extra Fins"	25c	2 50
"Billet" Champignons Extra, Toutes Tetes	30c	3 25
"Billet" Champignons, "1er Choix"	25c	2 50
"Billet" Macedoines de Legumes "Extra"	25c	2 50
"Billet" Truffes du Perigord brosses, "1er Choix"	60c	6 50

VEGETABLES IN GLASS.

"Billet" Petits Pois, "Extra Fins"	40c	4 50
"Billet" Champignons Extra, Toutes Tetes	40c	4 50
"Billet" Champignons Truffes, Toute (Truffled Mushrooms)	75c	8 50
"Billet" Haricot Verts, "Extra Fins"	40c	4 50
"Billet" Macedoines de Legumes, "Extra"	40c	4 50
"Billet" Pelures de Truffes	35c	4 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

CHOICE TABLE APPLES IN BASKETS.
From the GREENWOOD ORCHARDS, at COMO.
"Duchess" Apples in Baskets.
"Yellow Transparent" Apples in Baskets.
All of the finest quality.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 207, 209 and 211 St. James St., Montreal.

JUST ONE WEEK MORE!

With the end of this month our Carpet inducements for August will end.

For the balance of this month we will Make, Lay and Line (with a superior quality of Wadded Lining), FREE, all Carpets purchased at our store.

You can have them laid any time you like, but the orders must be placed in August.

Many have taken advantage of this unusual offer, and our customers requiring Carpets this fall will do well to order now.

All Wilton Carpets made, laid and lined free!
All Axminster Carpets made, laid and lined free!
All Brussels Carpets made, laid and lined free!
All Tapestry Carpets made, laid and lined free!

All Japanese Mattings, 20 per cent. discount!
ALL OILCLOTHS LAID FREE!
There is no knowing when you shall have such an offer again.

OGILVY'S Cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts.

RARE GEMS TO CHARITY.

Collection of Jewels Presented to a Benevolent New York Society by an Unknown Donor.

New York, August 25.—Through the generosity of a mysterious donor part of a rare collection of antique and mediaeval gems, presented to the Charity Organization Society, has been sold, and the proceeds, about $8,000, have been used to aid the poor of this city. The remainder of the collection, consisting of intaglios, miniatures, antique snuff boxes, rings and lockets, is on exhibition in the rooms of the society.

The donor of the collection is a New Yorker who resided for some time in Southern Italy at a period when rare works of art were accessible to the collector. One of the conditions of his gift was that his name should not be used.

There are many rare specimens of Graeco-Roman and Roman lapidary's work in the collection. Among the articles are half a dozen scarabae, some fine cameos, miniatures and mosaics, several rare specimens of lapis lazuli and intaglios set in rings and lockets.

QUEBEC TURF CLUB.

Quebec, August 25.—(Special.)—So far the following horses have been entered for the first day's racing of the Quebec Turf Club meet on the Plains of Abraham on Thursday, August 31, although there are several other horses in town not yet on the list which may be entered later:

Maiden race—Bonnet Box, Bullseye, Minstrelsy, Buenos Ayrean and Alcides.

Local race — Johnny, Bronco Girl, Sir Charles.

Beauvoir Handicap—Chetham, Waterproof, Domitor, Scraps, Buenos Ayrean.

Steeplechase — Horseplay, Master Fred, Buvhiching, Minogue.

Wolsfield Stakes—Walkover, Red Monk, Albanian, Domitor, Alcides, Scraps.

The Cheapest and Best Electric Power is that of thet Lachine Rapids, 38 Victoria Square.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan Line steamship Grecian, Calvert, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Flour Ontario patents, in bags, $3.50 to $3.6 straight rollers, $3.20 to $3.25; Hungari patents, $3.90; Manitoba bakers', $3.50 $3.60, all on track at Toronto. Wheat, tario red and white, 69c to 70c, north west; goose, 67c, north and west; N Manitoba hard, 80c Toronto, and N Northern at 76c. Oats, white oats at 24c to 25c west. Rye quoted north and west. Barley quoted at 38 Feed barley, 31c. Bran, city mills at $13, and shorts at $16, in car lo Toronto. Buckwheat firm, 48c no 50c east. Corn, Canadian, 36c American 40c on track here. quoted at $3.80 by the bag, and the barrel on track at Toron quoted at 53c west for new.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Mr. John T. Lyons has mad of assignment upon H. H. L

Interior Decoratio
Fine Cabinet Work, Upholsteri
House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wal
and Gilding, French, English and A
A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet V
work and Upholstering Departments
sonal supervision of Mr. Hubertus M

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Cath
TELEPHONE UP. 1274.

BY THE WAY.

MONTREAL HUNT.

The Montreal Hunt is now in the midst of their cub hunting season, and the number turning up each morning is very creditable. The attending members seem to thoroughly enjoy the cool, bracing air of the early morn, as each meet brings out a larger number than its predecessor. With the exception of a few rather wet mornings, the weather has been reasonably good and the sport very fair. The meets for the past week have been at Cote St. Paul bridge, Monday, where the hounds found and ran their fox to ground on the canal bank; on Tuesday, the meet was at the Demesne. The day was not a very good one on account of the rain, but those who were out thoroughly enjoyed the sport. Thursday the meet was at Dorval, and to-day at Cartierville. Quite a number of those attending these morning outings have a keen eye on the Hunt Cup and other events at the coming races in October, where the qualification clause forms part of the conditions. The coming week it is expected the attendance will be still larger than it has been up to the present. The hounds leave the kennel each hunting morning at five o'clock and all are welcome.

* * *

SUSPENDED AT SARATOGA.

Some slight differences of opinion between the officiating judges at Saratoga and the riders of the horses Populist and Mr. Dunlop in the steeplechase on Monday last resulted in the temporary ruling off of the horses, owners and riders. The jockey, Moxley, "cut a voluntary" off of Populist without any apparent cause for so doing, but what the offence was as charged against Southward, the rider of Mr. Dunlop, does not appear to be very clear. The case has been referred to the proper committee of the Steeplechase Association for investigation. We hope the Canadian horse, Mr. Dunlop, his rider and owner, will be exonerated.

* * *

EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENT.

We have often been asked what was the number of packs of hounds in Great Britain and Ireland, and the amount expended on this English pastime. Below we quote from an exchange some information on the subject that may possibly be somewhat of a surprise to those who have never taken a hand in this "sport of kings" as it is carried on across the water. "Some interesting particulars as to the extent and cost of fox hunting in this country were given the other day by Lord Bathurst at the Peterborough Hound Show dinner. There were now (his lordship said) two hundred and twenty-one packs of fox hounds in the United Kingdom, viz., one hundred and eighty in England, twenty-six in Scotland and fifteen in Ireland. These packs comprised eight thousand couples of hounds, and they necessitated the employment of one hundred thousand horses of the value of seven million pounds, and involving an outlay of five million pounds per annum for their keep. 'We'll All Go a-Hunting To-day!' Clearly the old song has not yet lost its point by a long way, although, perhaps, the sport is one for big purses only."

* * *

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

The Toronto Exhibition opens on Monday morning next and continues until September 9th. The management have spared neither time nor money to make it the largest and most diversified entertainment ever given in the Dominion. Novelties are being brought from all quarters of the globe, and the display to be seen at Toronto next week will certainly rival anything previously held in that enterprising city. Dr. Charles McEachran and Dr. C. J. Alloway, of this city, will officiate as judges at the above Exhibition. The former on saddle horses and hunters and the latter on thoroughbreds.

* * *

NOTES.

At the Stockton meeting, August 16, the Great Northern Leger was won by Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Landrail, with "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, in the saddle. This race is of 500 sovereigns, by subscription of two sovereigns each; for 3-year-olds; the nominator of the winner to receive 50 sovereigns, and the owner and nominator of the second each to receive 25 sovereigns out of the stakes. Three horses ran over the Leger course, one mile and five furlongs.

L. Reiff, another American jockey, won the Bushbury Selling Welter Plate on Erlking, at Wolverhampton. This event is of 100 sovereigns, the winner and second horse free; for 2-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns; entrance, 3 sovereigns. Fifteen horses ran.

* * *

The American trainer, John Huggins, at the close of the Goodwood meeting, stood at the head of trainers in England in number of races won and second in amount of money. With nineteen horses he won thirty-five races and £28,295 ($144,475). J. Porter, with nineteen horses, won twenty-five races and heads the list in money value with £28,398 ($191,990). The largest proportion of this amount was won by the great 3-year-old, Flying Fox.

* * *

At the first day of the Stockton 1899 meeting, August 15, "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Wynard Plate on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Bettyfield. This race is of 600 sovereigns, for 2-year-olds, by subscription of 5 sovereigns each; the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the plate. Nine horses ran five furlongs on the New Two-Year-Old course. Marconi was second and Mr. John Musker's Our Grace was third.

* * *

In the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park, for 1902, American horses are well entered. A. Belmont has two entries, Lord William Beresford three, W. Broderick Cloete two, J. S. Curtis seven, F. P. Keene five, J. R. Keene five, P. Lorillard twelve and W. C. Whitney three. In the National Breeders' Produce Stakes J. S. Curtis has entered sixteen mares, and P. Lorillard twenty-five.

A LAY OF THE LINKS.

...s up and away for our work to-day,
...or the breeze sweeps over the down;
...d it's hey for a game where the gorse
... blossoms flame,
...d the bracken is bronzing to brown.
... the turf 'neath our tread and the blue
...overhead,
... the song of the lark in the whin;
... the flag and the green, with the
...nkers between—
...will you be over or in?

...or may come, and we'll teach him
...now
...here no tannin can lurk;
...er may come, and we'll promise
...ow
...zards a soldier may shirk.
...an may joke, as he tops every
...
... he is high in his aims;
...an will stand with a club in
...
...very club in St. James'.

...eather come rarely to-
...
...aft,
... jar of the steel,
...ckory shaft.
... the praise of a
...
... all;
... is a very small
...
... of the ball.
...
...m the study
...
... and low!
... cure for the
...
...s you go.
..., long round,
...way;
...k with the
...
... Action."

WHO WAS IT SAID WE COULDN'T WIN?

The Champions Are Home at Last and Wallop the Clam-Diggers from Providence Just as a Little Starter.

After wallowing on the rocky paths of defeat for three weeks or more, the Birderinos performed out at the grounds yesterday and demonstrated the superiority of pea soup over clam chowder as a diet.

There was a good-sized crowd present and a sprinkling of fans who are more or less dazed and discontented at the recent showing.

In between the yells of satisfaction we could hear the yelp of these knocking people and occasionally we were regaled with the information that if everything went well, the "champs" ought to beat Syracuse out in the race anyway.

Of course everybody was rubber necking at the new men, and it was stated authoritatively that Odwell is nothing short of a dream.

He certainly made a corking catch yesterday, hit the ball well and did some good base running.

Richter talked large German words to Mr. Boyd, the umpire, played a good game in the field, and knocked out a three-bagger when it was needed.

Volumes might be written about Mr. Boyd, and if his picture were handy it would be produced with the underline that he is the very worst that ever graced the business.

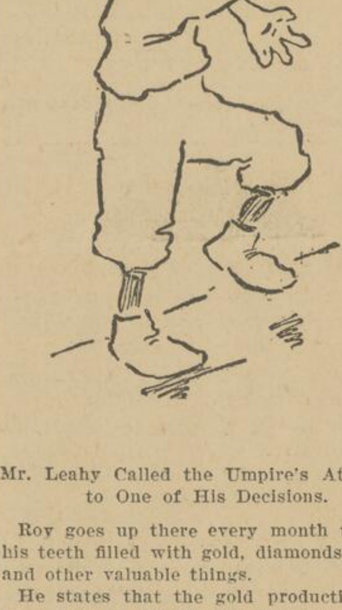
Mr. Boyd's backbone is several degrees more limp than that of the supple sardine and his eyesight would make him a candidate for a blind asylum.

Boyd allowed the players on both sides to talk interrogation points to him, and actually went up to the foul line on one occasion to have the players point out where

ONE OF THE BALLS

struck, and incidentally tell him that he ought to be a motorman on the Street Railway.

Mr. Roy Van Stephen Evans was there after a protracted trip to the Klondike.



Mr. Leahy Called the Umpire's Attention to One of His Decisions.

Roy goes up there every month to have his teeth filled with gold, diamonds, rubies and other valuable things.

He states that the gold production this year will be $19,761,476, instead of $19,761,475, as previously reported.

Everything is lovely, he says, and sometimes men strike it so rich that they are able to buy three loaves of bread and a basket of potatoes at a crack.

Roy pitched a pretty good game, and was painfully effective when the "champs" wanted hits.

He fell asleep in the eighth, however, and just when the knockers announced that the game was lost, Grandpa soaked the ball for two bases, Henry followed with a single, Richter hit it Arenawards for three sacks, and it was all over but the applause.

As usual, of course, Roy and the umpire entertained opposite views as to balls and strikes, and Roy said "W-h-a-t?" in three keys, the harmony of which equalled any of the wildest flights of Beethoven or Richard Wagner.

The ceremonies started a few minutes after manager

BILLY MURRAY

showed off his shape to the crowd.

As there were less than 1,000 people present Billy decided not to play himself so the fans missed a treat.

Billy never plays except on Queen's Birthday and holidays when the crowds are large.

"Dug" went into the box for the "champs," and had instructions from Dooley to make the enemy look like thirty cents.

Providence came very nearly scoring, principally owing to the kindness of Schiebeck, who played one of his yellow games.

"Shy" tripped up on nearly every ground ball that went at him, and contributed a large four to the error column.

It reminded the fans of the days in the dim distant past when Frankie Shannon played in the same territory, and made more errors than the whole side put together as a regular thing.

Odwell in making his initial bow to the fans smacked the ball at Clancy.

The shortstop got it all right, but his other calculations went astray.

It went over near the right hand bleachers somewhere, and Odwell slid into second safe by a mile.

Then Tommy Bannon created applause by mitting it out in left field for two bases, and Odwell scored.

The clam chowder element evened matters up in the third as Cassidy started off with a single, went to second on a sacrifice of Davis', and scored on a safe smash of Donovan's.

It was here that the "champs" entered upon a well developed streak of hard luck, and had they been able to swat the ball

At the Right Time.

the game might have been won a half a dozen times, and a lot of unnecessary suspense avoided.

It seemed an easy thing for them to get men on first, second and even as far as third, but it was different when the plate came into the question.

Providence was putting up a pretty fair game right along, and the last half of the eighth found the score 2 to 1 in their favor, with the knockers telling us all about it on the stands.

The game was won in the eighth.

Johnston made things look dismal by swiping at the atmosphere, but Dooley, Henry and Richter all thumped it, and Billy Murray's hopes nestled in the refrigerator of defeat.

"Dug" got a bad rap with a pitched ball while at the bat, but pitched out the game.

It looked very much as if Providence would tie the score in the ninth, but Tommy Leahy had a surplus quantity of ambition and their downfall followed.

Tommy was up first and impressed the fans

WITH THE FACT

that he is now a fairly respectable member of society.

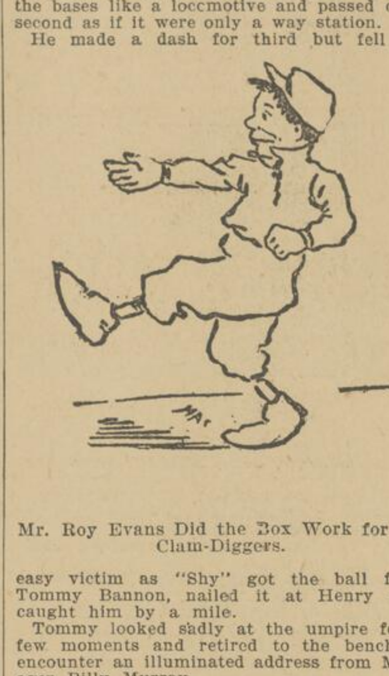
Last year Tommy used to run the lawn mower over his head every morning, but after being arrested 17 or 18 times on the suspicion that he was Ticket-of-leave man No. 41144 he decided to let his hair grow.

There is now a gentle wave of it about his ears and neck and Tommy now recites Shakespeare and Ella Wheeler Wilcox every time he comes to bat.

In his final effort, yesterday, he sent a long fly out between Tommy Bannon and Odwell that was good for two sacks.

Tommy, however, was travelling around the bases like a locomotive and passed over second as if it were only a way station.

He made a dash for third but fell an



Mr. Roy Evans Did the Box Work for the Clam-Diggers.

easy victim as "Shy" got the ball from Tommy Bannon, nailed it at Henry who caught him by a mile.

Tommy looked sadly at the umpire for a few moments and retired to the bench to encounter an illuminated address from Manager Billy Murray.

Lamar died and Silver Braun who says that Bryan is the real thing for 1900 was a failure.

And this endeth the story.

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Schiebeck, s.s.	5	0	0	2	3	4
Odwell, c. f.	4	1	2	3	0	0
T. Bannon, l. f.	2	0	1	2	1	0
Johnson, 2b	4	0	0	3	4	0
Dooley, 1b	3	1	1	6	2	0
Henry, 3b	3	1	3	3	0	0
Richter, r.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Jacklitz, c.	3	0	0	6	2	0
Duggleby, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	8	27	13	4

PROVIDENCE.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clancy, s. s.	4	0	0	0	4	2
Walters, l. f.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Cassidy, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	2	0	0	9	0	0
Nyce, 3b	4	0	0	3	4	0
Donovan, c. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Leahy, c.	4	1	2	5	3	0
Lamar, r. f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Evans, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
*Braun	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	8	24	14	2

Score by innings—
Providence.. .. ..011000000—2
Montreal.... ....10000002*—3

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases, Dooley, Richter, Donovan. Sacrifice hit, Davis. Two-base hits, Odwell, Bannon, Dooley, Henry, Leahy. Three-base hit, Richter. Double plays, Johnson to Schiebeck to Dooley. First base on balls, off Duggleby, 2; off Evans, 4. Hit by pitched ball, Dooley, Duggleby. Struck out, by Duggleby, 3; by Evans, 5. Passed ball, Jacklitz. Left on bases, Montreal, 10; Providence, 7. Time, 1.55. Umpire, Boyd. Attendance, 500.

*Batted for Evans in the ninth.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The winning streak has begun.

Odwell made a great catch in centre. They say he is playing the position better than any man in the League.

Evans is one of the few pitchers in the League that can keep Dooley guessing, but he landed a two-bagger yesterday just when it was most needed.

Henry did some nice stick work, getting two singles, a double and a base on balls.

Leahy is one of the best catchers in the business. He saves Evans from having a good many wild pitches.

Boyd does his best but his best is very poor.

The game this afternoon starts at 3 o'clock sharp. Either Felix or Murphy will pitch for the "champs."

Winters received a very bad sprain a week ago and may not be able to play again this year.

Walters made a pretty catch of Schiebeck's foul after a long run.

"Shy" hit the ball awfully hard in his first time at bat but it went straight at Nyce.

Wally Taylor says that Betts, the new umpire is a good one.

Jake Wells, late manager of the Richmond Club will manaage the Stars next season.

First Baseman Massey, of the Hartford club, is smashing the ball hard and often.

Pitcher Carsey, late of Washington, is anxious to catch on with Boston or Brooklyn.

Manager Barnie has released Catcher Wilson. Baltimore has a string on Wilson who is a brainy player. He will return to McGraw's team.

Catcher Bemis, late of the Torontos, has been signed by Worcester. He will do back stop work, and also play second base when Boyle is out of the game.

Amos Rusie is pitching two games a week for an independent team in Indiana.

"Reddy" Grey was out of the game at Springfield on Wednesday owing to an attack of illness.

De Montreville, who was a failure and a rule-breaker in Chicago, is now playing superbly for the Orioles.

Williams is the only Toronto pitcher in shape. Best is suffering from a sore side and Alloway and Suthoff have badly gashed fingers.

TORONTO LOST.

Toronto, Ont., August 25.—The game to-day was uninteresting because the home team was badly beaten after the fourth innings. The visitors hit Jake Suthoff as they liked. The Torontos made enough hits off Horton to win any ordinary game. The fielding of the home team was wretched. They did not seem to want to play ball and were roasted by the crowd. The feature of the game was Kuhns' hitting, he was six times at bat and made a hit every time, one being a two bagger. Bannon in four times at bat had three two-baggers and a single. Frisbee also had four hits. Score by innings—

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto..	400001110—	7	14	6
Worcester..	130603013—	17	22	1

Batteries—Suthoff and Butler; Horton and Bransfield.

ROCHESTER SCORES AGAIN.

Rochester, N.Y., August 25.—The Rochesters turned the tables on Springfield to-day, allowing the latter club but one run and that in the second. Springfield tried two pitchers, McDermott and Dolan, but the home club players kept on smashing out singles and doubles and bringing in their men. Dolan was charged with three balls which were costly. Conn, on the other hand kept the hits well scattered and was well supported. Meyers was put out of the game for back talk to the umpire. Attendance, 1,000.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester..	20030340x—	12	14	2
Springfield..	010000000—	1	6	3

Batteries—Conn and Smink; McDermott, Dolan and Phelps.

HARTFORD SHUT OUT.

Syracuse, N.Y., August 25.—Syracuse won out a pretty game to-day. Both Keenan and Sechrist were effective, but the fielding game of the local team was far superior and the shut out came easily.

		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse..	00011011x—	4	7	1
Hartford..	000000000—	0	5	5

Batteries—Keenan and Steelman; Sechrist and Urquhart.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Rochester	59	40	.596
Worcester	53	43	.552
Montreal	50	45	.526
Toronto	49	48	.505
Springfield	48	47	.505
Hartford	47	47	.500
Providence	49	54	.476
Syracuse	31	63	.336

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Cleveland—

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland..	10010110x—	4	9	3
New York..	000002000—	2	3	5

Batteries—Knepper and Sugden; Seymour and Wilson.

At St. Louis (first game)—

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis..	00120310x—	7	10	0
Philadelphia..	000200000—	2	4	3

Batteries—Cuppy and Criger; Donahue and Douglass.

Second game—

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis..	10011000x—	3	10	1
Philadelphia..	100000000—	1	3	1

Batteries—Sudhoff and Criger; Piatt and McFarland.

At Pittsburg—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg..	00101410x—	7	10	1
Boston..	004000020—	6	12	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Lewis and Bergen.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	71	35	.670
Boston	67	42	.615
Baltimore	64	41	.610
Philadelphia	68	44	.604
St. Louis	63	49	.566
Cincinnati	57	48	.543
Chicago	56	53	.514
Pittsburg	55	55	.500
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	46	59	.438
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	19	94	.168

WIN FOR WESTMOUNT.

Westmount and St. Elizabeths played a game on Saturday last, and after a somewhat one-sided game Westmount won. Score :—

		R.	H.	E.
Westmount..	60000250x—	13	18	3
St. Elizabeth..	300021111—	9	8	9

Batteries—Patrick and Vallance; Fitzgerald and Labelle and Phillips and Fitzgerald. Umpire, F. Parks.

TROTTING.

NEW COTE ST. LUC TRACK.

A general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at the offices of Mesrs. St. Jean & Decary, at which a provisional board of directors was appointed: Honorary presidents, Alexander McLaren and Cyrille Laurin; directors of the company, Dr. A. Cheval, Daniel Donnelly, James Meldrum, A. P. Pigeon, Hermas Poitras, Andrew Shearer and Maxime St. Jean. After the election of the board a resolution was passed to the effect that the board of directors immediately apply for the incorporation of the company.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Readville, Mass., Aug. 25.—At the Grand Circuit races this afternoon fully 15,000 people were present. The Massachusetts stake race, which has proven to be the greatest trot of the year, was quickly finished after the start was given, Charley Herr, owned by David Cahill, of Lexington, Ky., winning it. The event came over from Wednesday, Charley Herr, Tom Boy and Lecco having won two heats each. Tom Boy, at the time of the postponement, was a fair favorite. Charley Herr was admired for steadiness, but people thought his speed limit had been seen. But there was no question as to the winner on merit, and Charley Herr took the big end of the $10,000 stake. It is claimed that upwards of $100,000 depended on the event, in fact, the largest sum of any trotting race in this country, barring the Futurity, at Louisville. Summaries:—

The Massachusetts, $10,000, 2.13 trot (unfinished from Wednesday)—
Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G. (Kelley).. .. .. .. 2 2 1 2 2 1 1
Lecco.. .. .. 3 3 7 1 1 2 2
Tom Boy.. .. .. 1 1 4 12 12 3 3
Bonnateela, Surpol, Tudor, Chimes, Queen Alfred, Lady Geraldine, Greenbrino, Fred. Kohl, Bel Esprit, Success, Nancy King, Chanty and Royal Baron also trotted.
Time—2.11, 2.10¼, 2.12, 2.13¼, 2.10¾, 2.12½, 2.12¾.

2.14 class, pacing; purse, $3,000 (unfinished from Wednesday)—
Dareil, b. m., by Alexander (Spear). 1 1 1
John Agan.. .. .. 2 2 4
Dombey Jr.... .. .. 3 4 2
Colleen, Journeyman, Blaze Boy, MacMillan, Scapegoat, Nelson, Helen R., Handy and Art Alco also paced.
Time—2.09½, 2.10, 2.10½.

2.07 class, pacing; purse, $3,000 (two in three)—
Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King — Princess Chimes (Geers).. .. .. 1 4 1
Halena Duplex.... .. .. 3 1 2
Royal R. Sheldon.. .... 2 6 3
Nicol B., Split Silk, Passing Bell and Bessie Leach also paced.
Time—2.05¾, 2.09¼, 2.07½.

2.10 class, trot; purse, $2,000 (three in five)—
Cresoeus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor—Mabel (G. Ketchum) 6 2 1 1 1
Dare Devil.. .. .. 1 1 7 2 3
A'cialia 2 2 3 5 4
Gayton, Monterey, Louise Mac., and Benton M. also started.
Time—2.10½, 2.10¾, 2.10¾, 2.10¼, 2.10.

2.18 class, trot; purse, $1,000 (two in three)—
Senator L., b. g., by West Cloud—Elfrida (Dollinger).. .. .. 1 1
Pilot Evans.... .... 2 2
Iloma.... .. .. 3 5
Philip E., Sadie M., Octavia, and Tem Leary also trotted.
Time—2.15½, 2.15½.

THE WHEEL.

FASTER THAN RECORDS.

New York, Aug. 25.—Two world's records were lowered at the first day's meeting of the National Cycling Association on the Berkeley Oval track this afternoon. In the first, that of the one-third mile event, Frank L. Kramer, of the Harlem Wheelmen, defeated G. H. Collett, of New Haven, by half a length in a spring down the stretch, in the record time of .39 4-5 seconds. In the final heat of the one-mile tandem event Hausman and Rutzer ran away from Collett and Whl in the stretch, winning by a length in the record time of 1.52 3-5. They were the onl short distance championship finals to-day, the finals of the other distances being postponed until to-morrow.

It is, of course, understood that these are not world's records. It is necessary to have some responsible body regulate the conditions on which records will be accepted. The only world-wide associtlon is the International Cyclists' Association, and only records accepted by it are classed as world's records. The N.C.A. is not affiliated with the I.C.A. and so its records are not recognized. The I.C.A. has no means of enforcing the very strict rules in regard to records. The times made at Berkeley oval are only N.C.A. records, although they may be better than so called world's records.—Sporting Editor.]

SWIFT MESSENGER BOYS.

At 2 p.m. this afternoon at Longueuil the G.N.W. and C.P.R. messengers will hold their bicycle races. All the flyers are entered and there will be some hot racing, as the boys have been training for some time past. Their friends have come forward with a valuable lot of prizes. The events are half mile open; boys under sixteen; mile open, two mile handicap; official race, and five-mile handicap. A trophy is also to be given the contesant making the largest number of points. The officials will be: Starter and handicapper, A. Bercovitz; judges, Messrs. Sheppard, Rushton, Collins, Forsyth, Heward. Timekeeprs, Leblanc and Rose; clerk of the course, H. J. Clarke; secretary, J. Tucker.

YACHTING.

NOTHING AMISS WITH THE SHAMROCK.

New York, August 25:—Mr. David Barrie, the representative in this country of Sir Thomas Lipton, to-day denied emphatically the repeated rumors that the Shamrock had been strained by her ocean voyage and that she is leaking. He said that she was unharmed. Mr. Barrie said that he had not yet determined just when the Shamrock would be dry docked. Captain Matthews, of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, denied that the Shamrock was in any way strained. He said the yacht was thoroughly washed out yesterday and was afterwards pumped out, which probably gave rise to the report that she was leaking.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

The Wheel, Canoeing, Baseball, Swimming, Lacrosse.

LAWN TENNIS AT NIAGARA.

Cowan, of Montreal, Wins the Novice Outclassing His Opponents Entirely.

There are several important sporting events on the card for to-day. A good many people will no doubt see the ball game, when Montreal wins its second home game and sends Providence home disconsolate.

Then, across the street from the ball grounds, are the annual races of the Montreal Bicycle Club, which as usual will prove a treat to the followers of the wheel. The races commence at 3 p.m.

The Grand Trunk regatta is another event, and one of some importance in the aquatic world. As there are so many races and so many entries for them, the first race starts at 2 p.m. sharp.

And then there is the only natatorial event of the year. This afternoon, at their quarters on St. Helen's Island, the Montreal Swimming Club will hold their 24th annual races, starting at 2.30.

The Driving Park, Point St. Charles, will be the scene of a double lacrosse event this afternoon, when the Leos and Nationals, of the intermediate series, and the Montreal Juniors and P.A.A.A. team, of the City and Suburban League, will cross sticks. The teams are pretty evenly matched, and two good games are looked forward to. The first match, between the Nationals and Leos, will start at 2.30 and the City and Suburban match immediately afterwards.

Of course there is the Cornwall-National match, but that most of us will see by bulletin.

COWAN WON NOVICE.

A Montreal Tennis Player Outclasses His Field at the Niagara Tournament.

Queen's Royal, Niagara, Aug. 25.—The greatest day of tennis seen on the Niagara courts for many years was that witnessed to-day. The principal event was the final match in the international championship between E. P. Fischer, the New York crack, and Raymond D. Little, the Princeton crack. It was a very keen contest, in which the victor of many contests yielded his colors to the younger man in a five set match. Fischer showed great nerve, but Little, who has been making great advances all season, is now in the primest of form, and by brilliant rallying in the last set pulled off the International All-comers.

In the ladies' single, Miss Summerhayes, of Toronto, had a battle royal with Miss Parker, but was beaten by the westerner by two sets to one.

In the novice final, Cowan, of Montreal, outclassed his field as finally represented by Kilnmaster, of Brantford, and won in the three sets. The handicap developed a surprise in a very easy win from Bond over the spasmodically brilliant Avery two points.

To-morrow afternoon Little, of Princeton, meets Bond, of Chicago, in the cup matches. The ladies' finals will also be played, while the handicap and doubles will be advanced a further stage. An interesting event also is the international league final to be played in the afternoon, with Porter, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Paterson, of St. Catharines, as the favorites. To-day's scores:

Open singles, first round—E. P. Fischer beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—2; R. D. Little beat Glen Langton, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-final round—E. P. Fischer beat A. B. Wright, 6—4, 6—4; R. D. Little beat Park Wright, 6—4, 6—0.

Final round—R. D. Little beat E. P. Fischer, 5—7, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1, ..—3.

Handicap singles, first round—E. P. Fischer (owe forty) beat W. Bridges (scratch), 6—4, 6—2; W. G. Kilnmaster (owe half fifteen), beat K. Beals (half fifteen), 6—1, 6—2.

Porter (owe half fifteen) beat W. G. Lichenstein (scratch), 6—3, 6—2.

Second round—H. E. Avery (owe fifteen) beat W. S. Bond (owe forty), 6—2, 6—0.

Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara, Ont., August 25.—The courts of the Queen's Royal Hotel were active yesterday with players and a large number of events were played off. The All-Comers' handicap and International League were all advanced. The playing in the ladies' event was most interesting and the trio of Miss Parker and Miss Champlin, of Chicago, and Miss Summerhayes, the Canadian champion, were very closely matched. To-morrow they will meet again in the opens and the two Chicagoians will come together in the final handicap.

Yesterday's scores were:—

Championship singles, preliminary round—H. E. Avery, beat Scott Griffin, 6—3, 7—5, E. P. Fischer beat K. Beals, 6—1, 6—2; R. D. Little, beat Peter Porter, 6—1, 6—0.

First round—
Parke Wright beat W. Bridges, 7—5, 6—1.
Handicap singles, preliminary round:
K. Beals (half-fifteen), beat Scott Griffin (owe half-fifteen), by default; E. P. Fischer (owe forty), beat A. Thibaudeau, (fifteen) 6—1, 6—2.

First round—
W. Patterson (owe half-fifteen), beat W. Baird (scratch), 6—3, 2—6.
H. Cowan (scratch) beat P. Hayes, (half-thirty), 6—3, 9—11.
R. D Little (owe thirty,) beat E. P. Hinds, (owe fifteen), 6—0, 6—2.
H. E. Avery, (owe fifteen) beat Glen Laughton (owe fifteen), 1—6, 6—4, 11—9.

TURF AND TRACK.

THE YORK MAIDEN PLATES.

London, Aug. 24.—"Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Maiden Plate at the York August meeting on Violence, Childwicksburg was second, and Barnhourrie was third. Ten horses ran.

The Harewood Handicap Stakes was won by Martin on Chinook. Sirdar was second, and Cardonald finished third, in a field of ten.

HURST PARK MEETING.

London, Aug. 25.—At the Hurst Park meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin, the American jockey, won the Hampton Selling Plate on Mr. P. Lorillard's Tarolinti. Orsay was second and Friarlike third. Five horses ran.

A POOR DAY AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 25.—The last day of the Saratoga meeting was hardly a success. A poor card both in size of fields and quality of entries was not improved by numerous scratches. The starts were poor and long delayed. Burns keeping the horses at the post for the opening event over half an hour. For the first time on record the Beverick stakes, the full course steeplechase, degenerated into a walk over for Dr. Catlett, most of the horses having gone below.

Dave S., was the only favorite that won. Bangle was made favorite for the Spencer handicap, but could not extend himself. Laverock laid back and came strong at the finish, winning handily. Dr. Catlett simply galloped over the flat.

First race, 5 furlongs—Laureata, 107, Wilson, 30 to 1, won; May Jane, 112, Kuhn, 3 1-2 to 1, second; Flamora, 107, Bullman, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.01 1-4. Golden Rule, Reseda, Frando, Manvilla, Allaire and La Tosca II., also ran.

Second race, one mile—Maurice, 111, Maher, 4 to 1, won; Wolhurst, 108, Bullman, 2 to 1, second. Tragedian, 114, McCue, even, third. Time, 1.41 3-4. The Burlington Route and Leando also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Dave S., 104, even, won; Lillian Belle, 102 1-2, Bullman, 5 to 1, second; Island Prince, 106, Collins, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1.08. Bob White, Athamas and Campania also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-4 miles—Spencer handicap—Laverock, 106, Bullman, 2 to 1, won; Alpen, 105, Wilson, 6 to 1, second; Her Ladyship, 102, Mason, 4 to 1, third. Time, 2.08 1 2. Lackl'an and Bangle also ran.

Fifth race, Beverwick steeplechase, full course—Dr. Catlett, walk over.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

New York, Aug. 25.—The great 2-year-old race of the year will be run to-morrow at Sheepshead Bay, and there are twenty two announced to start for the rich prize. It is more likely that the gelding Cahrnoice, owned up to to-day by James Rowe, but bought for a pretty stiff price by his employer, James R. Keene, will be the favorite on account of his work. It is not the first time Mr. Keene has bought a colt from his trainer on the eve of the Futurity.

The entry list this year is one less than the maximum, and it may be longer or shorter when post time comes, as some may be scratched, and others may be added at the post. Plucky showed a lot of speed the last time, out and out, so did Musette, and they are sure to be well backed. There have been rumors about nearly every horse in the race in the last two weeks, and if the track reports are good for anything, every trainer thinks he has a good chance to win the stake. David Garrick will run in the colors of Pierre Lorrillard.

To-day's Entries.

First race, 7 furlongs—Peep o' Day, Lambent, 129; Maramric, 121; St. Clair, 120; Lady Madge, 119; Donald Bain, 117; Lady Lindsay, 112.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Brusquerie, Lingerie, 109; Lady Has Been, 107; Lady Massey, Her Ladyship, 105; Camara, 103; Smoke, 99; Beverage, 99; Maidstone,, Olea, Jamaica, Decimal, 94.

Third race, fall handicap, 6 furlongs—Voter, 129; Imp, 124; Fire Arm, 122; Kinnikinic, 117; May Hempstead, 115; Batten, 114; Previous, 111; Hurley Burley, 106; Acushla, 100.

Fourth race, the Futurity course—David Garrick, 134; Piggot, Doublet, Spencer, 126; Gulden, Taral, 122; Olcott, 122; Modrine, Pullman, 122; Pincky, H. Lewis, 122; Prestidigator, Simms, 122; Virginia Earle, Maher, 119; Water King, 119; Last Cord, 119; St. Finnin, Dupee, 117; Musette, Clayton, 115; Chacornac, McCue, 114; Tenderloin, Clawson, 112; Knight of Rhodes, O'Leary, 112; King Bramble, 112; Windmere, 122; The Scotchman, Odom, 112; Erwin, Hill, 112; Okette, Hennessy, 112; Iroquois Belle, O'Connor, 109; Brigadier, Burns, 109.

Fifth race, steeplechase, short course—Wood Pigeon, 162; Trillion, 161; Westian, 151; Rheinstrom, 149; Mr. Dunlap, 148; Tantris, 147; Burnap, 146; Julius Caesar, 139; Article, 138; Marengo, 136; Tentore, 136; Merlin, Van Slip, Dareall, 135.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles—Flax Spinner; Estace, 111; Myth, 108; Mariti, 106; Rare Perfume, 103.

HIGHLAND PARK RACES.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25.—Hugh McCarren had his sprinter Skillman claimed out of the sixth race to-day at Highland Park, and in turn he claimed Jessie Jarboe. Jockey Dugan got a fall in the fifth race today, when Tony Honing got into a jam on the first turn and went down. Fortunately neither boy nor horse was hurt.

First race, one mile, selling—Maritana II., 100, Weber, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Cynthia H., 97, McQuade, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Rotterdam, 113, Dugan, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.41 1-2. Iris, Nyositis, Col. Cluke, Rubel, Ellsmere and Fresco also ran.

Second race, 4 1-2 furlongs, two-year-olds, selling—Alpaca, 103, Ross, 4 to 5 and out, won; Daily Report, 108, Frost, 5 to 2 and even, second; Tlaman, 110, Songer, 10 to 1, third. Time, 55 1-2. Fulminator, Honest Run, Joe McFarland, Mary Kelly and Lord Eberlee also ran.

Third race, 3-4 mile, selling—Annie Lauretta, 99, Forehand, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Sallie J., 92, Dugan, 7 to 2 and even, second; Eleanor Holmes, 92, Harshberger, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.15 1-2. Louisville Belle and Bonnie John also ran.

Fourth race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Lamp Globe, 100, Landry, 3 to 2 and 2 to 5, won; Dissolute, 110, Valentine, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Advance Guard, 110, Songer, 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.08. Eloim also ran.

Fifth race, 1 1-8 miles—Windward, 104, Landry, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Top Gallant, 87, Forehand, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Can I See 'Em, 100, Frost, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.55 1-2. Sallie Lamar, Prince of India, Faunette and Fred K. also ran. Tony Honing fell.

Sixth race, 3-4 mile, selling—Looram, 103, Forehand, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Skillman, 104, McQuade, 20 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Jessie Jarboe, 98, Landry, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.15. Brown Veil, McKarnis and Loyal Prince also ran.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

Highland Park Race Track, Aug. 25.—Entries for Saturday:

First race, 6 furlongs—Alice Farley, 110; La Mascot, 100; Dave Waldo, 108; Frank Nichols, 105; Flop, 105; Crystalline, 103; Mamie Callan, 103; Little Reggie, 101; Santella, 101; Young Bel, 98; Semicolon, 98; Tribune, 96; Crinkle, 96; Al'enna, 73.

Second race, 5-8 mile—Advance Guard, 110; Eloim, 110; Daily Report, 110; Shrove Tuesday, 107; Lamp Globe, 102.

Third race, 1 3-16 miles, Highland Park Stakes—King Carnival, 97; Our Lizzie, 97; Springwells, 88; Coupled, Tobe Payne, 93.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Douster Swivel, 135; Tony Honing, 135; Henry Launt, 135; Salvado, 135; Dr. Murphy, 132; Alamo, 132; Inspection, 130; Annie Teuton, 130; Chancery, 128; Granby, 125; By George 125.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Leoncie, 103; Traveller, 103; Victorine, 101; Ellsmere, 100; Kathie May, 100; Wordsworth, 100; Percita, 98; Charlotte M., 96; Top Gallant, 94; DeHaven, 92; Col. Cluke, 90.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Onoto, 105; Aristo, 104; Satira, 103; Foneda, 102; Earl of Aberdeen, 101; Lizzie McCarthy, 101; Two Annies, 99; Stites, 97; Insurrection, 92.

Seventh race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Virgie O., 111; Brother Fred, 105; Kriss Kringle, 105; Chopin, 101; Red Pirate, 101; Hapsburg, 101; Can I See 'Em, 100; Homelike, 96.

THE KENNELS.

A NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A very enthusiastic meeting of lovers of the dog was held last evening in the Victoria Rifles' Armory, called for the purpose of forming an association to hold dog shows in this city. About fifty gentlemen were present, and after a preliminary discussion and renewal of acquaintances, Mr. Jos. Read, who takes an earnest interest in everything appertaining to the canine fancy, was unanimously requested to take the chair, Mr. H. E. Wilson being elected secretary, and Mr. J. A. Laurin treasurer. All present seemed to think that an exhibition of dogs could be successfully undertaken, with the large number of influential fanciers who had promised their support, and everything points to Montrealers being able to view and admire their favorite breeds at a dog show some time this fall. Gentlemen wishing to join the association are requested to call on Mr. J. H. Laurin, Imperial Buildings, who will be pleased to give all necessary information and add their names to the list of stockholders. Amongst the more prominent dog fanciers present were Messrs. Jos. Reid, Alec Smith, Allison H. Sims, J. A. Laurin, Jas. Lindsay, R. S. Kellie, G. H. Webber, J. A. Pitt, Sidney Britcher, Jos. Quinn, J. H. Smith, W. Stewart, D. Taylor, H. Rush, T. W. Wilson and H. E. Wilson, secretary, 72 Somerville avenue, Westmount. The next meeting of the association will be held Thursday of next week in the Vic's Armory, at 8 p.m., when all intending members will be heartily welcomed.

OWNS SUMMING HILL CUP.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Mr. Thomas Carson has won outright the Summing Hill Challenge Cup, presented by a New York Kennel Club bearing that name. It had to be won five years in succession to be owned outright. It was given for water spaniels exhibited in the challenge class. The dogs winning the cup were Marguerite, Mike, Dan McCarthy, and Mollie C., the last named winning twice.

FOOTBALL.

KINGSTON NOTES.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—The days of Guy Curtis on Queen's half-back line are undoubtedly over, and this position is open for application. Should "Forrie" Weatherhead attend the medical college, he will likely play in Curtis' old place. With Dalton at quarter, the collegians may turn out a strong team.

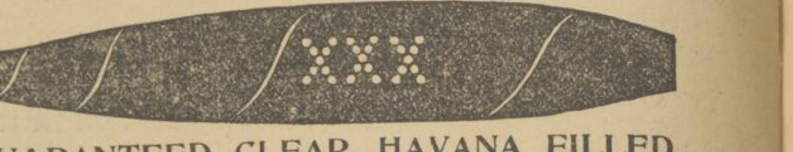
It was expected that "Klondike" Harris would enter the Royal Military College this fall, but he is not doing so, and will again be Queen's crack wing on the hockey team.

J. Alton Harriss, the marvellous strong man of America, who graduated from Queen's Medical College last spring, will be back at the college this session, and will act as gymnasium instructor. He will likely be induced to play football. He would be a tower of strength in the scrimmages.

BY JOVE!

It was cool last night, coming in from the Back River. "I must go to Ross and give him an order for a light overcoat, at once." He does. We want you to do the same. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

We have bought Fine Havana Tobacco and the new
CAPITOL



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THE YACHT RACES

The Lake of Two Mountains Meet Should be Interesting.

SLOW DAY AT THE TRACKS.

Two World's Records Were Bettered at Berkeley Oval Yesterday Afternoon.

This afternoon at the Lake of Two Mountains the annual yacht races of the club of that name will take place . Following is a list of the yachts entered :—

Challenge Cup race—
Glencairn III., G. A. Duggan.
Glencairn II., W. G. Kennedy.
Speculator, A. Hamilton.
Strathcona, W. S. Clouston.
Manitou, Drummond Bros.
Millie, Jeffrey & Ives.
Ivaloo, C. T. Williams.
Bona Dea, Jas. Paton.
Viking, L. J. Smith.
Koorah, S. and W. Finley.

Cruisers' race—
White Squall, R. Starke.
Waterwitch, H. Paton.
Otter, Prof. Durley.
Madge, A. G. Walsh.
Iris, F. W. Barlow.
Handy, T. S. Gillespie.
Lalage, J. B. Abbott.
Folly, A. E. Abbott.
Pearl, J. G. Grant.
Mollie Bawn, W. Kavanagh.
Habitant, D. Hemsley.
Brenda, Prof. Capper.
Viola, W. Ewing.
Turtle, C. H. Routh.
Boomerang, J. H. Hutchison.
Ishkoodah, R. R. Stevenson.

CONDITIONS.

1.—A silver cup will be given to the winner of a sailing race for yachts, over a course on the Lake of Two Mountains, to be selected by the donors.

2.—The cup shall be raced for not more than once in any one season, upon a date fixed by the donors, and the winner shall return the cup to the donors one month previous to such date to be again raced for over such course on the Lake of Two Mountains, and upon such conditions as may be fixed by them.

In addition to the cup a separate prize will be given to the winner, and a prize will also be given to the second boat, provided there are four or more starters.

3.—The race shall be open this year to all classes of yachts, half-raters excepted, properly entered therefor, and shall be sailed under the rules of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club in force at the time; but the donors reserve the right to depart from said rules should they at any time be found in their opinion to be prejudicial to yacht racing on the Lake of Two Mountains.

4.—The time limit for the race shall be three hours.

The course will be a triangle of 4 1-2 miles, sailed twice over, making an approximate total of 9 miles.

The start will be opposite Mr. Angus' wharf at 3.20 p.m. sharp. A preparatory whistle will be blown at 3.10 p.m., preliminary whistle at 3.15, and starting whistle 5 minutes later.

HANDICAP RACE FOR CRUISING YACHTS.

This race will be open to all yachts of substantial build suitable for cruising purposes.

First, second and third prizes will be given provided 10 or more boats start.

The course will be the regular challenge cup triangle of 4 1-2 miles sailed over twice, but the race may be called at the end of the first round if deemed advisable by the committee.

The starting whistle for the challenge cup race will be the preliminary whistle for the cruisers; starting whistle five minutes later.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

After leaving Ste. Anne's locks yachts under sail should follow the steamboat channel to within half a mile of Isle Cailloux lighthouse, when they may share their course for the starting line opposite Mr. Angus' wharf, and thus avoid shoal (buoyed) midway between Isle aux Tourtes and Mr. Clouston's shore line; this shoal begins opposite Fort Senneville and runs parallel to the coast line for about 1-4 mile about 400 to 600 yards out. A deep channel lies to the east of the shoal known only to experienced pilots.

Good anchorage and shelter can be found behind Girdwood's Island by passing round north side between Little Island and Girdwood's. Also in bay behind Morgan's Tower, and on S.E. side of Isle Cailloux.

To keep the channel leaving or approaching Ste. Anne's locks, special attention is called to two discs on bridge which must be kept in line, one above the other; at night bright lights replace the discs.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Taunton, Eng., August 25.—At the close of play here to-day of the cricket match between the Australians and a Somersetshire eleven, the former team had scored 398 runs for five wickets down.

TWO FIRES.

Fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Ovila Leduc, at No. 71 Sanguinet Street, at 8.10 o'clock last night, and, though companies from Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 7 Stations were on the scene promptly, in the neighborhood of $300 worth of property was destroyed.

A small fire broke out yesterday morning in the residence of Mr. O. Champagne, No. 139a Panet Street. Slight damages are reported.

Look into your wardrobe,

and see if it does not need replenishing. Perhaps you will find that your Morning Coat, Frock Coat or Dress Suit has seen better days. In such an event let US make you new ones, and be sure of getting satisfaction.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
455 ST. PAUL ST.
CIVIL & MILITARY OUTFITTERS MONTREAL

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A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf. Has no equal, for 10c
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Bonds for Sale.

4 Per Cent. Province of Manitoba 30 years' bonds.

2½ Per Cent. Dominion of Canada stock.

4 Per Cent. City of St. John, N.B., bonds.

Full details of the above and other first-class securities furnished upon application.

R. WILSON-SMITH, Financial Agent

151 St. James Street, Montreal.

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J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

April, 1899.

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WEEK IN MINING CIRCLES.

California, Slocan Sovereign and Virtue Lead—Hillside Consolidated Prospectus Out—General Mining News.

The past week has been a busy one in mining circles, and the volume of business transacted was large. The favorite securities, as shown by the total sales, were: California, 20,540 shares; Virtue, 14,000 shares; and Slocan Sovereign, 12,050. The rest of the business was pretty evenly divided over the list.

$ $ $

Since January 1st, according to the Fort Steele Prospector, there have been 379 new mineral locations recorded, and 400 records of assessments made in the office of the gold commissioner at Fort Steele.

It is expected that the working force on the two railroads now being built in the Lardo-Duncan will soon be materially increased. During the past two months both companies have reduced their staffs considerably. It is now announced that the C.P.R. will put on a larger gang than ever and push the work on as speedily as possible. The K. & L.D. Railway will also put on more men and get as much work as possible done before snow falls.

$ $ $

The Hillside Consolidated Mining Company have just issued their prospectus to the public, calling attention to this latest of the Republic mining camp consolidations. The Hillside property consists of the Leiderkranz and Hillside claims and the Toronto, all situated in the Eureka district, which has gained much popularity on account of its rich gold discoveries and the rapidity of its growth. They are quite close to Mountain Lion, and mining experts are satisfied that the rich vein which runs through that property is the same which continues throughout the full length of the Hillside Co.'s property. Mr. James P. Harvey, general manager of the Clark mining interests, says: "I consider this the best undeveloped property in Republic Camp." Mr. O. B. Smith, jr., mining engineer, who has examined the property, says: "The vein is of extraordinary width; it is traceable for a mile and over on the surface; the formation shows it to be a contact vein, which is opened at the depth of 35 to 50 feet by transverse gulches. There is no question in my mind of the permanency and value of this vein." Mr. Dan. Reynolds, an old prospector, says: "I consider the Leiderkranz and Hillside claims the best undeveloped properties at present in Republic camp. The north line of the Hillside is within 2,000 feet of the Mountain Lion, and the ledge points directly that way." The property has been brought to Canada for flotation, and Mr. E. Gartly Parker, mining broker, of Toronto, is putting it on the market. The capital stock is $150,000, in 1,500,000 shares of a par value of ten cents, fully paid and non-assessable; 500,000 shares in the treasury of the company. The proposition is said to be one of the best in the market. The company has refused two offers for a controlling interest in the stock, the figures in both instances involving a cash outlay of $35,000. This would have covered control and also given $10,000 for immediate development purposes. However, after some consideration the company decided not to let control go out of their hands.

$ $ $

The following weekly report of the transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange has been made up by Mr. John L. Galletti, mining broker, 22 St. John street:—

STOCKS.	Opening Monday Bid.	Closing Yesterday Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales.
Payne	135	135	137½	137½	1,000
War Eagle	355	350	...	...	...
Republic	125	127½	127	126	600
Virtue	42	47½	48	44	14,000
Montreal-London	52	58	60	53½	3,339
Big Three	13	14	14¼	13	8,750
Brandon and Golden Crown	26	27	29	29	3,000
California	11	11½	13	12	20,540
Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate	6	6	...	...	...
Cariboo Hydraulic	...	147	146	146	5,300
Evening Star	9	9	...	...	...
Fern	22	19	...	...	...
Gold Hills Development	7	8½	10	7½	9,500
Iron Colt	10½	8	10	9¼	3,500
Knob Hill	90	85	93	93	300
Monte Christo	6	7	...	...	...
Montreal Gold Fields	15	15	18	16	600
Noble Five	18	20	...	...	...
Novelty	2	2	...	...	...
Old Ironsides	108	107½	109¼	107½	950
Virginia	16	15	18	18	1,000
Rambler Cariboo	31	38	38½	32	3,300
Bullion	49	49	...	...	...
Decca	22½	25½	23	22	2,000
Morrison	18	17	19	17¼	8,500
Slocan Sovereign	30	37½	38	30	12,050
Golden Star	40	41	44	40	2,750
Fontenoy	12	12	...	...	...
Rathmullen	...	7½	8	8	2,000
Winnipeg	...	30½	...	...	...
Dardanelles	...	14	...	...	...
Deer Trail, No. 2	...	26½	26¼	26½	500
UNLISTED—					
Okernagan	...	...	12½	12	800

ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

There Will Be a Surplus For Export of About 55,000,000 Bushels.

The Corn Crop is Also Very Large, and There Will Be Available for Export 60,000,000 Bushels.

Regarding this year's crops in Argentina, the Philadelphia Press says:

Apparently reliable statistics of the Argentine wheat crop of 1899 give the acreage at 5,300,000 acres and the yield at about 15 bushels per acre, with the result of the largest crop ever grown, about 80,000,000 bushels. The estimated home requirements are 25,000,000 bushels and the exportable surplus is about 55,000,000 bushels, of which 36,000,000 bushels were exported up to the middle of June. The area devoted to agriculture in Argentina and the surplus of grain available for export compared with the shipments for last year may be briefly summed up as follows:

	Acreage.	Yield. 1899 Bushels.	Yield. 1898. Bushels.
Wheat	5,300,000	80,000,000	50,000,000
Corn	6,080,000	90,000,000	60,000,000
Linseed	250,000	8,000,000	6,500,000

So far as land suitable for the cultivation of cereals is concerned, the production of Argentina might be quadrupled in the course of the next few years, immense areas well adapted for wheat-growing being still untouched in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordova, Entre Rios, and to a smaller extent in Santa Fe. The cultivation of corn increased to the maximum last year, and it is estimated that the exportable surplus is 60,000,000 bushels. Freight on corn destined for the European markets averages about $5.75 per ton, and the high price of labor and the fall in the gold premium leaves but little profit to the Argentine farmer on this crop. The heavy argicultural yield has added largely to the profits of Argentine railroads in the last few months.

One fare Labor Day excursion between all St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway points, including Montreal, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon, Athelstan and Malone, September 2nd, 3rd and 4th, returning until September 5th. Particulars, 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station ticket office.

HARVEST CALENDAR.

The following calendar gives the times at which the wheat harvests of the world are gathered:

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chili, Argentine.

February and March—Upper Egypt, India.

April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.

May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.

June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, south of France.

July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Southern Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.

August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.

September and October—Scotland, Norway, Northern Russia.

November—Peru, South Africa.

December—Burmah, New South Wales.

SAY IT BLEW UP FOR SPITE

Possessed Beacon That Failed to Lure Ships to Destruction.

After a Night of Strange Actions it Exploded—Explanations Given by Old Sailors.

Philadelphia, August 25.—Shipping men at this port are asking, "What is the matter with the Harbor of Refuge at the Delaware Breakwater? Is it hoodooed?" It certainly would seem so from the story which came from that locality yesterday. On Thursday night the lantern mentioned, which is of the regulation pattern adopted by the Lighthouse Board, and mounted on a post thirty feet high, began to exhibit strange vagaries. Alternately it would flare up to startling brilliancy, and again diminish to a fitful firefly gleam, scarcely perceptible 100 yards out to sea.

The keeper gazed at it anxiously, and then peered seaward, where, in the gathering gloom of early evening, many vessels could be seen struggling for a safe haven.

The beacon, however, continued burning, and after watching it for an hour, its custodian left the scene. Scarcely an hour had passed when the keeper, looking again toward the end of the stone pile, saw inky blackness. Now, the keeper affirms, the light was out, and that in frantic haste he jumped and ran over the jagged rocks to relight it, in momentary expectation of hearing the resounding crash of some vessel as it went on the fated rocks.

However, before he got to the lamp, it again commenced to burn brightly. He carefully examined it, and found it to be all right. Again he commenced a weary vigil, which lasted until nearly dawn, and which was accompanied by similar manifestations.

Within a few minutes of the breaking of morning a strange thing occurred. With a startling report the big beacon exploded, showering the sea with missiles.

An investigation later revealed the fact that several schooners had headed blindly for the rock, but their masters were wary, and remained where they were when they saw the eccentricities of the supposed warning light.

Some curious explanations are given for the disaster to the lamp. Secretary Stanwood, of the Maritime Exchange, says: "Bad oil, I guess." The old sailormen think differently. "Thay light is a hant," they say, "and in its failure to lure a ship to destuction it blew itself up when morning came for spite.".

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

B. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Seaside Excursions

MONTREAL TO—

ST. JOHN, N.B., and return...... } $8.50
ST. ANDREWS, N.B., " ......
MONCTON, N.B., " ......
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., and return, $10.00
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., " $11.25
HALIFAX, N.S., and return.... } $12.00
PICTOU, N.S., " ....
MULGRAVE, N.S., " $13.50
SYDNEY, C.B., " $15.00

Tickets good going August 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, good leaving destination on or before September 21st, 1899.

MONTREAL TO—

Portland, Me., (and return) $7.50

Good going September 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Good to return until September 12th, 1899.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO CANADIAN NORTHWEST,

August 29th and September 12th. Winnipeg and return, $28.00, proportionately reduced rates to more distant points.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Montreal to } TORONTO { and Return

Good going September 2 and 4 ....$ 7.00
Good going Sept. 3, 5, 6 and 7 ....$10.00
Return limit, September 11th, 1899.

LABOR DAY.

First-Class Return Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FARE,

Between Stations Port Arthur, Ont.; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; and East.

Good going September 2nd, 3rd and 4th. Good for return until Sept. 5th, 1899.

Montreal to } SHERBROOKE { and Return

Good Going Sept. 6th and 7th..........$2.25
Good Going Sept. 4th, 5th and 8th..........$3.35
Return limit, Sept. 11th, 1899.

City Ticket Office—129 St. James Street. (Next Post Office.)

R & O SAGUENAY LINE.

Increased Accommodation.

Owing to the continued heavy travel, the Daily Service on the Saguenay Line will be continued until further notice.

Same will Apply to DAY LINE, MONTREAL to QUEBEC, Daily at 9 a.m.

NIGHT BOAT as usual, at 7 p.m.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS.

Read down.		Read up.	
Dep.*7.30p.m.	.... Montreal	5.30p.m.	Arr.
Arr. 8.35p.m.	.. St. Hyacinthe ..	4.25p.m.	"
" 9.20p.m.	.Drummondville.	3.32p.m	"
" x12.30a.m.	.Levis (Quebec).	12.05p.m.	"
" 4.10a.m.	.Riviere du Loup.	8.30a.m.	"
" 10.15a.m.	.. Campbellton ..	2.30a.m.	"
" 3.40p.m.	.... Moncton	9.20p.m.	Dep.
" 7.10p.m.	.... St. John	6.10p.m.	"
" 8.00p.m.	...... Truro	5.00p.m.	"
" 9.55p.m.	.... Halifax	3.00p.m.	"

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Dep.x7.40a.m.	.... Montreal	6.30a.m.	Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m.	.. St. Hyacinthe ..	5.17a.m.	"
" 9.52a.m.	.Drummondville.	4.02a.m.	"
" 1.05p.m.	.Levis (Quebec).	11.30p.m	"
" 5.05p.m.	.Riviere du Loup.	7.40p.m.	Dep.
" 8.25p.m.	.. Little Metis ..	4.25p m	"

*Daily, including Sunday. x Daily, Sunday excepted.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches, on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Car between Halifax and St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express between Montreal and Little Metis.

D. POTTINGER
General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 14th, 1899.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

James Hardwell, Division Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CHEAP SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

PORTLAND, ME., from MONTREAL and Return $7.50
Going dates, September 1, 2 and 3.
Return limit, September 12, 1899.
Proportionate rates from all stations in Canada.

Toronto Exposition.

From MONTREAL, Going Dates: September 2 and 4 .... $7.00
Going Dates: September 3, 5, 6 and 7 .... $10.00
Return limit, September 11, 1899.

Sherbrooke Exhibition.

From MONTREAL, Going Dates: September 6 and 7 .... $2.25
Going Dates: September 4, 5 and 8 .... $3.35
Return limit, September 11, 1899.

Special train will leave Sherbrooke at 10.30 p.m. on September 6 for Montreal and intermediate stations.

LABOR DAY.

District between all stations in Canada. Also to DETROIT and PORT HURON, MICH.; ISLAND POND, VT.; MASSENA SPRINGS and ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y.

SINGLE FARE.

Going dates, September 2, 3 and 4.
Return limit, September 5, 1899.
City Ticket Offices—137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

A JEHIN PRUME STATUE.

An Organized Effort Being Made to Honor the Memory of the Distinguished Montreal Musician.

Spa, the birthplace of the late Franz Jehin-Prume, has just honored his memory by giving his name to one of the principal streets of the town. A Montreal committee has been formed to make an effort to erect a monument over the grave of the dead artist at the Cote des Neiges cemetery. The works of the violinist which are now being published in a special and elaborate edition will be offered to the public for this cause. Towards the end of October a memorial concert will take place in the Windsor Hall, at which the musicians and artists of Montreal will take part. A great many works of the violinist will be performed, the first time anywhere, at this concert. Prof. J. J. Goulet will conduct the chorus and orchestra in the execution of an oratorio. A biograph is in preparation by Dr. Louis Frechette, C.M.G., and Dr. J. J. Prume.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the report of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian Government. This report is prepared by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal: Nos. 631,638, Jesse A. Henry, Toronto, Canada, thill-holder; 631,525, John E. Kennedy, Montreal, P.Q., wardrobe; 631,527, George F. Matthews, Montreal, P.Q., acetylene gas generator; 631,653, George W. Morgan, Dawson, Canada, windlass; 631,677, B. Dilman Shantz, Berlin, Canada, machine for cutting circular disks for buttons; 631,537, Jean E. Cayouette, Ste. Claire, P.Q., curd cutter.

BY ROYAL WARRANT FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

JOHN BEGG'S "LOCHNAGAR"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE FINEST MADE.

SOLELY Supplied to all the Royal Palaces since 1848

People Are Realizing

That there's truth and money saved in Fit-Reform.

What sensible business man would bring you to his store to disappoint you.

You have the privilege of getting your money back without argument, if you can find as good, as stylish, as well made, or as perfect for 25 p.c. more.

SUITS, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20.

TROUSERS $3, $4, $5, $6.

o o o

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,

2344 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

(Opposite John Murphy & Co.)

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

The most charming resort in the Province to spend the hot months. Magnificent scenery, boating, fishing; overlooking St. Francis River; under new management, and thoroughly equipped with every possible accommodation for the comfort of guests.

Aberakis mineral water is famous for its medicinal value, which is free to guests, and is shipped all over Canada and the States.

Write for terms.

Address Manager, Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

Or H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, R. & O. Navigation Co., 128 St. James Street.

THE GROVE,

BEACONSFIELD.

REDUCED RATES—SEASON 1899

Cottage, containing 4 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, etc., furnished complete, $150.

Board, $6.00 per week; children and servants half rate.

Double room, with board (for two), $15.00 per week.

Single room, with board, $8.00 per week.

To Young Gentlemen making arrangements from June 1st or earlier, a special rate of $25 per calendar month will be given.

No allowance for absence.

As the accommodation is limited, application should be made without delay to

FRANK UPTON,
24 Hospital Street

Montreal, March 13th, 1899.

MONEY TO LEND

On City Property and improved farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.

CREDIT FONCIER, F. C.

30 St James street

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 78.

In the matter of Jean Baptiste Vien, of the City and District of Montreal, contractor, and there doing business under the name of "Fyfe & Co.," Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the second day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

L. H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 25th August, 1899.

FORCED TO FLEE BY LAVA

Record of New Mexican Disaster Like That Which Overtook Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Santa Fe, N.M., Aug. 25.—Not far from this city, in Santa Clara canyon, are buried the ruins of a city as old perhaps as Rome. A party of scientists a week ago dug out two rooms of a communal cliff dwellers' building, which seems to have been 300 by 400 feet, and three storeys high, containing perhaps 2,000 rooms. Apparently the residents left in great haste, abandoning many articles of value. The reason for the sudden evacuation of the cliff dwellings is found in a stream of lava, which once poured from a crater a few miles from Santa Fe. It must have been a volcanic eruption, like that which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, that caused the cliff dwellers to flee from their homes. This is believed to have happened two thousand or more years ago.

WHY FRENCH ARE COOKS.

The Paris Gas Company reports that there are in use in the City of Paris 291,339 gas stoves. We find, however, that such figures as these are not confined to Paris—in New York City there are over 100,000 modern gas stoves used, in fact, in all the large cities the world over, the coal range, with its ashes and dirt, and excessive heats in the warm dog days, seems to be practically a thing of the past. Here, in Montreal, over 10,000 kitchens are equipped with modern gas ranges, which proves that Montrealers are fast realizing the economy, cleanliness, and the great saving of labor the gas stove affords.

CHOIR BOYS' PICNIC.

The picnic of the young children belonging to the choir of Notre Dame Church, at the Sulpicians farm, Toute Grace (Outremont), yesterday, proved a success. The young fellows, thirty-five in number, amused themselves immensely, and came back to the city by the Park and Island Railway line at six o'clock last evening, in a very happy frame of mind. The picnic was given them by the parish rector, Father Troie, and the ecclesiastical members of Notre Dame. The holiday was under the patronage of Maitre de Chapelle, Mr. Edmond McMahon; the organist, Mr. J. D. Dussault; Mr. G. Morin, tenor, and other members of the Notre Dame choir.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NO. 1129.—CLARIDA VALIQUETTE VS. ADELARD SAVAGE.

A lot of land situate in Saint Jean Baptiste Ward, City of Montreal, known on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of Saint Jean Baptiste, under the number two hundred and eighty-seven, of the official subdivision of the original lot number one; bounded in front by Marie Anne Street, and on one side by Seaton Street—with a two storey brick house and other dependencies thereon erected, with also the counters, shelves and fixtures in the said house, and right of exit and entrance at all times by the lane in rear of the said lot, with those persons who have or may have a right thereto, but without any right to obstruct it.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the FOURTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

NO. 1167.—THE ONTARIO BANK VS. CHARLES HOLLAND.

1.—That certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, being part of the lot known on the subdivision plan of the lot distinguished on the official plan and book of reference of the said ward, by the number eighteen hundred and fourteen Y (1814 Y); said part of said subdivision lot being a triangular figure and bounded as follows: on one side to the south, at a distance of thirty feet from the southern boundary of said subdivision lot adjoining said subdivision lot eighteen hundred and fourteen X by the remaining portion of lot eighteen hundred and fourteen Y, in rear to the east by a lane twenty-five feet wide, and on the north-west side by lot number eighteen hundred and fourteen Z.

2.—That certain lot of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Saint Antoine Ward, City of Montreal, forming the greater part of subdivision lot eighteen hundred and fourteen Z, being of irregular shape, and bounded as follows: on the south-east side by subdivision lot number eighteen hundred and fourteen Y, from the said lane to the intersection of the southern boundary line of said lot with the line of the portion of subdivision lot eighteen hundred and fourteen Y, hereinbefore described, and from thence to Reservoir Street, by a part of said subdivision lot number eighteen hundred and fourteen Z, on the other side to the north-west by lot bearing cadastral number eighteen hundred and fifteen, on said plan and book of reference, in front by Reservoir Street, and in rear by said lane, said part of said last mentioned lot containing two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven superficial feet, more or less, and English measure.

The said two parts of said two lots of land adjoining each other and forming one block or piece of land together, and possessing the right of passage in said lane in common, but without incumbering the same, with all and every the members and appurtenances thereto belonging, to be sold as one emplacement.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the FIFTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 25th August, 1899.

MAKES TRADERS WEARY.

This up and down market (made so) by the large manipulators who are in control in Wall Street, and who fool all the public some of the time, and some of the public all of the time, makes you weary. Some stocks will go up and some stocks will go down. Have you any way of knowing this except guessing or having an opinion. We trade from Chart movements. We handle accounts successfully. We accept amounts of $25 and upwards. Write for our free book, it will explain, and interest you.

THE STANDARD CO., 432 Board of Trade, Montreal.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

BUY or SELL

Mining Stocks on Commission.

A. W. MORRIS

Member Mining Exchange.

Canada Life Building,
MONTREAL.

Telephone 1492.

McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.

London & Lancashire Chambers

ST. JAMES S MONTREAL

GILLETT & STRATHY

MINING BROKERS,

Members Montreal Mining Exchange.

34 ST. NICHOLAS ST., Board of Trade Building. Bell Tel.—Main 1141.

R. C. GILLETT, GORDON STRATHY, JR

—WANTED—

PETROLEUM PROPERTIES

Owners of above classed properties who desire to sell them are requested to send full particulars concerning same to

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,

Financial agents, 157 St. James street, Montreal.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for addition to Rideau Hall, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Thursday, 31st August, 1899, for the construction of an addition to Rideau Hall, Ottawa, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, must accompany the tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary,

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd August, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 14th August, 1899.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, in the Superior Court, No. 1789.—S. Eudore Meunier, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, Plaintiff, vs. David Rouillard, Hermine Rouillard, both of the Village of Canton Chambly, District of Montreal, Charles Trudeau, of the same place; Emelie Trudeau, wife common as to property of John, alias Jean Heon, and this latter as personally as to authorize his said wife to ester en justice; Elizabeth Trudeau, wife common as to property of David Heon, and this latter as personally as to authorize his said wife to ester en justice; those last four absents from the Province of Quebec, and those five last named as representatives of Celeste Rouillard, in his life time of the first place above named, wife of Pierre Trudeau; A. Joseph Sicard, of the Village of Canton Chambly; David Sicard, absent of the Province of Quebec; Alexandre Sicard; Delle. Aurelie Sicard, fille majeure et usante de ses droits; Elizabeth Sicard, wife common as to property of Francois Paradis, and the latter, as personally as to authorize his said wife to ester en justice; Rose Sicard, wife common as to property of Leon Lizotte, and the latter as personally as to authorize his said wife; those last six of the City and District of Montreal, and those said Sicard aforesaid in their quality of representing Marceline Rouillard, wife of Antoine Moise Sicard, both in their lifetime of the Village of Canton Chambly; all in their quality of sole heirs of the estate of Sophia Rouillard, and Delima Rouillard, all three in their lifetime of the said Village of Canton Chambly, Defendants. The Defendants, David Sicard, David Heon, Emelie Trudeau, Elizabeth Trudeau, John alias Jean Heon, are ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 18th August, 1899. Jos. Lozeau, Deputy Prothonotary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court, of the District of Montreal, No. 10505.—Georges Henri Desjardins, of the City and District of Montreal, physician and oculist, Plaintiff, vs. Julien Veilleux, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, August 23rd, 1899. (By order) J. Cartier, Deputy C.C.C. Cornellier & Hubert, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court.—Dame Eugenie Leprohon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Berlinguette, sculptor, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and George Berlinguette, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation from board has been taken in this case on the 2nd August, 1899. Montreal, August 2nd, 1899. CHARLEMAGNE RODIER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—Superior Court, No. 137. — Mrs. Marie Julie Martineau, wife of Magloire Eugene Auclair, of Montreal, has this date instituted an action "en separation de biens" against her said husband. Montreal, July 24th, 1899. ARTHUR DELISLE, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1775. Mrs. Arthemise Perrault, wife of Doscithe Dugas, plumber, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband. Montreal, August 11th, 1889. Meunier & Meunier, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.00 p m. Ar. ¶8.45 a m

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a m. Ar.*6.10 p m.

S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.05 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.30 a m, †5.40 p m, Ar. †12.55 p m †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St, *9.30 a m †9.45 a m., †4.00 p m, †4.15 p m., *10.00 p m. Ar. †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, *6.10 p m, †6.45 p m.

QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a m, †2.30 p m, §3.30 p.m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.00 a m, †2.00 p m, *6.30 p m.

BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a m, †9.45 a m, §10.00 a m †4.00 p m †4.15 p m, †6.15 p m, †1.30 p m *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.40 a m, †11.00 a m, †12.10 pm, †6.45 p m, †7.00 p m. §9.25 p m.

SMITH'S FALLS, PERTH, BROCKVILLE Lv. †8.55 a m, †4.15 p m. Ar. †12.10 p m, †7.00 p m. ‡2.00 p m.

SHERBROOKE—Lv. †8.45 a m, †4.30 p m, ‡8.00 p m. Ar. ¶8.45 a m, †12.00 noon, †8.35 p m.

JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a m, †5.10 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m.

BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a m, §3.30 p m. †5.10 p. m. Ar. †2.00 p m, †6.30 p m.

ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.30 a m, (i)1.45 p m †5.30 p m, (a)6.35 p m, §9.15 a m, Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.50 a m, §9.45 p m.

STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. (k)8.30 a m, §9.15 a m. (i) 1.45 p m. †5.30 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.40 a m, †9.50 a m (k)6.10 p m. §9.45 p m.

LABELLE.—Lv. (d)8.30 a. m, †5.30 p. m, (i)1.45 p.m. Ar. x8.40 a. m, †9.50 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. iSaturday only.

dTuesdays and Thursdays.

xMondays only.

kMondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

RICE

Finer Grades.

"INDIA BRIGHT."
"ROYAL."
"IMPERIAL SEETA."
"CAROLINA."

Polished Grades

To which particular attention is invited.

"POLISHED."
"JAPAN GLACE."
"IMPERIAL GLACE."

MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y, Agents, Montreal.

Discount.

A Discount of THREE (3) Per Cent. will be allowed on all

Water Rates, Business and Personal Taxes

paid in full on or before the 1st of SEPTEMBER. Accepted cheques to order of the City of Montreal may be sent by mail, and receipts will be returned.

Accounts altered in any way (unless by Assessors' certificates annexed thereto), cannot be accepted, and parties doing so will risk their discount.

Avoid delay and crowding by paying early.

WM. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Hall, Montreal, August 12, 1899.

CITY of MONTREAL

$222,000

3½ PER CENT. BONDS,

$50 Each, at Par.

REDEEMABLE BY SINKING FUND in 1939

Interest to Run from 15th Sept.

The City of Montreal is prepared to issue, at par, $222,000 of 3½ per cent. debentures, having 40 years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable

SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This issue will be confined to citizens of Montreal.

Applicants for from one to five shares will be allotted in full (up to the amount of the issue); applications for larger amounts, pro rata.

Interest coupons, of this issue, will be accepted in payment of taxes at any time during the year of their currency.

Applications, giving the full name and address of the applicants, and marked on the envelope, "Application for 3½ Per Cent. Bonds," will be received by the undersigned up to 3 o'clock p.m. of FRIDAY, THE 15th SEPTEMBER.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 1st August, 1899.

CORNWALL CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Improvements at Upper Entrance of Cornwall Canal," will be received at this Office until 16 o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd day of September, 1899, for the works connected with the widening, straightening and deepening of the Upper Entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Plans and Specifications of the work can be seen on and after the 21st day of August, 1899, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the Engineer's Office at Cornwall. Printed forms of Tender can also be obtained at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $10,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted bank cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Contractors are specially notified that the condition requiring the works to be wholly completed by the 30th day of November, A.D., 1900, will be rigidly enforced, and all penalties for delay exacted.

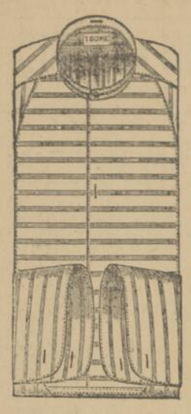
By order,

L. K. JONES,
Secretary,

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 19th August, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SUPERIOR COURT, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 969.—Marie Edithe Caille, of the Parish of St. Isidore, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Samuel Richard Page, trader, of the same place, and the said Marie Edith Caille, duly authorized to ester en justice, has instituted, this day, an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, [illegible] & Brossard,



Neglige Shirts

Here's the cheapest lot of Neglige Shirts that we've ever offered, and that's saying a good deal.

$1.25 Quality ..... Now 75c
$1.50 Quality ..... Now $1.00

Tooke's Minto Collar, 15c each $1.75 doz.

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

GLORY IN THE CROP

Latest Bulletin Issued by Manitoba Agricultural Department,

BUT IN NEED OF EXTRA MEN

Average Yield is Twenty Bushels to the Acre, But This is in Many Cases Doubled.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Bulletin No. 59 of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Immigration, issued to-day, is full of interest to the people of Canada. The figures are:

Wheat area in crop, 1,629,995 acres, average yield, 20.55 bushels; total, 33,545,766 bushels.

Oats, area in crop, 575,136 acres; average yield, 40 bushels; total, 23,003,126 bushels.

Barley, 182,912 acres; average yield, 20.25; total, 5,532,972.

Flax, 21,780 acres; average yield, 13.6; total, 296,208.

Rye, 3,217 acres; average yield, 20.4; total, 65,626.

Peas, 1,366 acres, average yield, 19.5; total, 26,637. Estimated total grain crop of the Province for 1899, 62,429,335 bushels.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT CROP.

Breaking and summer fallow: Breaking, 151,490 acres; summer fallowing, 411,840 acres.

The bulletin says: Germination and rapid growth in June and the first part of July gave promise of a heavy crop. A dry season followed in most parts of the Province at a time when the heads were forming, and somewhat checked full development of the same. Since August 1st there have been copious rains and the fields have the appearance of crops giving possible yields in many cases of 25 to 37 or more bushels to the acre. A close examination of the what heads, however, shows that in most cases there are only four rows of grain, where six rows might be expected, in well-filled heads, that occasionally give an extra yield.

FIGURES CAREFULLY PREPARED.

The figures given are carefully prepared from estimates of crop correspondents, who are good judges of what to expect. Generally speaking, the estimate may be considered conservative. If suitable weather for ripening and harvesting follows from this date the crops of 1899 will be above an average of 20 bushels per acre, that being considered the average for the past ten years or more. Individual yields are reported in some cases as large as 35 and 40 bushels per acre. The oats and barley crops are also very large. The total grain crop is estimated at 62,419,335 bushels.

The usual cards were sent out by the Department to each crop correspondent, asking the number of extra men required to assist in taking care of the harvest. Answers received indicate that over 8,000 would be required. The Toronto agent, Mr. Jeffries, was advised to this effect. Laborers' excursions promise to bring in over 6,000. A busy time is therefore expected until winter sets in.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The Federated Trades and Labor Councils' Committee About Complete Arrangements.

Imbued with a desire to make the parade and the Labor Day celebration a success, the delegates to the Federated Trades Council were on hand promptly at the appointed time last evening, President Roberge taking the chair, and business at once proceeded with.

The Organization Committee reported that the lathers had elected delegates to the Council, and would attend the next meeting, and would also take part in the parade and picnic, which will be held at the Queen's Park. The lathers are one of the most enthusiastic labor unions connected with the building trades in the city. Although recently organized, there is not one man outside of the union. They are, beyond a doubt, the most perfect labor union in Montreal.

A communication was read from Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, asking for the names of all the firms in Montreal manufacturing union-made clothing. The letter was referred to the United Garment Workers' Union.

Letters were read from different unions asking for information regarding the parade and picnic at the Queen's Park. The secretary was instructed to furnish the necessary information.

A communication was read from the Allied Printing Trades Council, stating that they would be on hand for the street parade.

The painters reported business booming. The delegates from the Cigarmakers' Union said the majority of their men were working overtime.

A complaint was made to the Council that some hotelkeepers were putting non-union cigars in boxes bearing the union label. This important matter was referred to the Label Committee for investigation, with instructions to report at the earliest possible date, as the Council is determined to make an example of any person palming off "scab" cigars in boxes bearing the blue label, and, if necessary, will put a detective on the tracks of the guilty parties.

A communication was read from the Early Closing Association stating that they would be pleased to take part in the Labor Day parade, and asking for a prominent place, and also requesting the Council to appeal to all merchants and business houses to close on Labor Day.

It being 11.30 o'clock when this matter was reached, the Council decided to make it the first order of business at the next meeting. Before adjourning, however, the Council decided to issue circulars to all the large manufacturers and wholesale houses and departmental stores in the city requesting them to close on Labor Day.

The Council appointed a committee of twenty to assist Mr. H. A. Robert, the chairman of the C.W.A., to run off the bicycle races and look after the other thirty-two field events which will be held on the Queen's Park on Labor Day.

The Printing Committee stated that the programme would be completed by Monday, and would be published in all the city papers, containing the route of procession, a complete list of all the organizations taking part, the number of events and the prizes offered..

Y.W.C.A. COOKING CLASSES.

The Young Women's Christian Association, through the School of Cookery, offers a new course, beginning October 2nd, for young women who wish to fit themselves to manage a household in the best and most scientific manner. The work will extend over two terms of three months each, and will include lectures in home sanitation, care of the house, emergencies, laundry work, chemistry of foods and kindred subjects, and practice in cooking, sewing, dressmaking and millinery. While the tuition is placed at as low a figure as possible, pupils may make arrangements to take the whole, or a part of the course as they wish. Application should be made early, as the number of pupils will be necessarily limited. Schools of this kind are being established in all the large cities, and the education of the modern young woman is not considered complete until she has taken such a course. Details of the classes for cookery will appear shortly in this paper, and any needed information may be obtained by enquiry at the Y.W.C.A., 896 Dorchester street, or of the principal, Miss Alice Bradley, 11 Dell avenue, Hyde Park, Mass., until September 1st.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN
BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

IT WAS DICKENS' PAPER.

Suffolk Chronicle, Now Defunct, Has Been Immortalized in the Pickwick Papers.

London, Aug. 25.—The merging of the Suffolk Chronicle into the Suffolk Times and Mercury serves to recall an interesting incident in the life of Charles Dickens. It was the Suffolk which sixty-three years ago brought Dickens to Ipswich for the purpose of assisting in reporting a county election. But for this fact we should probably never have had Pickwick's nocturnal adventures at the Great White Horse, nor would we have heard of the Eatanswill Gazette and the Eatanswill Independent.

CAPTAIN WAS DROWNED.

He Was Dragged From His Boat in the Rainy River Rapids and Sank to His Death.

Rat Portage, Ont., Aug. 25. — Frank Kendall, captain of the steamship Clipper, was drowned yesterday in the Rainy River rapids. He was caught in a rope that had been thrown to land and dragged off the boat, with the result stated. He was the only son of T. F. Kendall, the well-known miner.

SUED BY A PHRENOLOGIST.

A Baker Whose Bumps Had Been Examined Charged With Making Derogatory Remarks.

Brantford, Aug. 25.—Prof. John Wesley Brooks, of this city, has issued a writ against Isaac Walsh, a baker, for $2,000 damages for alleged slander. Mr. Brooks is a phrenologist by profession, and has felt many bumps in his time. Walsh's opinion of him is not very exalted, however, hence the cause of action.

HARD TO DETHRONE HIM.

Guerin and His Party Now Fire Upon the Police—Lively Scenes Occurred Yesterday.

Paris, Aug. 25.—M. Geurin and his followers, who are still besieged in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, created some excitement this afternoon by distributing from the windows of the building circulars denouncing the Jews. When the police prevented the people from picking them up, the Guerinites threw bricks at them.

The police to-day deluged the walls in the neighborhood of M. Guerin's fort with disinfectants, owing to the abominable stench since the water supply was cut off.

At a late hour this evening a reporter from the Anai-Juif tried to revictual the fortress, but was prevented by the police. M. Guerin, greatly incensed, fired two shots at a policeman. Neither reached the mark, but the incident will probably precipitate matters.

REFORMS HIS PIRATES

The Sultan of Morocco Turns Over a New Leaf and Abolishes a Very Bad Custom.

Tangier, Aug. 25.—The Sultan of Morocco has notified the Powers that he is destroying the native boats on the Riff coast, and is establishing a gunboat service in order to protect foreign shipping from piracy.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST

Dominion Government Informed that British North Borneo and Mauritius Have Adopted It.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The Government has been informed that Mauritius and British North Borneo, including Labuan, have adopted the 2-cent Imperial letter rate. The Post Office Department has made a new parcel post arrangement with Russia. Hereafter parcels for Russia will be sent "via Hamburg," the rate being 59 cents per pound, or $1.6 2for 11 pounds, which is the limit of weight.

FAMOUS NOVELIST TO WED.

Maurus Jokai, Seventy-four Years Old Will Marry an Actress of Eighteen.

Vienna, Aug. 25.—It is stated that Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, who is 74 years old, is about to marry the Hungarian actress, Arabella Negy, who is only eighteen.

READY FOR PARE AND HOLDEN.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Dr. Chamberlain, inspector of prisons, reports that complete arrangements have now been made at Cobourg jail for the reception of the prisoners in connection with the Napanee bank robbery trial, which is to take place there on September 19. Some general improvements have beeen made, and the jail is now strong enough to hold Cracksman Pare.

THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The sittings of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Commission were resumed to-day, Prof. John R. Solely, continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuelna case, said that while evidence of British sovereignty was absent, proofs existed of Venezuela's control. He devoted much of his time to an interpretation of the agreement of 1850.

MURDER AND ARSON PROBABLY.

Melita, Man., Aug. 25.—Alexander Smith, a farmer, living near Souris Ford, was found yesterday in his stable in a dying condition. When found he was apparently unconscious, but uttered the words "Hold me up." The neighbors were attracted to the place, observing the house to be on fire, and at once proceeded to render assistance, but were too late to be of any service. The house and contents were entirely consumed, and an investigation in the stable deceased was found as above stated.

THEY KNEW THE WAY

How Ontario Burglars Robbed Populous Boarding House

AND USED CHLOROFORM.

As a Result They Secured the Plunder Undetected, Although a Death May Result from Their Efforts.

Toronto Junction, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Fraser, of 144 Vine Avenue, is seriously ill to-night, as the result of chloroform administered to her whilst she slept last night. When Miss Ward came down to the kitchen, shortly after 6 o'clock, it was apparent to her that burglars had been in the house, for on the kitchen table were two drawers, their contents scattered about promiscuously.

Miss Ward, on seeing the confusion, immediately rushed into the dining room, where, lying on a couch, was Miss Annie Hipburn. Close to the head of the couch was the door leading into Mrs. Fraser's bedroom, and the young ladies at once went in to apprise her of what had occurred. To their surprise they found Mrs. Fraser unconscious and corpse-like in bed, with a white handkerchief in her mouth. The little dressing case in the room had been ransacked, but a pocketbook containing a small amount had been overlooked.

The circumstances surrounding the case point to the inference that it was known to the thieves that Mrs. Fraser kept a boarding house, largely patronized by railway men, and that she slept on the ground floor. The day before, being pay day, would naturally suggest that she would receive a large sum of money about this time, and, in order to get it, it must be secured without noise. That they carried out their plans very effectively is proven by what became public this morning, the most serious part of the affair being the illness of Mrs. Fraser as a result of inhaling the vapor.

CANADIAN HOGS IN FAVOR.

Well-known London Importer Thinks That There is a Good Market fo Canadian Pork Packers Abroad.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—With the object of enlarging the market in England for Canadian hams and bacon, a well known London importer, Mr. Courtenay, of J. and M. Courtenay, is at present on a visit to this country. During the past few years Canadian hog products, particularly bacon, have been growing in favor, and Mr. Courtenay thinks that their popularity will be enhanced by the establishment of a pork packing house in Canada to produce mainly for the British market. He will likely start such a pork-packing establishment in Ontario.

HE HAD TWO WIVES.

Trenton Bigamist Sentenced to Jail in the Presence of the Woman He Had Deceived.

Belleville, Aug. 25.—Antoine La Rose, of Trenton, was yesterday lodged in the County Gaol here prior to his removal to the Central Prison for a period of six months for bigamy. It appears that some years ago La Rose married a Miss Ida Sangster, of Trenton, and this spring married a Miss Annie Pickwith, of Toronto. Both wives were present at the trial.

COL. GOSSAGE IS DEAD.

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 25.—Col. Brooks Wright Gassage died this morning at his residence here. Col. Gossage was the youngest son of the late Thomas Gossage, of Great Creation, Northamptonshire, England, and was born in that place 67 years ago. He had been ailing for a couple of years, and death was due to a complication of diseases. Col. Gossage resided in Toronto many years ago, and for some time was engaged in the brewery business. Afterwards he was engaged as civil engineer on the Canada Southern Railway, for a time residing in Pontiac, Mich., but came to St. Thomas twelve years ago. Besides his wife, he leaves one son, Charles, who is in the Imperial Bank, Toronto, and three daughters, Mrs. Mann, St. Thomas; Mrs. J. S. Brierley, Montreal; and Mrs. Gill, Chicago.

THE WESTERN GRAIN STANDARD.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 25.—The grain standards board will probably this year be confined to the western members only, a recommendation having been made by the Board of Trade to the Minister of Inland Revenue, asking for the reconstruction of the board in order to exclude persons living east of Fort William, and it is thought this will be granted. No definite dates for the meeting of the board have been decided as yet, and no plans have been formulated as to membership.

A FAST COMPANY.

"Did the last show have a good run?" enquired the advance agent.

"I should think so, stranger," responded Amber Pete, "thirty miles with dogs an' gun behind you is a pretty good run, ain't it?"

LEFT HIS TRADE-MARK.

Larry—"Th' dog thot bit ye hod his tongue out."

Denny—"Bedad! Oi wish he hod hod his tathe out."

A SUMMER RESORT.

Swell was He—for his clothes were cut
Strict to the latest fashion plate;
Head to heels not an item but
Gentlemanly and up to date.
Used his money with lavish hand
(Rumor said he had wealth galore).
Drove and dawdled and picknicked, and
Picnicked, dawdled and drove some more.

Fair were They—for their gowns were fair,
Sixteen trunks to a damosel
Furnished garments enough to wear;
Some were held in reserve, as well.
Every maiden her weapons plied
(Art and nature their best beguiled).
Blushed and scolded and smiled and sighed,
Sighed and scolded and blushed and smiled.

He and They through the livelong day
Met and flirted and talked, and then
Changed their costumes, and he straightway,
Met and flirted and talked again.
Willing to gossip or dance or swim;
Play at love as a sport pro tem—
They, because they would be with Him,
He, because he must be with Them.

Thus he spent what he had to spend.
They had come to the last new gown.
This was the epoch that marked the end.
Naught was left but return to town.
Through the winter they called to mind
Him and Her—what! you wish report
Of sea, and mountains, and breezes kind?
Zounds, I write of a summer resort!

Edwin L. Sabin.

Bound to Fit

Are the Eyeglasses adjusted by our Optician with our PATENT "NOSE GUARD." THEY STICK THERE. DON'T HURT.

Strongest and Neatest Guard made. Try them,

R. A. DICKSON & CO.
Jewellers and Opticians,
2261 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

ONE IN EACH THOUSAND.

July Report of Ontario's Health Shows an Increase in Deaths Due to Consumption.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—The July health report for Ontario, issued by the Provincial Board of Health, shows a slight increase in the total number of deaths over the average of the last three or four years. The total number reported is 1,643, and the death rate is 9.5 per thousand. For the preceding month the number of deaths was only 1,521, and the death rate 9 per thousand. Deaths from consumption show a considerable increase. They total 178, which is at the rate of one per thousand. For July of last year the deaths from consumption were only 143, and the rate 0.9 per thousand.

MANITOBA'S PROSPECTS.

Prospects for good crops in the Manitoba country were never brighter than at this time, and it is predicted in telegrams received by Mr. W. W. Ogilvie that the yield will be unusually large. Two telegrams, taken at random from among a bunch, bear out the assertion. They are dated from Winnipeg, and are as follows:

"First car new wheat on this crop shipped by us from Rossfeld, arrived at mill this afternoon. Quality very fine and clean; weight sixty-two and a half pounds. Weather continues brilliant and warm. Have just received telegram from Shoal Lake, off Manitoba and Northwestern, report weather beautiful, crops good, no frost."

"Weather continues brilliant and very warm; harvest progressing splendidly; threshing will be in full swing next week in Southern Manitoba. Quality of wheat is uniformly good."

BY TRYING TO PLAY SICK

A London Girl Carries Joke Too Far And Dies.

She Took a Dose of Paris Green to Give an Excuse For Not Going on a Trip.

London, Aug. 25.—Miss Mary E. Booker did not want to accompany her mother on a trip to Buffalo, so she took a small dose of Paris green to make her sick enough to keep her home. The poison was stronger than she thought, and she died this morning after hours of suffering. She was taken ill and admitted to her mother that she had taken a small dose of Paris green, but said she would soon recover, and persuaded her parents not to call a doctor. Last night she grew worse, and at 10 o'clock a physician was called. He could do nothing to help the young woman, who died almost afterward.

No cause can be assigned for the deed other than the fact that Miss Booker had arranged to visit Buffalo with her mother, and afterwards desired not to take the trip. It is supposed she intended to take only enough of the poison to make her ill for a short time so that she might plead sickness as an excuse.

BOARD ON AN OLD LINER

English Ship-Builders Fix Up New Quarters for their Workmen in the Once Famous Alaska.

London, August 25.—Vicker's Sons & Maxim, the great shipbuilders at Barrow, had great difficulty in housing their workmen, so they fitted up the old Alaska, once the fastest of the Atlantic liners, and remodelled her into a boarding-house, which is to be opened to-morrow, with 100 boarders. The men will sleep and eat aboard her. The dining, reading, smoking and recreation rooms, the promenade deck and baths are all a their disposal, and the food will be of the best quality. All this, with washing and mending, will cost $3.30 a week.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE

Premier Has Something to Say on the Transit of Ammunition.

Johannesburg People are Chafing Under the Delay—Government is Powerless.

Cape Town, August 25. — In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, anticipating a motion on the subject by Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, former Premier, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the present Premier, volunteered an explanation regarding the transit through Cape Colony of ammunition and rifles for the Orange Free State. Mr. Schreiner contended that, except in time of war, the prohibition of such transit would be a breach of the customs convention. He laid upon the table the papers confirming his statement as to the details of the war material so transmitted, and then added that if war should unhappily ensue, he would do his duty as an earnest and loyal subject of the Queen.

Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, having moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. Rose-Innes, former leader of the Opposition, asked whether the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, had requested the Government to prohibit the transit.

Mr. Schreiner replied in the negative.

After further discussion, in which Sir John Gordon-Sprigg dissented from the view that the customs convention prevented the prohibition, the subject was dropped.

London, August 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times, who expresses strongly the "feeling of impatience here at the protracted crisis and the continued inaction of the Imperial Government, says: "Johannesburg cannot live forever on statesmen, who put their hands to the plough and staud resolutely still."

Pretoria, August 25.—The Volksraad today, by a vote of 18 to 9 adopted the report of the majority of the dynamite commission, continuing the monopoly.

London, August 25.—The Hon. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative member of Parliament for East Herts, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, will sail for South Africa to-morrow, accompanied by his wife.

HE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

An encyclical letter from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., is being circulated to-day by all the Roman Catholic bishops in Canada. This letter has reference to the consecration of mankind to the sacred heart of Jesus. The consecration is ordained for June 9, 10 and 11 next. In the principal church of each town or village certain appointed prayers are to be said, and on the last day the form of consecration which is to be given in this encyclical is to be recited.

DON'T DELAY

Our $1.00 Dress Shirts at 65c is a Chance of a Lifetime. . .

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

Mackerrow Brothers,
2246 St. Catherine Street,
Tel. Up 966 Opposite Victoria Street.

SEE THE BEAR'S PAW

Something Behind the Sultan's Latest Protest.

IN THE SOUDAN AFFAIR.

Move of the Sublime Porte Looks as Though The Czar Desired to Force Matters With England.

London, Aug. 25.—The effect produced on English minds by France's latest trouble in the Soudan evidently has a counterpart elsewhere. The event happened in territory recognized by the Anglo-French agreement, made after the Fashoda dispute, as the French sphere of influence. Hitherto Turkey has remained quiet, but the sublime Porte handed to the Turkish Ambassador at London a strong memorandum deprecating the division of English and French spheres of territory between Lake Chad and the Nile Valley, on the ground that the region indisputably belongs to the Sultan.

TURKEY THE CATSPAW.

Although Turkey, diplomatically, is a mere farceur, the Sultan is always the first to recognize and take advantage of the weakness of any European power. On the other hand, Abdul Hamid is always utilizable as a catspaw, and this move may originate with Russia, the Czar acting with the intention of forcing the question early, with a view to compelling Great Britain to uphold the agreement and so rendering it more difficult subsequently for this country to attempt to oust France from the district concerned.

CZAR SUPPORTS FRANCE.

If this really is a subtle Russian move, the Czar thereby not only supports France, but looks out for his own interests. Russia's only footing in Africa at present is embodied in Count Leontieff's mission to Abyssinia. The African quesion is bound to loom large, as a whole, in the future, and Russia is ever desirous of occupying a position from which she shall be able to take effective part in any big game.

BOMB FOR AN ARCHBISHOP.

His Italian Villa Badly Damaged by a Miscreant Who Disliked His Politics.

London, August 25.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Rome reports the throwing of a dynamite bomb into the villa of the Archbishop of Gallipoli, province of Leccek, seriously damaging the walls of the building. The motive for the outrage is believed to be political.

EUCHRE CLUB OFFICERS.

The election of officers of the Linotype Company's Euchre Club was held recently and resulted as follows:—C. Conway, president; A. R. Stearling, vice-president; W. Davis, recording secretary; W. J. Rennie, treasurer; committee, W. Reynolds, J. Ivers, A. Pickard. A meeting of the league, which is composed of clubs from the following firms, will be held shortly to elect officers, and draw up a schedule for the coming winter months:—Miller Brothers & Toms, Laurie Engine Co., C. P.R., Machinists Linotype Company, Dominion Bridge Works, Canada Switch Company, J. C. Wilson & Co., Pastime Club, Lachine, and the A.O.U.W.

EASTERN ONTARIO FORESTERS.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 25.—The election of officers occupied all the forenoon session at the Independent Ontario High Court of Independent Order of Foresters. They were: H.C.R., George Spence, Cobourg; H.V.R., A. N. Fraser, Ottawa; H. secretary, G. L. Dickenson, Nanofick; H. treasurer, J. S. R. MacCan, Kingston; H. physician, W. E. Craine, M.D., Crysler; high councillor, G. A. Payne, Campbellford; high auditors, S. Lowe, Kingston; W. Rowan, Ottawa.

TORONTO'S MORALITY IN DANGER.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 25.—The theatrical posters of two of the local places of amusement were subjected to the scrutiny of the Police Magistrate and other police officials at the Court Street Station today, with the result that the management of the Empire Music Hall will be summoned for Tuesday next to answer to the charge of posting indecent literature. This is the amusement resort located in a building owned by the Police Benefit Fund.

OWEN SOUND SPENDS MONEY.

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 25.—The by-law to raise $18,000 for a new central school, also the by-law to raise $4,000 to extend the waterworks system, were both carried to-day by slim majorities. The total vote polled was very small.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

London, Aug. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: Emperor William, I understand, changed his mind regarding the dissolution of the Prussian Diet on learning from the jubilation of their newspapers how anxious the Liberals were for such severe measures, in playing a break between the Emperor and the Conservatives.

LADY TYPEWRITERS.

We would like to have you call in to-day and get some nice cakes, a cup of good tea or coffee, at our place, for 10 cents. 133 St. Peter street is the address. Welsh, 133 St. Peter street.

WELSH,
135 St. Peter Street.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Many an actor is unable to act like one.

It isn't always better to put your trust in a trust.

The sandbagger knocks people down when he holds them up.

A bigamist refers to his two wives as his better two-thirds.

The literary warrior is continually discharging his magazine gun.

Fame is of little use to the man who hasn't the ability to back it up.

But few people are ever as happy or as miserable as they imagine they are.

A man considers woman his Sunday, and he considers himself the other six days.

Only a baseball umpire is great enough to exhibit his indifference to public opinion.

Somehow a man never appreciates the silver lining of the cloud when he gets caught in a shower.

Time may be money, but the man who is compelled to spend a lot of time in looking for a job is apt to have other views.

Those who can see nothing but goodness in the world and those who can see nothing but badness will bear considerable watching.

33⅓ PER CENT

Discount off all BICYCLE SUITS, and SUMMER SUITS of all kinds to Clear.

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 ST. CATHERINE ST.

.Breakfast Bacon.

Our Breakfast Bacon is acknowledged equal to, if not superior to anything in this market. One of our specialties. Try it once, it will please . . . . . .

Telephone Up 1078. W. ROURKE, Queen's Hall Block.....

If you have not used Electric Power or Light call at Victoria Square and learn how much you will save yearly by using Lachine Rapids Current. The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Ltd., 38 Victoria Square.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

ANARCHY IN PHILIPPINES.

Much Trouble Is Awaiting The United States In Its Present Policy.

President McKinley Addressed 12,000 People at Ocean Grove Yesterday Afternoon.

London, August 25.—The Labuan correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company cables that reliable news received there direct from Manila says that an indescribable state of anarchy prevails. Theh Americans, according to these advices, occupy a radius of fifteen miles there around the town of Iloilo, they occupy a radius of nine miles, and around Cebu they occupy a small radius. The rest of the country, it is added, is in the hands of the Filipinos. The correspondent also says it is reported the Filipinos have murdered the crew of the steamer Saturnus.

A despatch to The Associated Press from Manila, August 5, said the steamer Saturnus, of the Compania Maritima, coasting under the American flag, had been beached under the insurgent trenches at San Fernando and had been burned, August 2.

Washington, D.C., August 25.—The Navy Department has received a protest from W. I. Sylvester, of London, one of the owners of the ship Abbey, seized by Admiral Dewey on the charge of carrying arms to the Filipinos. He states that he is about to come to Washington to contest this seizure on the ground that the Filipinos were the allies of the United States at the times these arms were shipped.

The ramifications of the Abbey seizure are engaging the attention of the State, war and Navy Departments, and promise to have some innteresting sequels.

San Francisco, August 25.—The California Regiment landed from the transport Sherman to-day, and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment the demonstration to-day exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded to other regiments. The troops landed at 7 o'clock, and breakfasted at the Fearry building. Then they marched to the Presidio, escorted by the Third Artillery, the Colorado Regiment, and the national Guard. Immense crowds lined the streets for miles and gave the soldiers a rousing welcome.

McKINLEY'S POLICY.

Ocean Grove, N.J., August 25.—President McKinley addressed 12,000 persons in the Auditorium this afternoon. He was introduced by Bishop Fitzgerald, who said that there is no conflict between the Stars and Stripes and the flag of the cross, and that "they float side by side fo rhumanity, liberty and truth."

The President said: "Love of flag and love of country are not inconsistent with religious faith. I believe that there is more love for our country and that more people love the flag than ever before. Whehrever that flag is raised, it stands for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity, and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all lands which by fortune of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippines. There has been doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the Government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in this presence. Peace first, then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protecting life and property, and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes.

When the President finished the big building shook with the intensity of the applause. When the tumult stopped, the President said: "I have said more than I intended."

OH! CRAFTY MAN!

Mr. Stubb—"Maria, dear, you needn't wait for me to-night."

Mrs. Stubb—"But what will you do for a light, John?"

Mr. Stubb—"Oh, I'll just take a piece of your bread in my pocket. That's light enough for anybody."

And she was so pleased that she obeyed him to the letter.

KINGS AS TRUMPS.

"Do you know who you are under?" thundered the British and German in one breath.

"Yes," responded the native of far-away Samoa, "some of us are under the weather, and the rest are under a delusion."

HOW LONG IS A JIFFY?

a little longer than it takes you to read this, but no longer than it takes us to deliver any order entrusted to our care.

Not only do we pride ourselves on the quality of our Groceries, but also on the promptness and care with which orders are filled.

ELLIOTT, Grocer, Sherbrooke and Mance Sts

1st September

IS THE LAST DAY -OF- DISCOUNT -ON- WATER RATES.

Avoid delay and crowding by paying before final date.

W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 26th August, 1899.

The Hit of the Season.
.....OUR.....
HAM and BACON
TEA and COFFEE
A. D. Gillies, 430 St. James St.

Opening Sale for the Fall Season.

EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE OF

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Foreign and Domestic Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods, French China, Cutlery, Hardware, Shoe Nails, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, French Shoe Blacking, etc., etc., At Auction by

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st August.

Also—For account of Manufacturers and Importers.

65 cases 3-4 and 6-4 Tweeds and Serges; 32 cases Beavers and assorted Friezes; 200 pieces Plain and Twill Grey Flannels; 100 pieces assorted Dress Goods; 150 dozen assorted Ties and Bows; 300 dozen Corduroy and Tweed Caps, assorted; 75 dozen assorted Corsets; 200 dozen Thread; 150 Small Rugs; 50 dozen Hair Brushes; 200 dozen Cashmere Hose; 250 pieces assorted Farmer Satin; 25 cases Housekeeping Linens; 300 Men's Suits; 75 Children's Suits; 350 pairs assorted Pants; 150 assorted Rubber Coats; 55 dozen Men's and Boys' Sweaters; 350 cases assorted Boots and Shoes; 10 cases Shoe Blacking, etc.; 10,000 lbs. Shoe Nails, etc., etc.

The whole to be sold in lots to suit the trade.

Terms liberal.

Sale Each Day at 10 O'Clock a. m.

The attention of the trade is invited to this important sale.

WATCH REPAIRS

We want the watch that doesn't give satisfaction—that never did give satisfaction. That's the watch we are after, because we know we can make it give satisfaction—can make it keep time right.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons,
270 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

WHENANS WER ING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 130 St. James St., Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

SECOND SECTION.
Pages Nine to Sixteen.

The Herald.

SECOND SECTION.
Pages Nine to Sixteen.

92ND YEAR. NO. 201. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26. 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

SIR RICHARD SAYS THE MONEY SPENT HAS BEEN WELL SPENT

Canada Has Advanced More During the Past Three Years Than During Thirty Years Before—The Increased Needs of the Country's Development Demanded Increased Expenditure—The Question is How Has the Money Been Spent ?—There Has Been No Corruption.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Massey Hall was packed to the doors last night to hear Sir Richard Cartwright review the record of the Liberal Government of Canada. It is estimated that between five and six thousand people were crowded inside the building, and the audience was a remarkably representative one.

Mr. Mulholland acted as chairman, and introduced Sir Richard Cartwright shortly after eight o'clock. He was received with a waving of handkerchiefs, huzzas and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," followed by three cheers and a tiger. Then an enthusiastic young man on the platform shouted, "Everybody stand up," and the whole audience rose and cheered again. This gave rise to an interruption from the audience, someone shouting, "What are you going to do with the sixty-nine millions ?" which elicited from Sir Richard the retort: "Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I trust to be able to give the gentleman all satisfaction before I conclude—that is to say, if he is one of those who is capable of being satisfied."

Sir Richard then proceeded :—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I would be very insensible indeed if I wr not deeply moved by the reception you have been kind enough to bestow upon me, and by the sight of the magnificent audience whom I see assembled here to-night. I am here to-night partly for the purpose of discharging an old obligation to the club of which you are the president, and also because it has appeared to me that now that the heat and smoke of the session have partly vanished away, it might be as well to take advantage of the opportunity to place before the citizens of Toronto, and also before the people of Canada, some few simple facts which I think will tend to dissipate certain needless alarms that our friends the enemy appear to entertain as to the policy and proceedings of the present Government. Mr. President, there is an old saying that onlookers, at any rate if those onlookers know anything of the game, see more than those who play. (Laughter.) Now, for a period of some three years back I have myself been rather a badly crippled man, and in consequence have been to a certain extent occupying the role of onlooker. In that capacity two or three things have struck me rather forcibly. First of all, the attitude of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition at the present moment appears to me, looking back on a period of some thirty years, as a rather curious attitude for an Opposition to take.

NO POLICY, NO LEADER.

Our present Opposition have no policy, Mr. President. (Laughter.) Our present Opposition have practically no leader, Mr. President. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not, to do him justice, that my old acquaintance, Sir Charles Tupper, is not vigorous enough. For a man of his years I am bound to say that he displays wonderful vigor—(hear, hear)—but, unhappily, Sir Charles Tupper appears to have very little authority over his followers. Sir Charles is sometimes wiser than his followers; but I have observed that whenever he so far forgets himself as to show that he is more rational than they, he is promptly sat upon and turned down. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, I have noticed also that Sir Charles Tupper brings forward one very grave and serious accusation against the present Government. Stripped of his numerous adjectives, boiled down to the finest point, Sir Charles' chief charge against the Liberal leaders of the present day is that they are as bad as he was himself. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I do not in the least degree desire that you or anybody should underestimate the great gravity of that accusation. (Laughter.) It is a very serious charge against us; that I frankly admit—(laughter)—but, being very serious, I venture to say that it requires very strong corroborative evidence, and more than Sir Charles' own testimony. Then, too, it is antecedently improbable, if I may say so. It may be, although I would be very sorry to think it, it may be that the Liberal leaders are naturally as bad as Sir Charles Tupper; but, then, Mr. President, they have not had the long practice. (Laughter.) The truth is that since Sir Charles has assumed the position he fills so well of leader of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition, in which position I wish him long life—(loud and long-continued laughter)—for to my thinking the Liberal party have no better friend in Canada than Sir Charles Tupper as leader of the Opposition—(laughter)—I say it has occurred to me as an onlooker that Sir Charles, like several other distinguished persons, has a dual personality. When I listen to Sir Charles Tupper thundering against extravagance and denouncing corruption, I cannot but feel that I am listening to Sir Charles Jekyll, as leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, and that Sir Charles Jekyll is virtually indignant and probably entirely oblivious of the very pretty pranks which he, in his other capacity of Sir Charles Hyde, when Lord High Commissioner and Minister of Railways and Canals, was in the habit of perpetrating in time gone by. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) One thing I do feel sure of; that it is greatly to the good of Canada, and probably for the soul's health of Sir Charles Tupper, that he should continue to fill the role of Sir Charles Jekyll, the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Now, gentlemen, there are a great many subjects, several of which have been alluded to by my friend Mr. Campbell, on which I could find a desire to address you to-night; but I think I will probably best consult your wishes and probably be of most service to some of you if I confine myself on the present occasion to one subject, at any rate chiefly to one subject, and I do that partly because it is one of very great importance to the people of Canada, and one upon which I have been often quoted, and especially appealed to by the Opposition newspapers and the Opposition leaders in Parliament and out of it.

CHARGES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

They are at the present moment terribly exercised over the alleged reckless extravagances of the Liberal party, and the inconsistencies of the Liberals, myself particularly, in pardoning and condoning those extravagances. I will recite briefly the charges which they prefer against us. They say that when the late Government went out of office their annual expenditure in 1896 was $37,000,000, which is perfectly true, while we demand for the services of the year 1900, $43,000,000, which again is perfectly true. They also say that we, in the year 1896, and before the year 1896, frequently declared that $38,000,000, or even $37,000,000, under the then conditions of Canada, was more than the people should be called upon to pay, which is also perfectly true. Now, I desire to say, once for all, that my position is this: That what the Liberal party said in 1896, under the then existing conditions, was perfectly right and true. What they propose to do in 1900, under conditions which now exist, is likewise prudent and wise. (Applause.) That is the point that I propose to demonstrate to you to-night. When I look back to the year 1896, and consider the conditions under which Canada was then placed, I find it difficult to realize that only six and thirty months have passed since that time. There are occasions, and this is one of them, in which the progress of a country in three years is as great as for the preceding thirty years. Such a case occurs perhaps once in a generation or a century, but has literally been carried out in Canada within the last three years. (Applause.) I do not pretend to say that such a state of affairs was wholly and entirely because of the advent to power of the Liberal party. But I do say that we would be worse than fools if we did not see it, and worse than cowards if we did not recognize and act upon it. (Applause.) And I think I shall be able to point out to you before I sit down that all these accusations made against us of wasteful, wilful and reckless extravagance, are not only utterly misplaced in the mouths of those who bring the charges, but are of themselves absolutely devoid of evidence.

A RETROSPECT.

Let me pause for a moment to recall to your minds what sort of a position Canada was in three years ago. In 1896, when the Liberal party objected, and with good cause, to the great expenditure, I doubt if since Canada became a nation, if since the period of Confederation, there ever was a time in which there was such need of economy as there was in that year. We were threatened with a tremendous deficit for 1895, our total volume of trade and commerce had fallen to a low ebb, and the population was scarcely increasing at the rate of one of the oldest European kingdoms. Further, as you know, all of you, and particularly if you have had anything to do with the business affairs of the Province, there was scarcely a district in which land and farm property was not unsalable. I would have you to consider for one moment the alteration that has taken place in this three years, because, as I said, I will give you proof in detail that when I said that the past three years had done as much for the prosperity of Canada as the preceding thirty years, I was not indulging in any exaggerated simile but giving you the actual facts as recorded in our authentic and published records. Before I proceed to that, however, I will just say one word on another point as to which my words have been frequently quoted, namely, the corruption which in former times I alleged was likely to take place from profuse expenditures of public moneys. I have to say to you that I think the statements I made have been justified up to the hilt. (Applause.) I am not going to dwell to-night on the policy of our predecessors on the subject of extravagant expenditure, of Curran bridges and canal scandals. I am willing enough to leave them alone. I am not going to refer to the iniquities of which Mr. McGreevy was made the scapegoat, for the last twenty years. I am willing to allow the dead past to bury its dead, and do not desire to revive those matters again beyond calling your attention to the fact that the development which took place from 1891 outwards show superabundantly to any who choose to examine the records for themselves how affairs had been conducted from 1878 to 1896.

COMPARATIVE TESTS.

That record will show that I am amply justified in the fullest detail. But what I propose to do and what I prefer to do to-night is not to revive all the old scandals but rather to explain the actual facts of our position to friend and foe, here or elsewhere. I propose to take three separate tests which I think will commend themselves to every business man in this country and this audience, and to every other person who has the interests of Canada at heart. I propose to compare the actual expenditures of the two Governments for the years 1895 and 1898, which is the last year

Continued on page 10.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM SIR RICHARD'S SPEECH.

"Canada has progresse d as much in the past thirty-six months as in the previous thirty years."

"I desire to say once for all that my position in 1896, and that of the Liberal party, on the question of public expenditure was perfectly right under the then conditions, and that what the Liberal party proposes to do under new conditions is likewise prudent and wise."

"What was the matter with the National Policy ? The citizens of Toronto from 1890 to 1896 can tell pretty well what was the matter with the National Policy. I don't think the general growth of Toronto during those six years was such as its citizens might desire."

"Quebec is getting out of the public treasury only one-third as much as Ontario is getting."

"Our present Opposition have no policy. Our present Opposition have practically no leader."

"Stripped of adjectives the charge against the Liberals is that they are as bad as the Conservatives. I do not deny the gravity of the charge."

"I think that we may leave the Senate to Providence."

"They talk about Yukon scandals ! I say the administration of the Yukon on the whole, and as a whole, has been infinitely to the credit of Canada and infinitely to the credit of the Government."

"Where we add a million to the public debt we add ten millions to the wealth of the people of Canada."

"Our population is half a million more than in 1895, the volume of trade has increased to the extent of one hundred millions since 1895, and our total income, so far as it is possible to estimate, is fifty millions more than in 1895."

CAUSE OF DISCORD

In the Transvaal Republic is the Denial of Franchise to Two-thirds of the Residents.

REFORMS JEERED AT.

In All South Africa, Except the Transvaal, Dutch and English Enjoy Equal Privileges.

It was the emancipation of slaves in the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope that caused the great "trek," or exodus, of the Boers in 1836, and led to the formation of Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal. The Boers, as the Dutch settlers were then and have ever since been called, were incensed at the interference of the British Government with what they deemed their right to enslave the negro races. When slavery was abolished and the negro obtained his freedom the Boer slave owners received a certain amount of compensation, but it was deemed insufficient, and they were greatly impoverished by the new condition of things, and especially by their being required to surrender certain valuable lands on the Kei River, which they had annexed without the sanction of the Crown. In rage and disgust they issued forth into the wilderness north and east, and continued their practices unmolested by the English. A weak and disorganized republic was eventually, after numerous vicissitudes, founded in the Transvaal, but hemmed in by Kaffirs on the north and Zulus on the south, they were threatened with extermination. From this fate they were saved by Great Britain, who, with the full consent of the burghers, annexed the country, the better to provide for protection. By degrees, as warlike races, by whom they were surrounded, were brought under subjection by the British, the Boers grew impatient of British domination. They rebelled, and won three victories over British troops, and in the palmy days of "Little Englandism" they were rewarded with their independence, subject to a suzerainty, more or less nominal.

Ever since 1884 the Transvaal Government has been trying to accomplish two things—first, to shut off the Cape from the north and to acquire a seaport of its own, and, second, to retain all power in the hands of the Boers and to deny the franchise to all settlers within her borders. By the foresight and sagacity of such men as Cecil Rhodes, Sir Hercules Robinson and others, the Boers have been in the main defeated in the first of these objects, although they have thus far succeeded in the second. One trouble has succeeded another in South Africa, but through it all the British Empire there has been, with the exception of one brief period, steadily expanding and solidifying.

The chief cause of discord is the treatment of the Uitlanders, or Outlanders—the non-Boer settlers in the Transvaal. By the law of 1882 any male could obtain the rights of citizenship after a residence of five years. There was then a fair number of Englishmen resident in the Transvaal, especially in the Lyndenburg mining district. But with the gold discoveries of 1884 and 1886 came a rush of English immigrants, and by the end of 1888 Johannesburg was a large and flourishing city. By 1894 the Boer population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State was estimated at 70,861 and the Outlanders at 77,000, including 62,509 British subjects. But the registered voters numbered only 18,126. Many of these Outlanders have been in the country since 1887, and yet in 1894 not one of them had a voice in the Government, although its treasury, formerly bankrupt, had been replenished as a result of their industry.

This denial of the franchise had been brought about by the Act of 1887 by which the Volksraad raised the period of residence necessary to obtain a vote for president and members of the Volksraad to fifteen years, and by a subsequent amendment by which no alien could attain full burgher rights. It is true that in 1890 a second Raad was created, membership in which might be attained after four years' residence, but this has proved a sham, as all its acts may be (and are) overruled by the first Volksraad. Other grievances are the dynamite monopoly and various restrictions to trade.

Reforms were agitated by the British subjects, but the petitions of the Transvaal National Union to the Raad were rejected with jeers and insults; the British Colonial Office tried again and again to obtain for the British residents the electoral franchise after five years' residence, but in vain. Jameson's raid, made in response to an authorized and injudicious appeal from the Uitlanders of Johannesburg, was an attempt to bring the Boers to their senses by force of arms. It was a proceeding entirely unauthorized by the British authorities and the great mass of Outlanders were entirely innocent of complicity with it. It not only failed of its immediate object, but materially strengthened the Boer Government as an upholder of law and order, and tied the hands of the British Government and prevented the application of pressure.

But the Jameson raid and the excuse it gave to the Boers are things of the past. Recently the Volksraad has begun to interfere with the judges in the discharge of their duties, and the Outlanders have lost confidence in the one institution of the country which had hitherto commanded their respect. In four out of the five States which comprise South Africa the Dutch and English enjoy absolutely the same privileges, while in the fifth a Boer minority has all the power, and the large British element none of it.

C. P. R. SUBURBAN TICKETS.

The Canadian Pacific passenger department announces that holders of commutation tickets purchased during the month of September who return to the city before the expiry of their tickets will be refunded the value of the unused portion on a pro-ratio basis.

AN IRON FAMINE

Work on the Grand Trunk Office Building Stopped.

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

And Consequent Purchase of Material for Delivery Many Months Ahead the Cause.

The stoppage of important works because enough steel and iron cannot be obtained to carry them on is a novel experience. Yet that is the condition which exists just now. There is what amounts to a famine in manufactured iron and steel, which, although it is a splendid test of the immense volume of business which is being done is proving very inconvenient.

In Montreal work on the steel superstructure which will support the masonry of the Grand Trunk office building has had to be suspended because the contractors cannot obtain at present enough material for the framework.

There has been for some time a growing scarcity in iron, due to the heavy buying for delivery next year, which has been going on. In all the large manufacturing centres of the United States and Canada extensive orders for foundry iron have been given. Some of the furnaces have booked so much iron for delivery between January and June that they have decided to wait a while before taking on any more. As a result, prices have been going up, and only on Thursday there was a further advance of $5 a ton in structural iron and steel. The fact of many of the large consumers purchasing far ahead for delivery next year in order to protect themselves and ensure a supply of iron and steel has left very little for the thousand and one other lines of manufacture. The great expansion of business has led to a largely increased demand for material. The great expansion of the electric street railway system, and of structural steel work for building purposes, calls for many hundreds of thousands of tons of material, to say nothing of the demand for the manufacture of bicycles and automobiles, farm machinery, railway and bridge works, and so forth.

There is never a very large stock of iron in store. As a rule, there is seldom more than three weeks' supply visible, so that when the industrial needs increase and demand a larger supply the stocks are quickly exhausted and the price naturally takes a bound upward. On every recurrence of a revival in manufacturing and a consequent increased demand for iron this difficulty arises, and experience does not seem to have taught the lesson of carrying larger stocks.

Germany is having an extensive boom in manufacturing just now, also, and has given immense orders for foundry iron, which still further complicates the situation, and makes it next to impossible to get any iron from abroad.

The most serious suspension of business due to the lack of iron which has occurred in the United States was the laying off of one thousand men at the Cramp shipyards, Philadelphia. Since then a little iron has been obtained and seventy-five of the men have been taken on again, but it will be some time before the other nine hundred odd will be enabled to resume work. The establishments with which the Cramps contracted to deliver steel have been unable to deliver plates in time. The firm has had to apply to the Russian Government for an extension of time on the contracts for two warships which are being built for that power. Out of thirty-seven vessels which are building at works along the Delaware, twenty-one will be delayed for want of material.

FELL FROM WINDOW.

George Daoust, the nine-year-old son of Damase Daoust, a laborer, residing at No. 91 Versailles Street, was sitting on a window sill of the third story, at his home at noon to-day, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell to the pavement below, fracturing his left thigh. At the Notre Dame Hospital where he was taken to in an ambulance, his case was reported as very painful, but not necessarily dangerous, as the bone will set very well.

"BOSS" QUAY.

Senator Mathew S. Quay arrived in Montreal this afternoon on his way to the Restigouche.

HE CALLS IT A JOKE

But it Nearly Resulted in the Injury of Many People.

FOUND A BAG OF BRASS.

A Crowd of Bathers Thought it Was Gold and Fought Madly to Obtain Possession of it.

New York, August 25.—By a so-called practical "joke" perpetrated by Bryan G. Hughes, who is more or less known as a "funny man," a panic was caused on the Fourth avenue bathing grounds at Asbury Park, one day last week. The lives of more than a thousand persons were imperilled.

Excited over the finding of a bag, marked and sealed with the stamp of the United States Mint, and said to contain gold, the crowd became frantic. The bag contained a mass of brass shavings, for the possession of which a score of bathers fought. The crowd moved up to the board walk, which collapsed. Men, woman and children were thrown down, but fortunately there were no serious accidents.

While the bathing grounds at Fourth avenue were crowded Baxter lifted the bag from the water. His cry attracted a group of bathers. First among those to join him were Bryan G. Hughes and Emanuel Friend, a lawyer. At once the cry of "Gold ! Gold!" was raised. Hughes pointed to the initials "U.S.M." "It's the stamp of the United States Mint, and it contains bullion," he declared.

RUSH OF BATHERS.

Instantly there was a rush from the crowd of bathers. A dozen hands seized the bag and tried to tear it from the grasp of Baxter and Hughes. The bag weighed about seventy-five pounds. Austin Davett, a former Princeton football player, got the "gold," and darted from the crowd. Hughes and Baxter pursued him up the beach with cries of "It's mine !" "It's mine !" Davett was caught under the Fourth avenue pavilion, and there was a scramble for the possession of the bag. Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken; Assistant District Attorney Cowle, of New York, and Emanuel Friend were among the spectators.

Policeman Hulick, of the beach squad, was summoned by the bathing master. "I place the bag of gold in the protection of the officer !" cried Hughes. Policeman Hulick's helmet was knocked from his head and he was forced to his knees.

BOARD WALK COLLAPSES.

Hulick, holding the bag, made his way toward the bath houses. The crowd surged up the steps. The planking of the board walk gave way with a crash. Several men, women and children fell, but none were seriously injured.

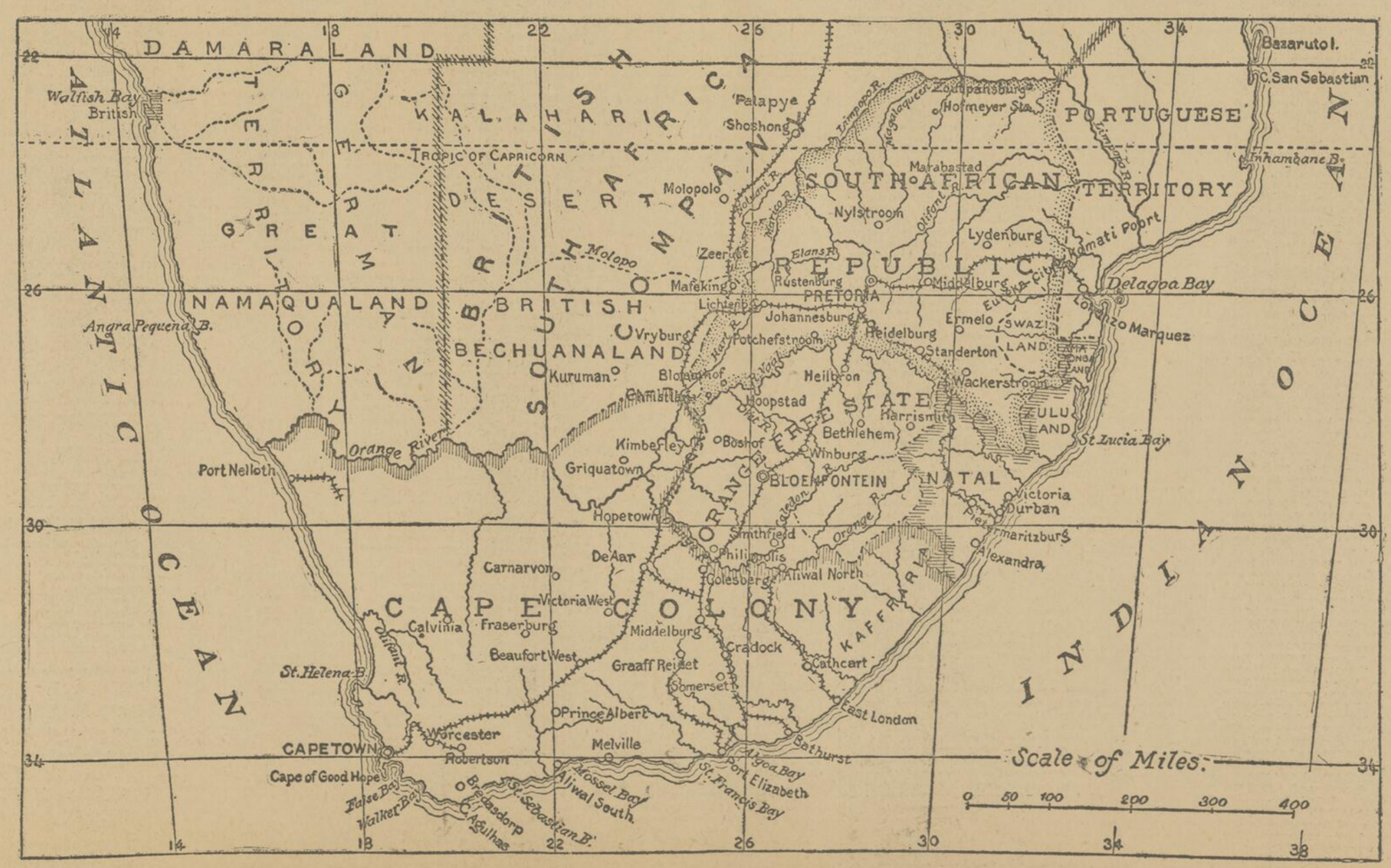
LAUGHED AT OLD JOKES.

Philadelphia Man so Convulsed with Merriment That He Dislocated His Jaw.

Philadelphia, August 25.—Leopold Casenix will have cause to regret his laughing heartily over a joke on Saturday night. By an over-indulgence in laughing Casenix dislocated his jaw. On Saturday night a number of friends of Casenix and he were relating some old-time jokes. Some of these were so good that everybody laughed. But none seemed to enjoy them so much as Casenix.

The final laugh, however, of the young man was so good and hearty that in the middle of it he was observed to throw up his hands to his face and express pain.

He had finally to go to the Presbyterian Hospital, where, after trouble, the jaw was put back into place and Leopold returned home. He will not laugh so heartily again for a time.



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL (SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC) AND NEIGHBORING TERRITORY.

SIR RICHARD SAYS THE MONEY SPENT HAS BEEN WELL SPENT

How the Late Government Cooked the Accounts.

Total Addition made by Liberals to Fixed Charges of Canada is Only $65,000.

Continued from page

for which we have full and detailed records. And here I may tell you that I utterly refuse to accept the statements of the expenditures in 1896 as being fair evidence of the expenditure of the people of Canada, and for this reason: In 1896 the late Government and Mr. Foster for reasons best known to themselves—(laughter)—cooked our accounts. They did great injury to the public service by reducing the expenditures in various branches, not permanently, as was afterwards shown, but for a temporary purpose. The motive was to conceal the enormous deficit which would confront them. First of all, they refused to allow the militia to be drilled, making it impossible for instruction to be carried out by refusing to give them any annual pay. Now, as everyone knows, that was a serious step, a militia undrilled is almost as bad as none at all, and the result of that false economy was to a great extent to demoralize one-half of that force. Such an action might have been justifiable in case of exigency. It might have been wise and expedient for them to have reduced the militia force had they undertaken the responsibility of that. There might, I say, have been some excuse for them to do that. But as every man who has had experience in militia or public affairs knows you might as well wipe out your expenditure altogether as reduce it to the demoralization of a branch of the service. (Applause.) The other expedient followed was like unto it. As you know, we have scattered about this Dominion an enormous number of public works. Many of these are on the coast of the Atlantic, subjected to the severities of weather and storms. If you neglect them you inevitably expose them to the risk of going to utter wreck and ruin, rendering it necessary for your successor to expend much larger sums in proportion for ordinary repairs than would have been the case had they been properly looked after at the right time. Well, the expenditure for this branch of the work was cut down, leaving greater charges for their successors, and this was the other expedient to which Mr. Foster had recourse for the purpose of producing a balance on the right side. I refuse, therefore, to accept, as correct, the comparision of the expenditure with 1896, but will take the cash expenditure for the year 1895, a whole year of Conservative rule, and compare with it our cash expenditure for 1898. That will be the first test by which I shall ask you to judge of the comparative prudence and economy by which the affairs of Canada have been administered.

ESTIMATES COMPARED.

Then, sir, for a second test, I will take Mr. Foster's estimates for the year 1897, and I will compare those estimates with the estimates which we have lately brought down for the year 1900, and I will invite your serious attention to the results which will become apparent to you; and for a third test I will apply what is known as the per capita test—that is to say, I will show how, measured by the present population of Canada, our expenditure compares with that incurred by our opponents. Now, sir, I think that with these threre tests there will be very little difficulty indeed for anybody who so desires to form an accurate opinion of the truth or the untruth of the charges which have been preferred against us. And here I would like to ask my friends who are here present, or some of our opponents who may be present, one or two of whom I have heard inquiring a little while ago as to what we were going to do with the fifty-eight or fifty-nine millions that we are asking for the expenditure of 1900. Sir, I would like to ask these gentlemen, I would like to ask any man here, what they suppose is the total addition to the fixed charges of Canada which will be made when our expenditures for 1900 are completed. Now, you are aware, you have all heard, that we have run riot; that our expenditure is the most monstrous ever known or ever heard of. You have all heard that no such outlay was ever contemplated, ever thought of, ever dreamt of by a Conservative Administration, as that to which we have committed ourselves. Sir, how much, again I ask, do this audience suppose has been added to the fixed charges of Canada between 1897 and 1900. Do you suppose that a million has been added? Do you suppose that three-quarters of a million has been added? Do you suppose that half a million has been added? Is there no gentleman here who would like to venture a guess as to what the total addition in those three years has been, basing the computation on the sum demanded by Mr. Foster in his estimates of 1897, and on the same demanded by Mr. Fielding for the estimates of 1900? No man is willing to offer a guess. Well, sir, perhaps our friends are prudent. Sir, I will tell you what the total addition made by this most extravagant Government to the fixed charges of Canada has been between the year 1897 and the year 1900, taking as the standard Mr. Foster's calculations in the first year and Mr. Fielding's calculations in the last. Ladies and gentlemen, it amounts to just $65,000—(loud cheers)—or, I believe, a little over one cent a head of our population. (Renewed cheers.) I will add this for your further information: that in these three years, if the information which has been laid before us by our statisticians is to be relied upon in the least, if the returns of our Immigration Department are to be relied upon in the least, in 1897 the fixed charge for interest would have amounted to $2.11 per head. In 1900, allowing for $65,000 added, the fixed charge will amount to $2 per head. (Cheers.) As I say, you have heard from the Toronto Mail, you have heard from the Montreal Gazette, you have heard from the Montreal Star and all the little dogs of the party—(laughter)—how vast and monstrous our expenditures have been. They are horrified, they are appalled, they are terror-stricken at the idea that over and above all that we have demanded for ordinary expenditure we demand a matter of six or seven millions on capital account for the purpose of completing our canal and railway expenditure, and that we are actually asking for six or seven millions more for the purpose of extending railways in various parts of this country, notably, I may be allowed to add, in those parts of Ontario which are known as New Ontario, and which are now in process of development.

A Voice—How much is Quebec getting?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Quebec is getting, to the best of my recollection, a third part as much as Ontario is getting. (Loud cheers.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, you have heard, as I say, how large and monstrous these expenditures were. Would it surprise you to learn that if you deduct the cross entries caused by the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway and by the expenditure for the Yukon and of the sinking funds, that is to say, the amount of

Every Penny of the Expenditure Will Benefit Canada.

And How by Contrasting Different Returns Some Striking Inferences Must be Drawn.

the sinking fund which we pay, and which our predecessors did not pay, that Mr. Foster's estimates for 1897 were almost exactly and identically equal to Mr. Fielding's for 1900. I shall give you the details presently. I would just make one further remark. These estimates of Mr. Foster—which I will give you, as I say, in a few minutes—were brought down when? They were brought down in the early part of 1896. They were brought down under circumstances which, if ever, should have imposed upon a Government the necessity of proceeding with extreme prudence and caution. We had just closed 1895 with a deficit of over $4,000,000. There was not the slightest doubt that there had been, up to 1896, very little growth of our population since the census of 1891. We had very heavy liabilities to meet, of which I note these papers that I have quoted take no notice whatsoever. The volume of our trade and commerce was very considerably reduced, and altogether the outlook was as gloomy as it well could be. Now, sir, under those conditions, these journalists and those whom they represent would have had, had they so seen fit, the most ample cause for the language which they use to-day. They would have had very good ground indeed for complaining that the late Government were throwing all wholesome restraint to the winds; that they were reckless; that they were imprudent; that they were piling up liabilities which they saw no way to meet. But I put it to you, was there one whimper then: did they find breath to condemn one single act of the late Government? (Cheers.) They are in hysterics now over the proposition which we make.

A SURPLUS OF $5,000,000.

And under what circumstances are we making it? Why, sir, to-day, as against a deficit of four millions in 1895, we will have a surplus of at least $5,000,000. (Cheers.) Our gross icome for 1899 will be forty-six millions at least, as against thirty-four millions in 1895. Our population, according to the best estimate that it is possible to make, is at least half a million more than it was in 1895. (Cheers.) The volume of trade of our people, all told, had risen well nigh one hundred millions since 1895. (Renewed cheers.) The total income of our people, as far as it is possible to estimate it, is held by those who are best entitled to form a judgment upon the point, to be fully fifty millions a year more than it was in 1895. Yet, gentlemen, the men who in 1896 could see nothing to condemn on the part of the Conservative Government in bringing down the enormous estimates which they brought down, or were prepared to bring down, now, under the circumstances that I have detailed, can see nothing to excuse the Reform Government for asking for an expenditure, every penny of which, I believe, will prove to be thoroughly fruitful and beneficial to the people of Canada. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I will give you the details of the statement which I have just made. I have here beside me a very interesting little document. As perhaps some of you are aware, it is customary always for a Government to bring down supplementary estimates, and these supplementary estimates for many years back have usually been of very considerable magnitude. Now, sir, in 1896, I appealed very frequently to Mr. Foster to lay his supplementary estimates on the table, but I appealed in vain. It is quite true Mr. Foster could not get his main estimates through, and therefore he had good technical pretext for refusing to bring his supplementary estimates down, but we were perfectly aware that these supplementary estimates were under consideration. Those things were well known and well talked of in the corridors of Parliament. They leaked out in a thousand ways. More than that, during the elections of 1896 we found ourselves confronted on many hustings by statements that the Conservative Government were prepared to do this and that and t'other, and when the speakers were asked for their authority they quoted the supplementary estimates which Mr. Foster had been prepared to bring down. Now, sir, although Mr. Foster would not lay his estimates on the table, these estimates had been prepared. Still more unfortunately, a few copies remained extant. Still more unfortunately, one of these copies has fallen into my hands. (Laughter.) I have also Mr. Foster's main estimates, which amounted for the year 1897 to the sum of $38,358,545. I have here Mr. Foster's supplementary estimates, which amounted to the sum of $4,660,000. I have here Mr. Foster's statement that he would require for capital expenditure the sum of $2,819,000. I have here, too, the list of the railway subsidies which were brought down to the tune of $2,772,000. I have here a list of the Prince Edward Island Railway, seven branches, aggregating 127 miles, which from past experience I am very sure under the management of Sir Charles Tupper would never have been constructed for less than two and a half millions. I have here also the statement that they were willing to give to the Crow's Nest Railway $1,650,000 and lend it a large sum besides, and I have likewise their own declaration that if they could they would have added $750,000 a year to our expenditure for the fast Atlantic service.

CONSERVATIVES ASKED $53,000,000.

Now, sir, if you will remember that the cross entries to which I alluded, for the Yukon, for the Intercolonial Railway, for the sinking fund—all of which, mind you, go back into our pockets, which cost the people of Canada nothing—when you recollect that these would mean three millions more for which these gentlemen were not called upon to provide, you will see that if you add together the various sums which I have just given you Mr. Foster and his friends were prepared in 1896 for the service of 1897, with the additions which I have stated to you, to demand $53,490,000 for the public service. Deduct from Mr. Fielding's estimates those three items which I have deducted and there is hardly a million difference between what Mr. Fielding asks for with a surplus of five millions and what Mr. Foster demanded with a deficit of four millions staring him in the face. (Loud cheers.)

A voice—So much for thirty years of robbery.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I have another interesting fact to lay before you, and that added to the other will suffice to show you what admirable ground these gentlemen have for accusing the present Government of wilful and wasteful extravagance. I have here comparative statements of the ordinary expenditure of Canada for the years 1895 and 1898. Well, sir, I find that deducting what is known as the uncontrollable expenditure in the year 1895 the late Government expended for the administration of justice $755,000. We expended in 1898 $765,000, being an increase of about $10,000. I find under the head of civil government that in 1895 the late Government expended $1,422,000. We expended $1,399,000, or just $23,000 less. I find in the matter of fisheries that they expended $443,000; we expended $441,000. I find in the matter of immigration and quarantine that they expended in round numbers about $300,000. We expended in round numbers $400,000, or $100,000 more. I find for Indian expenses $955,000 in the one case and $952,000 in ours. I find for legislation they expended $941,000 and that we expended $729,000, being over $200,000 less. I find for lighthouse, coast services, they expended $475,000; we expended $474,000. I find for militia and defence they expended in 1895 $1,574,000; we expended $1,514,000. I find for the mounted police that they expended $646,000, and that we expended, including an enormous expenditure in the Yukon, $865,000. I find for ocean and river services they expended $205,000; we expended $140,000. I find for penitentiaries they expended $449,000; we expended $366,000. I find for public works—on which, be it remembered, we are supposed to be peculiarly extravagant, or rather Mr. Tarte is—that in 1895 they expended $1,742,000, and that we expended $1,701,000. I find for railways and canals chargeable to income they expended $252,000; we expended $190,-

Taxation and the Relation it Bears to Population.

Canada's Fatal Mistake Which Once Drove a Million People to the United States.

will see, the great bulk of what is known as controllable expenditures.

A voice—What about prohibition?

Sir Richard Cartwright—That came in his year. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I want to point out to you what all this amounts to. Remember we are charged with being a most extravagant Government. We are charged with frittering away your money and getting no return for it.

EXPENDITURE CONTRASTED.

I want to contrast the actual expenditure in a year which it was tolerably honestly made, in 1895, with our expenditure in 1898—three years later, be it remembered, with a much larger population to serve. They expended in 1895, $28,132,000. We expended in 1898 $38,832,000, being an excess of $700,000. Now, ladies and gentlemen, how was that incurred? First of all is the sinking fund, which, as every one of you knows, goes directly out of one pocket into the other. We expended $357,000 more than they had expended in 1895. For agricultural and subsidies for the purposes of promoting our trade we expended $105,000 more than they did. For immigration we expended $65,000 more with very excellent results. For the Yukon Territory we expended $800,000, in round numbers, and for railways and canals we expended $345,000 more than our predecessors had done, having on our hands, as pointed out to you, the extension of the Intercolonial Railway and other charges of the kind. Those were our extra expenditures, amounting to $1,672,000, as you will observe scarcely more than $700,000 in excess. But for that we obtained extra receipts to the following amounts: From the Yukon, $1,100,000; for interest on investments caused by the investment of the sinking fund, $177,000; for railway receipts credited to the extension to Montreal, $282,000. So that of the $1,672,000 that we expended we returned to the public treasury directly the sum of $1,559,000, and if you choose to deduct these various items on both sides you will see that in all other respects we were performing the ame services that these gentlemen had performed in 1895, and that we were doing it collectively for about a million less than they were doing in 1895. (Loud cheers.)

A voice—What are you going to do about the prohibition vote?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I wonder if that is a matter of deep personal interest to my friend who interrupted me? (Great laughter.) Now, I have shown you as succinctly as I could—and I must apologize to you for inflicting this rather lengthy array of figures—I have shown to you, I think, reasonably, clearly and distinctly, two things: first of all, that in 1897 Mr. Foster came down with propositions involving an expenditure equal to that demanded to us for 1900, although the conditions of the country at that time were undoubtedly such as should have called for great care and great prudence on his part. I have shown you in the second place that, service for service, the work for which they demanded $38,132,000 in 1895 was performed in 1898 for about a million less than they found necessary. (Cheers.) I desire now to apply the other and the last test, and that is the test of how this bears on the population of the country.

TAXATION IN RELATION TO POPULATION.

I think I am correct in saying that no man who has watched the movement of population will deny for one moment that up to 1898 our population had increased in a very small degree, certainly not more than it had done in the last years of the decade from 1881 to 1891. If that be so, our total population in 1897 could by no possibility have exceeded 5,100,000. From that time there is every reason to believe that our population has been increasing at least double or treble as fast as it increased before 1896. No man who has travelled much about this country, no man who has watched the growth of our towns and cities, no man who has watched the growth of the Northwest in particular, but must admit that there has been a very large influx of population in these last three years, more than there was at any other previous time. Now, sir, if you apply that test you will find that in 1898 our population was certainly 300,000 or 400,000 more than it was in 1895, and that in 1900 it will in all probability be at least 300,000 more than it was in 1897.

A voice—It ought to be 25,000,000 at least. (Applause.)

CANADA'S GREAT MISTAKE.

Sir Richard—And in all human probability if the people of Canada had not turned out honest Alexander Mackenzie in 1878 it would have been on the high road to that figure. (Loud cheers.)

Sir, there is no more painful chapter of Canadian history than that revealed by the census returns from 1881 to 1891—throughout the time, if you like, when the Conservative party had full opportunity of showing what it could do for Canada. (Hear, hear.) What did they do in that time? Sir, during that interval about a million of people who ought to have settled in Canada, either natives of Canada or immigrants who had come to Canada, fled from our shores to take up their residence in the United States, and swell and strengthen the resources of an alien power. (Cheers.)

A voice—Why doesn't Laurier enforce the alien labor law?

Other voices—"Sit down!" "Shut up"'

Sir Richard—Now I think the tide has turned; now I think there is good ground for believing that the tide has turned, and turned for good—(hear, hear)—that we will not again see the spectacle of a million of Canadians expatriated, seeking employment in the United States, but that, on the other hand, from the northern and northwestern States and largely from the sons of the very men who left our country some years ago the tide of population is flowing and rushing to fill up these vacant territories of ours in the northwest regions, and that in the course of a few years instead of as at former times finding our population increasing at a smaller rate than that of the oldest and most thickly settled European country you will see we will resume the ratio of progress which prevailed up to 1878. (Cheers.)

PECENT GROWTH OF POPULATION.

However, sir, I was desirous of pointing out to you that, measured by the influx of population—which is one of the fairest ways that we can gather it—the expenditure of this country had been fair when you remember that a large amount of our so-called expenditure is purely and simply cross entries. The growth of our population has far more than kept pace with the increased expenditure, such as it has been. And here let me say to you that there are two ways in which economists and statesmen can increase the progress of a country and diminish the burdens of a people. If you choose, and if the circumstances warrant it, you may succeed sometimes in reducing the expenditure to a considerable extent, or you may—which is the wiser and more patriotic, the more manly and the better course—you may succeed in so increasing the number of contributors to the revenue that the burden in that way will be far less than it would be even if you succeeded in reducing the expenditure by a million or two.

POPULATION BETTER THAN PARSIMONY.

Surely it must be evident to every man who will give the subject a second thought that it would be far better for Canada to have an expenditure of 40 or 42 millions a year to a population of six or seven millions than to reduce the expenditure to 35 millions, let us say, and retain our population of barely five millions here. (Cheers.) But, sir, as we are on this question of population, let me here say one thing. I have pointed out to you the extreme slowness of the growth of Canada according to population from 1881 to 1891. As probably most of you know, over whole Provinces of this Dominion there was no increase at all. In the Province of Ontario our increase was scarcely half of that which occurred between the years 1871 and 1881, and the same is true of the Province of Quebec. But, that, we have every reason to believe that, bad as the record of the census was, that that census was cooked—that that census was a fraudulent census. I was myself present in Parliament, and I have here the record beside me, when Dr. Borden, the present Minister of Militia, rose in his place and gave the Government the names of fifty people in one single sub-division of Nova Scotia who had been absent from that country and citizens of the United States for periods ranging from five to twenty-one years. That was the way, sir, in which those records were prepared, and

Liberals Found a Debt of $16,000,000 to Discharge.

One Investment Which Nets Six Times the Expenditure Proves Capital Political Economy.

if in the census of 1881 and 1891 you find that the growth is less than you might reasonably expect; if you find that the real number of the population is not what we have a right to expect it to be, not commensurate with the increase which we know now is taking place, you will be fully justified, in view of the action of the Government then, in view of the fact that they entirely and utterly refused to take any steps whatever to investigate those proven frauds when brought to their attention by a member of Parliament on the floor of Parliament, you will know, gentlemen, to what to attribute it. But I myself have no doubt whatever that the same frauds that prevailed in Nova Scotia prevailed extensively over other portions of this Dominion.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Voices—What about the threshing machine? What's the matter with the National Policy? What about Free Trade?

Sir Richard—What's the matter with the National Policy? Well, I think the citizens of Toronto from the year 1890 to 1896 could tell pretty well what was the matter with the National Policy. (Laughter and cheers.) I don't think that during those six years the growth of Toronto was as much as its citizens would desire. I don't think that during those six years you had as much building as has gone on for the last six weeks in Toronto. (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) And now, sir, I desire to say a few words about the National Policy. Does the hon. gentleman want to know? The National Policy was an admirable device to enable Peter to rob Paul—(great laughter and cheering)—but it made no difference to the general national wealth. Some localities and some individuals may have benefited by it, but the nation as a whole did not—(hear, hear)—and the best proof of that is this: that from 1881 to 1891, when it was in full swing, Canada never grew so slowly from the days that Canada was first settled till to-day. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Now, sir, I desire to say a little as to the question of the condition of the debt, and here is a most remarkable fact, to which I call the attention of these enterprising journalists, that in all the diatribes which have been levelled at us for increasing the national debt I have failed to find one single word, in Mail, in Gazette, or in Star, alluding to the trifling fact that the late Government went out of office leaving liabilities to the extent of sixteen millions undischarged behind them. (Hear, hear.) Sir, when we took office the first thing we found was that in order to complete the canals which they had in progress we would require twelve millions of dollars at least, perhaps more. The next thing we found was that in order to pay the railway subsidies which they had left undischarged four millions further would be required, and that, bear in mind, takes no account whatever of the railway subsidies that they proposed to add in 1896, or of the expenditure for Prince Edward Island, which they also proposed to add, or, for that matter, of the Crow's Nest. Now, here let me say that I never heard any Liberal leader, and I certainly myself never pretended, that there was any reason in a country like Canada for objecting to a reasonable expenditure, always provided that that expenditure was useful and fruitful. (Hear, hear.) What we object to—what we have a right to object to—was piling tens and tens of millions of debt upon the people and making them no return. (Hear, hear.) What we objected to, and what we had a right to object to, was that the whole future of the old Provinces should be mortgaged, as they were mortgaged, for the benefit of the younger Provinces, and at the same time that the lands from which we ought to have been recouped were practically thrown away.

KLONDIKE ADMINISTRATION.

You want to know how the Liberal party have discharged their trust in that respect? (A Voice—We do.) I invite you to compare their conduct in respect to the administration of the Klondike with the conduct of our predecessors with respect to the administration of the Northwest. In each case great possibilities were open; in each case a vast heritage was put at the disposal of the people of Canada. We have taken the Yukon in hand; we have expended large sums in the Yukon; but up to date the Yukon has not cost the rest of the people of Canada one copper. (Hear, hear.) Up to date all that has been expended in the Yukon has been extracted from those who have been carrying on mining operations in the Yukon, most of them, be it remembered, aliens and foreigners—(hear, hear)—who were justly entitled to contribute to the revenue here. (Cheers.) Now, as I have said, we always contended that any expenditure should be made fruitful.

CROW'S NEST EXPENDITURE.

Let us take one case which has been much criticized, one case to which my friend, Mr. Campbell, alluded—that is, our expenditure on the Crow's Nest Railway. For that we gave the Canadian Pacific Railway a matter of $3,300,000 or thereabouts. We exacted from them divers concessions of great importance to the Northwest, of great importance to the manufacturers and artisans of Canada. Now, sir, what has that done for the people of Canada? Very lately I had occasion to enquire of a gentleman very well conversant with that whole country what the result of expending that money in constructing the Crow's Nest Pass had been in the way of adding to the wealth and value of the properties thereby developed; and, after taking some considerable time to examine it, he gave it to me as his opinion, and as a very conservative estimate which we supported by very ample proof, that in all human probability the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway under the Government subsidy of $3,300,000 had resulted in developing wealth to the extent of thirty or forty millions in the region which was then opened. (Cheers.) He went on to show—and this is of importance, ladies and gentlemen, to all of you—by constructing that railway we had developed industries from which at this present moment something like three or four millions are being expended in wages and in the purchase of necessaries for enterprises which could by no possibility have been developed unless this Crow's Nest Railway had been constructed; and I have in my hand here very ample evidence that so far as the revenues of Canada are concerned we at least have been no losers, but, on the contrary, very great gainers, by the amount which we sunk in that railway.

A PAYING INVESTMENT.

Our capital charge on this $3,300,000 amounts roughly to some $80,000 or $90,000. Sir, the return that we get in added customs duties and in added excise duties is, in all human probability, a matter of $500,000 or $600,000 a year from that source alone—(cheers)—and probably in three or four years, or five at the utmost, the added receipts to your customs and excise arising from the construction of that same railway will amply recoup you for every farthing that has been spent. Now, I call that good political economy. (Hear, hear.) I call that a wise expenditure. I say that if I am able to spend $90,000 and put $500,000 or $600,000 a year into the treasury I do a good thing for the people of Canada. (Cheers.) I only wish it were possible for us to invest, not three millions, but thirty millions of your money equally profitably, and if I could I would do it to-morrow. (Hearty cheers.) Why, sir, within three years the revenues of British Columbia, for customs alone, have risen from about a million to two and a quarter millions, and, although a large share of that is undoubtedly due to the development of the Klondike, a very large share of it, as our customs returns sufficiently show, is due to the expansion of Rossland and the Kootenay country and the rest of the regions that have been opened up by the Crow's Nest Pass. Why, sir, to-day the excise revenue in Rossland and Nelson alone would more than pay the whole interest on the capital that has been expended by us in constructing the Crow's Nest Pass; and I only trust that the expenditure which you are now about to undertake for the purpose of opening up New Ontario and developing the Rainy River will prove half as useful and half as good. (Cheers.)

PRUDENCE AND ECONOMY.

Gentlemen, remember this :—I do not for one moment desire or pretend that all this is any excuse for extravagance or waste. On the contrary, the greater the revenue the greater the occasion for prudence and wise economy in laying it out; but I do contend that it is a justification for liberal expenditure for worthy objects. Sir, if there were any one of you who found his income within three years suddenly doubled, I think that that man would

Some Estimates of Canada's Enormous Mineral Resources.

Why, Sir Richard Asks, Have the Opposition Adopted Their Policy of Concealment.

and should, and that you would admit that he was perfectly justified in indulging in some expenditures which would have been absurd for him to have undertaken before. If a merchant's capital was suddenly doubled he would be justified in undertaking ventures which would have been foolish in the extreme for him to have undertaken before. Now, sir, in this connection of capital expenditure, I desire to call your attention to one or two somewhat significant facts, showing how far the accusation is justified that the present Government has been reckless in adding to the capital charges of this country. I have here our capital expenditure for the years 1894 to 1899. In 1894 I find that the late Government expended four and a half millions on capital account. They added that to the net capital debt. I find that in 1895 they added $5,891,000 to our capital debt. In 1896 they added $5,422,000 to our capital debt; and I find that in 1897, under this Administration, we added in all $3,041,000 to the net capital debt; in 1898 we added to our national debt $2,417,000, of which $930,000 was simply the discount of a 2 1-2 per cent. loan which Mr. Fielding negotiated in that year. I find that in 1899, the year which is now closed, our total expenditure has been larger than usual, but the total addition to our national debt will amount to one million of dollars, and no more. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, if you deduct the discount of the loan, which is in no respect the ordinary increase of our capital debt, seeing that we obtained the loan at an extremely low rate, you will find that in three years—1897, 1898 and 1899—the total addition we have made to our capital debt amounts to $5,528,000, being, as nearly as possible, one-third of the amount which was added to the net capital debt in 1894, 1895 and 1896. (Cheers.)

CANADA'S ENORMOUS WEALTH.

And here you may very fairly ask, if you see fit: Granted that this country has increased enormously in imports and exports; granted that it has increased for the time being in the annual income of its citizens, what fair ground is there for believing that these increases will be permanent? And here, gentlemen, I admit that we must, to a certain extent, depend on estimate and calculation; but, for my part, I believe we have barely scratched the enormous mineral deposits which Canada possesses. I think there is every reason to believe that within the course of the next few years the gross mineral products of Canada, of all sorts, from her coal mines, iron mines, nickel mines, gold and silver mines, will likely equal something like one hundred millions of dollars, and I need not point out to you what an enormous source of wealth, not merely for the miner, not merely for the capitalist who invests his property in mines, but for the Canadian manufacturer, for the Canadian artisan, for the Canadian grower of produce, which these miners must consume, will be found in the extension and new addition to the wealth of the country, even if it amount to but one-half of the amount which I believe is fairly estimated and fairly calculated for.

CANADA'S TRADE BEATS AMERICAN.

Then we have another and very great source of wealth which up to the present moment we have hardly touched at all. I allude to the extraordinary amount of water-power which we possess along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Up to the present time we have depended almost exclusively on coal as a motive power; but there appears to be very good reason for believing that the huge water-power which Canada possesses will shortly become a source of profit and wealth to its citizens and manufacturers equal, possibly greater, than the wealth which we expect to extract from our mineral resources; and, gentlemen, it may interest you perhaps to make a little comparison for one moment between the volume of trade of Canada and the volume of trade in the United States. Sir, it is not a matter which any Canadian, I think, need be ashamed of. I have received within the last few days the details of the total volume of trade of the United States for the year 1899. They amount to $1,924,000,000 of exports and $697,000,000 of imports, on which, be it remembered, a duty of $206,000,000 was collected. Canada for the same year has a total trade of $319,500,000; so that Canada, with a population of about 5,300,000 in 1899, as against the United States, with a population of 73,500,000 by estimation in the same period, has a total trade of $57.73 per head as against a total trade for the United States of $26.16—(loud cheers)—the total volume of our trade being thus somewhat more than double the total volume of trade in the United States. (Applause.) In the matter of exports Canada exports $25 worth of goods for every man, woman and child in the country, as against $16.70 per head in the United States. (Renewed applause.) In this connection I may observe that it is worth while noticing that the dutiable goods imported into the United States in 1898 amounted to $396,844,966, and the amount of percentage on those goods was 52. The percentage on goods imported into Canada amounts to a little over 28 per cent., very little more than one-half of the percentage imposed in the United States. That bears on a question which has been brought forward, not infrequently, namely, the allegation that the present tariff is a highly protective tariff. There is an easy method of distinguishing between a high revenue and a high protective tariff. Ours is a high revenue tariff, it is true. But there never was a protective tariff under which the imports increased as fast as those of Canada have done in a single year. Look at the American tariff and you will find that after the passage of the Dingley bill American imports fell from $750,000,000 to under $700,000,000. Remember, this, too, that in imposing the tariff it is quite possible for you, under a high revenue tariff, to impose a higher duty on American goods without prohibiting importation than you can impose on British goods. (Applause.) American imports will bear as a revenue tax a higher tariff than British goods will bear, for reasons apparent to all, and if there was no other good reason, and none other is wanted, for the preference which we have extended to the Mother Country, that should be sufficient. (Loud applause.) I may add that it is a great mistake to suppose that the reduction of taxes which has taken place in our preferential tariff is confined to the goods imported from England. Bear this in mind, that you compel the American manufacturer to reduce his prices to you in proportion. It may be true, and it is true, that the volume of our trade with the United States has not greatly diminished, but the volume of American profits has greatly diminished, and in such case the Canadian consumer very largely benefits. (Applause.)

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Now, I desire to address a question or two to our opponents in this hall or elsewhere. I would like to know why they have considered our proceedings so monstrous, why they have considered we have been so extravagant, so careless, so indifferent as to increasing the public debt, when they have carefully concealed from the people the liabilities of over $16,000,000 which they incurred, over $20,000,000 in fact if I were to add the additional sums they proposed to expend? (Applause.) Why have they chosen to conceal from the people of Canada the fact that for every dollar of the great bulk of the additions we have made to the expenditure from year to year we have received cash and put it in the treasury, including the amount we have spent on the Intercolonial Railway? Why have they chosen to conceal from you that a large proportion of our increased expenditure consists simply of sums expended in the Yukon for the preserving of law and good order, and every penny of which comes out of the pockets of the people there and does not add to your burdens? (Applause.) Why have they concealed the fact that the fixed charges now paid by the people of Canada are scarcely more than $65,000 over the sum demanded by Mr. Foster in 1897? Why have they seen fit to conceal the fact that he asked for almost the same sum for 1897 as Mr. Fielding asks for 1900? Why are they so terror-stricken at the idea of our adding $6,000,000 of indebtedness to the capital amount, and under $70,000 a year to our fixed, and had not a word to say against the Government that preceded us in a like space of time adding $16,000,000 to our debt? (Applause.) I make no claim that the present Government is a perfect one; that it has not committed its errors and mistakes as all Governments have done. There is much still to be done, but I take the position broadly and say that for every new expenditure we have made you have received an ample return. (Renewed applause.) Where we have added one million to the public debt, ten millions have been added to the wealth of the people. Where we have added one hundred thousand dol-

Canada's Wonderful Trade Increase in Last Three Years.

Since 1896 It Is as Great as In the Whole Thirty Years Which Had Preceded.

lars to the annual fixed charges, we have added five or six hundred thousand dollars to the annual income of the people of Canada. (Long continued applause.) The general development of the country has been greater than it has even been up to the present time. There has been no rash outrage committed, and in all human probability when the 1st of July, 1900, is reached the debt per head of the population of Canada will be less than in 1896 or 1897. Supposing we had adopted the other course. Suppose, for instance, we had allowed the Yukon to remain without proper government. Disorder would have reigned. Dawson would be like Skagway, the nest for every cut-throat and scoundrel in the Yukon. But the way in which the Yukon Territory, on the whole, has been administered is infinitely to the credit of Canada and the present Administration. (Loud applause.) I say, and I believe, that there is no intelligent American who would not substantiate me, that since we took possession of the Yukon and established our government at Dawson there has been less crime, robbery and murder at Dawson, with its population of 30,000 to 40,000, in one year than in Skagway in a week.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ENTERPRISE.

Sir, we might have taken no steps to promote immigration. We might have taken no steps to develop British Columbia. We might have taken no steps to extend the Intercolonial Railway—we might have left its terminus in a ploughed field as we found it. We might have given you no penny post. We might have taken ten years to finish your canals instead of completing them in three. We might have done all those things, and possibly we might have saved apparently a few hundred thousand dollars on your annual expenditure. But had we done so, your annual income would have been many millions less than it is to-day. Had we done so, the wealth of the people of Canada would have been less by tens and tens of millions than it is to-day. Had we done so, the population of Canada would have been less by several hundreds of thousands than it is to-day. Sir, to my mind the best test of the prosperity in a country, and more particularly like Canada, lies in this fact—is it a country where the people remain and seek their fortunes in it? Is it a country to which strangers from other lands come to seek their fortunes, or is it a country from which the natives fly? Is it a country in which when you bring the people to it you find it impossible to retain them? What was the position of Canada in the years from 1881 to 1891?

A Voice—What about the bye-elections.

A Second Voice—What about the Senate?

Sir Richard Cartwright—You may leave the Senate to Providence—(loud cheers)—which in its own good time will doubtless take that millstone from off the necks of the people. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Now, sir, as I have said, I cannot but think that those among you who choose to study these questions intelligently and carefully, those among you who well remember that within the last three years, as I have said, Canada has advanced by leaps and bounds in a manner such as very few other countries have known—that our population has increased, that our volume of trade has increased, that our exports have increased, that our wealth has increased, that our mineral resources have increased enormously, that everything promises a reasonable continuance of prosperity if we are only true to ourselves—will, I think, admit that I am fully justified in saying to you that there is no cause for alarm because, by reason of the cross entries that I have alluded to, your annual expenditure appears to have been increased by two or three million dollars.

HOW TRADE HAS GROWN.

And now here let me call your attention to one or two important facts. Sir, I said just now that I would show you that it was no mere rhetorical flourish but a simple fact when I stated to you that between 1896 and 1899 the trade of Canada had increased as much in a period of three years as it had done before in thirty years. Sir, I go back to the first year of Canadian Confederation, when we had no Prince Edward Island, when we had no British Columbia, when we had no Northwest Territories, and when we had no Manitoba, and I find that in 1868 our total volume of trade had increased to $224,000,000, being an increase in that long interval of something like $92,000,000. Since 1895 down to 1899 our total volume of trade has increased from $224,000,000 to $319,500,000, being an increase of $95,000,000 in those three or four years, as compared with an increase of $92,000,000 from 1868 to 1895. (Loud cheers.) I call your attention also to the fact that the gross income of Canada has increased from $34,000,000 in 1895 to $46,000,000 and better in 1899. I call your attention to the fact that the income of Canada has increased in all human probability—I mean the income of the people collectively—by over $50,000,000 in that interval; and, what is perhaps more important than all, that whereas our population was very nearly at a standstill, it has increased something more than 100 per cent. faster within the last three years than it had done in the preceding period.

A voice—How much did the debt increase in that time?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I am going to give my friend a statement which I see his political preceptors have forgotten to tell him. (Laughter.) We inherited obligations amounting to $15,000,000 from our predecessors, and they were willing to have added six millions more. By 1899 we had discharged those fifteen millions, and we have only added six millions to the net capital debt of Canada. (Loud cheers.) Where we have made any expenditure, as in the case of the Crow's Nest Railway, it has been, as I have pointed out to you, of a wholly fruitful character. More than that, by the reduction which we have effected in the rate of interest, by which in all probability we will be able to fund our debt at a rate of between 2 1-2 and 3 per cent., we have made provision that within the next few years, during which time about $150,000,000 of our debt will mature, will enable us to refund an indebtedness on which we are now paying for interest and sinking fund at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum at something between 2 1-2 and 3 per cent., thereby saving between two and three millions to the public exchequer. (Cheers.)

A voice—What is the debt of the country?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I will give my friend the figures if he will allow me to collect the memoranda I have here. The net debt of the country was $265,000,000 on the 1st of July, as nearly as it is possible to estimate. It is a large debt, and, as I have had occasion to say before, on the floor of Parliament, and I do not hesitate to repeat it here, if the people of Canada, in 1878, had chosen to renew their confidence in honest and sagacious Alexander Mackenzie, in all human probability everything we have done since would have been done then, and the debt would have been well under $200,000,000.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

A voice—Sir Richard, why does not Sir Wilfrid Laurier enforce the Alien Labor Act?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Because, inasmuch as our predecessors contrived to send millions of Canadians into exile into the United States,and because at the present moment a very great number of our people at various points on the frontier are being employed in the United States, we do not desire, on account of the acts of one single United States official in a neighboring city, and because two or three injudicious men choose to abuse the little brief authority they have got, to deprive a great many Canadians of valuable employment. (Loud cheers.)

A voice (interrupting)—Why did you put the law on the statute book?

Sir Richard Cartwright—But if we find our leniency is abused and that advantage is being taken to introduce foreign laborers here to the injury of Canadian artisans, then we will assuredly enforce the Alien Labor Act against anybody and everybody. (Cheers.)

Now, sir, I have pointed out to you that the apparent increase of expenditure has been almost entirley due to cross entries, that is to say, to expenditures for which we received a full equivalent, and which in no respect add to the burdens of the people of Canada. And while I am on that point I might say one word about one particular item in our estimates, which has been made the subject of very severe criticism—that is, the large sum which my friend, Mr. Tarte, found himself obliged to demand for the public service in the matter of public works.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Now, sir, I want to call your attention to the fact that there are in Canada at this moment an immense number of public

Public Works Will Require No Great Future Expenditure.

Canada for the First Time Has Asserted Herself and Become a Real Factor in the Empire.

works—probably 500 or 600 of various sorts; that many of these are exposed to constant dilapidation, and that they require to be carefully preserved and protected, unless we choose to incur at a very short date a large expenditure for the purpose of restoring them. More than that, Mr. Tarte, when he came into office, besides finding a great many public works had been allowed to get into a condition which called for urgent measures of repair, Mr. Tarte found, as I testify also, that in a very considerable number of counties from one end of the Dominion to the other, which had the misfortune to return Liberals during the period from 1878 to 1896, no works at all had been carried out, no matter how urgent the wants of the locality might have been, and that to a very great extent the public works that had been previously constructed in them had been allowed to go to rack and ruin. Mr. Tarte did as Mr. McKenzie had found himself compelled to do under somewhat similar circumstances—he determined to remedy the injustice that had been committed; he determined to repair the works which had been allowed to go into disuse, and he demanded for that reason a rather unusually large sum. It is true but let me recall to the minds of my elder auditors the fact that under similar conditions with far fewer public works to do, while Mr. Tarte demanded a little more than $3,000,000, Mr. Mackenzie had found himself compelled in 1876 to ask for $2,791,000—a sum in proportion to the number of public works under his control at that time quite as large as the sum which Mr. Tarte has demanded.

FUTURE EXPENSES LIGHTER.

There is no reason whatever for expecting that after these works have been put in proper repair and that justice has been done to these localities which were punished by the late Government for their fidelity to Liberal principles, there is no reason whatever to suppose that any unusual or abnormal expenditure will be required for public works; and, in any case, as I have said, it is fair to conclude that while we have a full treasury there is good ground and fair ground for making a reasonable expenditure for reasonable public purposes. If they can show that this expenditure is extravagant or misplaced, then, gentlemen, they will have very good ground for attacking the present Government; but it is noteworthy to observe that while they charge Mr. Tarte with all manner of extravagance they only backed their opinion in the late Parliament to the extent of about $32,000, for that was all that they voted to reduce his estimates by. (Cheers.) More than that, I have told you our future obligations by the end of the year 1900 are at present entirely insignificant.

COSTLY SENATE OBSTRUCTION.

It is true that the conduct of the Senate, of which I do not desire at present to speak too harshly—the unfortunate conduct of the Senate in refusing to allow us to construct a railway communication between Glenora and Teslin did most undoubtedly gravely embarrass the Government in their recent negotiations with the United States, and will in its long result entail upon us a very considerable expenditure for the purpose of opening communication through our own territory with our own country. But, bar that, I know at this present moment of no large expenditure which need be incurred by us, unless very clear and good ground is shown for believing that it is in the public interest to do so.

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

And now, sir, what else have we done? Well, sir, we have done this: over and above what we have done in the way of developing this country, what we have done in the way of promoting trade, what we have done in the way of reducing taxation, we have settled, and successfully settled, one of those dangerous and burning questions dividing religious denominations of one kind from religious denominations of another, dividing race from race, setting Province against Province—we have settled that, and settled it so successfully that I do not believe to-day in Manitoba that either party takes the slightest notice of the former discussion and dispute over the separate schools in that region. (Applause.) Then, sir, we have done another thing, which, I think, all true Canadians will agree with me is one that this Government has a right to be proud of, which the people of Canada have a right to be proud of. We have shown, sir, that we at any rate believed in the unity of the Empire, and we have done more for the purpose of developing a wholesome Imperial sentiment between Great Britain and her colonies than has been done by all the talk, all the bluster, all the jingoism, with which this place and others have resounded for the last twenty years. (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) When we gave a specific preference to English manufacturers, then, sir, we showed that Liberals were prepared to do what Conservatives had only been prepared to talk about. (Hear, hear, and laughter and cheers.) We showed, sir, that we at any rate were prepared to recognize and to deal fairly with the country which dealt fairly with us; and we have not heard the last word about that yet, because I believe that the example we have set is likely to be followed by every English subject race, by every English colony, by every English dependency from one quarter of the habitable globe to the other. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And, sir, while these gentlemen ask us: "Why didn't you drive a huckstering bargain with England? Why didn't you attempt to get a preference in English markets? Why didn't you get them to impose duties on the products of other races?" I reply to that, sir, that to all intents and purposes Canada and Canadian manufactures and Canadian products have to-day a real preference in the English market. I tell you that if Canadians choose to make a wise use of the advantages which we have procured for them, if Canadians will send to England goods as they ought to send, worthy of Canada, goods such as we are able to send, goods which will command and retain the preference that they now have in the English market, they may make their own terms and command their own prices without the need of any treaty or any agreement whatever. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

CANADA IN THE LEAD.

More than that, sir; for the first time in her history, Canada has asserted herself. Canada has become to all intents and purposes a real factor in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) When before was it heard that in conducting negotiations with the United States, England permitted four Canadian plenipotentiaries to be associated with one representative of England? (Hear hear.) And here let me say—as it is only justice to Sir Charles Tupper to say—that I think the result of those negotiations have proved to you that although we do desire, as we had a right to desire, to establish the most friendly relations with the great republic beside us; yet, in the hands of the Liberal Government and of the Liberal party you need never be afraid that Canadian interests will be sacrificed or that Canadian honor will be allowed to be set on one side in any negotiations with any power in the world. (Great applause.) Sir, it may be that we have builded better than we knew. I believe for my part that the example which we have set is going to have, and that at no distant day, very great and important results. I, for my part, hold with Mr. Kipling, that when we took the step we did we set an example which will ring from one end of the world to the other:

"We have proved our faith in the heritage
By more than the word of the mouth,
Those that are wise may follow
When the world's war trumpet blows,
But, we, we are first in the battle,
Said Our Lady of the Snows."

(Loud and prolonged cheering, the audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.)

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. J. J. Cassidey then moved the following resolution: "That the hearty thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the very able, lucid and instructive exposition relating to public affairs that he has given us this evening."

Mr. W. D. Beardmore seconded the resolution, which was passed by a standing vote, with loud cheers.

There were loud and repeated calls for "Ross," and at last the Hon. George W. Ross rose and came to the front. He was received with a great outburst of cheers, and when these died away, the Minister of Education spoke briefly for a few minutes.

The meeting concluded with cheers for the Queen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Sir Richard Cartwright.

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HE WAS A WEHTIKO

So Indians Killed Moostoos at His Own Request.

ENCHANTMENT NO GOOD.

The Head Medicine Man Used Up All His Sorcery Trying to Drive Out the Evil Spirit.

Edmonton, Aug. 16.—The very interesting trial of the Indians charged with killing Louison Moostoos ended on Saturday by the conviction of Napaysoosis and the acquittal of Payoo. The whole story of the killing shows up the devil worship and sorcery of the Wood Crees, to which tribe both the prisoners belong. The history of the crime may best be learned from the words of Napaysoosis himself: "Last winter a band of us, thirty-two in number, counting women and children, were living at the Bald Hills, some seventy-five miles west of Lesser Slave Lake. We lived in two shacks and two tepees. Entominahoo, our chief, along with Kunuksoos and myself and our families, lived in one shack, Moostoos and his family, with some others, lived in the other shack, and the other Indians in the two tepees. We were all on the best of terms with one another, and Moostoos was especially well liked by all of us.

AFRAID OF THE SPIRIT.

"Some months before he was killed Moostoos told several of us that he was afraid an evil spirit was getting the better of him, and that he would turn Wehtiko (cannibal), adding, 'If I ever go wrong you had better kill me, as I do not wish to destroy my children.'

"At that time some sickness was affecting the Indians, and two of them, Napaysis and the 'little old man,' were being treated by Entominahoo, in his own shack. Entominahoo was chief medicine man. The third day before he was killed Moostoos also went there to join in the medicine making and sorceries, which were being practised with a view to curing the sick men.

"During the last day and night I saw Moostoos he was not looking as usual His eyes were rolling and glittering, and he seemed afraid to look anyone in the face, and he was all the time muttering to himself. On one occasion he said: 'I look on these children as young moose, and long to eat them.' I was absent from the shack part of the day, and when I came back towards evening, Moostoos looked wilder and more dangerous than ever, and it was clear to all present that he was becoming a Wehtiko. Ordinary incantations were tried, but without result, and as a last resource the 'medicine lodge' was erected in the shack and the whole skill and power of all our sorceries was enlisted in the attempt to bring Moostoos back to reason.

WOULD KILL ALL.

"There were in the house at that time Entominahoo and his wife, Eliza, the wife of 'Redhead,' Felix's wife, 'Redhead,' Kunuksoos and his wife, Napaysis and 'the little old man.' As I said before, these last were lying sick. All but the sick men and Kunusoos, who was taking care of them, were grouped round Moostoos, striving by medicine songs and other means at our command to drive the evil spirit out of him. Entominahoo, our chief 'doctor,' was inside the 'medicine circle, waving his wand, and using all his science and skill twards the same end.

"Suddenly Moostoos called out: 'This night you will all die,' and commenced twitching his limbs and rolling his eyes. Two of us, Chuckachuck and myself, went and sat on each side of him at his shoulders prepared to hold him down if he became violent, while the two young women, Eliza and Felix's wife, sat at his feet. At this juncture, 'Redhead,' sick with fright, left the shack. Moostoos began throwing his arms about and tried to get up, saying again, 'If I get up I will kill you all tonight.' The four of us laid hold of his arms and legs and held him down, while Entominahoo continued his 'medicine,' using the most powerful songs and incantations at his command. Moostoos now became unmanageable, flung us off, rose to his feet, and sprang into the air, exclaiming: 'I will kill you all; I will not leave one alive.'

"Entominahoo left his medicine lodge and sat down close to Moostoos, saying: 'It's no use: I can do no more; do your best to hold him.'

"By this time we were crazy with fear, and what followed is like a dream. Eliza sprang to her feet, holding in her right hand a medicine belt and in her left an axe. Her hair was flying loose, and she was dancing and singing. All of a sudden she ran round and thrashed Moostoos over the face and breast with this medicine belt several times.

HIT WITH THE AXE.

"Did she strike him with the axe?"

"I cannot say, as my head was bent low over Moostoos. She then handed the axe to Chuckachuck (which I saw), and said, 'Here, brother-in-law.' Chuckachuck struck him with the axe and split his skull. That blow killed Moostoos. Chuckachuck then handed me the axe and knife, which I refused at first, until Chuckachuck called me a coward, and said I wanted them all killed. I then drove the knife into his belly, and stuck the axe into his body over the heart, leaving both weapons in the wounds."

"Did Moostoos breathe after he got the first blow?"

"Yes, a little; but he had stopped breathing before I struck him. At that moment Payoo (the other prisoner), alarmed by the screams of fear from the women and the calls of the men, entered the shack. He was handed an axe, and very reluctantly, and actually without looking where he was striking, struck the corpse on the head with axe."

"What did we do that night?"

"Why, we sat around the body till daylight, by the light of the fire."

"What for?"

"We expected him to rise from the dead and we wanted to kill him again if he tried to get up."

"What do you think was the matter with Moostoos?"

CUT OFF HIS HEAD.

"He was a Wehtiko, and I know he had a lump of ice in his body, causing the malady. Why, we made strong tea and poured it boiling hot into the axe hole in the breast to thaw that ice, but first Payoo and I drove a sake into that hole and through the body into the ground; then we pulled out the stake and poured in the hot tea. After that, towards morning, Entominahoo's wife and I tied his legs with chains to two pickets driven into the ground."

"Why did you do this?"

"So that if he came to life again he could not get up and run after us. And last of all, next day, I cut off his head with an axe."

"What was that for?"

"To be sure he was dead, and in order that even if he got up he could not eat us. Then we left him in the shack, tied up the door and left the place."

"What is a Wehtiko?"

"A Wehtiko is a person, man or woman, into whose body enters a most malignant evil spirit, which incites him to kill and eat his fellow men. He is possessed of superhuman strength and cunning, and the only thing that saves the Indians is that a Wehtikon generally warns of his coming state some time beforehand. It has always been our custom to kill these people, it was the only way to protect ourselves from their violence."

This story was not taken from the lips of a raving maniac, nor was it copied from some old black-letter history of the ninth or tenth century. The atrocity occurred not five months ago, within three hundred miles of this town, and above all, the details were sworn to in open court. The pitiful story, shocking in its hideous circumstance, must excite detestation on account of its depravity, but at the same time it must arouse compassion for these debased beings who can be so remorselessly moved by their superstitions.

A LUCKY OFFENDER.

Michaeli di Trito, who was sentenced by Judge Choquet, on the 28th April last, to three years in penitentiary, for theft, was given his liberty this morning as a result of his good record which was sent on special request of Mr. Viglino, the Italian interpreter of the Police Court, by the Mayor of Cicala, Italy, where the accused had lived, and also for the prisoner's good conduct since his arrival at the penitentiary, and lastly, the recommendations of Judge Choquet.

DANGERS IN THE PATH

Derelicts a Constant Menace to Ocean Vessels.

SHOULD BE SWEPT AWAY

Many a Time Does a Ship Escape Disaster by the Narrowest of Margins, Yet no One is the Wiser.

Boston, August 25.—The frequency of the reports made by the captains of incoming steamers of derelict and abandoned vessels shows the number of such now on the high seas has increased to a great extent during the past year. Shipping men are becoming alarmed at the danger so constantly menacing their property, and it is understood that there will soon be a movement set on foot to ask government aid that the sea be freed of its wreckage.

An examination of the pilot charts shows that wrecks in a greater number than ever before known are afloat between the thirty-eighth and fiftieth parallel of north latitude. Within the past two weeks seventeen dangerous derelicts have been sighted by captains arriving at this port.

Navigators are searching anxiously for some remedy to apply to the situation. Since the war with Spain the Government has done little or nothing to rid the sea of its perils. Formerly the dynamite cruisers Vesuvius and Fern did good work on the North Atlantic sea coast. The Vesuvius, equipped with her deadly guns, destroyed many wrecks off the coast of North Carolina which had given passing vessels many a close brush.

DERELICTS ALLOWED FREE ROOM.

When war came, however, both were called away and now luckless navigators have seen the day arrive when this peculiar danger has been multiplied. To the casual observer it would seem that it has been exaggerated. When the size of the wreck is compared with the immensity of the mighty deep, it would appear that the probability of striking a drifting ship would be about on a par with the finding of the proverbial needle in the haystack, but such is far from being the case.

The sea has its roads of travel which are as sharply defined as Broad Street. Take the official report of miles run on a trip by any one of the transatlantic liners and compare the same month by month. Seldom will they show a variation of more than one hundred miles, which is practically nothing on a voyage of 3,000 miles and shows that they go through almost the same water every time.

AWAIT UNWARY MARINER.

Vessels bound south from this port pursue a course as on a country road, and seemingly, by a strange coincidence, the derelicts lines up in single file in the same dangerous path.

When to the derelicts are added eleven immense iron buoys which have broken adrift from their moorings and are off on independent cruises, a slight idea may be obtained of these dangers. Until these dangers are removed, navigation of the North Atlantic, always perilous at best, will be a constant menace to all who go down to the sea in ships.

RUSSIA QUITE UP TO DATE

Contractors For Siberian Railroad Seem to Know a Thing or Two.

The Way They Have Robbed the Imperial Treasury Would Make American Railroad Men Blush.

Vancouver, Aug. 25.—It is not known that those in charge of the construction of the Siberian railway were ever under the tutelage of the members of the American Credit Mobilier, but, judging by reports that come from that region, they would have been apt pupils. They certainly have a trick or two that would put their American compatriots to the blush.

It appears that the different works have been executed in a manner that shows very little conscience. Everything, or nearly everything, will have to be done over again before the authorities can think of throwing open this gigantic line to regular working. In very many places the road gives way on the passage of a train a little heavier than usual or travelling at a speed of more than twenty miles an hour, and accidents more or less grave are continually happening. More than usual courage is demanded of anyone undertaking a journey on this railway. The construction a la Russe has already swallowed up hundreds of millions of rubles, or, to speak more truthfully, the constructors and not the construction have absorbed the millions.

For several months the navvy contractors have not been paid in cash despite the terms of their contracts. The engineers in charge, who represent the Government, declared that they had no more money, and the contractors must be satisfied with bonds, which the Siberian and Chinese banks have for some time discounted at 8½ per cent. The contractors are furious, but they find themselves helpless, owing to the clause inserted in all the contracts to the effect that disputes between the engineers and the contractors of the line have to be settled in St. Petersburgh. To lodge a complaint 6,000 miles from the spot where the circumstances have occurred is at least inconvenient and would entail years' delay.

ALWAYS OPEN.

Furnished rooms by the day, week or month, with or without board, at STILLWELL'S Temperance House. Open night and day. Meals always ready. 711 and 713 Craig street.

IS CITY LIABLE?

Mr. Emmanuel Rochon, the owner of a row of tenement houses on Marianne Street, between St. Hubert and Berri streets, claims that he has had to look after the street himself and that the city neglected to give him a sidewalk when he could have rented his houses. He is asking $1,000 damages.

A TORONTO CASE.

T. H. O'Reilly, 27 Niagara Street, Cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for Three Years—Tried in Vain, as Others Have Tried, to Find a Cure—Found One—the Only One at last, as Others Have Done Before Him—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Toronto, August 25.—How often is the old, old story repeated—of sufferers trying to cure themselves of severe diseases of the Kidneys like Diabetes, Bright's Disease, etc., without the medicine that alone renders such a cure possible. Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine that will cure either Bright's Disease or Diabetes, and yet we continually hear of people trying for years to cure themselves by other means.

Mr. T. H. O'Reilly was one of this class. He suffered with Diabetes for three years. He tried other medicines in vain. He shared in the old-fashioned prejudice against patent medicines, which, as far as Dodd's Kidney Pills are concerned, is being rapidly swept away. But all doubters and skeptics are won over by Dodd's Kidney Pills in the end.

Mr. O'Reilly says:

"I have been troubled for three years with Diabetes, and I could get nothing to help me. I tried other remedies to no end, but nothing had the least effect until I got Dodd's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes, and I am now completely cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

A Public School Trustee.

"Why, certainly," said one of Toronto's Public School trustees who had just returned from a visit to the Chicago Cadet camp at High Park, "I don't mind saying a good word for Hutch Tablets. Not only myself but my family are using them constantly now, and after dinner the stock phrase is 'Have a Hutch.' What do we take them for? Well, we are all more or less troubled with dyspepsia, and my youngest daughter is particularly subject to this malady. It was mainly on her account that I started getting them into the house, and she received so much benefit that we all commenced taking them—possibly out of curiosity. At any rate they did us so much good that we installed them in the family medicine chest."

Ten Hutch Ten Cents. All Druggists, or by mail from The Woodward Medicine Co., 11 Colborne Street, Toronto.

SUCH DEATH AN HONOR.

Why a Prominent Texas Statesman Was Unwilling to Purchase a Beautiful New Revolver.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—A few months ago, when State Treasurer William Wortham, of Texas, was in Chicago, he visited one of the large jewellery stores in State Street, where he noticed a showcase filled with splendid jewelled revolvers, with silver and gold grips and chased barrels, having precious stones set into the butts. "Lemme see one of those guns," he said to the clerk. "Which one, sir?" "The gold one, with the big ruby in the handle." The clerk took it from the case. It was marked $300, and it looked worth even more. The Texan took it tenderly in both hands and held it admiringly up to the light. Then, drawing himself up to his full height, which was 6½ feet, he rested the revolver barrel upon his left elbow, crooked for the purpose, and looked over the sights down the long store. Those persons who saw him involuntarily dodged. "Say," said Mr. Wortham with quiet but intense enthusiasm as he returned the weapon, "if I was to wear that gun down in my state the people would be falling down on their knees begging to be killed with it."

LABOR TOPICS.

The regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council was held in the Knights of Labor Hall, No. 662½ Craig Street, last evening. Thirty-seven delegates were present, representing the same number of different trades of this city.

Several important questions were discussed, one being a complaint regarding the platform of the Grand Trunk Railway's freight sheds situatedonAlbert street. A motion was carried that the Building Inspector be notified to inspect the platform and to compel the company to have it repaired and put into good condition before any serious accidents would occur.

The following new delegates were admitted: Mr. Lafontaine, representing the Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Mr. P. McGrath, representing the Gregory Station Assembly, No. 525, of Carters and Freight Handlers, Knights of Labor. The Union Musicale, composed of local musicians, also sent credentials. The credentials were referred to the Credential Committee.

The Executive Committee is very busy at present devising ways and means towards shortening the hours of work of retail clerks. The following delegates represent this committee: Mr. J. S. Fitzpatrick, Mr. D. Verdon, Mr. Chatel, Mr. Gravel and Mr. J. Dodds.

NOTES FROM NORTH HATLEY.

Rev. W. W. Niles, D.D., Bishop of New Hampshire, an Honored Guest of the Village.

North Hatley, Aug. 25.—(Special.)—Last Saturday's regatta, in which young ladies took a part, was a pleasing affair. Great adaptability in the use of oars and paddles was shown by both sexes. The ladies really carried off as many prizes as the young gentlemen. There is some talk of repeating it in a short time.

Every Wednesday evening there is a dance in the Town Hall, and when anything in the boating line occurs on Saturday there is a dance in the evening in the Sherbrooke Boat Club House. Golf is played two or three times a week at the new links.

Among the guests at Glen Villa this week are Rt. Rev. W. W. Niles, bishop of New Hampshire. The Bishop is a native of this town. He was born and brought up on a farm near the village of East Hatley, passed through the Academy there, and then went to Dartmouth College, N. H., where he graduated, and after pursuing a theological course entered the Episcopalian ministry. He is a very popular man, and, though now a citizen of the United States, loves his native province, and rejoices in making it an annual visit.

The Universalist Church has been favored with electric lights. Last Sunday evening, at the meeting of the Young People's Christian Union, they were used for the first time.

Prof. Taylor is busily preparing his class for the concert which is soon to come off.

Dr. Mosely, a noted specialist on gynecology, of Baltimore, with his family, who spent a four weeks' vacation, was called home to attend to the duties of his profession.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS

As at present constructed possess qualities which make them the most desirable of all pianos to purchase by people of refinement and musical taste.

They are outwardly and inwardly of the highest artistic excellence.

Special prices and terms will be made to buyers during next week.

Old instruments taken in exchange. Also splendid stock STEINWAY, HEINTZMAN, HOWARD, WILLIAMS and EVANS Pianos.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
2366 St. Catherine St.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone, with five bottles. It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

DANIEL MURCHISON,
Four Falls, N.B.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Electric Light and Power supplied to customers either on flat rate or meter. The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Ltd., 38 Victoria Sq.

You Will Have More Money to spend on the luxuries of life if you save on the necessities. You can save money by buying **Cut Glass and Silverware** from us, the best and therefore the cheapest. **Whisk Brooms,** STERLING SILVER, **from $1.85 up.**

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & COMPANY,
Silversmiths, 1794 Notre Dame St.

ANY WAY is the best way for the escape of Vermin when

Helpepper

is used. They don't wait to choose.

Price, 25c per canister. At all druggists and grocers, or sent post paid on receipt of price.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

HATCH'S "PROTOSE."

THE RICHEST OF ALL FOODS.

THE ONLY ONE	warranted to contain :	Price per bottle.
	85 p.c. of nitrogenized matter (full strength)...	$2.50
	45 p.c. of nitrogenized matter (half strength)..	$1.50
	30 p.c. of nitrogenized matter (third strength)..	$1.00
THE ONLY ONE	capable of sustaining human life without using any other food, which fact has been demonstrated by experiments in the Canadian Army (See Official Report.)	
THE ONLY ONE	which, without medicine, has cured DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, OBESITY, DEBILITY and ANÆMIA, during a series of 14 months' experiments made at Montreal. (See Official Report.)	
THE ONLY ONE	which, while being six times more nourishing than meat, and seven times more than hens' eggs, is almost as easily digested, which fact is attested by the analyses and experiments of one of our leading Universities. (See Proces-Verbal.)	
THE ONLY ONE	which can be indefinitely preserved in all climates, because it is entirely VEGETABLE.	

For further details and pamphlets address:

Hatch Protose Co.,
10 Richmond Square,
MONTREAL.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

The Self-Controlled Woman. How we reverence the self-controlled woman—the one who is calm in confusion, who is not "all impulse" or "a bundle of nerves," who talks only when she has something to say. She does not pride herself upon her quick conclusions. She takes time to think out things, and cultivates a habit of good judgment which will serve her faithfully when she is obliged to act upon the spur of a moment. The self-controlled woman is not a spontaneous, promiscuous sympathizer. If you deserve sympathy you will get it from her—the kind which is true and strong and deep. If you ought to be scolded, you may get the scolding, for she is very just and conscientious—this self-controlled woman I have in mind.

Sympathy when it is undeserved is a moral opiate, and an injudicious pitying is a bad habit. The self-controlled woman believes in the gospel of work. She uses her time for working and she has no patience with idlers. She believes that real, honest work would cure most of the fashionable ills of the day. She has noticed that the people who grumble unceasingly of "their care and trouble" have generally had a very dexterous finger in the making and mixing of their cares and trouble, most of which are fictitious; and that those strong souls who have real sorrows are so busy bearing them that they haven't time to talk about them.

The self-controlled woman believes her mind was made to control her body, and she believes in the homely adage about letting "your head save your heels." She believes in this for herself as well as for other people, and in this respect she differs from many who quote proverbs and do cap-fitting—to other people's heads—in the way of philosophy and advice. The self-controlled woman is not perfect; she is not all she wants to be, nor all she hopes to be. She is living on from day to day, a great-hearted woman, with a well-trained mind, boundless hope, energy and love for nature, human and otherwise. She cannot understand why a woman should shriek when a door bangs, and not be ashamed of herself for half a day afterwards. Every time she lapses in temper or in kindliness, in control or in patience, she repents in mental sackcloth and ashes, and strengthens the weak place in her body or in her mind. Her face is very strong and sweet. She is not volatile or enthusiastic on the outside; her enthusiasm is a part of her nature, deep in her heart and well-curbed. You could not help calling her a well-dressed woman, but no one would call her "stylish." She wears plain, well cut clothes and she wears the right thing at the right time, and is very neat and very dainty. I don't think she could be persuaded to wear a collar or a glove which was soiled, for she is one of the thoroughly clean women, and her conversation is as white as her linen handkerchief. She is my ideal—bless her—and I wish her inspiration could reach every disheartened, discontented woman whose nerves are all at fag ends, and who talk too much and think too little, in this big world of today.

An Inane Appeal to Women. Perhaps the most inane appeal ever made to woman was "Be womanly because men don't like a mannish woman." If there is no better reason than that, the game may not be worth the candle. Would it not be better if we were told "Be womanly because you are neglecting the highest privileges of your sex when you forget to crown yourself with womanly attributes"? If you have an idea it is smarter to be a little rough, a little rude and somewhat of a good fellow, you are very unwise. Whether "men like you" or not is in itself of little real importance. If you are good and sweet enough to be liked by good women, you will not need to seek either friendship or love. They will come to you, and they will be worth the having.

Don't try to be a man, and don't look down upon your own sex. You cannot move from amongst them, for the Creator made you like them. All you can do is to put up between other women and yourself a wretched barrier of your own making, beyond which you will not dare and they will not care to pass. When a woman rails at her own sex, the womanhood in her heart has soured. It is such a pity, for we women are one another's best friends if we would only believe it, and try to live up to the belief.

Autumn and Home-Coming. It is almost time for the home-coming of those who have little folks or big folks to send to school. The others may stay on in the country through the glorious early autumn, till the frosts come and the nuts drop through the yellowing leaves of chestnut and hickory and walnut trees to the ground. Such an opening and closing of windows there is even now, where houses are being cleaned and set in order for the owners! What a dusting and sweeping and scrubbing and shaking is going on! How the spiders' and the rats' haunts are invaded! How the moths are perplexed and driven from one corner to another searching for the darkness which till now was everywhere in the house. And it is good to get home. Things seem to have improved during your absence. The floor coverings look brighter. The rooms appear larger. Your much-loved possessions are even dearer than they were before, and the shabby things you say with the bright enthusiasm of your new hopefulness shall be repaired, renovated, put in order and rehabilitated for decent company. Some families who have been scattered during the summer find it very delightful to be gathered around the dinner table together. They find a fresh interest in one another, and prize their family ties in a beautiful new way. There are friends to see and hear from. There are the old associations to resume. The old life is ready waiting to be taken up, and you smile as you toss it lightly upon your strengthened shoulders—that same life burden which you complained hurt you so cruelly in the early summer when your heart was already in your heels, or by the lake or sea, and you were aweary of the city's dust and smoke and heat and the routine of the days.

What a tinge of autumn there is to everything except the air these days. The elms are beginning to drop a yellowed leaf now and again, the sumach has crimson among its green branches ,and the Virginia creeper has golden and scarlet tendrils. The golden rod is pluming its way up among the roadside weeds. The milkweed has gone to seed. There are apples now where only a little time ago we looked across at foamy blossoms and coral buds. The grain which was so freshly green in its young leaf is standing in sheaves ready to be carried into the barns. There is a pause, a quiet in the woods. There is a new note in the bird song. The year is growing old, and she is loveller if it could be in her mellow age than in the sweet fresh beauty of the springtime of her life.

A Holiday Memory. There is a hilly, sandy road, leading from one quiet seaside resort in Maine to another. Sometimes it passes by weather-beaten old farmhouses, sometimes it creeps alongside a wood, now it runs between meadows and cornfields. Now it winds across what was once one of the sea's great meadows, but covered now with clumps of scrubby timber and dotted with granite boulders. The waysides are sweet with mayberry and sweet fern. Indian hay grows in the marsh to your right. There are clumps of dark pine and graceful balsam spruce, and the air is ever changing a little, except that the zest of it is always the same—the smell of the sea. Now, and in the early September days, there are barberry bushes flaming with their scarlet fruit, sprawling juniper bushes, creeping cranberry vines, with now and then a berry turning a red cheek to the sun; billows of golden-rod and the last of the blackberries which the country folk call "black-snappers." Such a dear sunshiny road it is, with a summer sky above it, and all the sweet things of the wood beside it. Now a trap comes along with two jolly summering folks, who, perhaps, it might be taken for granted, are more interested in each other than in the scenery or the day or the world itself. A buckboard with a party of bronze-faced pleasure-seekers follows close after. An elderly man drives a fine pair of horses, and looks bored by the society of the three elderly women in the rear seat. A little top-buggy contains two women who have come from town, and carry the results of their day's trading in sundry parcels beneath the seat. A wagon loaded with marsh hay climbs clumsily up the hill and passes through a yawning gateway along a shady lane to the barn, which, like so many New England barns, is attached to the house.

Old Home Names What pathos there is in the word "new," so plentifully sprinkled over the maps of this continent. The early settlers of the land they called New England were homesick for their own country, and they said we will have New London, New Bedford, New York, and we will have Plymouth and Gurnet, Boston, Essex, Middlesex, Bristol and Norfolk. And their graves are there, in their new country, now itself getting old, with ancient headstones and curious epitaphs. The newcomers and the descendants of the first to come have spread west and north and south, but the bones of the forefathers lie in the crowded graveyards of New England, near the sea, on the hillsides and beside the churches.

About a Womans Word. How much a woman endears herself to those who know her, by the habit of keeping her word. We are so prone, you and I, to talk, talk and forget to act. We make promises too lightly and keep them infrequently. In business a woman's yes ought to mean yes. One has no faith in the future promises of one whose past ones are a heap of wrecks. Aside from the mere selfish consideration of wordly success, a woman in business ought to keep her word. Broken promises ruin self-respect. They make conscience a stern accuser with a rod. They petrify the sense of justice, and come perilously near making shipwreck of all the virtues. And it comes about so easily. A quick tongue, a certain smoothness of manner, a dislike to say the right, though it be the seeming unkind, thing: we say we will do this or that or the other, and—forget all about it. And we would not relish being called that hard little Saxon word used to designate falsifiers. We would rather be thought to err in judgment or to be over-careless in speech. When we take time to think about it, we will probably come to the conclusion that our glib promises, our polite mistakes and sauve assurances are really grave sins. It is a most excellent trial of a woman's faith—the keeping of her word.

Vainglory of Summer Clothes. What a vain-glorious thing a summer wardrobe seems when the days of autumn approach. How very trifling the average woman considers her whole outfit of summer garments. She wonders why the necessity for furs and warm clothing was not in her mind in June. She cannot see how her mind could become so dwarfed as to think the muslins and piques, the summer shoes and parasols and hats so important. They look so out of place in relation to cold weather. Winter garments have always a certain dignity. It must be their impression of warmth which gives them an importance, but summer clothes have such an inadequate look when you hold them up, even mentally, to the chill breeze of an October day, or flaunt them in the teeth of a November snowstorm. But the summer girl who loves the dainty flummeries of sultry days—isn't she lovely and ethereal? and isn't she having an extraordinarily useful accomplice in the roasting weather of these latter days of August? The people who came in from the country when it was cold a little time ago, have been wondering why they came, and have recalled unto themselves other Augusts just as freaky. The people who stay in the city all summer understand now, though they may have previously professed to wonder, why it is Montrealers so often say, "but you can't stay in the city all summer. You can't live."

FOULARD GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR.

Foulard gown trimmed with guipure and black chiffon. The body of the waist made of the silk, with a bolero jacket of the lace.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

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some suspicion, generously inclined and of simple tastes and habits.

Faith.—Decision, endurance, some artistic impulse and fair order.

Maibel.—Impulse, vivacity, intuition and self-will.

Ana C.—Order, candor, artistic sense of form, some pride, affection and generosity.

Lorna Doone.—Executive, deft-fingered, ambitious, energetic, methodical and self-reliant.

Canadienne.—Dainty, patient, neat, industrious and self-reliant.

Youne.—Impulsive, generous, methodical and diligent.

Claribel.—Decisive, energetic, executive, prompt, self-reliant and dignified.

Topsy-Turvy.—Amiable, careless, generous, impulsive and vivacious.

Ida May.—Prompt, diligent, decisive, with good judgment and much system.

Little M.—Generous, original, impulsive, cheerful and self-reliant.

J. H.—Candor, courage, determination and fervid imagination.

Sholto.—Energy, generosity, order, decision and ambition.

Leonore.—Affection, dignity, resolution, generosity and cheerful philosophy.

J. R. M.—Energy, self-control, self-will, resolution, much ambition and luxurious tastes.

Olive.—Generous, methodical, sincere and prudent.

Vesta.—Generous, adaptable, introspective, hopeful, prudent, determined and conscientious. There is no irritability in your writing.

Leon.—Original, vivacious, sincere, determined and sensitive. You are fairly sympathetic.

Beth.—Sanguine, warm-hearted, systematic, faithful in friendship and ambitious. Disguised handwriting makes only a hodge-podge of a character.

Inquisitive.—Executive, prudent, warm-hearted, determined and self-reliant.

Curiosity.—Affectionate, self-willed, resolute, cheerful and sensitive.

The Mater.—Adaptability, energy, executive ability, endurance and the power of leadership.

Grandma.—Impulsive, energetic, self-reliant and very generous.

Dimple.—Nowadays girls of all ages wear silk dresses. They can be made to look almost as simple as muslins, but they are never so dainty and sweet. You are a chatterbox, a little inclined to be self-willed, very affectionate and very conscientious.

Dick's Cousin.—The enclosed indicates your friend to be self-reliant, proud-spirited, ambitious and generous.

McClure.—Artistic, original, luxurious, humorous, conscientious and courageous.

Flanders.—Prudent, merry, courageous, artistic and candid.

Little Jimmie.—Ardent, sincere, unselfish and determined.

Dick's Cousin.—You are ambitious, determined, very unselfish, very courageous and self-controlled.

J. A. S.—Methodical, prompt, adaptable, energetic and ambitious.

Massa.—Prompt, sincere, self-reliant and cheerful.

Pratt.—Vivacious, energetic, humorous, impulsive and dignified.

Andrew.—Unassuming, just, reticent and decisive.

Lowell.—Candid, courageous, prudent and reserved.

Allison.—Prompt, executive, resolute, fearless and ambitious.

Gerry.—Unpretentious, vivacious, fanciful and self-willed.

G. K.—A little selfish, humorous, scientific, ambitious and fairly diligent.

Jem.—Industrous, practical, self-reliant and active in body.

Morton S.—Philosophical, conscientious, systematic and determined.

Bella M.—Impulsive, sanguine, energetic, a little careless and a little impatient.

George.—Unassuming, alert, practical and determined.

Aloes.—Sincere, active, generous, sympathetic and enduring.

Sapphira.—Relentless, determined, sensitive, unassuming and unselfish.

Prout's Neck.—Indecisive, sensitive, a little careless and enduring.

Job.—Determined, sanguine, diligent, executive and very sincere.

Quill-feather.—Ardent, sympathetic, generous and loquacious.

Fuzzy.—Pretentious, a little selfish, rather self-willed, very ambitious and a little suspicious.

Jean Boy.—Candid, alert, industrious, determined and hopeful.

Bluet.—Sensitive, prudent, candid, resolute and reticent.

Jock.—Determined, sympathetic, generous and enduring.

Marguerite.—Active, diligent, candid, courageous and very ambitious.

Peterkin.—Suave, patient, ardent and practical.

Arthur.—Patient, resolute, ambitious, self-reliant and sensitive.

Bartz.—Candid, industrious, philosophical and resolute.

Mayden.—Resolute, fearless,reticent, ambitious and practical.

Brady.—Deft-fingered, conscientious, decisive, enduring and unpretentious.

Honore.—Gracious, unsuspicious, sensitive and determined.

Brune.—Critical, impulsive, ambitious and unselfish.

G. G.—Capricious, arrogant, sensitive, hopeful and unsuspicious.

Jennie.—Prompt, executive, resolute, philosophical and industrious.

Patty.—Romantic, imaginative, theoretical, ardent and sensitive.

Jasmine-flower.—Eager, determined, resolute, self-esteeming and proud-spirited.

Thyra.—Conscientious, earnest, daring, resolute and unassuming.

Jeames.—Practical, reserved, generous and a little whimsical.

Madge Merton

Chatter

A Man-Observer says: "A woman's hair and hands always command my attention. I do not care one jot whether the hair is dressed in the latest fashion, but I dislike very much to see untidy hair. Some girls look as if they had gathered their tresses up into a bunch and stuck hairpins about indiscriminately. I do not admire the style of hairdressing which makes a woman look as if she had no forehead. The forehead is the seat of reason, and a broad one is supposed to indicate the possession of brains. No doubt, as a lady once remarked to me, brains will come out in any case, and a girl does not need to do her hair in a way to proclaim that she possesses them. Every woman ought to have white hands and nicely kept nails. Manicure sets can be had so cheaply, and even the busiest housewife can spare time to spend a few minutes daily in taking care of her hands. A pair of soft white hands have a great attraction for the masculine eye. If I were a girl I would take the greatest care of my hands and nails."

A recent Figaro gives us a very interesting description of how that delicacy of delicacies, pate de foie gras, is made. To the ordinary man and woman no conception of the torture to which the poor, unfortunate goose is put could possibly be imagined.

The geese when about nine months old are taken from the pastures, and placed in an underground cellar, where broad, slanting stone slabs stand in rows, and are bound fast to the tables. They are literally crucified.

Feet, wings and bodies are spread out and bound by bands, so that only the neck is left free. As may be imagined, the animal struggles with all its might against this stretching, till, after days of vain endeavor to free itself from the bands and its position, its powers of resistance are overcome, and a dull resignation, broken only by its low cries, takes possession of it. Two months must pass away before death brings relief.

The animals meanwhile are crammed with dumplings made of a dough of buckwheat, chestnuts and stewed maize. Every two hours, six times a day, they receive from three to five dumpling pills, which in time become so sweet to the tortured creatures that they stretch their necks to be crammed.

The most difficult task is to determine the right moment for death. Those who die of their own accord are lost to the liver factory, therefore a kind of study is needed to see when the cup of agony is brimming full and the liver is ripe for taking. The bodies of such ripe ones are like pumpkins—where ordinarily fingers are buried in flesh and fat nothing but skin and bone is found. The livers have absorbed all the strength and juices.

Feather boas in black, white and gray are one of the very active fads of fashion in London, and at least three boas are considered a necessary addition to the summer outfit.

A glance at the new color card is sufficient to convince one that we have a blue season before us; nor is the demand limited to one shade of this universally becoming color, but dress goods, trimmings and millinery alike are tinted with blue of any desirable shade, from palest baby blue to a deep royal, and including all the abnormal shades bordering on gray and purple. This vogue bids fair to obtain even for late fall and winter wear, and has already made its appearance in the composition of some striking and stylish summer apparel.

The summer skirts, made for the coming month, have often the volant en forme, but it is far safer not to use the shaped ruffle in arranging a gown, the usefulness of which is to be carried into the autumn. The best form of autumn skirt has a front panel and closes in one seam of this; the rest of the skirt is cut in the circular shape, close over the hips, with a few slight ripples disappearing in the waistline behind and ruffling out about the hem. The front panel is quite straight, and makes at the bottom a break in the lily-like ruffles of the springtime.

Tabac brown cloth makes an attractive walking suit for October. The front panel of the skirt is embroidered with green chenille and fine black braid, and widens at the bottom to button over the side breadths in two square tabs. Buttons covered with black silk are used. The bodice is a blouse, with a little embroidery down the sides and a narrow vest of green silk. Oddly shaped basque pieces are attached to the sides, meet behind and drop down as a short sash. These are of the cloth, heavily embroidered.

Another model is of bright red (or huntsman's pink) cloth, piped with a darker shade, the whole decidedly gay, but most attractive for the country during autumn. The front panel of the skirt is untrimmed, but the sides lie over it in scallops that slope away at the bottom, and these are piped with the darker red. The front of the bodice is smoothly draped, giving a princess effect, and has dark red cloth buttons on each side. A jacket makes a tiny bolero in front, and is long behind, with small coat tails. The red again pipes the jacket. Several models at different couturieres have shown this exact idea—a princess front, with the basque back. One is of gray, with purple velvet bands in place of the pipings, and steel buckles instead of buttons.

"Bundles fly to me like needles to a magnet," said a woman not long ago. "No matter how hard I try to avoid parcels and budgets, I come home every night laden down like a mountain burro on camp moving day."

The maid's day out and rent day appear more frequently than the housekeeper can believe possible.

They are saying horrible things about the English girl and her complexion. It must be true, for a "lady correspondent" writes it in a column and a half of large type. She says she has seen it with her own eyes, and not only that, but it is laid on with a trowel. And that in high places—every Duke's daughter of them is devoted to powder rouge, and hair dye. Now if there is one thing that the good American has been educated to believe it is that her English sisters, the younger ones, have complexions of peaches and cream, and this revelation comes like a blow. It is iconoclasm. What can American women believe now? Face bleaching, steaming, rejuvenating, etc., was the cause of it at first, the lady correspondent believes. After the long unpleasant process there was need of a little cooling lotion and a little powder, then a bit of color to kill the white effect, and so on and so on until the English girls of eighteen and twenty and young matrons of twenty and twenty-five have become modern Jezebels in general appearance and wear their colors openly and are not ashamed. If they could only see themselves as others see them the lady correspondent believes they would be shamed into cold water and common sense, but as it is they gaze at each other complacently, and the powder and rouge business is flourishing.

The company and promises that a woman keeps are her credentials.

Many a woman speaks of her emotional temperament, but others call it temper.

What the summer pleasure seeker needs is a change. If you live in a social whirl in the winter, and then have two or three trunks packed with pretty gowns and go off to a fashionable resort to plunge instanter into a round of dances and tea parties, the chances are the end of the season will find you "all tired out."

On the other hand, if you go off into the pines and live in a cabin, or into a farmhouse, and give yourself up to an entire change of pleasure—fishing, rowing, hunting and outdoor sports of all sorts—my best bonnet is up that your cheeks will rival your famous sister, Hebe.

Not only is an absolute change of surrounding desirable for the "going away" girl, but the same thing can be said of a change of companionship.

Few friendships can stand the strain of unbroken association. Much as you admire the sharer of your joys and sorrows—that best girl friend—it is infinitely better that you should go off on a vacation into new companionships, with their new inspiration. Besides "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and upon your return to that dearest friend you will enjoy her all the more.

After all, there is a whole lot of truth in the saying, "The best part of going away is the coming back."

MOTHER EARTH.

O Earth, stretch forth thy mother arms to me;
I am a child and tired—upon thy breast
I would repose, and from those thoughts be free
Which bring to me this feverish, wild unrest.
But soothe me not with sleep's narcotic, lest
When long in dull oblivion I have lain,
Sense of all else I lose; but send that blest,
That life-renewing joy that follows pain,
The sweet delight that flowers know after heat and rain.

For "dress" uses, very handsome princess dresses of black crepe de chine are made up over taffeta silk, and decorated from shoulder to hem with long tapering sprays of the finest cut jet, applique ornaments in scroll, fern, bow-knot, stem and vine devices deftly intermingled.

There are few such generous persons that they do not care for thanks.

There are pretty shoes made wholly of very stout pique in dark or light tones and picked out in gay dots. These have red, blue, green or white heels to match the color of the pique and not a bit of leather shows anywhere on this quaint footgear, which laces up by ribbons of a color to match the pique's figuring.

A man's watch is never wrong—there is something the matter with the sun.

The artistic house is never the cleanest one.

The wise bachelor who is called upon to compliment the new heir of his wedded friend can make himself very popular by declaring with emphasis: "Well, that is a baby." There is no gainsaying that. It isn't a bit compromising and sounds like strong praise.

There is nothing that so completely destroys a whole day's pleasure as to discover when you get home after a walk, during which you thought you looked particularly smart, that your waist belt has been hanging down all the time.

Marion Harland writes: My earliest recollections are of a delicate featured matron in black silk gown and lace cap, sitting in an elbow-chair at the table from which silver, cups, glasses, plates, etc., had been collected into orderly piles at her right hand. A broad japanned tray had taken the place of the silver waiter bearing coffee and tea equipage. Two small cedar tubs, or pails, hooped with shining brass, stood before her. Each was more than half full of scalding water when the butler brought them from the kitchen. In one was a fluffy mop with a long handle, and the "soap cup." A pile of clean towels was beside the pails. The delicate featured matron, having a muslin apron over her silk gown, proceeded to dip, first the glass, then the silver, lastly the china, each in its turn, into the clear water, to run the mop lightly around the inside of cups and glasses, then to transfer each article to the tub of soap suds. A dexterous twirl of the mop fished up the cleaned utensils, one by one, within reach of the nimble fingers, to be wiped quickly, without draining, with a soft linen towel. The heat helped to dry and also polished the glossy surfaces.

All the glass was disposed of before the silver passed through the two waters; next the silver, finally the china. If the water cooled too rapidly, both tubs were sent out to be refilled with hot. The soapy water was never dirty, crumbs and grease having been removed by the souse in the first bath. My lady's hands did not enter the water. Her finger tips did all the work. In cold weather she avoided chapping the skin by wearing gloves with the ends of the fingers cut off.

Not one of those old time housekeepers swept rooms, or dusted furniture, or made beds! Ah, there you had menial labor in their opinion. Washing china—they did not call it "washing dishes"—was too nice a process to be entrusted to the manipulation of hirelings.

I think the task has a bad name because it is so coarsely, so villainously done, by those who detest it. I am certain that the household custom of that dim and fragrant lang syne accounts for the store of old family china now, indeed, "wisely kept for show" in our locked cabinets.

Quite as certain as that our granddaughters will have none of ours to keep and display.

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THE MAN WHO WORKED AND THE MAN WHO TALKED.

The man who talked and the man who toiled
Began two tasks one day;
And the man who toiled when the darkness fell,
Had his work all cleared away.
And he gloated gloats o'er the man who talked.
But alas for the man who worked?
Next day they gave him the task to do
That the other man had shirked.

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SUMMER RESORTS

LACHINE.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Saunders, of London, England, are staying at Madame Poirier's. Mr. Saunders has taken a position with the A. P. McLaurin Lumber Co., of Lachine.

* * *

Miss Edith Howard, of Montreal, is spending a few days in Lachine, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Howard.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith returned to Ottawa Thursday morning, after a brief stay here visiting friends.

* * *

Mr. J. Paxton, of Montreal, spent Sunday here visiting his parents, St. Joseph street.

* * *

Mr. Herbert Taylor has returned home from St. John, N.B., where he has been spending his vacation.

* * *

Mr. W. Sadler has been spending the last week in Lachine at the Strathcona.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Shackell has returned from an extensive trip, having visited the principal cities and towns throughout Ontario during his absence.

* * *

Mr. H. Baird was here last Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bickerdike, Summerlea.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thornloe and Miss Thornloe have left for St. Johns, where they will spend a couple of weeks' holidays.

* * *

The Merchants Bank of Canada have decided to open a branch bank here.

* * *

The gasoline launch Sweetheart, of the Florida Yacht Club, has returned from a cruise through Lake Champlain, and is at present anchored here.

* * *

Mr. Thomas Dawes has returned from the seaside where he has been spending the last few weeks.

* * *

Miss Mercier, of Montreal, spent a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Bertram.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Ryde and family have returned from the seaside, where they have been spending their vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Shaw, of Montreal, spent a few days here visiting friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Dawes, who have been away for some weeks past, have returned home.

* * *

Miss Mussen, of Farnham, Que., is spending a few days here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mussen, Lower Lachine.

* * *

The many friends of Count Von Graffenstein will be sorry to hear that he has departed from Lachine, having been suddenly called away on very important business, which may necessitate his remaining away for some length of time, if not permanently.

* * *

Mr. C. Clarke and a party left for a cruise on the Rita Saturday afternoon. They returned Sunday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Pearce are stopping at the Strathcona, Upper Lachine.

* * *

Miss Kate Coughlan, who has been here for the past few weeks visiting friends, has returned home.

* * *

Mr. Aubrey Mussen has returned home, after two months spent on a geological survey at Algonquin Park, Ontario.

* * *

Miss Magor has returned home from the seaside, where she has been spending the vacation.

* * *

Miss Van Courtland is visiting Miss Strathy Upper Lachine.

* * *

Mr. J. Bell, of the firm of Bell Bros., has returned home from Ste. Agathe, where he has been for the past week on business connected with his new sawmill at that place.

* * *

Messrs. Ives & Jeffrey have had several parties out on their yacht Millie during the week.

* * *

Mr. Ted. Shackell, of Utica, New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. Shackell, Upper Lachine.

* * *

Miss A. Thorpe, of Danville, Que., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Sadler spent Sunday in Lachine, with Mr. W. A. Sadler, at the Strathcona.

* * *

The bonnet hop, under the auspices of the Lachine Boating Club, held last Saturday evening at the Strathcona Hall, was largely attended. Quite a large party came down from Dorval and also from Montreal. Mr. Cooper ably presided at the piano, and altogether the hop was one of the most enjoyable of the season. Amongst those present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shackell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thornloe, the Misses Strathy, Aumond, Jeffrey, Shackell, Whitaker, P. Whitaker, Munroe, Fry, Geddes, E. Howard, the Misses Leger, Bertram, Hodge, Barnes, Hepbourne, Bickerdike, Harding, McEachran, Thorpe, Girouard, and Messrs. G. R. Lightbound, W. A. Shackell, F. Jeffery, M. Jeffery, C. Gordon, H. Gordon, H. Morris, F. Shackell, Ted. Shackell, W. Ives, C. Strathy, A. Hersey, F. Bickerdike, N. Dreschel, A. Amos, Demers, C. Howard, R. Howard, Harry Gordon, W. Whitaker, L. Morris, and others.

* * *

On Tuesday last, Mr. Frye, of the Strathcona Hotel, Lord Hope, of Southampton, England, Capt. R. P. Butler, and Mr. M. Hirshhorn, of New York, made an excursion to Caughnawaga. Big John and two of his braves rowed the party across, and although the squaw portion of the community were absent on the annual pilgrimage to Oka, they managed to put in a very interesting two hours or so in the old Indian village. Big John threw open his wigwam, and dressed himself in full Indian regalia, to accommodate Lord Hope, who desired to take home a memento in the shape of Big John's photograph. Mr. Hirshhorn, an amateur photographer and artist of no mean repute, took four different views of the party, with Big John in his war paint and feathers, and after discussing the light refreshments provided by Big John, the party returned home, all much pleased with an experience which was entirely novel to some of the party.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph, of Philadelphia, are guests at the Strathcona.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Chisholm, of Westmount, are guests at the Strathcona.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Spence, of Montreal, have taken apartments at the Strathcona for the rest of the season.

* * *

Mr. C. R. Rankin, of London, England, is a guest at the Strathcona.

* * *

Mr. John F. Kingsley, of Athens, Pa., U.S., is stopping at the Strathcona.

* * *

One of those charming afternoon teas was given by Mrs. Dr. McEachran, of Dorval, last Wednesday, which was very largely attended. Amongst the guests present were noticed Mrs. H. Reid, Mrs. C. P. Davidson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Girouard, Mrs. D. Rea, Mrs. G. Marler, Mrs. Almon, Mrs. Fulton, Miss E. Hendry (of Kingston), Miss Grace Lawry, Miss Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, Miss Girouard, Miss Hutchings, Miss Aumond (of Ottawa), and many others.

* * *

A party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Jeffery, Miss Aumond, and Messrs. W. Ives, M. Jeffery and T. Jeffery, were rowed out by Big John to meet one of the large rafts which go down through the rapids, on which they embarked, and had the thrilling experience of shooting the rapids in this manner.

* * *

Miss Laverne, of Ottawa, is spending a few days with Mrs. Girouard, Dorval.

* * *

Messrs. Ives' and Jeffries' sailing yacht, the Millie, will take part in the races this afternoon, to be held at the Lake of Two Mountains. They also intend going on the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club cruise to Beauharnois on Sunday. On board will be W. Ives, F. and M. Jeffery, and Court Strathy.

* * *

Miss Ethel Henry, of Kingston, is spending a few days with Mrs. Hater Reid, Dixie.

* * *

The boys of the Lachine Boat Club are again hard at work training for the fall fours, which will be pulled off next Saturday.

* * *

Mr. McKay has left for Ste. Agathe, where he will spend a few days' holidays.

CACOUNA.

The annual fancy ball at the St. Lawrence Hall was given on the evening of the 19th. The following ladies and gentlemen were invited :—Mrs. J. S. Allan and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Paterson, Miss Grace Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fry, Miss Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Carling, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Rev. Dr. Hamilton and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allan Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Mr. and Mrs. Em. St. Louis and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bond and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Mackenzie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. E. Poston and family, Mr. and Mrs. Budden and family, Mrs. and Dr. Wylde, Miss Alice M. Hamilton, Mrs. and Miss St. Jean, Hon. Judge Lemieux and family, Hon. Geo. A. Drummond and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gaudet, Mr. and Mrs. C. St. Louis, Mrs. and Dr. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Bolduc, Hon. Mr. Talbot, M.P.P., Mr. Geo. LeBel and family, Mr. Narcisse LeBel and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lifferton, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. MacDougall, Miss MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Caverhill, Mr. and Mrs. Snetsinger and family, Col. Irvine and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lanctot, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. W. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. T. Orr Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Macgibbon, Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook, John Cook, Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, Mrs. A. T. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cockburn, Mr. Land, Miss Greenshields, Miss Cook, Mr. Dionne, Messrs. J. M. and H. J. Sirois, Mr. Felix Saindon, Mr. J. C. Roy (I.C.R., Cacouna), Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montague Allan, Mrs. Lois. and the Misses Allan, Hon. Mr. Justice Plamonden, Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and family, Mr. and Mrs. Crepeau, D. O. Pease, Esq., A. D. Fraser, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Mr. H. R. White, Mr. J. C. Gaudrey, Mr. C. E. King, Mr. J. A. Pratte, Mr. Thos. Crockett, Mrs. and Misses Burnett, Mr. Ernest Pacaud and family, Mr. A. C. Dancereux, Mr. L. T. Plauze, Mr. J. J. McCartney, Mr. M. J. O'Reilly, Mr. A. Z. Reid, Mr. J. E. Pineau, Mr. Geo. St. Pierre, Mr. N. G. Pelletier, Mr. P. E. Poirier, Mr. Binet, Mr. Wm. Fraser, Dr. P. E. Grandbois, Mr. Camille Pouliot, Mr. J. O. LeBlanc, Mr. W. R. McDonald, Messrs. J. H. Gignac, M. Kennedy, Alex. Taschereau, J. D. Gilmour, W. L. Fellows, G. B. Fellows, A. J. Painchaud, G. F. C. Smith, Fred. White, D. L. Desaulniers, Wm. Dobell, Wm. Weir, R. Larue, Mrs. A. T. Clerk, Mrs. Thos. Peddington.

* * *

Mr. Emanuel St. Louis celebrated his forty-ninth birthday on Saturday last. His pretty lawn and cottage were decorated all day and brilliantly illuminated in the evening, when a pretty display of fireworks was given.

* * *

The following is a list of the latest arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hall :—Miss Gray, Quebec; Miss Hope Sewell, Quebec; Miss Cente Pacaud, Quebec; Miss E. Holland, Montreal; Mrs. Dobell, Montreal; Mr. Piddington, Kingston; Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Quebec; Chas. F. Sise, jr., Montreal; Mrs. Dubrul, Cincinnati, U.S.A.; Master A. Dubrul, Cincinnati, U.S.A.; L. W. Dumont, Montreal; P. L. Ferriere, Montreal; J. O. Leblanc, Fraserville; J. F. Moreault, Montreal; Mrs. Beland, Montreal; A. E. Swift, Quebec; J. V. Dunlop, Montreal; Baretta, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Campbell, Renfrew; F. S. Stocking, Quebec; Ed. O. Grundy, Sherbrooke; Miss Grundy, Sherbrooke; Jno. Harrison, Dayton, Ohio; Miss E. Jalt, H. Jalt, Toronto; Andrew F. Taylor, Montreal; Geo. S. Cantlie, Montreal; A. McCorkell, Quebec; Melvin H. Davis, Montreal; F. S. Maclennan, Montreal; J. F. Morkell, Sherbrooke; Hoffman Richardson, Boston; Miss M. D. Richardson, Boston; Mrs. Clarke, two children and maid, New York; A. S. Short, St. John, N.B.; M. B. Laughrane, Richmond, Va.; Miss L. Putnam, Richmond, Va.; Ernest Chambers and wife, Montreal; James Barclay, Quebec; Miss Barclay, Quebec; M. A. Plamondon, Arthabaskaville; J. McKenna, St. John, N.B.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Field, Baltimore; J. A. Douglas, Westmount; D. V. Macfarlane, Westmount; D. R. King, River du Loup; John Collough, River du Loup; Mr. Wm. Welch and daughter, Quebec; C. Robillard and wife, Montreal; J. Dubois, Montreal; A. A. Labrecque, Montreal; A. Ashur, Philadelphia; Miss L. A. Spier, New York; Mrs. Spier, Glen's Falls.

BEACONSFIELD.

The Rev. W. Hackett is spending a few days at Lake Champlain, the guest of Mr. A. F. Gault.

* * *

Miss Grace Hobbs and Miss Mason spent Wednesday at the Grove.

* * *

Miss Stavely, of Quebec, is visiting Miss M. Tooke.

* * *

Miss Leila Simpson, of Coteau Landing, is spending a few weeks with Ella Bryson.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Clave has returned from Saranac.

* * *

Mr. Hugh Stevenson, eldest son of Mr. A. W. Stevenson, of Montreal, is spending the month of August in Beaconsfield.

* * *

Mr. George Mason is the guest of Mr. Hobart Springle.

* * *

Miss Robb returned this week after a very pleasant holiday spent at Metis.

* * *

Miss Hart, of New York, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Ernest Jordan.

Mr. George Desbarats returned this week from his holidays.

* * *

The much looked forward to fancy dress party given by Miss Constance Shaw has had to be postponed until next week on account of the little hostess' illness. Her many friends will be glad to hear, however, that she is speedily recovering from her bad cold, and will be able to receive them on Tuesday evening.

* * *

The finals of the gentlemen's singles at the Tennis Court were played off on Saturday and won by the Rev. Dr. Hackett.

* * *

A great deal of disappointment was felt on Wednesday evening when it became known, and only at the eleventh hour, that Mrs. Riley was not to be at her post at the usual fortnightly hop at Pointe Claire, on account of a concert which is to be held at the club house next week. However, an impromptu dance was organized and a very pleasant evening spent after all.

* * *

Miss Margaret Robertson is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Latte.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Mussen is the guest of Mrs. K. K. Samuel.

* * *

Miss Aylmer, who has been visiting Mrs. Judah, left for home this week.

* * *

Mr. Concell, of the Bank of Montreal, is a guest at Ku-Ku.

Mr. Fred Robb, Mr. G. Bolton and Mr. Harold Mudge are spending their holidays here.

* * *

The members of the Pointe Claire Tennis Club entertained the Beaconsfield Club at a five o'clock tea on their grounds on Saturday afternoon last. A challenge match between the clubs was played, Beaconsfield coming off victorious, the winners being Miss Winnifred Robb and Mr. Servis against Mrs. Saunders and Mr. James, of Pointe Claire. A return match has been arranged for Saturday week and a great deal of interest is being taken in both clubs as to the results.

* * *

Miss S. Mudge, who has been visiting her brother, returned home this week.

* * *

Mr. David Brown has returned from his holidays.

* * *

A great deal of interest is being taken in the harvest service which is to be held in St. Mary's Church on Sunday next. The choir, with the very able assistance of Mr. Spence, of Boston, are preparing some special music for the occasion, and there is no doubt that a treat is in store for the congregation.

* * *

Mrs. Letenares, who was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening with heart failure, has quite recovered, much to the relief of her many friends.

* * *

Mr. Archer Robertson is away on a business trip.

* * *

Mrs. Stuart Howard was telegraphed for on Wednesday on account of her father's very serious illness at Toronto.

* * *

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Murray Ogilvy are at the Grove.

* * *

Mrs. Tatley is the guest of Mrs. Robertson.

* * *

The angelic but energetic small boys of the community have organized a lotte regatta for Saturday. Already they have quite a number of entries, and everything points to a most successful afternoon.

* * *

After the intense heat of last week, the rain was welcomed by all on Monday, but enough was as good as a feast," say the poor wheelers and tennis players, who are longing to return to their beloved sports.

* * *

Mrs. W. Turpin gave a large verandah party on Tuesday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by her many guests.

* * *

The boys who have beeen cruel enough to throw broken bits of glass into the grounds of the different cottagers lately had better resort to some more gentlemanly joke, as the sufferers are keeping a lookout for them, and a very interesting meeting will take place if anything of the kind happens again.

VAUDREUIL.

The regular hop Saturday night was well attended as usual, the following being amongst those present : Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. English, Mrs. J. Tough, Mrs. A. F. Read, Mrs. R. J. Tooke, Mrs. C. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Porcheron, Mr. and Mrs. Price.

* * *

Misses F. Tooke, J. Tough, M. McNiece, I. Tooke, N. Tough, F. Tough, L. Tough, Williams, J. Harwood, Macdonald (2), B. Porcheron, E. McMann, Brule, Lalonde, Aquin, M. English, E. English, R. Aird, B. Leduc, Rodier.

* * *

Messrs. H. Normandeau, E. Maxwell, R. Sonne, R. White, H. English, D. English, C. Tough, G. Tooke, A. Roper, H. Proctor, Johnstone, H. Porcheron, G. Porcheron, Jos. Leduc, N. Archambault, H. Belque, P. Leduc, A. Porcheron, H. Aird, L. Tooke, McRae, T. Bordley, J. Read.

* * *

Mr. R. White, jr., was visiting his friend Mr. C. Tough on Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Mr. J. Read was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Read Sunday last.

* * *

Misses E. McMann and I. Lamb have returned to the city, after a few days' holidays here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tough.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Berthelot has gone for a short visit to friends in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. H. Rainville was out during the week, the guest of Dr. J. and Mrs. Leduc.

* * *

Mr. E. Maxwell spent Saturday to Monday the guest of Mrs. Bordley and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Price.

* * *

Mr. R. Sonne spent Sunday here visiting Mr. T. Bordley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. Sadler were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sadler on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. N. Kendal spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tough.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant spent a few days' holidays here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis.

* * *

Our usual quiet spot was thrown into an uproar Friday morning at 1 a.m. by the loud and shrieking whistles of the G.T.R. engines here, the cause being a fire in one of the outhouses on the grounds of Mr. R. J. Tooke. Willing hands were soon on the spot, and no time was lost in forming a bucket brigade from the river close by to protect the cottage. After two and a half hours' work the blaze was put out, and all retired to finish out a good night's rest. Fortunately the wind was in the right direction or the loss would have been serious.

* * *

The entertainment committee gave a very nice concert and hop at the club-house Thursday evening.

* * *

Mr. W. E. Davis and Mr. W. D. Aird made the run to Lachine in the Dorothy in two and a half hours, and Mr. Davis, with Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant, made the trip back here in three hours. This is not bad time for a naptha launch.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tooke gave a dance and euchre on Tuesday night at their cottage, which was a very delightful affair. The decorations of the pretty grounds with Chinese lanterns was a nice sight and very fairylike in the dim moonlight. The following were amongst those present : Mr. and Mrs. Porcheron, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough, Mrs. Bordley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash, Mrs. English, Mrs. C. F. Smith.

* * *

Misses I. Lamb, Williams, J. Tough, N. Tough, B. Porcheron, M. Bordley, F. Tough, L. Tough, M. McNiece, E. McNiece.

* * *

Messrs. H. English, W. Sadler, G. Bachaud, C. Tough, H. Porcheron, H. Proctor, A. Roper, Johnstone, A. Porcheron, G. Porcheron, D. English, H. Beique, J. Leduc, F. Beique, B. Ambrose.

* * *

The following ladies, Misses E. McMann, J. Tough, N. Tough, F. Tough, and gentlemen, Messrs. H. English, R. White, jr., J. Read, D. English and C. Tough, had a very pleasant drive to Hudson on Saturday.

HOW ABOUT YOUR FURS?

Mr. E. A. Ste. Marie, 1499 St. Catherine street, a prominent West End furrier, has recently greatly enlarged his premises and added one of the largest and best selected stocks of furs in Canada. Mr. Ste. Marie has been a leading furrier for fourteen years, and has built up a large and fashionable trade, by employing expert workmen and keeping only in stock the best furs obtainable. Mr. Ste. Marie says that the popular furs for ladies again this year will be seal, Persian lamb and mink, made up in many different and attractive designs. Ladies and gentlemen who intend purchasing new furs, or want their old ones remodelled, should not fail to get Mr. Ste. Marie's prices.

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LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.
Faculty of Arts and Divinity.
Matriculation and Scholarships Examinations will be held on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, at 9 a.m.
Lectures begin on Thursday, September 14th, 1899.
For Calendars and other information apply to the REV. F. J. B. ALLNATT, D.D., Vice-Principal, Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q., or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursarar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

Bishop's College School.
Reopens Saturday, September 9th.
Preparation for the Universities, Military College and for business life.
The new illustrated Calendar, giving full information as to the course of studies, physical and religious training, recreation, etc., will be sent on application to
H. J. H. PETRY, M.A., Headmaster, Hotel Roberval, Roberval, P.Q.
or to
F. W. FRITH, B.A., Secretary, Lennoxville, P.Q.

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Opens Thursday. September 7th.
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Preparatory Department for younger boys.
Special preparation for the Universities.
Small classes, individual attention, thorough work.
Superior class-room accommodation and premises.
BOARDERS.
A few boys can be received in the house of the Rector.
Prospectus and further information (by letter up to Sept. 1), on application to
J. WILLIAMSON, Westmount, Montreal.

The High Schools
OF MONTREAL
will reopen on Wednesday, 6th September, at 9 o'clock A.M. Entrance and Supplemental Examinations at 10 o'clock.
The Rector will be in attendance on and after September 1st to receive visitors on school business.
ELSON I. REXFORD, Rector, High Schools.

McGill University,
MONTREAL.
SEASON 1899-1900
Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:
*Faculty of Arts (Men and Women) ...... } Thursday, 14th Sept.
†Faculty of Appl. Science ...... }
Faculty of Medicine ......
Faculty of Law.......Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine & Veterinary Science ...... } Sat.. 16th Sept
*In the FACULTY OF ARTS (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to Partial Students without Matriculation.
† In the FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, and Architecture, are also open to Partial Students without Matriculation.
Examinations for First Year Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from $90 to $125, will be held on the 14th September at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centres.
The ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, the new residential college for women, will be ready for occupation in September.
The McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL will be re-opened on 1st September.
Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to
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87 Print Underskirts, worth $1.00, $1.10 and $1.15,
CHOICE, 29 CENTS.
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73 Linen and Cotton Tweed Dress Skirts, worth $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.95, and $2.15.
CHOICE, 89 CENTS.
67 White Drill Skirts, Tailor Made Skirts, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.10.
CHOICE, 89 CENTS.
79 White Pique Tailor Made Skirts, with pink, blue and white pique folds, $2.25 and $2.50,
CHOICE, 99 CENTS.
20 Tailor Made Tweed Costumes, jackets lined silk, $5.95, all sizes.
Only 250 Print Blouses left, to clear in three lots.
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$1.00, $1.10, $1.25. Choice for 45c.
LOT 2.
$1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2.00. Choice, 65c.
LOT 3.
$2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00. Choice, 85c.

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RELIABLE MAN, to represent reliable firm, not to canvass. Salary, $2.00 per day right from the start. Position permanent. $600 per year and expenses. Experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, Montreal, Que. 201x

WANTED — A good smart housekeeper, in family of two; must be a good cook; state wages expected. Address M., P.O. Box 27, Marbleton, Que. 207x

WANTED—Manager for crockery department. Give age and previous experience. Address L 2, Herald Office. 202x

WANTED—A smart young nurse girl. Apply 4085 Tupper st. 201x

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WANTED — A SMALL FARM OR PLACE cheap, to run on shares, or rent, with option of purchase, where work is plenty. U.S.A. preferred. T. A. Boaz, Sutton, P.Q. 195x

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WANTED—By a clergyman's daughter, situation as nursery governess, useful companion, or mother's help, in Protestant family; sews well; would also like to take charge of an invalid; experienced in nursing. D. G., 630 St. Lawrence st. 196x

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WANTED—By a respectable English woman, a small family's washing, at her own home. Apply No. 3, in rear 45½ St. Elizabeth st. 199x

WANTED—Work by the day or week, in restaurant, or any kind of work. 93 St. Antoine st. 203x

WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, position as nurse, in good family; quite responsible. Apply at once, 47 Belmont Park. 203x

WANTED—Work by the day, by good laundress; can do any kind of house-cleaning, ironing, etc. Send postcard to 118 St. Phoenix. 202x

WANTED—Work by day, by respectable woman, washing or cleaning; references. 2 St. Joseph's Place, off Bleury st. 199x

WANTED—By good plain cook, work by the day, in town or country. In rear 28 Dowd st. 200x

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work of any kind by the day; can furnish best of city reference. Apply to Mrs. Hawkins, 226 Coursol st., off Atwater ave. 196x

WANTED—Work by the day of any kind, by respectable woman. 50c per day. 44 St. Antoine st. tf

WANTED—By an experienced woman cook, situation in a small family, or would cook for some gentlemen; reasonable wages; good references. Please apply 70 Inspector st. 203x

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FOR SALE — FOUR CASES OF BIRDS, squirrels, eggs, butterflies, etc., mounted in glass cases. Some rare specimens amongst the lot. All in splendid condition. Collection includes snow owl, American horned owl, black and red birds, blue jays, robins, woodpecker, mocking bird, golden aureoles, hawks, kingfisher, corncracker, snipe, golden plover, game bantams, lot of Anticosti shells, eggs black, grey, red and flying squirrels, weasels, snakes, moles, and a number of butterflies and water insects. Price very reasonable. Address J. H., Herald Office. x

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By industrious young man, situation of any kind; used to horses; had four years at blacksmithing. L 4, Herald. 203x

WANTED—By educated family (together or separate) permanent work. Man worked at factory (soap, etc.) as storekeeper, gardener, fruit, grape, vegetable and farm gardening and chores; boy 16, all round farm hand, good stout worker; girl 14; wife good housekeeper; all useful and genteel; either side line; other besides farm work preferred. A. B., Sutton Flat, P.Q. 199x

WANTED—By a young man who has spare time, some copying to do on typewriter, or posting set of books. Apply at Room 55, Imperial Bldg. 202x

WANTED—By a young man with a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, position as general clerk. References. L 3, Herald. 203x

WANTED—By a young married man, work around store; understands horses; city references. Apply L. E., 52 St. Urbain street. 202x

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

OUR WEEKLY STORY.

BEHIND THE WINDFALL.

(By E. W. Frentz.)

East of Mount Katahdin, in the heart of the Maine wilderness, lies a small and lonely lake. Miles of rough country separate it from the nearest railroad, and not even the lumberman has disturbed its solitude or marred its natural beauty. On every side but one the great woods come down to the water's edge, and trees which have been reflected in this primeval mirror for a hundred years, at length bury their old bones in the familiar depths.

But on the western side of the lake is a swale, with clumps of alders and maples; and the shore itself is a sandy beach, on which, early in the morning, there will be great ox-like tracks, so fresh that the water has not yet filled them; and smaller hoofprints, like those of sheep; and other tracks that make one think a man has walked there barefoot; and still others again—great round ones—which suggest that the man had a dog with him.

To the shore of this lake, one day in midsummer, came Enoch Mitchell, a "timber cruiser;" and it was these signs of moose and deer and bear and lynx which convinced him that he could find no better place for his winter trapping.

By the middle of October he and his son Joe were comfortably settled in a tight log camp, the winter's stock of provisions laid in, and the traps out—a line toward the mountain for sable and fisher, a line for mink and otter along a small stream near the cabin, and a few isolated traps at likely places along the lake shore.

For two or three weeks nothing interrupted the routine of making stretchers, "running the line," skinning the catch, and curing the pelts. Joe did the cooking, washed the dishes, cut wood and built and tended the fires.

But one day toward the end of November Mitchell started to visit some traps at the base of the mountain, six miles away. The trail was harder than he had expected to find it, and the necessity of repairing a deadfall delayed him considerably, so that the end of the short day found him still a good way from camp. In the dusk he missed his footing on the log which spanned Five Mile Brook, and was plunged into the icy waters to his armpits. He pushed on as fast as possible after his ducking, but before he got home he was chilled to the marrow, and shaking like a man with the ague. The next morning he was too stiff and sore to leave the cabin.

"You'll have to look after my traps for a day or two," he said to Joe. "You'd better go down along the outlet this morning, to the bear-traps I set Tuesday. The first one is right behind a big spruce windfall. I cut out some branches and left the log across the trail. The other one is half a mile or so farther down the trail, and set the same way, behind a windfall."

"There's big holes in both of my moccasins," said Joe, dubiously.

"Take my larrigans, then. You can put on some extra stockings if they're too big."

Joe started about nine o'clock. The "larrigans"—heavy moccasins with legs reaching nearly to the knee—were large enough to make four pairs of stockings a necessity; but the temperature was such that comfort would hardly have been satisfied with less. Some matches, a little bread and cheese, a skinning knife and his rifle were Joe's equipment.

It was a clear, still morning. Not a sound broke the silence except the crunching of the snow underfoot, and now and then the rapping of a woodpecker; but all around were signs of the wilderness which nature shows freely enough to her intimates. The snow was criss-crossed with tracks. Here a rabbit had jumped, there a fox had nosed about under the young spruce. Mice and squirrels and partridges had worked their intricate and lacelike pattern on the snowy fabric, and once Joe saw where a caribou had come up from the bog on one side and crossed the ridge to the larger bog on the other.

But these were every-day matters, and the boy noticed nothing which he considered worth much attention until he reached the spruce windfall behind which the first bear-trap had been set. When he looked through the opening his father had cut in the branches his pulse leaped. The earth and dead leaves on the other side were plowed up and ground into the snow, branches were broken off, a stump had been thrashed to pieces and scattered about, and a broad trail led away down the old "tote road," which offered the path of least resistance.

The trap, according to the usual practice, had been chained to a clog seven or eight inches in diameter and as many feet in length, cut from a green tree, with the branches lopped off a foot or so from the trunk; and as Joe followed the trail almost on a run, he gathered a new sense of the strength of the game he was pursuing. When the bear had found he could not free himself, he had started on the jump, and in several places the clog had been lifted entirely free of the ground and jerked bodily through the air. In a little while, however, the pace and the weight had begun to tell, and the bear had settled down to a walk. The clog had caught once or twice, but each time he had thrashed around till he had freed it.

With his eyes fixed on the trail, Joe pushed rapidly ahead till he found his pathway blocked by a fallen tree. A branch or two had been broken out in the centre, as if some one had forced a passage, and instead of stopping to go around, Joe threw his leg over the trunk, squeezed his body through the opening, and dropped on the other side.

The instant his foot touched the ground there was a harsh rasping of steel, a vicious snap, and something seized his leg with such a crushing grip that he screamed with the pain of it. The shock was so sudden that he fell flat on his face, while his rifle went flying through the air and stuck, muzzle down, in a clump of bushes.

In his eagerness to come up with the bear, Joe had forgotten about the second trap, set behind the fallen hemlock, and had stepped squarely into it.

As he fell, the quick rattle of a chain and an angry growl sounded in his ear, and the bear he had been pursuing rose, huge and hairy and black, from the tangled mass of the tree-top, hardly six feet away.

The trap which had caught the bear was fast to one of his hind legs. He had succeeded in forcing his way under the fallen hemlock, but the clog had caught. The harder he had pulled, the tighter it had wedged itself, and the sharp teeth of the trap, working deeper into his flesh with every effort he made to extricate himself, had goaded him to fury.

The growl and the rattle of the chain so near at hand galvanized Joe into action. With a movement half involuntary in its suddenness, he threw himself backward as far from the bear as possible. The bear leaped toward him, but the sharp teeth of the trap gave him such a twinge when he strained against them that he stopped to turn and bite savagely at the steel.

Joe stood up and tried to pull himself farther away, but the clog to which he was chained would not move an inch, and he knew that the double springs of the trap were so strong that even a man who had the use of both hands and feet would need experience and a strong lever in order to free himself. The clog lay in a little hollow. The water had settled around it, had frozen, and now held it immovable.

Joe kicked it with his free foot, but without effect. Every time he made a motion the bear jumped toward him, but the trap on the brute's leg brought him up sharply each time, and there he stood, snarling like an angry dog, his wicked little eyes blood shot and shining like beads.

When the boy recovered a little from his first fright he began to think. So long as the clog which held the bear remained unwedged in the branches of the hemlock, the creature could not quite reach him. On the other hand, so long as the clog which held Joe remained bedded in the ice, he could not get away from the bear.

The pain from the trap was growing more severe, so that he could hardly keep from crying out. Nothing but the heavy larrigans and the providential four pairs of stockings had saved him from a broken leg. His rifle, which would have settled the matter very quickly, lay hopelessly out of reach, and there was, of course, the possibility that the clog which held the bear might be jerked loose at any moment.

Joe drew his knife from its sheath, and with his eye on the bear, began to hack at the ice around the clog. It was slow work. The sound, or the motion of Joe's arm, seemed to irritate the beast still further, and every few minutes he would hurl himself forward; and of course Joe would stop hacking and spring up, half involuntarily, with his weapon raised to meet the rush. Then, when the danger seemed over for the moment, the steady 'chuck, chuck" of the knife in the ice would begin again.

At the end of an hour Joe had worked as near to the bear as he dared to, and a third of the clog still remained fast. To cut out any more, he would have to work between the beast's paws.

The boy drew away as far as the chain would permit and sat down on the clog to think. As he did so, something fell out of his pocket and rattled down with a metallic ring on the ice. It was one of those little matchboxes which woodsmen make by stopping the end of an empty forty-five calibre cartridge shell with one of forty-four calibre. Joe grabbed it. "Why didn't I think of that an hour ago?" he cried.

In a few minutes he had broken and cut a pile of branches from the hemlock windfall and gathered all the dry wood he could reach. At the touch of a match it leaped into flame, and he added larger and larger sticks until the fire burned with confidence and strength.

As soon as the blaze shot up the bear drew back. With a stick Joe pushed the burning brush nearer to him, forcing him to shrink back still farther. Then he piled on more fuel and watched the flames devour it, in the certainty that the bear would not charge upon him while the fire burned between them, and that the heat was slowly thawing out the clog. For half an hour he fed the flames with every combustible thing he could reach. Then he crawled to the other end of the clog, and lifted with all his might. It came up with a sharp crack. Joe took hold of the chain with his hands to ease the pull of the trap on his leg, and slowly hitched himself along till he could reach his rifle.

He drew a long, deep breath and sat a moment with the rifle in his hands, quietly watching the bear. Then he carefully wiped the snow from the muzzle, crawled out a little farther to one side, where the smoke of the fire could not interfere with his aim, and slowly drew a bead just under one of those little black eyes. The roar of the rifle echoed wide through the woods, and the hairy black mass tottered a moment and settled down in its tracks without a sound.

There was now nothing more to fear from the bear, but Joe had still to free himself from the trap, which by this time was causing him almost intolerable agony. He hitched himself along to a young birch-tree and laboriously cut from it a section for a lever. He crawled to the butt of the fallen hemlock, and using it for a fulcrum, tried, without success, to force down the springs enough to open the jaws.

He next got more wood, replenished the fire, and held the end of the trap in the flames till the curve of the spring was red-hot. Then he hammered it nearly flat with the butt of his rifle. Turning the other end to the fire, he heated and hammered that in the same way, but even then the jows would not let go.

When both these plans had failed, Joe stopped and looked the trap over carefully. As he turned it bottom up, he noticed the nuts which held the springs to the jaws, and he remembered that his father always carried a small wrench for just such an emergency as he was now facing. Joe had no wrench, but he had something which might serve the purpose.

Turning his foot till the bottom of the trap was exposed, he held the muzzle of his rifle almost against the nut and fired. He threw another cartridge into the chamber and fired a second shot, and then still another. This time the nut and the end of the bolt were cut cleanly off. The bed of the trap dropped from the jaws, and Joe stood again on his two legs, nervous and sore and tired, but free.

"I didn't stop to skin the bear," said Joe, when he told me the story. "It took me nearly two hours to hobble into camp, and it was only three miles. But dad went down after the pelt next day. It was an extra good one, and we got thirty dollars for it."

Then he added, with a grin, "Dad made me pay for the trap, though, and the larrigans. I burnt a hole in them. Said it might teach me to be more careful next time."

SELECTED.

THE YACHT RACE.

By daylight on the morning of August third every boy in the town of Oldport knew that the wind was blowing west, and that there was every prospect of a bright, clear day; and every boy aforesaid was consequently filled with joy, for it was the day appointed for the great yacht race.

They had been disappointed so many times—twice it had rained on the appointed day, once the commodore of the fleet had such a severe cold that his mother would not let him go out, and once one of the largest yacht-owners had been suddenly called out of town—but now everyone was at home and well, and everything was ready, so when the day promised to be all that could be desired, of course all were very glad.

The race was to be at two-thirty o'clock, from off the end of Miller's Landing, but long before then the wharf and shore were lined with spectators.

Only sixteen boys were members of the Oldport Junior Yacht Club, but every boy in town, and a great many "grown-up" boys, were there to look on.

It was a grand place for a race. At high tide the water covered a broad area of hard, level ground, and for quite a distance out was very shallow, so that some of the boys could wade in and form a line outside the race course, to guard against the danger of any boat being carried down the river and out to sea.

There were boats of every description, from little spritsail dories to the large, imposing cat-rigged and sloop-rigged yachts, besides many nondescript craft, for each one of the sixteen members of the O.J.Y.C. owned quite a fleet; and there were races between all classes, but the interest of all centred in the last race which was to be run, and for which only two boats were entered.

These were just about of a size, and were both fine craft. One was owned by Ned Miller, whose father had taken him to the city one day and bought him the handsomest and biggest schooner-rigged yacht to be found there; and the other one was owned by Tommy Brown, good-natured Tommy, who would never in the world have had money enough to buy such a beautiful boat; but Tommy was one of those cheerful, happy boys, always ready with a pleasant word or smile for all, and always willing to run errands or help when he could, and old Captain John appreciated all these good qualities, and he had been a boy himself once, and remembered what boys liked.

So, once when his rheumatic foot confined him to the house for several days, he spent some of his leisure hours in whittling and planing and sawing and nailing, and the result was a model boat in every particular, which he presented to the astonished Tommy, who was almost overcome with joy and gratitude, for he never had expected to be the owner of such a beautiful boat.

Tommy's mother made the sails and the flag and the pennant, and when the Trixy, as Tommy called her, was all-rigged, wasn't she a beauty? But how would she sail? That was the question from all. Would she beat the city boat?

The trial trips had shown both boats to be good, stiff, staunch sea-craft, but this was to be their first trial together. Every one in town knew of the two rival boats, and all were greatly interested.

The two boats were launched into the water amidst intense excitement, which was increased by a mischievous urchin—needless to say, not a member of the O.J.Y.C.—who suddenly sent a large rock splashing down into the water, which threatened for a moment to swamp the entire fleet; but soon, the water quieting down, and the spectators as well, Jack Norton fired his toy cannon as a signal to start, while the lookers-on watched in breathless suspense.

Ned's boat, the Water-Nymph, started "jam on the wind," and sailed away in great style, with the Trixy a close second. The Water-Nymph was ahead a little at first, but the Trixy soon came up even with her, and then both boats kept along just about the same; sometimes one would range ahead a little, but the other would come up again with her.

Suddenly, however, as they were nearing the stake-boat—or stake-boy, I should have said, as little Louis Gray was stationed at the turning-point—the Trixy gained a little; a gain scarcely perceptible at first, but gradually growing more and more, till she forged a half-a-boat's length ahead, and the Water-Nymph did not gain up with her.

Farther and farther ahead went the Trixy; the spectators cheered and applauded; the boys danced up and down in wildest joy. She has reached the stake! She has rounded it—alas! alas! the stake-boy, Louis, in his excitement, was waving his cap in the air and shouting at the top of his voice, instead of looking out for the boats, as he should have been doing. And there was the Trixy, instead of rounding the stake, speeding off down the river as fast as wind and tide could take her. A shout of dismay, a hasty scramble, but already she was too far away in too deep water for the boys to venture out.

There were no large boats near for anyone to go after her, and nothing could be done but just to stand and watch the beautiful boat as she gaily floated away, and was soon out of sight.

Everyone's joy was turned to sorrow; but poor Tommy, he was wretched indeed. There was no comfort for him, not even in being immediately elected commodore of the club by a unanimous vote. Silently and sadly he took his way homeward, surrounded by a crowd of sympathizers.

Some time afterward, old Captain John, coming in over the bar with a dory full of cod and pollock, saw a strange craft bravely riding the waves and bearing down upon him. As she came nearer, he thought that he recognized the "cut of her jib," and when within reach he drew her aboard, and, sure enough, it was the Trixy, the very boat which he had made himself and given to Tommy.

And so it was that when Tommy, that night, was sorrowfully relating to a sympathizing audience, for about the hundredth time, how it had all happened, there came a knock at the door, and Captain John walked in, and the beautiful Trixy became once more the possession of happy Tommy Brown, commodore of the O.J.Y.C.

M. H. W. Carter.

THE SEA.

There's a White Sea on the map,
And a Red and a Black Sea, too;
But the one I've seen
Is sometimes green
And sometimes it is blue.

Little four-year-old Harold met with a very serious accident, having both a broken arm and a broken leg in consequence. When he was able to talk, his father questioned him as to how it happened. "Oh," he sair, "I went up stairs and there was a window open. I looked out, then I hollered out, and then I jest followed the holler."

THE NURSERY.

By L. E. Chittenden.

The baby stars were laughing—
I saw their twinkling eyes—
When wind blew out their candles,
It took them by surprise.

There came a mournful patter
Against my window pane—
Those children, dear, were crying,
Though grown folks called it rain.

The lady moon came running—
She brought the brightest light—
And sharply scolded naughty wind,
Then kissed her flock good-night.

HE WISHED HE HAD NOT.

A boy in an office discovered an apple in a bag on a desk. He asked if anybody owned the apple, and no one claimed it. He called another boy to look in the bag, an then they ate the apple together. The first boy put a piece of coal in the bag and left it. In a few minutes the cashier came in, looked around for the bag, and handed it to the boy, saying: "Here is an apple I kept for you." The boy took the bag, knowing it had in it only a piece of coal.

SHARP EYES.

It is wise to cultivate the eyes, make them see. You think you see well, but if you begin to try to see, you will be surprised at the wonderful discoveries you will make. I know a little girl who, when she goes into the woods, sees a great many things no one else sees until she calls their attention to them. Beautiful bits of moss, unknown tiny flowers, stones with mosses on them, spider-webs even leaves with strings defacing them, this small girl sees. You are busy every minute when in the woods with her, she sees so many new things.

A boy named Philip went into the woods gunning. As he walked along, he saw the mark of claws on a dead tree. He cut the tree down, thinking he would find a wildcat, and found the trunk of the tree filled with wild honey. He ran home to his mother, and told her what he had found. They got a cart and drove back to the tree. It contained four hundred pounds of honey. That boy must have been glad that he had learned to use his eyes.

HOW THE STORY WAS SAVED.

Friends of Longfellow used to say that the poet was the only American citizen born since the Declaration of Independence who could not make a speech on any subject.

Here and there, however, you can find an American who cannot even tell a story, much less make a speech.

Justin McCarthy recalls a certain dinner-party in London, at which were present Chauncey Depew and another American, a travelling man from the far West, who unhappily was the person who undertook to tell the longest story of the evening.

It was an interminable series of adventures through which the story-teller had passed in early youth. Mounted upon his peerless mustang, "Lightning Jack," he had galloped, at midnight along a rocky trail through a perilous country, where to escape from a bear was to run into a tomahawk.

The narrative was fast growing intolerable when the speaker reached his climax and exclaimed, with dramatic solemnity:

"I dismounted."

"At a suggestion from Lightning Jack?" interposed Mr. Depew, quick as a flash.

And the story caught the audience after all.

SUCCCESSFUL, BUT NOT EASY.

The believer in luck or inspiration in place of hard work should read Rudyard Kipling's description of the writing of his poem, the famous "Recessional."

"That poem," he says, "gave me more trouble than anything I ever wrote. I had promised the Times a poem on the jubilee, and when it became due, I had written nothing that had satisfied me. The Times began to want that poem badly and sent letter after letter, asking for it. I made many attempts, but no further progress.

"Finally the Times began sending telegrams. So I shut myself in my room with a determination to stay there until I had written a jubilee poem. Sitting down with all my previous attempts before me, I searched through these dozen of sketches till at last I found just the one line I liked. That was 'Lest we forget.' Round these words the 'Recessional was written."

THE FIREFLIES.

Over the quiet meadows,
Where the flowers have gone to bed,
The fireflies dance with their lanterns,
Guarding each drowsy head.

"They are fairies with lamps," said Louie,
"Telling the daisies good-night."
"They are sparks from the skies," said Mary,
"I can see them burning bright."

But baby Ellen looked solemn;
"I know," she said, "what I think;
I guess it is only the mammas,
And the baby flowers wanted a drink."

—Child Garden.

The round trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is, without doubt, one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. A daylight trip both ways. No tourist should fail to take it. Excellent hotel accommodation at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets only Ten Dollars each.

ECHO OF ACADIE

Pink Eyes and White Hair Brought by Exiles to Massachusetts.

ALBINOS ARE DISAPPEARING

The Strange Characteristics Are Being Lost Since Intermarriages Ceased.

The disappearance of the pink-eyed Pittsleys, of Freetown, Mass., is fast being accomplished, and it is probably only a question of a few years when the albinos of Massachusetts will live only in tradition. Not a dozen of the white-haired, pink-eyed people can now be found in the region where more than fifty lived at one time a quarter of a century ago. So few are they that the younger generation about here includes many children who have not yet seen an albino where albinos were familiar sights to their fathers and mothers.

The story of the albinos begins more than a century and a half ago. It was about then that traces of them appeared in the records of the county and town in such a fashion that there is no doubt about the length of the albino line. The albinos began with the tragedy of Acadie. When the English deported Evangeline and her friends, not only Louisiana, but other settlements also along the Atlantic coast received their quota of the exiles. Freetown was one of these places. It had been unable to supply its quota of soldiers to the army, and at Freetown accordingly the English left fifteen men and some women.

The miserable ones who were landed in Freetown without means of sustenance went into the woods in their wretchedness, and built huts and cabins for shelter. Some of the descendants of the Acadians are still living about Freetown, and are highly respected and in comfortable circumstances. Just which of the fifteen Acadians became the ancestors of the albinos, the records do not show, but the name on the town and county records is given variously as Pittsley, Piggsley, and even Hoggsley. They are generally known as "Jucket folks," and this is traced back to an Acadian with the name of Jacquet, which was corrupted into Jucket. None of the name of "Jucket" has been living for ten years, but while any of the name did live it was in miserable cabins and huts in out-of-the-way places in the woods. The name Jucket was accordingly applied to such rude habitations wherever found. And they were almost always found occupied by albinos or white-headed Pittsleys. Early in the eighteenth century a Robert Pittsley made his appearance in the records as an albino. He was first heard of in 1781, and was connected in some way with the Acadian Jacquets.

The Pittsleys were clannish, and the appearance of each baby with the pink-colored eyes attracted so much attention to them that they acquired a habit of moving frequently from one lonely location to some other equally remote, where a carelessly erected shelter with one room protected the largest families. Sometimes as many as thirteen adults and children occupied one room, with a loft on top, reached by a ladder.

The Pittsleys resented the curiosity aroused by their appearance in villages, and resolutely burrowed deeper and deeper into the woods, while the children grew up like little savages and led a gypsy existence, until every horse-trading yarn or story of a swap in the region was laid to a white-headed Pittsley. The morality of the woman has always been above reproach, and the marriage tie always held in almost fanatical esteem.

Medical authority holds the cause of albinism to be the absence of pigment in the body, and that it may be hereditary. About 100 albinos have been born since Robert Pittsley, and the characteristic seems to be transmitted through the male and the female line. In one case, there were six albino children in a Pittsley family, one only being a girl. She married and had three pink-eyed babies in her own family. One of these has married into a family of entirely different social position. She is a really beautiful woman, with rich ruby red eyes marked with the peculiar vibrations seen in the eyes of albinos. Her hair is exquisite. Her husband's name is that of one of the most famous historical rulers of the Massachusetts colony. None of her children has yet appeared with the albino features.

Others of the same generation have left their old haunts. They have spread themselves over new territory in the state and in Rhode Island, and have married other than Pittsleys or Reynolds's, the latter being the only family with which for a long time they had any tender relations. No new albinos have been heard of among the children of these marriages, and it is now believed by those who have taken an interest in the peculiar people that the strain may die out rapidly.

One of the characteristics that make an albino so marked is the exquisite white hair which preserves its silkiness through all neglect. Where cared for properly, it is soft as swan's down, and distinctly different from the befrizzed exhibit of the side show. The peculiarity of the red eyes is great. Apparently, they are unable to sustain the light, and, furthermore, the albino desires to conceal the difference between his eyes and those of ordinary people. The result is that the lids are half closed usually. But when the lids are opened and a full look is given, the red eyes are startling. They vibrate and seem to shoot lines of red light.

WHY KIPLING ALTERED A STORY.

He Learned Human Nature in a Railway Train and Changed the Heading of "The Sight That Failed."

Most readers of Kipling will remember that he wrote two entirely different endings to "The Light that Failed." In the first he married the blind hero to his selfish little sweetheart, and in the other he made her jilt him, and send the poor fellow to inferential suicide. Here is a story which is going the rounds as to the reasons which induced Kipling to originate those two widely divergent finales. Not long after the original appearance of the novel, it is stated, Kipling was in a railway train and happened to notice a couple on an adjoining seat. They were evidently husband and wife, and the man was stone blind. He looked frail and ill, and his affliction had so intensified the ordinary discomforts of travel that his temper was on a rasping edge.

From one end of the journey to the other he grumbled and complained incessantly, but the woman bore his murmurings with all the patient tenderness that a mother might exhibit toward a petulant baby. She was continually doing little things to make him more comfortable, soothing him, cheering him up, and guarding him against annoyance. Time and again he repulsed her with downright brutality, but her temper never ruffled for an instant, and that night the observant author declared to some friends that he had made a great mistake in his new romance. No such ferocious egotist as Maisie, he said, could possibly resign herself to the companionship of a blind man. A sacrifice of that sort called for qualities of self-effacement and self-abnegation which she did not possess, and without delay he sat down and rewrote the last four chapters of his book. Many people think he vastly improved it, although the original ending was probably better suited to the popular palate.—Mainly About People.

GETTIN' OLD.

"It's kind of solemn," said Cousin Jim,
As we sat fishin' to-day,
"It's kind of solemn, an' queer, an' grim,
To see folks passin' away.

"Losin' their grip on work an' on fun,
Not hungry for love or food,
Knowin' life will soon be over an' done,
An' they on the shelf for good."

Jim's a college chap—a face like curds—
A preacher he's goin' to be,
An' practices all his great big words
An' serious airs on me.

"It bothers me some"—Jim's talk made me smile—
"Folks have to get old an' die;
If they didn't the world after a while
"Would be too crowded," said I.

"There's old Brown hoppin' round on a crutch,
An' there's Reuben's Uncle Ned,
No good in the world—at least not much—
Why, they'd both be better dead!"

"Your dad's gettin' old," said Cousin Jim,
As we sat fishin' to-day,
"Shoulders all stoopin', eyes gettin' dim,
An' hair turnin' awful grey."

"It's time, I suppose"—"'Tis not," said I,
"It won't be for years and years;
When you say it is you're tellin' a lie,"
My voice was threatenin' tears.

"Solomon says man's life is three-score—"
"Don't give a cent for his rhyme,
A man ain't old till he's ninety or more,
I'll stick to it every time."

"You said folks had to get old an' die
To make room"—"Jim, don't you see,
The folks we were talkin' about," said I,
"Are no relation to me."

My dad! A lump as big as my fist
Got into my throat right away;
My dad! The thing gave my heart such a twist
Fishin' was spoiled for the day.

I drew in my line flippity-jerk,
An' started home on the run;
A man ought not to do all the work
And his boy have all the fun.

An' though my dad is strong as a horse,
An' young—yes, young as the best—
I'll give him a chance—I might do worse—
To just loaf around an' rest.

Gettin' old! yes, that's what Cousin Jim said
As we sat fishin' to-day,
An' I wish I'd punched his big fool head
For tellin' that yarn—why, say,

A man ain't old—I've said it before—
I'll stick to it every time—
A man ain't old till he is ninety-four;
At sixty he is just in his prime.

—Jean Blewett.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literaly untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

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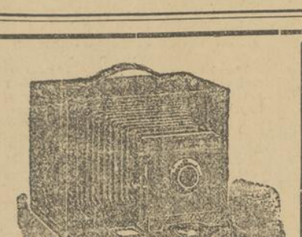

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FORTUNES IN CANADA

Two Big Mining Strikes in Northern District of Ontario.

NICKEL AND COPPER.

The New Parry Sound Mine Said to be an Immense Thing and Fabulously Rich.

Here are two recent notable instances of enormous profits from discoveries of mines and their operations in which Canadians will have a strong interest. Five years ago John McKinley was a mine operator on the Mesaba range, on the shore of Lake Superior.

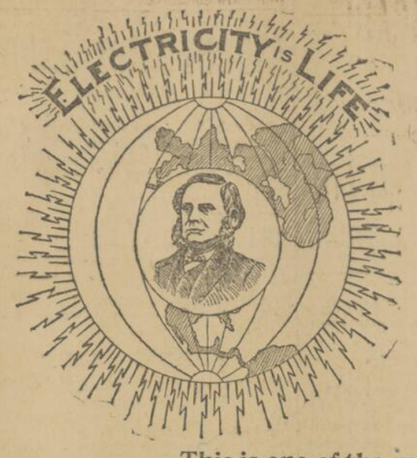
He discovered the McKinley mine, said to be one of the finest then on that range, and he soon sold to Mr. Rockefeller for more than $10,000,000. Something happened and Mr. McKinley found himself worth not much more than enough money to pay his debts. In 1897 he saw a future in copper and spent his time in the Michigan copper region. He made money easily in lands in the Keweenaw formation around Houghton and the Ontonagon country, but was after something still better, and finally went to the Sudbury region in Canada, where about all the nickel of the world, except that from New Caledonia, is mined. The Canadian Copper Company had the entire field. Last year it is said to have produced metal worth about $11,000,000, and at a labor cost of less than $1,000,000.

By careful prospecting Mr. McKinley found there what he believed to be a bigger property than that of the Canadian Copper Company. He secured more than 4,000 acres of mineral lands, including what were known as the Mount Nickel, Mount Etna and Trillabelle. The Mount Etna has three distinct veins from 15 to 1,000 feet wide at surface, and more than 17,000 feet long. The Trillabelle has a deposit 10,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, containing copper, nickel, gold, silver, lead and cobalt, with a total value of more than $40 a ton. The Mount Nickel has a rich deposit of rock containing all these minerals running for a mile across it. At a depth of thirty feet the mineral is ninety feet wide and at points it is 300 feet wide. On this a reduction plant is now going up, which will be at work in about a month. It is predicted by experts that the concern will have its stock on a dividend basis in a shorter time than any copper mine ever opened.

That is the first case. Another has just been developed by the reports made by the Orford Copper Company, smelters of New York. Their reports show that from a shipment of two car loads of copper ore from Parry Sound, Ont., there was obtained for the Parry Sound Copper Company the sum of $2,163 net profit above all smelter tolls and freight charges from Parry Sound to New York. The Parry Sound Copper Company is a new thing, and its organizer and head was two years ago a starving, struggling lawyer of Duluth. He was starving for the reason that all his time and money were spent in the study of copper and in travelling to mining districts from the coast of Alaska to the far East.

A few days ago the company of which he is the head refused an offer of $1,000,000 for one of its many properties. Robert Forbes went to Parry Sound two years ago, and soon convinced himself that the copper veins there were the richest he had ever seen. The region was settled by French Canadian farmers, and Mr. Forbes was able to get options on more than 12,000 acres of lands of his own selection for a trifling sum. The company that controls the lands is a close corporation, composed of Mr. Forbes, two or three Duluth men, and several living in St. Paul and Minneapolis. The first purchase money on the properties was paid last March. The six first cars of ore shipped to New York netted the company $7,957, or $53 a ton after paying all the heavy transportation charges and the profits of the smelters. The company is now sinking a permanent working shaft, is down fifty-five feet in solid pyrites and bornite, and expects to catch the main vein at ninety feet.

Some 4,000 tons of as good ore as has been shipped is already on the dumps, and every ton of stuff handled so far has been pay rock. There is a vein traceable for eleven miles, and the company is sinking shafts as fast as it can find men to do the work. A smelter to handle 150 tons a day will be erected to treat rock that runs from ten to fifty-five per cent. mineral. The rock is a good deal like that of the McKinley properties, in the minerals it carries, and in many cases the veins are from 200 to 500 feet wide. Parry Sound has been settled for years, and in the early days some exploration was done for copper with good results, but everybody seemed to have forgotten about it till Mr. Forbes and his associates learned of it, secured all the lands they wanted and began to show the riches of the region. Now every farmer for miles around thinks that if he holds on to his lands for a little while copper "will grow there, too."



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LABRADOR'S FISH-CATCHING DOGS.

A Wolf-like Breed Used by the People of Labrador Trained to Jump from Boat and Secure Codfish

Saturday — Labrador's Fish-Catching Dogs

Dogs trained to catch fish are among the features of everyday life on the barren shores of that distant part of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland. The valuable cod fisheries along the 1,100 miles of Labrador's coast yield about one-fifth of Newfoundland's total catch of cod, and furnish employment annually to thousands of fisher folk. They fish with lines from 150 to 200 fathoms long, two men to a boat, and each man using two hand lines. The usual bait is capelin. When fish are plentiful it takes a very short time to fill a boat with cod. A number of the fishermen have trained their dogs to assist them in catching fish.

The rapidity with which the fishermen haul up their long lines when they feel a bite, robs the fish almost entirely of life and breath by the time it reaches the surface of the sea. It comes to the top as completely exhausted as a salmon that has been played with by an angler until he can tail it with his hand and so avoid the necessity of gaffing it. It is one thing, however, to bring a heavy cod to the surface of the water and another to get it into the boat. Gaffs and landing nets are unknown to these toilers of the sea. If they can lift the fish into the boat by the line, all is well; but this is often where they fail. If the fish is large, and but lightly hooked, as is often the case, the hook breaks away from its mouth when the attempt is made to haul it from the water. The fish, still quite inanimate in manner and appearance, floats away from the boat on the surface of the waves. This is only for a moment, however. The fisher's trained dog, often without a signal from his master, leaps over the gunwale of the boat, plunges into the sea, swims after the floating fish and seizes it in his mouth. Returning consciousness, hastened by the new sensation of being taken entirely from the water and firmly gripped between the jaws of its captor, often produces lively struggles on the part of the fish, which add considerably to the difficulty the dog has in swimming back with his burden to the boat. The dog rarely releases his hold upon his wriggling captive until safe within the boat.

Sometimes these dogs have larger game than codfish to struggle with in the water. They are trained to plunge into the ice-cold water in the spring of the year and to act as retrievers for their masters when seal are shot from the shore on the surface of the sea.

The dogs employed by the fishermen of Newfoundland and Labrador are by no means the specimens of canine magnificence usually known as Newfoundland dogs. They more nearly resemble Eskimo dogs than anything else, and are often quite wolfish in both manner and appearance. It is even believed by many people that the blood of the wild brutes of the forest flows in their veins. At a post near Hamilton Inlet, not long ago, the door of a house in which an infant was sleeping in a cradle had been left open for a short time during the temporary absence of the other members of the family. When the mother re-entered the house she found only the bones of her child. The little one had been completely devoured by dogs.

The Labrador dogs are excessively quarrelsome, and, wolf-like, always attack the weaker. All seem anxious to take part in the fray, and scarcely a season passes without the settlers losing two or three dogs during the summer from wounds received in quarrels among themselves. Peace is instantly restored even if twenty or more are engaged in the affray, by the sound, or even sight, of the dreaded Eskimo whip used by the Labradorians. These people have seldom succeeded in raising any other domesticated animal on the coast; cats, cows and pigs have all been destroyed by the dogs. If ever a dog is brought up in the house, his doom is sealed. At the first opportunity, the others will pounce upon him in the absence of his master and worry him to death. This is the invariable fate of any privileged dog on the coast that is permitted to enter his master's house and receive the caresses of the different members of the family. The preference excites the deepest jealousy in the breasts of the Labrador dogs, and they patiently wait for an occasion to avenge themselves.

In the winter these animals will drag a commetique, or sleigh, fifty or sixty miles a day over the snow. They haul wood from the interior, carry supplies to the hunters in the forests far back from the rocky and desolate coasts; merrily draw their masters from house to house, and with their wonderful noses pick out the right path even in the most pitiless storm. If the traveller will only trust to the sagacity of an experienced leader, he may wrap himself up in his bear and sealskin robes, and, regardless of piercing winds and blinding snowdrifts, these sagacious and faithful animals will draw him securely to his own door or the nearest post. The commetique is about thirty inches broad and ten or twelve feet long. The runners are shod with whalebone, which, by friction over the snow, soon becomes beautifully polished and looks like ivory. The commetique is well floored with sealskins, over which bear or seal skins are nailed all round, with an opening for the traveller to introduce his body. The harness is made of seal skin; the foremost dog, called the guide, is placed about thirty feet in advance, the others are ranged in pairs behind the guide. Sometimes three, sometimes four pairs of dogs are thus attached to one commetique, besides the guide.

The Eskimo dog of pure breed, with his strongly-built frame, long white fur, pointed ears and bushy tail, is capable of enduring hunger to a far greater extent than the mixed breed. But the latter beats him in long journeys, even when fed but once a day. An Eskimo dog will travel two days without food; one of the mixed breed must be fed at the close of the first day, or he is good for little the next. In winter their food often consists chiefly of dried capelin—the small, smelt-like fish used by the cod fishermen for bait. An expert driver can hit any part of the leading dog he chooses with the extremity of his formidable whip.

BECKLES WILLSON'S BOOK

The History of the Great Company to the Compilation of Which Lord Strathcona Has Given His Aid.

Beckles Willson's book, "The Great Company," being a history of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1660 to 1871, published by the Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, will be published on the 1st September. It opens with the notice, which on the 17th day of November, 1671, must have surprised the wits, beaux, and well-to-do merchants who were wont to assemble at Garraway's coffee-house, London. The placard announced that—

"On the fifth of December, ensuing, There Will Be Sold, in the Greate Hall of this Place, 3,000 weight of Beaver Skins, comprised in thirty lotts, belonging to the Honourable, the Governour and Company of Merchants-Adventurers Trading into Hudson's Bay."

This was the notice of the first official sale of the Hudson's Bay Company. Up to that date, the peltries brought back in their ships had been disposed of by private treaty. The sale, the first, as it subsequently proved, of a series of great transactions which during the past two centuries have made London the centre of the world's fur trade, excited the greatest interest. Garraway's was crowded by distinguished men, and both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, besides Dryden, the poet, were among the spectators. There are some lines attributed to the latter, under date of 1672, which may have been improvised on this occasion.

"Friend, once 'twas Fame that led thee forth
To brave the Tropic Heat, the Frozen North,
Late it was Gold, then Beauty was the Spur;
But now our Gallants venture but for Fur."

TRADING CEREMONIES.

An interesting description is given of trading ceremonies with the Indians of the eighteenth century.

"The factor being now informed that the Indians had arrived, the trader was sent to introduce the leaders into the fort. Chairs were placed in the trading room for the visitors, and pipes introduced. During the first part of the ceremony the leader puffed great clouds of smoke, but said little; but the tobacco in the bowl becoming low, he began to be more talkative. Fixing his eyes immovably on the ground, he informed the factors how many canoes he had brought, and what tribes he had seen; and declared he is glad to see them. When he enquired after the health of his hosts, this speech was concluded, the Governor bade the chief and his party welcome, informing him that he had good goods and plenty, that he loved the Indians, and they might count upon his kindness to them. The pipe was then removed, and the conversation became general.

"During this visit the chief was dressed out at the company's expense. He was furnished with a coarse cloth coat, red or blue, lined with baize, and white regimental cuffs; a waistcoat and breeches of baize. This suit was ornamented with orris lace. He was likewise presented with a white or checked cotton shirt, stockings of yarn, one red and the other blue, and tied below the knee with worsted garters; his moccasins were sometimes put on over these, but he as freely walked away in bare feet. His hat was of coarse felt and bedecked with three ostrich feathers, of various colors. A worsted sash was fastened to its crown; a small silk handkerchief drawn about his neck, and thus attired the chief strutted up and down delighted.

"His second in command also claimed attention. He was given a coat, but not a lined one; a shirt and a cap such as was worn by sailors of the period. The guests once equipped, bread and prunes were forthcoming, and set before the chief; and of these confections he took care to fill his pockets before they were carried out. These were followed by a two-gallon keg of brandy, pipes and tobacco for himself and followers.

"It was now high time to think of returning to the camp, but this exit was not to be undertaken without further marks of the favor and esteem with which the chief was held by the company. His conduct from the fort was effected in state. In front a halberd and ensign were borne; next came a drummer beating a march, followed by several of the factory servants bearing bread, prunes, pipes, tobacco, brandy, etc. Behind these came the 'king,' 'captain,' or chief, with stately tread, and erect, smoking his pipe and conversing with the factors at his side. Afterwards came the 'lieutenant,' 'prince,' relative or friend who had accompanied the chief.

"The tent was found ready for their reception, strewn with clean pine brush and beaver coats placed for them to sit. The brandy was deposited on the ground, and the chief gave orders for its distribution. After this the factor left, none too soon, however, for all were soon plunged into a brutal state of intoxication. 'It is fifty to one,' writes one trader, 'but some one is killed before morning. They give loose rein to every species of disorderly tumult—all crying, fighting and dancing.'

"About 1735, a party of Indians came down to trade, and the first day of their arrival, as was their invariable custom, got vilely drunk. While thus inebriated, they fought, not noisily, but silently, in the darkness. When morning dawned, two corpses, in a fearful state of mutilation, were found stretched on the ground in pools of blood.

After the debauch, which lasted about two or three days, the sobered braves took to the calumet of peace. The stem of this pipe was three or four feet long, decorated with pieces of lace, bears' claws, eagles' talons, and the feathers of the most beautiful birds. The pipe being affixed to the stem, the factor took it in both hands, and with great gravity rose from his chair and pointed the end of the stem to the east or sunrise, and then to the zenith, and to the west, and then perpendicularly to the Nadir. After this he took three or four hearty whiffs and then presented it to the chief, and so on round the whole party, the women excepted. When the tobacco was consumed, the factor took the pipe again and twirling it three times round his head, laid it with great deliberation on the table. A great Ho! was thereupon emitted from the mouths of the assemblage. All this ceremony has a significance of its own. Interpreted, it said: 'Whilst the sun shall visit the different parts of the world and make day and night; peace, firm friendship and brotherly love shall be established between the English and the Indians, and the same on the latter's part.' By twirling the pipe over the head, it was further intended to imply that all persons of the two nations, whosoever they were, shall be included in the friendship and brotherhood, then concluded or renewed."

SINCE 1871.

The history stops at 1871. After that time the Great Company, although it has yielded the sovereignty of the Great Northwest to Canada, was still a king, though crown and sceptre had been taken from it. Its commercial ascendency was no whit injured; it is still one of the greatest corporations and the greatest fur company in the world. But new interests have arisen; its pristine pride, splendour and dignity, would now be out of place. The old lion has been shorn of its mane, and his roar is now no longer heard in the Great North-west. It no longer crouches in the path of progress determined to sell dearly the smallest sacrifices of its ancient rights and privileges; it is ready to co-operate with the settler and explorer, and all its whilom enemies.

Yet, since 1871, its history has not been without many stirring passages. Its long record of steady work, enterprise and endurance, has never been greater. Its commanding influence with the Indians, and with a large number of the colonists has enabled it to assist the authorities in many ways and often in forwarding the public interests, suppressing disorder and securing the goodwill of the Red men who inhabit Canada. The Great Dominion owes much to the Great Company.

The posts of the Company reach from the stern coasts of Labrador to the frontiers of Alaska, and throughout this enormous region it yet controls the traffic with the aborigines. To-day there are one hundred and twenty-six posts at which this active trade is conducted, besides those numerous wintering stations or outposts, which migrate according to circumstances and mercantile conditions.

The forts of the company in Rupert's Land and on the Pacific, with few exceptions, all resembled each other. When permanent, they were surrounded by palisades about one hundred yards square. The pickets were of poles and logs ten or fifteen inches in diameter, sunk into the ground and rising fifteen or twenty feet above it. Split slabs were sometimes used instead of round poles; and at two diagonally opposite corners, raised above the tops of the pickets, two wooden bastions were placed so as to command a view of the country. From two to six guns were mounted in each of these bastions—four six or twelve-pounders, each with its aperture like the port-hole of a ship. The ground floor beneath served as a magazine. Within the pickets were erected houses, according to necessity, store and dwelling being most conspicuous.

"I do not hesitate to say that . . . .

RADNOR

SPRING WATER is far superior to any other mineral water in the world." . . .

—S. J. DAMON, Pres. Vitapathic Institute, New York.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the St. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90/100 TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

BY BALLOON TO FRANCE.

A graphic description is given of a recent balloon trip from London across the Channel by Mr. Percival Spencer, who made the trip in company with a Mr. Pollock. The journey only occupied six hours. In the course of his narrative he says:—

"We left the Crystal Palace at 2.30 p.m., and commenced a voyage over agricultural land, with distant views of heaths, villages and undulating grounds, rendered flat and chess-board like by the altitude we had reached. On the earth gradients assist one to discover one's whereabouts; not so in a balloon. To us the steepest ascent appeared absolutely flat, and we had to turn to other signs to distinguish our position. The coast-line was shut out from our view until 4.30 p.m., when through the clouds a distant white line marked the termination of the land, perhaps fifteen miles ahead. The balloon continued to maintain its altitude, and the direction was due south-east.

"At 5.03 p.m. we were passing out to sea. Looking backwards, we saw on the right the coast line to Dungeness, a sandy prominence, jutting out into the sea, and beyond the white cliffs to Dover. By 5.30 the clouds had completely shut out the English coast. Then after rising to 7,000 feet, the balloon dropped to 2,000, and it required two and a half bags of ballast to get a lift once more into the sunshine. By six o'clock we had risen to 8,000 feet, and after a consultation we decided not again to permit the balloon to descend into the cold lower air lest we exhausted our sand and found ourselves unable to get the balloon to rise again. Looking now over the clouds into clear blue sky, Mr. Pollock was the first to discover the white line of cliffs which marked the boundary wall of France. By dint of careful and constant discharge of ballast we rose to 9,000 feet. At this height the vast solitude of the sea was wonderfully impressive.

"At 7.30 p.m. we were at 10,000 feet. So absolutely calm is a balloon voyage that it is impossible to notice the slightest motion, even though the balloon be travelling in a gale of wind, unless some object on the earth can be observed and used as a guide. We could not observe any ships which would have served as a guide to us for this purpose, but now there was no doubt about the coast line. At 7.35 the last of our sand ran out, and we maintained equilibrium by throwing over first all the empty sandbags and then the linen wrapper carried to enclose the deflated balloon after the descent. At 7.40 we were sinking! Down dropped the balloon—9,000 feet—8,000 feet—and we were at least ten miles from shore. I slung the camera up in the rigging so that it should be kept dry if our car touched the water. Then we decided to unship the anchor and drop it into the sea. The seventy pounds of steel bars and prongs were cast overboard, and fell with lightning-like rapidity, whistling as it whirled through the air until it reached the deserted sea below. Thus lightened, the balloon speedily ascended, reaching its maximum height of 12,000 feet.

"But for a few moments only! For, as the sun disappeared behind the bank of evening clouds, and deprived us of the benefit of its heat rays, the balloon began to settle slowly, yet surely. To say the least of it, it now became very interesting to watch the French coast, and to wonder whether or not the balloon would reach it. We observed some vessels underneath. By carefully comparing our position with that of the ships, we were convinced that we were on our way to the shore; but now, ten minutes to eight o'clock, our balloon had dropped to 8,000 feet, and was continuing its downward course. But, fortunately for us, our fears were not realized. Towns, harbors, country sides, and land laid out in rectangular patches—all could be distinguished. At eight o'clock we could no longer see the surface of the sea We were over land, and our height was still 5,000 feet However, in another five minutes we were fast approaching earth, with a large wood in front of us. We opened the valve to hasten our descent. At eight minutes past eight our trail-rope touched the ground. A moment or so later our car was bumping the ground. We held the valve open, and the course of the fast deflating balloon was at last summarily checked by the knot in the trail-rope and the friction of the car upon the rough ground. The populace in the form of capped and bloused agriculturists informed us that we were at Worncourt, one and a half miles inland, about midway between Dieppe and Treport. A vehicle was provided, in which the balloon, packed in its car, and ourselves were conveyed to the nearest railway station; not, however, before we had accepted the owner's hospitality in the shape of meat and drink, which he generously placed before us."

NELSON'S FAMOUS OLD FLAGSHIP.

In a carefully locked yard at Blackpool there is a pile of weather-beaten, strangely shaped pieces of wood. When the tide runs low there shows above the sand, near the Blackpool pier, the dark and rugged line of a wreck. At the Birmingham Mint can be seen forty tons of replendent copper, a copper in which there is such a goodly portion of silver that the Mint would be glad to pay £112 a ton for it, although the market price of copper is £80.

These pieces of wood and tons of copper and the dark line of wreck by the Blackpool pier are all that remain of the famous old 80-gun ship H.M.S. Foudroyant—a ship that for nearly one hundred years formed part of "the wooden walls" of England. Hers has been a strange, eventful history. Her keel, the part now embedded in the sands by Blackpool pier, was laid down at Plymouth in 1879. She was launched there in 1798, and wrecked at Blackpool in 1897. The Foudroyant is the sole naval relic save H.M.S. Victory, which exists to-day to remind us of the famous sailors of that great fighting era which was adorned by Nelson, Collingwood, Howe, Hood, Cornwallis and other famous fighting admirals. The Foudroyant had many celebrated captains to command her, including Sir Thomas Byard and Thomas Masterman Hardy. The gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby died on the Foudroyaut's deck; Prince Francesco Caraccioli—an old man over seventy—stood upon it to face the court-martial that sent him to the yard-arm of La Minerva. And on this same deck Nelson and Sir William and Lady Hamilton discussed with Cardinal Ruffo Caraccioli's fate, the beautiful Lady Hamilton pleading for that mercy which Nelson denied. At this stormy time (1799) the Foudroyant was considered as the seat of government of the King of Naples, although the King was then at Palermo and for several weeks King Ferdinand IV. held his court on the Foudroyant, dining daily with his Queen on her quarterdeck.

In view of the naval demonstrations near Lough Swilly, on whose waters the Foudroyant had her baptism of fire, it is interesting to recall something about one of the fights she engaged in. During the blockade of Malta (1800) the Foudroyant, under command of Capt. Sir Edward Barry, on March 31, fought an engagement with the French eighty-gun ship Guillaume Tell carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Denis Decres. At the end of two hours and twenty minutes the Guillaume Tell struck her colors. The Foudroyant, however, was in too crippled a condition to take possession of her prize, which duty devolved on the Penelope, that vessel with the Lion having also taken part in the engagement. Some idea of how lively a naval action was in those days may be gathered from the following record of powder and shot which the Foudroyant expended on the Guillaume Tell:

Powder in barrels	162
Shot, 32-pounders,	1,200
Shot, 23-pounders	1,240
Shot, 18-pounders	100
Shot, 12-pounders	200

She well deserved her name—Foudroyant—"thunder-striking."

Under the command of Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, she was one of the ships that took part in the capture of the Hoche and her consorts in August of 1798 in the Bay of Donegal, when the French were trying to land troops to help the Irish rebels. Afterwards in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, she was the flagship of Nelson, Lord Keith, and other famous "sea dogs."

In 1892 the Admiralty decided to get rid of the relic, and she was sold to a German firm of ship-breakers. An outcry was raised at her fate, and she was repurchased by Mr. Cobb. In 1896 she was ready for sea and was visited by Her Majesty. On June 16, 1897, during a hurricane at Blackpool she broke from her moorings, and, driving shorewards, became a total wreck. As a wreck she was sold, so report says, for £250. Her purchaser began the work of blowing her up, and almost the first blast landed a fragment of half a ton on the head of a woman who unfortunately was passing by on the beach. She was instantly killed. This seemed to dishearten the owner, who resold her to a syndicate. From their hands her timbers and copper passed into the possession of Messrs. Goodall, Lamb and Highway (Limited), of Manchester. From this firm Messrs. Harmsworth have obtained control of these famous timbers—famous as a vessel commanded by a man who again and again maintained England's supremacy on the seas and lowered the flag of every foe.—London Daily Mail.

A GARDEN CINDERELLA.

(By Martha Burr Banks.)

The pear-tree and the cherry-tree were dressed in snowy white,
But the tardy little apple-tree was in a sorry plight,
For it couldn't boast a blossom, and it wasn't fine at all,
And the doleful little apple-tree felt very, very small.

But Spring, the fairy of the world, still lingered on her way,
And she waved her magic wand around, and magic words did say,
And with an answering blush and smile, the happy apple-tree
Came blooming out in pink and white, the prettiest of the three.

HEADACHES

Have you ever heard a woman or a young lady say that she never suffered from headache. It seems to be her main complaint. What is the cause of all these feminine troubles? Of course, there is no necessity for these. They do not seem to attach much importance to a headache, although they complain of it all the time, and they do not try to cure themselves. There are many other complaints peculiar to women. All women understand what we mean, and they should try to cure themselves. When we recommend Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to them, we are right, and we know what we are talking about. We know the efficacy of this remedy, and we can prove what we say, although we do not want to say too much. We would rather leave it to some one who has been cured by our remedy. We give you the names and addresses of the following ladies to whom you can write if you doubt:—

MISS MALVINA LIGESS, 193 Japonica Street, Pleasant Views R.I., writes:—

"I used to have such headaches and suffering so much from female weakness that I was utterly discouraged. Life was a worry to me. I wish I had known Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before, they have done me so much good. I am very glad to recommend them to all suffering women."

MRS. CARRIE HOLLAND, 231 Power Street, Providence, R.I., writes:

"I am much better since I am taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I have greatly suffered with leucorrhea and womb trouble; nothing could cure me, but Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done so. They are a very good remedy, and there is no doubt but that every sick woman can be cured as I have been by them."

MISS MATTIE MILLETTE. 134 Main Street, Pawtucket, R.I., writes:

"Your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done me a world of good for general debility. I will take nothing else if I become run down again, as they are cheaper than anything else I have ever used before. I am much better to-day than I have been for years."

MISS DELIA LIGESS, 193 Japonica Street, Pleasant View, R.I., writes:

"I wish I had known your remedy before, I would not have suffered so long from dyspepsia and weakness. They have cured me when nothing could; they are an excellent remedy, and I strongly recommend them."

MRS. EMILIE RICHARD, 128 Charles Street, Providence, R.I., writes:

"Nobody on earth knows all that I have suffered from female weakness and indigestion. There is nothing under the sun that I did not try to get better, but it was not until your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills were recommended to me, and after taking a few boxes I began to feel better- I am to-day cured. I believe much in your remedy. Everything I said is true, and I recommend it."

WRITE TO-DAY for our Free Book, "PALE AND WEAK WOMEN." If you need the best medical advice write to our Doctor Specialists. Their consultations are FREE, either by mail or personal call at 274 St. Denis Street. You will not know what we can do for you until you have consulted our physicians, and taken our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women sell at all first-class dealers at 50c a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. We mail them all over the world. Send the money in stamps or in registered letter. All letters addressed as follows are opened and answered by our Doctors only.

"THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO.," Montreal.

On the Eve of San Marco!

Calle San Giorgio is dark, dirty, and crowded. Not a cheerful home to any but a true-born Venetian. Strangers know the calle very well, for it is a short cut to the great Hotel Verona. The more observant of these might have noticed a pale face, framed in glorious Titian hair, at one of the windows, and might have thought it like a beautiful Bellini for purity of outline. They could not guess that "La Principessa," as her girl companions called her, was a deformed dwarf, with this lovely head set incongruously between crooked shoulders hidden by the rippling glory of hair. Up there, in the humble dressmaker's little dingy room, the Princess sewed all day, and told the wonderful stories by which she had won her name.

For this little Venetian maiden of seventeen, whose hold on her maimed life was so fragile, lived in a world of her own, peopled with kings and queens, and, above all, princes. She believed nearly as devoutly in magic as in the saints, and said her prayers more particularly to San Giorgio, who flamed gorgeous in curling hair and glittering armor in a certain stained-glass window that threw a transparent treasure of precious stones on the floor of her favorite church.

For a long time past La Principessa had been too ill to go to that church. In the winter she had coughed all night, and put her slender hands to her side to try to ease the dull pain. But she had told her stories in her poor, husky voice, because the others so entreated her, till the workers had forgotten their cold and hunger, as she took them away into enchanted gardens "full of great roses and tall, holy, white lilies," though poverty is very cruel in Venice.

At last the cold vanished and spring came back. Spring steals into Venice in some subtle, sweet disguise, like a high-born beauty in a mask. There are no primroses to unlock her delights with their keys of heaven, no orchestra of birds, no pageant of tender, unfolding leaves. What an English poet called "a green sky's minor thirds," a something sweet as first love in the gentle air—these are the only signs that wake Venice from the weary lethargy of the winter for which she is all unfitted, into the triumph of her days of molten gold and nights of silver.

La Principessa ceased to cough, but the languid warmth made her very tired. She lay awake at night, hearing San Marco toll the hours away in its rich, full voice, and sometimes she crossed herself and prayed for pardon because she did not tell her beads, but was always walking with the Prince in that wonderful garden of her fancies.

She lived in Dreamland, and the girls would listen in wonder when she told of the strange visions that came with the night. April was sweet and balmy that year, but La Principessa could not go out to stroll in the calle, far less in the Piazza, where the lights, the music, and all the joy and splendor are as much for the poorest beggar as for the richest of the forestieri. St. Mark's Eve came at last, and that morning, of all the girls in Calle San Giorgio, La Principessa was the only one whose heart did not beat at the thought. She alone was sure; she had no doubts. For every Venetian knows that on this night all true lovers go abroad and fling a rosebud, as a sign, up to the window of the chosen. Many a girl, full of hopes and fears, waits for San Marco with a longing that is half fear.

"Poverina, for you there can never be a lover," said handsome Giulia to the Principessa.

The child's eyes grew dreamy. "I have my Prince. Surely, surely he will come to me. Then we shall go to the green, sweet garden, and rest always."

"She is mad," whispered another; but Giulia, who was very sad, said softly, "Hush! Let her take comfort, and let us pray the holy saints to keep her happy. I myself offered a candle to San Giorgio in her intention. He is a fine saint, and I think he heard."

"Pray for yourself, rather. There is a Biondina in Calle San Moise. They say Giovanni is under the balcony each night."

Giulia sighed, but the little Principessa went on with her story—how the high-born ladies danced in their silks and satins, and how the Prince passed by them all to go away into the city to choose the simple, lowly maiden in her white robe. "It was the Eve of San Marco, and when night fell the Prince stood under her window and sang a heavenly song, and he flung the red rosebud at the maiden's feet, and afterwards he would have put the crown on her golden hair, but she would have none of it; only the red rosebud blazed there as a trophy." The voice of the Principessa grew very weak. She stopped short at this point and fell back fainting.

They laid her on the bed, and the room seemed very quiet for a while. The padrona, who was aunt to La Principessa, grumbled, because she wanted to go out in the Piazza that night.

"Someone must see to this sick dreamer," she said sourly. "As for you girls, on San Marco your foolish heads are too full of lovers and roses to remember Christian charity."

Then Giulia stepped forward. "Let me watch with her."

The others laughed. "What, Giulia? There will be buds in plenty on your balcony. Let Giovanni go his stupid ways. There are half a dozen gondolieri ready to take his place."

But Giulia was firm, and when the evening came she knelt, weeping passionate tears, beside La Principessa, who smiled in her sleep as if sweet visions kept her company. "Holy Mother of pity, let me die instead of her. She is happy with her fairy Prince. I cannot live without Giovanni."

Meanwhile, in a great, bare room in an old palazo, an English artist, very young, tall, and fair, sat at supper with an Italian friend.

"If you have any fancy for a pretty model or a pretty signorina, amico, now is your time," said the Italian. "To-night is the Eve of San Marco. Every girl in Venice is on her balcony, waiting for her lovers to throw rosebuds at her feet. It is allowed. How else should they know we love them. As for me, I shall sing, 'La donna e mobile,' so false is mine to me."

L'Estrange had been in Venice three months—long enough to want to be there for ever. He was only two-and-twenty, and the magic had wrought strongly on a temperament naturally very plastic. He had not painted much, but he had thought and ripened in the wonder of it all. And now spring was coming, and it beat in every pulse.

"I am only in love with Venice herself. I would throw my rose into the Adriatic, as the Doge did his ring, and marry her, if it were possible."

"With such a voice as yours. I would find something more human, more tender, than stony Venice. Well, good-night. I am going. She may be fickle—they say so—but she is certainly fair. A riverderla."

Hubert L'Estrange had thought himself heartbroken when he came to Venice. In three months she had healed him with her still beauty, her silence. The fret and fever of noisy life was but a mere jarring memory here, among the exquisite pictured Madonnas who seem in their spiritual loveliness to surpass all living realities.

To-night a faint, far-off touch of the old pain came back. He would have none of it. He would force it aside. It was late now, almost midnight, but he would go out, and see if Fate had any sweet surprises left.

Boyishly theatrical, he put on a cloak and wide hat. "The mandolin, too, to make it complete." He took no gondola, though the moon lay full on the Grand Canal, and all the Riva was a wide coast of shimmering silver. He loitered from street to street, always with lighted windows and dark forms beneath them, often with music. Always the same words: "Butite sul balcon e da me un segno."

It was so late that when he reached Calle San Giorgio most of the happy girls had answered their signallers and gone out to the Piazza, where the great band was giving the "Faust" music significantly. One window, with a narrow, rickety balcony, was curtained and closed. Hubert L'Estrange could not have explained why it interested him; but he paused under it.

Within, La Principessa was awake, yet wandering in her dream world, only with so changed a face that Giulia prayed beside her, "Holy San Giorgio, succor us both. Make her pathway to Paradise easy, and give me back Giovanni mio."

He wanted to know why the window was closed, and then it struck him as worth while to try to open it. He did not know any Italian songs that suited, so, with enough of the past in his soft tenor voice to give it tenderness, he sang a little song that had brought no fame to either poet or musician, but might have fluttered from the book of Heine:

My love like a flower grew,
And my heart waxed bold,
Love died, as the flowers do,
And my heart waned old.

I buried my hope one day
In bitter pride.
There is only a song to say
Love lived and died.

The Principessa heard, and heard with no wonder.

"Listen, Giulia. You must help me to the balcony. It is he; it is the Prince. He has brought me my red rosebud. He sings in a strange language; but I knew he would not fail. My love, my Prince!"

With a strength that to Giulia seemed miraculous, the dying girl walked feebly to the window. Giulia flung a shawl over her, but she was all unconscious. When she looked down he was there—her Prince, tall and fair and noble. L'Estrange only saw the wild, pale face, the glory of hair.

Kind San Giorgio had pity. He had given the deformed child this hour of transport, of a happiness beyond reality. Giulia, hidden behind the curtain, in her youth and beauty, sorrowed. This miserable daughter of poverty and pain was crowned indeed a princess in this supreme moment.

For L'Estrange, struck by the expression of the great, deep eyes, liquid in the moonlight, threw up a rosebud. "Bella, mia, butite sul balcon e da me un segno."

Round her neck hung a tiny, trumpery heart of glass and gilding. She tore it off, and he caught it as it fell. Then suddenly the window was shut, and he stood alone in the moonlight, with a little tawdry toy in his hand.

"What a face! What eyes! I swear she loved me. No woman can look like that without loving. Yet, after all, she must have mistaken me for someone else. Happy someone." L'Estrange sang again, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." But there was no answer.

"A white rose, not red," murmured La Principessa from her bed. "For heaven, not for earth. What matters? My Prince came; he will come again in the gardens of Paradise, where the holy white lilies are tall as trees, and the roses never fade. I shall sleep now, Giulia. Wake me to-morrow."

But when to-morrow came she lay there, cold and smiling, with the rosebud on her heart, and did not heed their voices.

L'Estrange never knew the truth. When San Marco dawned, for him it brought a peremptory summons to England. Fortune had come to fetch him, and yet he was scarcely glad.

A year later there was a murmur among the few people who, strolling about the crowded rooms of Burlington House at the Private View, look for, but rarely find, a real picture. "A new man—L'Estrange. 'On the Eve of San Marco.' Oh, a serenade. But what a face! what eyes! what hair! One would like the address of that model." "There's a future for this young L'Estrange," said the greatest critic of all. "There's a poem in the picture for me," said a poet to himself. Both were right.

IN CAMP ON THE GATINEAU.

Ella Walton Tells How a Woman Found Rest and Comfort Far Away From Ordinary Things.

Having tried many ways of camping out, camping near the city and going in every day for supplies; sleeping in a tent and taking meals at a boarding house; camping with a large party and having meals cooked and served by a cook in a permanent kitchen and dining room, the only way left was to camp alone. To cut the boughs for the spicy camp bed, to dig the hole and bring the stones for the camp fire, to cut the green forked sticks upon which to suspend the kettle, which latter was the toughest piece of work undertaken. It is a great mistake for a woman to think that she cannot, for a time, dispense with the aid and society of a man in lines exclusively his own, as much of a mistake as to think that she can run the world with all the men at the bottom of the sea. Some do think this, but it is usually a case of "sour grapes."

With tent and tin plates, bacon and blankets, and all the other accessories of a camping outfit, the city of Ottawa was left one morning last July for a few weeks of isolation and freedom from the civilizing influences that after a time cease to civilize.

Early as it was, the sun blazed through the dust-laden air in read-heated bars over the glistening metal roofs and stone pavements. But these passed out of sight, out of mind, as up the Gatineau, the swift, the rolling, the mountain encircled Gatineau, the train took us, and every darkening shadow or taint of toil and heat vanished before the cooling, aromatic breezes that cooler and sweeter met us as farther to the north we went.

UP THE GATINEAU.

To Chelsea, nine miles from Ottawa, the run is through a rich farming country. A beautiful large grove, well cleared of underbrush, with level spaces for games, dancing pavilion and band stand, seats and tables, is the great attraction here for daily picnic parties and excursions from the city. By rail or bus, bicycle or carriage, the roads are excellent.

After leaving Chelsea the railway follows the river, and as the Gatineau is noted for its winding bends, the cars sway and curve from side to side, ever bringing into view an entirely different scene of water and mountain. Straight lines may be practical, may be proper, but for beauty, for variety, for spiciness, give us the beautiful winding way. The end is not reached as soon, but he who leisurely goes on out of the beaten, straight, narrow path, gathers the memories of sweet fragrance and of sights and sounds beyond the ken of commonplace people. Here we have four curves, two of nature, two of art. The railway, steely, hot and glistening, close beside it the highway, hot and dusty, and then the dashing, foaming waters bounded on the other side by the long, chained peaks of the Laurentian mountains, that cool and reflect their wooded slopes in this great northern river. The train and the white sandy road, like a black and white snake, winds beside the intermingling green and blues of the sinuous river and the jumbled wooded slopes. And fields of grain of brightest green and turning gold, with the cornfields' glistening, rustling spears, make bits of brighter coloring.

Fifteen miles from Ottawa are the Cascades, a series of beautiful rapids, the sheets and flying clouds of white spray forming a charming contrast to the dark, deep waters above and below and around them.

A LOG JAM.

A jam of logs, 100,000 of them, piled and crowded in the river, high above the water and even down to the river bed, was a striking and novel sight here. To me, there is something human-like in the sawlogs as they silently, but unerringly, make their way down to their destined fate of the waiting buzzing saws that ever seem clamoring and screeching for more victims. Here, inextricably linked together, they looked like great soldiers strewn on a battle field.

A jam is caused by the logs coming down too quickly. The boom laid across the river where it widens into a bay fills up to the rapids, more logs coming down sink under these until filled to the bottom, the topmost ones are raised high into the air. Usually they are let out when the boom is filled, but it could not be done in this case, as the Government boom at the mouth of the Gatineau river, where the different lumber firms do their sorting, is at present full. Four years ago a similar jam occurred, and ex-Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, who has the contract for bringing down the logs, used dynamite to break it up. This method has the objection of damaging the logs, but on the other hand, if the attempt was made to break it up by the efforts of the river men, their lives would be risked.

RIVER BECOMES A BAY.

Twenty-one miles from Ottawa the Gatineau widens into a bay, and on a narrow plateau encircling it, with mountains forming a barrier all around, the pretty little village of Wakefield is situated. There is just room for the railway, the roadway and one row of houses. Like all the villages, on the river, Wakefield is made up largely of summer cottages. Kirk's Ferry, North Wakefield, Venosta, Low, Farrelton, Kazabazua and Gracefield are all filled in summer time with those who seek a fresh, cool place for a holiday. I know of no cooler place, no air more pure, than can be found up the Gatineau. And close to every little village there are lakes and brooks filled with fish enough to satisfy the hardest-working fisherman who ever fished.

At Kazabazua Station, 48 miles from Ottawa, I left the train and had my tent put on top of a little hill near a small lake. This lake, with its fringe of nodding rushes and swaying white water lilies, was in the distance fair to look upon, but it was much like the state of matrimony, for when the lovely things on its surface were sought, muddy shores, quagmires, leeches and great black watersnakes were encountered. So, from the distance, the lake was admired, and in the clear, sparkling Kazabazua Creek, a little farther away, bathing and fishing was found. In its sandy shallows bathing was excellent, any many trout were caught in its deep pools. One great one, fourteen inches long, furnished supper for me and one of the small children. This, with blueberries and all their bloom with them, gathered close beside our tent, the freshest of butter, eggs and milk, got at a house near the station, cooked over the camp fire and eaten under the pine trees, with beds of growing wintergreen for a seat, was a meal never to be forgotten. Then, as the sun went down, the whip-poor-wills began their plaintive cry; the two tiny boys gathered pine cones and pine knots, and made the campfire into a great bonfire that, when poked, and stirred, sent the sparks to meet the great stars that twinkled in the dark velvety sky.

THE BLUEBERRY PLAIN.

The plain of Kazabazua, or as it is called, the "blueberry plain," is twenty miles in circumference and is entirely surrounded by mountains. At first sight the place would appear to have no attraction as a holiday resort. Many forest fires have swept over the plain, and though lavish Nature has done her best to clothe the ground with green things of delicate tints and tracery, the great trunks of the tall forest trees still stand as far as eye can see, giving a desolate appearance to the scene.

But there is something about the plain that makes it a pleasant place to spend the hot days of summer in. It is the glorious air, the sweetest, the most invigorating air to be found anywhere in Canada. It is country air, lake air, mountain air combined, filled with all kinds of heathery, aromatic and resinous scents from the growing things all around, and from these things that grow for hundreds of miles to the north.

FIFTEEN DAYS' SOLITUDE.

These fifteen days with the small children for companions were filled with new and strange sights, and new ways of living. Away from man and his haunts, there were plenty of incidents, some amusing, some that might be called annoying. But in camp-life there is one thing to be considered—if you are a grumbler and like to find fault, stay at home. If we attempt to take the benefits that are connected with primitive conditions, we must take things as they come, even to the weather. Even the gray days are beautiful as they stretch all around, an utter contrast to the gloomy grayness that appallingly lurks between stone and brick walls.

Trips were made to surrounding parts of the country. The 'bus was taken one morning to visit the village of Kazabazua, two miles distant. After dinner at the hotel a walk was taken through the village to see that part of the Kazabazua Creek that gives the place its name. Kazabazua is the Indian name for "water under the ground." After a quiet flow through the village, the river suddenly disappears in the ground, and in silence and darkness goes on, to suddenly appear from under the rocks several hundred feet from where it was lost, and takes up again its wild rush between the great walls that rise high in the air above it.

THE KING OF THE PICKANOCK.

Then I went up to Gracefield, the present terminus of the line, and received a warm invitation to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Ellard at the Pickanock. The history and prosperity of the valley of the Gatineau and Pickanock are closely connected with the name of Mr. Joshua Ellard, "the King of the Pickanock." A man of strong force of character and great integrity, his comfortable home is an open house to neighbor and stranger. The country here about is very beautiful. There are twelve lakes within a distance of ten miles. The Blue Sea Lake, seven miles long, dotted with many islands, is a beautiful sheet of water, and is noted for its large catches of bass, as many as forty of these fish being sometimes taken in an hour. Many Americans and Ottawans have built pretty summer cottages here. Of the latter may be mentioned the one owned by Judge Burbidge, of Ottawa. Many camping parties come here, as this great hunting and fishing district increases its resources the further up one goes. The Thirty-One Mile Lake Club House is situated upon the lake of that name, and is visited every summer by the many wealthy Americans who are interested in it.

One morning an early trip was taken to the city before the white mist-clouds that veiled the base of the mountains had cleared away. The trees were bathed in the same mist-like vapour, that fell to the ground in glistening diamonds as each passing breeze touched dewy leaves. And the great, dark river was silent and sluggish, and the white foam-balls rested softly in the varying shadows reflected from hill and tree.

The first night a fierce thunderstorm lasted all night, and sent hailstones and torrents of rain on our tent. Unaccustomed to the peculiarities of a tent, the children put their hands up and felt to see if the canvas was getting wet, and then, of course, wherever touched the rain poured in.

One night two loons slept on the shores of the lake near us, and their cries, never heard before, so more than animal, so less than human, were very puzzling. Another night the soft rustling of boughs and the stealthy tread of something around the tent suggested danger of some kind. Upon investigation I found a great, dark animal eating the crumbs left from our supper. Whether it was a bear or a dog I do not know, but not wanting to lose my sleep over it, I consoled myself as I hurried back into the tent with the idea that it was only a dog, though bears often come to the lake to drink. But it is the small things of life that after all annoy us most, for the only night I lost any sleep was when a very small black ant got inside my night clothes. Twice I got up and took off my night clothes and tried to find it, but without success.

Then the day came when I took down the tent and returned home, safe and sound, sunburned and with hands upon which the smoke of the camp-fire still lingered, to disappoint the friends who had said it would not be safe, and that I could not camp alone.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury Streets.

THE BLUES.

The Blues is the name given to a painfully common disease. The symptoms are a strong feeling of disgust at the world; a stronger feeling of disgust at one's self; utter loss of hope in the ultimate triumph of virtue in the present state of society, and total all-embracing dissatisfaction with things that are.

It is astonishing how easy it is at times to be seized by a fit of the blues. A fancied slight, an imaginary trouble, an exaggerated idea of one's own insignificance brought home by some cause or other, will all separately or combined bring on an attack of this complaint. At times the mind is so open to attack that everything is tinged with morbidness. The sight of the happiness of others, or even the efforts of one's friends to please one's self are but the excuse for bitter thoughts and unwholesome fancies.

The Blues is apparently, and on the surface, a disease of the mind. But after all, the old-fashioned question, put to one's self when one feels an attack coming on—"Now what have I been eating?" will discover the cause every time. The cause of the Blues lies in the stomach. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will remove the cause instantly. The stomach has a closer bearing on the condition of the mind than insults, slights or outside excitements of any kind. If digestion is perfect one is happy. And on the other hand who ever heard of a happy Dyspeptic?

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

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J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Ale and Porter Brewers. Have always on hand the various kinds of............

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Malt Extracts
ARE
Wm. Dow & Co.'s India Pale Ale and Crown Stout.

The LACHINE Rapids still give the Biggest Discounts for Electric Light and Power. The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Ltd., 38 Victoria Sq.

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BELFAST GINGER ALE
is made ONLY by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
84 ST. URBAIN STREET.
Please note the Blue Label.

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COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY, Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
HEAD OFFICE—199 Commissioners Street Montreal.

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If you want satisfactory work done in
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting also wiring for Electric Light Bells, &c., we should be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

Food for the Sick
—AT THE—
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SCOTTISH UNION
....AND
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Total Assets............$44,222,472 83
Invested Funds.........23,965,472 83
Invested in Canada 2,035,940 66
MONTREAL OFFICE—
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WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.
$500,000 to loan at Reasonable Rate

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Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
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If you wish to make the ironing of the clothes a pleasure to your laundress, let her use GLOSSINE Lozenges in the starch, and see how delighted she will be with the effect. Ease of ironing and beautiful satin finish. Only 10 cents a box from your grocer. Box lasts for months. Yours respectfully.
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Manchester Liners (Limited).

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 14......	Manchester Trader	Aug. 3
July 22......	Manchester City..	Aug. 10
Aug. 5......	Manchester Enterprise ..	Aug. 24

Steamers are fitted with cold storage.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
—AND—
FURNESS LINE.
MONTREAL, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.
Proposed Sailings are:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 15......	*Sophie Rickmers	Aug. 10
July 25......	Antwerp City	Aug. 20
Aug. 5......	*Akaba..	Aug. 30

*And at regular intervals of ten days thereafter.
Steamers sail from Hamburg 10th, 20th and 30th each month.
For full particulars as to freight, etc., apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED, 44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
*The above sail for Hamburg direct.

ULSTER S.S. CO., Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

Steamer.	Tons.	Steamer.	Tons.
Rathlin Head, building	10,000	Malin Head	6,000
Torr Head	10,000	Inishowen Head	5,000
Ramore Head ..	8,500	Bengore Head..	4,500
Glenarm Head..	7,500	Dunmore Head.	3,500
		Teelin Head ...	2,500
		Glen Head	2,400

The proposed sailings are:
TO BELFAST.
S.S. TORR HEAD ....on or about Sept. 19
S.S. RAMORE HEAD ....on or about Oct. 5
S.S. MALIN HEAD ....on or about Oct. 27
TO DUBLIN.
S.S. GLENARM HEAD ..on or about Sept. 6
S.S. MALIN HEAD ....on or about Sept. 17
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD ..on or about Oct. 7
S.S. BENGORE HEAD ...on or about Oct. 14
To be followed by other steamer weekly.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.
For freight and particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Company, Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; or
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO., BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Montreal.
Toronto Agency — F. C. THOMPSON, 37 Yonge Street.

Johnston Line.
Weekly Freight and Live Stock Service
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Intended Sailings:
S.S. Pinemore .. ..9,500 tons..Aug. 13
S.S. Maplemore .. ..9,500 tons..Aug. 30
S.S. Sedgemore .. ..7,000 tons..Sept. 7
S.S. Pinemore .. ..9,500 tons..Sept. 14
S.S. Ismore .. ..9,500 tons..Sept. 21
And Weekly Thereafter.
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents, to Wm. Johnston & Co., Limited, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore, or to
WM JOHNSTON & CO., LTD,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Black Diamond Line
The A 1 Iron Steamships of this line will run regularly throughout the season from
MONTREAL TO
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
North Sydney, C.B.,
St. John's, Nfld.
Freight received daily at Black Diamond Shed, ISLAND WHARF.
INTENDED SAILINGS:
S.S. COBAN .. ..on or about Aug. 28
S.S. BONAVISTA .. .. .. " Sept. 4
S.S. COBAN .. .. " Sept. 14
KINGMAN & Co., 14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone Main 57.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited.
S.S. "CAMPANA," 1,700 TONS.
Next Sailing from Montreal,
MONDAY, 28th AUGUST, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate Monday, leaving Quebec the following day at noon For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers.
No cargo received after noon of sailing day.
For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
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American Plan...... ....$2 00 to $4 00
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BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
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For Table Use
There is nothing to equal
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While for invalids or weak women there is no beverage equal in sustenance and permanent stimulating effects than this brand.
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ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth.)
xS.S. MONTFORT .. ..Aug. 31
xS.S. MONTEAGLE .. ..Sept. 7
xS.S. MONTEREY .. ..Sept. 14
xS.S. MONTROSE .. ..Sept. 21
S.S. ARAWA .. ..Sept. 28
x Cold storage.
The S.S. Arawa has splendid first cabin accommodation amidship, large and airy staterooms, music and smoking room, ladies' cabin, etc.; also excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers; and is lighted by electricity.
REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—$45 and $50 single; $85 and $90 return, to Bristol or Liverpool.
SECOND CABIN—To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool or London, $31.50 single; $60.00 return.
STEERAGE — To Bristol (Avonmouth), Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, outward, $20.50.
All other steamers First Cabin only, Single, $40. Return $76.

BEAVER LINE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
S.S. LAKE SUPERIOR .. ..Aug. 30
S.S. LAKE HURON .. ..Sept. 6
S.S. LAKE ONTARIO .. ..Sept. 13
Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak. Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.
REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 to $50.00. Return, $80.00 to $90.00.
SECOND CABIN—Single, $31.50. Return, $60.00.
STEERAGE — Outward, $20.50. Prepaid, $22.00.

MONTREAL TO LONDON
S.S. MONMOUTH .. ..Sept. 1
S.S. ASHANTI .. ..Sept. 3
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL .. ..Sept. 6
FIRST CABIN ONLY—Single, $40. Return, $76.
For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street.
MONTREAL
Toronto Agency—80 YONGE STREET.
Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Scotsman..	Aug.26,daylight..	Aug.26,2.30p.m.
*Ottoman....	Sept. 2,daylight..	Sept. 2,2.30p.m.
*Roman.....	Sept. 6,daylight..	Sept. 6,2.30p.m.
Vancouver.	Sept. 7,daylight..	Sept. 7,2.30p.m.
Dominion....	Sept.16,9.00a.m..	Sept.16,7 00p.m.

*These steamers do not carry passengers.
BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Aug. 17	New England ..	Aug. 30, 5.30p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $37.50 single, $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
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The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
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ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. Johns, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
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LEYLAND LINE.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:
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S.S. VIRGINIAN .. ..Sept. 3
S.S. ARROYO .. ..Sept. 9
S.S. PHILADELPHIAN .. ..Sept. 16
MONTREAL TO ANTWERP.
S.S. ASSYRIAN .. ..Aug. 26
S.S. ALMERIAN .. ..Sept. 2
S.S. ALBANIAN .. ..Sept. 16
S.S. ASSYRIAN .. ..Oct. 7
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Railway, and their agents, or from
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A limited number of cabin passenger carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

The Ottawa River Navigation COMPANY.
DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
(Sundays excepted) Between MONTREAL and OTTAWA,
$2.50—RETURN—$4.00.
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.
Day Trips to Carillon, Hudson, Como, Oka, $1; Saturday to Monday, $1.50.
The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with Steamer SOVEREIGN. Rapids Excursion to Lachine, 5 p.m. train. Trip.. .. .. 50c
Rapids Excursions to Hudson, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 p.m. C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip.... .. $1
MARKET LINES STEAMERS.
Str. Princess to Carillon, etc., Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.
Str. Maude to Brown's Wharf, Papineauville, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6.30 p.m.
Get Snap-Shots Guide Book at Ticket Offices—No. 128, No. 137, No. 143, No. 17? St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common street, Canal Basin. Telephone 1029.
For Special Charters—New steel steamer Duchess of York, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids and Moonlights.
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Bavarian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw, Launched.

Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
17 Aug....	PARISIAN	31 Aug., 9 a.m.
24 Aug....	BAVARIAN	7 Sept., 6 a.m.
31 Aug....	CALIFORNIAN	14 Sept., 9 a.m.
7 Sept....	TAINUI	21 Sept., 9 a.m.

New S.S. BAVARIAN, 10,000 tons, twin screw, will sail from Liverpool 21st September and 19th October.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the light being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.
Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $22.50 and $25.50.

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From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
17 Aug......	NUMIDIAN	26 Aug.
24 Aug......	STATE OF NEBRASKA ..	2 Sept.
31 Aug......	LAURENTIAN	9 Sept.

Rates—First Cabin, $47.50. Return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
The Steamships Numidian, Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
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New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
St. Louis......Aug. 30 | St. Louis......Sept. 20
St. Paul.......Sept. 6 | St. Paul.......Sept. 27
New York.....Sept. 13 | New York......Oct. 4
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland.......Aug. 30 | Westernland..Sept. 13
*Southwark....Sept. 6 | *Kensington..Sept. 20
*These steamers carry Cabin and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15, N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
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Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW Service, from MONTREAL.
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .. ..Aug. 24
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) ....Aug. 31
S.S. SALACIA .. ..Sept. 7
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .. ....Sept. 14
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .. ..Sept. 28
—Agents—
Glasgow........Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICES.
FROM PORTLAND.
S.S. FERNFIELD .. ..Aug. 25
S.S. FRESHFIELD .. ..Sept. 1
S.S. TROPEA .. ..Sept. 8
S.S. PLANET MERCURY .. ..Sept. 15
S.S. CUMERIA .. ..Sept. 22
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .. ....Aug. 23
S.S. EUXINIA .. ..Aug. 30
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .. ..Sept. 1
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .. ..Sept. 13
Newcastle Service.
S.S. FREMONA .. ..Sept. 10
Or other steamer.
Leith Service.
S.S. EVA .. ..Aug. 30
S.S. FREMONA .. ..Sept. 10
Aberdeen Service.
S.S. HORDA .. ..Aug. 20
AGENTS — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE
TO CARDIFF.
Regular Sailings during the coming Season FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .. ..Aug. 9
S.S. LORD ANTRIM .. ..Aug. 30
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .. ..Sept. 7

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Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
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THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.
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