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TALES OF THE WRECK

Stories of the Murder of Struggling Women and Children Confirmed by Survivors.

KNIVES AND CLUBS FREELY USED

To Drive Passengers from Boats Filled by the Cowardly Crew—Women Clinging to Ropes and Rafts Were Beaten With Clubs Till They Released Their Hold and Sank to Death—Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," Wrestled With Death and Lost—He Used a Stiletto in Fighting for Life.

Boston, July 9.—The survivors of the Bourgogne disaster who arrived here yesterday on the Plant Line steamer Halifax relae some remarkable stories of the terrelate some remarkable stories of the terand murder which have been laid to the crew of the wrecked vessel are confirmed on every hand. Fred. Nyffler, the sole survivor of a Swiss party of about fifteen, going to their native country, on a visit, gave a graphic account of the disaster. He is 29 years old, and was one of the few survivors who could speak English fluently. He left Tacoma, Washington, on the 25th of June and joined his party on La Bourgogne the following Saturday. When they left New York the weather was fine, and continued so until a few hours before the accident. Nyffler, who was in bed when the collision occurred, knew nothing of the collision, but as it was his practice to get up early, he arose at about five o'clock and went on deck. He was surprised to see splinters laying around and he walked forward in search of the officers of the watch. Nyffler asked him what was the matter. He replied, "Nothing." Nyffler believed him and walked about the deck. He noticed, however, that the ship began to list and that other passengers were wearing life belts. He went below and put one on. When he came up he met Eliza Niffengenner, a Swiss girl, from New York. She knew nothing about the collision, and Nyffler got her a life belt and then both got into a lifeboat. The boat was packed with men and women, waiting for the sailors to cut the boat loose. The crew did not come, and the boat went down with the ship. Nyffler was the only one saved of all the party. While Nyffler was in the boat he saw the captain on the bridge alone.

Captain Lost His Head..

The captain, he said, had evidently lost his head, and was walking up and down the bridge screaming and swearing. Nyffler saw one boat leave the ship containing only sailors. The ship had a terrible list to port, her decks being almost perpendicular. As she sank, the stern went up in the air with the boat Nyffler was in. The fog had cleared, but there was no signs of the Cromartyshire. The stern kept going up into the air until all of a sudden came a crack, and the ship went down. Nyffler was carried under butcame to the surface in a minute, and all around him were women, children and men struggling in the water shouting for help. He looked for Eliza Niffengenner, but could not see her. He then got hold of a crowded raft, which soon upset, throwing all upon it into the water. He managed to get upon it again, however, with several others, and stayed on it until picked up by rescuers. Nyffler states that while on the raft he saw five women who were clinging to the very rope he had hold of, thrust to their death with boathooks in the hands of Frenchmen on the raft. Nyffler is certain he can point out the men. He says they cut the rope, and although the women were screaming pitifully and one of them pleaded for her life, they were all heartlessly pushed away. One of the women was the mother of August and John Burgi, who were among the survivors. Two others were German, and the other two were French women.

Mr. Achard, a Frenchman, who has been some years in Baltimore, was on his way to France with his wife and two children. On the morning of the collision he put them in a boat amidships and went to get another boat for himself. Only one end of the boat he got into was cut loose, and the boat dipped when it descended, throwing the occupants into the water. Just at this time the Bourgogne's funnels gave way and one of them fell directly across the boat in which Achard's wife and children had been placed, crushing it and knocking all the passengers overboard. One of the funnel chains struck Mrs. Achard across the chest and literally tore the body asunder. Charles Liebra and others who were eye-witnesses, say it was the most bloodcurdling sight they ever saw. Achard fell into the water when the Bourgogne sank, but managed to get hold of a raft, to which he clung for eight hours submerged to his armpits. He had $20,000 on his person at the time of the wreck, and it was saved with him. He is heartbroken and wretched on account of the loss of his wife and children, and presented the pitiful aspect of one who could not weep.

Charge Against an Engineer.

From the testimony of three persons, Otto Zeiger, from New York; Mr. Archard, of Baltimore, and Charles Liebra, chief cook of the Stafford Hotel, Philadelphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the passengers. The three men agreed in the statement that after the collision, when everyone was surrounding the boats, the fourth engineer said:—"Damn the passengers. Let them save themselves. We save ourselves first." He also said that if he had a revolver he would shoot the passengers.

Mr. Liebra spoke in great praise of the captain of La Bourgogne, although that officer did not think the accident was serious and informed the saloon passengers that there was no danger.

This is thought to be the reason that none of the 75 first-class passengers were saved.

On the voyage Liebra became acquainted with Yousouf, the wrestler, who was a passenger. After the collision, Liebra says he saw Yousouf struggling in a crowd of drowning passengers, beating them off with a stilletto and shoving them aside, trying to reach a boat; he failed, however, and went down.

In conversation with Liebra before the wreck the wrestler had expressed himself as ill-pleased with the treatment he had received in America.

L. Tarlaud, of 164 West 36th street, New York, and M. Lucas, from Northern France, the latter being a waiter on board La Bourgogne, each tell of being driven away from a boat containing Austrians armed with knives. While the Halifax was entering Boston harbor this morning eight persons gave their names as witnesses to the fact that the Austrians used knives to keep people out of their boat.

One of the crew, a steward, who spoke English well, declined to give his name, as he said it would be bad for him when be got back. He said he was in bed at the time of the accident. The shock awakened him and he ran up to the spar deck to his boat. There were twenty-five men appointed to each boat, but there were only seven or eight at his, which was the second mate's, No. 7. The second mate was at his post and the boat was immediately got ready. There were about fifty passengers in this boat, including a lot of women. As the Bourgogne was sinking the boat caught and upset, throwing everyone into the water. He came up in a minute. He was saved two minutes after by a raft. There were lots of women and children screaming for help around, but he turned his head away, as he said he did not like to see these things.

The young Frenchman from New Orleans said he could not say anything in praise of the crew of La Bourgogne. He did not see any of the officers after the accident except the captain, who was gesticulating on the bridge.

Messrs. Zeicer and Karamer, second-class passengers, state that Victor Gendrot and another sailor of La Bourgogne deserve great praise for their bravery in saving some passengers. They called for volunteers to go from the Cromartyshire, and were the means of saving many others who would otherwise have perished. They were the only sailors who did anything to help the passengers.

Remarkable escapes.

Among the remarkable escapes were those of three stokers of La Bourgogne, who, although they were warned by other members of the crew not to talk about the accident, told of their experience. Louis Le Julien, Jean Alvany and Francois Emillo are the stokers. They were in the stoke hole when the accident occurred. Their story is as follows:

The engines were stopped in the collision, and afterwards were put ahead in the hope of beaching the steamer on Sable Island. About five minutes after the crash the water began to come into the boiler room, and soon it rushed in in great volumes. The pumps were tried, but to no avail. The water put the fires out, and the engines stopped. The chief engineer gave orders to close the watertight doors, but even when they were closed, the water came in almost as fast as before. Then all hope was gone, and the engineer blew twice on the whistle, the signal for all to escape who could do so. There was a rush, but about fifteen men were drowned in the stoke holes and engine room. The three men who succeeded in getting out found that all the boats had left, and they at once plunged into the sea They were picked up later on, and taken on board the Cromartyshire.

NOTED PERSONS LOST.

An Actress, a Celebrated Engineer, Priests, a Sculptor, Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk" and Other Notables.

New York, July 9.—Among the dead of the Bourgogne were many well known persons, who were bound to Europe on pleasure and business, some on their honeymoons.

Among them was Mrs. J. B. Coleman, the wife of a well-known bookmaker, who was known on the stage as Berenice Wheeler, and was on her way to Paris to buy gowns for a new play in which she was to appear here in the autumn. She attracted attention in New York first last September, when she was seen in "A Bachelor's Honeymoon." She was born 26 years ago in Kansas City, and made her debut on the stage about four years ago. One of her successes was in "Chimmie Fadden." in which she played Miss Fannie during the second season. She was regarded as an actress of great promise and in her brief career had already made a reputation. Her first husband, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1892, was Edwin Wheeler, a commercial traveller from Chicago. A little over a year ago she met Mr. Coleman, who asked her to marry him. She promised to do so if a new play she was about to appear in was not a success, and when lack of support finally took it off the boards, she came to New York and was married.

Sosa a Noted Engineer.

Pedro Jose Sosa was one of the best-known civil engineers of South America. He was born forty-five years ago in Panama, of a distinguished family. He came to the United States when a boy and entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N.Y., in 1873. He returned to his native country and practised his profession in Panama and Guayaquil.

Late in 1879, when Ferdinard de Lesseps made his first visit to the isthmus, Senor Sosa was city engineer of Panama, and on De Lesseps's return to Paris acompanied him as the Columbian delegate to the international congress of engineers, whose report was made the basis of the canal company's plan of operations. The French government made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1880. From the first Senor Sosa was connected with the technical branch of the ill-starred enterprise. At one time he was proposed for chief of the technical section of the canal company.

The Frenchmen were inclined to regard him with some jealousy. "Who is this Sosa?" asked a sub-chief of his superior. "A native engineer, educated in the United States. Also the friend of M. de Lesseps, the boon companion of Mr. L. - apoleon Bonaparte Wyse——" Senor Sosa, who stood by, unknown to the speakers, interrupted deprecatingly: "Only a Troy man," he said.

He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1884, and was the author of several technical papers. After the collapse of the canal company he supervised the erection of the new lighthouse near Colon, and later he was the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the aqueduct at Panama. He was on his way to Paris to attend a conference of engineers which was to decide whether the new Panama Canal Company had done enough to render the completion of the canal practical, and also to suggest the best means of carrying on the work. He was selected owing to his thorough knowledge of technical and other conditions on the isthmus.

His 12-year old son, who accompanied him. Master Jose Antonio Sosa, astonished, not long ago, some of the members of the American commission sent to Nicaragua by his familiarity with the mathematics which are the bane of the average sophomore. Senor Sosa's wife and another child live in Panama.

Had Crossed the Ocean 17 Times.

Giuseppe Alpi was a manufacturer of artificial flowers at 47 West Third street. His son John, 11 years old, and his father-in-law, John Fillini, accompanied him. Alpi lived at 94 Macdougal street, where he had a wife and five daughters. Alpi had previously crossed the ocean seventeen times. He expected to visit Genoa and other Italian cities on this voyage. A cousin was to have accompanied Alpi, but decided at the last moment not to go.

Famous Sculptor of the Seas.

E. H. Wuertz was a sculptor. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine. He was about 42 years of age. For a time he worked with his brother, but later he went to Paris to study art. He entered first the Ecole des Beaux Arts and later was in the Julian Academy. In 1887 he exhibited several of his works in the Paris salon, and in 1889 he received a medal for his masterpiece, "The Murmur of the Sea." He then returned to this country and did much of the modelling in the Administration building at the World's Fair in Chicago. There, too, several of his works exhibited in the arts building won honorable mention, and one which he called "The Romance of the Waves," received a medal. In the Nashville exposition, the Omoha exposition and the Vanderbilt exhibition in the Art Association building in West Fifty-seventh street, he was again the winner of medals. He had his studio in the McCormick building in Chicago, and was on his way to Paris to do some work for the forthcoming Paris World's Fair.

Escaped Spy's Death to Drown.

M. Paul Molin, of the Paris Eclair, came here as war correspondent for his paper. He arrived about a month ago and went to Key West. There he was arrested by the Government authorities on suspicion of being a spy, but was released when he proved his identity. He failed to go to Santiago on the transports with the other correspondents and was recalled to Paris. He returned to New York about two weeks ago and stopped at the Hotel Martin. He had intended to sail on La Navarre, which left here a week ago, but was half an hour late in reaching the pier. He had his ticket transferred to La Bourgogne. Molin was about 28 years old.

The Rev. Father Kessler's Fate.

The Rev Father Anthony Kessler, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, at Columbus avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth street, was taking his first vacation in thirty-five years when he boarded the ill-fated Bourgogne.

The dream of his life had been a trip abroad, but, although his devoted parishioners often urged him to take the much-needed rest, he had as often refused, declaring that his duty demanded that he stay with his church.

This year his parishioners visited him in a body, and insisted that he should take a trip to Europe. They enforced their affectionate arguments with the presentation of a handsome purse to defray his expenses. Father Kessler, who was 64 years old, was persuaded at last, believing that he could go to his old home in Germany without sin, after serving his people in season and out of season for thirty-five years. He left in his place Fathers McMullen and Cussal, and instructed them to see to it that no harm befell his people during his absence. Then he packed his modest effects and prepared for the realization of the dream of his faithful and painstaking life—a visit to the old home in Germany.

The people of St. Joseph's gave him a grand send-off at the steamship pier last Saturday, and the old man's eyes were dimmed with tears as he waved them a farewell from the deck of the mighty ocean liner. Those who gazed upon the venerable face, tear-stained and speaking blessings upon the people he loved so well, will remember it until their dying day.

Head of the Dominican Order.

The Rev. Cyprien Florisoone was a friar of the Dominican Convent at Rosary Hill, Sherman Park, N. Y. With him were Father Bernadin Merlin and Father Joseph (in the passenger list his name is printed Leon) Baumann. The convent at Sherman Park is the headquarters of the Dominican order in this country, and Friar Florisoone was at its head. The three were on their way to the convention of the order at Carpantras, France, at which a new provincial or head of the order is to be elected. They were to return on September 4. News that they had lost their lives in the disaster reached the convent at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and later was confirmed by a telegram from a member of the order at Manhattan College. Sub-Friar Alexandre will be at the head of the convent until the convention on July 3 elects a successor to Friar Florisoone.

A Father's Awful Grief.

One of the most pathetic cases is that of Thomas H. Whitney, of Washington, D.C. His wife and little daughter, who had underaken a trip for the child's health, were among those lost, and at the first news of the disaster Mr. Whitney hurried to the office with a friend, Thos. H. Botsford. He remained about the office until the news came that all the first cabin passengers had perished. Then he broke down and went weeping to the street. At the foot of the steps he fell and lay there weeping until he was raised by a friend and assisted away.

Mr. Whitney had instinctively felt that the trip would be fatal, but his physicians advised against delay.

The "Terrible Turk" Gone.

Ismael Yousouf was the much advertised "Terrible Turk" whose wrestling match with Ernest Roeber in Madison Square Garden a month ago was such a fiasco, Roeber winning on a foul after declining to come to grips. They met again at the Metropolitan Opera House and there was no decision, the Turk occupying himself chiefly in resting upon Roeber's arched body. After travelling about the country meeting various wrestlers, Yousouf came back here and made a wreck of Heraklides, the Terrible Greek, with conspicuous ease. His manager, W. A. Brady, says that the Turk sailed on Saturday on La Bourgogne. Yousouf was one of the most symmetrically massive specimens of humanity ever seen here.

BOMBARDMENT AT LONG RANGE

Sampson Will Train His Guns on Santiago To-day from the Outer Harbor.

TROOPS PUSHING FORWARD

Every Night Sees Them Several Hundred Yards Closer in on the City.

BORROWE'S DEADLY SMALL GUN.

Washington, July 9—Santiago, according to the latest information, will be bombarded first from outside the harbor, commencing at noon today. The bombardment will be opened most probably by the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas, and the armored cruisers New York and Brooklyn.

If, as is now thought, the battleships Oregon and Iowa are to go to Guantanamo to coal, preparatory to their joining the eastern squadron, they may not be present when the bombardment begins.

The heavy guns are limited to a little more than one-half their maximum range, inasmuch as the maximum elevation on shipboard is seventeen degrees. Only these large guns can get anywhere near the city of Santiago, as the six-inch and smaller guns cannot be used effectually at the long range at which the firing will take place.

These are the only guns that can be used effectively in reaching Santiago city from outside the harbor. Indiana, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch; Massachusetts, four 13-inch, eight 8-inch; Texas, two 12-inch, Brooklyn, eight 8-inch and New York, six 8-inch.

It is freely suggested in official quarters that the principal object of the long range bombardment by the big guns will be to demoralize the enemy. If this does not prove successful the army under General Shafter will be signalled to aid in an attack on the Morro. With the reduction of this formidable fortification the work of grappling for the mines of the harbor will at once be undertaken by the small boats. The land forces will then occupy the fortifications, and the vessels of Admiral Sampon's fleet will go unmolested into the harbor. It is thought that then the story of the fall of Santiago will be a brief one.

Some surprise is expressed here at the low estimate of 4,000 which Naval Constructor Hobson is reported this morning to have put upon the number of Spanish troops in Santiago. It is thought that this is certainly a mistake, as the official figures reckon upon at least 20,000 regular troops within the entrenchments. These do not include the half brigade of 4,000 men which are expected any moment to arrive from Mazanillo, under Col. Escario.

Co-operating with the fleet and against these entrenchments will be the American forces, which at one point have moved up five hundred yards nearer than at the time of the last attack. It is supposed that as the brunt of the battle is to fall on the left, where a concentrated attack is to be made from land and sea on the east shore fortifications that General Shafter will have there some regular regiments, with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, instead of volunteers with the Springfields, that proved thoroughly ineffective the last time in the hands of the Michigan troops.

While four light batteries and two heavy batteries, according to advices, are certainly now in position for today's battle, yet the matter of artillery has been one of no little concern to General Shafter. Six more light batterie have arrived at Santiago on transports from Tampa, but although two steam lighters have been bought and eight more have been chartered for use in landing guns and supplies, not one of them has up to this time arrived, and little hope seems to be held out as to the time of their arrival.

Stubborn General Linares.

General Linares' pride gradually is giving away under the mental strain he is subjected to, and the depressing influence of his painful wound. He also is being strongly urged to surrender by General Toral, next in rank, who is known to be anxious to yield to General Shafter.

Tremendous pressure undoubtedly is being brought to bear on General Linares to induce him to surrender, but he is still stubborn, and wants to shirk the responsibility. Meanwhile General Shafter is pushing preparations for the final assault. Each day that passes makes our position stronger. The American lines present a very different appearance from that of two days ago. The reverse side of the ridges look like a settlement of cliff-dwellers, with their long lines of sheltered rifle pits, dug deep and covered with branches of trees and other materials. These pits rise in row after row along the slope of the hills, and at a distance look like the abiding places of some strange animals.

The American trenches had been extended and improved when I passed along the lines yesterday morning. They were being equipped with port-holes, constructed of sand-bags. A dozen mortar batteries were being rpushed rapidly to completion. These are located just under cover of the ridge along the firing line, looking like so many black frogs about to take a leap over the ridge into the city. These batteries are within a range varying from 800 to 1,500 yards of the Spanish entrenchments, and can throw shells into any part of the city.

Borrowe's Gelatine Gun.

The gelatine gun, in charge of Sergeant Borrowe, which was jammed while being hauled up the mountain, and could not be used in the early fighting about Santiago, is now in good condition for work. This gun, from which so much is expected, has been mounted in a snug pit on the ridge near San Juan blockhouse, and now is ready to get into action when the fighting is resumed. The few shells fired by Sergeant Borrowe last Saturday carried consternation into the Spanish ranks in the city. Consul Ramsden says that the first shell from the dynamite gun, although it was fired high, almost totally destroyed a large building within a block of the British consulate.

Admiral Sampson visited the front yesterday and had a long consultation with the military authorities. Careful observations were taken from the hills with a view to enabling the fleet to take a position off Aguadores, and from there joining in the bombardment of Santiago.

Pushing Closer In.

His gunners will have to try a range of 8,000 yards from Aguadores to Santiago, but Admiral Sampson believes the heavier guns of the fleet can materially assist the army in bringing the Spanish general to terms of surrender.

Not a night has passed without finding the American line pushed closer to the beleagured city. General Lawton's end division has pressed forward at least 500 yards, and when morning came the Spaniards were astonished to see a new line of American entrendhments only 400 yards from their own lines.

By this move one of our regiments has obtained a position where it can enfilade past the enemy's entrenchments, which will be untenable after the firing begins. In fact, so strong has our positions become that the Spanish troops will be unable long to endure the fire which will be turned on them if the negotiations for the city's surrender fail.

One day's fighting, it is confidently predicted, will end the campaign, and one final assault is the one generally favored by brigade and regimental officers.

The general condition of our men has improved much in the last two days, and the average health of all is good. The commissary trains are doing better work, and no rain has fallen for two days. Our men are well sheltered.

Great improvements have been made in the roads, and bridges have been built across the mountain streams. Our heavy artillery now can be moved without difficulty.

Thousands of refugees still are huddling together about El Caney, although their condition has been much improved. Rations have been distributed among them, and nearly all of the women and children are sheltered in neighboring villages. Many are going to Siboney to relieve the overcrowding at this point.

Straggling has been effectually checked among the Cubans. Provost guards have orders to arrest all Cubans found away from their commands after nightfall. This plan has had a salutary effect and results in less annoyance.

ADMIRAL CAMARA ORDERED BACK.

This May Cause the American Authorities Further Strengthen the Flying Squadron.

Cairo, July 9.—Admiral Camara has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to Spain.

Washington, July 9.—In view of the return of Admiral Camara's fleet to Spain, the authorities are considering the advisability of strengthening the eastern squadron. As at present organized, the squadron consists of the battleships Iowa and Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark (flagship), and the auxiliary cruisers Yankee, Yosemite and Dixie, besides a supply ship and six colliers. This squadron will be expected to meet and destroy the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Carlos V., the ironclads Vittoria and Numancia, three torpedo boat destroyers, eleven torpedo boats and a number of auxiliary cruisers. There had been considerable doubt as to whether the squadron would sail for Spain, if the Madrid Government ordered Camara's fleet to return, but I am assured ,after consideration was given to the matter to-day, that the fleet would sail without fail.

The authorities have gone so far as to set the rendezvous where Commodore Watson will collect his ships. This point is in the vicinity of Santiago, where the battleships, two of the auxiliary cruisers, and his flagship are lying. Should it be determined to increase this squadron, it is not expected that any additional armorclads will be assigned to his command, as it is thought desirable to keep a strong force on this side of the water. The auxiliary cruiser Prairie, a sister ship of the Yankee, the Yosemite and the Dixie, are available for assignment to Commodore Watson's squadrons, and several officials are urging on the department that the commerce destroyers, Columbia and Minneapolis, more formidable than the auxiliary cruisers, and having great coal capacity, be ordered to accompany the eastern squadron. It is expected by Thursday next the fleet will be on its way across the Atlantic ,and in the meantime the authorities will determine what additional ships should be placed under Commodore Watson's orders.

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S VIEWS

One of England's Naval Officers Who Saw the Santiago Fight Says the Americans Had Great Luck.

With Admiral Sampson's fleet, off Santiago, Thursday, by the Herald despatch boat Somers N. Smith, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 7.—Captain Paget, of the Britsh navy, who witnessed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, declares that the Americans, in addition to every advantage, had phenomenal luck. There is no question, he asserts, that the Spanish are willing to fight, as they have demonstrated in the determined stand made on land. But, Captain Paget holds, they have not stood in the right places. The American position on San Juan hill is perfect he says, and the Spaniards never can dislodge our troops.

Captain Paget declares that when Cervera's fleet was preparing to leave Santiago harbor the fact was sent in advance to the American fleet, which had an opportunity to get ready while Cervera's ships were getting up steam.

Admiral Cervera, who speakes perfect English, seemed to be more impressed by the congratulations of the American fleet officers than by any other incident connected with his crushing defeat. He was much gratified and so expressed himself on several occasions before he was sent north with his officers and men who had been taken prisoners. In his despatches to the Spanish authorities Cervera brought out this fact plainly. He seemed to be relieved by the thought that his part in the war had ended. Whether the Cristobal Colon can be raised will depend, I am told, on the rapidity with which the work is pressed. Just now the weather is glorious for the work .

Spain Builds Forts.

Gibraltar, July 9.—The Ponta Carnero works are progressing fairly. It is a strong rock point, practically commanding the Straits if fortified.

At present nothing is completed. The six hundred sappers encamped there are engaged in excavating. Some blasting has been done, but no useful guns placed. Senor Ochando says the position is as strong as Gibraltar. Positions have been designated for the six guns brought there, w......, I understand, will be placed in the trenches, but in case the Americans appear before they are completed temporary earthworks are being constructed with a large supply of sandbags, the theory being that the forts could severely punish any American fleet attempting to pass the Straits.

Undoubtedly the position is a formidable one, but it is quite too late to adequately fortify and equip it now. Senor Ochando is going to Granada and Malaga.

There is an inexplicable movement at the San Roque Fort. A battalion of 1,050 men, six field pieces, 141 sappers and a detachment of cavalry are billeted there. There are no barrack accommodations.

The heavy artillery on the eastern side of Rota fort is all placed. The guns are all mounted, and ramparts and magazines nearly completed, thanks to the personal supervision and assistance of the Duke de Nageia, the citizens housing the troops and providing storerooms and ammunition gratis.

SWEET LIBERTY OR THE GALLOWS

Guillemain May Know To-night Which of These Will Be His Fate.

ANOTHER INTERRUPTION.

A Juryman Fainted the Second Time and the Court Adjourned Till To-day.

SOME LADIES AT THE TRIAL.

St. Hyacinthe, July 9.—(Special.)—Guillemain's fate will be decided to-day. The trial would have been ended yesterday afternoon had not another unexpected incident delayed the proceedings and obliged the court to adjourn. Pascal Beauregard, one of the jurymen again fell in a faint just when Mr. Bourgault was in the midst of his arguents. It was 2.10 and the court adjourned.

This morning he will be obliged to begin his plea anew. for the third time. Mr. Bourgault is making a good fight for his client. And Guillemain, if found guilty, cannot reproach his counsel for a want of painstaking devotion. When Judge Tellier resumed his seat at two o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of young ladies obtained permission to witness the proceedings.

In reopening the address Mr. Bourgault said that he desired to place before the court certain legal principles regarding admission which he hoped the judge would consider in his charges. First, a confession made by a person accused of a crime was not sufficient proof to incur a condemnation unless that confession were corroborated by circumstantial evidence. Second, an admission made by a prisoner to be used as evidence must be taken in its entirety. Guillemain had accused his aunt of being an accomplice. He had also accused Tetrault of being the author of the deed. If on these or similar admissions Guillemain is to be judged, those implicated in the admission must be judged accordingly.

Third, a confession made to a detective or a police officer who had passed himself off as a lawyer was inadmissable. These in his address, Mr. Bourgaull reviewed the evidence relating the movements of Mr. Laplante between his arrival at the station that evening and the murder. He placed the time of the murder between 6.51 and 7 o'clock. and agreed that Guillemain was not near the spot at that time. Bourgaull was about to retrace the different movements of Guillemain during that hour, 6 to 7 o'clock, but his address received another interruption.. When Mr. Bouregard again fainted. The court adjourned till nine o'clock this morning. It is confidently expected by everyone and especially by the weary jury that a verdict will be reached to-night. The address for the defence will have to be reviewed over again for the benefit of the sick gentleman.

The addresses will probably take up five hours. The judge's charge may also be quite lengthy, so that before a verdict is returned the jury have a big days work ahead of them.

A Silly Letter Received.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., July 9.—(Special.)—The guards in charge of J. B. Guillemain, now on trial for the murder of his uncle, J. B. Laplante, were told to keep a constant watch for the safety of their prisoner. Mr. Sicotte, Sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, received the following anonymous letter this morning :

St. Hyacinthe, July 8, 1898.

"To the Sheriff of St. Hyacinthe:

Dear Sir,—I have just discovered a plot. Two men arrived here to-day, and it is proposed to blow out the Guillemain's brains.

(Signed) "Vigilant."

The letter is not taken really into serious consideration here, but it is regarded rather as a huge joke. Madam Laplante, wife of the victim, J. B. Laplante, who has been called so frequently to give evidence during the trial, received $84.50 from the sheriff yesterday, as the amount of witness fees due her. When the Sheriff was handing her the money, she thanked him with tears in her eyes, saying that it was a God-send to her. The juror, Beauregard, is quite recovered this morning, and Mr. Bourgault is continuing his address. He was obliged to begin the greater part of it again this morning, so that no new features have been brought out.

EXTENDING THE WINDSOR STATION.

The Canadian Pacific Has Served Notice of Expropriation on Osborne Street Owners.

The Canadian Pacific Railway authorities are taking steps to expropriate the property on the south side of Osborne street from the station to Bisson street, required for the extension of the station. Notice has just been served on the owners that at the expiry of ten days application would be made to the Minister of Railways and Canals for authority to expropriate the properties.

The proprietors interested are Mrs. Dufort, who owns the block of tenements immediately adjoining the Osborne House, and Madame Rodier, who owns the dwelling at the corner of Bisson street.

The company has been seeking to purchase these properties for several years back, but were unable to come to terms with the owners. It is understood that the sum asked for the Dufort property was $125,000, and for the Rodier house about $50,000. These amounts were held to be excessive. The Osborne House is already owned by the company, the property having been acquired by them in 1893. It is now held under lease, which is terminable at the will of the company.

A Halifax Suicide.

Halifax, N.S., July 9.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Watt, aged 30, belonging to Quebec, was drowned in Bedford Basin this afternoon. There is little doubt she committed suicide, as she had been deranged for a couple of months through overwork and grief on account of the trecent death of her mother.

The Bar Examinations.

Mr. J. Internoscia is back from Quebec, where he spent the past preparing for the bar examination. He expresses himself as utterly disgusted with it, and says it seems as if everybody was successful either beca use the questions were easy or because books and notes were freely used. One candidate was admitted who copied from beginning to end the second paper of Mr. Internoscia, whilst he himself is said to have failed on that very paper. This, he considers, shows that either injustice is done to particular individuals or that the papers are often corrected at random.

SHERBROOKE'S FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION.

Two Meetings Held Yesterday and a Regular Organization Effected—The Officers Elected.

Sherbrooke, July 9.—(Special.)—The first meeting in this city which marks the opening of the plebiscite campaign took place in the Art Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting was purely a business one to formulate plans upon which to fight the prohibition battle. There was a fairly good attendance, and considerable practical business was accomplished. The Rev. Mr. Luckens, Baptist minister, presided. After some practical suggestions by Mr. W. W Buchanan, Hamilton, Ont, the meeting was formed into the Sherbrooke County Plebiscite Organization. Mr. A. S. Hurd was elected president; Mr. V. Morrill, secretary, and Rev. F. J. Day, treasurer. Vice-presidents were elected as follows: Rev. Mr. Reed, Lennoxville; Mrs. W. B. LeBaron, president W. C. T. U. Sherbrooke; Mrs. McCurdy, Lennoxville, president W. C. T. U.; Mrs. W. H. Abbott, Lennoxville, and Mrs. Day and Dobb, Capelton, Mr. Wm. Price, Sherbrooke.

The Rev. Mr. Lett moved, and it was carried, that the president, vice-presidents and secretary be the committee of organization. The following committees were then named:

Literature committee—Rev. W. Shearer, Sherbrooke, convener; Mrs. W. H. Abbot, Lennoxville; Rev. Mr. Lett, Rev. Mr. Day and Rev. Mr. Luckins, Sherbrooke.

Finance committee—Mr. John Eadie, convener; A. L. Parker and Mr. Samuel Morey.

Committee on public meetings—Rev. Mr. Lett, chairman; Rev. F. J. Day, Rev. Mr. Luckins, Rev. Wm. Shearer, and Rev. Mr. Reed, Lennoxville.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the organization be held at Lennoxville on July 28, at 8 o'clock p. m., when the reports of the various committees will be submitted. After this, the delegates from outside places were entertained to tea by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Congregational Church.

In the evening a most successful meeting was held in the Art Hall. The attendance was large, and the audience were deeply interested by the lucid and eloquent manner in which the speaker of the evening, Mr. Buchanan, dealt with the question of prohibition and the plebiscite. After his introductory remarks, the speaker gave a history of the movement at issue, tracing it from the convention at Montreal, in 1875, to the present day, also following the movement of the temperance party in securing the Scott Act in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, pointing out that the plebiscite was distinct from all party politics, and that the result of the polling would merely be an epression of the opposition by the people.

A MILKMAN SUICIDES.

Malcolm Ford Puts a Bullet Through His Head.

Had Been Ill All Winter and Suffered From His Head—Funeral This Afternoon.

The coroner opened an inquest this morning on the body of Malcolm William Ford, a young man of 26 years of age, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his residence, 125 Mountain street, yesterday.

After the jury had been sworn in, and had viewed tde body, Coroner McMahon read the report of Dr. Dugas, who had made the examination of the body. A wound was found on the right side of the head about one and one-half inches above the ear. The wound appeared to have been caused by a bullet striking against the skull, which appeared to have been sufficient to explain the death. The deceased did not seem to have been at close quarters when the shot was fired.

John Ford, father of the deceased, said that he had always been an exemplary young man, and had been in business for about seven years—since May 1st a partner of Ford Bros., dairymen, 125 Mountain Street. He had not been well all winter, and frequently complained of his head, and as a consequence they all felt anxious about him. About the middle of May he grew worse and then got better again, but he had never quit work. They had divided the milk delivery into three rounds, and deceased took the smallest one, which took about three hours. He was a little absent-minded, a little forgetful, and sometimes his elder brother went out to assist him on his round on account of this. Yesterday morning this brother went out with him. After returning to the house, the brother put the horse into the stable and the deceased went upstairs to his room. A short time afterwards witness' granddaughter heard a shot, and called to him. With the brother, mother and niece, witness went upstairs and found deceased in the bathroom on his knees, with his head resting on his breast and a bullet hole in the right side. The niece picked up the revolver off the floor. Witness had asked the eldest brother if he was any worse than usual and received a reply in the negative.

The inquest was still proceeding as the paper went to press.

The remains were taken to Huntingdon for burial this afternoon.

Leg Cut Off by a Binder.

Thamesville, Ont., July 9.—(Special.)—An unfortunate accident happened yesterday to the four-year-old step-son of Wesley Peter, 4th Concession, Gore of Camden. The little fellow wandered into the wheat field, and being unnoticed by the driver of the binder, was run over by it. The machine cut off one of the boy's legs just below the knee.

Body Found by Father.

Toronto, Ont., July 9.—(Special.)—The body of Steve Chapman, the twelve-year-old son of George H. Chapman, of 40 Taylor Street, an employe of the Dominion Brewery, was taken from the River Don by his father about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lad had been missing from home since Wednesday.

Left the British Warships.

Vancouver, B.C., July 8.—Several men have deserted from the warships. Gunner Blakely, the best marksman on the flagship Imperieuse, is supposed to have made his way to the States with a view of entering the U.S. navy to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

A Leak in Welland Canal.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 9.—(Special.)—Navigation was suspended last night on the new Welland Canal on account of a bad leak in the bank of lock 19. A large staff of men were immediately set to work and by 4 p.m. locking was resumed.

The Vienna Tournament.

Vienna, July 8.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed to-day when the 20th round resulted as follows: Maroczy beat Schiffers, Schlechter and Blackburne, and Caro and Burn drew; Marco drew with Pillsbury, Steintz and Janowski adjourned; Halprin drew with Walbrodt; Baird beat Trenchard; Tschiogrin beat Showalter; Alapin a bye.

FINANCES FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

A Statement Which Shows What Canada's Surplus This Year Will Be.

TO SUCCEED MAJOR WALSH

Mr. Ogilvie Will Leave for Dawson City to Become Commissioner of the Yukon.

THE MAJOR WILL COME BACK

He Cannot Afford to Neglect His Large Business Interests Situated at Brockville.

Ottawa, July 9.—(Special.)—To-day's Canada Gazette contains a statement of the year's financial operations, a summary of which was given a couple of days ago. The figures for the year ending June 30, 1898, with that of the previous year are as follows:

	1897.	1898.
Customs..	$19,318,363	$21,467,037
Excise..	9,148,915	7,812,038
Post Office..	3,226,482	3,434,605
Public Works, including railways.	3,511,267	3,807,265
Miscellaneous.. ..	1,667,143	2,373,529
Total..	$36,872,170	$38,894,474
Expenditure.... ..	$31,237,458	$30,996,898

It will be seen that the revenue exceeds that of last year by over $2,000,000, while the expenditure is about a quarter of a million dollars less. The revenue exceeds the expenditure by nearly $8,000,000. There was, however, expended on capital account $4,692,540, or about $1,500,000 more than he year previous. Of this amount $3.175.675 was expended in deepening the canals and in extending the Inaercolonial to Montreal. Becides this $1,283,666 was paid for railway subsidies, which includes the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Besides these two important items there were $104,215 paid on Dominion lands, $130.157 for militia, and $1,174 for the North-West rebellion. There will be other items of expenditure yet which have not reached the department of finance, but when they are all accounted for there will be a surplus of about $1,000,000. The debt was increased during the year by about three million dollars. It is now $257,000,000.

Council for the Yukon.

The council for the district of the Yukon, authorized by the act of last session has been appointed as follows. Commissioner of the Yukon, William Ogilvie, members of council, Judge McGuire, F. C. Wade, Lieut.-Col. Steele and Joseph E. Girouard, M.P.P., for Arthabaska, Mr. Girouard will also be registrar of lands in place of Mr. Wade, who will act as legal adviser to the council and whose time will be fully occupied with his other duties as crown attorney and clerk of the court. Lieut.-Col. Steele who is one of the best officers in the mounted police will be in command of the police in the district.

Major Walsh will come back as soon as relieved by Mr. Ogilvie. He only went for a year or so he could not neglect his large business here for a longer period, a business which yields an income fully twice as much as Major Walsh's salary which is $5,000 a year. Mr. Ogilvie will leave next week, if possible, for Dawson, together with Mr. Girouard and others of the party.

The Dominoin Bridge Co., of Montreal, has been awarded a contract for the supply of sluice gates for the Soulanges Canal.

Two train loads of Galicians passed through Ottawa for the West last evening this will be the last contingent of Galicians for the season. There was $17,940 of actual money in the crowd.

Mr. Douglas Stewart, inspector of penitentiaries is making an investigation into the Kingston penitentiary troubles.

The C.P.R.'s New Smelter.

One hundred and twenty-five men will be employed in the smelting department at Trail, aside from the crew engaged in the improvements under way. The asmelter has been receiving ore steadily ever since its acquirement by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and there are now 10,000 tons on hand awaiting treatment. Smelting operations will be resumed at the middle of the month.

Baie des Chaleurs Extension.

Since the first of July, active operations have been going on in the construction of a further section of twenty-three miles of railway between New Carlisle and Port Daniel. This road will form a section of the Atlantic and Lake Superior.

Hon. J. C. Patterson Gone Home.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, took train for Toronto last night after a stay of a few days in this city. He says that it is private business that brings him down here.

Fell on a Mower.

Nelles Corners, Ont., July 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. A. W. Crysler received notice this week of a very sad accident, which befell her nephew, Leon Anguish, of Nelles Corners. While the young fellow was running a mower the horses became frightened and ran away, throwing him on the knife. He was so badly cut that it was found necessary to amputate a leg and an arm.

Expired in Doctor's Office.

Woodbridge, Ont., July 9.—(Special.)—A very sudden death occurred here last evening. About half-past seven, Mr. William Doherty, of Stratford, who was visiting his brother, Mr. J. Doherty, of Castlemore, drove down from there to consult Dr. McLean, as he had not been well for some time. He had been in the office only for a few minutes when he expired. Heart failure was the cause of his death. Deceased was in his 63rd year and unmarried.

Was an Old Pensioner.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 9.(Special.)—The man found dead under a tree has been identified as James Wilson, an old pensioner, who had for some time complained of feeling ill.

Steamship Movements.

June 8.	At	From
Californian	Liverpool	Montreal
Simonside	Sunderland	Quebec
Dunmore Head	Dublin	Montreal
Monarch	London	Montreal
Ormiston	London	Montreal
Toaf	London	Montreal
Furst Bismarck	Hamburg	New York
Canada	Queenstown	Boston
Owenum	Oporto	New York
Pavonia	Boston	Liverpool
Christiana	Boston	Hamburg
Campania	New York	Liverpool

REMINISCENCES OF BYGONE DAYS.

The Visits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught in the Sixties.

DR. KIRWAN, OF QUEBEC,

The Winner of Four Queen's Plates, Relates His Experiences With the Royal Princes.

THE DUKE AS A PRIVATE SOLDIER

Among the well-known men—or at least the well-known men of a quarter of a century or more ago—at present in town is Dr. Kirwan, of Quebec, who has been staying in Montreal for some little time consulting medical advisors. The doctor, who is some 70 years of age, has lived in Quebec all his life, and as, by order of the Canadian Government, he supplied the Prince of Wales with his horses during his visit to Canada in 1860; did a like duty for Prince Arthur (H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught), and has been a keen lover of horseflesh from his youth up, the doctor, when in the humor, can relate many interesting reminiscences of those days.

Dr. Kirwan is probably one of the best judges of horseflesh in the country, and knows more about the pedigrees of famous horses in general than almost any man in Canada. Years ago he kept such well-known horses as M.D., Augusta and Fraser, and in his day the genial doctor has won no less than four Queen's Plates, the names of the winners being Bard of Avon, Ivanhoe and Sir John. With Citadel he took first place in the first hurdle race ever run in Jerome Park. That was in 1866, and the same horse also subsequently won the big steeplechase at Paterson, N.J.

The doctor—who is a veterinary surgeon by profession—has handled many good horses—in fact, the list would be almost innumerable—and not only can he name every horse that has won the Derby for the last fifty years, but he can give the name of the owner and of the successful jockey.

When H.R.H. the Prince of Wales came to Canada in 1860, Dr. Kirwan accompanied and came into close contact with the Prince during his seventy days' trip in this country, and he is never tired of speaking of the affability, courtesy and geniality which characterized the manner of His Royal Highness. The doctor had the contract from the Canadian Government to furnish the Prince with all the horses required for his use during his visit to this country, and he supplied him with twenty-eight horses through the whole trip. The Prince, who was in charge of the Duke of Newcastle, visited Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Belleville, Hamilton, Toronto and other place in turn, and then proceeded to the United States. The horses furnished for His Royal Highness' use were afterwards sold by Dr. Kirwan, and they all brought good prices. To hear the doctor dilate upon the delight which he experienced when the Prince of Wales won the Derby with Persimmons does one's heart good. When the Prince left Canada he presented Dr. Kirwan—as a mark of esteem and of recognition for the many acts performed by him which went to swell the sum total of his happiness during his tour through the country—with a handsome gold watch and chain, a gift which the doctor will cherish to his dying day.

The years 1867-68 saw H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, in Canada as an officer in the Rifle Brigade under Lord Alexander Russell, and Dr. Kirwan had the honor of teaching him to drive a tandem and a four-in-hand. But the Duke did not require much instruction; with that perspicacity which characterized all the members of Great Britain's royal family, after two or three lessons he could drive as well as anybody. Dr. Kirwan likes to tell of how the Duke of Connaught used to do his drill down in the barracks the same as any private soldier, and he also went out to Pigeon Hill to meet the Fenians. When the Duke was leaving Montreal he requested Dr. Kirwan to sell his horses, which he did at auction, and they brought good prices. The Duke very kindly presented Dr. Kirwan with an eight-day clock, which led the genial doctor to remark, in a joking way, that the royal family was determined that he should know the time of day. He was now possessed of a gold watch presented to him by the heir apparent, and a clock given him by Prince Arthur.

Dr. Kirwan was chosen by the Government to pick out the horses for the Thirteenth Hussars when they came to Canada in 1866, at the time of the Fenian scare. The Hussars came out in the Great Eastern. In fact, the doctor did business in this line for all the regular troops, and when they were withdrawn from Montreal and Quebec, no one felt it more keenly than he. Dr. Kirwan also did business with Col. (now General Lord) Wolseley, and he would like to see him the next Governor-General of Canada.

A delight to contemplate is a cup of coffee, clear, pure, and harmlessly invigorating.

Are you one of the millions who use

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee?

If so, you know its unquestionable excellence.

The manner in which you buy it, in pound and two-pound cans, insures its purity and freshness. The Chase & Sanborn seal guarantees that it is a perfect coffee. If you have failed to use this famous brand of the best blend of Java and Mocha, you have yet to experience tasting the most delicious coffee imported into or sold in any country.

DREW ANGLO-SAXONS TOGETHER.

In the Far East the British and Americans Are as One People.

BURIAL OF CAPT. GRIDLEY

Hero of the Olympic Laid to Rest in Far Away Japan.

SPEECH BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, July 8.—A special to the Commercial Advertiser from Yokohama says: There was no thought of race or nationality among the English-speaking people of Yokohama who met to do honor to the memory of gallant Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, whose body was brought here from Kobe on the P. and O. steamer Coptic. The Stars and Stripes at half mast over the American Consulate looked not one whit more disconsolate than did the Union Jack in a similar position on the masts of the British ships in the harbor. The sadness of the situation has cemented the friendliness which has always existed between Americans and Englishmen in the Far East, where they seem naturally to gravitate toward each other.

It was originally decided to hold the funeral ceremonies on the Coptic, but it was finally determined that the most suitable place would be the Union Church and that afterward the body should be cremated. Long before 11 o'clock the hour for the ceremony, a large number of spectators and mourners had assembled at the church, and stood awaiting the arrival of the body. It was a curious scene, and an impressive one. Several big steamers lay alongside the pier, and the business of loading and unloading was going on noisily. Gangs of coolies were singing and shouting over their work, loaded trollies passed up and down the pier, snorting steam launches touched at and put off from the landing stage, and everything with the exception of the pile of wreaths and the black coats and solemn looks of the mourners, was of the ordinary workaday world—a vivid contrast which intensified the solemnity of the sad occasion.

Boat Lowered From Coptic.

Presently, a boat, with the coffin on board it, was lowered from the Coptic, and a steam launch, propelled sedately at quarter speed, towed it to the landing stage. The coffin was covered with the naval pall of blue, with white stars, and behind it was seated Captain Sealby, R.N.R., commander of the Coptic. The Japanese atendants on the launch were habited in black kimonos, and there were six tars from the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Baltimore to act as bearers.

Reverently the remains of the gallant seaman were debarked and, as a Japanese band played the mournful strains of Chopin's Marche Funebre, the cortege was formed. A large party of marines from H.I. J.M. gunboat Hei Yen, acted as escort. It would be impossible to give a list of all who were present to pay the last tribute of respect; .. would include nearly all of the better-known residents of Yokohama.

It was some little time, so long was the train of mourners, before the church—which had meanwhile been half filled by congregation consisting chiefly of ladies—was reached. By the time those who had joined in the procession had also entered the acommodation afforded by the little building was taxed to the utmost. Some kindly hands had busied themselves in making the appearance of the interior in harmony with the solemnity of the occasion. Above the organ, at which T. J. Griffin officiated, was draped a huge American flag, and the front of the pulpit was made beautiful with fuchsias and other flowers and an abundance of greenery, while the flag under which the dead man fought and died appeared again proudly here. All round were hung numbers of lovely wreaths, sent by the admirers of the dead seaman, which it had been found impossible to place upon the coffin. On the left of the chancel there was another mass of white flowers and delicate foliage, tied with a white silk ribbon bearing the words, "To the brave victor." Over the gallery at the rear, and again in the windows on each side of the church, the Stars and Stripes were also to be seen.

As the body was borne into the church, followed by the long line of officers in full uniform and officials in mourning dress, the funeral march was played on the organ and the first solemn sentences of the funeral service were repeated by the Rev. E. S. Booth, who then read the usual chapter from the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Cleveland next offered a prayer, in which, referring to the fact that not only they in Yokohama but many far away were mourning for the deceased, he said: "A nation weeps today for a nation's dead. He who was loved by his family, by his friends, by his comrades, is now loved by a whole nation that has for its foundation stone the brotherhood of man, which stands for universal liberty, the freedom of all classes, the freedom of thought—all that is noble, in life. And it was to help forward all these things that this our brother laid down his life."

A Tribute to the Dead.

His Excellency the Hon. A. E. Buck, then spoke as follows:

"On this sad occasion words are inadequate to express what is within our hearts, as we come to pay tribute to the memory of our departed friend and hero of our navy. All whose pleasure it was to know Capt. Gridley, as many of us knew him, can bear testimony to his valued services to his country during our Civil War, lately surpassed by his gallant and distinguished service as Captain of the Olympia in the great sea fight at Manila. That he should have survived the battles of our Civil War, and also should have escaped unscathed the greatest naval battle in modern times, in which he was engaged, to be laid low by disease so soon after, seems strange to us. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable. In grief we are here to pay our last tribute to our departed friend, whose name and form will ever be green in our memories and honored by the nation he served so well. Among the naval heroes who fought the battle at Manila, the name of Capt. Gridley, with that of the Admiral and other heroic men, will appear, and will ever be commemorated in song and in the history of the Republic."

ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Was Proposed to Enquire Into Hospital Privileges.

The Resolution Was Declared to be Out of Order—Another Proposal Voted Down.

Toronto, July 8.—At this morning's session of the Ontario Medical Council, Dr. Spence moved that a committee be appointed to deal with the abuse of hospital privileges and lodge practice. It was argued that by these means the revenue of physicians was seriously cut into.

Doctors Thorburn, Rogers and others claimed that the resolution was out of order, as the council had no power to deal with such matters.

Dr. Sangster said that the council should deal with such question. Through druggists, patent medicines, lodge practice and free hospital treatment the medical profession was in a starved or semi-starved condition and its members were reduced to such a condition that they could not live honorably and had to adopt methods which they themselves confessed were not honorable.

Several members took exception to Dr. Sangster's utterances.

The resolution was finally declared out of order.

Dr. J. L. Bray, Dr. Campbell and Dr. V. H. Moore, were elected the members of the discipline committee.

Dr. Rogers made a resolution that in 1902, four years hence, the degree of B. A. be made the standard for medical matriculation. He wanted the culture of the members of the profession generally increased. At present the general education of the members of the profession was not superior to that of a merchant's clerk.

The resolution was opposed by all, save two members of the council and finally withdrawn.

Chilian Warship O'Higgins.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Would you kindly inform me through the columns of your valuable and interesting journal of the name and rank of the person after whom the Chilian warship O'Higgins was called, and oblige,

Curiosity.

O'Higgins was a prominent general in the Chilian war of independence.—Ed. Herald.

Cupid's Lasso.

Its the way of the world. Cupid discovers a man and a maid putting their heads together in a confidential way. The little frontiersman throws his lasso over them and there you are: two people are made more or less happy for life. If she is a bright, healthy, cheerful wife they will be more and more happy as the years go on. If she is weak and ailing and incapable there won't be much happiness for either of them.

A woman makes a grave mistake who enters upon the obligations and trials of married life handicapped by physical weakness or disease. It is her duty to be in the best possible condition to support the duties of wifehood and motherhood.

If every young woman who knows of or suspects any unhealthy condition in her physical make-up would seek competent professional advice she would save herself much future mortification and misery. Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., gladly answers confidential correspondence from women free of charge and gives careful fatherly and professional advice, to suit the individual case.

He has, for thirty years been recognized as among the most eminent of living specialists in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy in the world designed by an authorized, educated physician specifically to cure female troubles. His great thousand-page illustrated book the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" will be sent free for 31 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of customs and mailing only*. For 50 stamps a heavier cloth covered copy will be sent.

Barbara A. Mudd, of Indiancreek, Monroe Co., Mo., writes: "I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription did for me. I was all broken down from nervous prostration, but since taking your medicine I have had more relief than from all the doctors. Your 'Favorite Prescription' did me a world of good."

The quick constipation-cure—Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Never gripe. Accept no substitute or imitation.

Don't buy Blue Ribbon if you prefer thin, artificially flavored tea.

Have you ever tried it ICED?

"TETLEY'S TEAS PLEASE"

"TETLEY'S TEAS PLEASE"

For home or country, you cannot get a better Tea than Tetley's Elephant Brand. Sold in lead packets only. Always pure, always fresh, and always

Best of Tea Values.

25c to $1.00 per lb.

Price printed on every packet.

AITKEN'S

Children's Warm Weather Headwear

The little Home Fairies are worthy of the best we can give them. We deny them nothing which it is right they should have. What is there in wearing apparel which is so great a set-off to the natural beauty of a child as a Pretty Hat or Bonnet?

We have just received a new lot of

Children's Cambric Caps and Tams, 15c to $2.25.
Children's Silks - - 50c to $3.00.

These are trimmed with Tucks and Ruchings, Val Insertion, Val Lace and Ruching, Embroidery and Ruching, Frillings, Baby Ribbon, Feathers, Feather Edging, Oriental Lace and Silk Cord.

The Richest, Best and Latest Novelties of the Season in

CHILDREN'S SUMMER HEADWEAR

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

BEL-AIR RACES.

One of the most important features connected with a visit to these races is the splendid exhibition of

PORCELAIN LINED BATHS

at 1749 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, which for CLEANLINESS and NEATNESS have no equal. To see them is to buy them. Our COSY GAS GRATES, in a variety of styles, just fill the bill. You have no idea how bright, cheerful and comfortable they will make your rooms. Call and see them. No charge for showing goods. We have TILES FOR ALL PURPOSES. Visitors cordially invited.

The G. R. LOCKER CO.,

1749 Notre Dame Street.

2nd WEEK Mid-Summer Sale.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

During the months of July and August this establishment will close at 7 p.m. every Wednesday and Thursday.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

....CORNER OF....

St. Lawrence and Duluth Ave.

There'll Be— **No Exaggeration.**

We both talk and give bargains.

Whatever the reason we have for selling them, we tell the whole truth about the Goods, and you never have to say we exaggerate for the sake of your trade.

With this special list of items it's hardly possible to exaggerate. They are all well known articles. Five minutes at each counter confirms their general superiority.

Groceries Extra Special.

Best Granulated Sugar, to every buyer, 10 lb. limit 3¾c

Best Brown Sugar, to every buyer, 10 lb. limit 2¾c

1 lb. Bar Best Laundry Soap, such as you pay 6c, 5 bars to each buyer at 1½c

1 lb. Package Premier Soap Powder, the best in the market, sold at 7c, at 2½c

Best Tapioca, sold 6c, special (pearl) 3c

Best Japan Tea, sold 45c, special 24c

Best Breakfast Coffee, 40c, special 22c

Best Chocolate, ¼ lb. bars, 7c, for 3¾c

Wonderful Selling.

First Quality Granite Pie, Soup and Dinner Plates, in size 7 and 9 in. Regularly sold 5c. As long as they last, have your choice at 3½c

First Quality Granite Soup Ladles. Regularly sold at 15c. As long as they last, buy them at 5½c

First Quality Granite 2 quart Saucepans. Regularly sold at 25c. As long as they last, buy them at 10c

First Quality Granite Tea and Coffee Pots, three different sizes. Regularly sold 25c, 35c and 45c. As long as they last 15c

First Quality Granite Cuspidors. The kind you pay 35c for. As long as they last, buy them at 10c

First Quality Granite Dish Pans, 21 quart size, or the largest made. Worth exactly 75c. As long as they last, at 39c

200 Acme Frying Pans. Sold at 15c. To be sold, as long as they last, at 5c

200 Hardwood Bread Plates. Sold at 15c. As long as they last, you can have them at 6½c

Crockery and Glassware.

200 dozen White English Porcelain Cups and Saucers. Sold regularly at 10c, or 30c a dozen. Only 1 dozen to a customer. For cup and saucer..2¾c

20 dozen Majolica Milk Jugs, beautifully decorated. Worth 10c. Special, at 3c

4 piece Cut Glass Table Set, Milk Pitcher, Butter Dish, Spoon Holder and Sugar Bowl. Worth 35c. For..... 15c

Cut Glass Butter Dish and Cover. Sold at 15c. As long as they last, at 3¾c

100 dozen English Porcelain Dinner Plates, wheat pattern. Usually sold at 7c and 10c, according to size. While they last, any size at..... 3c

50 dozen Real China Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups, richly decorated and gilded, and worth 25c and 35c each. While they last, buy them at 10c

Tweeds, Out They Go.

PRICES ARE MARCHING THEM OUT.

Just consider for a moment what a saving you are making in buying your Tweeds from us. We bought them job, marked them low, and during this Sale we are giving you a straight 50 per cent. discount on our regular low prices.

For instance, a Tweed marked 45c, that should be marked 60c, is sold for 22½c

And so on with every price.

You All Know These Goods.

HOW ABOUT THESE PRICES?

Sewing Cotton, 200 and 300 yd. spools. They are worth 5c. Buy them, while they last, at..... 1c

Crochet Silks, in all colors. The leading shades. They are worth 10c. Buy them, while they last, at 4c

Dress Steels, in Black and White, assorted lengths. They are worth 15c. Buy them, while they last, at per dozen 5c

Brigg's Mending Wools, in Black only. Are sold at 5c. Buy them, while they last, at ..... 3 for 5c

Men's Celluloid Collars, stand up or turned down. Are sold at 20c. Here for 5c

Garter Elastic, all assorted colors. Are sold for 10c. While they last..... 3c

Silk Laces, for Dresses. Are sold for 10c. While they last 1c

Leather Skirt Binding, that is sold for 6c. Here, at 2½c

Velvet Brass Skirt Binding, that is sold at 7c. Here, at 3c

Is There Exaggeration

IN QUOTING THE FOLLOWING?

42, 44 and 46 in. Pillow Cottons, all piece goods, no odds and ends, manufactured by the Hochelaga Mills. Worth 15c, 18c and 20c. Will be offered all at all round price of, per yard 8½c

Millinery Slaughtered.

2000 pieces Double Satin Ribbon, in all shades. Worth 5c and 8c. As long as they last 2c

1000 pieces Fancy Millinery Ribbons, all this season's goods. Worth 25c. For 5c

Fancy Millinery Ribbons. Worth 30c for 10c. Worth 40c for 15c

A beautiful lot of French and English Flowers, such as we sold this season at 25c to 50c. To clear 5c

A grand lot Fancy Ornaments and Straw Trimming. Some great values in this lot. To clear at 1c

All Ready Trimmed Sailors. The kind we have been selling at 49c. As long as they last 15c

Beautiful Straw Sailors, in Black, Navy, Brown, Card, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon. Sold $1.00. To clear 25c

50 only, Panama Hats, natural color. Worth $1.00. To clear 5c

All Silk Ribbon, No. 9. Worth 10c. For..3½c

Children's Fancy Straw Flops, all colorings. Sold 50c. Special 10c

High Class Satin Straw Sailors. The kind sold $1.50. Special 59c

Beautiful Fashionable Sailors. Worth $1.25. Special 49c

All Ready to Wear Sailors, trimmed with chiffon, ribbon and flowers. Worth $3.50. Special 99c

Children's Silk Bonnets. Worth $1.25. For 25c

Dry Goods, Prices Yet Lukewarm.

Real Swiss Muslin Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Usually sold at 15c. While they last, will be cheap at..... 3c

Silk Handkerchiefs, very suitable for children. Are worth 15c. We are going to offer them, while they last, for 2c

Lisle Thread Gloves, white with black stitching. Usually sold at 25c. Here at 5c

Ladies' White Muslin Aprons, that we have been selling at 45c, are now only 15c

Men's White Cotton Gloves, usually sold at 15c, are now selling at 2c

Men's Balbriggan Undershirts, that are marked 40c, are down to 15c

Muslin Embroidery, real Swiss, and beautiful designs. Worth 15c, 20c and 25c. Sold, while they last, at..... 5c

45 in. Embroidery, or Skirt Embroidery, marked $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, is offered at 40c

10 pieces Plain Colored Plushes, usually sold at 35c, now marked 15c

Silk Mitts, in Cream and Drab, that we sold at 35c, are now 5c

Ladies' Beaded Bonnets, usually sold at 50c, are down to 5c

Low Price March,

Black Figured Alpaca, double width. The kind sold at 35c. As long as they last 15c

Dress Goods, all this season's goods. Worth 35c, 50c, 60c. To clear 19c

Laces that are worth buying, to be sacrificed. The value of 15c, for..... 5c

A grand lot of Fancy Frilling, such as sold 15c to 25c. To clear 2c

Belt Buckles, nickel and silver plated. Worth 10c and 15c. For 1c

Lawn Tam O'Shanters, trimmed with lace, some with colored edging. Prices from 25c to 50c. To clear 5c

A grand lot of D. & A. Corsets, genuine or no sale. The prices are $1.00, $1.25, $1.50. As long as they last..... 49c

Ladies' Ties, in quantity. A special lot. Worth 10c. For 1c

Another lot Bow Ties. These are worth 15c. For 3c

Beautiful Blouse Muslin Organdies, such as are sold at 15c. To clear..... 5c

25 pieces White Spotted Muslin, marked at 25c, and cheap at that. To clear 15c

Chiffons—Maybe over 1000 pieces are here for you to choose from. They run in price from 10c to 40c. Buy them all at 5c

All Silk Plaited Chiffon, 15 inches wide, all colors. The kind sold 50c. Now....25c

Blouses Event.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO PASS A CHANCE LIKE THIS:

Blouses marked 75c, at 43c

Blouses marked $1.00, at 59c

Blouses marked $1.50, at 99c

150 pieces Cream and Black Mixed

Won't Last Long.

Laces, just the thing for trimming blouses. Worth 10c. Out they go at 1c

10 dozen Ostrich Tips, in all shades. Marked from 35c to $1.00. All go out at 25c

E. LEPAGE & CO., 951, 953, 955 St. Lawrence St., CORNER DULUTH AVENUE.

Gagnon & Meunier's Great July Sale.

Colored Muslins, 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c, 15c. Worth double.
Morning Jackets, 50c for 25c.
Morning Jackets, 75c for 50c.
Morning Jackets, $1.00 for 69c.
Morning Jackets, $1.35 for 90c.
White and Colored Skirts, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Black Skirts, $1.75, $1.95, $2.15.
Cotton for Aprons, 40 inches wide, 9c.
Cream Colored Sateen, 5c, worth 13c.
Cream Colored and White Linenette. 5c.
Black Cotton Stockings, worth 15c, for 10c.

Dress Goods—Reduction of 25 per cent. on all our Colored Dress Goods.
Striped White Lawn, for the hot days. 8c, 13c.
Colored Lawn, Checks, for Dresses. 40 inches wide, worth 18c, for 11c.

Curtain Muslins, colored, for 5c.
Lace, complete assortment, from 10c a yard.
Ladies' Undervests, 5c, 8c, 10c, 15c.
Embroideries, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c.
Men's Vests and Drawers, 20c and upwards.

Oxford Linen Shirts, without collars, 50c. Real value, $1.00.
Regatta Shirts, with collars, for 50c.
White and Colored Rugs, 50c and upward.
Men's Bicycle Suits, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.

GAGNON & MEUNIER, 129 AND 131 St. Lawrence Main St.

MONTREAL AS AN ELECTRIC CENTRE

An Electrical Authority Describes the Various Enterprises in Which Electricity Figures.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE CITY.

Mention of the Companies at Present Bringing Power to the City From Near-by Waterfalls.

THE CITY'S FUTURE ELECTRICALLY

Electrically, Montreal is beyond doubt the most attractive city in the Dominion, says the Canadian Electrical News. It is fitting perhaps, that reference should first be made to the electric railways, of which there are three distinct systems, the Montreal Street Railway, Montreal Park and Island Railway, and Montreal Belt Line Railway. Six years ago the Montreal Street Railway was changed to electric traction, and the company have now in operation over eighty miles of road. The rolling stock consists of nearly 300 motors and trailers. The power house on William Street is 290 x 233 feet. In the engine and dynamo room are located twelve Edison generators of 200 k. w. capacity each, six multipolar generators of 300 k. w. capacity, and a 4,500 h. p. Laurie engine installed last summer. This engine replaced six Corliss compound engines f 600 h. p. each. An interesting feature of this installation is the switchboard, which is 60 feet long and 11 feet high, constructed of terra cotta lumber. The entire equipment is very complete and interesting. The offices of the company are at the corner of Craig Street and Place d'Armes, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, being general manager.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway affords the means of visiting the many beautiful suburbs of Montreal, passing, as it does, through a most picturesque country. The power station of the company is located at Mile End, although it is intended to build a larger generating station when all the proposed lines of the company have been completed. Mr. Chas. A. E. Carr is general manager.

The system of the Montreal Belt Line Railway has recently been put in operation, and it comprises thirteen miles of track. It is intended to serve the lower part of Montreal Island. The line leaves the Canadian Pacific Railway at Hochelaga, passes through the municipalities of Maisonneuve, Longue Pointe and Point aux Trembles, and, following the course of the St. Lawrence river, reaches Bout d'Isle. At this point the cars are connected by a steam ferry with the town of Charlemagne and other points. The power house is built near the centre of the line, and contains two C.G.E. generators of 200 to 325 kilowatt, three Goldie & McCulloch compound condensing Wheelock engines, aggregating 700 h. p., with necessary boilers and other equipment. The cars comprise nine open and four closed, in addition to an electric freight locomotive. The manager of the road is Mr. J. P. Mullarky. Mr. John Rowley is superintendent, Mr. Robert Welsford, engineer, and Mr. C. H. Wright, son of Mr. A. A. Wright, of Renfrew, electrician.

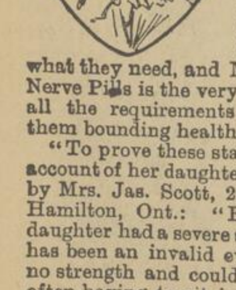
So much for the electric railway systems. Turning to another branch of the electrical industry, light and power, we find within the city of Montreal and in its immediate vicinity the two great hydraulic-electric plants of the Chambly Manufacturing Company and the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company. Chambly is the headquarters of one of the most comprehensive power and transmission schemes yet undertaken on the continent, and which is now nearing completion. The source of power is a long concrete dam and generating station on the Richelieu river at the village of that name, 25 miles distant from Montreal. It is intended to transmit 20,000 horse power to the city for incandescent and arc light and direct current motor service, the main power transmission line to end in the electric light station of the Royal Electric Company, by whom the work is being carried out.

From early days there was a wooden dam between Richelieu village on the one side of the river and Chambly on the other. This has been replaced by a new structure, which is one of the finest examples of hydraulic engineering on the continent. It consists of a massive concrete dam 2,000 feet long, in which, as an integral part, is built the power house. The dam consists of three portions, two of which run perpendicularly across the course of the river, while the third and middle part is parallel with it. In the lower third of the dam is built the power house, a structure of steel beams and brick walls, 308 x 51 feet. The upper level will contain the switchboard, controlling devices and offices. There will be 32 turbines, each 46 inches in diameter and of 660 h.p. capacity, making a total of over 21,000 h.p. Each gang of four turbines will be directly connected to a 2,000 k.w. "S.K.C." generator, giving two phase current at 60 cycles per second and generating 12,500 volts. They are of the induction type, and the insulation is necessarily most massive and substantial. Among the many interesting features of this plant is the novel method of carrying the wires over the new Victoria bridge.

The works of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Company were completed in the fall of last year. As implied by the name, the water of the Lachine rapids is utilized. The hydraulic machinery, when all is installed, will consist of 72 Victor wheels of 300 h.p., and the electrical installation of twelve 750 k.w. C. G.E. three phase generators, direct connected to six water wheels and operating at 4,400 volts at 175 revolutions. The company practically have four stations. Their sub-station at the corner of McCord and Seminary Streets, and the Standard Light and Power Company's station both obtain power from the rapids, being equipped with direct current apparatus driven by synchronous motors. The substation of the Citizen's Light and Power Company was destroyed by fire a few months ago, but is now being rebuilt. The Lachine Company also supply power to the Temple Electric Company, in which they have a controlling interest. A fine new switchboard has recently been purchased. It is made of blue Vermont marble, with specially designed switches. The lighting and power stations of the Royal Electric Company have been entirely reconstructed on the most improved methods within the last two years.

TREMBLED LIKE A LEAF

A young lady prostrated with nervousness and heart trouble restored to perfect health by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.



THERE are too many pale faces, palpitating hearts, weak, nervous, run down constitutions among the young women of this generation. More nerve force, more rich blood, more vital energy for the heart is what they need, and Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills is the very remedy that meets all the requirements necessary to give them bounding health.

"To prove these statements we give an account of her daughter's cure, supplied us by Mrs. Jas. Scott, 221 Emerald Street, Hamilton, Ont.: "Five years ago my daughter had a severe spell of sickness and has been an invalid ever since. She had no strength and could not sleep at night, often having to sit in a rocking chair all night on account of the shortness of breath. She suffered greatly with pains in the heart as well as palpitation, and was very nervous and easily startled, so much so that any noise or excitement would make her tremble like a leaf.

"She commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and has now taken three boxes in all. Constant improvement has been the record of this medicine in her case. She finds no difficulty in walking down town and back, something she was unable to do for many months. She sleeps well, eats well and is not troubled with the distressing shortness of breath which afflicted her before she took the pills. I am thankful we tried this valuable medicine as the results in my daughter's case have been gratifying in the highest degree." (Sgd.) MRS. JAS. SCOTT.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

One Laxa-Liver Pill every night for 30 days will cure constipation. Price 25c.

Capt. Moore's Little Joke.

A gentleman named Smith, who conducts the popular "Fired at Random" column in the Chicago Daily Record, is responsible for this story:

Even in these days angels—or their equivalent—are entertained unawares. Last week a Park Ridge man wanted to buy a horse for his family's use, and he put himself in the hands of Capt. Moore, of the police force of the suburb. The captain had a little horse of his own which he offered, but the price was so ridiculously low that the prospective purchaser laughingly withdrew. The captain busied himself looking for a better thing. A few days later he met the man who wanted the horse and remarked

"Say, there's a fellow named Murphy living down the macadamized road who has a pretty nice thing if he'll part with it."

"Part with it? Of course he will. Everything in this world has its price. If it's a good thing, you needn't be afraid but that I'll be able to buy it of him."

"Well, I don't know. He seems to think a lot of the horse."

"That's all bluff. I've heard of those people who have women and children out in the stable crying whenever some one comes along to buy a nag. Let's go and see this animal."

Capt. Moore, with a grim smile in memory of his own poor little snubbed and spurned mare, conducted the buyer to Murphy's place. "We'd like to see the horse," he said.

The stableman led them inside the barn and submitted a handsome-looking creature to their view.

"Looks all right, but I can see at a glance he's wind-foundered," the purchaser whispered to the captain. Then to the other fellow: "How much does he ask for the skate?"

"I think thirty-five thousand," was the calm reply.

"Thirty-five dollars? Well, he's about worth that, I guess. I'll take——"

"He said $35,000, not $35. And I don't know that he cares to sell even at that, for he has the whole season arranged for him."

The purchaser's jaw fell.

"Thirty-five thousand! What are you talking about?" he cried.

"That horse. Talking about that horse, Star Pointer."

The man who had detected sure signs of wind-founder in the greatest horse of the age looked about him, desiring to say something to Captain Moore, but the police force was gone. And in the next few minutes that Park Ridge dweller learned that for truth his little town was the permanent home of the grandest pacer of them all. He also came to the conclusion that Captain Moore had taken the meanest revenge any disappointed man can conceive.

Dooley on the War.

(Chicago Journal.)

"Well," said Mr. Hennessey, in tones of chastened joy, "Dewey didn't do a thing to thim. I hope th' poor la'ad isn't cooped up there in Minneapolis."

"Nivir fear," said Mr. Dooley, calmly. "Cousin George is all right."

"Cousin George?" Mr. Hennessey exclaimed.

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley. "Dewey or Dooley, 'tis all the same. We dhrop a letter here an' there except th' haitches—we nivir dhrop thim—but we're th' same breed if fightin' men. Georgy has th' thraits iv th' family. Me Uncle Mike, that was a handy man—was tould wanst he'd be sint to hades f'r his manny sins, an' he deserved it, f'r l'aving out th' wan sin iv runnin' away from annywan. He was booked f'r everything from murdher to missin' mass. 'Well,' he says, 'anny place I can get into,' he says, 'I can git out iv,' he says. 'Ye bet on that,' he says.

"So it is with Cousin George. He knew th' way in, an' it's th' same way out. He didn't go in b th' family inthrance, sneakin' along with th' can undher his coat. He left Ding Dong, or whativer 'tis ye call it, an' says he, 'thank Gawd,' he says, 'I'm where McKinley can't give me his ideas iv how to r-run a quiltin' party an' call it war,' he says. An' so he sint a man down in a divin' shute an' cut th' cables, so's Mack cuddent chat with him. Thin he prances up to th' Spanish forts an' hands thim a few oranges. Tosses thim out like a man throwin' handbills f'r a circus. 'Take that,' he says, 'an' raymimber th' Maine,' he says. An' he goes into th' harbor where Admiral What-th'-is, an,' says he, 'surrinder,' he says. 'Niver,' says th' Dago. 'Well,' says Cousin George, 'I'll just have to push ye ar-round,' he says. An' he tosses a few slugs at th' Spanyards. Th' Spanish admiral shoots at him with a bow and arrow, an' goes over an' writes a cable. 'This mornin' he was attackted,' he says. 'An', he says, 'we fought th' inimy with great courage,' he says. 'Our victhry is complete,' he says. 'We have lost ivrything we had,' he says. Th' threacherous foe,' he says, 'afther destroyin' us, sought refuge behind a mud scow,' he says, 'but nawthin' daunted us. What boats we couldn't r-run ashore we surrindered,' he says. 'I cannot write no more,' he says, 'as me coat tails are afire,' he says, 'an' I am bravely, but rapidly, leapin' fr'm wan vessel to another, followed by me valiant crew with a fire engine,' he says. 'If I can save me coat tails,' he says, 'they'll be no kick comin', he says. 'Long live Spain; long live mesilf.'

"Well, sir, in twenty-eight minyits be th' clock Dewey had had all th' Spanish boats sunk an' tha' thare harbor lookin' like a Spanish stew. Thin he r-run down th' bay an' handed a few war-rm wans into th' town. He set it on fire, an' thin wint ashore to war-rm his poor hands an' feet. It chills th' blood not to have anything to do f'r an hour or so."

"Thin why don't he write something?" Mr. Hennessey demanded.

"Write?" echoed Mr. Dooley. "Write? Why shud he write? D'ye think Cousin George ain't got nawthin' to do but to set down with a fountain pen an' write: 'Dear Mack:—At eight o'clock I bgeun a peaceful blockade iv this town. Ye can see th' pieces iverywhere. I hope ye'er injyin' th' same gr-reat blessin'. So no more at prisint. Fr'm ye'ers truly, George Dooley.' He ain't that kind. 'Tis a nice day, an' he's there, smokin' a good tin-cint see-gar, an' throwin' dice f'r th' drinks. He don't care whether we know what he's done or not. I'll bet ye whin we come to find out about him, we'll hear he's llicted himself king iv th' F'lipine islands. Dooley th' Wanst. He'll be sittin' up there undher a pa'm three with naygurs fannin' him an' a dhrop iv licker in th' hollow iv him arm, an' hootchy-kootchy girls dancin' befure him, an' ivry tin or twenty minyits some wan bringin' a prisoner in. 'Who't this?' says King Dooley?' 'A Spanish gin'ral,' says th' copper. 'Give him a type-writer an' set him to wurruck,' says th' king. 'On with th' dance,' he says. An' after awile, whin he gits tired iv th' game, he'll write home an' say he's got th' islands, an' he'll turn thim over to th' government an' go back to his ship, an' Mark Hanna 'll organize th' Flip-ine Islands Jute an' Cider Comp'ny, an' th' rivolutchinists 'll wish they hadn't. That's what'll happen. Mark me wurrud."

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 9th, 1898

A Right Rousing First Week's Success of the July Cheap Sale.

Phenomenal success has attended the first week's business of this GREAT CHEAP SALE. Overwhelming audiences crowded every department, the result of the TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS which have been made on every article in THE BIG STORE. Counters, Tables and Fixtures are laden with the Choicest and Richest of Fabrics which our immense purchasing power enables us to control, and sell, in many cases, at less than cost to manufacturer. MONDAY'S offerings will eclipse ten fold those of any previous day in the GREAT JULY CHEAP SALE.

Twenty Thousand Yards of Beautiful Wash Fabrics.

More than twenty thousand yards of Beautiful and Dainty MUSLINS, PRINTS, GRENADINES, CAMBRICS and GINGHAMS, will be displayed in this section on MONDAY. Every piece has been specially reduced until every semblance of profit has disappeared, and prices indicate by their lowness that now is the right time to buy.

Dainty Muslins.

At 7½c—Hundreds of Dress Lengths of these Beautiful Muslins are sold daily. Patterns are most fascinating, and the color combinations are distinguished by their delicate tints. Usual price, 12½c. July Sale Price....7½c

At 21c—French Muslins, rare patterns and beautiful tints. Regular 30c goods. July Sale Price 19c

At 27c—Silver Silk Sateens. A rich and beautiful assortment of these fashionable materials will be offered on Monday. Regular price, 45c. July Sale Price 27c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Dress Goods Prices.

At 21c—50 pieces Summer Dress Goods, black grounds with bright colored stripes forming check, beautiful quality and excellent patterns. Regular value, 35c. July Sale Price......21c

At 24c—32 pieces Fancy Mohair Summer Dress Goods, rich small designs, latest colorings, splendid quality, and good value for 40c a yard. July Sale Price 24c

At 28c—38 pieces Fancy Grenadines, black grounds with bright colored silk stripes interwoven; also cream grounds with colored silk stripes. July Sale Price 28c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED

A Record Bargain in Ladies' Shirt Waists.

That comes as a surprise to everybody. They're beautiful new goods, in dainty patterns, well made and very stylish.

275 dozen elegant Shirt Waists, in pretty checks and stripe patterns pink, blue and new greens, with contrasting shades are the predominating colors, splendidly made, with detachable collar and self cuffs. A perfect model shirt waist. Worth 75c. July Sale Price, 55c.

3000 Ladies' Stylish Shirt Waists. July Sale Prices, from 35c.

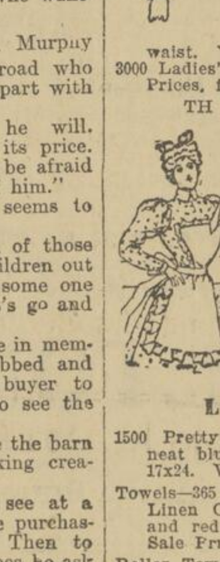
TH ES. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Children's Reefers.

A beautiful lot of Children's White Pique Reefers will be offered at extraordinary Bargain Prices They are made in the latest style, with box front, large sailor collar and pearl buttons. Sizes from 2 to 10 years. Regular price, for 2 years, $2.05. July Sale Price, $1.39. Other sizes reduced in proportion.

Children's Navy Serge Reefers, large buttons, and trimmed sailor collar, brass with white or red braid, all new fresh goods, for 4 years. Regular $2.75. July Sale Price, $2.12.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.



A Mighty Sale of Linens.

Linens for the thousands. Cottons for the millions. THE BIG STORE never was so strong never so well prepared, with surprising Linen Values. MONDAY'S GREAT SALE will bring thousands of housekeepers who are directly interested in this GREAT LINEN SALE.

Ladies, buy your LINENS on MONDAY, and save from 15 to 20 per cent.

Linen Tray Cloths.

1500 Pretty Linen Tray Cloths, with neat blue and red borders. Sizes 17x24. Worth 15c. July Sale Price.....9c

Towels—365 dozen Splendid Quality Linen Crash Towels, fringed ends and red border. Worth 14c. July Sale Price 9c

Roller Towels—160 dozen Crash Roller Towels, good quality, 16x2¼ yards long. Worth 35c. July Sale Price.....32c

Crash Roller Towelling, Twilled. The usual 10c quality. July Sale Price.....6c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Linen Bureau Covers.

175 Linen Bureau Covers, extra quality, pretty patterns, size 16x45 in. Worth 35c. July Sale Price 23c

Linen Table Napkins—Special purchase 500 dozen Linen Table Napkins, ⅝ size. Usual 75c a dozen. July Sale Price, per dozen 53c

Pure Linen Tea Cloths—32 dozen Five O'Clock Tea Cloths, 1⅛ yards. Regular value, 65c. July Sale Price......41c

Grass Linen for Skirts—30 pieces Grass Linen, suitable for Ladies' Skirts. Regular value, 16c. July Sale Price 12c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

In 1712 Louis XIV. favored the Opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accomodation of its adminstration, archives, and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasin," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently, not only to the female choristers and suppers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the King forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them, the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera-house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the King's debtors were not, for although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then Lieutenant of Police, was talking to Louis's nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the Regent. "Monseigneur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his Majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested, and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, Monsiegneur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done. And the people danced to Lauis s debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II. s coffers.—

"The King's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull;
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full."

—(London Saturday Review.

Knife Not Necessary

It is an acknowledged fact that many cases of cancer can be cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant home treatment. We would like to tell you about it. Send us your address. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville. Ont.

A Misunderstood Jest.

Lord Lytton when viceroy of India was seated one day at dinner next to a lady whose name was Birch, and who, though very good-looking, was not over-intelligent. Said she to His Excellency: "Are you acquainted with any of the Birches?" "Oh, yes," replied Lord Lytton; "I knew several of them most intimately when at Eton—indeed more intimately than I cared to." "My Lord," replied the lady, "you forget the Birches are relatives of mine." "And they cut me," said the Viceroy; "but," and he smiled his wonted smile, "I have never felt more inclined to kiss the rod than I do now." Sad to say, Mrs. Birch did not see the point, and told her husband His Excellency had insulted her.—Argonaut.

Voting in the South.

A story told not long ago by a Democratic nominee for a very important office is as follows: "The day after the election referred to," said he, "a colored man called on me and said:

" 'Marse——,I want you to give me a dollar for voting for you."

"I replied, "What are you talking about? You know you voted for the Republican candidate.'

"Well, yes, I did, Marse ——, but that was the only way I could get it counted for you, "—(Washington Star.

Walking With Grace.

A dignified and graceful walk is something that cannot be expected from those whose feet are tender, blistered, sweaty and offensive. Foot Elm cures such troubles. 25c at druggists, or by mail, postage free. S. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

An Idea for Painters

How to make a paint brush cover most surface—how to preserve the brush—how to make the paint spread absolutely evenly—how to clean a b ush quickly.

Boeckh's Patent Bridled Brush will give you a good idea of how all this can be done successfully.

Ask your dealer to show you

BOECKH'S BRIDLED BRUSH.

Boeckh Bros, & Company, Manufacturers, TORONTO.

Montreal Branch: 1 and 3 De Bresoles St.

Horse Fanciers

Like a good sound horse and we know how to please them We have about 200 herses, including—

Saddlers.
Carrriage Horses,
Cobs,
Working Horses,
Pairs and Drivers,

which were bought for their appearance and soundness. These will be sold privately or by auction at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

TELFER & CLIMIE,

43-47 Inspector street.

Dr. J. Collis Brownes' CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

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. of simple ailments form its best recommenda- I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Is a cerain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

Regulations for the Disposal of Mining Claims on Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

QUARTZ CLAIMS.

Every person 18 years of age and over, but not under, and every joint stock company holding a Free Miner's Certificate, may obtain an entry for a mining location.

A Free Miner's Certificate is granted for one year, and is not transferable. The fee for a Free Miner's Certificate for an individual is $10.00; and for a Free Miner's Certificate to a joint stock company, from $50.00 to $100.00, according to the nominal capital of the company.

The holder of a Free Miner's Certificate who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim not exceeding 1,500 feet long by 1,500 feet wide, by marking it with two legal posts, one at each end, on the line of the lode, or vein, and marking out the line between them. Upon each post shall be marked the name of the claim, the name of the person locating and the date, and the number of feet lying to the right and left of the line.

The claim shall be recorded with the Mining Recorder of the District within which it is situated, within fifteen days after the location thereof, if located within 10 miles of the office of the Recorder; one additional day shall be allowed for such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof. In the event of a claim being more than 100 miles from a Recorder's Office, and situated where other claims are being located, the Free Miners, not less than five in number, may appoint a Free Miners' Recorder; but if the latter fails within three months to notify the nearest Government Mining Recorder of his appointment, the claims which he may have recorded will be cancelled. The fee for recording a claim is $5.00

An expenditure of not less than $100 per year must be made on the claim or a like amount paid to the Mining Recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended, or paid, in connection with the location, the locator may, upon complying with certain other requirements, purchase the land at the rate of $5 per acre cash, but if the surface rights have already been disposed of, at $2.00 an acre.

A location for the mining of iron and mica, not exceeding 160 acres in area, may be granted, provided that should any Free Miner obtain a location which was subsequently found to contain a valuable mineral deposit other than iron or mica, his right in such deposit shall be restricted to the area prescribed for other minerals, and the remainder of the location shall revert to the Crown.

The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the Crown forever whatever royalty may hereafter be imposed on the sales of the products of all mines therein, and the same royalty shall be collected on the sales which may be made prior to the issue of the patent.

PLACER MINING REGULATIONS FOR THE YUKON DISTRICT.

Claims in this district are Creek, Gulch, River and Hill Claims. They are 250 feet in length measured in the general direction of the Creek or River, and from 100 feet to 2,000 feet in width, according to the formation of the ground.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end. An entry for a Claim must be obtained within 10 days if the location is within 10 miles of the Mining Recorder's Office. One extra day is allowed for every additional 10 miles or fraction thereof. In the event of the claim being more than 100 miles from a Recorder's Office, the same rule applies as in the Quartz Mining Regulations for recording the Claim.

The Person, or Company, who obtains an Entry for a Claim must hold a Free Miller's Certificate. Every alternate 10 Claims is reserved to the Crown.

The discoverer of a Claim is entitled to 500 feet in length. If the party consists of two discoverers, two claims may be granted, amounting together to 1,000 feet in length. To each member of a party beyond two in number, claim of the ordinary size only.

An entry fee of $15.00 is charged. A royalty fee of 10 per cent. on the gold mined shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each claim. The sum of $2,500.00 will be deducted from the gross annual output of the claim. The holder of a Creek, Gulch or River claim may within 60 days after staking out the claim obtain an entry for a hill claim adjoining it for the sum of $100.00. This permission is also given to the holder of a creek, gulch or river claim, who, prior to January, 1898, obtained an entry therefor, provided the hill claim is available at the time an application is made therefor. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in a mining district, the boundaries of which shall be defined by the Mining Recorder; but the same miner may also hold a hill claim and any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common.

A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned when the same shall have remained unworked for three consecutive working days of 24 hours each, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Mining Recorder.

It shall not only be necessary for a person or company workign a quartz or placer claim to hold a Free Miner's Certificate, but every person in his, or its, employment, shall have a Free Miner's Certificate unexpired.

PLACER MINING REGULATIONS.

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories, not including the Yukon District, Placer Claims generally are 100 feet square, and an entry of $5.00 is charged. The entry must be renewed each year. On the North Saskatchewan river claims are either Bar or Bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending from high to low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back from high water mark to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1,000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF LEASES TO DREDGE FOR MINERALS IN THE BEDS OF RIVERS IN THE DISTRICT OF YUKON.

A Free Miner may obtain a lease of an unbroken extent of 5 miles of a river, but not more than six such leases will be issued in favor an individual or company.

The lease shall be for a term of 26 years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Ministetr of the Interior. The lessee's right of mining and dredging shall be confined to the submerged bed or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for claims under the Placer Mining Regulations.

The lessee shall have at least one dredge in operation upon the 5 miles of river leased to him within two seasons from the date of the lease, one dredge for each fifteen miles, or portions thereof, shall be held to be in compliance with this regulation. The rental is $100.00 per annum for each mile of river leased. The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of ten per cent. on the output in excess of $15,000.00 for each 5 miles of river leased; but the lessee under one lease shall not be entitled to the exemption as to royalty where the dredge or dredges used by him have been used in dredging by another lessee or in any case in respect of more than 30 miles. The lessee is permitted to cut free of all dues, on any land belonging to the Crown, such timber as may be necessary for the purposes of his lease, but such permission shall not extend to timber which has been or may be granted to other persons or corporations.

The regulations also provide that the lessee shall not interfere with free navigation of the river nor with the construction of roads, ways, bridges, drains or other public works. It is also provided that the lessee shall not transfer a lease without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF LEASES TO DREDGE FOR MINERALS IN THE SUBMERGED BEDS OF RIVERS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, EXCEPTING THE YUKON DISTRICT.

A Free Miner can only obtain two leases of 5 miles each. The lease is for a term of 20 years, renewable from time to time thereafter in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and is also subject to the rights of all persons who have received or who may receive entries for bar digging or bench claims. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one year from the date of the lease for each 5 miles leased to him. The rental is $50.00 per annum for each dredge used. The lessee shall pay to the Crown a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the output after it exceeds $10,000.00. The lease provides that the lessee shall not interfere in any way with the navigation of the river or with any roads, ways, bridges, drains and other public works and improvements now existing or which may be made in the future.

Sale of Linens.

We have received instructions to sell for the account of a large British manufacturer, at their Rooms,

ST. JAMES STREET,

On Wednesday, 13th Instant,

At TEN o'clock,

without reserve, an immense quantity of Linen Goods, Towels, Napkins, Table Linen, Apron Linen, Window Linen, Crash Linen, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, etc. Also Serges, Linings, Canvas, Cashmere Hose, and a large lot of other goods, without reserve, and in lots to the trade.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Aucioneers.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One Locomotive Boiler, 100 h.p., perfectly sound, in good order.
One Locomotive Boiler, 75 h.p., perfectly sound, in good order.
One Locomotive Boiler, with Engine mounted on side, 30 H.p.
One Upright Engine and Boiler, 8 h.p., in good order.
One Horizontal Engine, 5 h.p., refitted, at a bargain.
Gas Engines of any power, at the very lowest figures. Every Engine guaranteed.
One MacGregor, Gourlay & Co. 24 in. Endless Bed Planer.
One MacGregor Gourlay 26 in. Double Cylinder Endless Bed Surfacer.
One MacGregor Gourlay re-Sawing Machine, used only two weeks, at a bargain.
One Car Morticing Machine, almost new.
One Wood Frame Wood Shaper, two spindles.
Three Second Hand Wood Frame Saw Tables.
One Second Hand Jig Saw.
One Second Hand Iron Frame Door Clamp.

The above are a few special bargains which we have for immediate turn over.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
345-347 St. James Stret, Montreal.

FOR SALE, ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY.

—THE—

Canadian Machinery Agency,

298 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

Offer the folowing at Very Low Prices:
One 75 h.p. Steel Tubular Boiler and Engine, with duplex steam pump, valves and connections.
One 30 h.p. Monarch Economic Boiler and 25 h.p. High Speed Engine, with feed water heater, injector and connections.
One 15 h.p. Steel Tubular Boiler and 12 h.p. Engine, with injector and connections.
One 6 h.p. Vertical Boiler and Horizontal Engine, complete.
One 3 h.p. Vertical Boiler and Engine. New.
One 4 h.p. Vertical Boiler. New.
Two 5 h.p. Vertical Boiler. New.
One 10 h.p. Vertical Boiler. New.
One 15 h.p. Vertical Boiler.
One Double Drum Power Hoist, capacity 3,500 lbs.
One 24 in. swing, Engine Lathe, 13 ft. bed, complete, with two chucks and lot turning tools.
One 26 in. stroke Iron Shaper, American make.
One Double Head Iron Planer, 17 ft. bed, 42 in. between uprights.
One 42 in. Drilling Machine.
One No. 10 Collau Cupola, capacity 35 tons.
Two Cupolas, capacity 5 tons each.
One Cupola, capacity 30 tons.
One No. 5½ Baker Cupola Blower, with about 150 ft. 15 in. galvanized iron blast pipe.
One No. 6 Sturtevant Cupola Blower.
One 40 in. Boston Cupola Blower.
One 4 ton Geared Ladle.
Two 5 ton Steam Cranes.
One 14 ft. Pipe Testing Machine.
Four Foundry Cranes.
One Hand Derrick.
One Hoisting Winch.
One Combined Punch and Shears, 18 in. gap, will punch 1 in. hole in 1 in. plate and shear one inch plate.
One 75 h.p. Steel Tubular Boiler.
Two 35 h.p. Steel Tubular Boilers.
One Circular Saw Frame.
One Saw Mill Carriage, Lane pattern, set works.
One Lot Circular Saws, 6 in. to 72 in. diameter.
Two Bolt Cutters, capacity ⅜ in. to 1½ in.
Several Blacksmith's Forges and Anvils.
Six Emery Wheel Grinders, for two wheels.
One Surface Grinding Machine.
One Circular Re-Saw Machine.
One 24 in. Planer and Matcher, matches 13 inches wide, 4 prs. heads, slotted cylinder, all mdern improvements.
One Door Tenoning Machine, heavy machine.
One Improved Door Tenoning Machine, double heads and double copes. New.
One Carriage Cut Off Saw.
One No. 3 Rogers Saw Filer; will sharpen saws from 8 in. to 72 inches.
One Improved Power Mortiser.
One Hub Boring and Mortising Machine.
Two Scroll Saws.
One Bundy Time Recorder, 150 keys.
One 3 h.p. Yacht Engine.
One 4 h.p. Yacht Engine.
One 4 h.p. Yacht Boiler.
300 ft. 2½ in. Shafting, Hangers, etc.
200 ft. 3 in. Shafting, Hangers, etc.
40 ft. 4 in. Shafting, Hangers, etc.
75 ft. 24 in. Double Leather Belting.
75 ft. 25 in. Double Leather Belting.
A large stock of Second Hand Belts, in smaller widths.
We have a large stock of Taps, Drills, Wrenches and Blacksmith's and Machinists' Tools that are valuable to anyone about starting a machine shop.
About 100 tons Moulding Sand.

The above is only a partial list of our stock, and if we have not listed what you want, do not conclude that we have not got it, but write us. The chances are that we can supply your needs at a bargain. Correspondence solicited.

Canadian Machinery Agency,

W. H. NOLAN, Mgr.,

298 St. James Street.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Come with the grocers to Cornwall on Wednesday, the 13th of July, rain or shine.

HERALD WANTS

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Norwood, Ont., Public School, during the model term, a male teacher holding first or second class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to J. L. Squire, Secretary, Norwood, Ont.

WANTED—A young girl for housework for small family. Address 723 St. Urbain Street.

WANTED—A general servant; must be a good plain cook; references required. 260 St. Charles Borromee Street.

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework. 939 St. Urbain Street. tf

WANTED—A lady traveller for the city, to make a house to house canvass and also to call on the retail trade. Constant employment will be given. S 22, Herald Office. 160

WANTED—A young girl as general servant. Apply 91 Durocher Street. 158

WANTED—Two experienced business women, accustomed to office work, book-keeping, handling customers and cash, as joint managers of high class office business. Salary to start, $10 per week. Bond of $2,500 required. Apply 302 New York Life Building. 150

WANTED—An intelligent young lady, of neat appearance, to travel and sell tickets for medicine troupe. Salary and expenses. Apply this evening, between 4 and 10 p.m. All season position. Reine, St. James Hotel.

WANTED—Paper box girls; only experienced hands need apply; good wages; steady work. Apply to Mace, Milson & Co., 8 DeBresoles Street, near Notre Dame Church. 153

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars, ready to commence, send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., Dept. B., London, nt. tf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

NICE LARGE ROOM—Furnished or unfurnished; private family; suitable for two; references exchanged; rent moderate: 56a Richmond Square. 162

ROOMS—Wanted two rooms suitable for housekeping, with all conveniences. S 21, Herald Office. 157

WANTED—In the country, near seashore, one large room and board, for lady with three children. State terms and particulars. S. S., 3492 Notre Dame Street. 146

TO LET—A large furnished front room, on the first flat, use of a stove and the dining room; not more than forty yards from the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine Streets; private family; man and wife. 17 Balmoral Street.

WANTED—Board and room in private family, for refined young man, near business. Canadian or Jewish family preferred. Address, with terms, "Reine," St. James Hotel, Room 31.

TO RENT AT POINTE CLAIRE

Ten Roomed Summer Cottage, fully furnished. Best location on the Lake Front. Will be rented cheap for balance of the season. For further particulars, apply L. CHARLEBOIS, Merchant, Pointe Claire.

INFORMATION WANTED.

PERSONAL—Information is wanted of Mr. Thomas Baker, at one time of Stratford, England. He is a baker by trade, and when last heard from, some years ago, gave his address as Watertower, or Watertown, Montreal. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by the holder of P.O. Box 182. 139

GILES, MRS. EDWARD (Sarah Tomkins), who left King st., Cambridge, about 28 years ago. Sister asks. For further information, apply Edward Giles, 1 Vallquette avenue, Seigneurs street, Montreal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Milk route. One selling twenty to forty gallons daily. S 15, Herald Office. 153*

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Used Jubilee and the two 1898 issues of stamps. Highest cash prices paid. C. D. Griggs, Sutton, Que. 150

WANTED TO PURCHASE — Will parties having a plot of ground (room for 2 or 4 graves) to sell in Mount Royal Cemetery, write to V 100, Herald Office, city. tf

OFFICES TO LET.

Single or "en suite," in the "Wilson Building," Place d'Armes Hill. H.W. heating, electric light and elevator. A few rooms now vacant. Rent, 60c per superficial foot, including caretaking. Apply to JOS. C. BEAUHAMP, Manager, On the premises, No. 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSIONER,
170 St. James St. & 345 Prince Arthur St

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of Mistress WIDOW JOHN MOISON, Drummondville, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the door of the Catholic Church of Drummondville, in the district of Arthabaska,

TUESDAY, THE 12TH JULY, 1898.
At 11 O'Clock A. M.,

the immovable properties hereunder described:

1.—Lots Nos. 90 and 91 of the official cadastre for the East ward of Drummondville, being civic number 213 of Heriot street, with two wooden houses and other premises thereon erected.

2—Lot No. 93 of the official cadastre for the East ward of Drummondville, being civic number 215 of Heriot street, vacant.

3—Lot No. 79 of the official cadastre for the East ward of Drummondville, being civic number 204 of Heriot street, with one wooden house and other premises thereon erected.

4—The southeast part of lot No. 78 of the official cadastre for the South ward of Drummondville, on the southwest side of Lindsay street, being civic number 136 of about 49 feet in front, by a depth of about thirty-three feet, bounded to the southeast by Frs. Jutras and to the northwest by Wm. Hyland, with one wooden house and other premises thereon erected.

5—The southwest part of lot No. 30 of the official cadastre for the West ward of Drummondville, on Heriot street, being sixty-six feet in front by one hundred and thirty-two feet in depth, bounded in front by said Heriot street, in the rear by Sydney street, or what may have thus been named, to the southeast by Dr. Berard, and to the northwest by Pat. Irwin, with one wooden house used for a store and residence, and other premises thereon erected, with the rights of the estate to a stable lying in the rear and in proximity of the premises just mentioned, and built partly or wholly on land not belonging to said estate.

This sale will be made subject to charges and mortgages affecting the above described properties, and the holders of which have not consented to discharge, and costs of sale.

For further particulars, apply to
LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Joint Curators,
1709 Notre Dame street,
Montreal.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

$1500—Nos. 525-527 PAPINEAU AVE.—Two large brick houses, with bakery and stables; also large lot of land.

$4,000—Nos. 861-871 SANGUINET ST.—Six large tenements, in brick, on stone foundation; well rented.

$5,000—9 ALEXANDER ST.—Three large tenements and a store, in first-class locality.

Apply to
MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.,
1709 Notre Dame Street.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

PRIVATE LESSONS — French, English and mathematics. Low price. 79 Sanguinet.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—That fine solid brick block of Five Shops and Dwellings, corner Wellington and Nazareth streets. Shops can be let separate or with dwellings; good confectioners; oven attached to one of the Shops; also three Dwellings adjoining, on Nazareth street; property in first-class order. This is most desirable property for investment. Always been rented to good tenants. Title perfect; no ground rents. For terms apply F. Jones, 98 Nazareth street. 155

TO LET—A Store, 148 St. Lawrence Street, 20x115 feet, and basement, asphalt flooring; with or without a flat above of 40x115 feet; well lighted; freight elevator. A. Brunet, 58 St. James Street. 152*

TO LET—No. 38 Arcade Street, self-contained house, 4 rooms, bath and w.c., big yard. Apply 11 St. Sulpice Street.

FOR SALE.—Property 919 Wellington; corner lot; detached cottage. Apply, 117 Centre.

HOUSE AND STORE TO RENT CHEAP—Carrying on good business as candy and tobacco store. Rent, $12. Good chance for any one. Apply on premises, 91 St. Antoine Street. 142

TO LET—A store, 148 St. Lawrence street, 20 x 115 feet, and basement asphalt flooring, with or without a flat above, of 40 x 115 feet; well lighted; freight elevator. A. Brunet, 58 St. James. 127

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Situation in wholesale fruit or commission house, by young man, who is willing to work and has good references. Please apply to S 23, Herald Office. 162

WANTED—Young man of good address, three years' office experience, wants any position of trust; wholesale house preferred; honest and strictly temperate. S 24, Herald. 158

WANTED—A telegraph and telephone line man, of long experience in management of construction, is open for engagement. Address Lineman, Herald Office. 158

WANTED—A married man wants a situation as coachman or stableman understands thoroughly the care of horses. References. Address, H., 115½ St. Antoine street. 158

ROOMS—Wanted two rooms, suitable for housekeping, with all conveniences. S 21, Herald Office. 157

WANTED—Work by a painter, paper-hanger, whitewasher, tinter and decorator. References. Charges moderate. Apply, A. Feldman, 72 Maurice street, in rear 158

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—First-class pastry cook, just arrived from New York, wants a position in hotel or store; willing to go to the country. Has recently been connected with the best New York houses. Best references furnished. Apply P 21, Herald. 150

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day. 239 Cadieux Street. 161

WANTED—Work by the day, of any kind, washing or ironing, by a respectable English widow. Address 51 Devienne Street, off St. George Street. 159

WANTED—A superior woman desires a situation in the country; good cook; sewing; well educated. Address E. M. Wyld, Post Office, Maisonneuve. 158.

WANTED — Respectable middle-aged widow desires position as working housekeeper to one or two gentlemen; best references. 114 St. Urbain Street. 158

WANTED—Positions by two young women as nurse and housemaid in same house. References. 64 Papineau avenue. 157

WANTED—By a person of experience, with first-class city reference, a permanent place to sew in two or three days a week, dressmaking, no objection to doing any other kind of work. 65 cents a day. Address, B. W., Herald Office. 154

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper or general servant, for two in family. Apply 245½ St. Urbain Street. 160

WANTED—By a young lady, Protestant, position as mother's help or companion to person going away to either seaside or country. Apply, Box S. 20, Herald Office.

WANTED—By a young married woman, a few hours' employment, from two till halfpast five o'clock, either light housework or taking out children. Address 41 Alexander Street.

WANTED—By a respectable woman work by the day, of any kind, with a family to support. Address, 243 St. Martin street, in rear.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper to single gentlemen or widower, by English lady, experienced in cooking, etc., or would take charge of children or invalid at seaside. S 18, Herald. 150

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE BUSINESS experience and knowledge of the West Indies, would be glad to hear of any firm desirous of forming or extending trade there. A good opportunity offers for a reciprocal business between Canada and the West Indies. Address "Mercator," P.O. Box 544, Montreal. 160

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$10 to $100 advanced to responsible paries on note of hand, Life Policies and miscellaneous securities. Apply in confidence to Emblem Bros., 41 St. Francois Xavier Street. Call or telephone 426. 164

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—A Waverley Bicycle, in first-class condition, with bell, license and Attwood lamp, or would exchange in a deal for an upright piano. Address Waverley, Herald Office.

FOR SALE—Good carriages, single and double, also express for butcher or grocer; second-hand buggies of all kinds very cheap. 940 St. James street.

FOR SALE—Property, 919 Wellington; corner lot; detached cottage. Apply 117 Centre.

FOR SALE—Good collection of Old and Rare Coins. Carl Griggs, Sutton, Que.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Brantford Bicycle, in good condition. Apply E. & D. Agency, Windsor Hotel Block. tf

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, Silver and White Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, ten yearling White Wyandott Hens, pair Plymouth Rocks. W. Ulley, Victoria Square, Montreal. 155

FOR SALE—For the million. Kindling, $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; mill blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

COPPERS FOR SALE—Apply Herald Office. tf

FOR SALE—Famous bed-bug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. No agents selling this. 165

THE CELEBRATED MENZENHAUER GUITAR Zither, played by everybody if he counts to 15. Free lessons given daily between 4 and 5. Credit General du Canada, Sole Agents, Canada Life Building. P.S.—Agents wanted in every city in Canada.

The Herald.

FOUNDED 1808.
341 St James St., Montreal, Que

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

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HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
Jas. S. Brierley, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, JULY 9, 1898.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS.

The enquiry into the administration of the Water Department which will be held in compliance with the request contained in the letter of Mr. Philippe Pepin and others will afford an opportunity for those organizations which have been working and agitating for municipal reform to prove their interest in a very practical manner. It is just such irregularities as are alleged in this letter to have been practised by Superintendent Laforest and those intimately associated with him in the administration of the Water Department, that municipal reformers should be ready to strike at. Good men and clean administration are not one whit less important in municipal government than are good laws.

The accusation made by the ex-employes of the Water Department indicate a condition of affairs which would cripple the administration of this important service, entail a heavy annual loss and exert an unhealthy influence upon every other civic department.

It is charged that material belonging to the city was taken from the city's shops and put, by Superintendent Laforest, to private uses; that paint was removed from the shops and used in improving the appearance of Mr. Laforest's buildings in De Lorimier Avenue; that tools and material were sent from the city shops to Ste. Agathe to be used in constructing a waterworks plant in which Mr. Laforest is interested; that public money was directed to the pockets of those not entitled to it; and that employes who had been many years in the service of the city were dismissed to make room for the friends of the aldermen and officials. This is the calendar of charges as it now stands, but it is no secret that as the enquiry proceeds, other accusations will be added to it.

If grave irregularities continued during the length of time indicated by Mr. Pepin's letter, it is a reasonable inference that Mr. Laforest did not keep them all hidden from those who were, for the time, clothed with authority over him and his department. Some of the charges that will be laid before the enquiry closes will, it is said, involve aldermen, ex-aldermen, and probably other very prominent persons. Those who have seen a demonstration of the power of experienced "wire-pullers" can conceive of the influences that will be used to prevent an investigation that threatens to do more than disclose a few indiscretions. If the action of the five men who have laid the charges is in any sense justified by facts, they have undertaken a heavy task. It will not be easy for them to combat those who may be interested in preventing the court or committee of enquiry from disclosing the whole truth. In a struggle of this description the five men will be fighting the fight of every ratepayer and of every citizen interested in good government. They should be enabled to employ a good lawyer to conduct their side of the investigation. This they should be assisted to do by those who are desirous of seeing a better era inaugurated at the City Hall. By raising a fund for this purpose, the Good Government Association, the Ratepayers' Association, and the Citizens' League would be promoting, it appears to us, the aims and objects of their organizations and would be doing a service to the city. Clearly the investigation should go on, and in such vigorous and thorough fashion as will lay bare the Water Works branch of the civic administration. By what we learn of this branch we will all be in a better position to judge what kind of government we have in the others.

A VALUABLE REPORT.

In view of the fact that Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, are now in England studying the conditions of the various local markets for such farm products as Canada has for export, additional interes attaches to the annual report Mr. Robertson has just issued. Having regard to the immense amount of information given on a great variety of subjects, it well deserves the comment passed upon it by Farming, that "it is one of the most valuable and complete reports ever issued by the department." The introduction deals with the necessity for and advantages of co-operation, and the means that have been taken to secure it. There is a summary of the work done by travelling dairies, dairy schools and dairy stations in different part of the Dominion. Complete information is given concerning the practice of winter butter-making, the raising and marketing of cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and eggs, the packing and marketing of perishable fruits, a vast amount of precise information of the greatest value being given in each case. What is perhaps most important is the section devoted to the cold storage service, in which full instructions and designs are furnished, so that the local mechanics may be enabled to construct the most modern appliances for the preservation of perishable foods. The report ought to be in the hands of every progressive farmer and commission merchant in the country, for the information it contains is of a kind that can readily be turned into dollars and cents.

The basis upon which the departments of agriculture for the Dominion and the provinces are constituted is the assumption that the burdens of the farming community can be lightened and their profits increased at the same time. The farmers of the Dominion have never been accused of lack of indutry; on the contrary, the $600,000,000 of wealth produced on the farms each year has been at the expense of the hardest of labor, lasting from daylight to dark. The limit to which industrious toilers of the soil can increase their prosperity by mere bodily toil has long ago been reached; departments of agriculture were inaugurated with the idea that "increasing prosperity must come in some other way than through harder work by the farmer."

Co-operation was soon recognized as being of the most urgent necessity. The farmers could not maintain creameries and cheese factories of their own, but they could organize and support one or more in a district. In some cases even this much could not be done, and in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the Northwest the Government started the creameries, and withdrew when they were well established. Farmers and creamery owners could not very well organize a cold storage system, so the Government got it under way for them, and the result has been most gratifying. Beyond this the aims of the Government have been principally three—to obtain information not before available which might be of service to the farming community; to make the farmers aware of the most improved methods, conclusions as to which could only be reached individually with great difficulty, if at all; and finally to devise means for enabling the producers to dispose of their product speedily and at the minimum of loss. All this is being done, and we see the effect of it in the enormous increase in the cheese and butter industries and in many other directions.

The various agricultural departments have, as a rule, worked with a careful regard for cause and effect. If they have striven to produce exportable goods of a uniform quality and appearance, it is because they first ascertained that in the British market, the great hope of the Canadian producer, these things were regarded as essential. It was no light task to produce this unformity, but to a very large extent it has been done. The British are good customers, but they are discriminating buyers. They have the world to choose from and can demand the best. Last year they imported $633,252,283 of food products, perhaps ten per cent. of which came from Canada. Their bill for meats alone was nearly 186 millions. Imported cheese cost them $28,647,857, of which we sent rather more than our share. For butter they paid $77,462,300, our proportion being relatively insignificant, although it amounted to the respectable total of $2,164,995, four times what it was in 1895. It looks as though this year there would be another four-fold increase; even that would be only a beginning. In 1897 the tidy sum of $21,203,088 was paid out for eggs, Canada getting $944,123. How to increase all these proportions is the substance of Mr. Robertson's very excellent report, and the object of the inquiries now being made by the Minister of Agriculture. Thirty or forty millions more per annum would be very acceptable to Canada, and it may be believed that the British public would, other things being equal, be glad that it should come here. It is satisfactory to know that the necessary efforts are being made.

CONCERNING THE HORSE.

The final judgment on the horse is summed up in the written declaration of almost every schoolboy that it is "a noble animal." The Herald illustrated supplement to-day contains some fine portraits of horses which illustrate this quality of nobility. In an address delivered a few months ago, Lord Rosebery gave an excellent definition of what love of horses meant to him, and the same we believe may be said of most of those who have been recognized as the foremost patrons of the turf. This aim is not that of the gambler, who stakes his money in the expectation of getting rich without working. It is that "the horse of the century" may be reared and owned by one of them, winning in his name those races which prove its superiority. If the horse be a noble animal, this is a not unworthy ambition. Lord Rosebery himself estimated the winning of the Derby almost as high as obtaining the premiership, and Lord Derby, while he found it not difficult to become premier, never succeeded in winning the great race and was much downcast by his failures. It is related of Meissonier that he regarded the late Leland Stanford as being merely an objectionable rich man until he discovered that he had been for many years a devoted student of the ways of horses. Learning this, he was anxious to paint the portrait which a few moments previously he had declined. In all ages the horse has been more or less of a friend and companion to man, and it would be surprising if even the most rigid opponent of horse-racing did not, in reading the story of "Ben-Hur," experience that sense of exaltation which seems to come upon all who witness such contests of speed and endurance as are there described. Just as all the world loathes a snake, all the world loves a good horse.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE HARBOR.

The Finance Committee yesterday wisely decided to recommend to the City Council that when the harbor improvements are completed in accordance with the plan agreed upon between the Government and the commissioners the city should agree to complete its share of the improvement in a way that will be in keeping with the rest of the work. This is an important forward movement, and we trust, furnishes an indication that the City Council will not stand in the way of having the work begun at once. Ald. Rainville's contentions as to the amount of money the city is at liberty to spend may or may not be right, but it is quite certain that if the plan agreed upon is regarded as good there will be no difficulty in getting the money that may be necessary to pay for the city's share. It was not to be expected that things should remain in precisely the position they were in when the first plans were made four or five years ago, and if plan 12a alters the city's part of the obligation there need be no great trouble on the score of getting the money. Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, has been constantly consulted in completing the present plans, so that there is every reason to believe the city's part of the work has been properly adjusted.

Members of the council will, no doubt, bear in mind that the need for improvement is urgent, not only because of the better prospects for the city when the port is made more important but because of the actual losses entailed upon all the merchants along the front through the absence of flood protection. It is well known that last spring all the wholesale houses were put to hundreds of dollars' expense and to a great deal of inconvenience by the fear of floods. Their goods were all moved out of the cellars and in many cases even off the first floor, and then back again when the danger was past. This involved a charge from which the business community ought to be relieved at the earliest opportunity.

If plan 12a is acceptable to the city, and there is every reason to believe it is so, the council cannot unnecessarily retard the commencement of work without being chargeable with serving the ends of those who oppose the development of the port. We believe there are no aldermen willing to accept such responsibility.

PLEBISCITE PROBABILITIES.

We publish to-day the result of the inquiries made at Three Rivers by The Herald's staff correspondent regarding the sentiment of the people of this province on the prohibition question. The information furnished in these letters has not, hitherto, been encouraging to the advocates of prohibition, and it is doubtful if even the most sanguine will derive much consolation from Mr. Duplessis' suggestion of a possible majority for the suppression of the liquor traffic, such majority to be the result of blind partizanship on one side and equally blind partizanship, combined with stupidity and ignorance, on the other. In five dioceses visited so far, it has been evident that the Roman Catholic clergy do not favor prohibition, most of them being opposed to its principle and all believing it inexpedient. There seems also to be lukewarmness among the English element, among whom the prohibitionists look for most support; but inquiries in the larger English centres will likely alter this somewhat.

C.W.A. BULLETIN.

General Suspensions Made. Several Raised and Other Official Acts That Interest the Members of the Association.

Toronto, July 8.—The following is the official announcement of the C. W. A. Dominion racing board bulletin, No. 9:

Additional appointments on New Brunswick, No. 13 district racing board—Dr. O. J. McCully, Moncton; A. R. Tibbits, Fredericton, N.B., Chas. Coster and Fred. W. Roch, St. John, N.B.

Sanctions issued—July 1st, 1898, Springfield, Ont., two ameteur events, July 1st, Aylmer, Ont., two amateur events, July 16th, R. Q. T. race meet and Vienna competition at Toronto, seven amateur and two professional events. July 16th, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Otterburn Park, Montreal.

W. E. Washburn, W. Miller, and H. Gilhooly, all of Smiths Falls; H. J. Taylor, Perth, Ont.; and George F. Smith, Kingston, were granted permits to compete outside of Canada, on July 4th.

W. S. Mitchell, St. John, N.B., suspended for thirty days from June 30th, 1898, for competing in unsanctioned races at Farnham, Que., also further suspended pending investigation for riding Brantford wheel by which firm he is employed. Geo. Brown, O. Bryam, J. King, Geo. Welch, and D. Jones, transferred to professional class for competing for cash prizes suspended from track for thirty days for riding above races, being unsanctioned. Edward Dalton, of St. John, N.B., suspended for six months for competing in races at Fredericton, N.B., for which he was not eligible, in defiance of the Racing Board.

David Wilson, Toronto, suspension raised, but shall change his mount, Ralph E. Axton, Paris, Ont., suspended for fifteen days from June 30th for competing in races outside of Canada without the necessary permit; after July 15th he may compete in amateur events, but shall change his mount. Alf. Sheritt, Brantford, Ont., suspended by referee at Peterboro, July 2nd for thirty days, from that date for foul riding and disorderly conduct.

T. W. Barnes and Walter Thomson, Hamilton, suspension raised July 1st, 1898.

In view of the fact that many members of the C. W. A. executive are of the opinion that a professional competition should be held to select a Canadian representative for the world's professional championship to be held at Vienna, Austria, September 8th, 9th, 10th, 1898, the following rules and regulations shall govern the contest:

No. 1—A special competition shall be held consisting of three races; distances 1-2, 1 and 5 miles, and placed on the programme of a race meet to be approved of by the board before sanction is given for same.

No. 2—The date of race meet shall be on or before July 30th, 1898.

No. 3—Only Canadians having resided in the Dominion of Canada for six months or over shall be eligible to ride.

No 4—Same as amateur.

No. 5—Same as amateur.

A. E. WALTON, Chairman.

THE NEW LINE FOR OTTAWA.

General Manager Tait, of the C.P.R., Returns From a Satisfactory Tour of Inspection.

Manager Tait, Superintendent Spencer and General Passenger Agent Ussher have returned to Montreal after an official jaunt over the new Canadian Pacific short line between Montreal and Ottawa. The railway officials express general satisfaction with the road, for which appropriate rolling stock has been prepared. The completion of the Short Line has been looked forward to for months past by the travelling public, as destined to shorten to a very considerable extent the run between the commercial and political capitals of Canada.

The exact distance from Windsor station, Montreal, over the new line to the terminus in the capital city of the Dominion will be 111½ miles, and the time from city to city will be a good deal less than by the main line of the Canadian Pacific on the north side of the Ottawa. After leaving Vaudreuil, the line runs through Como, Hudson, Rigaud, St. Eugene, Vankleek Hill, Caledonia Springs Alfred, Plantaganet, where the road crosses the Nation River by a fine bridge, The Brook, Pendleton, Leonard, Navan and Blackburn, the trains running into the Ottawa Central station, already located, as all visitors to Ottawa have seen, on the banks of the Rideau Canal, near the Sapper's bridge, in the vicinity of the Russell House.

Mr. Tait reports that the stations are completed, and as soon as some more ballasting is done, the new road will be opened to traffic. The track, which has been most carefully laid, is composed of from 73 to 80 pound rails, and the general equipment of the entire line will be perfect in every respect. Where ballasting is entirely completed, trains can be run at the highest rate of speed, and it is expected that a highly perfected roadbed will be ready for the passing of trains at an early period next month. It is the present intention of the company to use the new line for passenger traffic between Ottawa and Montreal and intervening stations, but the question of running through trains to the Coast over this new section has not been taken into consideration.

The C.P.R. will run at least two passenger trains daily each way from Montreal to Ottawa, and if local trains are required they will, of course, be put on as the requirements of the traffic demand it. The line is a particularly straight one, and except near Hudson and on the older portions of the line, there is not a curve exceeding half a degree. As for the grades, there are very few exceeding forty feet to the mile.

W. J. PALMER,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller,
372 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
Fine Watch Repairing

WE OFFER 100 CASES
SAUTERNE WINE
Per case of 1 dozen quarts............at $4.50
Per case of 2 dozen pints............at 5.50

THE "KAISER" GERMAN LAGER BEER.
A Special Offer During the Present Warm Spell.
The "Kaiser" Beer, quart bottles............Per dozen, only $1.90
The "Kaiser" Beer, pint botltes............Per dozen 1.15
Or in original cases of 4 dozen quarts............Per case 7.50
Or in original cases of 8 dozen pints............Per case 8.75
This offer only holds good during July and August, and is made to introduce this Imported German Lager Beer to the notice of consumers.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

SMITH'S ABERDEEN EAST COAST SCOTCH HERRINGS, $1.15 per keg.
LOCHFYNE SCOTCH HERRINGS, $1.25 per keg.
All Full Herrings, with Roes and Milts.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

The Temperance People Organizing Throughout the City—Address by Mr. W. W. Buchanan of Hamilton.

At a meeting of the central plebiscite committee for the city of Montreal held on Thursday evening reports of the progress of the work of organization were received from the St. Antoine, St. Lawrence, Westmount, Point St. Charles, St. James, St. Mary's, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde divisions, and arrangements were made for the organization of the remaining districts of the city. Mr. W. W. Buchnan, of Hamilton, Ont., who was present, addressed the meeting and described the present attitude of Ontario as encouraging. In his opinion the fight throughout the country would be much fiercer than in any of the Provincial plebiscite campaigns. The great bulk of temperance addresses and literature in the past had possessed too much of the elements of emotion and gush, and many good folk had deemed they were temperance people because they were not actively opposed to the movement. It would be necessary to change all this. Their appeals should be based on reason and good sense, and illustrated by solid facts and incontestable figures. The outlook on the whole was a bright one, but the reform force should be at it every day, and the work pushed on as fast and as early as possible.

Rev. G. G. Huxtable, who presided at the meeting of the plebiscite campaign committee for the eastern section of the city, in the East End Methodist Church on Thursday evening, stated that, as the plebiscite vote would very probably be taken during the latter part of September, sub-committees should be formed at once. This was done, and the committees are expected to be out canvassing during the coming week. The general working committee of the district will meet on Thursday evenings, the meetings to be held consecutively in the several churches and missions co-operating in the work. The next meeting will be in Taylor Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. F. Renaud, of St. Thomas Church, was appointed representative to the central committee.

Rev. Mr. Huxtable will preach a prohibition sermon in the East End Methodist Church to-morrow evening, the collection to be devoted to the campaign work.

RAINY RIVER RAILWAY.

Mr. William Mackenzie Has Secured the Co-operation of the British Capitalists to Build the Road.

Toronto, July 9.—(Special.)—Mr. Jas. Conmee is the authority for the statement that Mr. William Mackenzie has succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of British capitalists towards the construction of the Ontario and Rainy River Railway. Word to that effect, the member-elect for Algoma stated yesterday, was received on Thursday. Mr. Conmee says that work on the Ontario and Rainy River Railway will now go on in earnest. The owners of the charter have to start work by August 1st, and engineers are now in the field choosing a permanent location for the line. Running powers have been obtained by the Ontario and Rainy River road over the Port Arthur, Duluth, and Western Railway, which runs to the boundary. The former line, Mr. Conmee says, will probably leave the latter at a point thirty miles west of Port Arthur, and then start due west for Fort Francis. The expectation is to build forty or fifty miles this year. That will leave about 200 miles yet to be constructed before connecting with the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway at Lake of the Woods.

Sir William Hingston's Little Joke.

At the meeting of Railway Surgeons, held in Toronto this week, Sir William Hingston made some remarks upon the "Varieties and Vagaries of Shocks." The World refers to them as follows:—

Sir William Hingston of Montreal, handsome, and to all intents youthful as ever, believed that hemorrhage had nothing to do with shock, and hoped that the pathologist would by means of the microscope be able to soon draw a line between the two. As to treatment, common sense said that rest, quiet and encouragement were of vast import. To illustrate the influence of the mind over the body, Sir William told a humorous story. He was called outside of Montreal to see a lady patient who after a railway shock had lain in bed four years unable to move herself. "I examined her," went on Sir William, "and found there was nothing the matter physically. I told her father, who is an artisan, what I thought, and that I believed I could thoroughly cure her if she was brought up to Montreal. He looked me all over, and then remarked:—"If I hadn't been told that you were a good doctor, I would have said you were the ——— fool I have ever seen in my life." (Laughter.) He paid me, however, and then said now I have done my part, do yours. The lady came to Montreal, and afer a good frightening was walking in twenty minutes, and in a week was able to go out shopping. (Laughter.)

Visitors to Montreal during the races will probably like to visit a few of the most important places for scenic beauty. To shoot Lachine Rapids is one of the most attractive trips. Take any Notre Dame Street car going west. All connect for Lachine.

Mr. Angus Returns.

Mr. R. B. Angus, who went over to London with Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Montreal yesterday. Mr. Angus states that very general prosperity exists in Great Britain at the present time. Almost every branch of industry is affected both in London and other parts of the country. Money is easy, and Canada is coming in for a great deal of attention, and in a manner that cannot bue be advantageous to the Dominion. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, is Mr. Angus, says, one of the busiest men in London, and in his position of High Commissioner is doing a splendid work for Canada.

A Bicycle Theft.

Peter Andrew, aged 15 years, and residing on Lafontaine Street, was brought before the Magistrate at Westmount yesterday charged with the theft of a bicycle from a young son of Mrs. Melville, of Western Avenue, Westmount. Young Andrew denied his guilt, stating that the bicycle had been taken by another boy named Thomas Walsh, who had asked him to sell it for him. The wheel was recovered in a second hand store. When Walsh was found and brought before the Magistrate, he pleaded guilty, but, as Mrs. Melville was satisfied with the recovery of the bicycle and did not wish to prosecute, he was let off on paying the costs.

not fail to get a watch from us. We have a magnificent stock and you will not fail to be pleased at our prices. N. Beaudry & Son, 270 St. Lawrence.

AMONG THE SHIPS.

In and Out of Montreal
Arrived—July 8 and 9.

Steamship Mab, Rosmussen, Shields, McLean, Kennedy & Co., light.
Steamship Ganges, Shields, R. Reford & Co., general.

Cleared—July 8.

Brigantine Margaret Mitchell, Davies, Monte Video, Elder, Dempster & Co., deals.
Steamship Scotsman, Skrimshire, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.

Vessels in Port.
Steamships.

Horda, Svendsen, Furniss, Withy & Co.
Wildcroft, Cassap, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Maria de Larriaga, Tyarthean, Elder, Dempster & Co.
Forest Holme, Johnston, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Ashanti, Symons, Elder Dempster & Co.
Lake Ontario, Carey, D. W. Campbell.
Dora Shaw, W. W. Bailey.
Unique, Egeness, Intercolonial Coal Company.
Ottoman, McDonald, D. Torrance & Co.
Sarmatian, Johnston, H. & A. Allan.
Assyrian, Hughes, H. & A. Allan.
Westmeath, Johnston, J. Thorn.
Admiral, Pouliot, D. [illegible] & Co.
Mab, Rasmussen, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Barks.

Lizzie Burrell, Spurr, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

Schooners.

Queen of the Lakes, Oliver, Intercolonial, Coal Co.

General Notes.

The SS. Antwerp City which was ashore at Fame Point, passed Father Point inwards at 5 a.m.

Navigation was suspended on the Welland Canal last night on account of a bad leak in the bank at Lock 19. A large sta of men was set at work promptly, but it will be late to-night before locking is resumed.

Lacrosse Championship
GRAND DOUBLE EVENT.
M.A.A.A. Grounds, Saturday, 9th July.
CORNWALL vs. MONTREAL
Interprovincial Championship 3 p.m. sharp.
POINT A.A.A. vs. MONTREAL.
City and Suburban Championship directly after the senior match.
PLAY RAIN OR SHINE. ADMISSION 25c. RESERVED SEATS 35c.
For sale at Morton Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame Street, and M.A.A.A. Office.
W. NORTHEY, Hon. Sec., M.L.C.

☞During July and August This Store Closes daily at 5.30. Saturday at 1 o'clock.

HAMILTON'S
GREAT JULY SALE
Of Wash Goods.

Tremendous Reductions Next Week in New and Seasonable Washing Materials. Just do us the favor of coming and examining these values, and compare them with what others offer.

28 INCH SCOTCH CHAMBRAYS in self colored Pink and Blues, 15c values.
July Sale Price, 8c.

NEW CHECKED STRIPED AND FLORAL DESIGN DIMITIES for Ladies mid-Summer Costumes. The kind others sell at 18c.
July Sale Price, 10c.

WHITE LINEN FINISH DUCK, so popular this season for Ladies' Skirts and Suits. Regularly retailed at 20c.
July Sale Price 12 1-2c.

REAL FRENCH ORGANDIES, beautiful sheer materials, in all the latest Spring Blossom and Floral Patterns. An actual 25c value.
July Sale Price 15c.

The Latest Novelty in High Grade WASH FABRICS, and the most popular this season is the new Belfast Linen Suitings, Cream Grounds, with White, Pink, Red, Blue and Heliotrope spots and figures. These are now being retailed in the city at 25c.
July Sale Price 15c.

If you reside outside the city and cannot attend this Great Sale, drop us a postal, we will cheerfully send you samples of the above or any other goods you require.

HAMILTON'S
Corner St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

A Large Number of Those who Wrote at Quebec Were Successful.

The Orals Commenced Last Night and All Examined Got Through Successfully.

Quebec, July 9.—(Special.)—There was great jubilation last evening around the Court House when the names of the successful candidates at the written examination for admission to the practice of law in this Province was posted up. Shortly after eight o'clock, sixty-three candidates presented themselves before the examiners and forty-six were admitted to the oral examination, as follows:

Messrs. H. J. Elliott, E. E. Howard, S. Clay, J. A. Julien, Deschamps, Roy, J. H. Loranger, Bouffard, Ferron, Champoux, Godbout, J. C. Hickson, J. Fortier, Brodeur, Brossard, Brassard, Geoffrion, Mill, Perrault, Piche, Barker, Lalonde, Bernard, C. D. Gaudet, J. Gaudet, Lemieux, Rocher, Boyd, Germain, Archambault, Laramee, Savignac, Fortin, Gagnon, Gamble, Jasmin, Laurier, Armstrong, Duclos, Lapointe, Damphousse, Peloquin, Bissette, Martin, Tessier, Pelletier.

The oral examinations commenced shortly after eight o'clock and the examiners were busy until midnight, when they adjourned until this morning. The oral examination was proceeded with alphabetically, and the examiners called in the students until the letter L was reached, all those preceding this letter being admitted to the practice of law. The oral examination will be continued at 10 a.m. to-day.

Visitors to the city during the races should register at the Stanley Hotel, Windsor street, directly opposite the Windsor station. Everything is on the latest American plan.

Some Sensational Inventions.

An Augustinian monk, Berthold Schwartz, having put a composition of sulphur and saltpetre in a mortar, it took fire, and the stone that covered it was blown off with great violence, which accident led the chemist to think it might be used to much advantage in attacking fortified places. He accordingly added to it a quantity of charcoal to render it more apt to take fire and increase combustion.

Leaden shot are attributed to a Bristol plumber, who, one night about the year 1783, "had a dream which was not all a dream" that he was out in a shower of molten lead, which fell in the form of spherical drops. His curiosity being aroused, he went next day to the top of a church and poured some melted lead into a vessel of water lying below. To his great delight, he found that the lead had gathered into beautifully formed globular balls, and he at once took out a patent.

A Nuremburg glass-cutter happened to let some aquafortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed that the glass was corroded and softened where the acid had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid, then drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, applied his corroding fluid, and cut away the glass round his drawing. When he removed his varnish the figures appeared raised up on a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts.

One day nearly three hundred years ago a poor optician was working in his shop in the town of Middelburg, in the Netherlands, his children helping him or amusing themselves with the tools and objects lying about, when suddenly his little girl exclaimed: "Oh, papa, see how near the steeple comes!"

Anxious to learn the cause of the child's amazement, he turned towards her, and saw that she was looking through two lenses, one held close to her eye, the other at arm's length; and calling her to his side, he noticed that the eye lens was plano-concave, while the other was plano-convex. Taking the two glasses, he repeated his daughter's experiment, and soon discovered that she had chanced to hold the lenses at the proper focus, thus producing the wonderful effect that she observed. His quick wit saw in this a wonderful discovery, and he at once set about making use of his new knowledge of lenses. Ere long he had fashioned a tube of pasteboard, in which he set the glasses at their proper focus, and so the telescope was invented.

Among the many traditions concerning William Lee and the stocking-frame is one that he was expelled from the university for marrying, and that, being very poor, his wife was obliged to contribute towards the housekeeping by knitting. It was while watching the motion of her fingers that he conceived how to imitate those movements by a machine.

Arkwright accidentally derived the idea of spinning by rollers from seeing a red-hot bar elongated by being passed between two rollers.

The ordinary practice of taking a bath solved for Archimedes the question of how to test the purity of the gold in Hiero's crown. He observed that when he stepped into a full bath the quantity of water which overflowed was equal to the bulk of his body, and it occurred to him that the worth of the crown might be tested by such means. He thereupon made two masses of the same weight as the crown, one of gold, the other of silver, and immersed them separately in a vessel filled to the brim, measuring exactly the quantity of water that overflowed in each case. Having found by this means what measure of the fluid answered to the quantity of each metal, less in the case of the gold than of the silver—the bulk of the former being less, weight for weight—he next immersed the crown itself, and found that it caused more water to overflow than the gold, but less than the silver. Having found the difference between the two masses of pure gold and silver, in certain known proportions, he was able to compute the real quantity of each metal in the crown, and thus discovered the fraud that had been practiced on the king, to whom he hurried, exclaiming, "Eureka! Eureka!" (I have found it! I have found it!") an exclamation that has ever since been used to express exultation over a discovery.

Coming down now to our own time, the account of the discovery of saccharine, one of the numerous by-products of the gas-maker's refuse, whose sweetness is three hundred times more intense than that of cane sugar, reads almost like a romance.

Dr. Fahlberg had entered the Johns Hopkins University in America in order to devote himself exclusively to a study of the chemistry of coal-tar derivatives. Some months had passed, when one evening at tea-time he detected an intensely sweet flavor upon his bread and butter. He traced the sweetness to his fingers, to his hands, and to his coat-sleeves: and it dawned upon him that it must have been derived from one of the new compounds which he had that day succeeded in producing. He promptly returned to his laboratory and tasted the contents of every vessel with which he had been working. His idea was correct. One of his beakers contained the sweet material.

Prof. Roentgen came upon his marvellous X-rays—which have opened out new fields of research in physical science, besides being of far-reaching practical utility in surgery and other departments—quite by chance. He was experimenting in the dark with a Crookes vacuum tube, which was covered with some sort of cloth. A strong electric current was passed through it, while close by was some prepared photographic paper, but no camera. Next day he noticed several lines on this paper for which he could not account. By restoring everything to exactly the same condition as on the preceding day, he was able to ascertain the real origin of these mysterious marks.—Chamber's Journal.

The Stanley Hotel, opposite the Windsor station, is one of the cleanest and most comfortable in the city. A. Beliveau proprietor.

The Women at Denver.

The women who will attend the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver next week will be themselves interesting to observe, being the most distinguished leaders of the great "club movement" of latter years among the women of the United States. But the women who are at home in Denver and in the other states where women are voters will be even more interesting for their visitors to study. This is the opportunity of a lifetime for most of these active and intelligent ladies who are to cut out the work for the clubs for another year to see and hear and enquire and settle themselves whether suffrage for women is a public benefit or a public injury, whether the exercise of full political equality for nearly five years in Colorado has promoted or retarded the elevation of women and of society. Let the visitors in Denver question every woman they meet, and not only the women of Colorado, but those who are present from Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho, as to the results of woman's enfranchisement in those communities; let the bearing of these western women be noted and their relations to their homes, their husbands their children, their city, and their state.

No one has ever claimed that recognition of women's political and legal quality will bring about the millennium. No great social change is ever accomplished that is accompanied only by unmixed good. All that those who wish to see woman suffrage tried on a broad scale believe is that, on the whole, the extension of suffrage in these American commonwealths has made government more honest, more intelligent, and more humane than before; and that the disasters predicted by our friends, the remonstrants, have totally failed to materialize. A simple, practical matter of fact is now in the way of being established in the minds of a great many potent leaders among women. Is it a matter of fact that Colorado women are less respectable or less influential with the suffrage than without it? Are they helped or hindered by their possession of the ballot in club work or charitable work or church work or in the home? Are these women, after five years' experience with the ballot, becoming unsexed Amazons, neglectful wives, and careless mothers?—Boston Transcript.

The Old Map of China.

It is to be hoped our museums are preserving recent maps of China; nothing could be more amusing. There, in the centre, like the sun, is the Celestial Empire; round it are ranged such lesser states as Japan, Formosa, Leuchai, Java, Siam, Burmah and Russia, like satellites dancing attendance on the ruling orb; while outside are scattered kingdoms and continents haphazard, as islands and headlands, filling up odd corners. In this way are depicted such small features of the planet as England, Portugal, India, Bokhara, Holland, Germany and France; while trifling spots, mere excrescences on the fair face of the world, like Africa and America, are wholly omitted. In view of what has just happened, it is droll to know that only a generation back these celestials did not recognize the Germanic Confederation.

Mr. Chester Holcombe, who was acting minister of the United States at Pekin, tells the story that when the Fatherland sent commissioners here to negotiate a treaty, they were refused point blank. But "on the kindly intervention of the British minister, this refusal was withdrawn. The Chinese Government naively remarked that it was informed by the British representative that the Germans were really a respectable people, and that their king was a relative of the Queen of Great Britain. For this reason they decided to negotiate a treaty." It required a clause in the treaty of 1858 to induce them to cease calling foreigners "I," or barbarians. All that is changed to a great extent; over a large part of the country the stranger is treated with courtesy, and even respect. For the moral good of this wide and ancient land the break up of its millennial isolation will do as much as the development of its products and mines will do for its material welfare. Unmixed good is a thing unknown to humanity. Some of the changes are for the worse. For an acute crisis, by no means at an end the first time in dealing with China, European rivalries are introduced, provoking with the recent settlements—based, as I have said before, on selfishness, violence and hypocrisy. That crisis will demand from the one power that stands for good faith and justice, courage and firmness. To give a chronic character to the elements of trouble, we have coming to the front the new-fangled and nondescript theories of hinterland and spheres of influence.—London Telegraph Pekin Correspondence.

Excellent cuisine at the Stanley Hotel, opposite the Windsor station, and two minutes' walk from the G. T. R. Everything is adapted for the comfort of guests.

ABBEY'S Effervescent Salt
taken daily, brings health to the system in a pleasant, natural way.

General Average S.S. Westmeath.
Consignees of cargo ex S.S. Westmeath, from Hamburg and Antwerp, will please call at this office and sign General Average Bond, make a deposit of one per cent. on invoice value, and are requested to furnish copy of invoice.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.,
JAMES THOM, Manager.

HEAVY DISCOUNT ON
Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks
AND FISHING TACKLE
L. J. A. SURVEYER, Iron Monger,
6 St. Lawrence Main St.

WANTED—Position as companion or governess; English, French, music. Good references. Apply to Miss S., 896 Dorchester. 162

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, Every afternoon and evening this week.
2—BIG SHOWS IN ONE—2
Marie Sangers Burlesquers and Dave Marion's Big Show. LIVING PICTURES, new and novel specialties. Popular prices—10, 20 and 30c. Next week—ROBIN HOOD.

SOHMER PARK 3 p.m. 8 p.m.
New Musical Burlesque with Oriental Ballet.
THE DANMAN FAMILY
Marvellous Acrobats in New Feats.
Admission 10 Cents. Children including ride on Carousal 5 cents. See the Radioscope.

12th JULY.
The ANNUAL PIC-NIC
—OF—
St. Giles' Church S.S
(Postponed from June 11th.)
☞Will be held on the above date to
Sherringham Park.
DON'T MISS IT.
Leaves Prince St. Wharf at 9 a.m.
TICKETS—{ Adults 40c. Children 20c.

2ND ANNUAL TRIP
Of the Most Beautiful and Select Trip,
TO QUEBEC and ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

BY STEAMER THREE RIVERS.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH,
Wtih the kind assistance of
65TH BATTALION BAND.
Who will give Concerts on Board.
Return Tickets, Quebec, $1.00
" St. Anne de Beaupre, $1.85
On or after AUGUST 8th, Tickets will be sold at $1.50 and $1.75.
On Sunday afternoon, the 14th, the tourists will have the privilege of visiting the Parliament Buildings between 2 and 3 o'clock.
Meals will be served by the Richelieu Company at 25c, and all refreshments on board will be on strictly temperance principles.
Steamer leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf on Saturday, August 13th, at 6.15 p.m., and leaving Quebec for the return Sunday at 4.30 p.m.
Tickets for sale at P. Benoit, dry goods merchant, 331 St. Catherine; Desjardins & Viens, dry goods merchants, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine; O. Beaudin, printer, 1114 St. Lawrence; J. P. Lanoix, dry goods merchant, 515 Mount Royal avenue; H. A. Despocas, hardware merchant, 1984 St. James; F. X. Chatillon, grocer, corner Delisle and Dominion; C. F. Duranceau, dry goods merchant, 191 Centre; G. A. Hetu & Co., 3108 Notre Dame; C. Bellerose & Brother, grocer, 731 and 733 Notre Dame, Maisonneuve.
For plans of berths and staterooms apply to A. Brazeau, wholesale and retail tobacconist, 25 St. Lawrence; B. E. McGale, chemist and druggist, 2123 Notre Dame.
Tickets limited at 600.

VICTORIAN NURSES.
The Headquarters of the Order in Montreal, No. 113 UNIVERSITY STREET, are now open for active work. Three nurses will be ready to visit cases.
HOURS—8 a.m. to noon, and 4 to 8 p.m.
Telephone No. 5286.

Art Association
—PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries of Paintings
OPEN DAILY 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
ADMISSION 25 CTS.

Canadian Royal Art Union.
Free Classes in Art
NOW OPEN.
PUPILS MAY REGISTER AT ONCE.
Daily Art Distributions
4 O'Clock Each Afternoon,
12.30 on Saturday,
238 & 240 St. James Street.

LAWN MOWER Repairing
OUR SPECIALTY. We repair Bicycles too. Tel. 1712.
R. DONALDSON & SONS.
1 St. Peter Street

"Raised on it"
NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for Babies and closely resembles Mother's Milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement.
NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.
Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and our book, "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application. Also ask for "Baby's Birthday Jewel Book."
LEEMING MILES & CO.,
53 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

The Cigarmakers' Union, No. 58, at their last meeting finished the election of officers, which began at the previous meeting. A list of the officers elected at the first meeting has already been published in The Herald, and the following were elected at the second meeting: Blue Label Committee, A. Gariepy, A. Braseau, D. Proulx, P. Gigouin and A. Thouin; delegates to Federated Trades Council, A. Gariepy, T. Mursand, Z. Dslongchamps, B. Mongeau and M. E. Alaire.

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council was held Thursday evening in Blue Label Hall, 270 St. Lawrence street, Mr. Jos. Ainey in the chair. Among communications received was one from Mr. James O'Connell, G. M. M. of the International Machinists' Association, requesting all machinists to stay away from Springfield, Ohio, as a strike is now on at Foos Gas Engine Works, of that city, caused by a dispute over running two machines and the piece-work system. The Credentials Committee reported favorably on the application for admission of delegates from the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, and Messrs. T. Giddens and L. B. Thibault were formally admitted as representatives from that body. The Labor Day Committee reported that they had concluded arrangements to hold the picnic and games of the F. T. C. on Labor Day at Queen's Park, Verdun. They considered this a first-class place, as it is away from the heat and smoke of the city, and can be reached by the cars of the Montreal Street Railway for five cents. They reported also that their committee meetings are well attended, and every member is full of enthusiasm and convinced that the celebration will be a great success. The president announced that at the next meeting nominations for election of officers of the Council would be received. After transacting some other business of a routine nature, the meeting adjourned.

* * *

The Stonecutters' Union held their regular meeting Thursday evening in St. Joseph's Hall, 1796 St. Catherine street, President Alph. Homier in the chair, and there was a large attendance. The question of a certain alderman, who was very anxious to be considered a labor sympathizer at the last city elections, employing non-union stonecutters, was considered, and also a report that obnoxious conditions prevailed at the building operations on the site of the old Barron block, both of which matters were referred to committees.

* * *

The garment makers are desirous of having the sweating system abolished by the City Council by means of repressive legislation, and everybody, of course, is in sympathy with them.

* * *

The Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 52, will meet this (Saturday) evening at 223 McGill street, when, besides the usual routine business, matters relating to the convention held last month by the international body at Cleveland, Ohio, will be discussed.

* * *

The fourth anual picnic of the International Association of Machinists will take place at Iberville on Saturday, July 16. A lacrosse match between two local teams will be a leading feature, and strictly union music will be provided. The Picnic Committee has done noble work, and some sixty attractive prizes are offered to competitors in the games.

* * *

At the Municipal Labor Bureau the number of applicants for employment for the month of June was 88, as compared with 226 in May, and the number offered employment last month was 114, against 136 for May. General laborers are not in much demand around the city. Engagements are now being made for the hay harvest, and the rate of wages is better than last year, some men now refusing to work for $15 a month, and will take nothing less than $1 a day and board. The demand for workmen in the building trades is reported as fair. The number of barbers seeking employment is never sufficient, while hotel help is always wanted.

* * *

The many friends of Mr. W. B. Prescott will be sorry to hear that he was defeated for re-election to the presidency of the International Typographical Union. He has held the office for some years, and has always been a favorite amongst the printers of this city, having received at the late election all the votes of Jacques Cartier and almost all of those of No. 176.

* * *

A good many union men are probably unaware of the existence in this city of the Silk Hatters' Association. This is probably the oldest labor organization in Montreal, having been instituted in 1854. The parent association in England is said to be 200 years old. There are no non-union silk hatters in the city. The local body held its election of officers recetnly for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, George Bellile; vice-president, Clodomir River; secretary, George Provencher.

* * *

Mr. S. W. Read has an interesting letter in the latest issue of the International Typographical Journal on matters of local interest to printers in this city.

* * *

Victoria lodge of machinists held their regular fortnightly meeting at their hall, Notre Dame and Panet streets, and among other business decided to admit dropped and suspended members, many of whom have been unable to pay their dues on account of the hard times, at the nominal sum of $2, which offer will remain open for sixty days. This lodge is now gaining ground rapidly, there being 50 per cent. more members than at the beginning of the year.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 134, the following officers were elected: President, E. Maille; vice-president, J. Ainey; recording secretary, J. Bayard; financial secretary, E. Frechette; treasurer, E. Guilbault; conductor, J. Leveque; warden, C. Davis; delegates to Federated Trades Council, J. Ainey and F. Danis.

Mr. William T. Lance, formerly of this city, is now president of Sherbrooke Typographical Union.

The pressmen are anxiously waiting to hear from the English typos about that cup which was offered last year by the Toronto Type Foundry Co. to the successful team in a tug-of-war contest. Owing to some hitch in the arrangements the event did not take place, but the cup is still in the hands of Manager Stewart, and he will be most delighted to present it to the victors, whoever they may be. The pressmen feel that they have a sure thing if the typos would only make a move.

The hygienic conditions which prevail in some of the steam laundries in the city are very bad. In some of the departments the windows and doors are kept tightly shut and the effect on the health of the workers during the hot weather is terrible to contemplate. It is said that if the men and women employed in these places would only ventilate their grievances the public would be shocked by the revelations, and, of course, that would result in something being done to remedy the state of affairs. The factory inspectors say that to properly enforce the Factory Act it would be necessary for them to board and lodge in the laundries, so complicated are the provisions of the law in regard to this branch of trade. Some steps may be taken soon, it is to be hoped, to simplify these provisions and make the law workable, so that the lives of some human beings in the business may be saved. Complaints are also heard from time to time of unsanitary places belonging to some fur manufacturers.

The public have been told in the daily papers recently that the shirt manufacturers of Canada are in a bad way owing to some reductions made by the Fielding Tariff Act. They give this as an excuse for cutting the wages of their employes, it would seem. If any one needs protection, it is the hard-worked and poorly-paid shirtmakers, their wages ranging from two to five dollars a week, the woman of average speed making $3.50. These dow wages, in Montreal, at least, prevailed long before the last Federal elections took place, and cannot be ascribed to any reductions made by the present Government in the tariff. The employes are of the opinion that protecting the manufacturers by a tariff on imports is of no benefit to those who make sixty cents a day at the sewing machine.

Another evidence of the untiring energy of our local cigarmakers' organizations is shown in the issue by them of a neat little card, which has attached to it a match-scratcher, and a fac-simile of the Blue Label, with the words at the top, "Smoke union-made cigars," and at the bottom, "See that this label is on every box."

Mr. Eugene O'Rourke, formerly a member of Typo. Union 176, has been elected delegate o the American Federation of Labor by the International typos. He is at present an officer and vigorous worker in New York Typo. Union, No. 6.,

* * *

At the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, held on Thursday evening, a communication was read from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada reminding the council that the congress will be held this year in Winnipeg, and requesting to have the names of the three delegates selected to represent the council forwarded as soon as possible to Secretary Dower. The following delegates were nominated, their election to take place at a future meeting:—Messrs. Belanger and Blain, of the Bricklayers' Union; Barnes, Heavy Carters' Union; Laverdure and Dore, of the Leather Cutters' Union; Chatel and Lafontaine, Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145; Dodd and Gibbons, Dominion Assembly, K. of L., Verdun Coopers' Protective Union; McKinley and Bermingham, Black Diamond Assembly, K. of L.; Fitzpatrick, D. A. 18, K. of L.

A discussion took place on the dangerous condition of Albert street, and it was decided to write a letter to the secretary of the Road Department and the Municipal Committee was also authorized to wait on the Road Committee and try and have the wrongs righted.

From the temper of some of the delegates it was evident that a determined fight will be made against some of the clauses in the new charter. It will be remembered that it took many years of hard work and many thousands of hard-earned dollars to fight the statute labor tax, and finally organized labor won in the end. This they are willing to go through again to abolish what they call an infringement of the rights of labor. The clauses which many of the delegates object to is the one providing that a candidate for the Mayoralty must be a real estate holder to the amount of $10,000, while the acting Mayor, who is an alderman, and who may be acting Mayor for three months at a time, enjoying all the powers and privileges of Mayor, needs only $2,000 worth to be elected.

It was also pointed out that a tenant must pay a tax of $1.50 a year, while the landlord himself may live in a similar house and not pay that tax. After a lengthy discussion the secretary was instructed to write to the City Clerk for printed copies of the city charter in French and English, and have the same for distribution at the next meeting, and that the municipal committee be empowered to engage one of the ablest local lawyers and have his opinions on the matter.

Another matter that was thoroughly discussed by the council was the selling of goods on the instalment plan. It was finally referred to the municipal committee, with instructions to secure the services of legal talent, and have a test case fought in the courts, and to have the law in this important matter made public for the benefit of the citizens at large.

The report of the Municipal Labor Bureau was presented by Manager Lafontaine for the months of March, April, May and June, as follows:—

	Situations wanted.	Situations vacant and filled.
March..	254	103
April..	227	145
May..	226	136
June..	281	114
Total..	988	498

Total inscribed... 1,486

Stonecutters' Union.

One of the largest gatherings ever held by the Stonecutters' Union met Thursday. The first question decided upon was to speak French at their meetings, and to have an interpreter for the convenience of English members. A very satisfactory addition of books to the library was announced. During the past three years the Protectorate Union of Stonecutters have paid $3,083.35 to the families of deceased members. It was announced that the stonecutters at South Bend, Ind., were on strike, and that those of Chicago have only eight hour days.

Another Victory.

John Martin, Sons & Co., manufacturers of the Canadian fire underwriters' chemical compartment fire-pail, were informed yesterday morning by the assistant secretary of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club that had it not been for the effectiveness of their fire-pails, used exclusively in extinguishing the fire at the club-house at Dorval early Friday morning, the building would have been totally destroyed.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Come with the grocers to Cornwall on Wednesday, tne 13th of July, rain or shine.

No Accident to the New York.

Kingston, Ont., July 8.—(Special.)—The steamer New York did not go to Montreal to-day, but remained in port to have a few minor repairs made to her machinery found necessary after a few days' trial. The steamer America took her place on the route. She did not have any accident as reported. She will run to-morrow, the usual Saturday excursion out of this port.

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in constant good health. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is endorsed and prescribed by physicians of Great Britain, Europe and Canada.

The Races

Will be doubly enjoyable if you have a pair of LILIPUT FIELD GLASSES with you. They are used by the French Cavalry, and are powerful yet easy to carry, as they fit in a small soft leather purse, mounted in black leather, $3.60.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEE ALSO PAGE 16.

DORVAL.

(Continued.)

Slight damage by fire occurred to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club House Thursday night. The guests were aroused about 12 o'clock at night, and forced to leave the building. With the assistance of the neighbors, however, the fire was extinguished. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

Mrs. R. Percy Chittendens, of New York, with Master Chittendens, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. P. Black.

METIS.

Mrs. Robert Reford and family, Drummond street, will shortly arrive here from town to take posession of their beau...ul summer residence at Metis, where their arrival will be somewhat later than usual, owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Reford, which has detained them in town.

Mr. John Payne, accompanied by her sons, Reginald and Vivian, will spend two months at the Cascade House.

Mr. W. H. Nowers, Wood avenue, inspector of the Merchants Bank, and family are occupying Sunny Side Cottage, Lighthouse Point, for the next three months enjoying the sea air. Miss Trenholme is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Nowers, for the summer.

Lieut.-Colonel Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, of Derbyshire, England, will later come to Metis and take a cottage for the season.

Mrs. Gyde and family are visiting here, they will spend the summer.

Mrs. L. S. Black and Miss Black, St. Matthew street, are spending their annual hol'day here.

Mrs. W. O. Ryde and family are amongst the recent arrivals here. They will enjoy the welcome change of temperature for some weeks.

Among the numerons arrivals for the season is Mrs. G. F. Smithers and family, who will shortly be joined by her mother and sisters, Mrs. R. Cooke and the Misses Cooke, Mackay street.

Mrs. F. Cunningham and family have arrived from Montreal. They are much enjoying the pleasant change from the heated atmosphere of town.

Mrs. J. S. Mathewson and family are pleasantly established on the Bay till the autumn.

Mrs. F. Molson and family, Peel street, have ...en up their residence till September.

Among the latest additions to the summer colony are Dr. Clark Murray and Mrs. Murray, whose advent is welcomed by many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Forman and family have taken possession of their picturesque cottage at Legatt's Point, where they will spend three months.

Mrs. George Grier and family are among those who have taken up their residence at Legatt's Point for the summer holidays.

Mrs. W. Cunningham and family, who have left town for ...e seaside, are pleasantly established for two months.

Mr. John Forman has been enjoying a short visit to his family at Legatt'ss Point.

CACOUNA.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Maclennan and Miss Charlotte Maclennan are at the St. Lawrence Hall, where they will spend the month of July.

Mrs. A. Kavanagh, accompanied by her sister, Miss Margaret Mullin, will spend the summer at her cottage.

Among those who have spent the last few days here are: Mr. H. Montague Allan, Dr. H. B. Yates, Mr. Allan MacKenzie, Mr. D. Forbes Angus, Mr. E. W. Parker, Mr. David Law, jr.

The hospitable country house of Mr. M. H. Gault, is once more filled with a large family party for the holiday season. Mrs. Gault and the Misses Gault arrived from town the end of the week.

Mr. R. Johnson has just arrived and will spend a month's holiday.

Mrs. Bagg, sr., accompanied by her sister, Miss Mitcheson, are here, and have taken a cottage for the season.

Mrs. W. G. Idler and family are among those who have recently taken up their residence here to spend the months of July and August.

Mrs. A. Kavanagh and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal; they will make their annual visit of two months.

At Pine Cottage Mrs. Andrew A. Allan and the Misses Allan are settled for the season. Mrs. Torr, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Allan.

Mrs. J. Caldwell and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal; they will spend a holiday of two months.

Mr. F. A. Bussierer and family are among the recent arrivals. They will spend the summer holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. McLennan are among the recent arrivals from Montreal where they will make the St. Lawrence Hall their headquarters for the summer.

Mrs. G. Darling and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal where they are pleasantly established for a two months' holiday.

Mrs. W. F. Carsley, accompanied by her sister, Miss Haberer, have taken rooms in the St. Lawrence Hall, where they intend spending the next two months.

Mrs. F. Caverhill and family have taken up their residence at the St. Lawrence Hall for some weeks.

Mrs. P. Vanier and family have taken their residence here for two months.

Mrs. J. Paterson and family have arrived for a holiday of several weeks.

Mrs. James Rogers, accompanied by her son, is passing the holidays here.

Mrs. D. Lorn McDougall, who returned from England by the Numidian, after a residence of two years there, wil take possession of "Ferwood," her pretty cottage, for the season. Mrs. McDougall is accompanied by her daughter Miss McDougall.

Mrs. Frank Bond and family are once more established for the season at their delightfully quaint and picturesque cottage.

The charmingly situated summer residence of Dr. Montizambert has been taken this season by Mr. M. Davis, who, with his family, has taken possession of it till September.

Mrs. J. S. Allen and family are among the recent arrivals at Cacouna, where they will spend the summer holidays.

Mrs. E. A. Hilton and family are among the Montrealers who are enjoying the holid... season here.

MURRAY BAY.

Mrs. Geo. R. Nimmo, accompanied by her little daughter, Miss Gertrude Nimmo, and Miss Gawans, have arrived at Cap, a l'Aigle, Murray Bay.

Dr. Brown, Mrs. Brown and family, of New York, are among the American visitors who have arrived at Murray Bay for the season.

Mrs. Chevalier and family have arrived at Murray Bay, where they will spend July and August.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal at St. Andrews, N.B., where they will spend the summer at the Algonquin in company with Mr. and Mrs. John Hope.

Mr. G. R. Hooper has arrived at St. Andrews, N.B., and visiting with Mrs. Hooper for a short holiday.

Mr. John Hope and Mrs. Hope have arrived at St. Andrew's, N. B., where they will make their usual visit of two months at the Algonquin. They are accompanied by Mrs. Aiken, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who will be their guest for the summer.

Mrs. G. R. Hooper has arrived at St. Andrew's, N.B., and taken possession of the pretty cottage in the neighborhood of the Algonquin, which she occupied last year.

RIVER DU LOUP.

Judge Sicotte has arrived at Riviere du Loup, accompanied by Mrs. Sicotte.

Mr. Alexander Clerk and family have arrived at St. Patrick's, Riviere du Loup, where they have taken possession of their pleasant summer residence for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Shaughnessy and family are spending the summer at their seaside residence, St. Patrick's, Riviere du Loup.

Mr. and Mrs. Bate, of Ottawa, have arrived at their beautiful summer residence at St. Patrick's, Riviere du Loup, for the season. The charming group of cottages which surround it are also occupied by Mr. Bate's married sons and daughters.

Mrs. Charles Holt and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal at St. Patrick's, Riviere du Loup, where they contemplate making a stay of six weeks.

Mrs. C. Warner and family have taken up their residence at Riviere du Loup for the summer holidays.

Mrs. W. C. Towers is among the recent arrivals at Riviere du Loup, where she will spend the summer holidays.

CALEDONAN SPRNGS.

Arrivals at the Grand Hotel for the week ending Wednesday, July 6th, were: Miss David, Miss Harlien David, Miss Bessie Kennedy, Miss Eva Smith, Chas. F. Smith, J. Alex. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McLennan, Thos. Fysche, T. A. Gauthier, R. Cowans, Mrs. J. Chalmers Cameron, J. G. Reid, E. D. Bailey, Thomas and Master Tom Hiam, Countess St. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson, Wm. Farrell, Senator James O'Brien, Miss Burns, S. Saxe, L. Heilberg, G. Anderson, J. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Thomas Davidson, Thomas D. Reed, M.D.; John Magor, G. H. Pope, Miss Bailey, Mr. Honan, Mrs. Honan, Miss Honan, Miss Jennie Honan, Miss Le Sueur, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. O'Connor, W. E. Vennor, Rev. Father J. McCallen, Miss E. Ferrier, Philip Holland, J. C. Baker, Rev. Father Mouly, Mrs. T. Leclair, Miss Tasernier, E. L. du Domaine, Dr. J. W. Mount, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ives, Jeffrey H. Burland, Frank J. Hart, Mrs. F. J. Hart, Thornley Hart, Miss Muriel Hart, Montreal; Arthur White, Toronto; M. Gaffney, Ed. Hudson, Ottawa; S. Brock, jr.; R. L. Blackburn, A. Blackburn, John Gwynne, Hawkesbury; Prof. R. W. Berry, Prof. F. J. Rainboth, Ottawa; Rev. Father J. Champagne, Gatineau Point; Mrs. J. A. Whally, Ilkley, York, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. and the Misses Hamilton, Quebec; Mrs. J. Baird, Mrs. Thos. Baird, Miss Lottie L. Baird, Ormstown, Que.; Hec. V. Bourgeau, Ottawa; E. S. Freeman, Halifax, N.S.; F. G. Rogers, Barton, Vt.; McNeil Manson, Mansonville, Que.

Mr. J. W. Paterson, Mrs. Paterson and Miss Paterson are among the Montrealers established at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lewis are among the well-known Montrealers who are at present at the Caledonia Springs, for the benefit of the waters.

Mrs. James Johnston, Ailsa, Sherbrooke street, is making her annual visit to Caledonia Springs.

Mr. John Cassils has left town for the Caledonia Springs, where he is making his annual visit.

Mr. G. M. Anderson has left town on a visit to the Caledonia Springs.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Mr. M. S. Foley, of Montreal, and his family, with a pleasant party of friends, are taking a cruise on his yacht Speed among the Thousand Islands and along the Bay of Quinte.

Mrs. James Doheny and Miss B. Doheny are taking a trip on the Persia to Kingston and the Thousand Islands.

The many magnificent summer residences of American visitors which stud the Thousand Islands are most of them opened for the season. Mr. J. F. Oliphant, of Brooklyn, one of the most popular officers of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, has, with his family, arrived at "Nehmabin," their lovely summer home. At St. Elmo, that island gem, owned by Mr. N. W. Hunt, of Brooklyn, a family party are establishing themselves with anticipations of a delightful holiday. Mr. W. C. Browning, of New York, commodore of the Thousand Island Yacht Club, has arrived for the season at "Hopewell Hall," one of the most beautiful island homes upon the river. Mr. George W. Pease and family, of San Francisco, have arrived at his island for the summer. Mr. S. M. Allan and family, of New York, have also taken possession of their cottage on Deer Island for the season.

TADOUSAC

Dr. and Mrs. MacPhail and family are among the Montrealers who have taken up their residences at Tadousac for the season.

Mrs. C. Blackmeyer and family are among the Montrealers who have taken up their residence at Tadousac for the season.

STE. AGATHE

Mr. J. G. Trower is spending a few days' holidays at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. George Trower, of the Consumers' Cordage Company, has returned to Montreal, after spending a few days' with his son, J. G. Trower.

Mrs. Nelson and family are among the recent arrivals from town at Ste. Agathe des Monts for the month of July.

Mrs. P. Laing and family are among those who have taken up their residence at Ste. Agathe des Monts for the holiday season.

Mrs. George Molson and Mrs. Molson, Bishop street, have arrived at Ste. Agathe des Monts, where they propose making a visit of six weeks.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Mr. F. H. Norman has left town for Old Orchard Beach, Maine, where he will spend July and August.

Mr. G. Couture has left town for Old Orchard Beach, where he will spend two months' holidays.

Mrs. Capel and family have left town to recuperate at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, for some weeks.

Among those who have arrived at that favorite resort of Montrealers, Old Orchard Beach, Maine, are Mrs. J. Goldstein and family.

KNOWLTON.

Mrs. John Baltzer, of Boston, is spending the summer with her parents at Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McLaughlin.

Mr. G. H. S. Millar, of Alexandria, Ont., is spending a few days with Mr. L. G. Bowker at Knowlton.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton spent a couple of days with friends at Massawippi this week.

Knowlton is getting quite lively with summer visitors. All the boarding houses are well filled, as well as some private houses.

The season is opening fairly well, and the boarding houses and hotels are filling up. The following are the arrivals at Lordelle for the past week: Mr. W. H. Weir, Mrs. Weir, Miss Weir, Miss Dot Weir, Mr. Willie Weir, Miss Buchanan, Miss Alice Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Whitley, Mr. Bert Whitley, Mr. Leslie Whitley, Mabel Whitely, Rev. Mr. James and Mrs. James, Bertie and Marie James, all of Montreal; Mrs. J. W. Collins and Master Collins, of Toronto; Mr. Trevor Buchanan, Montreal.

The races here on Dominion Day were well patronized and very interesting.

The following are the names of those who successfully passed the June examinations at the Knowlton Academy in order of merit: Grade III. Academy A. A., Miss Anita Bailey, Harold Macgowan. Grade II. Academy—Jennie Ralston, Bertha Woods, Helen Williams, Alice Ball, Helen Taylor. Grade I. Academy—Galen Vernal, Lillie Miller, Grace Miller, Louise Godue, Charles Knowlton, John Farmer, Maxwell Davis, Belle England, Fred. Knowlton. Grade II. Model—Luella Davis, Maggie Wherry, Ethel Ball, Harry Scott, Francis Williams Agnes Ralston Grace Wood, Lucy Corey, Frank Scot Nina Carter.

The arrivals at the Lake View House for the past week are:—F. I Kahn, Toronto; Col. A. H. Gilmour, A. B. Gilmour, Miss Corinne Gilmour, Stanbridge East; Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams, Montreal; George S. Walsh and wife, Frank D. Walsh and wife, Wm. Clark, C. Burnett, Stanbridge East; L. G. Greene, R. C. Gates, Richford, Vt.; J. H. Percy, Magog; Amos Getty and Girl, Cowansville; W. T. Jameson, Waterloo; Soren Draper, S. Draper, J. S. Patten, Sherbrooke; A. Lebeau, H. Lebeau, Sutton; E. Sims, Sutton Junction; E. C. Eaton and family, A. G. Whitley, J. J. Lonson, Montreal; F. Edwards, Sutton Junction; D. H. Pettes, West Brome; C. R. Soles, Dunham; B. Draper, Sutton; J. Davidson and wife, Fred. Ulley, Montreal; Geo. Fanning, New York; Mr. H. O'Brien, Sutton; Miss A. Anger, Cowansville; W. K. McKeown, Cowansville; K. C. Skinner, James Horan, Granby; R. H. Angus, Alex. B. Kingan, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. McHaldunand and family, Max Murdock, C. Henderson, J. F. Lebrun, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Randeur, H. G. Browne, L. MacFarlane, Montreal; W. F. Carter, Cowansville; D. E. Brown, Toronto; W. R. A. Bowie, Montreal; H. S. Hubbard, Sherbrooke; M. A. Plamondon, Jr., Montreal; J. P. Heath, C. N. Bright, Mansonville; J. W. Crevier, Montreal; L. Archambault, St. Dominique; A. P. Patterson, Montreal; S. A. Oldall, Waterloo; H. Myhill, Dunham; W. J. Farber, Waterloo; F. E. Harvey, Cowansville; Arch. L. McDougall ,Montreal; Arthur W. Hickmott, Granby; Mrs. J. Alix, Potton; J. A. S. Desaulniers, A. Martin, Montreal; J. T. Read, St. Kipps, Ont.; A. Gariepy, Montreal; D. B. Knight, Riceburg; F. S. Simpson, C. W. Simpson, Montreal; Miss Benjamin, Miss E. Benjamin, C. W. Spiers, Montreal.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mrs. Dunlop, Sherbrooke street, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Handyside.

Mrs. John Murray is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. J. Mudge, at the Wigwam. The Murray's magnificent summer house here will not be opened until September, when a small house party will be entertained at "Dunkeld."

Miss I. Adair Martin, Metcalfe street, Montreal, after spending a week the guest of Mr. J. D. Hill, at Beaubois, Cartierville, Que., is now at Georgeville.

Among those who are enjoying the pleasant surroundings of Georgeville are Mrs. C. Smart and family, who are established there for July and August.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Dr. W. B. Burland has sufficiently recovered from his late severe illness to be removed to his summer residence at Hudson.

Mrs. Gammell and family are among those who have sought refuge from the heat of town at Hudson Heights for the next two months.

Mr. G. A. Thompson and family have arrived at Hudson Heights, where they will enjoy the pleasures of the country till September.

Mrs. J. Dawson is among the visitors established at Hudson Heights for the season.

ST. HYPOLITE.

Among the Montrealers who are established at St. Hippolite for the holiday season are Mr. C. A. Palmer and family.

Mrs. G. S. Pelton and family have arrived at St. Hippolite, at Kilkenny, Que, where they will make their headquarters for July and August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolan DeLisle and family have taken their departure from town for Rimouski, where they are comfortably settled in their pretty cottage for the season.

Mrs. Penfold and the Misses Penfold have arrived at Melbourne, Que., from Montreal, where they have taken possession of their charming summer residence for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lafleur have left town for Kennebunkport, on the Maine coast, where they will enjoy the invigorating breezes of the Atlantic for several weeks.

Mr. A. Kingman and family have taken their departure for the American coast, where they propose spending a holiday or two months at Prout's Neck, Maine.

Mrs. M. Rafter and family are enjoying a pleasant holiday of some weeks at Ste. Rose, Que.

Among those who are spending the month of July at Kamouraska are Mrs. Manson and family of Montreal.

Among the many Montrealers enjoying the charms of Cap a L'Aigle are the Misses Urquhart, Cote des Neiges.

Mrs. Von Rappard and family are enjoying the charms of the country of Philipsburg, where they have taken up their residence till September.

Among the summer visitors who are established at St. Felix de Valois, Que., for July and August are Mrs. Charles Massey and family, of Montreal.

Kennebunk Beach, which still retains its popularity among Montrealers, is well patronized this season. Among those who have arrived for the months of July and August are Mrs. Black and family, of Montreal.

Sweetsburg is amply maintaining its reputation as one of the most popular summer resorts in the Eastern Townships. Among those who have recently arrived from Montreal for the season is Mr. George Slater and family.

Dr. Archambault and family are enjoying the delightfully invigorating sea breezes of Notre Dame du Portage, where they are established for July and August. This popular resort is daily receiving its annual contingent of summer visitors.

Mrs. P. Kennedy and family are among the recent departures from town for Chute au Blondeau, Ont., where they will take up their residence for two months.

Among those who are enjoying the welcome change in temperature at Bic from the heat of town are Mrs. J. Morrison and family, who are among the recent arrivals from Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Jeffrey Burland and Mrs. Burland have returned to town from a visit of a few weeks in the Adirondacks Col. Burland has much improved in health during his stay among the mountains.

Mrs. W. A. Molson left town on Saturday, accompanied by Miss Edith Molson and Master Hobart Molson, to take possession of her pretty cottage at Como, for the season, where she will be joined from time to time by Dr. Molson, when he can enjoy a brief holiday.

Mr. J. S. Perrault and family are among the Montrealers who have made Varennes their headquarters for the summer holidays.

Mrs. Frank May and family have left town for Highgate Springs, Vermont, where, according to their usual custom, they will take up their residence at the Franklin House for July and August.

Mrs. James McDougall and children have arrived at Hatley, where they will spend the months of July and August.

REPORT NOT CREDITED.

The Washington Rumor That a Spanish Privateer Is off the B.C. Coast Not Credited.

San Francisco, July 8.—The report from Washington that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid asking for letters of marque to fit out a privateer and prey upon the treasure ships coming from the Klondike. At the time this was thought to be merely an advertising scheme to revive the waning interest in the Klondike gold fields, and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off British Columbia she will have rich picking. The steamers Roanoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michaels with big shipments of treasure to the North American Trading and Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. The steamer Lelanaw is also due with returning prospectors and their clean-ups. The Roanoke and Lelanaw are bound for Seattle and the St. Paul for San Francisco.

Why?

(Chicago Daily News.)

Why isn't a minister a wedlock-smith?
Why isn't a coat of tar and feathers a full suit?
Why does the ice-man serve cold comfort in such small chunks?
Why does the thing a man prefers to eat always disagree with him?
Why does a poor man doubt a rich one who says his wealth is a curse?
Why does the ugliest man always succeed in winning the prettiest girl?
Why is there always so much bravery displayed after the danger is past?
Why doesn't the cut-rate druggist bring sickness within the reach of all?
Why is it that the farther away from a dollar you get the bigger it looks?
Why does the average man swear to love before marriage and love to swear afterward?

Patent Report.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. Canadian patents—Sleeping bags, G. W. Bartmoun. American patents—Automatic vending machine, G. A. Cline; water-jacket for vehicle-breakes, P. E. Doolittle; support for typewriters or the ...e J. F. Gregory; pipellbow bending machine, W. A. Kemp; corrugated pipe compressing machine, W. A. Kemp; frame for electrically-operated cloth cutters, G. P. Eastman; wardrobe case, J. E. Kennedy; electric light switch, F. L. Temple.

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Lovely assortment of Children's Hoods and Hats, Muslins, Pique, at 50c to $1.25. Your choice 25c.

Another nice lot Hats and Hoods. 90c, $1.15, $1.75 goods for 50c.

Lots of Hoods only $1, $1.50, $2.00. Hoods for 75c.

Hats and Hoods $1.50, $1.65, $2.75. Hoods and Hats $1 each.

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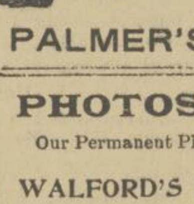

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SAVES MONEY

France in West Africa.

Let our readers look at a map of Africa, and first fix their eyes on Algiers and Tunis, with their rich soil and splendid harbors and their remains of an ancient and splendid civilization—Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Christian, and Arab. Then let them allow their eyes to travel downwards to the right bank of the greatest river of Africa, the Congo. From Constantine, with its great memories and its scenery almost European in charm and splendor, to Brazzaville and Stanley Pool, with their tropical vegetation and savage life, there is a continuous and uninterrupted stretch of French territory. As they say in our country districts, the French President might now ride on his own land from Tunis to Loango.

The French dominion of West Africa (as says an official communique to the Paris press with very natural exultation) now extends over a space as great as that from Paris to Moscow. From Algeria to the Congo, from Senegal to Lake Chad—i.e., almost to the centre of Africa—stretches this vast territory. "At the present moment," to quote the words of the communique, "all our West African colonies—Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Futa-Jallon, the Ivory Coast, the Sudan, and the Congo—are in communication by their respective Hinterlands." But probably this will not convey much to the ordinary English readtr. Perhaps we can best make him realize the immensity of the French West African empire by pointing out that, with the exception of certain great German and English and other enclaves, the whole of the huge piece of Africa which bulges out on the map towards the west now belongs to France. She has all the connecting links, all that does not specifically belong to some one else, and she cuts off short the Hinterlands of all the Powers with possessions on the Wes African coast.

Let us begin at the most western point of the coast-line of Tripoli in the Mediterranean, and travel round the coast, marking off all that is not French. First, we come to Tunis—that is in the possession of France just as Egypt is in our possession. Algiers come next—that is French. Then Morocco. Morocco is at present independent, but at the back of Morocco all the land, be it desert or cultivable is French. Next comes a strip of Spanish coast, but it goes only a very little way inland, and all the back country is French. Next comes the great French colonies of Senegambia and Futa-Jallop, with two little colonies embedded in them, one belonging to us—the Gambia—and the other belonging to Portugal. Next come our Sierra Leone and independent Liberia, but here again the Hinterlands are all French. Next comes the French Ivory Coast colony, then the British Gold Coast, then German Togoland, and then French Dahomey. Here again all the Hinterlands beyond, say four hundred miles inland, belong, since the signing of the convention, to France. After that comes our colony of Lagos, then the German Cameroons, and finally the French Congo—the last French possession in Western Africa. Here, too, the Hinterlands have been cut off by the French, and our colonies have been made into enclaves in the mighty French dominion.

It is true that the Niger or Lagos enclave is a very vast one, and stretches now up to Lake Chad, which becomes henceforth an international a sheet of water as the Lake of Constance. Still, it is an enclave, for, as we read the convention, he who embarks upon Lake Chad from the British shore and steers eastward will land on French territory. In other words, Nigeria cannot now cross Lake Chad and expand beyond it. We should be glad to hear that this is not the true reading of the convention, but we fear it is. We have travelled then round the map of Africa, from Tunis to the Congo, and found that France is everywhere the chief owner—that hers is the great estate, and that the other Powers only have odd bits of land here and there. We do not say this in any grumbling spirit, for our odd bit—Nigeria—is very possibly worth as much as the great estate if Algiers and Tunis are not counted. We merely wish to make the public understand clearly that West Africa as a political and geographical expression has finally passed to France, though we no doubt have carved one very valuable piece out of it.—London Spectator.

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CURRENT GOSSIP OF THE HORSES

Interesting Notes About the Animals That Will Run at Bel-Air Next Week.

YESTERDAY AT THE TRACKS

Only One Favorite Each at Brighton Beach and Fort Erie, Where Long Shots Won.

SUMMARIES OF THE EVENTS.

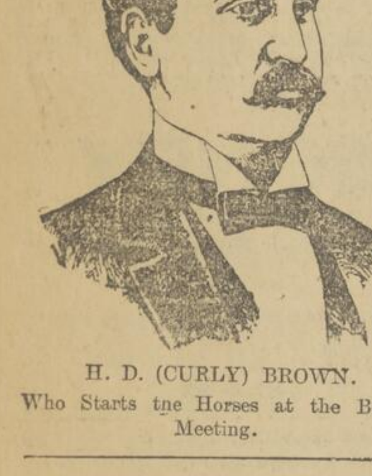
The race meeting at Bel-Air will be in full swing on Thursday next, and good crowds of race patrons will most certainly be in attendance. There will be any number of horses at the track, and the sport is sure to be keen and exciting.

Ten Pins and Arrezzo, now at Fort Erie, will not be brought to Bel-Air next week, but will be taken to Washington Park, Chicago, by William Roller. Arrizzo got one purse at Erie and Ten Pins did likewise but in all the other races these horses started in they ran like plough-nags.

George Hendrie thought Oak Maid was just about good enough to win the Garland stakes on a dry and fast track at Highland Park, but the rain killed her chances in that race; and although she been out regularly since both at Detroit and Fort Erie, she has failed to come under the wire in front. She may do so at Bel-Air.

There is a possibility that Mr. J. E. Seagram's string of horses on the Canadian circuit, which are under the care of Mr. Charles Boyle, jr., will be augmented by the opening day at Bel-Air, by a number of the horses in the big Seagram string racing around New York. Should Gallahad and Mischief Maker, of the Eastin string join forces with Willer and Sir Casimir on the Canadian circuit, Mr. Seagram would have a perfect cinch upon the two-year purses hung up at Bel-Air.

Mike Gorman, trainer for the Rothut and Gorman stable, which was popularly known last season as the "long-shot" stable, does not seem at all satisfied with the way in which his horses acted at Fort Erie and Highland Park. Deblaise, one of the handsomest colts ever owned by a Canadian horseman, seems to have gone back terribly. Any person that ever saw this beauty, proclaimed him a perfect colt, and his first few races proved him to be the possessor of all kinds of speed. Something is radically wrong however, for Deblaise is being beaten every time out. The stable has just about lost its nom de plume, that of "long-shot stable," and Savorin Wink, Don Pedro, Kenosha and Julia Flynn have confined their entire efforts to the also-ran division. They may be in shape at Bel-Air, however.



H. D. (CURLY) BROWN.
Who Starts the Horses at the Bel-Air Meeting.

The Bennington & Gardner stable of racers, which will be present at the Bel-Air meeting, has been singularly unfortunate this year. It started in the south with a lot of good ones—purse winners, every one of them—and when they came north to Canada, their charges were ready to race. At Toronto, they had things just about their own way, winning nearly as much purse money as Mr. J. E. Seagram. Then their luck turned. Takanassie went wrong, Mayarine pulled up lame in training, Damak was off color, Dinsmore was acting like a dog. Corelli proved a counterfeit and was sent at the jumps, while all the youngsters in the stable fell off. At Highland Park, Dinsmore died. Lee Mitchell developed catarrah of the stomach and will race no more. Bessie Taylor went back, while the rest of the string were in a troubled condition. Mazarine was gotten into shape, however, and won the Canadian Sportsman Handicap, at Fort Erie, Dominion Day.

It was a hard blow to the Hendrie stable, with the pretty 4-year-old bay colt Harvey, by Himyar-Safety, who went to pieces at Hamilton. He ran a game race at Hamilton on the opening day, and finished lame, all out just a length in front of Jim McGibbon in a seven-furlong journey. Since then he has not been in a race, and the stable has had to depend upon Laverock to carry the brown and yellow colors in stake even at Highland Park and Fort Erie. "Tommy" White, trainer for Mr. Hendrie, has ardent hopes that Henry will round to in time for Bel-Air, and ran as good, if not better, than in his three-year-old form.

Mr. Dyment's good jumper, Brother Bob, has developed an exceedingly surly disposition. He has persisted in running out at nearly every abrupt turn in any steeplechase event he ever started this year, and only succeeded in landing the money on one occasion. Acting as he does, he not only throws away his own chances of winning, but on many occasions drives many others of the starters away out on their journey. The strongest riders have ridden him this year, and Moxley is the one "jock" that has kept his head in the right direction all through the field, and made him win, and yet he ran out on him, twice in another race.

Horses will commence to arrive at Bel-Air today and every day from now till Wednesday next will see the lists swell rapidly. It will consequently be in order for the "rail birds" to get astride of the fence along the stretch, when the horses are having their morning warm-ups, and with watches and form charts out get lines on "good things" for the races. Then they will back their opinions and lose money. Bel-Air will be extremely lively every hour of daylight from now until the end of the month.

Four special express trains will run over the Grand Trunk to Bel-Air during the races. They will convey passengers between the Bonaventure depot and the grand stand at the track, every twenty minutes. This means an excellent train service.

SOME NICE LONG SHOTS.

Fort Erie, July 8.—(Special.)—The track to-day was fast for the opening events, but a heavy shower fell just as the horses went to the post for the fourth race, a 6-furlong affair. Utopia, at the false price of 3 to 1, won easily, the favorite, Dave S., just getting inside the money by a short head. Jesse was the pacemaker, and Utopia went out in front when he pleased, galloping home a couple of lengths in front of the half-bred. Rossmar and Quack Quack both started in the mile, but the latter was run off his feet in the early part of the race, and couldn't stand the sprint. Earl Fonso, of Hamilton fame, just beat out Scraps, with Devault a neck away. Rossmar was a poor fourth. The last race was a gift to Simon D. The opening event for maidens was a good race. Locksby won this easily, though the owner never thought he had a chance to show, in fact betting his money on another horse.

The summaries:

First race, three-quarters mile—Locksley, 95, Weber, 60 to 1, won; Nettie Brook, 102, Peterman, 60 to 1, and 20 to 1, second; Nigger Baby, 104, Gee, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1.15 3-4. Jessamine, Porter, Fair Rebel, M. J. Conway, Guilder, Jezebel, Sir Arlo, Duchess, Amiette, Sculptor, Asterling, Volida and Monadnock also ran.

Second race, five-eighths mile—Elurine, 95, L. Smith, 8 to 1 and 30 to 1, won; Cheesemite, 100, P. Clay, 6 to 5, second; Fallella, 99, Gee, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.02 1-2. Acie Brooks, Lucy Blazes, Mouzeltoff, Fox Chase, Lady Scarlet, Lady Yarak, Leandra, and Amah also ran.

Third race, three-quarters mile—Helmsdale, 95, E. Sherrer, 3 to 1, won; Annie Lauretta, 85, Tully, 5 to 1, second; Lord Farandole, 100, Garvin, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1.15 1-4. V. R. Customs, Aunt Lida, Josephine K., Hurl, Tokio, Belle of St. Clair, Sister Mamie, Anobol, Bowles also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Utopia, 111, Freeman, 3 to 1, won; Jesse 107, Flint, 20 to 1, second; Dave S., 100, P. Clay, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.16 1-4. Rideau, Wordsworth, Nimrod, Damocles, Papa Harry, Na Pogue and The Cad also ran.

Fifth race, one mile—Earl Fonso, 91, Garvin, 8 to 1, won; Scraps, 84, McQuade, 6 to 1, second; Devault, 105, Shields, 11 to 5, third. Time, 1.45. Rossmar, Quack, Quack, Isen, Maggie, Miss Florist, High Tide II., Kas also ran.

Sixth race, one mile—Simon D., 93, Mason, 6 to 5, won; Tony Honing, 106, James, 5 to 1, second; Belzara, 101, P. Clay, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.43. Waterman, Gainsay, Stray Step, Dick Warren, Ben O'Fallon, Victorine and Lady Maud also ran.

Fort Erie Entries.

The Fort Erie entries for tomorrow are as follows:—

First race, 11-16 mile, 3-year-olds and up, selling—Jesse, 110; Dave S., 107; Aurelian, 105; Reprieve, Jennie June, 100; Mongolian, Judge Wardell, 97; St. Ives, 95; Maximo Gomez, 92; Grace Giltner, 90.

Second race, 9-16 mile, 2-year-old fillies, allowances—Wine Press, Oak Maid, Jean Inglelow, Wreath, Ruth Black, 110; Contravene, Guilianna, Gavotte, Thanatopsis and Gipsy Gore, 100.

Third race, one mile, 3-year-olds and up, allowances—Our Johnny, 117; Devault, 12; Banquo II., 110, Wolsey, Nero, 109; Mejacks, Bombardin, 107; Quaver, 105.

Fourth race, 7/8 mile, Cascade, selling stakes—Mazarine, 113; Brandywine, 107; Brighton, 106; Old Saugus, 104; Marito, 91.

Fifth race, 1 1-6 miles, 3-year-olds and up, allowances—Lanky Bob, Alice Farley, 105; Maratana II., Komurasaki, 100; Dogilda, 95.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile, same conditions as first race—St. Vincent, Looram, 102; Prima, Himenia, Trade Last, Forfeit, 100; Greenhorn, Helmsdale, Olney, Earl Fonso, Zanetto, 95; Tamora, Aunt Bird, Flying Bess, 90.

Seventh race, steeplechase, full course—Parson, 150; Dom Pedro, 144; The Tar, 142; Marble, 143; The Pink 'Un, 137; W. C. Hayes' entry, Arezzo, 138; La Colona, Prince Mark, Alfonsina (imp.), 136; Del Coronado, 134; Brandy, 130; Downing, 135.

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING.

London, July 8—At the first day's racing of the Lingfield Park summer meeting Mr. T. Worton's brown colt Snaresbrook won the Oak Tree handicap; Rissotte was second ,and Georgiana third.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

New York, July 8.—Big fields and long delays were the rule at Brighton Beach today. Before the races were run, it was announced that Signey Paget had bought the three-year-old Plaudit from J. E. Madden for $25,000.

First race, five furlongs, selling—Songster, 94, Thompson, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won by half a length; Miss Lynch, 101, Maher, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by three lengths; Klepper, 105, O'Leary, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.02. Calculation, Mainsay, Tinge, Set Fast, Billali, Prince Auckland, Decide, Tarenta, Princess India and Varus also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Captain Sigsbee, 112, Murphy, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by one length; Prince of Wales, 112, Maher, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by five lengths; Mark Miles, 112, F. Jones, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.05. Federal, Dan Cupid, Composer, Animus, Ben Blue, Somers, Meddlesome, Judge Magee, Nell Dale, Water Girl, Al Reeves and Belle of H. also ran.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Caldorn, 110, Maher, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won by one length; Her Own, 93, O'Connor, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Lehman, 126, Sims, 7 to 10 and out, third. Time, 1.48¼. Howard S. also ran.

Fourth race, one mile—Irish Reel, 104, Dupee, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won by six lengths; Miss Tenny, 92, O'Connor, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by half a length; Tripping, 101, O'Leary, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.41. Premier also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Autumn, 115, Maher, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by one length; Ethelbert, 121, Taral, 7 to 10 and out, second by eigh lengths; Rusher, 117, R. Williams, 5 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1.14¾.

Sixth race, one mile—Charentus, 103, Maher, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by one length; Hanlon, 98, Dupee, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a neck; Arum, 89, O'Connor, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1.43¼. Glencino and X Ray also ran. Hanlon was disqualified, giving Aurum the second place and Glencino third.

Brighton Beach Entries.

New York, July 8.—Following are the entries for to-morrow:

First race, selling, one mile—Howard S., 114; Alarum, 106; Atlantus, 100; Hand Press, 97; Steward, 96; Siffleur, 94; Ella Daly, 89.

Second race, five furlongs—Muggins, Dr. Richberg, Passaic, St. Clair, 112; Passe Partout, Tendresse, Subject, 109; Loiter, St. Sophia, Maid of Harlem, 99.

Third race, High Weight handicap, one mile—Bondo, 132; Sir Cawain, 127; Poetess, 125; Rotterdam, Linstock, 122; Lady Mitchell, 115; Aurum, 114; Jefferson, 112; Endeavor, 108.

Fourth race, the Under-Graduate, five furlongs—Kingdon, 125; Dr. Richberg, 122; Muggins, 117; Queen's Badge, 114; The Gardiner, Dr. Parker, Leander, Chorus Boy, Little Riggs, 102.

Fifth race, handicap, mile and a quarter—The Huguenot, 105; Poetess, 115; Dutch Skater, 117; Rappahannock, 110; Merlin, 105.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Rotterdam, Tanis, 105; Tabouret, 107; Trillo, The Governor, Red Spider, 106; Athamas, 108; Squire Abingdon, 97; Tinkler, 95; Prince Auckland, 93.

Seventh race, Chantilly handicap, hurdle, mile and one-half—Forget, 160; Haphazard, 145; Baby Bill, 142; Beaumont, 140; Rifler, 134; Kinvarra, 130; Beaufort, 139.

Comfortable Shoes—25c

25c is a small amount when you think of all the suffering you save by it if you invest it in Foot Elm, the great comfort giver for the foot-sore. Foot Elm prevents the feet from blistering, chafing, sweating, etc. All druggists, 25c a box, or 5 for $1.00, or by mail. S. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

TUFF'S REINSTATEMENT.

The Uselessness of Any City Bicycle Club Endeavoring to Procure the Reconsideration of the Board's Action

It is to be hoped, for their own sakes, that the report that the Temple Bicycle Club is going to see that Walter Tuff is re-instated as an amateur by the Canadian Wheelmen's Association is not true. To start with, the report says that the club has asked Tuff to become a member, yet a professional cannot join a club affiliated with the C.W.A. The mere fact that he is, or was, not a member of the club that is agitating for his reinstatement indicates that the movement was inspired by motives other than those of a desire to see justice done.

As for the re-instatement, those who are interesting themselves should know that only a general convention of the C. W.A. can reverse the action of the Racing Board when it transfers a man to the professional class, so even if the racing board itself should desire the reinstatement it could not possibly be made until the annual convention on Good Friday of next year. To work oneself into a state of indignation over the transference is but kicking against the pricks.

Anyone who is conversant with the facts that led up to the transference of Tuff must support the action of the racing board. It was proved beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Tuff was paid money to attend bicycle races and such being the case there was no other course open to the board. I saw copies of all the affidavits and letters in connection with the matter and it was clearly shown that on more than one count Tuff could have been declared a professional.

All the agitation that the combined bicycle clubs of Montreal could make would not prove the reconsideration of the matter.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons, Mfg. jewellers, watchmakers, engravers, electroplaters and opticians. Very large stock of watches, jewellery, spectacles and eyeglasses, 270 St. Lawrence, Main Bell Tel. 2106; Merchants, 455.

WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN.

Here Is a Sample of the Services the Canadian Wheelmen's Association Is Doing for Its Members.

On the evening of May 31st last, Mr. C. Harold Skelton, of Montreal, while riding on his wheel, was run into by a butcher's cart which ran over and considerably damaged his wheel. The boy who was driving the cart was on the wrong side of the road, and in turning up a side street, he cut sharp around the corner to his left, and before Mr. Skelton had time to turn, he was run into and narrowly escaped injury by throwing himself back. Being a member of the C. W. A., Mr. Skelton referred the matter to Mr. A. B. Rattray, chief consul of the C. W. A. at Montreal. Appreciating the difficulties bicyclists of Montreal are under through reckless driving the association considered it in the interests of its members that an example should be made of this case, and the matter was placed in the hands of the solicitors of the association, Messrs. White, O'Halloran & Buchanan. As a result of their efforts the proprietor of the cart at once paid the amount of damages caused to Mr. Skelton's wheel without the necessity for legal proceedings.

The following letter from Mr. Skelton explains itself:

A. B. Rattray, Esq., Chief Consul C.W.A., Montreal:

Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that I have received from the C.W.A. lawyers a cheque covering the amount of my claim for damages to my wheel against A. Daoust & Co., St. Lawrence street, city. I am very much pleased for the prompt way in which the C. W. A. handled my case for me. They cause me no trouble at all beyond requesting me to state my case in writing. Thanking you for the trouble you have taken in my interests,

I am, yours sincerely,
C. Harold Skelton.

Montreal, July 8th.

MONTREAL BICYCLE CLUB FIXTURES.

Seniors.

July 11—3 p.m., Terrebonne.
July 14—8 p.m., Mountain park.
July 16—7.15 p.m., Handicaps, seniors 1-4 and 2 miles ;juniors 1-2 mile.
8.15 p.m., optional ride from grounds.

Juniors.

July 11—3 p.m., Dorval.
July 15—7.45 p.m., Lachine locks.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway carries bicycles for the price of one fare.

RING

THEY DIDN'T FIGHT.

Ottawa, July 8.—The much-talked-of "go" between Clem Austin and George Benoit, last night, fell through at the last moment, and made the affair one of the worst fizzles on record. The arrangements were that the pugs and spectators would leave Aylmer on a steamboat and proceed about twelve miles up the lake to where a ring was pitched. When the time came for embarkation, however, only about twenty-five sports were in sight. When this information reached the principals they decided to remain in Aylmer, as there was not sufficient of the "long green" in sight for them to do battle. Some of the spectators embarked on the boat, however, and sailed as far as the ring, where a lonely watcher kept guard over the enclosure. The party returned to the city at 8.30 this morning, thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair.

Gazette, 2.07 1-4.

It is due to Mr. Laurin's enterprise in bringing such high-class horses to Canada as Antidote 2.11¼, and Gazette 2.07¼, that some of the most successful breeders in the States are compelled to cross the line to patronize a Canadian horse. Besides being the fastest horse owned outside of the United States, Gazette holds the world's record for the 8th heat. Mr. Laurin this week returned from Vermont, where he spent the 4th with Dr. Kains, one of the largest stock farmers in the States, and where he was treated to the best in the land.

Died Suddenly.

Yesterday afternoon, while working on St. Lawrence street, Antoine Gauvreau was taken suddenly ill, and expired almost immediately. Coroner McMahon decided, upon learning the facts, that an inquest was unnecessary, as the deceased had heart disease, and his body was removed to his residence on Labelle street.

TO-DAY'S GAMES HERE.

The games between the local league teams on the Eastern League baseball grounds this afternoon should bring out quite a large number of local ball rooters, to see what really good ball these young leaguers can play, and those who follow the Eastern League team's fortune while they are away will have a chance to see how they come out, as all Eastern League games will be bulletined as played. Ladies will be admitted free. The first game will take place at 2.15 sharp and the second at 4 p. m.

Dufty, the well-known pitcher of the West End team, went to Fort Covington on July 4th, to pitch for them against Bangor. Fort Covington won 21—9, and Dufty struck out fourteen men, not a bad performance for one of our local league twirlers on behalf of a strong border line team.

The Stanley Hotel is one of the most conveniently situated in the city. Directly opposite the Windsor Station. Travellers will find it oen of the most pleasant in the city.

AGAIN TWO POINTS BEHIND THE FIRST

Montreal Is Pushing Wilkes-Barre Hard for First Place in the Eastern League Race.

DEFEATED SPRINGFIELD.

A Hard Game, in Which the Winning Runs Were Scored in the Tenth Innings.

THE STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Wilkes-Barre	31	25	.554
Montreal	32	26	.552
Syracuse	33	29	.532
Toronto	31	30	.508
Providence	28	29	.491
Rochester	30	34	.469
Buffalo	31	37	.456
Springfield	24	30	.444

The games yesterday again demonstrated that the weakest clubs can always put up a good game against the strongest.

Away off in Springfield Our Own Dooley was having a tremendous wrestle with the tail-enders, while Rochester dropped on the Wilkes-Barre coal heavers to the tune of 3 to 2.

Our game was not a cinch by any means, and it took ten innings to decide that Dooley's team really knew the difference between baseball and croquet, and could swat the ball at the right momnt.

The score was 7 to 4, and Montreal ran up three of them in the tenth.

And look at Buffalo, too. The Bisons have been playing all round the Stars, and have already captured two games, a sad blow to the Syracuse fans, who counted on 4 out of 5 anyway. But the fans who count on a cinch from any of the tail-enders these days are firm in the coils of error. There is now a difference of 110 points between the leading and the lowest club in the League, and they are all playing ball. Every club has a chance to win, and Springfield, with its percentage of .444, could soon be in the van if the Ponies played anything like a steady game from now on.

According to the score sent us it was Henry's turn to hammer the ball yesterday, and he landed on it like a ton of bricks. He came to the bat on four different occasions and made a hit each time. Schiebeck was also in line and whacked out two doubles.

Souders, it will be seen, was pitching his usual steady game, and although Springfield touched him up for eight hits yesterday, he only gave one base on balls and struck out no less than seven.

Springfield, Mass., July 8.—The Montreals needed ten innings to defeat the locals to-day, although outplaying the Ponies at every point from the start. Score:

Montreal.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Schiebeck, ss.	6	1	2	4	5	0
T. Bannon, l.f.	6	0	1	1	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	5	1	0	1	1	0
Barry, c.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	4	2	1	11	0	0
Henry, 3b.	4	2	4	0	6	1
O'Brien, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0	1
Jacklitz, c.	3	0	0	9	2	0
Souders, p.	5	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	41	7	10	30	16	2

Springfield.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Nicholas, c.	5	0	0	2	2	0
Dolan, r.f.	5	1	0	0	0	0
J. Bannon, c.f.	4	1	2	1	1	0
Massey, 1b.	4	0	2	12	1	0
Green, l.f.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Gilbert, 3b.	4	0	1	5	4	1
Reilly, s.s.	4	1	1	5	4	1
Gleason, 2b.	4	1	0	1	1	2
Hemming, p.	3	0	0	1	3	1
Totals	37	4	8	30	16	5

Score by innings—
Montreal .0200020003—7
Springfield .0001210000—4

Summary.

Sacrifice hits, Jacklitz and Hemming. Stolen bases, Nichols, J. Bannon. Two-base hits, Schiebeck, 2; O'Brien, J. Bannon. First base on balls, off Souders, 1; off Hemming, 4. Left on bases, Montreal, 8; Springfield, 5. Struck out by Souders, 7; by Hemming, 1. Hit by pitched ball, by Hemming, 1. Double plays, Massey, Hemming, Nichols and Reilly. Time, 2.05. Umpire, Gruber.

SYRACUSE AGAIN BEATEN.

Syracuse, N. Y., July .—The Stars made within one of as many errors as they did hits to-day, and so, of course, lost the game to Buffalo, who played snappy ball all the way through. Brown was very effective until the last inning. Score:—

R. H. E.
Syracuse .000010002—3 10 9
Buffalo .400511010—12 17 2
Batteries—Voorhees and Burrell; Brown

TORONTO WON.

Providence, R.I., July 8.—Eagan held Toronto down to one hit till the fifth inning and then Toronto bunched them. In the fifth and in the sixth Gatins made a homer. Score:—

R.H.E.
Providence .0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2 7 2
Toronto .0 0 0 0 7 2 0 2 x—11 12 2
Batteries—Eagan and Orisham; Williams and Snyder.

WILKES-BARRE BEATEN.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 8.—Rochester won out in the ninth inning to-day. The winning runs were made on Keister's base hit, Richter's error ad Kelly's single. Both pitchers did good work. Score:—

R.H.E.
Wilkes-Barre .1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 8 2
Rochester .0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3 7 3
Batteries—Duggleby and Smith; Gannon and Gunson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

R. H. E.
At New York—
New York .2 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 2
Brooklyn .2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 1
Batteries—Seymour and Grady; Yeager and Ryan.
At Philadelphia—
Boston .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 1
Philadelphia .1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 x—5 7 2
Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Donohue and McFarland.
At Baltimore—
Baltimore .0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 6 2
Washington .3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Maul and Robinson; Mercer and McGuire.
At Pittsburg—
Pittsburg .6 2 5 1 0 0 0 0 x—14 13 5
Louisville .0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—3 9 1
Batteries—Killen and Bowerman; Dowling, Fraser and Powers.
At Chicago—
Chicago .5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—8 9 3
Cincinnati .1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 6—11 13 5
Batteries—Woods and Donohue; Hill and Peitz.
At Cleveland—
Cleveland .1 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0—5 5 0
St. Louis .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 1
Batteries—Powell and O'Connor; Sudhoff and Sugden.

$100.00 BICYCLE for $35.00

We don't do it, we do not insult you by telling you such a Cock and Bull story. But we will sell you $45.00 worth of BICYCLE for $45.00. We pay no duty. See the point? Repairing.

MENAGH & COOPER,
756 St. Lawrence Street.

PERSONALS

Mrs. W. Daly and family, have left town forDeschambault, Que., where they will spend some weeks.

Mrs. McFee and family have left town for St. Chrysostome, Que, where they will spend some weeks.

Mrs. J. Eveleigh and family have left town for Bic, where they are enjoying their annual summer holiday.

Mrs. J. M. McCarthy and family have left town for Cap a L'Aigle, where they will spend the month of July.

Dr. Peabody, of New York, who is one of the numerous Americans who have made Canada their summer home, has passed through town on his way to Gaspe to take possession of the charming country house he possesses there.

The many friends of Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, general manager of the Molsons Bank, will learn with much pleasure that he has already derived much benefit and pleasure from his well-earned holiday. Mr. and Miss Thomas have lately been enjoying a delightful trip through Cornwall and Devonshire, his native county

Among those who have arrived at Kamouraska for the season is Mrs. O. Leger and family.

Madame Allard and Mlle Allard, Sillery, Quebec, are the guests of Mrs. Hunt, of Beloeil.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barbeau left last evening by C. P. R., for the Maritime Provinces to spend some weeks with Mrs. Barbeau s parents, Senator and Mrs. Dever at their home in St. John, N.B.

Mr. C. C. Harman has left town to spend a few weeks' holiday at Philipsburg, Que.

Mrs. H. J. Lajoie and family has arrived at Kamouraska for the month of July.

Miss Hunter has left town for Willard, Maine, where she will make a stay of some weeks.

The Rev. Prof. Steen, of the Diocesan College, is spending his summer in the White Mountains. Miss Steen has left town for a visit of several weeks in Toronto and the west.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers, is among the well-known business men who took his departure for England, yesterday by the Gallia.

Mme. Berthelet and family are established at their charming country place Sault au Recollet for the summer.

Mr. J. Alexander Stevenson, who has left for England, was among the departures yesterday by the Gallia.

Mr. J. T. Hagar and family are among the summer visitors who are established at Trois Pistoles for the season.

Mrs. J. Brophy and family are among the summer visitors who are established at Sweetsburg, Que, for the season.

Among the well known summer residents who are enjoying the beauties of Notre Dame du Portage, are Mrs. Tester and family, of Montreal, who are spending July and August at this popular resort.

Mr. Joseph Saucier and family have taken up their residence at St. Genevieve for the summer.

Mr. C. S. Jones and family are among those who have chosen Brookfield, Vermont, as a summer retreat, where they will spend three months.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Warnecke and family have taken their departure for St. Margaret de Lac Masson, where they will spend a few months.

Mrs. W. Kerry and family who have arrived at Cap a L'Aigle, are pleasantly established in their pretty cottage, much enjoying the sea air and beautiful scenery with which they are surrounded.

Mrs. G. Mowitt and family are among the recent departures for Keesville, N.Y., where they propose spending the summer holidays.

Mrs. George Heasley and family, who are among the recent departures from town will spend the summer at Notre Dame du Portage.

Among the recent arrivals at Gaspe for the month of July is Mrs. A. Jackson, of Montreal.

Dr. Nathaniel Grace, who recently graduated at McGill University, has gone to Europe, to further continue his studies in medicine and surgery.

Mr. Marcot, manager of the Merchants' Telephone Company, has gone to Quebec on business.

Among the Montrealers who have taken up their residence at Lake, Rosseau, Ont., for the summer months, are Mrs. R. Graham and family.

Mrs. J. Loud and family are among the recent departures from town for Falmouth Fireside, Maine, a resort which claims many summer visitors.

Mr. T. Cushing and family have left town for the Maine coast, to take possession of their charming cottage at Cushing Island for the season.

The Messrs. Crombie, sons of Mr. A. M. Crombie, manager of the Bank of Commerce, have left town for Gaspe, Que., where they will spend the summer holidays.

Mrs. George McDougall, accompanied by Master George McDougall and Master Cecil McDougall, has left town for Pont Rouge, Que., where she will make a visit of some weeks.

Mrs. T. C. O'Brien is among the earliest arrivals from Montreal at Peak's Island, Maine, where she has taken up her residence for the month of July.

Miss Meredith, who has arrived in town from London, Ont., is the guest of her brother, Mr. H. Vincent Meredith, and Mrs. Meredith, Pine avenue.

Mrs. C. R. G. Johnson and family are among the recent arrivals from Montreal at Magog, where they have taken up their residence for July and August.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin have left town to take possession of their summer residence at Point Seche, Que., till September.

Miss Dolly Harvey, of 26 Park avenue, left on the steamship Campania on Monday to enjoy her holidays at the lower ports.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hetu and Mrs Edmund Barry have just arrived from an extensive tour through the United States.

Mr. C. A. Starnes and family have left town for Cambridge, Mass., where they will take up their residence for three months.

Mrs. David Sinclair returned to the city by the Gallia last week, after an absence of over a year, during which time she has been studying the educational and philanthropic institutions of Great Britain. She visited the halls for women at Oxford, and Bedford College, one of the leading women's colleges affiliated with the University of London. She also met Miss Pycraft and Miss Honor Morton, of the London School Board, and inspected Lord Rowton's model lodging houses at Newington Butts. Mrs Sinclair was greatly interested in the training in laundry work given to female prisoners at Aylesbury jail, Holloway and Wormwood Scrubs, and would like the female prisoners of the Protestant faith in Montreal to be similarly employed.

The following is a list of the saloon passengers per Dominion Line steamship Scotsman, Capt. J. T. Skrimshire, which sailed this morning for Liverpool :—Mr. A. V. Balch, Mrs. Balch, Mrs. A. W. Burgess, Master Burgess, Mr. Victor G. Beuttell, Mr. H. D. Beuttell, Lieut. W. H. Pryce-Browne and man-servant, Miss Bradley, Mr. Sheward Billings, Miss Carruthers, Mr. A. A. Cheesman, Mr. T. D. Delamere, Mrs. Delamere, Miss H. C. Ditmas, Mr. P. H. Dean, Mr. E. H. Davies, Mr. Chas. Demers, Mr. J. H. Dreisbach, Miss E. Fenwick, Mr. Willard Fisher, Miss Gray, Mrs. A. F. Geoghegan, Miss Edith Geoghegan, Rev. Jas. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Clifford S. Griswold, Mr. F. Tracy Hubbard, Miss Harley, Mr. C. C. Holland, Mrs. Holland, Mr. Hay, Miss Lucy Hubbard, Miss Mary L. Hubbard, Mr. Wm. Holmes, Miss S. S. Holmes, Mr. J. B. Henderson, Miss Johnston, Miss — Johnston, Mrs. Kyle, Prof. Oscar Kuhns, Mr. Lace, Miss Carrie McCall, Miss Edna McCall, Miss Harry Mabee, Mr. E. W. Methot, Mr. F. S. Moseley, Mr. W. D. Macpherson, Mr. A. Nordheimer, Miss Gladys Nordheimer, Mr. J. W. O'Hara, Count Oriola, Mrs. Fred. Plumb, Miss Priestman, the Misses Rose, Prof. Edward B. Rosa, Mrs. Rosa, Mr. C. C. Riordan, Miss E. Riordan, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Rev. O. Sumner, Miss Louise Sumner, Miss Sargeant, Mr. Carl Seeligman, Mrs. W. T. Stein and infant, Miss Kate E. J. Smith, Mr. John W. Steadman, Miss Turnbull, Miss Townsend, Mr. F. Van Bruyssel, Mr. Jas. A. Valentine, Rev. Father H. Vezina, Mr. J. Miller Wilson, Mr. C. J. Wedgwood, Mr. Woodland, Mrs. Woodland, Mr. R. S. Waldron, Mr. L. J. Williams, Mr. Robert Walker, Prof. C. T. Winchester, Mrs. Winchester, Mr. J. C. Winchester, Miss L. Fanny Winchester, Mr. Percy White, Rev. M. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace.

PEACE TALKED ABOUT IN TWO CAPITALS.

The Subject Was Considered in Washington and Madrid Yesterday—Sudden Change of Feeling.

Madrid, July 9.—Senor Gamazo and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had a long conference yesterday on the subject of peace. To understand the significance of this meeting it must be understood that one represents the extreme war element and the other the peace party.

Senor Sagasta arranged the conference to try to find some middle course for the Government.

A member of the Cabinet yesterday expressed the opinion that if the United States would accept the independence of Cuba under an American protectorate, a solid basis for peace could be reached.

What Spain seeks is to avoid brutal reprisals by insurgents upon Cuban volunteers and Spain's commerce.

General Campos has left Madrid, and General Weyler remains surrounded by friends at the Military Club.

The Pais states that the Americans have lost five generals and sixty officers, and that four thousand soldiers are hors de combat.

The feature yesterday was the departure of the Duchess Isabel, mother of the Queen Regent. With her eyes swelling with tears she turned to the generals assembled on the platform and confided her daughter to their care It was a touching sight.

The incomprehensible mercurial Spanish temperament was again vividly demonstrated. On Thursday every one was talking wildly of war. On Friday after a night's reflection, peace is the word upon almost every lip. It is curious in this respect, that the impression made by the conduct of the American naval men towards their Spanish prisoners has produced a feeling highly appreciated here, that Americans have the innate spirit of military chivalry, which, up to now, it has been denied they possessed. In fact, as a Spaniard sitting next to me justly said, "It shows they are a race of men who have true military instincts."

Much joy is expressed at the renewal of cable communication with Havana, all the more so as the first news it brings is that Escario's reinforcements has reached Santiago.

Discussed at Washington.

Washington, D.C., July 9.—Peace prospects were discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, but there was nothing very tangible to talk about and it was the general opinion of the President and his advisers that there was nothing to justify the confident belief that Spain has yet reached a point where she is willing to sue for peace.

That the sentiment in favor of ceasing the hopeless struggle before any more colonial possessions are lost is growing in Madrid, however, the authorities have reason to believe. The State Department received information yesterday confirmatory of that received Thursday—that a change in the ministry in Madrid is imminent, and that the change will be to one under Marshal Martinez Campos, which will be more inclined to make proposals for the cessation of hostilities than is the present Sagasta ministry.

The latest report from London to the effect that Germany is preparing to seize one of the Philippines as a coaling station is not credited here, as it is not believed that Germany is desirous of bringing about a rupture with the United States. If such action should be taken a rupture could hardly be avoided, as the occupation of any one of the Philippine Islands by a third power at this time, or without the consent of Spain, could not but be regarded as an act hostile to the United States.

OXFORD CAFE
University Street
Meals a la carte until midnight

Another Demand for Surrender.

Havana, July 9.—The Americans have again demanded the surrender of Santiago, fixing the term of the truce until to-day at noon. General Toral has refused the proposition, saying he is resolved to defend the town until he dies. General Blanco approves of the firmness of General Toral's resolution.

Communication with Santiago has been re-established. Four English employes of the Cable Company remained in their places and were quite ready to continue their work.

A new landing made by the American forces took place north of Santiago de Cuba. The expedition was bound westward to Holguin where it joined Calixto Garcia, with whom it went to Santiago and assisted in placing artillery along the roads leading to the city.

By secret advices it is known that the rebels of Holguin who joined in the attack against Santiago, have returned to their own camp very much disgusted, with 200 lost, thirty of them being killed.

The New Hotel Calslake is the largest and best European House in Canada. Adjoining both Grand Trunk and C.P.R. Depots. Rooms from $1.00 upwards. Electric light. Cuisine and service unsurpassed by any hotel on the American continent. All meals a la carte. Dining room open from 6 a.m., to 12 p.m.

The Scorcher Again.

Margaret Flannagan, an old woman nearly 80 years of age, was crossing St. James street about 5.30 o'clock yesterday when a "scorcher" came down St. Francis Xavier and turned down St. James, knocking her down. She sustained a number of bruises, but was able to continue her way homeward. The scorcher escaped.

Take Broma

for your weakness, dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion, and rely upon your cure.

BROMA, a powerful tonic, will always cure your nervous disorders, exhaustion, tuberculosis, dyspepsia, liver and kidney disease.

Gone to the War.

Mr. Hyman Lightstone, the young Montrealer who is going to the front with the medical corps of the American army, left New York Wednesday for Cuba. He went on the warship St. Paul (Captain Sigsbee). He was to have gone to Tampa first, but there is immediate need for surgeons in Cuba, and the St. Paul was deputed to take as many as possible to the front.

For jewellery of all kinds, visitors should not fail to call on N. Beaudry & Sons, 270 St. Lawrence. The finest watches are always kept on hand and we will be pleased to show our goods.

$5.00 in Gold

will be presented to the first person sending in the correct name and address of the young lady who is the original of the accompanying illustration.

Her smile is, perhaps, a trifle more pronounced than usual, but that is because she is immensely pleased with the easy running qualities of the Lady's Red Bird Special she rides.

It is the new caged bearings that make her wheel run easy, for with Red Bird Special bearings every ball runs in a separate cage, never coming in contact with its fellows. The result is an entire absence of friction and an ease of propulsion impossible with bearings that have the balls all jammed in together.

The improved bearings, however, are by no means the only important feature of the Red Bird Special. It is high grade from the pedals to the handle bars, combining beauty, strength and easy running qualities rarely found in a bicycle. Price $100.00.

The Goold Bicycle Co. LIMITED.
BRANTFORD, ONT.
L. CALDER, Agent,
2417 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.
A RIDING ACADEMY IN CONNECTION.

E. & D. 4 POINT BEARINGS
E. & D. Bicycles.

They require Oiling and Adjusting only ONCE A YEAR.
They are Dust Proof, Oil Proof and Rain Proof.

No Trouble.

No Repair Bills.

They are GUARANTEED against Wear or Breakage for 3 YEARS.
......YOU CAN FIND US AT......
122 PEEL STREET, - Windsor Hotel Block,
The E. & D. 4 Point Bearings are Easily the Best.

Pay the Price

of a good article and you won't be far wrong.

OUR PRICE is in keeping with the value given—that's BUSINESS every time.

YOU WANT to wheel in LUXURY
We can give it to you in STYLE, FINISH and WORKMANSHIP.

McBurney & Beattie Co.
LOUIS RUBENSTEIN, Agent,
537 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

Bel-Air Jockey Club

HIGHLAND PARK CLUB LESSEES)

The great Summer Race Meeting at Bel-Air will commence Thursday, July 14th, and continue 15 days. 400 of the best horses in the West will be here. Special Express Trains will run between Bonaventure Depot and the Race Course in 20 minutes. Admission to Track, 50c; Grand Stand free.

W. O. PARMER, Secretary.

Capital News Notes.

Ottawa, July 9.—The relatives of Albert Monette, who was killed by an electric car while riding on the devil's strip two months ago, are suing the Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages.

Archbishop Duhamel has been selected to confer upon Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal the pallium of insignia of the dignity of an archbishop. Archbishop Bruchesi will be invested with the pallium on August 8th in the Montreal Cathedral.

It is definitely announced that the C.P.R. short line to Montreal will be opened in August. Mr. Thomas Tait is here now making arrangements for terminal facilities. The new line will bring the two cities within 111 miles of each other.

A Healthful Summer Drink.

A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a tumbler of water, drawn from the tap, makes a delicious and healthful summer drink. Sold by druggists everywhere. Every medical journal in Canada has endorsed Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Room for a Protest.

Ottawa, July 9.—(Special.)—One feature of the proposal to make Ottawa the Metropolitan See of the Church of England in Canada is meeting with clerical opposition here. It was stipulated that the House of Bishops should have the right to elect the Bishop of Ottawa. It is pointed out that the House of Bishops would elect by seniority rather than on grounds of special fitness and for that reason objection is raised. It has been arranged that a committee from this diocese will meet the bishops of the Church in Canada in Montreal in September next, when the question will probably be settled.

Our optical department is under the charge of an experienced optician, who can fit you perfectly and give entire satisfaction. Ease to the eyes means a very great deal. N. Beaudry & Sons, 270 St. Lawrence. Bell Tel. 2106; Merchants, 455.

New Customs Requirements.

Ottawa, July 9.—(Special.)—Amended customs regulations have been framed for the amended tariff as it will come into force August 1st. British exporters will be required to make out separate invoices for the goods they send which come under the reduced rate as distinguished from goods they send which are not entitled to the preference. A certificate must be given declaring that the goods are of British or colonial origin, or that being of foreign origin they have been further manufactured in the United Kingdom to the extent of such percentage as will be required. This percentage has yet to be determined, but will be not lower than 25 per cent.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government, Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.
First-class Investments always on hand.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST WEEK.

No Particular Improvement, But Trade is Considerably Ahead of Last Year.

APPLIES TO MANY LINES.

Excitement in Bindertwine—Stagnation in Stocks—Business in Toronto.

THE WEEK'S LEADING FEATURES.

While there was no marked improvement in general trade during the past week a partial canvass of the leading houses finds that merchants are by no means complaining. In fact the majority are most sanguine as to present conditions and future prospects and they do not hesitate to say that business is considerably ahead of a year ago. This is spoken of particularly by the hardware, drug and dry goods people and some even say that not a single month of 1898 has been behind the corresponding months last year in returns.

As to failures there is a marked improvement, and collections are good, while the large movement of goods throughout the country is made perfectly plain by the railway earnings which are running considerably ahead of last year in spite of the fact that June and July, 1897, saw a good sized boom.

The export movement from Montreal continues large and before the season is over some

Record Figures

are likely to be established in both grain and produce. During the month of June nearly a million bushels of wheat left the port for Europe, while corn shipments reached the surprising total of 3,663,244 bushels. Shipments of peas amounted to 129,455 bushels, oats, 849,838 bushels; barley, 102,914 bushels, and rye, 97,035 bushels.

Speaking of trade conditions here The Trade Bulletin remarks:—"There is very little if any improvement noticeable in the wholesale trade from that reported by us a week ago, this being usually the dullest season of the year, when a number of travellers and other hands take their holidays. Many families are also away at their summer resorts, and this has a tendency to make the retail trade less brisk. Making allowance for all this, however, the volume of trade shows a fair average for the season. Remittances from the fourth of the month up till today have been fairly satisfactory, although in some lines they might have shown up better. The weather during the past week has been much more favorable for the crops, and quite a lot of hay has already been gathered. According to a letter published elsewhere from a Winnipeg grain firm, the prospects are good for a big wheat crop, which, it is estimated, may reach 40,000,000 bushels. Other reports, however, appear to be less sanguine, but from present appearances the late copious rains throughout the Northwest have insured at least a good yield, provided it is harvested in proper condition."

Stocks are Stagnant.

Dullness has reigned in the Montreal Stock Market for almost two weeks now, and from all accounts Wall Street is also suffering from a quiet spell. The low price of twenty active railway stocks in the latter market was made the day before the war with Spain was formerly declared, April 21, 1898, when the average was 55.80. From that time on prices have steadily advanced until June 6, when the average was 67.23, the unusual gain of 11.34. Since then prices have reacted 1.68 and are back to the level of May 28. For a month stocks have done little or nothing on the average, the advance in specialties being offset by declines in standard stocks. About the same condition exists in the industrial shares, although the low point in these was a month earlier than the low point in railroad stocks, and the high point was on June 10.

Heretofore, after an advance as great as this on the average the market had hesitated, just as this market has hesitated, and then on some unfavorable development the list has had a sharp reaction of from 5 to 10 points, according to the nature of the news.

The bears claim that the issue of the war was discounted in the advance to June 6, and the market will now decline, pending maturity of spring wheat and corn.

The bulls claim that the market will hang about these prices without much decline, until there is a favorable development to bring about another advance. The high level of September 17, 1897, was not quite reached on June 6, but it was only .06 below it. Since May 28 New York has had 14 days when stocks advanced a trifle, and 16 days when they declined a trifle.

The Salmon Situation.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the salmon situation about this time of the year, and news from the coast regarding the pack and prospects is always welcome. One authority under date of July 1st, writes as follows from San Francisco: "Prices for Fraser River salmon are on the basis of 93 1-2 cents for talls and 87 1-2 cents for Skeena and other northern river salmon. They are fishing and packing on the upper rivers in British Columbia, but we are not informed as to the run. Fishing will commence on Fraser River and also on Puget Sound July 10. On one or two streams emptying into Puget Sound fishing for the market is reported, with good runs of salmon. Advices received from Columbia river by large handlers in this city state that the pack of chinook to date is less than at the corresponding time in 1897 and that the pack of blueback is largely in excess. The trade reports heavy sales of bluebacks in halves on the basis of 62 1-2 cents, but little doing on the basis of $1 for talls. If these fish are the same as the sockeyes then the difference in prices for Puget Sound and Fraser River sockeyes and Columbia River bluebacks is too large."

Heavy Hay Crop.

"Quebec has a heavy hay crop, and a considerable quantity has already been harvested during the past few days, but the outlook from a pecuniary point of view is extremely gloomy for the farmers," says the Trade Bulletin. "Ontario is still crowding her supplies of 1897 on this market, and we know of hay suplied to this city during the past week that will not cover first cost, letting alone freight and commission. Quite a lot of Quebec baled hay has recently been sold in this market as $3.50 to $4.50 per ton, the quality, of course, being very inferior, containing a large percentage of red grass. Good No. 2 loose hay has been sold by the load of 1,500 lbs. at $7 to $7.50, and in bales at $9 to $9.50 per ton. Choice No. 1, which is very scarce, has sold at $11 in car lots on track, but such transactions are exceptional, the ordinary No. 1 inspected being quoted at $9.50 to $10. Undergrades, however, are difficult to move at much lower prices, selling all the way from $7 down to $3.50 per ton. England has a large hay crop, and the United States will be precluded from taking our surplus, owing to the prohibitory duty. There is, therefore, a large crop of good hay in sight, but what are we going to do with it? We trust that something will turn up that will answer our question satisfactorily. We learn that Liverpool freight has been taken from this port at 10s per ton. Such a low freight is needed in order to pay shippers for their trouble."

Binder Twine Scarce.

There has been considerable activity and strength in the market for binder twine during the past week, and not only does this apply to Montreal, but to the whole of Canada. This article is exceedingly scarce, and owing to this and the continued good demand a harp advance in prices has taken place. There is no sisal twine to be had in the market at any price. At the factory round lots of Manila have sold at 13¼c, and mixed at from 11c to 12¼c. In rope the feature of the week has been the offerings in this market of some round lots of New Zealand manufactured stock at 9½c, and as this price is 1½c per lb. lower than local values for sisal, it is meeting with a fair sale. Locally there has been no further change in rope, but prices are firmly held at the recent advance, in spite of the above competition. At the factory, sisal rope is quoted at 11c; Manila at 12¼c for 7-16 size, and upwards; smaller sizes at an advance of 1c over above figures. The Winnipeg Commercial, under date of July 2nd, says, in reference to binder twine:—"Manitoba farmers are getting what may be considered a snap this year in binder twine. At least those who buy their twine early will. Dealers are selling twine to consumers at 3c to 4c per pound less than they could now buy it for in car lots. Most Manitoba dealers were fortunate in buying fairly liberal supplies of twine early in the season. Shortly after this the big "boom" in twine set in and prices have since almost doubted."

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, July 8—There is a very fair volume of business being done for this time of year. The sorting trade in dry goods has kept up wonderfully well and the trade in fall goods is attracting more attention. There is a good demand for hardware, including harvesting tools and metals at good prices. Wools are less active and feeling in the market is a shade easier. Hides are scarce and very firm. Leathers are quiet but firm. There is a good demand for sugars now and prices are steady to firm. Dairy produce is steady. Country remittances are fair and in the city collections are fair. Money here is steady at 6 to 7 per cent. for mercantile discounts and rather easier for call loans at 4½ per cent.

It is Not Necessary.

To be troubled longer with those painful and annoying corns. Dr. Russell's Corn Cure has removed hundreds of corns for your friends, and will do the same for you. You bathe the feet in warm water for three days, night and morning, and apply Dr. Russell's Corn Cure as directed; at the end of that time the corn can be lifted out with the point of a knife without the least pain. Try it, 25 cents. All druggists.

Patent Reports.

Below will be found the report of patents recently granted to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and United States Governments. This report is prepared especially for this paper by Messrs. Marion and Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

Canadian Patents.

Ignace Panama, Santa Ana, Rep. San Salvador, improvements in methods of planting trees.

S. B. Johnson, Winnipeg, Man., window lock.

Dominat Quintal, Isle Dupas, cow milking apparatus.

American Patents.

John M. Downer, Toronto, bicycle brake.

Charles Harnden, Bowmanville, Dental mouth mirror.

Finlay W. Ross, Birtle, Can., automatic switch.

William M. Tegart, Yorkton, carrier for bicycles.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Come with the grocers to Cornwall on Wednesday, the 13th of July, rain or shine.

Dominion Bank.
Capital Paid up $1,500,000.
Rest.....$1,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Toronto.
Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President.
E. B. Osler, M.P., Vice President.
R. D. Gamble, General Manag
MONTREAL BRANCH,
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Sts.
A General Banking Business transacted.
Collections promptly made. Exchange bought and sold. Domestic and Foreign Credits Issued. Savings Bank Department, Interest allowed at highest current rates.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager.

English and Scotch
SUITINGS
REDUCED FROM
$28 and $25 to $20 to $18

Only during the months of July and August. These goods are in various patterns, stylishly and tastily made. We have also a complete range of Halifax Tweeds and Light Flannel Summer Goods in many designs suitable for the seaside.

Pants in Flannel from $3 to $5.
Coats and Pants in Flannel from $12 to $15
Halifax Tweed Suits from $12 to $15

DRESS SUITS TO LET

We do a large and satisfactory trade with the theatrical profession.

In anticipation of the BEL-AIR RACES we have made a large purchase of Tweeds especially suitable for their purpose, which we will make up neat and stylish, and which we will guarantee will give the best satisfaction.

MARC. A. BRODEUR
MERCHANT TAILOR
1858 NOTRE DAME STREET
A few doors west of McGill.
BELL TELEPHONE 2681

The William Drysdale Company.
SPECIAL OFFER
We offer to the Summer Tourist the two following interesting Canadian publications - - - -
CAMP AND LAMP,
Cloth, Illustrated, Price, $1.25 By SAMUEL MATHEWSON BAYLIS'
ALSO
THE BIRDS OF MONTREAL.
Cloth Illustrated, Price, $1.25. By ERNEST D. WINTLE.
With a number of Sporting Sketches by well known Canadian Spartsmen.

COUPON
Good for 25cts. discount on Cash Order for a copy of CAMP AND LAMP
The William Drysdale Company.

COUPON.
Good for 25cts. discount on Cash order for a Copy of THE BIRDS OF MONTREAL.
The William Drysdale Company.

COUPON.
Good for 75 cts. discount.
ON
Cash order for a copy of THE BIRDS OF MONTREAL AND CAMP AND LAMP.
The William Drysdale Company.

Cut out these coupons and send in with the cash and discount will be allowed as above.
We have an immense assortment of Books suitable for Tourists and parties going out of town for the summer.
THE WILLIAM DRYSDALE COMPANY.,
232 St. James St., Montreal

HATS For Riders, Drivers, Bicyclists and Athletes.
Anything in the way of Headgear at the Up-to-Date Hatters.
HASLEY BROS.
2252 St. Catherine street, opposite Victoria street.
Club Caps and Ribbon to order a specialty.

118 TO 120 BLEURY STREET.
JOS. LEVESQUE & CO.,
PALACE MEAT AND PROVISION MARKET,
Cheap Spring Lamb, finest fronts, 8c and 9c.
Cheap Spring Lamb, hind quarters, 12 1-2c.
Lamb Chops, 12 1-2c to 15c.
Roast Beef, 10c to 12 1-2c.
Roast, extra sirloin, first cut.
Fed Veal, 5c to 12 1-2c.
ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT
at Lowest Market Prices,
Cooked Hams, Boneless Turkey, Head Cheese,
Corned Beef, Salt Tongues, etc.
BELL TELEPHONE, - 4 - - 1160.

A Prime Minister at Cricket.

The annual cricket match between the St. Kilda City Council and the local tradesmen's club took place on the St. Kilda ground in the presence of a large number of spectators. The municipalities won the toss, and after customary inspection of the wickets decided to bat. Sir George Turner was sent in—or, to be more correct, went in early; but he proved a dismal failure as he only scored nine, after giving about as many chances as he made runs. The second ball he was clean bowled, but he refused to yield his bat on the ground that it was only a "trial ball" that took his middle stump. On another occasion the Premier "went out" to meet a ball—which he, of course, missed—and the impetus given to his body when making the stroke impelled him to roll over full length on the ground. It happened, also, that the wicket-keeper lost his balance and the ball at the same time; and the spectacle was witnessed of Sir George lying full length on the ground with the wicket-keeper in a similar position alongside of him, shaking the latter cordially by the hand for falling to stump him. The Premier was soon afterwards clean bowled in a manner satisfactory to himself, and on his return to the pavilion he explained that he got out through a fly alighting on his spectacles just as the ball was being delivered. Through his glasses the fly became magnified, and, thinking it was the ball he struck out, and did not find out his mistake till he saw his off-stump knocked over.—(Melbourne Argus.

Oppressive Heat.

How weak and weary one feels after the slightest exertion these hot days. All the strength seems to go out of the body—ambition is gone. What a difference, though, after a refreshing glass of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

It cools the blood and infuses energy into every part of the body. It strengthens the system and prevents sickness, headache, and the indisposition often caused by heat.

Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

The Maritime Medical News says: "The lasting effervescence of Abbey's Effervescent Salt makes it a most palatable drink, and its refrigerant qualities make it invaluable."

Hire's Root Beer

Should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced. A money-maker for the retailer, and allows you a substantial profit. Sells for 25c. per bottle. For sale by all Wholesale Druggists and Grocers throughout Canada.

W. P. DOWNEY 20-20½ St. Peter St. Montreal, P.Q., Sole agent for Canada.
Also the Canadian Representative of W. J. BUSH & Co., Limited,
High Class Essential Oils.

AITKEN'S SHIRTS

If you want the best, not only in style and fit, but also in values, these are the Shirts to buy, in the new lines of Fancy Shirts. The styles are very neat, without being insipid, Plaids, Stripes and Checks, in Red, Blue and Black. There is Rightness, Fitness and Fashion in Aitken's Shirts, Colored or White. There are no better Shirts; very few as good. Aitken's Shirts are value from Neck to Tail. We have them open front and open back, cuffs attached and cuffs unattached.

Good Value in Aitken's $1.00 Shirts.

This department is on the Ground Floor on the right from the entrance.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,
1757 Notre Dame Street.

July Bargains.

Since the first of the month we have been doing a rushing trade for this time of the year. Prices are such that one cannot refuse to buy if they are in want of anything in our line. Some of the goods we are clearing regardless of cost.

Bedroom Suites,
Sideboards, Tables,
Chairs, Lounges.

Also, some Odd Lines of
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.

You will save money by placing your orders now. All goods will be stored free until wanted.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,
232 to 238 McGill street.
UPTOWN—2415 St. Catherine st.

Ross Bros.' Blend of Tea At 40 cents.
The finest grade of Tea on the Market . . .
ROSS BROS. Cor. Mountain and St. Antoine Sts. Telephone 8857.

Forget It

If you have got the idea that it is necessary to pay a big price for your Dress Materials, FORGET IT, and see our stock of Dress Goods, Muslins and Linens.

We Show the Very Latest Novelties and Sell at Very Low Prices.

1 Lot of ORGANDIE MUSLINS, original price 25c, now.....10c
1 Lot of LINEN MUSLINS, colored embroidery, original price 38c, now....12½c
1 Lot of PRINTS, fast colors, original price 9c, now 6c
1 Lot of PRINTS, fast colors, original price 10c, now.....7c
1 Lot of LINEN for Skirts, plain or striped. Our Selling Price.....25c
1 Lot of DRESS GOODS, 2 tones, was 35c, now.....20c
1 Lot of 40 inches PLAIN SERGES, only 25c
1 Lot of FANCY DRESS GOODS, worth 55c. Our Selling Price.....35c
1 Lot of BLACK WATERED LUSTRE, worth 75c. Our Selling Price.....40c
1 Lot of BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.10. Our Selling Price.....75c
1 Lot of BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $2.50. Our selling price....$1.75
Also BLOUSES, in Prints and Muslins. Prices, to clear, from.....50c
SKIRTS, in Woollen Materials, at only $1.75
SKIRTS, in Linen—see them—at.....$1.50

Desjardins and Viens
247 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
Corner St. Catherine.
(Formerly Arthur Gagnon & Co.)

INSOLVENT NOTICE

Sale of Immoveable Properties, situated at Nos. 456, 458 and 460 Elm Avenue, Westmount, and 445 Rachel Street, and 465 Guy Street, Montreal.

In the matter of VICTORIA BOUCHER, doing business under the name and style of ADOLPHE LEBEAU & CO., Contractors, Montreal.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, to the highest and last bidder, on

THURSDAY, the 21st JULY,

At 11 o'clock a.m.,

at their Auction Rooms, No. 69 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, the following immoveables:

1.—The central part of certain lots of land situate in the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in the said City of Montreal, known and designated as forming part of subdivisions twelve hundred and twenty-four, twelve hundred and twenty-five, twelve hundred and twenty-six, twelve hundred and twenty-seven and twelve hundred and twenty-eight of official lot number fifteen, on the plan and book of reference of the incorporated Village of St. Jean Baptiste, County of Hochelaga, with all the buildings thereon erected, and measuring, the said property now to be sold, seventeen feet three inches front on Rachel Street, and eighteen feet two inches in rear, on a total depth of ninety-eight feet and six inches in the south-west line, and of eighty-nine feet two inches in the north-east line from the line of Rachel Street, to which point of said line, the said lot widens by one foot at right angle on an additional depth of nine feet four inches, the whole being English measure, more or less, bounded in front by said Rachel Street, in rear by subdivision number twelve hundred and twenty-three of said official lot number fifteen; on one side to the north-east portions of said subdivisions 1224, 1223, 1226, 1227 and 1228 of said official lot number fifteen, and on the other side by the south-west portions of the same sub-divisions; the south corner of the said property now to be sold is situate thirty feet distance from the corner of said Rachel Street and City Hall Avenue; together with the right of passage in the lane situate in rear of said subdivision number twelve hundred and twenty-four, as well as the right of passage in the lane leading from the lane last above mentioned to the said Rachel Street.

2.—A certain emplacement or lot of land situate in the Town of Cote St. Antoine, now Westmount, measuring twenty-five feet front by one hundred and five feet in depth, English measure, more or less, known and designated as being subdivision forty-seven of the subdivision one of official number three hundred and seventy-four (374-1-47) on the official plan and book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, with all the buildings thereon erected.

3.—A lot of land situate in the Town of Westmount, known and designated as being the subdivision number forty-eight (48) of the subdivision one (1) of the lot official number three hundred and seventy-four (No. 374-1-48), on the official plan and book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, containing twenty-five feet in front by one hundred and five feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, with buildings thereon erected.

4.—A certain lot of land situate on Elm Avenue, in the said Town of Westmount, known and designated as being the subdivision forty-nine (49) of the subdivision one (1) of the lot official number three hundred and seventy-four (No. 374-1-49), of the official plan and book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, containing twenty-five feet in front by one hundred and five feet in depth, English measure, and more or less; with the use in common of the lanes bearing numbers 374-1-56, 374-1-37 and 374-1-66, with the right of egress and ingress to said lots, but without the right to encumber the same, and with buildings thereon erected.

5.—That certain emplacement situate in the St. Antoine Ward, in the said City of Montreal, being the northern part of the lot known and designated as lot number sixteen hundred and eighty-six (1686) on the official plan and book of reference of the said St. Antoine Ward, measuring said portion hereby sold, seventy-five feet in front by one hundred and eighty-six feet in depth, English measure, the whole and more or less. Bounded said portion as follows: In front by Guy Street, in rear by a common lane not having any official number, but described on the said official plan; on one side to the north partly by the subdivisions eighteen, nineteen and twenty of the said official lot, and partly by another lane described on the said official plan but not having any official number; and on the other side, to the south, by the remaining portion of the said official lot, with right of passage in the said lanes. With the solid stone and brick building erected on the said portion and known as the Montreal Collegiate Institute, and being number four hundred and sixty-five (465) of Guy Street, the north wall of which is mitoyen to the depth of thirty feet from the front, the whole more or less. As the said property now subsists, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, without exception or reserve of any kind.

Intending bidders to deposit with auctioneer an accepted cheque for $500 when making bid.

For further information and specifications (cahier des charges), apply to

ARTHUR GAGNON,
L. A. CARON,
Joint-Curators,
41 Montreal Street Railway Building.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

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J. S. BUCHAN, Advocate,
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IMPORTANT SALE.

The undersigned will sell, for account of INSURANCE COMPANIES,
On THURSDAY, 14th INSTANT,
at their Rooms, ST. JAMES STREET, at Two O'Clock P.M.,
70 cases of Window Bolts, slightly damaged by water.
ALSO—To close a Bankrupt Estate, 300 dozens of Scythes, assorted and first-class goods.
Positively without reserve, and in lots to the trade.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

TO THE TRADE.

Third and Last Sale at ROBERT LINTON & CO.'S STORES, corner ST. HELEN and LEMOINE STREETS,
On TUESDAY, 12th JULY,
At 10 o'clock A.M:
Balance of their Stock of Dry Goods, amounting to $7,000. A large assortment of Tweeds, Prints, Dress Goods, Buttons, Elastic Web, Braids, Lace, Embroidery, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves, Collars, Ticking, Thread, Fancy Dry Goods, and many other articles.
No reserve, and in lots to the trade.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

In the matter of
CASCAPEDIA PULP & LUMBER CO.,
In Liquidation.
NOTICE is hereby given that on
THURSDAY, the 14th JULY, 1898,
will be sold at the office of the undersigned, 125 St. Peter Street, Quebec, the following assets belonging to the estate:
A—About 40 acres of land in superficies, situate at Maria, County of Bonaventure, P.Q., with the saw mill of 135x45 feet and a wing of 70x40 feet, containing an engine of 200 horse power, Circular Saws, Gang of Saws, and the most modern Machinery. The mill can deliver 100,000 feet of sawn lumber per day. Also all the buildings erected on the grounds, viz: Shops, Private Dwellings, 2 Stables and other buildings.
B—The Timber Limits of the Salmon River, containing 76 miles. These limits are very rich in Spruce, Cedar and Pulpwood.
C—The rights of the Company on the Eskiminac Timber Limits, containing 103½ miles. The Eskiminac River, as the Salmon River, discharge in Grand Cascapedia.
D—About 5,000 feet of Booms.
E—Three Scows, 54x19 feet, Boats, Chains and Anchors.
F—The Utensils, Tools, Blankets, etc., etc., required for shanties, contained in the shops of Eskiminac and Maria, valued at $1,470.21.
G—Carts, Harnesses, Horse Blankets, etc., etc., $495.10.
H—Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron in Bars, Iron Lathe and Machines for Mechanics' Shop, $1,056.77.
I—Spare Leather and Rubber Belts, Shingle Machine, Tools, etc., $1,112.31.
J—The Farm Eskiminac, containing about 600 acres of land, with houses, barn and other buildings thereon erected.
Conditions of payment—Cash.
An accepted cheque of $5,000 for item A, and of $2,000 on each item B and J, shall be deposited in the hands of the Liquidator by the highest bidder before adjudication.
Inventory of items F, G, H, I, is deposited in the office of the Liquidator, who will give any information required.
Sale at 10.30 o'clock A.M.
ALFRED LEMIEUX,
Liquidator,
People's Chambers,
Office: No. 125 St. Peter St., Quebec.
JACQUES & CIE.,
Auctioneers.
June 3, 1898.

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure insertion advertisements should be in the office the day before publication.

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.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.,
LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 brls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 brls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Intercolonial 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 St.,
MONTREAL

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - 1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE - - General Manager
E. HAY - - Inspector.
The MONTREAL Branch of this Bank—157 St. James Street—is now open and prepared to transact general banking business. Special attention paid to collections.
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co
Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free

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Tell Bel. 1956. 207 St. James Street.

SHIRTS!

If you don't know, ask any one whose business it is to know, and he will tell you that TOOKE makes the best Shirts. Good Quality, Perfect Fitting, Tailor-Made Shirts..... $1.00

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

OUTSIDE LABOR IS CLOSED OUT

Only Montreal Men Can Be Employed on the New Grand Trunk Building.

HARBOR WORKS MONDAY

Mayor Prefontaine Told the Finance Committee That Work Will Start at Once.

MONEY FOR ROADS COMMITTEE.

With the noise of a dozen little caucuses being held in other parts of the room by citizens and aldermen buzzing around their ears, the Finance Committee attempted to transact business yesterday afternoon. Ald. Rainville several times suggested adjournment but order was finally restored and the business was proceeded with. There was a large deputation from the Water Committee present. The Grand Trunk agreement was the principal business before the committee.

The Mayor appeared in behalf of the Harbor Commissioners, who are asking the city for payment of an account of $36,000 due for work on the harbor improvements. Upon his advice the account was passed to be paid when the improvement plans are accepted by the city and the work begun.

His Worship informed the committee that the work would be commenced on Monday or Tuesday next and would be pushed forward with all speed.

Police Accounts Again.

The chairman read a letter from Messrs. Lapointe & Co., who stated that they held warrants signed by the Police Committee for a large amount.

When he had finished reading the letter, Ald. Rainville said:

"You know, we have already been condemned by the courts to pay some of these overdue accounts."

Ald. Ekers reminded the committee that a sub-committee was already examining these accounts and they would soon be ready to report.

Ald. McBride thought that it would be better to wait for the report. The committee agreed to this.

Ex-Ald. Renault headed a deputation who come to enter a protest against paving Craig Street with asphalt. He and those he represented wanted scoria or granite blocks.

On the suggestion of Ald. Sadler it was agreed to ask those who were interested in the pavement to put their views into writing and present them to the council.

City Workmen Not Paid.

City Surveyor St. George laid before the committee a report of the Road Committee, asking for $15,000 for repairs to the dykes, closing the ramps and other work in connection with flood protection. He stated that he was already $1,000 behind on the salary list. If the money was not voted the whole of Point St. Charles would be flooded next spring. This would cost the city a hundred thousand or more for damages.

Ald. Sadler suggested that the money could be taken from the $1,000,000 borrowed for harbor works. The interest which had accumulated on the unspent portion of that sum would be enough to meet the necessities.

Ald. Martineau also thought that the interest could be used.

City Treasurer Robb crushed their hopes when he stated the interest each year had gone into general account, and had been used for appropriations.

The members of the committee agreed that the work should be done, but the question was as to the method by which the money could be raised.

Ald. Sadler wanted to recommend to council that the money be borrowed temporarily, pending application to the Legislature for the necessary.

Ald. Rainville said that this could not be done. He suggested waiting for the new charter.

Mr. St. George replied that this would mean winter, and that would be too late.

It was finally agreed to recommend to council to borrow $7,000 to repair the damages to the dyke due to the floods last spring.

Ald. Rainville laughingly suggested that the bill should be placed in the hands of another member when it goes before the Legislature, as he did not have pleasant recollections of his experience at the last meeting of the Legislature.

The G. T. R. Agreement.

The committee took up the proposed interim agreement with the G. T. R. respecting the McGill street site for the company's head offices. Mr. Wainwright was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Geoffrion, one of the company's solicitors. Ald. Rainville read the proposed agreement, and the committee dealt with it seriatim.

The first clause which evoked discussion was that which stated that if the company removed their head offices from that site before the expiration of twenty years the land would revert to the city.

Ald. Sadler wanted this condition to be made permanent instead of extending over twenty years.

Mr. Geoffrion objected to this as being altogether too severe. "Forever" was much too long to be bound by any such condition. Twenty or twenty-five years would be quite long enough. After that time the land should become the property of the company.

Ald. McBride said that the whole object of that clause was to prevent the company from removing their offices from the city.

Mr. Geoffrion finally offered to accept a clause which stipulated that in the event of the company removing their offices from that site within the next twenty years the land would revert to the city. After the lapse of that period they would have the right to remove their offices to any other site within the city, and to purchase the McGill street site at a price to be fixed by arbitration. The committee consented to amend the clause to this form.

It was also agreed that if the Legislature prevented the city from giving a clear title to the site, the company would pay the city for any damage which had been done in the meantime to the buildings now on the site.

The company did not want to be restricted in the employment of laborers. The Council had already stipulated that all work must be done by Montreal architects, contractors or laborers. The company wanted this clause amended, which made this binding upon them only on condition that they could get the labor in Montreal as cheaply as elsewhere.

Ald. McBride remarked that such an amendment would kill the clause entirely.

Mr. Geoffrion thought that it would be unreasonable to exclude men who were already employed by the company, and who lived in St. Henry and St. Cunegonde.

"That is what we are here for," said Ald. McBride. "If the men don't like it they can come to Montreal to live."

Ald. Beausoleil instanced the bridge contract, which had been given to an Ontario contractor, who employed Ontario men.

Ald. Sadler drew attention to the fact that the clause gave the company full liberty in their choice of an architect. He thought that none but Montreal architects should be employed.

Ald. Ekers was in favor of restricting them to Canadian labor.

The amendment written in by the company making the restriction conditional upon the price of labor was erased, and the agreement sent on to Council.

Water Committee Sent to Council.

The Water Committee wanted $20,000, $10,000 to be applied to new services and $10,000 for mains absolutely required for these services. Ald. Laporte, on behalf of the committee, pointed out that money was required for extra pumping service and coal, and if it was not granted he could not see how the efficiency of the department could be kept up to its proper standard. The Finance Committee had all the reports in their possession, and he, as a member of the Water Committee, after the facts and figures laid before them, would not assume any personal responsibility.

The committee refused to grant money for coal, and sent the report asking for it on to Council where it will be discussed on Monday.

The Craig Street Contracts.

The awarding of the contract for the paving of Craig street to Messrsr. Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., by the Road Committee was not discussed, owing to a lack of time. The chairman of the Finance Committee has received the following letter which speaks for itself:

"To the chairman and members of the Finance Committee:

"Gentlemen,—Re paving contracts, our company having heard that Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., have been allowed to alter their tender by letter from their original offer we beg leave to be allowed to do the same re Craig street. Our company are prepared to pave Craig street part in scoria or granite, and the balance in asphalt, according to the city's specifications, with a ten years' guarantee at the rate of $2.30 per yard.

"In case you should decide on all granite or all asphalt this offer will stand good.

"But in justice to all the contractors if the committee decides on one particular grade of pavement, new tenders should be called for, so that all would have a chance to re-tender.

Yours, etc.,

"Sicily Asphalt Paving Company, 10 and 14 Mill street."

"Where the Waters Meet."

The Montreal Belt Line Company's cars will leave Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve, for Bout de L'Ile park every 25 minutes, from 7.00 a.m., to 1.00 p.m., and every 10 minutes, from 1.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m., and every 25 minutes from 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Take the St. Catherine or Notre Dame street cars going east and transfer at Lasalle Avenue.

Championed by Lord Strathcona.

London, July 8.—The House of Lords to-day by a vote of 129 to 46 passed the second reading of the bill of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (better known as Sir Donald Smith, the former High Commissioner of Canada), making marriage with a deceased wife's sister lawfully contracted in the colonies valid in the United Kingdom. The leading feature of the bill is that it allows the children of those domiciled in the colonies, where such marriages are lawful, to succeed to real properties in the United Kingdom.

Lord Strathcona said the bill was introduced at the express desire of the Government of Canada, and he added that nearly every colony joined in the request. The Lord Chancellor, Baron Herschell, opposed the bill.

The minority included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Cross, and other members of the Government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop, while the majority included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Kimberley and the Marquis of Lansdowne and all the Liberal peers.

Church Services.

It is expected that the Rev. J. Malcolm Smith of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, New Jersey, will be the preacher at the Church of S. John the Evangelist to-morrow.

Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of Toronto, is in town, and will preach the next two Sabbaths in Melville Presbyterian Church, Westmount. It is an interesting fact that Admiral Sampson and Commodare Watson were members of Mr. Hamilton's congregation in Vallejo, California, a few years ago.

Visiting Governors.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday next are: Lt.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson, Mr. R. Paton McLea, Mr. Peter Lyall and Mr. R. A. Dunton.

During July and August the wholesale and retail warerooms of Messrs. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street, will close on Saturdays at 1 p.m.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street Conducted entirely on the European plan, The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

Orange Church Parade.

The Rev. J. L. George, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church, and not the Rev. James Fleck, as previously announced, will preach the anniversary sermon to the Orangemen in Knox Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

JOHN BULL'S BICYCLE SUITS At $3.50 Each

ARE THE BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

JOHN BULL, Shirt & Collar Maker

2381 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

For Your Pocket Book's Sake.

DON'T MISS OUR JULY CHEAP FURNITURE SALE

THAT IS GOING ON NOW.

Remember that every day is a Bargain Day. Our best attention will be paid to those who will purchase from us.

OPEN EVENINGS.

F. Lapointe,

THE ACKNOWLEDGED LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE DEALER,

1551 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Visitors to Bel-Air Races.

-INVITATION.-

J. B. WILLIAMSON,

—IMPORTER OF—

RESPECTFULLY requests visitors to the Bel-Air Races to call and inspect his valuable stock of beautiful DIAMONDS in RINGS, STARS, PENDANTS and other VARIETIES all in UNIQUE MOUNTINGS. Every Stone guaranteed, and for brilliancy and perfection cannot be surpassed on this continent. We want you to see them. You can save money by buying these Diamonds. Our fine GOLD WATCHES, of the best makes, in REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, QUARTER SECONDS, SPLIT SECONDS, etc., are JUST WHAT YOU WANT. If you see them you are bound to buy, as the prices are right. You want one of these and we want to sell you one.

YOU WANT TO MAKE A PRESENT!

Our Stock of Sterling Silver Ware and Electro Plate

is of the NEWEST DESIGNS and WELL ADAPTED FOR PRESENTS. If you only want a SOUVENIR OF MONTREAL we have the most COMPLETE ASSORTEENT IN THIS CITY from 25c up.

WE MEAN BUSINESS AND WANT YOU TO CALL. TWO STORES—one at 1741 NOTRE DAME STREET, with an entrance on St. James Street, opposite ST. LAWRENCE HALL, the other at 2350 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Metcalfe street, close to the WINDSOR. Worth your while to look at our goods. Not necessary to buy. DON'T FORGET THIS while looking around the city. Open evenings.

J. B. WILLIAMSON,

1741 Notre Dame Street and 2350 St. Catherine Street.

Most Comfortable Clothing for Go-Aways And Stay-at-Homes.

Vacation-goers want Cool Outing Clothing; so do the Stay-at-homes. We can fit you out with everything you need.

Negligе Shirts, the easy-fitting, comfortable kind.
Duck Trousers, latest style.
Leather Belts of all kinds.
Summer Neckwear in all the latest shapes and patterns.
Perfect-fitting Underwear, in all the light Summer materials.

Munroe Bros.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

HUMAN SKILL VERSUS MACHINES.

Man's ingenuity invents machines to do work that man's skill cannot do.

No fingers, however deft, could ever sew a stitch locked **inside** a piece of leather.

No eye, however true, could gauge with **absolute accuracy** the length of the stitches on a hundred thousand pairs of shoes—or on one pair.

No human muscle could work eight, ten, fifteen or twenty-four hours a day, and draw the stitches evenly, tightly, **all day long.**

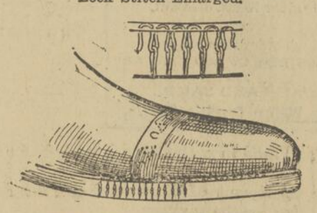
And no human being would have the patience to wax his thread **before every** stitch—or **remember** to do it if he had the patience.

And **fifty** men could not make as many **imperfect** shoes in the time **one** Goodyear Welt Machine takes to make **fifty perfect pairs.**

"What does Goodyear Welt mean?"

"It is the very best, most perfect method ever invented for joining the Uppers of shoes to the Soles."

Lock Stitch Enlarged.



Goodyear Welt Locked Stitch.

"Why is it the best?"

"Because it's the **only** method that makes a shoe **without** a **stitch** or a **tack under the foot** and **stronger** than **hand sewing.**"

"Why is it stronger than hand sewing?"

"Because it locks its stitches **inside** the leather of the outer sole, draws them **tighter** and **more uniformly** than hand sewing."

"What advantage does the lock stitch give?"

"The holding power of the stitch remains till the sole is **worn through,** whereas in hand sewn shoes the top of the stitch wears off in a **few days,** and only straight **strands of thread are left** to hold the sole on.

"Does it make the shoe cheaper as well as better?"

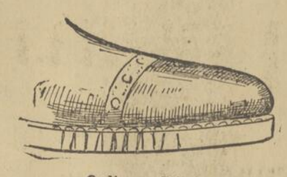
"It does, because it makes **fifty perfect pairs,** where **one imperfect pair could not** be made by hand."

"Have any improvements been made in the Goodyear Machines in recent years?"

"Yes, a vast improvement has been made in the New Improved Goodyear Machine, now in use in the Slater Shoe Factory."

"What is the nature of the improvement?"

"A better motion of the parts, producing better results in the shoe."



Ordinary Stitch.

"Can a novice tell a Goodyear Welt by seeing it?"

"Not always, because there are imitations which puzzle even experts."

"How can he be sure of getting a **genuine Goodyear Welt Shoe?**"

"By buying only 'The Slater Shoe' because 'Slater Shoes' are made only by the new, improved Goodyear Welt process."

Stamped on the sole with the makers' name and price, $3, $4 and $5.

It is most interesting to see these machines work. The stitching mechanism is so ingenious as to appear almost human.

One of these machines will be on exhibition in full working order on Monday next in the SLATER SHOE STORE, at 2315 ST. CATHERINE ST.

YOU ARE INVITED TO COME AND SEE IT.

TWO SLATER SHOE STORES

249 St. James Street - SLATER BROS.

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WELL-MADE TROUSERS,,,

We are selling ready-to-wear trousers for $3, which would ordinarily cost twice as much.

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If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms.

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This treatment cures when all others have failed.

Laurentian Baths,

Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

GOOD WILL SOAP

NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD—ALWAYS THE SAME QUALITY.

HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Grand ✻ Excursion

SUNDAY, JULY 10TH,

To St. Johns, Plattsburgh, Burlington and Providence Island,

By Steamer REINDEER,

Brass Band and Orchestra in attendance. Meals and Refreshments on board.

Fare for Round Trip, $1.50.
Fare for St. John, $1.00.

Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8 a.m. Return at 10 p.m.

Veteran Firemen.

The regular quarterly meeting of the committee of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association takes place next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Firemen's Hall, Central Fire Station, Craig street. Every member of the committee is requested to be present.

Mr. Joseph White.

Mr. Joseph White, the well-known secretary of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, was appointed to his present position in 1893. He has been delegated by the Highland Park Club to look after the local details for the big meeting which commences next week. Mr. White is also the representative in Montreal for the National Trotting Association of America, and, in consequence, is in close contact with all classes of horsemen, with whom he is deservedly popular.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements under this head 25c each insertion.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—At Quebec, on the 25th June, to Mr. and Mrs. John Martin, a son.

McARTHUR—On June 26th, at South Lancaster, Ont., the wife of John D. McArthur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

RATTENBURY-NUNN — At Victoria, B.C., on June 18, by Rev. Canon Beanlands, Francis Mawson Rattenbury, second son of John Owen Rattenbury, of Leeds, England, to Florence Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Elphinstone Nunn, of H.M. 47th Regiment.

TAYLOR-HEWITT—At the Locksley Methodist Church, on July 6, 1898, by the Rev. G. W. Snell, Arthur Taylor, to Maria Jane Hewitt, both of the Township of Stafford, Renfrew.

WITCHALL-BENTLEY—On June 25, 1898, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Portland, England, by the father of the bride, Ernest John Witchall, of Swindon, to Florence Mabel, youngest daughter of the Rev. Hugh Bentley, of Toronto, Canada.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—In this city, at 4 Valluzetti Avenue, July 7th, Alice Cunningham, beloved daughter of James and Alice Cunningham, aged 2 years and 7 months. Funeral private.

FORD—On July 8th, 1898, at 125 Mountain Street, M. W. Ford, aged 26 years and 6 months.

HUMMAL—In this city, on July 6, after a long and painful illness, John Henry Hummal, beloved son of Horace and Catherine Hummal, aged 18 years and 2 months.

McMILLAN—At Milton, Que., on July 2nd, 1898, John McMillan, aged 69 years.

O'CONNOR—On the 6th inst., at her residence, No. 160 Bay Street, Ottawa, Catherine Charlesetta O'Connor, beloved wife of D. O'Connor, Q.C., and mother of Dr. Edward J. O'Connor, No. 377 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

PANET-RAYMOND—At Kamouraska, Que., on July 1, Mrs. J. B. Panet-Raymond, of Quebec, at the age of 70 years.

VIAU—In this city, Delphine Lamaire, wife of Stanislas Viau, aged 63 years. Funeral at 7.45 a.m., from 1251 Notre Dame Street, to Sacred Heart Church, on Monday, the 11th inst. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

HI BILL!

Yes, you are certain to have a HIGH BILL, and many of them at that, if you persist in dealing with those who spend hundreds on rent, light, etc., and are compelled to charge you prices accordingly. Now, why not come to me? I keep my expenses down low, and can supply you with the VERY BEST GROCERIES at the most REASONABLE PRICES in the city. I am content with small profits, and I am looking for your custom.

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430 St. James Street.

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No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

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DON'T WAIT—

Till the grass is too long. Have your Mower repaired now. Tel. 1712 and we will send up for and return it promptly.

R. DONALDSON & SONS, 1 St. Peter St

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allans' steamship Assyrian, Hughes, master, from London, and the Allans' steamship Sarmatian, Johnston, master, from Glasgow, are entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s steamship Westmeath, Johnston, master, from Hamburg and Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., James Thom, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Donaldson Line steamship Alcides, McKie, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

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The Tooth of Time

Tells on everything, especially on delicate shades in garments of all sorts. It is our business to put new life into faded clothing, damask, chenille and lace curtains.

R. PARKER & CO.,

1958 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 159. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE PLEBISCITE INQUIRY.

An Investigation Into the State of Public Sentiment at Three Rivers Results in the Same Conclusions.

INTERVIEW WITH VICAR-GENERAL.

He Does Not Favor Prohibition—Wine Is One of the Gifts of God to Man and Prohibition Is Utopian—Mayor Olivier Says That There Is No Likelihood of Plebiscite Giving a "Yea" Verdict—Liquor Evil Gives a Great Deal of Trouble in Nicolet Diocese

Three Rivers, July 8.—As soon as Samuel de Champlain felt that he had done enough, for the time being, to supplement the natural strength of the site which he had selected for the first city in America, he considered, like a far-seeing commander, that he ought next to provide, as aids in the subjugation and enlightenment of the new country, a certain number of posts at intervals, in the interior, which should serve as places of rest and refuge for the daring explorers who were braving unknown perils for the glory of France and the advancement of the Faith. During one of his excursions up the St. Lawrence, his eye had noted a spot on the north shore, at a point where the river widens appreciably, and where two islands seemed to divide a mighty tributary into three distinct streams, which seemed admirably suited for his purpose. In 1632, twenty-four years after the foundation of Quebec, he commissioned one of his officers, by name Laviolette, to go to "the Three Rivers," and there erect a stockade and other fortifications.

This was the origin of the town of Three Rivers. The new post rapidly grew in importance, both as a strategical point and as a trading centre, and the gallantry of their bearing, displayed within and about the stockade wall, has caused the names of Duplessis and de Boucherville, the one to acquire fresh lustre, the other to win an honored place in Canadian history.

During these rare seasons in which the rude Iroquois exchanged the tomahawk for the hunter's bow, and warred for profit against the fur-bearers of the wilderness, the laden canoes floated down the St. Maurice, or, from the west, down the broad St. Lawrence, and discharged their valuable freights at the little settlement, where it was exchanged for goods prized by the savages as useful or ornamental. As New France increased its population, the importance of Three Rivers continued to grow, and a governor's residence in due course adorned the budding city and was followed by numerous other substantial edifices which stand today as specimens of a style of architecture, artistically perhaps inferior to the Grecian and the Gothic, but eminently suggestive of comfort, a quality not to be wholly disregarded in this Canadian climate.

An Era of Progress Opening.

The Iroquois and his canoe are seldom seen here now; but trade is brisk, notwithstanding, and Three Rivers has attracted the attention of capitalists as a place advantageously situated for the purposes of the lumber trade. The town is sharing fully in the prevailing prosperity and much is expected to result from the development of the Shawanegan Falls and other great water powers in the vicinity.

As far as I have been able to see, the people of this district are not addicted to the abuse of liquor. There is, of course, a certain quantity consumed privately; but there seems nothing to give an outsider reason to think so. There are five or six places in the town where liquor is retailed; but they are all attached to hotels. My visit here will be remarkable from the fact that I have heard, for the first time during the progress of this enquiry, a French-Canadian express the opinion that his people might possibly return a majority in favor of prohibition. The reasons he gives are not complimentary to his people, but the member for St. Maurice is fond of a joke, and I am inclined to think that he regards the whole matter as a capital subject for jest. Still the French-Canadian is nothing if not a partisan, and party spirit might perhaps lead him to act according to the plan ingeniously conceived by Mr. Duplessis.

Prohibition is Utopian.

On my arrival here, I called at the Bishop's Palace, and, greatly to my disappointment, learned that his Lordship Mgr. Lafleche, was absent on his pastoral tour. However, I had the pleasure of an interview with the Bishop's Vicar-General, the Rev. Father Rheault, who kindly explained to me the position of the clergy of the diocese with reference to the liquor question.

Prohibition, he said, was impracticable; Utopian. The clergy were ardent believers in the principle of temperance, by which they understood moderation in all things. Intemperance lay at the extreme. The Catholic Church could not declare itself in approval of a measure which made it criminal to use in moderation a gift which God had placed in man's hands. The Vicar-General then read me an extract from an article from La Verite of Quebec, and expressed assent with the views of the writer in so far as they were opposed to prohibition. The article says:

The Gifts of Providence.

"Temperance is the moderate and lawful use of the gifts of Providence. A man may be perfectly 'temperate,' while at the same time, using to a certain extent, alcoholic liquors, wine, beer, etc.

"Every one should be temperate in theory and practice, whereas no one is obliged to be in favor of total abstinence.

"Total abstinence may be a virtue if practised from proper motives; as a species of mortification, to set a good example, to innure oneself against excess, etc.; but it is a virtue which must not be imposed on one's neighbor otherwise than by persuasion.

"The Trappists and the Chartreux do very well to abstain from all flesh meat. It is a penance no doubt grateful to God and a subject of edification to all Christians. But the Trappists and the Chartreux would do very ill if they pretended that they alone were truly temperate, if they were scandalized at seeing others eat meat, and if they sought to impose their particular diet upon everybody. They commit none of these excesses, and therein they differ from the partizans of total abstinence, the teetotalers. The latter are usualy fanatics, who seek to impose their views, not by persuasion, not by example, but by law. They confound abstinence with temperance. They are in reality themselves intemperate and sectarian, for there is an intemperance of word as well as of deed, and they are sectaries, since their campaign is in truth directed against the celebration of the blessed Mass. In fact, if their ideas prevailed, the manufacture of wine would be rigorously prohibited, and there would be no longer any means whereby our priests could say Mass without violating the law. That is probably one of the objects which Satan would attain, who has raised this sect, as he has all others, to restrict, as far as possible, the celebration of the Blessed Sacrifice of our altars.

"And their infernal campaign would produce another result if their pretensions came to prevail. Drunkenness and its attendant disorders would be seen to multiply. This result the devil certainly foresees. That is why he assumes the mask of a virtuous teetotaller.

"Instead of prohibiting the use of wine, it should be encouraged, which would be an efficacious way of putting an end to the immoderate use of gin and whiskey. The teetotallers are doing an unhallowed work, and Mr. Laurier has been very wrong to promise them anything whatever, and he has been still more wrong to grant them what he had so inconsiderately promised."

I have quoted Le Verite's article at greater length than did Father Rheault to me. I have done so because I thought the attacks on the "sectaries" might be found amusing. Father Rheault's expressed approval of the article did not extend to the wholesale condemnation of the prohibitionists, and the censure of Mr. Laurier.

A Political Majority Predicted.

Louis Theodore Neree Le Noblet Duplessis looks more like a soldier of France than a successful member of the Bar and a pillar of his party in local politics. Yet he has a large law practice and has represented the county of St. Maurice continuously in the Quebec Assembly since 1886. When I asked him what he thought of the prospects of prohibition in the Three Rivers district, he said he did not know. He had not heard it discussed.

"But you know the people well," I insisted. "You must have an idea of how they are likely to vote on a question of the kind."

"Well," he said, "I think they will be for prohibition."

"Surely, you are not serious," I said. "You are the first French-Canadian whom I have heard express that opinion. Are you personally in favor of a prohibitory measure?"

Mr. Duplessis displayed two rows of teeth that anyone would envy, and laughed like chanticleer, as he gave a decided negative reply. Then he proceeded to explain. If the prohibitionists obtained a majority in the country, a measure giving effect to the vote would be demanded of the Laurier Government, and that would be very embarrassing to the Government and, as the Conservatives would do anything to embarrass the Government, they would probably vote largely in favor of prohibition. On the other hand, the Liberal electors fancied—a great number of them—that Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted them to vote for prohibition, seeing that his Government was taking a plebiscite, and anything Sir Wilfrid wanted he must have from his faithful Canadians of this province. "I think the plebiscite is all nonsense," Mr. Duplessis continued (he is a Conservative of the Conservatives), "if the Government believes in prohibition, why does it not bring in a measure in its favor?"

Mayor Olivier's Views.

Different men hold different opinions. Mr. Arthur Olivier, Q. C., mayor of Three Rivers, told me that he did not believe that the French-Canadians of the district would vote for prohibition, even if they knew that it was the desire of the clergy that they should do so. Nothing short of a formal episcopal mandate would have that effect upon them. No episcopal mandate was likely to issue, however. Monseigneur Lafleche was a zealous advocate of temperance, but not to the extent of prohibition. The general growth of temperance sentiment, the influence of the clergy, the steady improvement in business, and the policy of the municipal government of Three Rivers, all operated in diminishing the abuses of intoxicating drink.

"We don't have the roughs coming here," said Mr. Olivier, "that used to cause drunken rows here twenty years ago. There was one fellow, I remember, named Fortier. He used to come in from the lumber camp on periodical sprees, and there were many others nearly as bad. It was a terrible scandal. We used to arrest them and fine them; but to very little purpose. A fine of twenty dollars would be paid down. All one of these lumbermen had to do was to send word to his employer, and the money was always forthcoming. At last we took an extreme step. Fortier was arrested during one of his sprees, brought before the magistrate, tried, found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. That was a long term for drunk and disorderly conduct, but it had the desired effect. Three Rivers knew Mr. Fortier no more after his release from gaol. He had to go elsewhere for his drink, and the warning was also heeded by his comrades. They would never take a drink while here subsequently, being afraid they might take too much if they commenced, and get sent down for a year, or perhaps more. We have had quietness here since."

For License System.

In company with Mr. Olivier, I paid a visit to Mr. T. E. Normand. We found the member for Three Rivers inspecting a new street crossing near his handsome residence on Bonaventure street, and he and the mayor were soon discussing the merits and defects of this latest improvement. Mr. Normand found it too narrow, and the Mayor took a rule out of his pocket and measured the width, the two agreeing that wider blocks would have to be used down town. They have some macadamized streets in Three Rivers, which would be creditable to larger cities. Mr. Normand dismissed the idea of prohibition emphatically. The people here did not want it. It would only increase drunkenness. Why, across the river no licenses were issued, and the result was that not a "postillon" left Three Rivers without a supply of whiskey for the people in the south shore counties. The license system, in Mr. Normand's opinion, was the only practicable one. By its means, the authorities were able to control the places where liquor was dispensed, and, as far as possible, prevent abuses.

This was the substance of Mr. Normand's observations. Of course, there were the usual references to Maine and the Scott Act, and the Mayor and Mr. Normand had stories to tell of liquor found in strange vessels in strange places.

At Doucet's Landing.

The parish of Ste. Angele de Laval, more familiarly known as Doucet's Landing, is opposite Three Rivers, and reached by a ferry steamer which gives something like an hour service. There are two hotels, both hotels de temperance, where no strong drink is sold. There is no druggist in the village where drink can be procured for "medicinal" purposes, there being no need, as one of the hotel-keepers explained to me, for such an establishment, as residents can get all the medicine they require across the river. I found the parish priest, the Rev. Father Carufel, at his presbytery. That reverend gentleman informed me that no licenses were issued in that parish, and very few in the diocese of Nicolet. The people, however, would not vote in a majority for prohibition. Some might desire to see the evil of drinking stamped out, but he feared that the greater portion would be unwilling to make the sacrifice which a prohibitory law would require. The clergy of the diocese of Nicolet found drinking a very serious evil with which they had to contend. Father Carufel, who is somewhat deaf, seemed to take a despondent view of the situation generally.

Testimony of English Clergymen.

In Three Rivers there is a population of ten thousand people, of whom less than one-twentieth are English-speaking. There is an Anglican, a Presbyterian and a Methodist minister, whose flocks are naturally very small, the Methodist congregation being the smallest of the three. The Rev. Mr. McLeod, the Presbyterian pastor, was away, attending a meeting at Richmond, but I succeeded in seeing the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of the Church of England, and the Rev. Mr. Watson, Methodist.

The Rev. Mr. Stuart believes that it is difficult to predict how the members of his congregation will vote. "Some," he said, smiling, "may be for prohibition, some against it, and some indifferent. It is not generally agreed that prohibition is the remedy for intemperance. Personally, I am afraid I do not regard the question eye to eye with my friends who favor prohibition."

The Rev. Mr. Watson has only been here a week, having previously had charge of the Methodist church at Hudson. Although favorable himself to prohibition, he does not seem very confident that the plebiscite will have a very encouraging result—in this province at least. He fears that a number of open advocates of prohibition are not sincere, and that support may be withheld where it is confidently expected.

J. H. McH.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Official Visits by Grand Lodge Officers to Subordinate Lodges—New Officers Elected.

The half yearly meeting of Loyal Montreal Lodge, No. 3115' I.O.O.F., M.D., was held on Thursday evening, when the following officers were elected:—Financial Secretary, P.P.G.M. Hardisty; Treasurer, P.P.G.M. Starke; Physician, Dr. J. J. Ross; Outside Guard, Bro. W. H. Taylor; Trustees, P.P.G.M. Taylor, P.G. Symington and Bro. J. T. Bolt; Auditors, P.P.G.M. Taylor, P.G. Walker and P.G. Patterson; Room Committee, P.P.G.M. Hardisty, P.G. Symington, and P.G. Walker; Deputies to District Lodge, P.P. G.M. Taylor, P.G. Hamilton, P.P.G.M. Starke, N.G. Munday, P.G. Walker, P.G. McNicholl and P.G. Paterson. The scrutineers were P.P.G.M. Williams, Bro. Piddick, of Isle of Thanet Lodge, England, and Bro. Hubley, of Excelsior Lodge. It was resolved to add one cent per meeting to the contributions of each member to form a Social and Contingent Fund, and to abolish the sick visiting committee, and let the members do the work by turns, three memebrs living nearest to a sick brother to be notified to visit him.

The officers of the Montreal district had an official visit to Loyal Victoria Lodge on Wednesday evening, when addresses were delivered, and P.P.G.M. Taylor, on behalf of the District Euchre League, presented the lodge team with the trophy won during the past season. The trophy is very unique, and takes the form of a set of gavels, made of beautifully inlaid woods, and are contained in a solid mahogany box, with silver inscription plate, and must be won three times before becoming the property of any lodge.

A delegation of brethren, accompanied by the officers of the district, paid an official visit to Loyal Montreal South Lodge last evening, and an enjoyable evening was spent, addresses being delivered by several of the district officers.

Prof. D. G. M. Pearson, Grand Marshal Pratt and Past Grand McDowell, of Montreal District, paid an official visit to Loyal Aberdeen Lodge, at Sherbrooke, on Thursday evening.

A Letter From Dewey.

Montpelier, Vt., July 9.—A relative of Admiral Dewey here received a letter from the hero of Manila, in which he says: "The action of our State Legislature and Congress, I need not say, gave me great pleasure. I am very busy nowadays, but my health remains excellent, and I am able to stand any amount of work and responsibility. I am informed from Washington that General Merritt will come here with 15,000 men. I can take Manila with my present squadron, but cannot hold the city without troops."

THE LAST GREAT FIGHT ON THE SEA.

Splendid Description of Cervera's Defeat by an Officer of the Iowa.

IT TOOK ABOUT AN HOUR.

Alarm Given by the Iowa, and Before Signals Were Up the Action Started.

REFUSED TO TAKE HIS SWORD.

New York, July 8.—The following thrilling description of the great sea fight between Schley's and Cervera's fleets at Santiago has been written by an officer on the U.S.S. Iowa:—

On board U. S. S. Iowa, off Santiago, July 4.—On Sunday morning, July 3, our watching ships lay rolling in the easy surges off the entrance of the harbor of Santiago. Their distances from the guarded haven varied from four to six thousand yards, and there, with an unsparing alertness, they waited for that promised dash, which all hoped for, but feared might never come.

A little after three bells in the forenoon watch the inspection of the ship had been concluded, and as Lieutenant Van Duzer, the officer of the watch, was relieving the navigating officer, Lieutenant Scheutze, then officer of the deck, he heard a quick cry to call the captain, followed by a shout, "There come the Spaniards out of the harbor."

The trained eye of the alert officer had marked the thin trail of drifting smoke, and before the signal, "Clear the ship for action," had been given, the bows of the Spanish vessels, rushing in "line ahead," were seen darting around Socapa Point for the open sea.

Gun Heard in Twenty Seconds.

In a moment all was bustle and trained energy. Men rushed to their quarters, guns were trained, and in less than twenty seconds the whistling shriek of a rapid-fire gun warned the startled fleet of the hot work awaiting. In two minutes every gun on shipboard was cast loose, manned, loaded and ready for the long-expected signal to fire.

At the yardarm of our battle ship a string of flags warned the fleet the enemy was trying to escape, but even before the answering pennants of the other ships announced their understanding of the message every vessel was dashing to the stations long before allotted for the emergency which had come at last.

It was a splendid spectacle. The Spaniards, with bottled steam, cleared the harbor's mouth seemingly in a moment. Under their eager prows a column of foam whitened the long billows and their bubbling wakes left a furrow as straight and sharp as a racing yacht making a winning run for the finish line.

Their course was shaped for the westward, but as fast as they sped in their desperate break for freedom, faster flew the shells of the pursuing Americans. The first heavy shell from the Iowa's battery fell short, and then, by a lucky mischance, so did the second, but afterward the rain of shot fell surely and unparingly upon the fleeing foe.

Spaniards' Shots Ineffective.

Not a whit behind in this eager fusilade roared the batteries of the Spanish ships. Their port broadsides flamed and grumbled, but it was more a splendid display of fireworks than a successful effort to damage the unharmed targets of the Yankee ships. In fifteen minutes after they were discovered the four Spanish armored cruisers had cleared the wide entrance and five minutes later the torpedo boat destroyers, hugging the beach and seeking the sheltering broadside of their sister ships, flew into the turmoil of the action.

At this time every gun of the American squadron that could be brought to bear was pumping projectiles into the enemy. In an instant it almost seemed one ship of the Vizcaya class burst into flames, caused, undoubtedly, by a long, sure shot from the Oregon or the Texas.

A minute later a 12-inch projectile from the Iowa's forward turret struck the flagship Maria Teresa, near her after smoke pipe. A tremendous explosion followed. Then she was shrouded in smoke and was lighted with lurid flames; and then when the powder cloud blew down the wind she was seen helm hard a port rushing for the beach.

American Gunners' Aim Sure.

Twenty-five minutes after the first ship had been sighted half the Spanish fleet had surrendered or was on fire.

As our vessels rushed toward them every ship was hulled time and again, and it almost seemed, in the sureness and directness of our batteries, as if it were the target practice of a summer morning, and not the annihilation of a squadron.

Even this interval would have been shortened measureably, for aiding them and hindering us was the cloud of smoke which concealed and at the best only half revealed the wrecked enemy.

It was a grand, sad sight, a pathetic one to seamen, who know how much patient thought and patriotic effort had gone into the construction of these splendid vessels, now lying, bruised and burning, on the shores they had hoped to defend.

There was no time, however, to indulge in emotions of sympathy or of pity, for still rushing eagerly westward, closely followed by the New York, and at a further distance by the Indiana, came the torpedo-boat destroyers.

In the hot eagerness of destruction we turned loose our smaller guns on these loudly heralded and ineffective craft, and finally, by a lucky hit, dropped a twelve-inch shell into the bow of the leading destroyer. At the same instant the little Hist was rapidly closing upon them, pouring a sickening fire into their fragile hulls.

Destroyers Quickly Vanquished.

The Gloucester joined in this splendid assault, and so sure and so effective was their raid of rapid fire projectiles that both torpedo boats swung their helms hard aport, ran for the shore and buried what was left of them among the pitiless rocks of the coast.

By a quarter past ten we were in full cry after the other Spanish ships, then about four miles ahead, and busy with hot replies to the determined assault of the Oregon, Texas and Brooklyn.

Bending every energy to overtake the Colon, which was then five miles away and perhaps two miles ahead in a direct line and a mile and a half further in shore, we picked up the flying Vizcaya.

The game must have seemed up to her then, for with a quick turn to starboard she ran shoreward, and we saw in an instant that she was flaming fore and aft. A beautiful Spanish flag floating from her gaff, and another higher still, from her maintopmast head, showed her to be the flagship of the second in command. She lagged heavily in the water; no longer did she carry a bone in her teeth, and her foaming wake was gone.

White Flag on the Vizcaya.

When we drew near we saw something had gone amiss with her, for just as we swung with a touch of our helm to give her a finishing broadside, the beautiful flags drifted from truck and gaff end and the white flag of surrender went up, and the cheers of our ship went with it.

We stopped our engines when close aboard and hoisted out our boats to save her people. We received on board 250 of her crew, the Hist took another hundred, and that was all that was left of them, for the other hapless sailors were lying dead and wounded on her burning decks.

The conflagration aboard this ship was astounding, and even now, when the opportunity for calm reflection has come, it is impossible to explain where so much inflammable material could have been collected on board an armored vessel. Through the air ports and gun ports of the doomed ship quivering fires shone with a blood-red light upon the light woodwork of the bridge and upper deck, and long tongues of flame licked the towering masts.

Several Terrific Explosions.

Over the ship a cloud of rosy light hovered, and when, after a time, the explosions of the free powder were added, great volumes of smoke shut out the sky. Several explosions of terrific force followed, but notwithstanding this, and while the flames were still quivering through every outlet and encircling the hull, our boats were busy with the rescue of the unfortunate wounded and those more lucky survivors who had sought the water or the shore as their only refuge from a dreadful death.

The glorious Texas, no longer the "hoodoo" of the fleet, gave its principal attention to the Vizcaya, and one of her 12-inch shells, smashing through the fire room of the Spaniard, caused her to make that quick turn to the shore which at first we did not understand.

The New York was so far to the eastward that she had a long chase, and a stern chase, before she got into the action, and she passed us just after the Vizcaya surrendered. She made a splendid marine picture as she rushed eagerly by in a hot chase after the Colon, and as she shot past we gave Sampson cheer after cheer, and cheer after cheer came back to us from as gallant a crew as ever served a gun or fed a roaring furnace.

Some of the crew swam to the beach, but finding the hostile shores commanded by alert parties of Cuban soldiers, they fought in a mad endeavor to get on board the ships' boats rather than surrender to an enemy whom they knew to be pitiless. Every officer and man on the Iowa gave clothes of some sort to the rescued sailors, and their reception must have taught them that the despised Yankee was not the inhuman brute their officers had pictured.

The paymster's stores of the ship were drawn on lavishly to clothe the Spanish officers and men, and when after a while they were dried and fed it was interesting to note the relief all seemed to feel now that their long suspense of so many weary weeks was over and done.

Let Eulate Keep His Sword.

When the Spanish captain of the Vizcaya, that courteous Eulate of whom we heard so much when his ship was in the harbor of New York, was lifted over the side and half carried aft, he presented his sword to Captain Evans as the symbol, but Evans, gentle as he is brave, declined to receive it, and, waving it back with a friendly gesture, he grasped the hand of the Spaniard and welcomed his brother officer to the hospitality of the ship.

Much affected by his reception, Captain Eulate asked permission to meet the Iowas officers, and to each he gave a warm grip of his hand and a friendly word of gratitude before he was carried below.

The Oregon and Brooklyn joined in the attack, but were a little too far out to get into the best of it, and their efforts were directed more to head off and catch the Colon than to join in the general action. There was a wisdom in this approved of all good sailors, for they knew what work was cut out for them and in what good hands the other ships were left.

The Iowa Alone Fought All.

At one time the Iowa was engaged with all the ships single-handed. The Spanish officers told us that their orders were to concentrate their fire on her, and every effort must be made to disable her, as she was the most dangerous antagonist of all awaiting them. But, as one of the Spanish officers added, with a fine air of perplexity:

"We found that all the ships were equally dangerous and that, after all was said and done, it was four ships against four, and one of these the Brooklyn, was much more lightly armored and gunned than any of ours."

Reckoning up the data of this memorable fight which it was our good fortune to take part in, we find that:

In less than twenty-five minutes two of their ships were wrecked.

In less than three-quarters of an hour the third surrendered.

In fifty-six minutes from the time the first dashing Spaniard was sighted all hands were piped down, the guns were secured and our boats were in the water to save what was left of the Vizcaya's crew.

Reception of Admiral Cervera.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of that memorable Sunday the Iowa arrived off the entrance to Santiago, the Gloucester keeping company with us after speaking the Indiana and exchanging cheers that made the welkin ring. When alongside the Indiana Captain Evans hailed his brother-in-law, Captain Taylor, of that ship, and told him to send Admiral Cervera on board and he would put at his disposal the vacant admiral's cabin of our ship.

The gallant but defeated sailor came alongside in the Gloucester's boat and was received with all the honors due his rank and station. The full marine guard was paraded, the bugles flourished a salute and when the official side was finished the reception accorded him by the captured officers of the Vizcaya showed the affectionate regard with which this fearless gentleman was held by those who served under him.

Captain Eulate wore the sword Captain Evans had refused to accept and he pointed to it with a pathetic pride as he told of the reception accorded him by the Iowa's captain. It was an affecting and a heart-warming sight and made a fitting close to a day that will be memorable for the glories it yielded to our arms at sea.

Don't Like the Reduction.

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—The County Council of Carleton this year cut down from $250 to $200 the grant to the Protestant Home for the Aged. This sum is inadequate to support the number which the county sends to the institution. An increase was asked and refused. The home is now considering whether or not to refuse admittance to further applications from the county. There are now twelve old people from the county in the home.

THE VALUE OF TUBERCULIN TESTS

Experiments by Local and Foreign Scientists Have Produced Satisfactory Results.

APPLIED TO HUMANITY.

The Work of the Government Experimental Station at Outremont Progressing Satisfactorily.

HOSPITAL WORK IN MONTREAL.

In connection with the work which is being carried on at the Government Experimental Station on the farm of Dr. Duncan McEachran, of Outremont, with the aid of tuberculin in the way of diagnosing the symptoms of tuberculosis, and of watching the development of the disease in its various stages, it may be interesting to note that it is some seven or more years since tuberculin was placed before the world as a possible reagent for the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Its employment in veterinary science is now universal, and has been productive of most accurate results. For human tuberculosis, too, the tuberculin test has been employed with considerable success. Although for a short time its value as a diagnostic agent seemed dubious, owing to the aparently contradictory results which had followed—one pathologist (Mosler) finding a reaction in 17 out of 21 non-tuberculous patients—the almost universal testimony, after the closest investigations, affords a decided and satisfactory record in favor of the great diagnostic value of tuberculin.

Most noteworthy results have been obtained by the German authorities, many of whom, after prolonged investigations, strongly advocated its advantages as a diagnostic aid. Senator, for example, who examined 46 cases of tuberculosis, obtained a positive reaction in every instance; four others among his cases, however, apparently non-tuberculous, likewise reacted to the reagent, a fact which at the time was not satisfactorily explained. This point, indeed, introduces an important feature of the literature, inasmuch as the proofs of the presence of tuberculosis cannot depend on clinical investigation alone. The experience of advanced veterinarians along these lines should certainly carry an important weight; and they bear out in every respect the value of the reagent. Time and again a positive reaction has been obtained in cattle which have been considered by sceptics in every way healthy; and examinations have been made post mortem, only to show the tuberculous focus somewhere or other, though often so very minute as almost to escape dectection, consisting frequently of merely some bean-sized caseous gland in the mesentery or mediastinum.

Applied to Human Beings.

It does not seem unfair to apply the same analogy to human beings and to assert that the presence of a decided reaction must indicate that somewhere or other tuberculosis does exist.

The results of Finkler are even more striking than those of Senator, inasmuch as of 73 cases of tuberculosis 71 reacted positvely and only two failed; while again the best results recorded by any observers are probably those of Guttmann. In the latter's interesting series of 62 cases he has had but one instance which renders the test even dubious. His figures include in the first place 14 healthy people who were inoculated, and with negative results, and eight more patients ill with general diseases other than tuberculosis, who equally gave negative results. The remaining 40 patients examined were all tuberculosis, and in every instanee gave positve reactions when the tuberculin was injected. The cases above referred to presented mainly pulmonary or intestinal tuberculous lesions; but equally good results were obtained in the surgical clinics where the tests were employed for external tuberculosis, thus confirming the original statemens made by Koch concerning its diagnostic value. Trendelenburg, for example, examined in this way some 90 cases, and in only one instance did he obtain a negative result. The researches of several others amply confirmed those of Trendelenburg.

Hospital Work in Montreal.

The investigations which have been carried on in connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital work in Montreal, where patients have been inoculated, have made an additional and confirmatory record in favor of tuberculin. While in earlier days it had been the experience of men to find harmful results following its use, this could only be attributed to their ignorance of the proper dosage. With ordinary doses absolutely no harmful effects have resulted, nor would the lesions in the lungs or elsewhere ever show any evidence of advancement. Some thirty patients were inoculated, in whom there was no evidence whatever of tuberculosis—patients having such diseases as chronic rheumatism, nervous diseases, etc. and in none of these patients was the injection followed by the true reaction. On the other hand in a similar number of cases of undoubted tuberculosis, which were tested, all reacted positively.

Several cases of slowly resolving pneumonia afforded a striking example of the advantage of employing the tuberculin test. In these cases, where from a period of from five to six weeks after the acute symptoms had subsided, there was evidence of consolidation of the lung, and just such a condition as might be incident to a tuberculous process. The inoculations, however, proved negative, while the course of the disease later on to recovery amply justified the conclusions drawn. In another case of pyuria the diagnosis of tuberculosis had seemed undoubted, though careful preparations of the urinary sediment had failed to reveal the bacilli of tuberculosis. Tuberculin, when injected, gave negative results and the subsequent operation revealed merely the presence of a renal calculus, the removal of which was attended by progressive amelioration and ultimate recovery.

The Work at Outremont

All technical information, apart from the everyday experience in dealing with tuberculosis in cattle, has hitherto been derived from the labors of British and Continental pathologists—more especially Nockard, of France; Bang, of Copenhagen, and McFadyan, of London—and it was considered absolutely necessary, in the interests of the live stock industry of Canada, that special work should be done in Canada, where the climatic and other conditions differ from the European countries. For this purpose the Minister of Agriculture conceived the idea of taking advantage of a number of tuberculous cattle being discovered at the Central Experimental Farm at Otawa, to place a number of them at the disposal of Prof. Adami, of McGill University, assisted by Dr. C. F. Martin, and under the general direction of Dr. D. McEachran, as chief inspector of the Dominion was to conduct certain experiments with a view of supplementing the work done by European scientists. These cattle have been placed in an isolated building at Outremont, with paddocks in which they can get the necessary exercise entirely away from all other stock. Experiments have been made with a view of examining into the infectiousness of milk. Calves are being fed on the milk—each calf from a special cow—and they are being watched for the developments of tuberculosis. In addition to this various smaller domestic animals, such as guinea pigs and rabbits, are being inoculated from the different cows in order to determine whether the milk of cows that are very slightly diseased is really harmful or not. A lot of other experiments are also being made with a view of finding out newer and readier methods for detecting the germs in the milk, many analogous experiments suggesting themselves as Prof. Adami and Dr. Martin proceed with their work.

So far the work has been carried on for some six months, and some very satisfactory results have already been adduced. In both the inoculation experiments and in the various tests for the presence of the bacilli important information has been gained. These experiments are still under way, and much work remains yet to be done before the results will be embodied in a complete report, but the full details of the results will be reported in due course to the Minister of Agriculture.

AN INSTRUMENT OF DESTINY

About the odoriferous curb and tumble-down stalls of old St. Ann's Market you can always see a herd of hungry-eyed, ragged-looking urchins. These urchins, like a flock of over-grown city sparrows, are ever ready to pounce on and fight over any stray piece of fruit or other dubiously misplaced edible that is to be found on that dirty, busy, clamorous market-square, where men buy and sell all things that go to feed a great, hungry heedless city.

My friend, "Hungry Dooley," as his fellow-urchins called him, was one of these hawk-eyed little scavengers. Not an over-ripe banana fell to the gutter but he knew of it. Not a remnant of old fish was left behind but his aquiline eye was on it, and things went well and business throve with him. And I noticed, as time went on, he even took unto himself a mate. She was as skinny-legged, diminutive, and dirtily unkempt as himself. But I could see by the way in which Hungry laid his choicest portions of antique bananas and bruised pineapple before her, that to him she stood as a pedestal, and was a thing to kneel to and worship.

It was, however, a dark day for Hungry Dooley when Ikey Goldberg transferred his Hebrew hunting-ground from the Craig street gutters to St. Ann's Market.

In two days he won away Brickie Sniffins with a broken mouth-organ, an American flag and three tins of ice-cream from the Italian who dispensed the essence of perpetual joy from a wonderful three-wheeled red cart on the next corner.

Brickie suddenly felt that she was cut out for a man who had money, who wore shoes and stockings and had a weakness for ice-cream.

That was over two weeks ago. Often, in the pursuit of the Things That Men Must Know, I was taken past St. Ann's Market, and there, day after day, I could catch sight of the disconsolate Hungry Dooley, silently eating his heart out, and seeing not one of the decayed bananas and over-ripe oranges that other hands were snatching up greedily enough from the opulent gutter.

How things might have turned out in the end I cannot say. But on the tiniest accidents hinges the course of history. The instrument of destiny in this case was a mere crate of imported strawberries.

It happened this morning at eleven o'clock. The driver of a heavily-loaded express wagon on lower McGill street pulled up, and called down all the curses of heaven on the heads of the city corporation. For a huge crate of his berries lay strewn in a great, tumbled, ruddy heap, on the rough stones of the road. A couple of passing waggon wheels crushed juicily through them. Then a small boy, with an empty bag, fell bodily in the crimson mass, and at the risk of being run down by a dozen passing rigs, scooped up the delectable wealth with absolute unconcern for the oaths of the big express driver. The express driver, however, had to get even with someone. He climbed down leisurely from his wagon and viciously welted the unheeding urchin with a slat from the broken crate. But the urchin was too busy thinking how such a fortune was going to win back the affection of Brickie Sniffers. But to the driver these berries were irretrievably lost. In a few minutes the whole market herd was after them. But Hungry had the pick of the pile.

I knew it was bad form to interfere with a young man's love affairs, but half an hour later I had the satisfaction of seeing the repentant Brickie sniffling beside Hungry in a shame-faced manner, and protesting she would never do it again!

This evening you may still see the stains, on the McGill street cobble-stones, made by that luckless crate of strawberries. But only a few of us will ever know what an instrument of destiny it really was.

The Infant.

GRAND TRUNK CHANGES.

Some of the Division Superintendents Change Places—Thanks From the Royal Scots.

Mr. A. B. Atwater, superintendent of the western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, is being replaced at that point by Mr. William Cotter, at present superintendent of the eastern division here. Mr. James M. Herbert, trainmaster of the lines west of Buffalo, will succeed Mr. Cotter. Mr. R. P. Dalton, in addition to his duties as trainmaster of the eastern division, will assume control of the terminals at Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, commander of the Royal Scots, has written to Mr. Hays, thanking him in the name of the regiment for the excellent arrangements made for their comfort on the Portland trip.

An Accident at Cowansville.

Cowansville, July 9.—(Special.)—Miss Leitia Nesbitt, of Duluth, Minn., and Miss Grace Brackett, of Minneapolis, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Nesbitt, were the victims of a painful accident last Thursday evening. The ladies mentioned and Miss Edith Tooke, of Montreal, and Miss Nina Nesbitt, of Cowansville, were out driving with Mr. J. Albert Nesbitt. A break in the harness caused the horses to run away while coming down the steep hill at Sweetsburg. All the occupants of the carriage jumped to save themselves, but received serious bruises and cuts.

LIKE THE DU BOSC-CARRANZA AFFAIR.

A United States Attache in London Accused of Getting Information for His Government.

MAY BE WRONGLY ACCUSED

General Shafter Has Sent in a Detailed List of His Losses

AS FAR AS HE CAN GET IT.

London, July 8.—The publication of the telegram alleged to have come from Lieutenant Colwell, the United States naval attache here, and said to have been addressed to the Navy Department at Washington, in which the naval attache was placed in the position of giving important information from Madrid to the authorities at Washington, has caused a sensation among the diplomats here, who deem it remarkable that a naval attache should communicate to his Government matters considered as wholly belonging to the domain of diplomatic representatives, and it is freely predicted that if the reports of Lieutenant Colwell's alleged activity in securing information from Spain can be proved, the Spanish ambassador will be instructed to protest against his remaining here on the same grounds as the protests against Senor Du Bosc and Lieutenant Carranza, formerly of the Spanish legation at Washington, remaining in Montreal.

Denied in Washington.

Washington, July 8.—The London reports concerning Lieutenant Colwell are based on misapprehensions arising out of erroneous published reports that it was Colwell who gave the United States Government information that Spain would sue for peace this week. The Government, as stated by the Associated Press, did receive such information, but the inferences subsequently drawn by certain newspapers that Colwell sent the despatch was not warranted.

Shafter Tells About His Wounded.

Washington, July 8.—The War Department has received from General Shafter the following despatch, giving as far as he finds practicable up to this time a statement of the total casualties in each division, except General Wheeler's, of the army under his command, as a result of the recent fighting:—

In camp near Santiago, July 7.—Impossible so far to get returns, but there have been treated in hospital at Siboney one thousand and fifty-two wounded, and there are still two hundred in hospital here. In Lawton's division there are killed, four officers and 74 men; wounded, 14 officers and 317 men; missing, one man.

In Kent's division—Killed, 12 officers and 87 men; wounded, 35 officers, 562 men; missing, 62 men.

In Bates' brigade — Killed, 4 men; wounded, 2 officers and 26 men; missing, 5 men.

Signal corps—Killed, 1 man; wounded, 1 man.

Gen. Wheeler's report not yet received.

Shafter,
Major-General.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Adopted by the United States Senate and Will be Put in Force as Soon as Practicable.

Washington, July 8.—A large share of today's Cabinet meeting was consumed in the reading and discussion of the new tariff schedules to be put in operation in the Philippine Islands as soon as our forces shall have taken possession of Manila. The formal announcement by the President of his purpose to collect the customs revenues of the Philippines as a war measure had been prepared, and after a discussion lasting an hour or more, it was referred to the Secretary of State, together with the schedule for a final examination. It is probable that the President's declaration will be issued within the next two or three days, and possibly tomorrow. As soon as approved, the schedules will be given to Mr. J. F. Evans, of San Francisco, a customs expert, who will proceed at once to Manila, ans as soon as possible after our forces occupy the city, put them into effect. The general direction of the matter, however, will be in the hands of General Merritt, the military governor of the islands. It is not likely that the new tariff schedule will be made public at present.

Hossie-Scott.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated on the evening of Dominion Day when Mr. W. Arthur Hossie was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Edith Scott, at the residence of her father, Mr. Alex Scott, 2473 St. Catherine. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Emmanuel Church in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends of the family. Miss Hossie, of Brantford and Miss Trenholme of Blue Bonnets, acted as bridesmaids, while Miss Birdie Scott was a very pretty maid of honor. Mr. Hossie was supported by Mr. Frank Bown and Mr. Gordon Scott, brother of the bride. Many handsome and valuable wedding gifts were received, chief among which was a handsomely hand carved walnut piano by Decker Bros., New York, this being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Mr. Hossie was also the recipient of a magnificent ice cream set in silver from his comrades in No. 3 Company of the Victoria Rifles, accompanied by a congratulatory address. Mr. and Mrs. Hossie left by the 9 o'clock train for the west and will visit en route, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Brantford, and Detroit and on returning to Montreal will take up their residence at No. 81 Tupper St.

Waterworks for Gatineau Point.

Ottawa, Ont., July 8.—Hon. Louis Tache, of Montreal, formerly connected with the civil service there, has been awarded the contract for the construction of a system of water works and sewerage at Gatineau Point at a cost of $30,000. Mr. Belanger, of Montreal, is here preparing plans for the work, which will be commenced immediately and finished early in the fall. The water supply will come from the river at a point above the Gatineau bridge.

THE EFFECT OF THE MODERN SHRAPNEL

What Happens When a Single Projectile Suddenly Burst Into Two Hundred,

WAS INVENTED IN 1803.

The Modern Article Considered the Most Dangerous of Life Destroyers in Modern Warfare,

AGAINST ANIMATE OBJECTS.

The improvement in modern guns has embraced all calibres, from that of the small arm firing a projectile only one-third of an inch in diameter to the monster which sends a solid piece of steel twelve inches through and weighing over half a ton, and the smokeless powder of the present has changed the conditions of war almost as much as modern armament, but one of the most effective of modern projectiles is the shrapnel. It is one of the forms of case shot. The others were the old-fashioned grape and canister. A case shot may be said to be a collection of missles in a case, which breaks up either in the gun or at some point in flight, thus setting free its death dealing particles. As soon as the case is broken, each of these particles goes on a separate path, and it's a sorry day for the man struck by one of them. All of these falling upon a piece of level ground would mark out an irregular oval, whose area varies with different conditions. It has been found that the best point to burst the shrapnel is about six yards above and fifty in front of the enemy.

First Invented in 1803.

Lt.-Gen. Shrapnel, of the British service, first invented shrapnel in 1803. This early form consisted simply of a spherical shell filled with bullets and a bursting charge of powder in the space between. This was a crude invention, which scattered the fragments too much and was liable to go off when not expected and not to do so when desired. This form, however, has been improved upon, and the modern shrapnel can be considered the most dangerous of all life destroying projectiles. It consists of three parts—the tube, the base and the head. The powder charge is in the base, which is firmly attached to the body either by electric welding or by screwing. Leading from the base through the centre of the body is a tube which is also filled with powder, which is ignited by the fuse at the point of the shrapnel, and carries the fire to the main charge. Between two hundred and three hundred bullets rest upon a diaphragm just over the powder charge. These are held in place by a matrix of rosin which is melted and poured upon the bullets when in place. A skeleton case of cast iron containing receptacles for each bullet is sometimes used instead of the rosin. The head is put on in the same manner as the base, and when the fuse is inserted the projectile is ready for use. Some shrapnels have the bursting charge in the head instead of the base.

A Costly Projectile.

One of the great objections to the shrapnel is its high cost. The fuse alone costs about $2.50. The same gun is usually supplied with three styles of ammunition—the solid shot, the shell and the shrapnel. Some batteries are also supplied with canister for use at close quarters. The bullets in the canister have a wider dispersion, because the case breaks up in the gun. The shell is used to destroy inanimate objects as well as animate ones. It consists of a hollow cast iron shell, with a fuse and bursting charge of powder. The famous shot fired during the cutting of the cables at Cienfuegos is a good example of its use. The Spaniards having taken refuge in and behind a lighthouse, a shell was fired by one of the United States ships, which, striking it fairly, burst and utterly destroyed the structure, killing many of the soldiers. Shells were also used by the Spaniards against our torpedo boat the Winslow. Their awful effect is well portrayed in the sad death of Ensign Bagley and four sailors—all due to one shell bursting over them. But against men in battle formation the shrapnel is the more effective. It sends a perfect shower of missiles which, falling in the midst of a company, would almost annihilate it. Many tests have been made to show this.

Shrapnel fired from a gun a mile away in one instance, and a mile and two-thirds in the other, have been made to strike a board target one inch thick. The fuses were set off by the contact, and burst the projectile into two or three hundred parts, each of which was capable of dealing death to any living thing in its path. Screens were placed at indicated distances behind the target. These may be considered as representing a battalion of infantry in column companies. From the number of hits upon all of them the efficiency of shrapnel fire against close order formation may be judged.

In one shot 152 hits were made by a single shrapnel. In another 215 hits are recorded, but these are not so well scattered. Imagine, then, the effect of a well placed shrapnel upon a group of men such as is here represented. It can thus be readily understood why wars are now waged at greater distances and why hand to hand conflicts are almost unheard of. It is reported that the shrapnel of the British simply annihilated the hordes of dervishes during the recent advance up the Nile. Napoleon said that Providence is on the side of the heavier battalions. Battalions are heavier by reason not only of more men, but in having better armament—for instance, a bountiful supply of shrapnel.

TOBACCO HEART.

HERE'S HOW IT CAN BE CURED.

HAVE you been smoking a good deal lately and feel an occasional twinge of pain round your heart or a skip beat now and then? Are you short of breath, nerves unhinged, sensation of pins and needles going through your arm and fingers? Better ease off a little on the tobacco and take a box or two of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and get cured before things become too serious.

Here's what Mr. John James, of Caledonia, Ontario, has to say about them: "I have had serious heart trouble for four years, caused by excessive use of tobacco. At times my heart would beat very rapidly and then seemed to stop beating only to commence again with unnatural rapidity. "This unhealthy action of my heart caused shortness of breath, weakness and debility. I tried many medicines and spent a great deal of money since I became aware of my condition, but could not get any help.

Last November, however, I read of a man, afflicted like myself, being cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I went to Roper's drug store and bought a box. When I had finished taking it I was so much better I bought another box and this completed the cure. My heart has not bothered me since, and I strongly recommend all sufferers from heart and nerve trouble, caused by excessive use of tobacco, to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a fair and faithful trial."

Price 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, all druggists. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Constipation.

THE WAIST FRONT DISTENDER

Will be highly appreciated by the feminine world as a blouse protector. It prevents the waist from clinging to the figure. Price, 45c.

WHY IS THE N. I. E. CORSET SO POPULAR?

The advantage of this Corset is that it ADJUSTS ITSELF. You unloosen it when you wear it in the house and can adjust it when you INTEND going out, WITHOUT further TROUBLE.

It will wear twice as long as any other.

It is the DELIGHT of CORPULENT ladies, reduces the size and corrects the figure to the most perfect symmetry.

Priceless in value to fleshy ladies.

The LACES NEVER BREAK. They run round the eyelets.

All styles of CORSETS FROM 35 CENTS and upwards have STEELS RIVETED to the ends, which prevents them from piercing the material, makes them last twice the time, and which you do not find elsewhere at the same prices.

Send for a sample and we will send it immediately. If not satisfactory, will return mony by return mail less express charges.

NET CORSETS for the summer, light, cool and healthy, FROM 35 CENTS and upwards.

DIRECTIONS FOR RE-FOOTING STOCKINGS BY SEWING ON RACINE FOOT.

Turn the leg of the stocking inside out. Insert the foot inside the leg, right side out, allowing the edges to meet, when they can be easily stitched on a machine or by hand, taking a seam about one-eighth of an inch wide.

J. B. A. LANCTOT, 152 St. Lawrence Street,

Gloves and Corsets a Specialty. Glove Manufacturer.

RACINE FEET are simply stocking feet knit different sizes, from strong cotton or merino wool, fast black or bleached white, triple heel or toe. They enable you to replenish the family hosiery just as grandmother used to do, only with them you can accomplish in a few minutes what it took her days to do. And best of all, they save the darning.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

A CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE

Suffered From Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism — Was Becoming Despondent When Aid Reached Him.

From the Journal, St. Catharines.

One of the most recent witnesses about Fonthill and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John F. Price, who is widely known in the Niagara District as he has been on the road as an advertiser and canvasser for six years, and has thousands of acquaintances. His complete cure has added lustre to the reputation of this great medicine. Hearing of Mr. Price's sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is:—"I am 26 years of age and have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years. At times I have been unable to get my clothes on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at table. In the winter of 1897 I was attacked with la grippe which settled in my kidneys. I then became so ill that I was compelled to abandon all employment. At that time my liver and kidneys combined in what seemed to me their last attack. I used several medicines and doctored in Buffalo and St. Catharines without getting any relief, so my confidence in medicine was about gone. I was getting no rest day or night and was becoming despondent, finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so and have used in all eight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the past ten years. These pills are the nearest to a specific of anything I ever used, and they are the cheapest and best medicine I ever tested, having thoroughly reached my case and effected a cure. I feel so gratified for the relief I have obtained that I think it my duty to publicly make this statement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an honest trial, I am sure they will be as enthusiastic in their praise as I am.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Grand lacrosse match at Cornwall between the National and the Cornwall teams at the grocers pic-nic, July 13, rain or shine.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The work of this order in Montreal, so quietly begun a few months ago, with two nurses, has been steadily extending, and it has been found necessary to double the number of nurses to enable the Order to keep pace with the increasing demand for their services. The larger staff makes it possible to undertake work which had at first to be reluctantly declined. A beginning is being made ... maternity and other night work and will be extended as the resources of the Home become more amply developed.

An impression has unfortunately gone abroad in some quarters that payment is demanded or expected in all cases. This is not at all true. Where circumstances require it, the services of the nurses are freely rendered without thought of payment, but from persons and families, who are in a position to offer a modest remuneration, the Order feels that it cannot properly decline to accept it. So far, about one half the work has been done without remuneration of any kind.

Sohmer Park.

A number of unusually attractive features are included in the programme for next week at Sohmer Park. The musical burlesque will be taken from Offenbach's opera, "The Daughter of the Drum-major," and is full of pretty airs. Miss Mary Rogers, who has a baritone voice of phenomenal range will show her powers in a couple of solos. In the athletic department are the Lundgreens, man and wife, who give a daring, and at the same time, amusing performance on the aerial ladder. Augustus Dewell, the great equilibrist on the trapeze, is apparently as much at home suspended in mid-air as he is on terra firma. The Swedish bell-ringers, who created such a favorable impression a few weeks ago, have been re-engaged. The programme will conclude with a grand ballot for which beautiful costumes have been secured. On July 14, 15 and 16, a special programme will be presented for the benefit of the French house of refuge. To-morrow those marvellous acrobats, the Danman family, will make their last appearance.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the far-famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec, and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouinaniche," to Chicoutimi. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex andry, Quebec.

FOR CHIDREN'S SUMMER WEAR, AITKEN'S

We congratulate ourselves, and thank you for the splendid trade that is coming our way this season. The public are quick to appreciate the excellence of our CHILDREN'S GOODS. We have just opened out a NEW IMPORTATION OF

CHILDREN'S DUCK AND DRILL SUITS, from......55c to $1.35
GIRLS' DRILL BLOUSES, from ....65c to $1.90
BOYS' DRILL BLOUSES, from ....55c to $1.35
GIRLS' REEFERS, from...... ....$1.40 to $3.00
GIRLS' ULSTERS $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75

Latest Shades, White, Tan, Navy, Bluette and Stripes, nice neat patterns, well made, well trimmed, perfect fitting garments. We get the newest ideas each season.

This Department is situated on the Ground Floor, on the left side from the entrance.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

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GLENCOE, KODAKS, ETOILE, PREMO, MONROE, etc., etc

Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

GEORGE BARRAT, Optician,

2365 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Drop us a card to-day and get our CATALOGUE.

Are You Leaving Home?

Those leaving home for the summer months have need of many things in our line. You can't get the goods any better in other stores, you'll probably save on the purchase if you make it here.

Hammocks, Fishing Tackle, Base-Ball Goods, Croquet Sets, Etc.

Are You Staying Home?

We've got the goods that bring the most comfort to those who stay at home. There is economy in buying them from us.

Gas Stoves, Coal Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Etc.

E. CAVANAGH COMPANY

Cor. Notre Dame and Seigneurs Sts.

Bruneau's Meat Market

Is known from one end of the city to the other as a place where select meats can be obtained at market prices.

Choice Hams, Beef and Lamb.

A fresh lot of spring vegetables are kept on hand for our customers.

J. BRUNEAU,

37 BLEURY STREET.

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NATIONAL LACROSSE CLUB EXCURSION

To Ottawa AND RETURN $2.25

Tickets good going by AFTERNOON TRAINS JULY 8th, and A.M. TRAINS JULY 9th,

Returning by all trains not later than July 11th, 1898.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 4.55 p.m.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

A special train will leave Ottawa for Montreal on Saturday, July 9th, at 9 p.m., reaching Montreal about midnight.

The National Lacrosse Team will leave Montreal by the 10.30 a.m. train on Saturday, and will return same evening on the special train at 9.00 p.m.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO

BRANDON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND WINNIPEG, Man., also to various Points in MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold to any of the above points, from all stations in Ontario and Quebec, at $28.00.

Tickets good going June 28th, good to return on or before August 27th.

Also going July 11th, good to return until September 10th

Also going July 19th, good to return until September 17th.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION TICKETS are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Offices "Weekly Excursion" Pamphlets.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR SERVICE, between MONTREAL and OLD ORCHARD BEACH in effect June 25th.

Leave Montreal, 8 a.m. (except Sunday) and 8.45 p.m. daily.

Arrive Portland, 5.45 p.m. and 6.40 a.m., and Old Orchard 7.36 a.m. and 6.47 p.m.

FAST DAY AND NIGHT EXPRESS FOR THE WEST—TORONTO in 8 hrs. 40 mins.; HAMILTON, 10 hrs. 16 mins.; NIAGARA FALLS, 11 hrs. 40 mins.; BUFFALO, 13 hrs.; and proportionate time to LONDON, DETROIT and CHICAGO.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers, apply to Company's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICES—137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN GOV'T RAILWAY SYSTEM

Intercolonial Division.

On and after Monday, June 20th, the trains leave Union Station (Benaventure) Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS

Saturday excepted.

Dep. Montreal .... 7.05 p.m.
Arr. St. Hyacinthe .... 8.12 p.m.
" Levis .... 11.55 p.m.
" Riviere du Loup .... 3.10 a.m.
" Little Metis .... 5.57 a.m.
" Campbellton .... 8.40 a.m.
" Moncton .... 1.50 p.m.
" St. John .... 5.00 p.m.
" Truro .... 5.55 p.m.
" Halifax .... 8.00 p.m.

SEASIDE EXPRESS

Sundays excepted.

Dep. Montreal .... 8.05 a.m.
Arr. Levis .... 1.15 p.m.
" Riviere du Loup .... 5.10 p.m.
" St. Flavie .... 8.00 p.m.
" Little Metis .... 8.25 p.m.

NIGHT EXPRESS

Daily.

Dep. Montreal .... 11.00 p.m.
Arr. Levis .... 7.30 a.m.
Dep. Levis .... 8.00 a.m.
Arr. Riviere du Loup .... 1.30 p.m.
" Cacouna .... 1.48 p.m.
" Rimouski .... 4.18 p.m.
" Little Metis .... 6.00 p.m.
" Campbellton .... 10.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

143 St. James Street.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, L't'd

SS. "CAMPANA."

1,700 TONS.

Next Sailing from Montreal

MONDAY, JULY 18th, 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, GEORGETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents.

211 Commissioner Street, City.

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

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117 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET

WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

$500,000 to loan at reasonabl rates.

NOTICE.

According to Article 13 of the Rules of Practice in force since the 10th May last (1898), which reads as follows:

Article 13th.—A commissioner appointed to receive the affidavits to be used in this Court, must, before acting as such, be sworn. He cannot receive the affidavits of his relations with the degree of cousin german inclusively, nor those of the parties whom he represents in any cause or in any proceeding, even non-contentious, except as to notaries, in the cases in which the law authorizes them to do so.

Notice is hereby given to all Commissioners of the Superior Court to comply with said Article 13 of said Rules of Practice, on or before the 1st day of September next, and in default, their commission shall be ipso facto revoked.

Judges' Chambers, Montreal, June 1st, 1898.
(Signed) M. M. TAIT, A. C. J.

The Commissioners shall be sworn before the Prothonotary, who will register the oath and prepare a list of the Commissioners having complied with the said article.

(By order) L. D. GAREAU, Dep. P. C. S.

A Constitutional Argument.

It happened in the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi was pursuing his expedition in Sicily, and when the words "constitution and liberty" were on every Neapolitan's lips. "Why are you so anxious for a constitution?" asked a foreign tourist of his guide and donkey-driver, while they were travelling through the mountains of Sorrento. "Well, you see, your Excellency," was the answer, "because I think we shall be all the better for it. It is now close upon twenty years that I am letting out my asses to vistiors from all countries—English, French, Americans; all of these have a constitution, and they are all rich."

There is usually more danger in an elopement than any other kind of runaway.

A single spade in the hand is worth more than a tray of diamonds in the pack.

It's surprising how much a woman can say about herself without telling anything.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SEASIDE, THROUGH CAR SERVICE

(From Windsor St.)

PORTLAND, ME.—Sleeping Car—8.20 p.m. daily. Parlor Car, 9 a.m. week days.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH—Sleeping Car, 8.20 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.—On Friday, July 8th, and Fridays thereafter, until Sept. 2nd, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

LAURENTIAN MOUNTAIN SPECIAL leaves 9.15 a.m. from Dalhousie Square Station for ST. AGATHE, ST. JEROME, etc., allowing about seven hours at St. Agathe.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS SPECIAL 10 a.m., leaves Windsor St. for St. Anne's Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs and Plantagenet, giving passengers for Caledonia Springs about seven hours at that point.

IMPROVED SERVICE.

CHICAGO, DETROIT, CHATHAM, LONDON, TORONTO.

Lv. 8.50 A.M. week days (Windsor St.)—Through Sleeper and 2nd Class Coach to Chicago. Day Coaches to Detroit.

Lv. 9.00 P.M. daily (Windsor St.)—Through Sleeper to Chicago. Day Coaches to Detroit.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,

129 St. James St, NEXT to POST OFFICE

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

From Glasgow. From Montreal.
June 3..S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... June 22
June 10..S.S. CONCORDIA .... June 30
June 17..S.S. TRITONIA .... July 7
June 24..S.S. ALCIDES .... July 14
July 1..S.S. KASTALIA .... July 21
July 8..S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... July 28

Cold Storage.

—Agents—

Glasgow .... Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .... June 23
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .... June 30
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .... July 6
S.S. IONA .... July 20

EAST COAST SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LEITH.

S.S. BELLONA (via Newcastle) .... June 23
S.S. WASHWATER .... June 26
S.S. ARONA (via Newcastle) .... June 30

MONTREAL TO NEWCASTLE.

S.S. BELLONA .... June 23
S.S. ARONA .... June 30

MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.

S.S. BARON BELHAVEN .... June 22
S.S. GANGES .... July 12

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers on Both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford Ont., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrement St.,

MONTREAL.

Ulster Steamship Co., Limited.

"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:

S.S. TORR HEAD .... 10,000 tons
S.S. RAMORE HEAD .... 8,500 "
S.S. GLENARM HEAD .... 7,500 "
S.S. MALIN HEAD .... 6,000 "
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD .... 5,000 "
S.S. BENGORE HEAD .... 4,500 "
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD .... 3,500 "
S.S. TEELIN HEAD .... 2,500 "
S.S. GLEN HEAD .... 2,400 "

THE PROPOSED SAILINGS ARE:

	For	About
S.S. TORR HEAD	Belfast	July 2
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	Belfast	July 5
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	Dublin	July 28
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	Belfast	July 25
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	Dublin	Aug. 1

To be followed by other steamers weekly.

Through bills of lading granted from all points in Canada.

For freight and other particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B., or

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

Ontario Agency—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

JOHNSTON LINE.

Weekly Sailings.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

SS.	Tons.	SS.	Tons.
Vedamore	7,700	Ulstermore	7,700
Templemore	7,700	Oakmore	7,200
Rossmore	6,600	Sedgemore	6,200
Incemore	5,500	Dromore	5,500
Foylemore	5,500	Barnesmore	5,500
Baltimore	4,800	Barrowmore	4,700

Also 12 others and 55,000 tons building.

Next Sailing.

S.S. "OAKMORE" .... July 14th

For rates of freight, through bills of Lading, and full information, apply to All Railway Agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.

Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. CO.

DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS

(Suneays excepted) between

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA AND CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

DAY TRIPS TO CARILLON, HUDSON, COMO, OKA $1.00

The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Pleasant shady groves and charming drives at Carillon. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with steamer SOVEREIGN.

RAPIDS EXCURSIONS to LACHINE, 5 p.m. train. Trip 50c

RAPIDS EXCURSIONS to ST. ANNE'S, 1.30 G.T.R. train 80c

RAPIDS EXCURSIONS to HUDSON, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip .. $1.00

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-SHOT GUIDE BOOK at Ticket Offices—No. 137, No. 143, No. 178 St. James Street; Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common St., Canal Basin. Telephone, 1029.

FOR SPECIAL CHARTERS — New steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids. Apply at Head Office, 165 Common Street.

FOOD FOR THE SICK

—AT THE—

DIET DISPENSARY,

97 OSBORNE STREET

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.

Castilian, 8,800 tons. } Building.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons.

LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE, Calling at Rimouski and Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
23 June	NUMIDIAN	7 July, 9 a.m.
30 June	PARISIAN	14 July, 9 a.m.
7 July	LAURENTIAN	21 July, 9 a.m.
14 July	CALIFORNIAN	28 July, 9 a.m.
21 July	NUMIDIAN	4 Aug., 9 a.m.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry. $36,25 Single; $69.00 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage $23.50

Cape Town, South Africa $66.50

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND NEW YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
1 July	MONGOLIAN	15 July, 2 p.m.
15 July	STATE of NEBRASKA	29 July, 1 p.m.
29 July	MONGOLIAN	12 Aug., 1 p.m.

Rates—1st Cabin, $45; return tickets, $85. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $64.13. Steerage, $23.50.

The Steamships Mongolain and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship's promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
24 June	SARMATIAN	12 July
1 July	BUENOS AYREAN	19 July
8 July	*SARDINIAN	26 July

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
15 June	*ROSARIAN	6 July
22 June	ASSYRIAN	10 July
29 June	*MONTEVIDEAN	17 July
6 July	TURANIAN	24 July
13 July	ORMISTON	31 July

Steamers marked * have cold storage accommodation for perishable cargo.

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool to St. Johns.	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about.	From St. Johns to Glasgow.
22 June	25 June	SIBERIAN	16 July	21 July
6 July	9 July	COREAN	30 July	4 Aug.

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal.

Newfoundland

The Most Picturesque Summer Resort in America.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Every River and Lake along the line of the Newfoundland Railway abounds with salmon and trout.

THE SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,

Quickest and Safest Route. via the Royal Mail Steamer

"BRUCE"

Classed A1, at Lloyds.

Leaves North Sydney every Tuesday and Friday evening on arrival of I.C.R. express Returning, leaves Placentia every Monday and Thursday morning on the arrival of the St. John's express.

Through tickets on sale at all stations on the I.C.R. and C.P.R.

Commencing about July 1st steamer will make three trips per week each way between North Sydney and Port aux Basques, Newfoundland. The sea trip will be only 6 hours.

For all information apply to

R. G. REID, St. John's, Nfld.

Or ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents, North Sydney C B.

Dominion Line

STEAMSHIPS, LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
SCOTSMAN	July 9, 9 a.m.	July 9, 6 p.m.
YORKSHIRE	July 16, 9 a.m.	July 16, 6 p.m.
DOMINION	July 23, 9 a.m.	July 23, 6 p.m.
LABRADOR	July 30, 9 a.m.	July 30, 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER	Aug. 6, 9 a.m.	Aug. 6, 6 p.m.
SCOTSMAN	Sat., Aug. 13.	Aug. 13, 6 p.m.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
June 16	CANADA	June 30, 5.30 p.m.
June 30	NEW ENGLAND	July 14, 5.00 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $52.50 and upwards single; $105 and upwards return. Second Cabin —$34 to $42.50 single; $66.75 to $78.40 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

17 St. Sacrament Street.

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sailing Weekly between Montreal and Liverpool.

Calling at Rimouski and Moville, Ireland, each way to embark Passengers and Mail.

From Liverpool, Saturday.	Steamers.	From Montreal, Wednesday.
June 25	LAKE ONTARIO	July 13
July 2	LAKE WINNIPEG	July 20
July 9	LAKE HURON	July 27
July 16	LAKE SUPERIOR	Aug. 3
July 23	GALLIA	Aug. 10
July 30	LAKE ONTARIO	Aug. 17
Aug. 6	LAKE WINNIPEG	Aug. 24
Aug. 13	LAKE HURON	Aug. 31
Aug. 20	LAKE SUPERIOR	Sept. 7
Aug. 27	GALLIA	Sept. 14
Sep. 3	LAKE ONTARIO	Sept. 21

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65. Return, $100 to $123.50, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, $34. Return, $66.75. To Glasgow, $37.65. Return, $74.05. To Belfast, $35.25. Return, $69.25.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool.

D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

G. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

Montreal AND Bristol (Avonmouth.) and LONDON,

Consisting of the following First-Class Steamers:

S.S. MILWAUKEE .... 12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH .... 12,000 "
*S.S. MONTCALM .... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE .... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY (new) .... 8,200 "
S.S. MONTEZUMA .... 8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC .... 8,000 "
S.S. MARINO .... 6,500 "
S.S. YOLA (new) .... 6,200 "
S.S. MONTPELIER .... 6,000 "
S.S. ASHANTI .... 5,800 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new) .... 5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA .... 5,600 "
S.S. ETOLIA .... 4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON .... 4,900 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from MONTREAL as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*S.S. LYCIA .... July 15
*S.S. MONTCALM .... July 21
*S.S. MERRIMAC .... July 24
*S.S. MONTROSE .... Aug. 4

And Weekly Thereafter.

*Steamers marked thus ar fitted with cold storage.

The Railway Lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.

TO LONDON

S.S. ASHANTI .... July 9
*S.S. MEMNON .... July 16
S.S. LOKOJA .... July 23
S.S. MONTEZUMA .... July 30

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Ontario Agency:—

R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street, E., Toronto.

Chicago Agency:—

JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

The A1 steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season,

From MONTREAL to

CHLROTTETOWN, P.E.I., NORTH SYDNEY C.B., ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

NEXT SAILINGS.

S.S. BONAVISTA .... Thursday, July 7
S.S. BONAVISTA .... Thursday, July 21

To be followed by regular sailings about every eight days.

These vessels have superior passenger accommodation, and carry experienced stewardesses.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

KINGMAN & CO.,

14 Place Royale, Montreal.

Telephone No. 57.

FURNESS LINE.

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE

The S.S. CARLISLE CITY will sail from Hamburg 21st May, Antwerp 27th May, Montreal 16th June.

The S.S. ST. RONANS will sail from Hamburg 18th June, Antwerp 23rd June, Montreal, 14th July.

MANCHESTER SERVICE

The S.S. STRAITS OF MENAI will sail for Manchester about 4th June.

For freight rates and other particulars, apply to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

HANSA LINE

The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Hamburg.	From Antwerp.	From Montreal
WESTMEATH	4 June	9 June	29 June
STRATHGARRY	5 July	9 July	29 July

Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa-St. Lawrence Line, via Hamburg and Antwerp. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager.

13 St. John Street, Montreal.

American and Red Star Lines.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON

New York—Southampton—Antwerp.

The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.

Every Wed. and alternate Sat. at noon.

*Berlin	July 9	*Chester	July 23
Kensington	July 13	Friesland	July 27
Noordland	July 20	Southwark	Aug. 3

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Bldg., W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street, D. Battersby, 178 St. James Street, opposite Temple Building, } Montreal.

Union Ticket Office Windsor Hotel

R&O — LOW RATES WEST.

Steamers leave week days at 10 a.m.

QUEBEC LINE, Leave week days at 7 p.m., Sundays at 3 p.m.

EXCURSIONS EVERY SATURDAY TO QUEBEC, returning from Quebec Sunday, arriving back in city Mondaymorning 6.30 a.m.

Further information and tickets, apply to

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combine both these advantages, besides being wonderfully durable. The prices are low, starting at One Dollar.

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Our store is a hospital for sore and tired feet—feet that have been abused by an ill-fitting, unseasonable boot. No store in the city attempts to carry a more complete line of Summer Boot Wear than ours. Your feet will walk out of our store refreshed, since with so many styles and sizes it is impossible not to find just the boot you want for absolute ease and comfort.

TANS In all sizes, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and at bed-rock prices.
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LACROSSE, TENNIS and Light, Solid Soled Wear for Out of Door Sports.

Our Ladies' Tan Shoes MUST GO AT ONCE **for $1.50.**

These were $2.50 and $3.00 per pair.

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A large consignment received from the factory which will be cleared out at the above figure at once. Guaranteed.

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TELEPHONES—
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MONTREAL.

AS WE WERE SAYING.

The Moving Finger writes; and having writ
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a word of it.

Is Montreal a Wicked City?

"Is this Montreal of yours a wicked city?" I was asked by the Stranger Within Our Gates. I told him that Max O'Rell had dubbed Montreal the only city in America where you can't throw a stone without breaking a church window. But that was a mere analogism, and the subject was too serious to be disposed of by a Gallic epigram. So I went to a city alderman, a cab-driver, a doctor, a bartender, a clergyman, a detective, and a newspaper man, and to each of those seven men I put the question: "Is Montreal a wicked city?"

"What is wickedness?" laughed the diplomatic City Father, evasively, and, like Pilate, would not wait for an answer.

The doctor said: "If by wickedness you mean vice, Montreal is certainly a vicious city. But it does no good to talk about these things."

The cab-driver grinned significantly, and said: "Get in, and I'll take you the rounds for two dollars. And then I guess you'll know!"

My friend the detective said Montreal was a child of pleasure togged out in the garb of a grey nun. I asked him to explain, whereupon he merely said I should never make a second Sherlock Holmes.

The clergyman to whom I went spoke at some length on the subject. I cannot recall his precise words, but they were to this effect: "Young man, this city is full of consecrated and God-fearing men who are devoting their lives to struggling against and alleviating that crime and misery which must exist where thousands of human creatures are crowded and herded promiscuously together. Look at the number of churches, homes, and refuges in Montreal! In proportion to size, no city in the world has more!"

The bartender at first would not take me seriously. Finally, he said: "Wicked? Naw! It's dead slow until yer gets onto the ropes!"

The Oldest Reporter, to whom I last went, said, yes, Montreal was a wicked city, a fascinatingly, incongruously, inexplicably wicked city. "You take a pinch of Paris (from the neighborhood of the Cafe de la Paix), and a pinch of London (Piccadilly, if you like, at twelve o'clock, midnight, and a pinch of the Hamburg wharf streets, or Liverpool, if you prefer, and roll them all up in one black, wicked pill, and then you will get Montreal. But on that pill you must put a big sugar-coating, because Montreal is not bad on the outside, or to the naked eye. No, indeed. People are born, live their life, and die here, yet never know of the sin and wickedness that lies around them, not two streets off, perhaps. Yet two months' experience as a knock-about newspaper reporter would soon show them these things. But let's just drop in at the Recorder's Court for an hour or two. No? Well, good-bye!"

I did not tell all these things to the Stranger Within Our Gates. I never shall. But I should indeed like to know if Montreal is a wicked city.

The Year's Drama in Montreal.

The year's dramatic and musical season is now over and gone. Reviewing, in perspective, this past season, I must reluctantly confess that it shows itself to be anything but a brilliant or satisfactory one. This is particularly true of the many things theatrical put on in Mintreal during the past year. Those few performances above mediocrity which appeared at the Academy, and which were really deserving of support, were greeted by audiences unaccountably disappointing. Undoubtedly the best thing of the year was Mrs. Fiske's "Tess." That was a performance which it would be impossible to over-praise. It was the only consistent, finished and artistic dramatic presentation that graced the Academy boards during the entire season. De Koven's "Highwayman," in light opera, was, perhaps, the event of second importance, unless one should prefer to place Charles Coghlan's production of "The Royal Box," before it. Miss Fanny Davenport made a magnificent failure of her "The Saint and the Fool," and Rhea's "Frou Frou" and "Camille" are not worthy of recalling at so late a date. "Secret Service" was a stirring melodrama, miserably put on by a third-rate company. The season fizzled out with several weeks of very ordinary comic opera, very ordinarily performed, and passed quietly away with three weeks' of grand opera that was neither good nor bad. The Beryl Hope Stock Company, while they occupied the Queen's, did conscientious, and in a degree, very excellent work, but they labored under those disadvantages which attach to any stock company. The Theatre Francais kept up to its usual standard, on which perhaps, it would not be well to enlarge. Altogether the season was one that would be eminently satisfactory to Denver, Colorado. But for a city like Montreal, with the culture, wealth and refinement which marks it as the intellectual capital of Canada, it is indubitably, deplorably, sorrowfully disappointing.

The Musical Season in Montreal.

In the musical world the past season was not such a gloomy one. The most promising feature of the year was Prof. Goulet's series of symphony concerts and the enthusiasm with which those concerts were greeted. The Philharmonic Society, although unfortunate in losing their engagement with Anton Seidl, on account of the sudden and tragic death of that famous leader, gave a series of concerts that were carefully prepared and admirably carried out, Madame Clementina De Vere Sapio being the most notable vocalist appearing at the festival. Plancon, accompanied by Mlle. Trebelli and Madame D'Alvigny, quite deserved the enthusiastic welcome he received at his two appearances in Windsor Hall. Of almost equal importance was Madame Sumowska's recital under the auspices of the Ladies' Morning Musical Club. M. Alexandre Guilmant's organ recitals showed that the organist of La Trinite was still the greatest living performer on his own particular instrument. And now that Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his band have gone east again, and the enthusiasm born of energetic press agents has subsided, it is realized that this aggregation of Grenadiers was a very much advertised and a very much over-estimated collection of musicians. Their chief excellence was the opportuneness of their appearance.

Style and its Dangers.

To-day there is nothing more talked about than style. And now that graphomania is a disease of the century-end, the Mark of the Young Man, like the trail of the serpent, is on everything. The question we hear so often, so incessantly, is, "How shall a young man cleanse his lines?" This thing called style has come to be looked upon as a literary cork-belt that will keep the man who has never learned to swim afloat in the big sea of literature. The young man thinks he can put on a fine style, jauntily and carelessly, as he puts on his top hat. He thinks language can be polished, at an odd moment, like a pair of boots. Unfortunately for you and me, such is not the case. Our style is a part of us, like the legs we are born with. Those legs can be made stronger, but not changed. Those acid, crisp sentences of Dr. Goldwin Smith, for instance, that leave a taste like acidulated cough-drops, are as much a component part of the cynical, coldly-intellectual ex-Regius Professor of Oxford, as that whimsical, delicate, delightful stoic humor was a part of Robert Louis Stevenson, or that lucid, incisive, steel-grey style of Matthew Arnold was an inherent element in his mental make-up. As soon expect roses in December as look for a Stevensonian touch from Dr. Smith. You can no more change your style than you can make over your own face. You can distort it, you can disguise it for a time, and parts of it you can develop, but the passing grimace of the imitator will never be mistaken for the furrowed brow of the matured thinker.

Frederick Harrison at Oxford.

At Oxford the other day, Frederic Harrison, in his own inimitable way, pointed out the dangers that beset the seeker after style. He warned the young Oxonian to forego the futile search, lest his so-called style become merely the art of clothing thin ideas in well-made garments. "To gain skill in expression before he has got (is the excruciating "got" necessary?) thoughts or knowledge to express, is somewhat premature; and to waste in the study of form those irrevocable years which should be absorbed in the study of things, is mere decadence and fraud. The young student—ex hypothesi—has to learn, not to teach. His duty is to digest knowledge, not to popularize it and carry it abroad. It is a grave mental defect to parade an external polish far more mature than the essential matter within. Where the learner is called on to express his thoughts in formal compositions—and the less he does this the better—it is enough that he put his ideas or his knowledge (if he has any) in clear and natural terms. But the less he labors the flow of his periods the more truly is he the honest learner, the less is his risk of being the smug purveyor of the crudities with which he has been crammed, the farther is he from becoming one of those voluble charlatans whom the idle study of language so often breeds."

Mr. Harrison concludes that the man with a style must be born, "non fit." It comes to a man, he thinks, from the third and fourth generation, as does a predisposition to tuberculosis, or big mouths, or long legs. All of which is both false and true, as we shall see some other day.

Newspaper Men and Human Nature.

In his "Marius," that delightful study in Epicureanism, Walter Pater divides men into two classes—those who are actors, The Men Who Do Things, and those who are mere spectators, or The Men Who See Things, who look dispassionately, as from some other star, on the busy world that surges incessantly about them. In the latter class falls the newspaper reporter. It is his function to look into things as they are, and tell of what he has seen. And he sees more of men and events, perhaps, than does any other class of men. He calmly insinuates his interrogative youthfulness into those busy scenes where the wheels of life go round at their most furious rate. He hobnobs with statesmen and criminals—and often finds the criminal the decenter fellow!—and comes in touch with all kinds and conditions of men. It is no wonder he is worldly-wise at twenty, a cynic at thirty, and an old man at forty.

For the reporter sees human nature bare to the buff. It does not take him long to learn his little lessons. He soon divides his men into classes, and reduces them to their fit and proper perspective. If he is new at the business it comes to him as a gentle shock that the Mayor of Montreal should give him the biggest chair and the biggest cigar in his office, while a junior clerk in the Corporation Department looks condescendingly down at him from his little civic high stool whereon he earns his five honest dollars per week, and gives him nothing but a curt dismissal. It takes him into the depths of the Eternal Verities to solve the problem why Sir William Van Horne should sit straddle and backwards on a chair, and with fluent friendliness talk with ham on anything from Dresden China to Galician immigration, while the junior subordinate of a second deputy official in the railway audit office declines to reply to an interrogation because he and the reporter have never been introduced. All these things the reporter takes gently. He cannot afford to take them seriously. The wear and tear would grind him into the grave in a fortnight. He takes it all gently, meekly, and philosophically, but waits for his chance to get even. And I am much mistaken if he usually doesn't get even. When the junior clerk is going off on his two weeks' summer vacation, he blushingly hands the reporter a Havana cigar, purchased for the purpose, and significantly remarks that he is going to Grand Metis for his holidays. Whereat the reporter lights the Havana, and says that will be very nice, indeed. But the piece of enormous news never appears.

And so he goes through life, sizing men up, seeing the things that are, and saying little that he should not say. But he knows what he knows.

Along the far-off misty hills
Faint gleam a few white sheep that stray
Among the dusk and purple rills
That melt long miles and miles away.

The swallows from the sandy clifts
Go in and out with tireless wings;
And o'er the dreaming waves there drifts
The spirit of elusive things.

And voices, unknown voices, rise
From the twilit waves, but we
Can only humanly surmise
Their old, unworded mystery.

And through the deep memorial gloom
The moon-light and the star-gleam steal;
And through our own unworded doom,
We too, some starlike glimmer feel.

To-night the waves are long and low,
But we who float upon their breast,
Are maddened that we never know
The secret of the water's rest.

The Infant.

Assaulters of Shakespeare

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, sometimes patcher-up of plays, has been speaking his mind on Shakespeare. Mr. Shaw makes his home in a theatrical glass house and throws theatrical stones. Before lunch he writes plays, after lunch and while these plays are presented for the public's criticism he hurls epigrammatic anathemas at every other play on every other stage. He usually takes dead playwrights for his victims, however; Shakespeare is his favorite target; but as no one feels called upon to represent Shakespeare in receiving missiles of scorn, the gentleman goes unavenged, and, comparatively, unharmed. "There is not a single sentence uttered by Shakespeare's Julius Caesar that is, I will not say worthy of him, but even worthy of an average Tammany boss," writes this modern critic of gods. "Brutus is nothing but a familiar type of British suburban preacher; politically, he would hardly impress the Thames conservancy board. Regarded as a crafty stage job, the play is a triumph; rhetoric, claptrap, effective gushes of emotion, all the devices of the popular playwright, are employed with a profusion of power that almost breaks their backs. * * * As far as sonority, imagery, wit, humor, energy of imagination, power over language, and a whimsically keen eye for idiosyncrasies, can make a dramatist, Shakespeare was the king of dramatists. Unfortunately, a man may have them all, and yet conceive high affairs of state exactly as Simon Tappertit did." It would have been shorter and more to the point to asperse Shakespeare as a politician while lauding his dramatic faculties, but it would not have filled a column of the Saturday Review. It is neither fortunate nor unfortunate that Shakespeare is not on earth to pick a few flaws in "The Devil's Disciple" or "Arms and the Man," unless, indeed, the needy William were "doing dramatic" for a London paper. That Mr. Shaw is deliciously impertanent to the living no one will refuse to concede—and highly amusing at the same moment. Not having been invited to attend Pinero's "Trelawney of the Wells," Mr. Shaw telephoned for seats and was refused with the excuse that "three lines of adverse criticism were of no use to it." Having related this incident, Mr. Shaw goes on to say that he purchased a place, being so excited by the "fact that the Court Theatre telephone, which knew all about Mr. Pinero's comedy, should have such a low opinion of it as to be absolutely certain that it would deserve an unprecedentedly contemptuous criticism at my hands." Then he hears on the play a neat little coal of fire by saying: "I am now in a position to assure that telephone that its misgivings were strangely unwarranted, and that, if it will excuse my saying so, it does not know a good comedietta when it sees one." Mr. Shaw is certainly original.

A New Poet.

The young English poet, Mr. Stephen Phillips, whom the London "Academy" not long ago 'crowned' with an award of one hundred guineas for the best book of English verse of the year, has done such good work that it is to be hoped his crown will not spoil him. The following lines of Mr. Phillips, which have just made their appearance in the Spectator, have the true flavor of Milton and Keat's mingled and simplified. No erotic verse written during the year has more dignity, more loftiness, or more beauty:

LOVE.

I love thee not alone for what thou art,
But for a glory which is shed on thee;
Not only for thy body packed with sweet
Of all this world, that cup of violet wine,
That mortal rose sweet in the night of life,
That blossom by the early rain brought on,
Nor for that stirring bosom, all besieged
By drowsing lovers, nor thy perilous hair,
Nor for that face that might indeed provoke
Invasion of high cities, nor thy brow,
Pale as a moon that on the summer steals,
Nor for thy freshness breathing like strange sleep;
Not for this only do I love thee, but
Because infinity upon thee broods,
And thou art full of whispers and of shadows.
Thy voice is like to music heard ere birth,
Some spirit lute touched on a spirit sea;
Thy face remembered is from other stars.
It has ben sung of, though I know not when;
It has been died for, though I know not where;
It has the strangeness of the luring west
And of sad sea horizons. Beside thee
I am aware of many times and lands,
Of birth far back, of lives in many orbs.
Oh, beauty, lone and like a candle clear
In this dim country of the world! Oh, light,
Oh, sudden taper lit in faroff dark,
A silent beam to the uncertain soul!
Thou meanest what the sea has striven to say
So long and yearned up the cliffs to tell.
Thou are what all the winds have uttered not—
The lovely secret of the swooning breeze.

A Humorist Wanted.

America, with all her comic weeklies and her funny paragraphers, is absolutely without a humorist. Americans to-day, of all people, need one. If the demand were always equal to the supply, before long there should be a great humorist working upon politics and national character in the United States. To be genuinely popular and effective he would have to be kindly, for most of us pay little heed to acrid critics. He would show them how their enthusiasm, even when turned on the right persons, often overlooks the traits that give them character, and fastens its attention upon the wrong thing. He might show them—and if he were skilful he could do this without offence—how in the last few weeks whilst their conspicuous public men have revealed extraordinary aptitude for the nice management of affairs, both great and delicate, most of them have spent their enthusiasm upon qualities like personal courage, admirable of course, but fortunately not uncommon. He would show them how they have done this before the best opportunity for a display of personal courage has arrived. He would make them admire and laugh at the same person, would make them see both sides of the shield in one glance. He would write not for the superior person, but for an audience as wide as Mark Twain's, diversified as Dicken's. And in this love of personal courage, wherever found, in the fascinated interest which so many of us in America take in war and other games of danger, this humorist would be able to persuade us that there is something real and permanent. In books of late there have been many heroes whose swords leaped out on the smallest provocation, and a luxuriance of plain and fancy personal encounters. Not very different from the taste which makes these books popular is that taste for picturesqueness and color in politics which is leading the American citizen every now and then into exaggeration, which leads him, as in the case of Cuba, to mistake a disagreeable duty for a heroic though at the same time not very perilous mission. A great and kindly humorist might make him realize the disproportion between his swollen feelings and the thing he is doing or has almost done.

A. J. S.

Damage to Caspian Small.

Kingston, Ont., July 8.—(Special.)—The steamer Caspian is in port, and will be put in the Government dry-dock for repairs, which are not extensive. Though she ran full on the shoal, she was able, after being pulled off, to come to Kingston under her own steam, and she did not make two inches of water per hour. She will be ready for service in a day or so.

MOTHER! DO NOT DARE

Be Without a Bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the House.

The Life of Your Child May Some Day Depend Upon It.

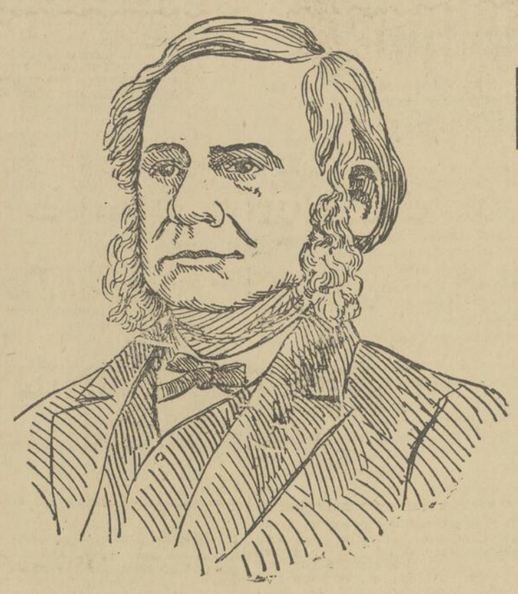
Hot weather is a dangerous time for babies and an anxious time for mothers. Fermentation is everywhere active, and the ever-present germs of disease multiply rapidly under the influence of heat and moisture.

It's hard to keep the children well, and despite all you can do they may be seized at any time with Diarrhoea, Cholera or Summer Complaint. With Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house you are always safe.

It never fails in the worst cases and is a remedy that over forty years of experience has proven to be without an equal for bowel complaints of children or adults. Mrs. Chas. Smith, Shoal Lake, Man., writes:—"I think Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best medicine that was ever made for Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint. It is the best thing to give children when they are teething. I have always used it in our own family, and it has never yet failed."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the one remedy that the medical profession would recommend for bowel complaints in preference to all others, as its sterling merits and reliability place it above all others.

I Cure Without Medicine



DR SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Is a never-failing remedy for Seminal Weakness, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, &c.

Free Book to Weak Men

If you are suffering from any of the above complaints, CONSULT ME FREE. I am

The Weak Man's Doctor

No charge for advice by mail.

No medicine used in connection. No false promises.

It will cost you nothing to have your case diagnosed.

All letters sealed and postage prepaid.

Thousands cured last year by my famous ELECTRIC BELT, and before you try medicine drop me a line or call at my office and have a talk.

Private consultation rooms for men and women. Address

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Office hours—9 to 6; Sunday, 11 to 1. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

25 Ideas for 1 cent.

They are yours for a post card—twenty-five ideas in Radiators. Each idea represents a style of its own for a definite purpose, for all folks who use (or want to) Radiators that won't leak, and give quick, positive circulation in a minute after the heat is turned on.

Twenty-five ideas for a cent—isn't it worth your while to send for them and thus know all about the largest Radiator Manufacturers under the British Flag? The originators of the Screw Nipple connection that does away with bolts, rods, packing and absolutely prevents even a suspicion of a leak.

The Toronto Radiator Mfg. Co., Limited,
H. McLAREN & CO.,
706 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

The Safford Radiators.

Mail Closings.

The mails for Great Britain and Ireland will close next week at the Montreal Post office as follows:—Monday, 5.30 p.m., S.S. Lann, North German Lloyd line; Tuesday, 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., S.S. Majestic, White Star line; Wednesday, 5.30 p.m., S.S Lake Ontario, Beaver line; Friday, 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., S.S. Campania, Cunard line. The mails for France, Germany, etc., will close at the post office on Friday next, at 5.30 p.m., S.S. La Normandie, General Transatlantic line.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Foot-races, bicycle races, hop, skip and jump at the grocers pic-nic at Cornwall, July 13.

Mgr. Lafleche Better.

Three Rivers, Que.—Information comes from the hospital that Mgr. Lafleche is much better to-day. After a good night's rest he partook of some broth and seems much easier. Despite his advanced age hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Asthma Permanently Cured.

Mr. R. N. Hume, the well-known C.P.R. engineer of the western division, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over 12 years, and never succeeded in getting anything to help me permanently until the C.P.R. doctor prescribed Clarke's Kola Compound for me in December, '95, when two bottles have entirely cured me; at least I have not had even a slight return of the asthma, and have no hesitation in recommending this wonderful remedy to all asthmatic sufferers. I am personally acquainted with at least six cases in my own town who have been completely cured." Sold by all druggists. If your druggist does not keep it, ask him to procure it from his wholesale druggist. Free sample bottle sent to any person. Mention this paper. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C., sole Canadian agents.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH,
By Using. **Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash.**

Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggist or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Pharmacist,
2373 ST. CATHERINE ST.

FISHING TACKLE, TENNIS, LACROSSE

AND GENERAL SPORTING GOODS,

THE LEADING HOUSE.

The Wightman Sporting Goods Co.,

403 St. Paul Street.

WOMAN'S REALM

BY MADGE MERTON.

THREADS AND THRUMS.

The most miserable of women in hot weather is the one who dresses too tightly, eats too much, and tries to keep up strength and energy by drugs, instead of sleeping or resting. A man who is over-tired flings himself into a hammock or on a couch, or curls up in a railway carriage and goes to sleep. The dear woman—bless her—couldn't be comfortable after that fashion. She admits she is never comfortable lying down, unless she is properly disrobed, and when all is said and done, it means just one thing—corsets.

The woman with the face which is red as beet-root is a very unpleasant feature in a summer landscape. Usually she awakens a good deal of sympathy, and folks talk wisely and sorrowfully of the heart disease or apoplexy in her family. Now there are red faces and red faces. Some are the crimson that comes from hot blood and exercise, but the blotched and purplish ones are often the direct result of a circulation impeded at the waist-line.

Then there is the food. Starch and sugar is to be avoided. Lean meat, bread, fresh fruits, eggs, fish, green vegetables served cold—these are hot weather foods. You may devour pastry, swallow sweets, imbibe acids and fan yourself into a fever, but don't lay the blame on the weather. Most of us eat too much, at all times, and certainly gluttony and injudicious food are to be frowned against when the mercury is gambolling in the vicinity of ninety.

And when your head aches, and your eyes are glassy; when your hands are hot and your temper is uncertain; when your feet feel like well weighted floor-polishers, and your nerves are swinging with loose ends, go off and have a sleep. Let the reading and the sewing, the cooking and the cleaning wait—just sleep and rest. Don't take a dose of somebody's panacea. Don't take a headache powder. Don't let any one persuade you that you need a stimulant. Nature is crying for rest and sleep, and she is such a wilful thing that she will cry until she gets it. You drug her into unconsciousness, but she will remember it all against you when she wakens up again.

—

It does not pay in any sense of the word to use more strength than you can replace each twenty-four hours, with food and air and sleep. We women forget this sometimes, and we play foolish little tricks on ourselves in the name of economy. We undertake more than we can do in justice to ourselves physically, and then, with a low sort of pride insist upon carrying out our plans, just because they have been made. Mothers engage to perform certain feats of strength in the household, socially, or in a business way, and they absorb every atom of good nature and cheerfulness and are too tired and cross to be real mothers to their little ones, real home-makers in their houses, or real companions to their husbands.

Now, there are women who are so placed that they must go on in a treadmill of work. They know it is too hard for them—that it is sapping their strength and energy, and cutting short life itself. But they cannot help it. Some one else is to blame, and they are martyrs just as surely as if they had placed their necks in nooses for love of home and husband and children, or duty to parent. Some frail women, unaccustomed to labor, are working for bread and shelter—killing themselves that they may live honestly. These stand apart. Their lives are noble. We cannot judge their work, nor measure their influence. We can only wish them god-speed with a sob in our voices. It is the others we would wish to call back—those who forsake their real work for the fripperies of ornamental labor, who worry and fret and bustle about the world, tired out and faring very badly on the dried husks of happiness. The vulgar proverb goes: "Don't bite off more than you can chew," and its homely advice is what scores and scores of women need this very minute in Montreal and out of it. They need it to live by this summer, when the hot days fag one out. They will need it more than ever next winter, when the clash of interests shall wear and waste away all the flesh and strength and good humor that has been so carefully gathered from sea breezes or mountain air.

—

"Dear me," said a lady to me one day, "I could never be comfortable if I believed in re-incarnation. I've been so tired all my life that if I should find out I had to begin all over again directly I died, I should be very much disappointed."

—

The house mother has begun the preserving again. She has rows of nice crimson strawberries stored away, and presently she will look over raspberries, stone cherries, top and tail currants and gooseberries, prick plums, or skin peaches. There are days when she will be very tired of it all, when she will yearn to be a fly or a bear, and will think disgustedly of the busy bee, and the squirrel and all the trouble they have made for her; but those are the days when her fingers are black and her hands are sticky, when the jelly won't "jell," as the New Englanders say, and there is too much preserve for a small pot and too little for a pint jar. The days when her soul swells with pride are the days she looks at her neat rows of labelled pots and jars, and thinks of the cold days in the winter when jam and jelly and preserves are exactly to the king's taste, as well as to that of the queen and all the little princes and princesses.

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Longueuil, named after one of the Le Moyne brothers, and rejoicing in the old aristocratic blessing of a haunted house, is one of the many near summer resorts which Montreal counts almost as a suburb. The ferries go over so quickly that one gets just a smell of the water and a glimpse of the city behind, and then the cleverly-handled boat swings round to its proper position at Longueuil wharf in spite of the current. There is quite a bustle at the water's edge, drays and cabs are huddled in a bunch there, and milk carts, delivery waggons and huge loads of laundry are driven off the ferry. The Hussars had just returned to the city, and during their stay in camp, the summer residents probably found the little place very gay. Many yachts rode at anchor in the tiny bay, and there was an air of jollity, ease and summer freedom amongst those who strolled about the quiet streets. The church is the one building which stands out from all else. Its gray walls and light spire come into view from all points. It broods upon the tree-tops, and the larger houses, and is at once the benediction and the inspiration of the peaceful riverside village.

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The other night we wheeled to Lachine, and grew enthusiastic to the point of delirium over the mottled gray sky, the flashing lights of the canal, the wide sweep of the gleaming river, the clover fields and the new hay. We rode into gusts of cool, and waves of warm air with exclamations of delight, and then grew wickedly oblivious to the scenery on account of an acetylene lamp. As we jogged along the road in company with this brilliant head light we saw indignant glances directed towards the wheel that carried it. For this shining light shows not only every stick and stone, every rut and every lump of mud or dust, but it also shines on the grass beneath the trees and upon seats beside the river, and it discloses gates and the young folk who are telling secrets as they stand there. It has a ruthless way of glaring at youths and maidens who are walking from one great country house to another, along a delightfully quiet road. No one objects to moonlight. It has a dreamy, peaceful way with it. Things seem in the moonlight. In sunlight, or in the search-warrant glare of the blazing lamps, we see everything very much as it is. This is another objection to the by-law.

And speaking of by-laws, I wonder if you have all seen and laughed over that odd one passed by some queer council in Russell county. It prohibits bicycle riding within the limits of a certain township. Somebody called the action a Latin name, which means "it can't be did," and a great many other people called it a great many other names, all of which are synonymous and differ only in sound and strength.

—

The horror of an ocean disaster blanched our faces and set our hearts to aching, the other night. We have been reaching out our pity to the soldiers who have been wounded or are suffering from climate and other discomforts, when suddenly almost at the Halifax gate of our country, men and women and children are sucked down into the great sea. We are so ready to cry coward, to call people blameworthy, with big words and a great deal of bluster, but even while we talk, there comes to some of us a misgiving about glass houses. Would we be brave if fate came to offer us death in one hand and a life bought by a life in another? Would we trample on the weak because we were strong or save ourselves and leave the helpless to perish? It is something we should train ourselves to think of. Life is dear, but coward lives can have little of true delight in them. It is so easy to play coward—a turn of the wrist, a shifting of the eye, a kick, a push, an opportunity to be brave neglected, and a man or a woman has done something which generations cannot undo, for the meanness and fear and coldness of heart will flow on in the blood.

—

The corn-flowers as we love to call the bluets which raise their spreading branches on every road-side have come to us earlier than usual this year, and they add another dash of color to the bouquets which most children and many women industriously gather. The grasses are growing tall and some have the violet fluff or ripening time on their stiff heads, some are purpling and bronzing and some are fading into the delicate green of perfection. The Kentucky blue grass twines more and more firmly around the clover stalks and white daisies, and when you gather them you pull the little vetch up by the yard.

It is such a lovely world, this summer world of breeze and sunshine, flowering weeds and ripening hay. The birds sing so gaily in the sun, so softly and weirdly in the hush of evening. There is such a riot of color in the landscape in the day, and the waning moon sails up the sky so grandly at night. Peace and plenty and happiness have come in full measure to some, and it is only when a sharp cry of pain rings through the quiet, that it can be believed sorrow and sin and suffering are making some souls unquiet and some bodies long for rest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to the correspondence column. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read hereafter. Character read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Moonlight—Will send name and circulars at once. The hand should be drawn palm down. Otherwise the spread of the fingers is not given correctly.

Kitty of Coleraine—Indeed I do like Montreal, and like is not a strong enough word. It is so big and quaint and old. Your writing is very hard to read, but not illegible as you suggest. It shows candor, sensitiveness, sympathy, unselfishness, wit and cheerfulness.

Kathleen—Ardor, some impatience, lack of order, decision and self-will.

Asthore — Resolution, generosity, self-will, ambition, perseverance, humor and affection.

Kathleen Mavourneen—Some carelessness, sympathy, originality, strength of purpose and a little vanity.

J. E. S.—Industry, affection, self-reliance, strong vitality and adaptability.

Marian—No, I have never been in your pretty Sherbrooke, but I am sure I should like it if it is only one-half as delightful as my correspondents who love it, have pictured it. I shall think of all the nice letters and the kind writers of them when I go whizzing through next month on my way down to the sea. Your writing shows affection, unselfishness, candor, order, lack of perseverance, artistic perception of form and a radiant cheerfulness in the face of all sorts of disagreeable things. The other study indicates originality, wit, persistence, self-will, self-control, ambition and some suspicion.

Mysore—If I gave you the name and address that would be a breach of faith with advertisers. No advertisement can be slipped in here, without being regularly paid for. Privately I shall be glad to tell you the name of my wheel or the kind of tooth-wash which I think will be good for you, or anything else I can. Your hand was not carefully drawn. Better make another study. Go about it very deliberately and fill in the lines with the utmost care.

Undertow—It is far better to look at it in this way. Women may demand rights and get them, or they may accept the privileges which have always been bestowed upon them. A clever woman writer said the other day that you must take one or the other, you can't have both. Now, some of us may want to go screeching around with our rights, forever debarred from making as good use of them as men do, because of our petticoats and our lack of physical strength, but I think the majority will be content to use the less cumbersome rights which custom has given us and accept the privileges which most men are willing to bestow. It is a man's right to shoulder a musket, to look for burglars at night, to lift anything heavy, knock down any one who ought to be knocked down and give us the shady side of the piazza and his seat in the street car. We may say we have a right to sit in the sun or swing from a strap, but it doesn't seem exactly expedient and I can't help thinking that we now have more rights given us by custom than we can ever account for squarely when the Recording Angel totes up his lines of figures and we realize the number of things we've left undone.

Frances—Impulsive, merry, careless, frolicsome, indecisive, lacking in perseverance, very sensitive and very sympathetic. I should say you were decidedly musical.

Aileen—You are impetuous, impulsive, fun-loving, merry, careless, kind-hearted, and very talkative and a little self-willed.

Alfreda—No, I don't think it is at all mean. It shows candor, persistence, strength of will, caution, reserve and patience. You are candid, merry, a little vain, self-willed and very affectionate. No one will see it, little Miss Fidgets, you may depend on that.

A. M. C.—No, Miss Propriety—I cannot for the life of me see any reason why I should not go to a baseball match. There is far less physical wear or tear in watching a game from a grand stand than in touring the shops for bargains, and between you and me, I believe morally and intellectually a woman is better watching baseball games than haggling over prices and trying to get something for nothing. Now don't be cross, that's a nice correspondent, but go and try the baseball match and then we'll have it out hammer and tongs. I'm one ahead for I've seen just one game of baseball in my life and I used to go bargain-hunting long ago when I believed in bargains. You haven't seen the baseball game. There's nothing to be said till you've been there. I believe you'll like it.

M. J. P.—You are original, clever with your intellect, self-assertive, somewhat irritable, a little selfish, decisive, ambitious and very sensitive to the good or bad opinions of those about you.

Single-ar says:—

"Dear Madge Merton—What in the name of goodness is all this discusion about, anyway? Look here! I know families living very comfortably on $50 to $55 per month. Of course they do not keep servants, and luxuries are rigorously tabooed. I don't say I would care to get married on $600 or $700 a year myself, but if a couple really marry for love—well, they can live on it—love, that is. What do you judge of my character from this fist? Is it feminine?"

No, I don't think it is feminine, and I think you ought to be called to account for imposing that old almanac joke on us. People have discovered that they can't eat love, and that is why we were so glad to have the practical, common sense letters on the spending of $1,000, and the carefully-considered figures of those who did it.

The real difficulty is this: A man with $1,000 salary, very often spends it all on himself. He lives without saving, and amongst people who spend as much as he does. When he marries, he wants to go on spending a thousand dollars, and be one of the same crowd he was before he married. Well, two from four you can't, and that's all there is about it. It is childish to say a family can't live on a sum which is sufficient to feed and clothe them. People mean divers things when they say "live." The spick and span young man means a cosy home, luxuries on the table, ease and comfort in the right-hand trousers pocket, and that delightful sense of being as well dressed as your friends and—enemies. It's all in the way you look at it. You can live on a thousand dollars, and train up one or two, or three olive branches, but you must be an unselfish man, and you must marry an unselfish woman, and you must care nothing for the gear of the world, for the fuss and feathers of society. You must believe true love is gold, and count the pennies out carefully for every ounce of food and every yard of cloth you buy.

Frogmore—Ambition, tenacity of purpose, enthusiasm, nervousness, generosity, obstinacy and loquacity are shown here.

Tristram—This hand shows mirth, intellectual honesty, vigor of body, affection, sincerity, self-control, a stern, rather unforgiving and practical nature and an aptness for mathematics.

Kubla Khan—Your hand has the independence of a gipsy queen, the romance of a sixteen-year-old girl, the sensitiveness of a flower, the canniness of an old Scotch woman and the charity of a mother in Israel. Just go on reading and thinking, and I am sure you will be rewarded for your patience and perseverance.

Glory Quale—Undoubtedly your husband is in the right. I think men often are. You know, though, to hear some specimens of wifehood talk, you would be led to believe that the serpent had conferred eternal and unfaltering wisdom on woman when he met her great forbear in Eden. Your husband's friends are quite as dear to him as yours are to you, and I daresay his mother is a nice gentle old lady, with white curls, who will cry over you and love you. You should have gone across long ago, and you ought to be proud you are a Canadian. Don't pretend you're anything else. Pretending is a wretched business, and leads to misery, through misery from misery. Yes, I liked Mrs. Rorer's cooking articles, and followed her blindly, and with exceeding faith until she said strawberries were probably made for reptiles, and now I know I never shall take another crumb of comfort in reading her articles as long as I live.

Bessie—Your hand shows a poetic temperament, some irritability, wit, originality, impulse, extreme nervousness, sincerity, sensitiveness and sympathy.

J.—Strength of purpose, unselfishness, caution, reserve and sincerity. The life line is very long and strong, but there is one break in it, which means an illness. Your head controls your heart, and, I daresay, some people would think you proud, cold and unsympathetic. Some people control their hearts because they must. I think you are one of them.

Juanita—Blessings on you for the kind words you take the trouble to say about this Woman's Page. While it interests such women as write me, sometimes out of sore hearts, as well as happy ones, I am well content and thankful and pleased. It would give me great pleasure to receive the little book.

U. N. O.—I'm afraid your informant was wrong. I am not acquainted with him, and I am none of the things you say.

Camille—Your writing is distinguished by the most eye-wrecking system of curls and twirls and crooks I ever looked at. What do you do it for, anyway? Do you think your friends are running puzzle schemes at so much a guess for each word correctly deciphered. Really, it's too bad. Unlearn all those hieroglyphics, that's a nice girl, and go back to pothooks and hangers, and be patient and industrious, and you'll receive your reward in the blessings of your grateful friends.

Mary Ann—Self-reliant, self-satisfied, fond of luxuries, somewhat irritable, ambitious and rather domineering.

Mum—Yes, send it. This writing shows integrity, order, candor, self-control, decision and cheerfulness.

Delle—Impulse, originality, wit, amiability, tenacity of purpose and order.

Joseph P.—Executive ability, ambition, affection, perseverance, neatness, reserve and much self-control. You have artistic tendencies, but, I think, have allowed a business life to crowd them down, out, or almost out, of your life.

Esmeralda—Originality, sensitiveness, humor, candor, strength of purpose and much independence of thought and action.

Ruben—You are generous, sincere, impulsive, courageous, sensitive, a little too fond of the good things of life, very happy-hearted and affecionate.

Goldie—Suave, generous, decisive, cheerful, with the artistic temperament making quite a fuss in your practical life, rather unbending in purpose, warm-hearted, but self-controlled. You are probably highly strung as to nerves, and not particularly robust in constitution.

Kismet—You have a hand which is the union of the material, the moral and the intellectual. All things considered, it is probably the best kind to have. You will not suffer from over-sensitiveness. Your enjoyment is not of the keenest, and your mind not of the most active and brilliant description, but your heart is warm. Your hands have been taught to be helpful. I should think you were patient, earnest, energetic and industrious, with a blind faith in duty.

Gregory—Unfortunately, the holiday time upon which we are entering is rather a bad season to make a beginning. If you write to the firm you mention, I daresay they might do something for you.

C. C. L.—I am glad the writing was delineated according to your ideas of your friend. Unlike you, I think the freedom of a single life a very delightful sort of freedom. Love and home happiness play a very important part in our lives. Business is all very well, and certain frivolous pleasure is another, but when the night of age comes on, and the sorrows, which must come, begin to sweep around the soul, the strength of some one you love and who loves you is the one thing to be desired.

Mary Eliza—Your writing shows an impressionable nature, impulse, vivacity, conscientiousness, lack of self-control, indecision and a somewhat domineering will.

Camper—What a gay old time you must have camping up there amongst the Thousand Islands. The memory of some very happy weeks there is a pleasant one to me. Don't you think you might read something more instructive than the Duchess and Gyp and Marie Corelli, even in the summer? Good fiction gives you something to think of, and most of the books of these writers are the most arrant rubbish.

Umbrella—Candor, affection, self-will, ambition and a restless disposition.

N. Y.—Langor, selfishness, indecison, lack of perseverance and self-control.

Maude—Your supposition is entirely incorrect.

Mater—I am so glad to have your nice, kind, sensible letter. What a splendid mother you are to be able to teach your little ones all about the flowers and trees and birds and insects. Half of the women are so frightened of a spider or a worm that their children receive wrong impressions of outdoor life, and have set before them lessons of needless cruelty.

Cissy—You are ingenious, untidy, self-willed, careless and witty. "A merry heart goes all the day. Your sad tires in a mile-a." Is that the quotation you meant?

Husband—Oh, yes, I believe men have some rights. They are bigger and stronger than women, and what they have not they usually can get by simply taking them. I prefer privileges myself. They're not so hard and fast and cut and dried, and they're more convenient most of the time.

HASTY PUDDING.

When you are grumbling over the heat, think of those in the kitchen who have to stand over the fire the best part of the day.

New handkerchiefs are shown largely in biscuit brown.

The Abbe cravat is quite the latest thing in neck fixings.

Coffee sherbet is delicious if well made.

A black silk stocking is always in good taste.

Never put gloves away while they are moist.

A sack coat often hides an indifferent figure.

The innately refined woman will not bleach her hair.

There was at time when the summer girl sought quiet gowns for outdoor wear. She wanted plain, dark blue, set off with a little white braid for her yachting suit, a modest shade of grey, or tan, or brown for her wheeling costume, an inconspicuous French flannel for the tennis court, and only severe black for the saddle. Not so now. The whole tendency of sporting gowns and their accessories is toward the colorings that go to make the birds of the tropics famous. The war is directly responsible for this tendency. The color craze started when the women began to wear bits of red, white and blue ribbon, enamelled flag pins, and other patriotic emblems. They got a taste for red, white and blue, and now these shades predominate.

The older a man gets the younger women he admires.

A fashionable tailor has made suits to be used on the links or awheel for some very fashionable girls that are striking indeed. The skirt is of heavy white coton cheviot, and is rather short. With this is worn a bright blue pique vest, double-breasted and low cut, and a scarlet coat of Inverness cloth. Blue silk golf stockings, the color of the vest, with turnover tops of bright plaid, and low shoes are to be worn with this costume.

They say it takes money to get into society and brains to keep out of it.

It has been said that egotism is the saddle used by a man who rides a hobby.

A little child was sent to the post office to purchase stamps for her mother. Going into the office and stepping up to the window, she shyly said to the clerk, "Please dive me ten cents' worth of stamps."

Casting a smile at her he said, "All right, my little miss, but of what denomination?"

Looking a little puzzled at first, but undaunted by the big word, she replied, "My mamma is a Mefodis, and I dess 'at's what she wanted."

What woman when she loves her lover,
Fails, late or early, to discover
(Eternal problem of the sexes!)
The subtle difference which vexes
Her heart, dividing—sans demur—
Her love for him from his for her?

She sees him more in love than she,
Even with him, can ever be;
Yet in his warmest glow of passion
She sighs because, in woman's fashion,
She knows she loves—and it is true—
By far the better of the two!

"There is often more religion
In our simple-hearted deeds,
Than we find by careful study
In our complicated creeds.
Deeds that shine by His reflection
Deep into another's need;
Bear upon their face a gospel
Which the world will always read."

The summer girl does whatever she does well. The man who, out of goodness of heart, plays an easy game of tennis with her or makes gentle drives and lofting strokes on the golf links soon learns that he may do his best, and then she will outscore him. Perhaps she can't ride a wheel so fast, or so far, but she sits up straight and pedals along easily and steadily in a fashion that rolls up the miles and brings her home from a long spin far fresher than the average man returns.

Almost every man has a comfortable feeling, a sort of sub-conscious increase of self-respect, if he is in actual possession of a good round sum in cash; and he is correspondingly uneasy if his pockets for the moment are ill-supplied. A woman scarcely knows this feeling. The sort of self-respect which a man derives from ready cash she gets from clothes, as was the case with the lady who told a certain Bishop that for giving profound and enduring peace of mind a clear conscience was not to be compared with the possession of a Worth dress.

Welcome ye shades! ye bowery thickets, hail!
Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!
Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep!
Delicious is your shelter to the soul.
—Thompson.

Whenever you are specially desirous of getting bargains in furniture it is noticeable that the papers are teeming with shirt waist ads, and when shirt waists are your desideratum there is a tremendous hue and cry regarding chiffoniers.

No woman ever made herself feel a bit cooler by going around in a slovenly wrapper, and with her hair in untidy confusion.

A fashion that I am informed on good authority will extend well into the next season of dinners and dances is the flouncing of gowns from hem to waist with lace, and, in fact, covering the entire gown with lace. This is a fashion that was much in vogue during the late '70's and early '80's; so, if there is a woman who has nicely tucked away her fine lace flounces she may now bring them forth. The old-fashioned prejudice of combining two sorts of lace has been overcome by the artistic effects that have recently been brought about through this thing. It is not at all unusual to see a frill of old-fashioned Yak lace edging a yoke of Valenciennes. It is, therefore, an easier matter now to put odds and ends of laces to good use.

Word comes from Germany that the women of that land are slowly but surely learning to assert themselves. They are no longer content to know and do just what their fathers and husbands dictate, and there is a tendency to independence in the modern girls which is of quite recent growth. Perhaps it is this fact which makes them prettier and distinctly more fascinating than they used to be, but there are still found the antiquated thinkers who behold symptoms of danger in the change, and are anxious to see the good old-fashioned type of housewife preserved in all her housekeeping glory. Will it be believed in these progressive days an institution has been founded in a certain capital of the Fatherland where budding womanhood may be taught to regard her future husband as a superior being to be looked up to humbly and obeyed implicitly? She is to have intelligent opinions, but not assert them; to think as her lord and master thinks, and her chief aim in life is the preparing of his meals. She is to shrink from publicity, and bear in mind the proverb, "The place of the woman and the oven is within doors." She is not debarred from taking interest in the vital questions of the day, but she must agree with her husband's views, and not assert her own too prominently. She must as well cultivate many other comfortable stay-at-home virtues which are calculated to render the happy wife and mother the blessing of the household.

Stronger than a fear of Spanish bullets and torpedoes is the American woman's dread of fever, and every wife or mother has her own opinion of a special preventive of the dangerous yellow Jack. A turquoise is supposed to render its wearer impregnable to what the ancient believers in amulets called fire in the blood. A gold or silver band, on the fourth finger, set with a blue jewel, is a popular military decoration just now, and apprehensive women beg that their soldier boys will keep their hair as closely clipped as possible, or wear sulphur boots, else a square of raw white silk sewed into their coats over the region of the heart. Lamb's wool bracelets over the ankles and wrists are also considered effective for preserving the blood at a normal temperature, and women in Louisiana gather wild olive flowers and sew them into little bags for wear about the neck in fever-ridden districts.

Lady Arnold, the wife of Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is probably the only Japanese lady wearing an English title. She was born at Sendai in Japan, Nov. 21, 1869, her family name being Kurokawa, Tama, which being translated means "Jewel of the Dark River."

Madge Merton

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

WILL YOU REACH SEVENTY

The alloted span of life. If you do, and are careful and provident all your life, none of your children or dependents are likely to suffer want, from any fault of yours. But are you sure? How many men are always careful and provident? These are questions that must occur to any rightminded, thinking man whose untimely death might bring untold privations to his wife and family or dependents. To solve the question simply join the

CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS,

enjoy the privileges of the safe and sound Insurance they provide. The price of a cheap cigar a day will do it. Their policy is a comfort in time of misfortune during life, and a blessing to your loved ones after your death—a perpetual reminder of your kindness, love and forethought.

THIS SOCIETY IS
The Leading Benevolent and Fraternal Insurance Society of Canada,

Giving $500, $1,000, $1,500 or $2,000 Insurance, and Sick and Funeral Benefits to its members.

For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, *H.C.R., Ingersoll.* THOS. WHITE, *High Sec'y, Brantford.*
or ERNST GARTUNG, *Brantford.*

MRS. JOS. CLOUTIER.

Left to Die by Best Physicians—She Was Sad and Discouraged to Leave Four Poor Little Orphans.

As a Last Resource She Took Dr. Coderre's Red Pills and They Have Brought Her to Life—Now She is Enjoying Good Health and is Bright and Happy.

MRS. JOS. CLOUTIER.

We want to say earnestly, positively and emphatically that there is neither need nor necessity for female troubles. All women's diseases can be cured certainly and surely and permanently. Physicians may think and say that many cases of leucorrhea, (whites) falling of the womb, protuse, painful or suppressed menstruation are cronic and cannot be cured, but physicians make mistakes. They don't always think right. They do the best they can, but Dr. Coderre's Red Pills can do better. Most female troubles can be traced either to doubt or ignorance. Doubt comes from the failure of doctors to cure; ignorance, from the use of the wrong medicine.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are the only sure cure of all women's troubles. They act directly upon the distinctly feminine organs. They make them strong and healthy. They drive out weakness and bring in strength. They make the nerves steady and tone up the whole system. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills act upon all diseases of women like water acts upon fire. They put them out. They are both a preventive and a cure. They carry young girls safely over the shoals just this side of womanhood. They fit the bride to become a mother. They give strength and health to the coming mother. They safely guide the mature woman over the dangerous rocks known as the turn of life.

Read what Mrs. Cloutier says:—"For 15 years I cannot say that I have been one day well. I had womb disease, pains in my back, headache. I was so weak that I was obliged to stay in bed all the time. I had best doctors to treat me, but they could not do anything to cure me. At last, they told me that I had to prepare myself, that I had not long to live. Imagine my agony, when I was thinking of my poor little children. A friend suggested to my family to give me Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I took some, and in about four weeks, I was completely cured. I recommend them to all suffering women." (Signed), Mrs. Jos. Cloutier, 21 Head of the Falls, Waterville Me.

The addresses that we publish are always those given to us with the testimony from ladies who have been cured. If you cannot find those ladies when you call on them or by writing to them, please be kind enough to let us know, and we will do our best to put you in communication with them. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills never fail. They are a certain and quick cure for female weakness, headache, sides and backaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, fainting spells, pains between the shoulders, bearing down pains, leucorrhea, irregularities and painful periods, loss of appetite, loss of memory, loss of sleep and nervousness. They make healthy, strong, vigorous and happy, all sick, disheartened, run-down women. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are, above all, the woman's only friend. They act directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity, and make them strong and healthy. They allay inflamation, heal ulceration, soothe pain and tone and build up the nerves. They banish the discomforts of the expectant months and make baby's coming easy and almost painless. They guarantee the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. Thousands of women have testified to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills' marvellous merits.

Remember that we have at your disposal, a physician specialist of great experience in the treatment of women's ills. We want all sick women to write him for advice. Give him a full description of your case. His advices are ABSOLUTELY FREE to all sick women. He will explain your sickness so clearly that you will at once understand the cause of all your troubles. He will give you much valuable advice that will enable you to cure yourself at a nominal cost in your own home. This is the chance of your life to cure yourself. Don't miss it. Have more courage. No matter if you have been suffering for many years, write to him to-day. Delay is dangerous. All letters addressed to "Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal," are opened by him only and kept confidential. Be very careful not to buy Red Pills by the dozen or hundred, or at 25 cents a box. They are not those that will cure you. Our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are always sold in little round wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills each. They are never sold in any other way. Refuse all others because they are dangerous imitations. If your merchant does not keep them or does not want to give you the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, send 50 cents in stamps for one box or $2.50 for six boxes, in registered letter or money order, and you will receive by return mail the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—We send them to any part of Canada and United States. No duty to pay. When you write, always give your full name and address to prevent all delays of shipment. Address: Franco-American Chemical Company, Box 2306, Montreal.

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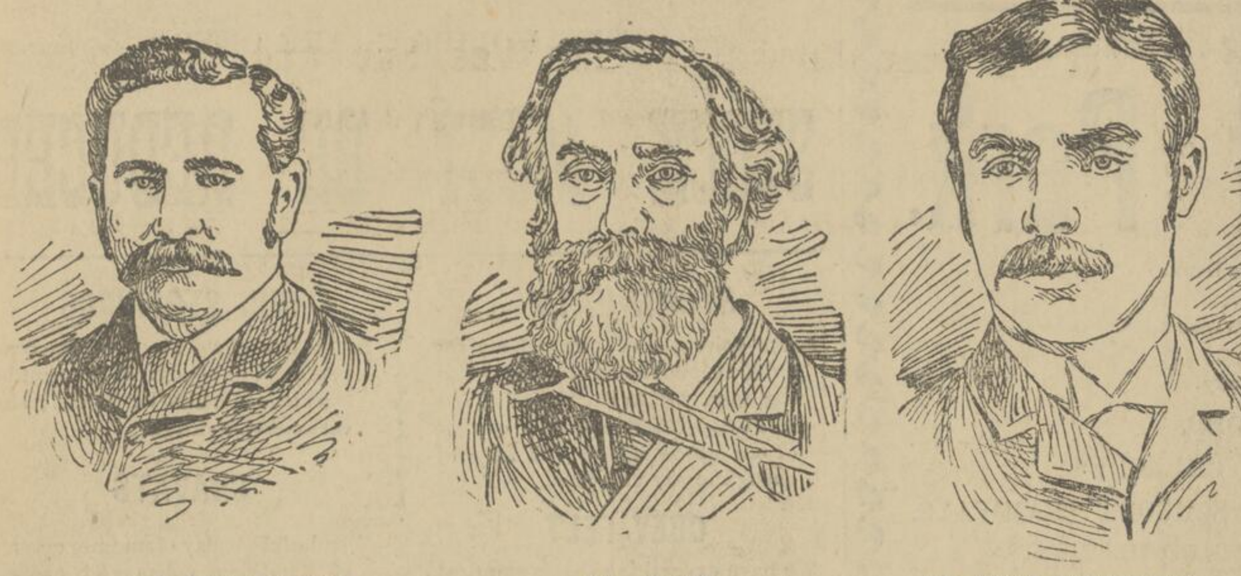

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THE WORLD'S HARNESS RECORDS

Printed below is a complete list of "best on records," embracing all those standing as the fastest ever made at both harness gaits of all ages and distances, including also race records for different heats and races of heats, the team, saddle and wagon records, those for half-mile tracks—in fact, all either of importance or interest. Carefully revised and brought up to date, it will be found the most useful and valuable compilation of its kind ever printed—one to be filed away for reference "many a time and oft" during the coming campaign on the "track around the stove." Glancing down its length, it will be observed that the date of 1897 appears thirty-six times, which is evidence that last year's work was a truly notable one.

TROTTING.

One mile—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1894) 2:03¾
Two miles—Greenlander, blk h, by Princeps (1893) 4:32
Three miles—Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King (1893) 6:55½
Four miles—Senator L., ch h, by Dexter Prince (1893) 10:12
Five miles—Bishop Hero, b g, by Bishop (1893) 12:30¾
Six miles—Long Time, b g, untraced (1893) 16:00
Ten miles—Pascal, blk g, by Pascarel (1893) 26:15
Eighteen miles—Bill, ch g, untraced (1885) 58:10
Twenty miles—Capt. McGowan, rn h, untraced (1865) 58:25
Thirty miles—Gen. Taylor, gr h, by Morse Horse (1857) 1:47:59
Fifty miles—Ariel, br m, untraced (1846) 3:55:40½
One hundred miles—Conqueror, b g, by Latourette's Bellfounder (1853) 8:55:33
Fastest mare—Alix, b, by Patronage (1894) 2:03¾
Fastest stallion—Directum, blk, by Director (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest gelding—Azote, b, by Whips (1895) 2:04¾
Fastest yearling, colt—Adbell, b, by Advertiser (1894) 2:23
Fastest yearling, filly—Pansy McGregor, b, by Fergus McGregor (1893) .. 2:23¾
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Arion, b, by Electioneer (1891) 2:10¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Janie T., b, by Bow Bells (1897) 2:14
Fastest two-year-old, gelding—Fred. S. Moody, ch, by Guy Wilkes (1895).. 2:18
Fastest three-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b, by Chimes (1893) 2:08¾
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Arion, b, by Electioneer (1892 .... 2:10½
Fastest three-year-old, gelding—Preston, gr, by Ponce de Leon (1897).. .. 2:13¼
Fastest four-year-old, colt—Directum, blk, by Director (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest four-year-old, filly—Fantasy, b, by Chimes (1894) 2:06
Fastest four-year-old, gelding—The Monk, b, by Chimes (1897) 2:08¼
Fastest five-year-old, stallion—Ralph Wilkes, ch, by Red Wilkes (1894) .. 2:06¾
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Fantasy, b, by Chimes (1895) 2:07
Fastest five-year-old, gelding—Mosul, b, by Sultan (1897) 2:09¼

TROTTING—IN RACES.

Fastest heat—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1894); Directum, blk by Director, (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest heat, gelding—Azote, b, by Whips (1895) 2:05½
Fastest heat, yearling—Pansey McGregor, b f, by Fergus McGregor (1893).. 2:23¾
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Jupe, b c, by Allie Wilkes (1896) 2:13¾
Fastest heat, three-year-old—Fantasy, b f, by Chimes (1892) 2:08¾
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Directum, blk c, by Director (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest heat, five-year-old—Wm. Penn, br h, by Santa Claus (1895) 2:07¼
Fastest first heat—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1894) 2:06
Fastest second heat—Azote, b g, by Whips (1895) 2:05½
Fastest third heat—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1894); Directum, blk c, by Director (1893) 2:05¼
Fastest fourth heat—Beuzetta, ch f, 4, by Onward (1895) 2:06¾
Fastest fifth heat—Alix, b m, by Patronage(1893); Directum, b c, by Director (1893); Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King (1895) 2:09¾
Fastest sixth heat—Countess Eve, b m, by Norval (1897) 2:09¼
Fastest seventh heat—Pat L., b c, 4, by Republican (1896) 2:10¾
Fastest eighth heat—Cresceus, ch c, 3, by Robert McGregor (1897) 2:11¼
Fastest ninth heat—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1893) 2:09¾
Fastest three-heat race—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1894) .. 2:06, 2:06¼, 2:05¼
Fastest three-heat race, by a gelding—Azote, b, by Whips (1895.. .... 2:09½, 2:05¼, 2.07
Fastest three-heat race, by a stallion—William Penn, b, by Santa Claus (1897) 2:07¾, 2:09, 2:09
Fastest four-heat race—Fantasy, b m, by Chimes(1896) (Kentucky Union won third heat) 2:09, 2:08¼, 2:07¾, 2:08
Fastest five-heat race—Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King (1895) (Onoqua won first and second heats) 2:08¼, 2:10, 2:08, 2:10, 2:09¾
Fastest six-heat race—Nightingale, ch m, by Mambrino King (1895) (David B. won first, and B. B. P. second and third heats) 2:09¼, 2:09¾, 2:12½, 2:14, 2:12¾, 2:11
Fastest seven-heat race—Pat L., b c, 4, by Republican (1896) (Beuzetta won first, Fantasy second and third, William Penn fourth heat) .. 2:07¾, 2:08¼, 2:10½, 2:09¼, 2:10¼, 2:12, [2:10¾
Fastest eight-heat race, Bouncer, b f, 4, by Hummer (1895) (Geneva won first, Alto second and third, and Bertie R., fifth and sixth heats) .. 2:12¼, 2:11, 2:12, 2:12, 2:13, 2:13½, 2:13¾, [2:14¼
Cresceus, ch c, 3, by Rober McGregor (1897) (Eagle Flanagan won first and third, The Monk fourth and fifth, and Shadeland Norwood second heat) .. 2:15¼, 2:13¼, 2:12¼, 2:12¼, 2:14¼, 2:11¼, [2:11¼
Fastest nine-heat race—Alix, b m, by Patronage (1893) (Pixley won sixth and eighth, Nightingale seventh, Lord Clinton fifth, and Hulda second and third heats) .. 2:07¾, 2:10¼, 2:10½, 2:11¾, 2:11½, 2:09¾, [2:12¾, 2:15¼, 2:09¾

TROTTING—TO WAGON.

One mile—David B., ch g, by Young Jim (1896) 2:12½
One mile (in a race)—Alfred S., by Elmo (1890) 2:16¾
Two miles—Dexter, br g, by Hambletonian (1865) 4:56½
Three miles—Prince, ch g, pedigree untraced (1857) 7:53½
Five miles—Fillmore, ch g, pedigree untraced (1863) 13:16
Ten miles—Julia Aldrich, ch m, pedigree untraced (1858) 29:04½
Twenty miles—Controller, b g, by Gen. Taylor (1878) 58:57
Fastest three heats—Hopful, gr g, by Godfrey Patchen (1878) ..2:16½, 2:17, 2:17

TROTTING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Great Eastern, b g, by Wallkill Chief (1877) 2:15¾
Two miles—Geo. M. Patchen, b h, by Cassius M. Clay (1863) 4:56
Three miles—Dutchman, b g, by Tippoo Saib Jr. (1839) 7:32½
Four miles—Dutchman, b g, by Tippoo Saib, Jr. (1836) 10:51

TROTTING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

One mile (against time)—Ayres P., ch g, by Prosper Merimee (1893) 2:03½
One mile (in a race)—Frank, b g, by Abraham (1883) 2:08½

TROTTING—TEAMS.

One mile—Belle Hamlin, br m, by Almont, Jr. (Hamlin's), and Honest George, b g, by Albert (1892 .... 2:12¼
One mile (in a race)—Roseleaf, blk f, by Gold Leaf, and Sallie Simmons, b f, 4, by Simmons (1894) 2:15¼

TEAMS—THREE ABREAST.

One mile—Belle Hamlin, br m; Globe, b g, and Justina, b m, by Almonte, Jr., (1891) 2:14

TEAMS—FOUR-IN-HAND.

One mile—Damiana, ch m; Belinut, ch g; Maud V., ch m, and Nutspra, ch m, all by Nutmeg (1896) 2 30

TROTTING—HALF-MILE TRACK.

One mile—Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim (1897) 2:10¼
One mile, by a mare—Bush blk, by Alcyone (1897) 2:11¼
One mile, by a stallion—Pat L., b c, 4, by Republican (1896) 2:10
One mile, in a race—Dandy Jim, gr g, by Young Jim (1897) 2:10¼
One mile, by a team——Lynn Bourbon, br m, by Bourbon Wilkes, and Bertie Girl, b m, by Jay Bird (1897) 2:16¾

PACING.

One mile—Star Pointer, b h, by Brown Hal (1897) 1:59¼
Two miles—Chehalis, blk h, by Altamount (1897) (first mile, 2:09, second mile, 2:10¼) 4:19¼
Three miles—Joe Jefferson, b h, by Thomas Jefferson (1891) 10:10
Four miles—Joe Jefferson, b h, by Thomas Jefferson (1891) 10:10
Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b m, by St. Clair (1874) 12:54¾
Fastest stallion—Star Pointer, b, by Brown Hal (1897) 159¼
Fastest gelding—Robert J., b, by Hartford (1894) 2:01½
Fastest mare—Bessie Bonehill, gr, by Empire Wilkes (1897); Lottie Loraine, b, by Gambetta Wilkes (1897) 2:05¾
Fastest yearling, filly—Belle Acton, b, by Shadeland Onward (1892) 2:20¾
Fastest yearling colt—Rosedale, b, by by Sidney (1893) 2:22
Fastest yearling, gelding—Rollo, gr, by Jerome Eddy (1891) 2:28½
Fastest two-year-old, colt—Directly, blk, by Direct (1894) 2.07¾
Fastest two-year-old, filly—Lena Hill, blk, by Wm. M. Hill (1893) 2:12¾
Fastest three-year-old, colt—Directly, blk, by Direct (1895) 2:07¼
Fastest three-year-old, filly—MissRita, ch, by J. J. Audubon (1895) 2:09¾
Fastest three-year-old gelding—Agitato, b, by Steinway (1896); King of Diamonds, b, by Velocity (1896) 2:09¼
Fastest four-year-old, colt—Online, b, by Shadeland Onward (1894) 2:04
Fastest, four-year-old, filly—Aileen, b, by Gazette (1895) 2:07½
Fastest four-year-old, gelding—W.Wood, b, by Steinway (1892) 2:07
Fastest five-year-old, stallion—John R. Gentry, b, by Ashland Wilkes (1894) 2:03¾
Fastest five-year-old, gelding—Robert J., b, by Hartford (1893); Frank Agan, b, by Mikagan (1895) 2:05¾
Fastest five-year-old, mare—Bessie Bonehill, gr, by Empire Wilkes (1897) 2:05¾

PACING IN RACES.

Fastest heat, stallion—Star Pointer, b, by Brown Hall (1897) 2:00½
Fastest heat, gelding—Robert J., b, by Hartford (1894) 2:02¼
Fastest heat, mare—Bessie Bonehill, gr, by Empire Wilkes (1897); Lottie Loraine, b, by Gambetta Wilkes (1897) 2:05¾
Fastest heat, yearling—Belle Acton, b f, by Shadeland Onward (1892) 2:30¼
Fastest heat, two-year-old—Symboleer, b c, by Campbell's Electioneer (1894) 2:11
Fastest heat, thre-year-old—Judge Hur, b c, by Wm. M. Hill (1895); Agitato, b g, by Steinway (1896); Sulphide, b c, by Superior (1896); King of Diamonds, b g, by Velocity, (1896); Searchlight, br c, by Darknight (1897) 209¼
Fastest heat, four-year-old—Be Sure, b c, by Bessemer (1895); Ananias, b c, by Patron (1897) 2:06¾
Fastest heat, five-year-old—John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes (1894) 2:03¾
Fastest first heat—Star Pointer, b h, by Brown Hal (1897) 2:03¾
Fastest second heat—John R. Gentry, b h, by Ashland Wilkes (1896); Joe Patchen, blk h, by Patchen Wilkes (1897) 2:01½
Fastest third heat—Star Pointer, b h, by Brown Hal (1897) 2:00½
Fastest fourth heat—Robert J., b g, by Hartford (1896) 2:02¾
Fastest fifth heat—Frank Agan, b g, by Mikagan (1896) 2:06
Fastest sixth heat—Planet, b h, by Bonnie McGregor (1897) 2:06¼
Fastest seventh heat—Sherman Clay, ch g, by Clay Dust (1897) 2:08¼
Fastest two-heat race—Star Pointer, b h, by Brown Hal (1897) 2:03¾, 2:04¼
Fastest three-heat race—Star Pointer, b h, by Brown Hal (1896) 2:0¼, 2:03½, 2:03¾
Fastest four-heat race—Robert J., b g, by Hartford (1896) (Frank Agan won first heat) 2:03¾, 2:04¼, 2:04¼ 2:02¾
Fastest five-heat race—Frank Agan, b g, by Mikagan (1896) (Robert J. won first and second heats) 2:03¼, 2:05, 2:05½, 2:05¼, 2:06
Fastest six-heat race—Planet, b h, by Bonnie McGregor (1897) (Aileen won first and Frank Bogash second and htird heats) 2:07¼, 2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¼, 2:06¼
Fastest seven-heat race—Giles Noyes, br g, by Charles Caffrey (1897) (Ananias won first and second and Planet third and fifth heats) 2:06¾, 2:07, 2:06, 2:08, 2:03¾, 2:08¼, 2:10¼
Fastest eight-heat race—Direction, blk h, by Director (1895) (Coleridge won first and second, Paul, third, and Ben D., fourth and fifth heats) .... 2:05¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:07½, 2:07¼, 2:08¾, [2:10, 2:11½
Fastest nine-heat race—Jo Ho, ch g, by Brookee Forrest (1894) (Ed. Easton won third and fourth, Allie L., first and second, Coast Boy, sixth, and Seal, seventh heat) .... 2:11¼, 2:13½, 2:12¾, 2:13¼, 2:14¼, 2:17¼, [2:16½, 2:16¼, 2:20¼

PACING—TO WAGON.

One mile—Joe Patchen, blk h, by Patchen Wilkes (1897) 2:04¾
One mile (in a race)—Joe Pachen, blk h, by Patchen Wilkes (1896) 2:11¼
Three miles—Longfellow, ch g, by Red Bill (1868) 7:53
Five miles—Lady St. Clair, b m, by St. Clair (1874) 12:54¾

PACING—UNDER SADDLE.

One mile—Johnston, b g, by Joe Bassett (1888) 2:13
One mile (in a race)—Billy Boyce, b g, by Corbeau (1868) 2:14¼
Two miles—Bowery Boy, br g, pedigree untraced (1839) 5:04½
Three miles—Oneida Chief, ch g, by Kentucky Hunter (1843) 7:44

PACING—WITH RUNNING MATE.

One mile—Flying Jib, b g, by Algoma (1894) 1:58¼

PACING—TEAMS.

One mile—John R. Gentry b h, by Ashland Wilkes, and Robert J., b g, by Hartford (1897) 2:08
One mile (in a race)—Belle Button, br m, and Tom Ryder, br g, by Alexander Button (1892) 2:16½

PACING—HALF MILE TRACK.

One mile—Joe Patchen, blk h, by Patchen Wilkes (1896) 2:04¼
One mile, by a gelding—Robert J., b, by Hartford (1897) 2:05¾
One mile, by a mare—Pearl C., b., by Roy Wilkes (1897) 2:08
One mile (in a race)—Pearl C., b, by Roy Wilkes (1897) 2:08

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

REST AND SPORT IN THE SUMMER LAND OF CANADA.

(Continued from page 19.)

eastern end of the Gaspe peninsula, and having once seen it, he realizes the difficulty of doing it even scant justice by an attempt at verbal description. Whatever may be the thoughts of the stranger who lands at Perce before seeing the place, he can have but one feeling, when he sees it in the clear light of day. In the wonderful atmosphere of this part of the gulf, the distinctness with which objects are presented to the view is surprising.

Charlottetown.

Charlottetown is the important city of Prince Edward Island, and is attractively and generously laid out. With all of its local attractions Charlottetown offers a series of delightful land and water excursions and a host of fishing waters that are truly remarkable. One may, instead of retracing the roue to Summerside and Pointe du Chene back to Moncton, leave the Island at Charlottetown, crossing by steamer to Pictou on the Nova Scotia shore of the Mainland.

To reach Nova Scotia and Cape Breton one leaves Moncton by the Intercolonial, and is carried with a whirl southward through Memramcook and out on the great marshes of the same name.

Halifax.

Halifax, the terminus of the Intercolonial, is another important gateway for tourist travel from Atlantic Coast States to points on or reached by the Intercolonial Railway.

The fortifications on McNab and George's Islands, as well as the various forts around the shore, are all worthy of a visit. After they have been seen, the visitor will have no doubts as to the exceeding strength of Halifax above all the cities of America.

The water on the west is the Northwest Arm, a stretch of about three miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in width. To the south and east is the harbor, which narrows as it reaches the upper end of the city and expands again into Bedford Basin, with its ten square miles of safe anchorage. The Basin terminates at a distance of nine miles from the city, and is navigable for the whole distance.

The public who are in pursuit of travel and recreation would do well to write the officials of the Canadian Railway System for one of their handsome guide books, giving in more complete form extended reference to the many charming summer resorts on their line.

The Horse in War.

"It is remarkable how quickly horses adapt themselves to the military service," said an old soldier. "Every artilleryman knows that they learn the bugle calls and the evolutions quicker than the men, as a rule. They soon acquire a uniform gait, which is about the same as what we call the route step or the usual marching step. If the horses did not acquire the same gait as the infantry there would be varying distances between the different arms of the service—that is, between the infantry and the cavalry, artillery and the commanders and their escorts. In the drills in the artillery service the horses will preserve their alignment as well as the infantry rank.

"I shall always remember one illustration of this trait which I noticed at a very exciting and critical moment of a battle during our civil war. In order to save some of our infantry from being captured the commander of one of our batteries quickly mounted the cannoneers on the guns and put the whole battery at a dead gallop across a stretch of meadow about half a mile wide. I was quite accustomed to such sights; but when that dashing company was half way across the field I noticed the inspiring array, and for a moment was lost in rapt admiration of the magnificent picture. Every driver was plying whip and spur, the great guns were rocking and thundering over the ground, and every horse, reeking with foam and full of animation and excitement, was straining every muscle as he galloped forward, yet a straight line drawn along in front would have touched the noses of the lead horses in front of the six guns. That was an artillery charge, one of the most thrilling sights in the evolutions of war.

"It is surprising how quickly horses learn the bugle calls. Let the first note of the feed or water bell be sounded, and instantly there will be a stamping, kicking and neighing among the horses. Once, during a terrible night storm in camp, our horses were seized with such terror that those of nearly every battery broke loose and scattered about. The next morning there was a wild rush among the artillerymen to capture horses for use. All was excitement, and the horses refused to be caught. An officer ordered the bugler to give the feed call. Horses from every direction came dashing into that battery, and the rush was so great that it was with difficulty the men could get out of the way of the eager horses.

"When it comes to a battle a horse seems to know everything that is going on, and the reason for it all, and does his duty nobly. He shows no fear of death, no sign of being overcome by panic in all the wild tumult of the battle's roar. A horse in one of our batteries during the Murfreesboro fight was hit by a piece of shell, which split his skull so that one side was loosened. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up to the side of the gun and watched the firing, and when a shot was fired would follow it with his gaze as if to note its effect on the enemy. When a shell would burst near by he would turn his head and look at it. When he saw the team he had worked with being driven back for ammunition he ran to his old place and galloped back with the rest. When an officer pushed him aside to have another horse put in he gazed at the new one with a most sorrowful expression in his eyes. Then he seemed to realize that the glory of the battle was not for him, and he walked away and laid down and died. The officer declared that it was a broken heart, not the wound, that killed him.

"During a fierce charge of Confederate cavalry at Murfreesboro an officer was killed and the cavalry driven back. The horse the officer had ridden was a magnificent animal, and he had not been taught to retreat. Riderless he kept on his way, and as he dashed through our battery the sight of him was indescribably grand. His nostrils were extended wide, his eyes fairly blazed, and he clutched the bit determinedly with his teeth as he came on like the wind with his saddle flaps flying until he looked as if he were himself flying instead of wildly running. Every one gave him room as he dashed toward us. An officer shouted that he would give $100 to any one who would capture that superb animal, but all seemed too much bound up in admiration of the noble beast to make the effort, and he sped on and disappeared in the blue distance.—New York Sun.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Grand lacrosse match at Cornwall between the National and the Cornwall teams at the grocers pic-nic, July 13, rain or shine.

Ottawa Street Car Difficulty.

Ottawa, July 9.—(Special.)—It is said that the employes of the Ottawa Electric Railway will hold a mass meeting on Sunday next to consider the question of pay and hours of labor, which the company have refused to deal with to the satisfaction of the men.

A Painful Operation.

Trying to hobble around on feet that are blistered, sweaty, hot and tender, is not only painful, but unnecessary. Foot Elm, at 25c a box, quickly cures these troubles. Try it. All druggists, or by mail, postage free. S. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Saves Horses From Fire

Many valuable horses are burned through lack of fire protection in the stable.

$1.50

pays for a Chemical Compartment Fire Pail, the most simple and effective inexpensive hand fire extinguisher sold.

Underwriters recommend it.

Thousands have been sold in Canada.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE!

Break through the tinfoil-covered aperture, thereby immersing the DRY chemicals into the water in pail. The contents of the pail, then thrown on the fire, will completely extinguish it.

Single pails or larger numbers (no discount for quantities) shipped promptly on receipt of price, by the manufacturers.

John Martin, Sons & Co.

General Outfitters and Dealers in Fire Supplies.

455 St. Paul St.. Montreal

SUMMER WISDOM.

How to Prevent Fainting Fits, Dizziness and Other Hot Weather Dangers.

Keep the Blood Cool and Pure by Using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Are the Only Perfect Blood Coolers Known.

The hot weather is upon us. The sultry, perspiring, sweltering days are here. These are the days when people are sunstruck, when so many fall in fainting fits on the streets. Hot weather deaths are numbered by thousands.

People exhaust their ingenuity trying to "keep cool." Yet the blood gets overheated, goes up to boiling-point, nearly. The heart sends it at fever-heat to the brain. The brain grows dizzy, reels, a fainting fit follows.

The great point is to keep the blood cool. Then we can defy the hottest weather.

But how can we do this? "Cooling drinks," so-called, only make matters worse. So do alcoholic liquors.

Then what will keep the blood cool? Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will. They cool the blood; they check the deadly rapidity of the circulation; banish the throbbing in the head and temples.

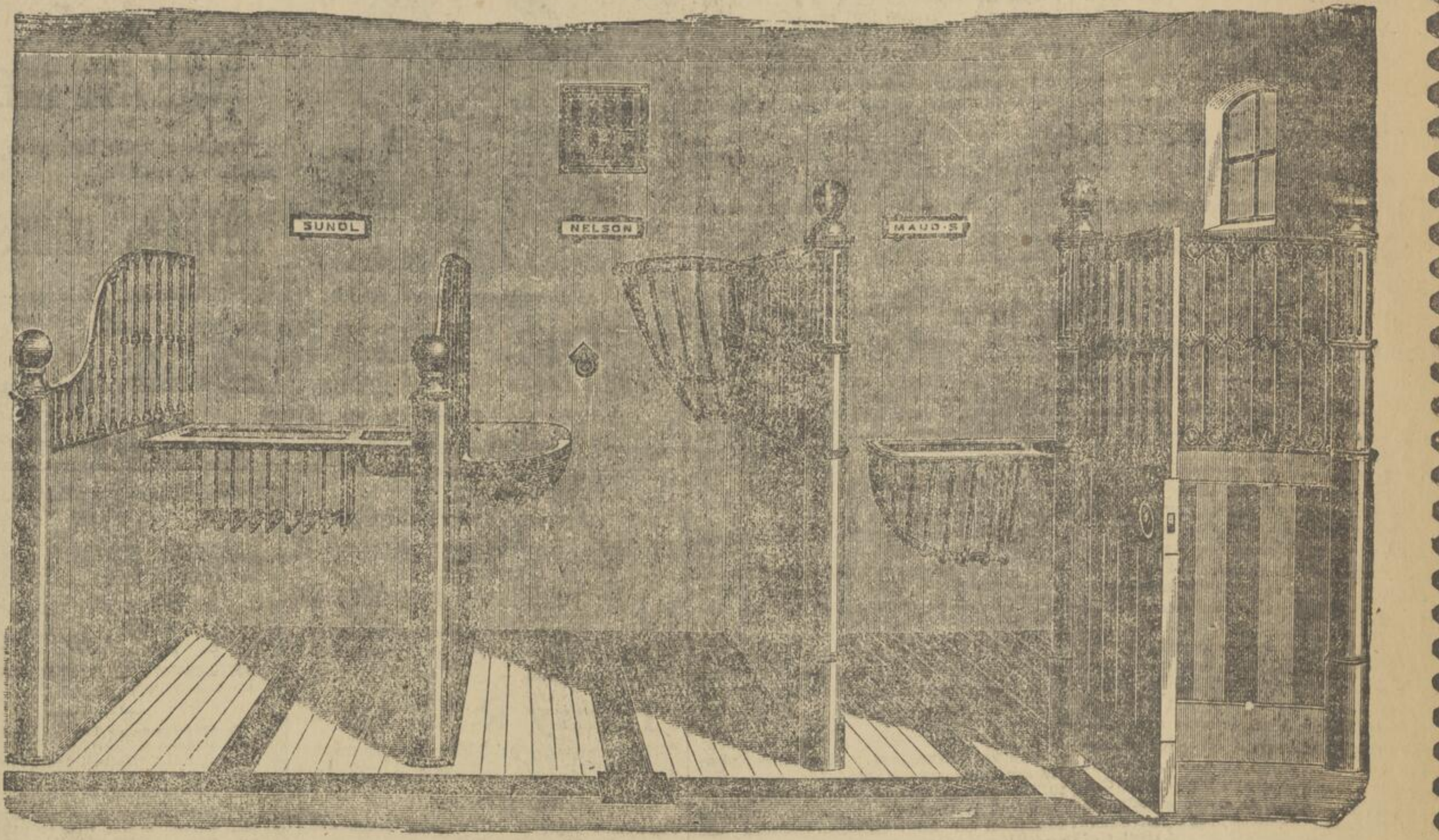
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stimulate the sluggish digestive organs, supply pure, cool blood to the brain, and invigorate the whole body.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets not only cool the blood—they also enrich and purify it, by ensuring prompt, perfect digestion. Thus they strengthen the body in every part.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the most perfect and effective blood coolers and blood purifiers on earth. They are just the thing to keep you cool and comfortable in hot weather. You should try a box of them.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

Stable Fittings and Fixtures



The Largest and Most Complete Assortment of the Very Latest Designs of Wrought and Cast Iron and Brass Stable Fittings, such as:

Stable Gutters of several kinds.
Wrought and Cast Iron Stall Divisions.
Top and Bottom Rails for Wood Partitions.
Hay Racks.
Cast Iron Feed Boxes of various patterns.
Brass Door Locks and Hinges.
Brass Hitching Rings.
Harness Brackets, to suit either English or American Harness;
Blanket Rollers.
Lantern Brackets.
Name Plates, etc., etc.

We would be glad to quote on specifications of all fittings.

WARDEN KING & SON,

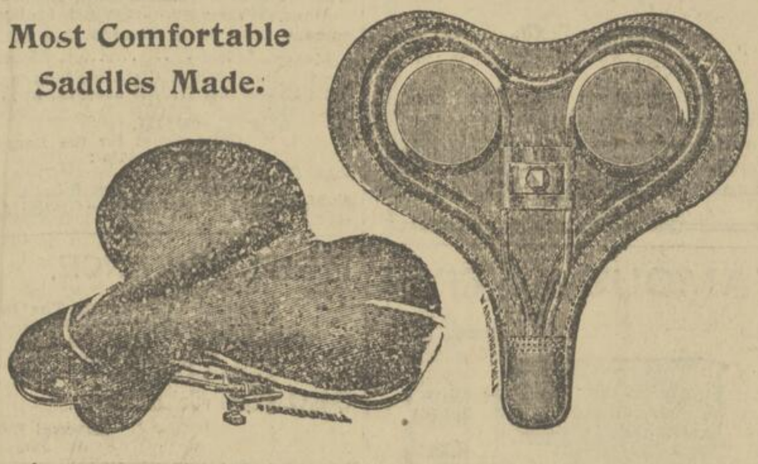
637 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Anotner Revolution in the Bicycle Seat.

Flexible Saddles

(BECK'S PATENT.)

Most Comfortable Saddles Made.



FIRM SEAT that gives with every motion of the body, but at no time gives violent spring. No metal rims to irritate or injure the rider. Spring and Frame one piece finest Steel, supporting flexible leather base,

FINEST MATERIALS,
BEST WORKMANSHIP.
SPECIFY THEM ON YOUR WHEELS.

PRICE $3.00 EACH.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

Samples Saddles will be delivered on receipt of price to any point in Canada.

E. N. HENEY & CO., Montreal.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR CANADA.

Stable Supplies

No other house in Canada carries a more complete line of Horse and Stable Supplies than ours. We manufacture much of our goods, while also importing from some of the largest English houses, ...

We make everything in Harnees, including Heavy, Light and Track Harness.

HORSE BOOTS

OF ALL KINDS.

Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Whips, Fly Nets, Rugs, Saddlery Hardware, etc., etc.

Also manufacturers of Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Shoe Bindings, Moccasins, Gaiters, etc.

Write Us for Our Special Price List for the Trade.

HECTOR LAMONTAGNE & CO.,

304-306 St. Paul Street, 143-145 Commissioners Street.

THE Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, Etc,

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D.Morrice, Sons & Co.

—AGENTS—

Montreal and Toronto.

FURNITURE REMOVED.

We are making special arrangements for the Moving Season, and are now prepared to supply Careful, Experienced Men, and large Lorries for this work.

Telephone 8564 for rates.

THE F. X. SMITH CARTAGE CO.,

Basin No. 2, Lachine Canal.

Beauregard Fainted Again.

St. Hyacinthe, July 8.—(Special.)—The court resumed its sitting this afternoon, and the counsel for the defence proceeded with his address. Beauregard fainted again, and there was another interruption.

Hot Weather Shoes

Ladies', Misses' and Children's in Kid, Black, Tan and Chocolate.
Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' White Canvas Shoes.
Men's Canvas Bals and Shoes in White, Grey and Tan.
Men's Canvas Outing Bals - 90c.
Boys' Canvas Outing Bals - 75c.
Bathing Shoes.

J. SLOAN & SONS,

Cor. St. Antoine & Mountain Sts.

Cheap Electric Light and Power FROM LACHINE RAPIDS.

Get Your Light and Power Direct from the Rapids.

Our works having been thoroughly TESTED by one of the most severe winters within half a century, the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company is now prepared to supply the Citizens of Montreal and surrounding municipalities with Light and Power at a BIG REDUCTION from prices charged before competition. The Lachine Rapids has been harnessed for the benefit of Montreal. Over 20,000 HORSE POWER has been developed, furnishing current for light and power suitable for existing motors, TWO PHASE, THREE PHASE or STRAIGHT CURRENT. Arrangements have been made with the Canadian General Electric Company to supply the most EFFICIENT MOTORS MANUFACTURED, which may be RENTED or PURCHASED by our customers. It will be to your interest to get quotations from

THE LACHINE COMPANY, General Office—38 Victoria Square.

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 sample, of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from tenlots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 $\frac{90}{100}$ 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

AMERICAN VIEW OF CONFEDERATION

The Generous Tribute of the New York Tribune to Canada and Dominion Day.

UNION GAVE STRENGTH.

The International Conference for a Settlement of Vexed Matters Applauded.

TRIBUNE WANTS FRIENDSHIP.

The following generous tribute to Canada and to her national day is paid by the New York Tribune:

This is the day our northern neighbors celebrate; this year for the thirty-first time, and, we may well believe, with greater zest than ever heretofore. It is the anniversary of the act which created the Dominion of Canada, and which transformed a group of separate and not infrequently half-hostile provinces into one united, harmonious and mighty nation. The date almost coincides with that of our own Independence Day, but is not to be compared with that, but rather with the too-little regarded day on which our constitution was adopted and the thirteen loosely-connected States were united into one indissoluble nation. The high anticipations of our constitution-makers were vastly more than realized in the benefits that accrued to this nation from the adoption of that instrument. Similarly have the Canadian provinces been blessed by the results of the great act of 1867. The population has increased. Industry and commerce have prospered and have been extended. Great public works have been successfully completed. A true national spirit has been engendered. Devotion to the mother country and to the Empire has been strengthened and confirmed. And all these things have been achieved to an extent that would have been not only impossible, but inconceivable without the unifying bond of the Dominion.

In this and in the significance of this day Canadians may well rejoice, from the fisheries of Cape Breton to the gold-diggings of the Klondike. There is not one worthy interest of theirs that has not been served, and not one laudable ambition that has not been promoted toward fulfilment by the creation and maintenance of the Dominion. If they have wished domestic tranquility and prosperity, they have secured them in abundant measure. If they have desired a place among the nations of the world, they have attained it. If they have sought, as doubtless the majority have done, to maintain and to strengthen the bonds that bind them to the British Empire, that purpose has been effectively served—the preferential tariff arrangement with the mother country goes into force this very day. If any have desired, as no doubt some have done, complete national independence, assuredly the creation of the Dominion marked the only way in which that could be attained. And, finally, if any have looked, as some, we know, have looked, toward ultimate union with the United States, it is certain that the same act was an absolute sine qua non to that end. There are varying parties and party policies in Canada. But on this one point, of rejoicing in the significance of Dominion Day, all have cause for an entire agreement as all United States parties have in thanksgiving for the acts of 1776 and 1789.

Nor is the occasion devoid of profound interest on this side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes: an interest this year far greater than ever before. It has been greatly to the advantage of this nation to have the Dominion established, and to have it prosper as it has done. And while in strengthened Imperial relations this present anniversary has a new significance to Canadians, it should have a new significance to the United States as well in strengthened friendship with our neighbor and a final settlement and passing away of the old controversies that have so long been vexatious between us and her. He is no friend of either country who would prolong those differences for one unnecessary hour. It would be of happiest omen if this Dominion Day could see complete adoption by our Government of the President's statesmanlike plan, already adopted by Canada and Great Britain, for an international conference which shall devise an equitable settlement of all disputes and bring the two great English-speaking nations of this continent into the complete accord for which they were designed by nature. In the prosperity of the Dominion the United States may well rejoice, and toward the closest friendship with it may well aspire. For in them this nation's own interests and profit will be served and progress be made toward that commonweal of man, if not that federation of the world which is the goal of civilized desire.

How Spain Lost Argentina.

There was from the first a very great difference between the colonizing of South and North America. The one was settled by adventurers, the other by sober and God-fearing Puritans. Without instituting any ungenerous comparision between puritanic and sometimes fanatical Protestanism, and that picturesque Catholicism which appears to have allowed so much license of life, it is impossible to doubt for a moment which proved the best and surest foundation for the building up of a nation. The one tended to permanency, the other to decay. Spain as the result of brilliant daring and unscruplous valor, gained a hold of South America which promised to bring her ever-increasing wealth and prosperity; but that hold grew weaker and weaker. One by one the rich southern states slipped from her grasp and she has left little behind her but memories of corruption and impotence.

With regard to the Vireynato de Buenos Ayres, which we now know as the Argentine Republic, it is interesting to note that England had an influence, indirectly, in the gaining of her independence. Spain's rule had proved to be the rule of the tax-gatherer, or rather of the extortioner. The first struggle on the part of Buenos Ayres was brought about in the following manner. Britain was at war with Spain, in the early years of this century, and as a means of harrassing her enemy abroad, the British government sent a small force to Buenos Ayres, under command of Lord Beresford. It was easy for the British to take possession, but not easy to keep. After holding the city for two months, Beresford suffered defeat at the hands of Gen. Liniers, who, on his own behalf, had organized the natives without assistance from the Madrid powers. The Spanish viceroy had, in fact, fled on the approach of the British, and it was by their own endeavors that the inhabitants drove out our forces. England's efforts in the matter were probably half hearted, her chief desire being to annoy Spain; and a second force sent against Buenos Ayres was served in like manner to the first, for the natives had begun to feel their strength and had become self-reliant. This is the explanation why certain British flags appear to this day on the walls of the cathedral of the southern city. Britain reaped little glory, and nothing more solid, from this abortive attempt.

It was their success against the British that led the people of Buenos Ayres to think they might be equally lucky against Spain. The armies of Napoleon were overrunning Spain, and the time seemed ripe for striking. In May, 1810, the people assembled in their chief town, declared their purpose and compelled dPp clare dtheir purpose, compelled the resignation of the viceroy, and established a junta which at first proposed to govern in the name of the Spanish King. Spain was busily engaged at the time, struggling hard to keep her hold on Brazil, Peru, Chili, and other southern states that were aspiring towards liberty; and before long the junta made no further pretence of serving in the King's name. The main thing to do was to overpower Montevido, where the Spanish power was firmly established; and this was at last effected. Even then the struggle was not over ,and it might possibly have had a different ending but for the coming of a deliverer in the person of Gen. San Martin, by whose skill and bravery the Spaniards were defeated in several different places. It was through the energy of this man that not only Buenos Ayres but also Peru and Chili gained their liberty; and the south has not forgotten what it owes to the brave General of Argentina. Though finally delivered from the Spanish rule it was long before the cause of freedom was established on a satisfactory footing, and the young republic had for many years to struggle with bad rulers.

It was not until 1853 that Buenos Ayres had finally developed into the Argentine Republic, with a definite constitution and President. This constitution is in many respects similar to that of the United States, but there are some important differences. The President enjoys office for six years and cannot be re-elected; but he is a trifle more absolute than the President at the White House. A change of Government is not marked by the regrettable revolution of officials that take place when a new President arrives at Washington. The ruling powers are thus more stable and less subject to the fluctuations of public caprice.

Since 1854 the republic has enforced free education on all children between the ages of six and fourteen. There are universities and many national colleges, a naval and a military academy, with schools for mining and agriculture. As a proof that Argentina, though Catholic in its religion, will not allow its education to be influenced by the priests, it is worthy of note that, not many years ago, when the Papal Nuncio advised some parents not to send their children to a school where Catholicism was not taught, he was promptly given his passport, and asked to leave the country. The press is free, and there are many newspapers. We shall not do wrong in regarding the Argentine Republic as one of the most prosperous and peaceful of southern states —Household Words.

ACTION AGAINST BUSHNELL OIL CO.

Hon. Louis Beaubien Suing for $12,000 for Alleged Damages to His Outremont Property.

A suit has been entered on behalf of the Hon. Louis Beaubien, by Messrs. Beaubien and Lamarche, against the Bushnell Oil Co., for $12.000 damages. It is alleged that, from their sheds at Outremont a waste pipe discharges a quantity of refuse oil continually on Mr. Beaubien's lots, and the hon. gentleman estimates the damage resulting to his property therefrom, during the last five years, at the amount claimed in his action.

RHEUMATIC MISERY

Is Terribly Prevalent in Quebec, and Tortures Young and Old.

Dodd's Kidney Pills the Only Cure For It—They Are the Only Medicine That Removes the Cause of the Disease.

Levis, P.Q., July 8.—The climate of this province is such that Rheumatism is a very common disease.

Almost every family in the province suffers from its ravages. Young and old are victims.

Thousands of people are crippled for life by it.

A medicine that can cure Rheumatism is a God-send.

Experience has proved that liniments and oils are of no more value than is cold water rubbed on the cheek to cure toothache.

That Rheumatism is due to diseased kidneys allowing poison to remain in the blood, instead of filtering it out, has been abundantly proved by the remarkable success of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which act solely on the Kidneys, and which have cured every case of Rheumatism for which they have been used.

A specimen case is that of Mr. M. L. Hinchey of this town.

Mr. Hinchey says:—"I have, for years, been tortured by back-ache and Rheumatism.

"My case was very severe, and my sufferings very great.

"I tried several kinds of medicines but they did me no good.

"It was induced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am happy to state that three boxes cured me, fully and thoroughly."

If Dodd's Kidney Pills cured this severe case of Rheumatism, they will certainly cure others.

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism? If you are, use a box or two of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They will certainly cure you.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

NEWS FROM STANFOLD.

Pilgrims Have Gone by the Hundreds to Ste. Anne de Beaupre—Funeral of the Late Dr. Noel.

Stanfold, July 8.—(Special.)—Pilgrims by the hundreds left the station yesterday morning for Ste. Anne de Beaupre. This pilgrimage is held annually. It was organized by Rev. Father Desaulniers together with the neighboring priests such as Revs. M. M. Bisson, of St. Norbert, Mailhot, of St. Louis de Blandford, Laperriere, of Ste. Helene, and Manseau, of St. Rosaire.

The funeral of the late Dr. Noel took place yesterday morning at St. Ferdinand d'Halifax. There was a large attendance of friends and relatives. The population of the parishes surrounding St. Ferdinand turned out in great numbers to pay a last tribute to the man who was cherished by the whole community. He now rests in a family lot in the parish cemetery, just on the little hill, climbing to the beautiful Lake of Halifax. Deceased leaves a wife and three little children. Dr. Noel was a loyal supporter of the Libgral party and has often been spoken of as a probable candidate. Unfortunately death has intervened and the Liberal party in the county of Megantic mourns one of its ablest men.

Grocers' Pic-nic.

Foot-races, bicycle races, hop, skip and jump at the grocers pic-nic at Cornwall, July 13.

Louisiana Under Spain.

When the court-martial that Don Alesandro O'Reilly, the second Spanish Governor of Louisiana, in 1769, had organized brought in a verdict of death against Lefreniere and six of his companions as the leaders of the Louisiana revolutionists against the authority of Spain, to which country Louis XV. of France had ceded the colony, O'Reilly sought in vain among whites and blacks in Louisiana for a man who would perform the abhorrent work of serving as hangman at the execution of the patriots. Not a man of the colony, says the New Orleans Picayune, would answer the call. In this emergency O'Reilly was compelled to assign the congenial task of slaughtering the helpless Creoles and Frenchmen to regular Spanish soldiers whom he had brought with him from Spain, and, instead of being hanged, Lafreniere and the others were shot to death by a platoon of grenadiers in a space of ground near the site of the present United States mint in New Orleans, which at that time was in the rear of the military garrison of the post.

The failure of O'Reilly to secure a hangman in the case of these unfortunate men recalled to old French residents of New Orleans of that day the interesting story of Jeannot, an African slave of the Mississippi Company, or Company of the West, which fifty years previously had control of the colony of Louisiana, under a charter granted by the Regent of Orleans. The company offered Jeannot his freedom on condition that he would serve as public hangman of the colony. Jeannot appeared to agree to the proposition, but he afterwards repaired to a secluded place and cut off his right arm with a hatchet. By this self-inflicted mutilation Jeannot avoided the repulsive duties of hangman for the colony, but he also lost his opportunity for freedom. However, the agents of the company, not knowing in what way to utilize Jeannot as a laborer, appointed him overseer of all the slaves belonging to it. Poor Jeannot was rewarded for his sense of humanity and conscientiousness by receiving the respect and esteem of all the inhabitants of the colony during the rest of his life.—Boston Transcript.

War Tax on Marriage Licenses.

Among the certificates which are taxable are those attached to marriage licenses, such as are issued in Maryland. There are two certificates attached to each license, one to be returned by the clergyman to the court issuing the license, and the other to be given to the persons married. On such certificate the tax is ten cents.—Baltimore Sun.

The war-like reporter blows up a lot of speaking-tubes in his efforts to capture information.

A married may says there is evidently no end to his wife's mind, as he gets a piece of it daily.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil, the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

CURE FOR MEN.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt has restored 5,000 men to Healthy, Robust Vigor in the past year.

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

This book tells how your vigor can be regained

WITHOUT DRUGS.

And every man should read it. Send or call for one. Address—

DR. T. SANDEN,

132 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Office hours 9 to 6. Sunday, 11 to 1.

Eno's Fruit Salt,
Abbey's Effervescent Salt,
Bishop's Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia,
Patterson's Health Salt.

Mail orders from the seaside attended to with despatch. Prescriptions scientifically prepared.

Henry R. Gray,

Dispensing and Family Chemist,
122 St. Lawrence Main Street,
MONTREAL.

Physicians supplied with pure drugs and chemicals.

Herald WAR ATLAS.

Everybody is interested in the Spanish-American War, and wishes to know all about the West Indian Islands and the Philippines—the theatres of the war. The Herald has secured the rights for Montreal of Rand, McNally & Co's War Atlas, which comprises 16 pages on heavy paper, containing maps of Cuba, the other West Indian Islands, the United States, the Philippine Islands, North America, Europe, Spain.

This Atlas is bound in heavy paper and will be of great value to all who are interested in the war, and are making a study of the territories affected.

This Atlas can be obtained at Herald Office, 141 St. James Street, for five coupons cut from The Herald, and twenty cents. If to be sent by mail twenty-five cents. Coupons may be cut from The Herald of one date, or of different dates.

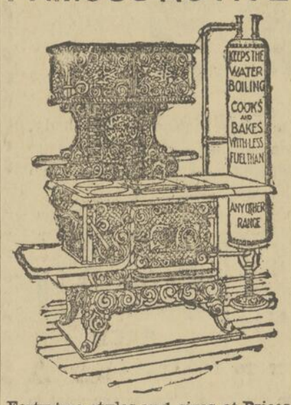
MONTREAL HERALD

War Atlas Coupon.

NO. 20.

Five of these Coupons and twenty cents will entitle the holder to one copy of the War Atlas if presented within two weeks of date of publication.

FAMOUS ACTIVE



Forty-two styles and sizes at Prices from $20 upwards.

R. & W. KERR

BALMORAL BLOCK,
1908 and 1910 NOTRE DAME STREET

THE
WALL PAPER KING
OF CANADA

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
BELLEVILLE, KINGSTON AND WINNIPEG.

Sample books of Choice Wall Paper for Residences, Churches, Offices, Lodge Rooms, Public Halls, Hotels, Stores and our booklet, "How to Paper," sent free to any address. Write a postal.

Mention what prices you expect to pay, the rooms you wish to paper and where you saw the advertisement.

We pay express charges.

Mail order department at Belleville Ont. Address all communications there.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Dear Sirs,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation, and there is no indication of a return.

CAPT. W. A. PITT.
Clifton, N. B. Gondola Ferry.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE
Insurance Company.

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Amount invested in Canada.....$ 2,110,000
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MERCANTILE RISKS accepted at low current rates.
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Special Agent French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.

GEORGE C. HIAM,
Imperial Building,
St. James St.

Harbor Commissioners OF MONTREAL.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed Tenders for Supplying Timber, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of July 12th, 1898.

Specifications and printed forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, at this office, on and after the 5th instant.

The Harbor Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Harbor Commissioners' Office,
Montreal, July 1st, 1898.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH

TENDERS CALLED FOR.

The undersigned will ask, for the Wardens of the Parish of St. Jean Baptiste of Montreal, tenders for MASONRY, CUT STONE, CARPENTRY and JOINERY and PLASTERING, for their new church and annexes, from the 30th instant.

Contractors from the City of Montreal and suburbs only, are invited to tender.

Plans and specifications to be seen after the above date at the office of

J. EMILE VANIER,
Engineer and Architect,
107 St. James Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR A WHARF AND FREIGHT SHED AT THE DEEP WATER TERMINUS, HALIFAX, N.S.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Wharf and Freight Shed at Halifax," will be received until Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, for the construction of a Wharf and Freight Shed at the Deep Water Terminus, at Halifax, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 23rd instant, at the Station Master's Office, Halifax, and at the Office of the Chief Engineer, at Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 17th June, 1898.

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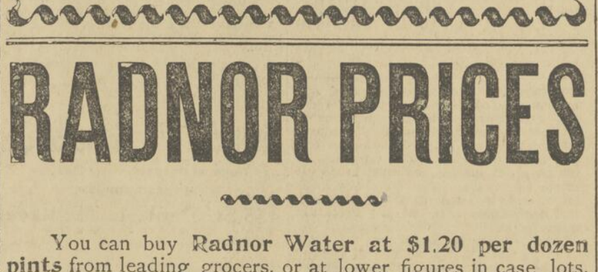

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Montreal, Can.

BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

A School Examination.

Bessie Meade and Bob Swinton lived side by side and nearly always started for school so near the same moment that Bob got to Bessie's gate just in time to meet her coming out and take her books. This made some of the other scholars laugh and call Bob her beau, but as Bessie was very plump and pretty Bob was not ashamed to be called that, though it did plague both of them some, at first. It is not pleasant even for grown up people to be made fun of right out on the street that way, and Bob and Bessie were only about twelve years old, so when the other scholars would call out:—

"Oh, there's Bob and Bessie—they're beaus!" Bob would walk right ahead without looking at them or at Bessie either, and Bessie would walk that way, too, and neither would say a word.

But when they got inside the schoolroom Bob would put Bessie's books down on her desk and Bessie would look up at him and grin shyly, which always, for some reason, made Bob happy all the rest of the day. Then Bob would go to his own desk, which being over as far as possible on the boy's side, and Bessie over as far as possible on the girl's side, made them really only a step apart. Sometimes, even during study hours, they would look slyly across at each other and once or twice, perhaps, Bob had written on a slip of paper some little question that could just as well have waited for recess and been asked before the whole school. These slips had been passed across when the teacher was looking in another direction, and Bessie herself had pretended not to see them at first, but when Bob, too, looked away she had clutched them eagerly and read them, and they were now stored in the little note paper box at home that had a pink Cupid on the cover and held within all her very dearest treasures.

It seems strange after all this to add that Bob and Bessie were rivals, but such was the case. They were the most advanced pupils in their room, and it was a constant struggle between them which should be oftenest and longest at the head of their class. Whatever either might be at other times they were fierce opponents the moment class was called, and each year as the term advanced the other schools were divided into two parties, one of which believed Bob would carry off the honors of the examination, while the other stood firmly by Bessie. This year there was to be a prize for the scholar maintaining the highest average per cent. and as examination approached the spirit of rivalry became so strong that Bob and Bessie found it hard to forget it even after school hours. They did forget it, though, and two different Saturdays in May they went out bicycling with some of the other scholars, and not a word of prizes or examinations was mentioned all day.

Bue the week before examination they were studying very hard. Bob had no time to pass slips of paper across to Bessie, and perhaps even had he done so she might really not have seen them, for every minute her little brown head was buried in her books, filling itself with rules and principles and hard answers. Bob was studying equally hard, and he had one bad habit; when very deeply interested, he whispered the words of his lesson earnestly, and sometimes he whispered them so loud that Bessie sitting across the aisle could hear them. It bothered her, and she wished he wouldn't do it. She had told him about it more than once, but Bob would forget. She was almost tempted to change her seat—but she didn't.

On the morning of examination all books were put away. The questions to be answered were written on a large blackboard, where all coud see, and a certain length of time was allowed for each branch of study before the questions were erased and another set written in their place. Bessie had made Bob promise that he would think to himself, and he was keeping his promise very well. He did not need to think aloud, in fact, for most of the questions he could answer without thinking at all, and wrote out his replies in a round boyish hand on the sheet of paper before him. Bessie was not quite so quick, but she was just as accurate and felt as she put paper after paper aside that 100 per cent would be marked on each. She had but one fear. She had hard work to remember names and dates and she dreaded the examination in history.

She knew that Bob was perfect in history, but then he was not so good in spelling and would probably miss at least one word, which would count off two and a half per cent., as there were forty words. She could not afford to miss any of the history questions, as there were only twenty of them, and they counted five per cent. each. History came last and spelling just before it. The words to be spelled were given out orally, and Bessie once noticed Bob scratching his head and heard him talking to himself very earnestly. She caught enough to make her almost sure he had mis-spelled the word. If she could only get safely through history now she believed she was certain to win the prize. "Poor Bob!" she thought, but then the prize was a beautiful set of books, and she did want them so badly.

She watched anxiously while the history questions were being put on the board. Her heart grew lighter as each was written, and she felt that she could answer it correctly. She had studied so hard—she surely would be able to answer them all. She began writing very fast. Bob was writing, too. History was easy for him, and he was not afraid now. But the terrible spelling exercise had told upon his nerves and caused him to forget his promise about thinking aloud. He was reading the history questions in a loud whisper and answering them in the same way. Bessie was so interested that she did not hear him at first, and it is possible that she would not have heard him at all only the last question on the board was one that caused her to hesitate. It was a general's name, and she knew it perfectly, but for the instant it had slipped her mind. It would surely come to her in a moment.

It would come to her presently—it was coming now—it began with S—S—S—and just then, right across the aisle, she heard, without listening, Bob Swinton repeat, in a loud whisper, "Who led the Americans at the Battle of Bennington?" and then, without a moment's hesitation, just when she herself would have thought of it in another second, he added, "General Stark."

Why, yes, of course, she knew it was General Stark, and he had taken the words right out of her mouth. She wrote the name with a little flourish, and then, before she had time to think it over, the papers were taken up, and the examination was ended.

But when she thought it over that night she tossed about in her bed and could not sleep. Perhaps she would not have thought of the name after all. Bob had no right to study aloud that way, though, and she believed the name was on her tongue when he spoke it. Sometimes she was sure of it, and then the next minute she did not believe she would have thought of it in time if Bob had kept still.

The next morning Bob, as usual, met her at the gate. It was the last day of school, and the examination reports would be made at once. Bob, who was glad that school was out, was inclined to be merry, but Bessie hardly replied. The boy believed she was worrying about the prize, and made up his mind that if he got it he would give it to her anyway.

When school was called the scholars hastened to their seats and became instantly silent and all attention. The schoolmaster arose.

"I have passed on the examination papers," he said, "and I find that the prize goes to Miss Bessie Meade, who maintained 100 per cent. throughout. Next to her is Master Robert Swinton, who also maintained 100 throughout, except in spelling. In this study his per cent. is ninety-seven and a half, he having missed one word.'

As the master paused there was a loud cheer and a clapping of hands. When that ended he took from his desk a neat box, and, looking at Bessie, said:—

"This is the prize offered—a set of Longfellow's works. You have earned them fairly, Bessie; come forward and claim them."

The little girl rose slowly, and took one step forward. Then she paused and leaned on her desk. Bob and others who were watching her saw that she was as pale as death. The teacher saw it, too, and thought it was because of the excitement.

"Come forward, Bessie," he repeated; "the books are yours."

The little girl gasped, as if something were sticking in her throat.

"No," she said, "the books are not mine. I did not know the answer to the last history question. I thought I knew it, and that I was just going to say it when I heard Bob Swinton say it, and I don t know now whether—whether I—could—could have said it or not. I don't want—I can't take the prize."

She dropped back into her seat and buried her face in her arms, sobbing. Poor Bob, across the aisle, wondered why people could not die or fall through the earth when they were so miserable as he was.

"I won't have it—I don't want the prize, anyway," he began to say hotly, when the master interrupted him. The master's voice was husky, and he paused now and then between the words.

"By Bessie's own statement," he said, after a moment's reflection, "the prize goes to Robert instead of to herself. I know that Robert would willingly surrender it to her again, and I am sure that in future he will try very hard to study his lessons silently. He has therefore earned a double benefit. As for Bessie, her noble heroism must be its own great reward."

But Bessie earned another reward, for Bob simply made her take the books, and then, a month later, there came to her one day by express a beautiful gold and jewelled badge. It came from a great paper in the city, which, through her teacher, had learned of her noble deed. Upon it was engraved her full name, and underneath were the words—"A tribute to true heroism."

—Albert Bigelow Paine.

At School and at Home.

My teacher doesn't think I read
So very special well.
She's always saying, "What was that
Last word?" and makes me spell
And then pronounce it after her,
As slow as slow can be.
"You'd better take a little care,"—
That's what she says to me,—
"Or else I 'm really 'fraid you'll find,
Some one of these bright days,
You're 'way behind the Primer Class."
That's what my teacher says.

But when I'm at my grandpa's house,
He hands me out a book,
And lets me choose a place to read;
And then he'll sit and look
At me, and listen, just as pleased!
I know it from his face.
And when I read a great, long word,
He'll say, "Why, little Grace,
You'll have to teach our deestrict school,
Some one o' these bright days!
Mother, you confe and hear this child."
That's what my grandpa says.
—Elizabeth L. Gould, in July St. Nicholas.

The True Story Grandpa Told.

"There never, never was anybody as warm as I am!" lamented Peggy, dismally. She was lying, a little wilted heap, in the hammock on the shady piazza. "Never."

"Oh, yes, there was!" grandpa said cheerfully, "in Wiscasset, as many as twenty-four or five years ago. There were two whole families of them warmer than you are now. They sat out on the north side of a big barn with pieces of ice in their hands and panted with the heat. People went from all round the country-side to see them and pity them. They were so hot!"

Peggy was sitting up now, as straight as a little ramrod.

"In our Wiscasset, grandpa—Wiscasset, Maine?"

"The very same Wiscasset, ma'am. I never heard of any other."

"What made 'em so hot?"

"Why, that's the story!" laughed grandpa.

"Oh, it's a story! Oh, goody! But don't you begin till I call Roderic and Nancy Lee, grandpa. They'd be so mortified not to hear it!"

A few minutes later three little figures sat in the hammock, and three double sets of toes wriggled with eagerness. Nancy Lee looked down and counted them mentally—she was always counting things "fifty toes," she murmured to herself.

"All who are ready may hold up their right hands," said grandpa, gravely, and up flew the hands, right and left—all but Nancy Lee's, and she tried to hold up her toes absent-mindedly.

"Well, then, about twenty-five years ago something very astonishing happened, away up in the northland where there is always ice and snow. Two families of people discovered one day that they were sailing out to sea on a great field of ice!"

"Why!"

"Oh, my!"

But Nancy Lee just listened.

"It was a very big field of ice indeed—probably a mile big, anyway, so they had plenty of room, and perhaps the little children liked it at first. It was an immense iceberg, you know, that had broken off from one of the ice-rivers —" he paused and looked questioningly at Roderic.

"Glaciers," he answered promptly.

"Yes," grandpa went on, "glaciers. A piece had broken off and carried these families out to sea. Such a queer ship to go a-sailing in! No sails and no machinery and no coal-bunkers! Probably the people had their snow-huts on it, and their fishing-tackle, so they got along comfortably enough till the polar bear was spied out—"

"The polar bear!"

"What polar bear?"

"The one that was sailing out to sea, too, on the other end of the ice-floe. One day when the big, queer ship had floated into warmer waters and melted away a good deal, he crept up nearer them, and they—well I suppose they ate him up. Polar bears are not very good company, and besides, the people were getting very hungry.

"After that the ice-floe melted more and more, and great pieces of it cracked off. It grew to be a very dangerous ship for men and women and little children to sail in; and there was a tiny brown baby, too, born on that floating home of treacherous blue ice. Think of a baby born in such a home!"

"My!" cried Roderic, softly.

"It makes me feel just as if I was goin' to cry," murmured Peggy, tugging at her pocket.

Nancy Lee was crying quietly.

"But they were all safe presently," grandpa continued cheerfully. "They floated into the path of sailing-vessels, and were taken off the ice and carried to New York Then they sent them to Washington, but it was very hot in Washington, and they could not live there, so the government thought of our cool, breezy Maine and sent them here.

"Perhaps somebody had been to Wiscasset or had friends there, and so recommended that place. Anyway, to Wiscasset they came and were boarded for awhile by the government, till a chance came to send them home to their ice-fields again. All that long, hot summer they tried to keep cool enough to live."

"—— you see them, grandpa?"

"Oh, did you, grandpa?"

"Yes, I saw them several times. They were our biggest curiosity. We thought them very queer-looking folks, with their brown, oily faces and flat noses. The baby was very cunning, and the little boys and girls with mops of straight black hair hanging over their ears, but they were shy and homesick.

"How we pitied them, and how glad we were for them when the government found a chance to send them home, and how glad they were! But you haven't told me who they were yet."

Grandpa waited, and then little Nancy Lee spoke for the first time. "Eskimo folks," she said.

Hilary Kent.

Hunting Four-Leafed Clovers.

Down back of grandpa's barn was a great green field of clover, and one bright summer day it was full of—what do you think! Waving leaves and pretty pink blossoms and bouncing yellow bumblebees? Yes, so it was, but that wasn't quite all. Beth and Alice and Kathie and Tommy and Ruth were all down there, hunting for four-leafed clovers. And, oh dear me, what a buzzing they did make, to be sure!

"I'm going to find the first one!" declared Alice, decidedly.

"No, you're not!" exclaimed Kathie; "'cause I am!"

And then Ruth laughed and said, "No, you're not, 'cause I am!"

And Beth! Well, she said just the very same thing, while Tommy—oh, he hunted and didn't say anything.

But the sun was hot, and the four-leafed clovers seemed to play hide-and-seek, and the children couldn't find a single one of them—that is, all the while that they stayed there and hunted, which was just five minutes by grandpa's big gold watch. And then all the little girls gave up the search and went and sat down under a shady old oak tree, to get rested and cool again if they ever could.

And the one little boy that was left there all alone pulled his big shade hat away down over his hot little face and went to work with a will. Here and there and everywhere Tommy hunted, until grandpa's watch had ticked and ticked nearly five whole minutes more. And then he shouted. For what do you think! Tommy had found one, and two, and three four-leafed clovers, all in one little spot! And how he did smile as he picked them!

"Tommy's always lucky!" said Beth, discontentedly.

"Always!" echoed Kathie.

"And that's the reason why he always finds everything!" exclaimed Alice.

"'Course it is!" said Ruth.

But what do you think grandpa said? "It's because Tommy has perseverance, my dears!"

And I know that grandpa was right.

—Margaret Dane.

Miss Willard's Childhood.

A peep at the home in which Miss Willard's early life was spent leaves no room for doubt as to where and how the character of the woman was formed. It was in an atmosphere of love and of devotion to duty that the girl learned her first lessons of life.

There is nothing in all Miss Willard's childhood, says a writer in Christian Work, more beautiful than the love and harmony that existed between the sisters —Frances and Mary.

The greatest expressions was a habit, early formed, of nightly asking forgiveness for any word or act that might have been unsisterly, and thanking each other for the kindness of the day, a habit continued till the younger said good-night to earth.

The home life was almost exclusively the educator in Miss Willard's case. Until she was twelve years old her mother was her only teacher, and, even after that, school was limited. But the home was one where books were loved, and while she was still young Frances learned not only to read but to study and to put her thoughts into writing.

Better than all for the young girl was the fact that the home she loved so well was a Christian home. In it Sunday was observed with almost Puritan strictness.

Miss Willard tells of a Christmas that fell on Sunday. In order that no secular matters might disturb the peace of the day of rest, the Christmas presents were given on Saturday evening, and then, with praiseworthy self-denial, laid aside until Monday.

Fortunately for the other two young members of the household—Oliver and Mary—their presents included a Sunday book for each, while instead of the book Frances had a long-desired but strictly week-day slate. That slate was a treasure, but—to-morrow was Sunday, and it was a treasure unavailable for more than twenty-four hours. A happy idea finally came into the longing little mind. Frances asked her mother:

"Might I have my new slate if I'll promise not to draw anything but meeting-houses?"

The plea was so natural, and so well-sustained, that Frances had the slate, her mother even drawing for her a pattern church.—Youth's Companion.

At the Photographer's.

Some say kittens are only fluff,
But I am made of sterner stuff.
Please, Mr. Photographer Man,
Make me look as gruff as you can.
Take me now! I've ruffled my hair
And put on my very fiercest stare,
For when I grow up I mean to be
A great big lion. You wait and see
How I'll lash my tail and shake my mane,
And chase the wild mice over the plain!
And when I'm tired my thirst I'll slake
With milk from a saucer as big as a lake.
Please, Photographer, make me gruff,
And not like a little white ball of fluff.
—Oliver Herford, in July St. Nicholas.

School Journeys.

Since all the boys and girls dearly love an excursion, the school children of Germany are perhaps to be envied, for there it is part of the school course to take excursions, real trips away from home, that have all the charm of novelty and adventure.

The German idea of teaching is not to tell the pupil a great many things, but to teach him to observe for himself, and for this end the school journey is planned. The third school year finds a boy eight year of age old enough to take his first school journey. Each year thereafter will see him going to a new spoot, till, when he is fourteen years old, he has taken five journeys. A lady writer in the National Review gives an interesting account of one of these school joruneys, in which she accompanied the boys of the third year—eight-year-old youngsters—on their first real school trip.

The journeys last from two to fourteen days, and are planned to illustrate the studies of the year. Before they start, the boys discuss the country through which they are to travel, its manufactures and natural products, and the old castles and cathedrals they will visit, with the history of each.

Possibly the most interesting part of preparation to some of the children is the knapsack drill, the event of the day preceding the trip. On this occasion the boots and the clothes of the boys are carefully examined by the master, and all the useless articles excluded from the knapsacks.

When the day arrived, fifteen small boys, in charge of the headmaster of the Jena Pedagogical Seminary, and two students of pedagogy, started by rail at half-past six in the morning. In an hour they reached Grossheringen, and began their tramp.

The work accomplished that day was varied and interesting. The boys visited the castles, met a party of girls on a school journey, examined the towers, stopped to ask the peasants about their work in the fields, went to the cathedral of Nanburg, and arrived at last by rail at Freiburg at ten o'clock at night, a tired, satisfied company of youngsters, more ready for bed than anything else.

Some of the lads had bedrooms, but most of them slept in a large room above the stables at the inn, in improvised beds that were far more attractive than the regulation article. Thus the first day of the school journey came to an end.

During all the trip the boys behaved well. They did as they were told, and always asked permission before they attempted to do anything that might interfere with the harmony of the party. There was a touch of military discipline about the regulations of the school journey, but it was tempered with much geniality and kindness on the part of the masters.

Miss Fret and Miss Laugh.

Cries little Miss Fret,
In a very great pet:
"I hate this warm weather, it's horrid to tan.
It scorches my nose,
And it blisters my toes,
And wherever I go I must carry a fan."

Chirps little Miss Laugh:
"Why, I couldn't tell half
The fun I am having this bright summer day.
I sing through the hours,
And cull pretty flowers,
And ride like a queen in the sweet-smelling hay."
—Margaret E. Sangster, in The Minstrel.

A CLEVER PARROT.

He is Apt in the Use of Words That He Has Heard.

Mrs. Charlotte Boner contributes o July St. Nicholas, "Tim: a Parrot Story." Mrs. Boner says:

Soon after Tim came into my possession, I noticed that at nightfull he became restive; and often while making ready for his cage for the night I said: Tim wants to go to bed," frequently adding "so bad." It was not long before, at the first shade of twilight, he would let me know he was sleepy by saying: "Tim wants to go to bed. He wants to go to bed so bad,"—always speaking of himself in the third person. Afterwards, by teaching, he acquired the use of the word "I." Now, on hearing the sunflower or other seed poured into his cup for feeding, he will exclaim: "Oh, I'm going to get such a nice dinner!" For it happened that I spoke of his food as "dinner" whenever I gave it to him, and having heard it so called, he cannot be induced to change the phrase to "breakfast" or "supper."

Sometimes before covering him at night I say: "Kiss your mother good night—here," presenting my lips and smacking them; at which he will sidle to the bars of his cage and very gently touch my lips with his open bill.

Only once he, like the monkey that married the baboon's sister, "kissed so hard he raised a blister." I scolded him severely for the rudeness, and he semed to understand. If I do not kiss him good night he is sure to say: "Kiss your mother good night—here," smacking his bill. He never says, "Kiss me good night."

Time has never known the commonplace name of "Polly," and he has never been asked by me if he wanted a cracker. I have always been alert to check any visitor who was about to ask the old question. "Does Polly want a cracker?" With the same caution I have checked the "Howdy do, Polly?" by requesting the visitor to say, "Howdy do, Tim?"

Tim semed to have noted my wish to exclude "Polly" from his list of words. One day a lady called, and, on discovering the bird, exclaimed: "Why, howdy do, Polly?" He immediately corrected her by replying, "Say, howdy do, Tim?"

So much by way of illustrating the fact that a parrot knows how to apply intelligently the phrases that he acquires in mimicry. In the few further examples that I shall give of Tim's talking, let it be understood that he repeats only what he has heard, but the reader will notice his tact in applying his remarks, as if he knew their meaning.

Frequently, when my husband is leaving for the city, Tim calls after him, "Good-by, John." It need hardly be explained how the bird learned that phrase.

In some way he knows when we are eating at table, perhaps from having occasionally been in the dining-room at meal-time, and from noting the table-noises made by knife and fork, cup and saucer, etc. He often calls out at such time, wherever he may be, "What are you eating? Is it good?"

We have a Scotch-Irish terrier named "Jack," and a huge jet-black cat named "Tony," who often engage in a friendly tussle. Sometimes, when Jack has been too rough for Tony, I have encouraged the cat by saying, "Whip him, Tony! whip him!" As the cat and dog are almost hourly at their play of racing and wrestling, it is a common thing to hear Tim, who may either see or only hear them, shouting, "Whip him, Tony! whip him! whip him!"

A New Title.

A great popular preacher of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was William Huntingdon, S.S. He explained his title thus: "As I cannot get D.D. for want of cash, neither can I get M.A. for want of learning; therefore I am compelled to fly for refuge to S.S., by which I mean, 'Sinner Saved.'"—(Household Words.

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Consumption is often caused by a weak state of the blood, permitting the germs to obtain a foothold. That Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills cure disease and make the system safe, the following evidence amply proves:

I suffered for two years with what the family doctor claimed was an incurable case of consumption and debility, telling me that my life was but for a few months at the best. As I was about to give up, I picked up your advertisement and resolved thereupon to give Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills a trial. The first box of them worked such a wonderful change I felt that at last I had struck a medicine that would help me. I continued the use of the Pills, receiving from them day by day flesh, strength and vigor, in fact friends of mine that had not seen me for some time hardly knew me, so great was the change that Dr. Ward's Pills worked. Out of the fullness of my heart in the joy of my being rescued from the grave, comes this testimonial. I shall, as long as God permits me to live, herald forth their usefulness and life-saving power to all afflicted by that monster of disease that almost claimed me for its victim, thereby repaying you in a small measure for the grand, new lease of life Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills have given me. Yours truly, JOHN P. THORP, Cork St., Guelph, Ont. Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. per box, 5 boxes for $2.00, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by THE DR. WARD CO., 71 Victoria St., Toronto. Book of Information free.

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HOTELS and RESORTS

CURTIS FARM HOTEL, FORTUNES ROCKS will be open for the reception of guests June 1. Excellent table, as usual, with fine beaches, good bathing. Send for circular. Address, Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Fortune Rocks, Biddeford, Me. 155.

ABENAKIS a Delightful Summer Resort. Unsurpassed boating, bathing, fishing. Mineral Springs. For terms, etc., write R. G. Kimpton, proprietor, Abenakis Springs.

SYDNEY HOTEL—Sydney, Cape Breton—The palace hotel of Eastern Nova Scotia. $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Write for booklet, to Geo. L. Hanington, Lessee and Manager. 121

SEASIDE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS—THIS well-known summer resort will be re-opened for tourists on the 15th of June. Unsurpassed boating, bathing. For particulars, apply to William Astle, Prop.

TAILLEFER HOTEL—One will find every convenience and comfort at the Taillefer Hotel, at Bordeau, during the hot days of summer. Large rooms, excellent meals, baths, etc. The C.P.R. station at Sault aux Recollet is situated a short distance from the hotel. Rate moderate.

LOOKOUT COTTAGE—Yarmouth, Foreside—Newly built and furnished; bathing, boating and fishing. Seashore and country combined. Address Box 96, Yarmouth, Maine.

LAKE VIEW FARM.—Every accommodation; $6 to $9 per week. Rates for longer periods on application. Unsurpassed bathing, boating, hunting and fishing; guides furnished; write. 179

BOARD — The Avenue House, Lakeside, Valois, P.Q., half an hour from Montreal on G.T.R. and C.P.R., is open for reception of guests for season. Transients received from Saturday to Monday, also on Dominion Day. Five minutes' walk from Lakeside Station.

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THE ST. ELMO.

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BEST ALES, WINES and PORTER on Draught or in Bottle.
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IS NOW READY FOR THE OPENING.

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If you are looking for the cheapest and nastiest thing to be found, don't waste your time seeing or asking terms at the Grove.

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Electro Plate, Clocks, Cut Glass, Lamps, Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks.
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If you want satisfactory work done in
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SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. JOHNS.

On the first of July M. P. H. Roy, advocate, and president of the East Valley of the Richelieu Railway, which is being constructed, invited a few friends to a ride over the part which is built, that is from Iberville to St. George of Henryville, a distance of about thirteen miles. The excursionists were agreeably surprised to find this new road in excellent working order, well ballasted and perfectly steady. After having taken dinner at the terminus, the train was boarded once more and it proceeded to Clarenceville, where a large crowd of men are putting the finishing touches to the rails and ballast. A feature of this new road is a fine bridge which crosses the South river, and which is twenty-one hundred feet in length. The road goes through a very fertile country and will prove a boon for the inhabitants, who had been trying to secure it for twenty years.

Mr. Verge, son of Dr. Verge, the well-known physician of Quebec, is a guest at Captain O. A. Fages, adjutant of the St. John's Royal Infantry School.

Mr. Jules Clement, son of an old resident of this town, Mr. J. E. Clement, is spending a few days here.

The Provincial Government here appointed the following officers for the court of this district: Mr. A. E. L'Ecuyer, deputy prothonotary of the Superior Court, deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, deputy clerk of the Crown and Peace; Mr. Arthur Lanier, crier, and Mr. M. Brossard assistant crier. Those nominations were necessitated by the change of system introduced by the Marchand Government in the judicial administration of the district.

There is every sign that the river will become more and more popular among those who are fond of nautical pleasures. The fine steamer, the Island Queen, is being kept busy carrying daily large crowds of excursionists up to Isle aux Noix, Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, and other enjoyable summer resorts on Lake Champlain.

Messrs. Burke, Brennan and Fahey, professors of the Academy of St. Mary at Montreal, spent Wednesday here, and visited the town while waiting for the night train to Magog where they propose to enjoy a few days fishing on Lake Memphremagog. Mr. Brennan will leave his two friends and go to New York, where he is to take the steamer for Ireland; his native country. He will return in the first days of September.

The proof that St. John's is gaining every day in popularity as a summer resort amongst strangers lies in the fact that quite a number of young gentlemen of Montreal seem to make it a point to take the afternoon train every day to spend their evenings at the popular yacht club.

A certain number of members of the Fish and Game Club of this town, accompanied by friends, amongst whom were Mr. Arthur Cherrier, broker, of Montreal, Dr. Pratt, Messrs. Rouleau, Francoeur, Mr. and Mrs. St. Mars, of Longueuil, started Thursday evening on board of the Adrienne, owned by Mr. Edouard Arpin, for a few days' comfortable rest at the Club's House on the Richelieu river, five miles from St. John's.

At the last meeting of the Town Council Councillor Luc Papineau gave notice of motion that he would propose at the next sitting the adoption of a by-law for the granting of a bonus of twenty thousand dollars to the Canada Stone and China ware Company of this town.

Major Wadmore, in command of No. 3 regimental depot of St. John's, and Brigade Major of the Laprairie camp, has returned here. The major declared himself well pleased with the good work put in by the men during their twelve days' camping at Laprairie.

Sergeant-Major Phillips, of the Military School, is just back from a two-days' sojourn at Portland, where he accompanied the Royal Scots of Montreal. He speaks in glowing terms of the reception which was given to the Canadian battilion.

The body of the four-year-old child of Mr. Joseph Roy, of Iberville, which was drowned Sunday last, has been found floating near the Whitfield manor, below Jones' bridge, opposite the convent where she was being brought up. Her funeral took place on Wednesday last.

Mr. Alphonse Morin, prothonotary of this district, left this morning with his mother and two nieces for Montmagny, which is the place of his birth, and where he has still many friends and relatives. Mr. Morin woll be back on Wednesday morning to resume his professional duties.

LONGUEUIL.

Mr. and Mrs. Dun Cameron and family have gone to Shawbridge, Que., for a short vacation.

Major Fred Whitley, commandant of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, visited Longueuil on Sunday last and was the guest of Mr. James McClure, J.P., at "Lorne Cottage."

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of St. Mark's Church was held in the parochial hall on Thursday afternoon. The ladies are working like beavers for the bazaar to be held early in August.

A very interesting lecture, profusely illustrated with limelight views, was given by Mr. A. E. Phelan on Wednesday evening last in the Town Hall, Montreal South, the subject being "Napoleon I. and his campaigns."

A numerously signed petition is before the Town Council presented by the army of bicyclists who reside here, and others interested in the maintenance of good roads. It is claimed that the considerable sum collected in the way of taxes from the bicyclists should be expended on the improvement of the roadways. Fifty cents is the bicycle tax, and $20 is the limit fine for riding on the sidewalks. The Council will take prompt action on the petition.

Mrs. R. A. Carmichael and Master Kenneth Carmichael, Mrs. W. J. Carmichael and Master Allan Carmichael left on Thursday morning for Picton, Ont., per steamer Alexandria.

On the first judicial Monday in July the election of the School Commissioners to replace Messrs. James McClure and S. F. R. Dick on the Protestant Board, took place. Messrs. Wm. Baker and E. M. Whight were the successful candidates. The board now consists of Messrs. Wm. Cooper (chairman), W. R. Moffat, J. Seddan, W. Baker and C. M. Whight. A meeting of the board will be held Monday evening, July 11, to receive the secretary's report on the work of the past year.

Miss Gertrude Walker has joined her mother at Mrs. Casey's for the summer.

The second series of trial races will be held on July 16, for which daintily designed prizes are to be given. The programme has been drawn up as follows:—3.30 p.m., single scull race; 3.50, tandem canoe race; 4.10, sigle paddle, handicap; 4.30, junior tandem canoe; 4.50, four-in-canoe, handicap. A large field of entries and excellent competition is expected. The usual fortnightly bonnet hop will take place in the evening.

The Longueuil Club will be well represented at the St. Lambert regatta this afternoon, and doubtless many Longueuilers will be on hand to cheer the boys when occasion requires. Benoit's "Kingfisher" will run up in the afternoon, leaving the head of ferry wharf at 3 p.m., and will make another trip in the evening at 8 p.m., in time for the hop. The fare will be 25 cents per head, return.

It will be welcome news to the people of Longueuil to learn that a by-law has just been passed by the Town Council reducing the tax upon mankind's four-footed friend to $1 for a dog and $2 for a bitch. The new order will take effect at once.

Notices have been posted along the river front at convenient places prohibitig bathing within the town limits under a penalty of $10.

A very interesting relic is in the possession of a well-known farmer of the parish of Longueuil. It is the sign-board of the old "King's Ferry," which was kept by one Joseph Simmonds, an Englishman, in the early part of the present century. This ferry was located between the Cote de Moir road, on the south shore, and the Jacques Cartier Square Market wharf, on the north shore. The crossing was near the head of St. Helen's Island. The relic was purchased by the father of the present owner, when Simmond's effects were sold, about the year 1829. The sign-board is about two feet six inches by three feet six inches, and bears the words "English House" in gilt letters, together with the sign of a batteau and some Masonic symbols. This old ferryman used to charge the equivalent of half a dollar a piece for conveying soldiers across the river, and even then he would make them do the rowing. Simmonds used to relate with pride how he had ferried Lieut.-General Sir George Prevost, Bart., who was then Governor-in-Chief and commander of the forces in all British North America. Simmonds also drove Sir George in a coach-and-four to St. Johns, Que., via Laprairie. This incident must have occurred between June, 1811, and early in 1814, during which time Sir George Prevost ably administered the affairs of the colony and successfully defended Canada against a numerous and formidable enemy. In Simmonds' time canoes were mostly used for foot passengers, and batteaux for live stock and freight. We learn from an old ferryman that six oxen were considered a load for a batteau. Horses were easily ferried, but pigs gave much trouble. Wheat in large quantities was transferred from the south shore to the city for shipment to Great Britain. Much grain also was ferried to the Seignor's Mill, then located at the dam which existed where the swift current runs between St. Helen's Island and Ile Ronde. No trace of the mill or dam can now be found.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Dominion Day was the occasion which prompted Mr. Peter E. Brown, the well-known real estate agent, to invite a large number of his friends to a picnic on his lovely property, L'Isle de Tourtes. This picturesque island is situated on the Ottawa River, about two or three miles from the village of Ste. Anne's. Mr. Brown has given a great deal of care to the improvement of his property, which is now noted for its beauty. His workmen are employed all the year round in making roads, clearing paths, planting, etc. On the east side of the island a fine stone wall has been erected as a protection against the river, which rushes past in a swift current and washes away the shore. It is over eight feet high, and is three feet wide at the top. On the beautiful grounds were assembled on Friday last over sixty guests, who enjoyed themselves thoroughly. They were taken up to the island in Mr. A. L. Kent's yacht, which had in tow seven skiffs and a large scow, all of which were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Amongst those present were:—Mr. A. L. Kent and family, Mr. F. Lemieux and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Laurendeau, Mr. H. E. Archambault, Mr. Brisset, Mr. Moffatt, sr., Mr. Moffatt, jr., Dr. H. Valois and family, Miss Baudette, Mrs. Deslauriers and the Misses Deslauriers, Mrs. P. Deslauriers, the Misses Bouthilliers, Montreal, Dr. and Mrs. Cypiot, Mr. and Mrs. Quisofte Daoust, Miss Dandurand and many others. The large party left Ste. Anne's at about nine o'clock in the morning, and passed the whole day on the island. After luncheon had been served, the afternoon was passed pleasantly in the woods. In the evening the whole island was brilliantly illuminated with countless Chinese lanterns, and dancing was the order of the night. It was not until after midnight that the picnickers returned to Ste. Anne's, all having enjoyed a most delightful outing, and passed a Dominion Day which will linger as a pleasant memory for a long time to come.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel, which is more popular than ever this season, may be mentioned the following:—F. W. Boschen and family, Montreal; W. W. Smith, Cornwall; Frank L. Horsfall, E. P. Chandler, Montreal; E. S. Strong, Brooklyn; R. M. MacMaster, Toronto; Miss W. Hague, Kingston; S. Carsley, Montreal; Miss Margery Hague, Dorval; Owen Hague, Dorval; C. M. Maguire, G. R. Kearley and family, W. B. Boshen and family, Chas. M. Wilson, L. Pinsonneault, Montreal; A. T. Stikeman, T. Lefebvre, C. A. Saunderson, Pointe Claire; Miss W. Payne, Miss M. Payne, Mrs. H. J. Peters, Miss M. Peters, Miss Edith Peters, Montreal; Miss L. O'Brien, Alexandria; Mrs. J. O'Brien, Peterborough; E. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thors, Montreal.

Dominion Day passed off here with great eclat. The extra day, Saturday, taken by the business men, combined with the splendid weather made the holiday a real good one and nearly everyone took advantage of it. Picnic parties to Sherringham Park and other points on Isle Perrot, and fishing expeditions were the order of the day. The beautiful steam yachts belonging to Mr. E. Kent and Mr. Leslie R. Dowker and containing their friends were out for a day pleasure on Lake St. Louis. A good many city people arrived by the various trains and after spending several hours here took the steamer Sovereign home by way of the Lachine Rapids.

Miss Borlase, New York, is on a visit to her brother, Mr. Walter Borlase, here and is greatly taken with the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson spent the holiday with their daughter, Mrs. Adams at Maplewood.

Amongst those stopping at the Ivanhoe are Mr. and Mrs. J. MacFarlane, Mr. J. S. Doig and Mr. Peter Doig.

Mr. anr Mrs. Ramsom were out on Dominion Day, visiting Mrs. Martyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones came out for the first time this season to visit Mrs. John T. Dwyer. Miss Jones is making a stay of a week or two.

Judge Mathieu and family have taken Mr. Jos. Perrault's nouse at the foot of the avenue, for the summer months.

Miss Bella Treveavan, Hutchinson street, has been visiting Mrs. Peters during the past week and returned to the city yesterday.

A party consisting of Miss Stephenson, Miss Amy Stephenson, Messrs. George Stephenson and Jack Simmons, wheeled out on Sunday and fortunately had not started on their return trip before the heavy rainstorm came.

Mr. Charles D. Hanson came out last Friday week and has taken the cottage on the river front he had last year. It is to be hoped that the cool and bracing breezes from the lake will help to quickly recover from his late severe accident.

Mr. Abner Kingman and family are again located at their pretty cottage Glenllyn, on the Bout du l'Ile road.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Meredith are occupying their charming house formerly owned by Mr. Wotherspoon.

The Misses McIntyre are spending the summer here, the guests of Mrs. M. J. F. Quinn.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

There has been quite a busy and eventful week at the Heights. On Tuesday evening there was a concert given at the boathouse by a group of children in aid of the outing fund of the Foundling Hospital. Misses Mabel Robinson and Kathrine Boyd were the organizers of the entertainment which proved a success beyond all expectations. The whole affair was arranged and conducted by the children without any assistance from the old folks. The programme consisted of tableaux, recitations and songs, concluding with a very pretty May-pole dance. Master Oxley filled the important part of chairman with marked dignity and aptness. The following children took part:—Misses Louise and Edith Harrower, Kathrine and Edith Boyd, Dorothy and Edith Robinson, Muriel Parks, Marjory and Amy Pyke, Rhoda Kelly, and Masters Percy Bailey, and Lawrence and Fritz Kelly.

At the close of the programme there was a sale of refreshments in which the entire stock was rapidly disposed of, Mr. Geo. Robinson, successfully auctioning off the surplus cake. As the result of it all a very creditable amount was realized, which will go to gladden some childish hearts this summer.

On Thursday and Friday afternoon, and evening the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James Church held their annual bazaar, in the boat-house. Very prettily adorned tables were heaped with useful and fancy work of all kinds, and there were ice-cream, lemonade, and other refreshments wihtout stint. The Misses Pyke, Thompson, Hepworth, McNeil and other ladies of the congregation officially presided at the different tables, and were kept busy disposing of their wares. The summer residents purchased liberally, and the proceeds will no doubt be quite satisfactory.

As the dog-star's reign waxes, the fortunate dwellers at the Heights rejoice in the cool breezes which render it possible to sleep restfully, and the men of the families soon forget the long ride out from town in the beauty of the evening by or on the lake.

The Rev. C. J. James of St. George's Church conducted the service at St. James on Sunday morning, and the excellence of his sermon was the theme of all who heard him. The church was filled to the doors.

Mrs. Thomas Dawson and Miss Dawson, of Quebec, have taken rooms at Mrs. Joyce's where they expect to spend a fortnight.

Mrs. Frederick Heath, of London, Ont., and her daughter, Dorothy, are visiting Mrs. Oxley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Buchanan, of St. Lambert's, have been staying with Mrs. Buchanan's sister, Mrs. Whitham.

Miss Findlay, of Montreal, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Robinson.

Prof. Norman spent Wednesday at Mr. G. H. Harrower's.

Miss Francis, of the High School, is visiting her friend, Mrs. T. Y. Foster, at Mrs. Booth's.

MAGOG.

Mrs. Ouimet, wife of Judge Ouimet, and the Misses Ouimet, of Montreal, are stopping at the Park House.

Mrs. C. R. G. Johnston and family, Montreal, are at the Park.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Tolmie, who have been visiting their son, Mr. D. H. Tolmie, at Seaforth Farm, returned to Montreal on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Voight, of New York, are registered at the Park House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Morehouse, of Sherbrooke, are staying at the Park. Mr. Morehouse is relieving Mr. E. P. Olivier at the E. T. Bank here.

Mr. C. R. Whitehead, Montreal, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. E. P. Olivier, manager of the E. T. Bank here, is spending his vacation in Boston and vicinity.

Miss Simpson, of Lennoxville, was the guest of Mrs. W. T. Whitehead at Edgemere this week.

Miss Louise Webster, of Boston, is spending the summer here at Dr. Colburn's.

Miss Alice Bouchard, of Waterloo, Que., is here on a visit to Miss Comptois.

Miss Ethelwyn Drew, Boston, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. L. K. Drew.

A large number of excursionists went to Newport on the Lady of the Lake, to take in the 4th of July celebration.

LAPRAIRIE.

Mr. Hector Painchaud was here last Friday on a visit to his mother and sister. He will be unable to come to Laprairie this summer.

Mr. L. A. Cadieux and his sons, Messrs. Henri and Paul, were here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barbeau and the Misses Barbeau last Sunday. They returned the same afternoon.

Mrs. J. B. Silver and her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Silver, are here on a short visit. They may remain for the summer.

Mr. Felix Solomon, Mr. Albert Solomon and Mrs. Jos. Libmann, of New York, visited Laprairie camp early last week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lebris.

Mr. A. E. Beauvais has joined the "boys" for the summer. He is at the Montreal House.

Justice and Mrs. De Lorimier were here for a sail up the river. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. De Lorimier.

Mr. R. S. White, Collector of Customs for the port of Montreal, paid a flying visit here last Friday.

Mrs. St. George and Miss Fortin, of Cote St. Paul, were among the numerous visitors here last Saturday.

Mr. George Duclos, of Montreal, spent a few days with his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Esinhart.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Burns visited camp last Friday.

Mrs. Destroismaisons joined her husband, Major Destroismaisons, at the camp. She will be here some time.

Miss Emily Whitman, of Westmount, spent a few days with her friends, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Hodges. She returned home Monday.

Messrs. Phil. Dufresne, Paul Lacoste and Leon Garneau were guests of Mrs. Bisaillon last Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Arthur Parent and Paul Trottier are here for a few days.

Miss Pauline DuMarrais, of New York, and her friends, Mrs. Picard, Miss Picard and M. O. Picard, of Montreal, took a flying trip to Laprairie last Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. Maunsell was here visiting the camp last Monday. He will return for the annual camp inspection, which takes place this week.

Mrs. Guerin, Miss Guerin and Messrs. M. and J. Guerin have taken up their residence on the river front for the summer.

Evidently the equestrian fever has settled in our midst. Fair ladies, who would not have dared touch a horse, are becoming expert riders.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Sassenwein have retaiend rooms at the Montreal House for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledoux and the Misses Ledoux had a pleasant "tally-ho" ride from Montreal to the camp here. They were here for the concert and hop also.

Mr. Conrad Pelletier, ex-M.P., was here on a short visit to his numerous friends in camp.

Mayor Guay, of St. Henry, with Aldermen Labreche, Senecal, Leger, and Chief Masse, were here last Saturday. They came over to see how the St. Henry boys fared in camp. They returned completely satisfied with the result of their informal investigation.

Major Girard and the Misses Girard were guests of some of the officers last Saturday.

Mrs. Lippe visited her husband, Capt. Lippe, last Saturday. She was accompanied by Miss Archambault. They were entertained at lunch by the officers.

Miss E. Lemieux, of Montreal, spent a few days of last week with her aunt, Mrs. Bisaillon. She returned to town Sunday.

Mr. Moise Brossard has taken possession of his cottage next to Dr. Demers. M. Brossard is one of the many who still believe in the invigorating effects of the breeze from the Rapids.

Mr. C. A. Filiatrault, of Ste. Rose, and Mr. A. E. Chapleau, of Montreal, spent Sunday in camp with their friends.

Mr. P. V. Drouin was here, the guest of his sister, Miss Drouin. He intends coming here for the holidays.

Mr. Wilbrod Pagnuelo, after being away from Laprairie for a few years, has returned to his old love. He will be a resident here all this summer.

Mr. A. H. Douglas and his friend, Mr. George Clarke, came to Laprairie on a short pleasure trip last eek.

Miss O'Connor, of Montreal, was here visiting friends last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clovis St. Louis took advantage of the nice weather to visit their many friends. They were here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Donald Campbell, of Toronto, was here on a short visit to his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy was a visitor here on Dominion Day.

Miss Smith, of Montreal, was a visitor here last Monday.

Mr. Clovis St. Louis, Lieut.-Col. Labelle and a few of their friends organized a whist party last Monday evening, and it seems they enjoyed the fun very much.

Mr. Andrew Murray spent last Sunday with his friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodges, at their residence.

Miss Mabel Ross, of Westmount, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dougall for a few days last week.

Mr. A. Sauvageau is another old Laprairie-goer who intends to have headquarters here for the season.

Mr. Oscar Coutlee was the guest of his friend, Mr. Mastai Pagnuelo, Saturday and Sunday last.

SWEETSBURG.

Miss Dora Washer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Washer, of Bury, Que., is the guest of Miss Cotton, daughter of Sheriff C. S. Cotton.

Mr. P. T. Ahern, the court stenographer, and Mrs. Ahern, have gone to Quebec to enjoy the vacation.

Mr. R. Charlebois, of Montreal, and Mrs. Charlebois are at the American House.

At the American House are:—D. M. Laughlin, H. Davis, Waterloo; H. Beattie, Stanbridge; F. F. Tarte, Ed. Catudal, Farnham; R. C. Miltimore, Hartford, Conn.; H. W. Mulvena, Sherbrooke; J. Douglas, Bedford; W. R. O. Rowie, Montreal; Hobart Butler, Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, of Montreal, spent a short time at the American House.

Rev. C. G. Rollet, of Montreal, was here this week.

Mr. O. McN. Stewart and Mr. T. de G. Stewart, of Montreal, spent a few days here.

Mr. W. H. Van Allen, of Montreal, was here this week.

At the Sweetsburg House are registered:—George E. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. F. W. Walsh, Stanbridge; N. Vincent Jones, Montreal; W. Atkinson, Toronto; Adelard Pard, Waterloo; A. F. Holme, A. Esty, Abercorn; S. Courser, Glen Sutton; F. Belknap, Knowlton; Albert Hibbard, S. Buzzell, Magog; A. Goldue, Sutton; Noe. Huot, Roxton; Geo. Slater, Montreal; P. M. Flanagan, Edmund Duby, Richford, Vt.; H. Andeth, Montreal; L. A. Perkins, Mansonville.

Mr. Charles Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, from New York, are sojourning at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. Herrick Seeley, of White River Junction, Vt., is here, stopping at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. C. G. Wilkinson and Mr. W. A. Futvoye, of St. Johns, visited here this week.

Mrs. Walsh and child, of Manchester, N.H., are located at the Sweetsburg House for the summer.

Mr. Boyd, of Sherbrooke, has taken up his residence at the Sweetsburg House for a few weeks.

Mr. H. Gordon Browne and Mr. L. A. Whitley, of Montreal, were here this week.

NORTH HATLEY.

Fears have been expressed that, on account of the war, there would be a less number of summer visitors here than there were for the last two years, but within a week these fears have been dissipated. The hot wave in Baltimore, Washington, New York and other places is causing many to leave their homes and seek refreshing breezes, and on account of its good reputation North Hatley does not and will not fail to secure its share of patronage.

The storm last Sunday evening was the severest for years, but no destruction was wrought nearer than Capelton, where a barn was struck and burned. Mr. Blue's store at Eustis was also struck, with but slight damage to the building. Between Waterville and North Hatley the storm, from eight to nine o'clock, raged fiercely, and was accompanied with a considerable amount of hail. Rev. E. Smiley, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Wilder Reed, on their return from Maes River, were out in an open buggy, and had to stand the brunt of the raging elements.

The following visitors came during the last week to the Misses Moys' cottages:—Miss Elizabeth Dobson, North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Williams and daughter, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. D. C. Woods, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Towne, Boston, Mass; Mrs. J. M. Coulter, Boston, Mass.; Miss Coulter, Boston Mass.; Miss Edna Coulter, Boston, Mass; Mrs. Sazonsby, New York; Miss Lyon, New York; Miss Buckminster, Elizabeth, New Jersey; Mr. E. Bryant, Newark, New Jersey; Miss Flossie Welch, Boston, Mass.

Miss Anna Walker, of Brookline, Mass., is now snugly ensconced in her new cottage, from which there is an exceedingly fine outlook on the lake.

At the Evergreen (Mr. Nelson Le Baron) are:—Miss Mary Manly, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Sadie Manly, Newburn, N.C.; Miss Maria Manly and Miss Clara Manly, Newburn, N.C.; Mr. Conway Hodges, Baltimore; Mr. Tom Whedbee, Baltimore; Master Maurice Whedbee, Baltimore; Master Hughes Manley and nurse, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Hastings and three daughters, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Coale, son and daughter, Jamaica Plain; Mr. Frank Davis, Boston; Mrs. Benjamin Kimball and daughter Miriam, Jamaica Plain; Miss Steadman, Jamaica Plain.

Mrs. Daves, of Baltimore, is at her cottage.

At A. C. Le Baron's—Mrs. A. B. Crumwell, Miss Louise Crumwell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Alice Smith, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Stillwell, Baltimore; Miss Stillwell, Baltimore; Mr. Ketcham, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Winthrop De Wolf, Providence, R.I.; Miss Agnes DeWolf, Providence, R.I.; Miss Agnes Humphrey, Morristown, N.Y.; Miss C. E. Cropper, Washington, D.C.

At the Carrington Cottage—Mrs. Sarah Nairn and daughter, Nutley, N.J.

At Pleasant View: Mr. Harry Kezar, Mrs. W. A. Hancock, Mrs. M. C. Hancock, Miss Hancock and nurse, E. Mahon, Sherbrooke; H. T. Spencer, Montreal.

At the Victoria: Mrs. Bergland, Washington, D. C.

At Meadow View Farm: Miss Kate Montague, New York.

At Mrs. A. W. Bean's: Mrs. A. W. Hyndman, Master Walter Hyndman, Master Lee Hyndman, Sherbrooke; Mrs. L. W. Dowling, Sherbrooke; Col. James Montgomery, a retired U. S. army officer, New York.

At Valley House: Joseph B. Pelletier, A. E. Beetheth, Peter Hendee, W. H. Hooper, Montreal; W. N. Stanley, H. H. Livingston, Toronto; A. S. Emerson and wife, Brockton, Mass.; D. J. Johnson, Ottawa; Mrs. E. H. Merrell, Syracuse, N. Y.; William Van Dusen, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. W. Davis, jr., Baltimore, Md.; W. Lamont, London, Ont.

Mr. Charles Pennoyer, a divinity student at Tufts College, Mass., is stopping at Mr. B. Le Baron's.

Rev. F. W. Millar, of Chicago, is visiting his father.

COWANSVLLE.

We are in the full tide of summer amusement here. Drives, wheeling trips, excursions, picnics and parties are the order of the day, and everyone seems determined to enjoy the beautiful weather and equally beautiful scenery.

Wednesday evening's lawn party at Trinity Church rectory was a very bright affair. Several hundred people were admitted to the grounds, which had been tastefully decorated with flags and myriads of Chinese lanterns. All the tables were supplied with beautiful bouquets cut from the handsome gardens of Dr. Oliver, Mr. O'Halloran and Mr. Hart. The music was supplied by the Cowansville Band, and the perfect beauty of the evening left absolutely nothing to be desired. We noticed very many Montreal ladies and gentlemen present.

At the Ottawa Hotel this week are:—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Gilmour, Mr. A. B. Gilmour, Miss Corinne Gilmour, Stanbridge East; A. A. Robinson, Sutton; C. M. Mills, H. C. McGinnis, Montreal; A. N. Ouimet, Farnham; Jos. St. Jean, Montreal; E. E. Spencer, Frelighsburg; Wm. Bachaud, North Troy, Vt.; J. T. Le Brun, Clinton Henderson, Max. Murdock, W. H. Van Allen, A. B. Angus, R. H. Angus, Montreal; W. D. Hamilton, Chateauguay Basin; Dr. C. A. Rice, Fred. R. Cole, C. W. Speir, W. Macdonald, Montreal; Col. O. P. Patten, Brome; Canon Davidson and daughter, Frelighsburg; Canon Mussen, Farnham; W. J. Copp, Hamilton; Thos. Belair, M. Hoy, Montreal; D. Marin, Ste. Cunegonde; W. Kearney, William Moore, H. Beauchamp, Montreal; L. G. Green, Richford, Vt.; C. H. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Ethel Spencer, Miss Leila Spencer, Granby; Mrs. J. P. Monahan, Masters Gordon and Leo Monahan, Miss M. A. Givens, Montreal; H. S. Stone, Rock Island; Wm. H. Mossman, Prescott, Ont.; E. E. Bouchard, A. Herbert Brittan, M. Giblin, Montreal.

Mr. E. N. Robinson, manager E. T. Bank, Huntingdon, was in town this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Bazzell.

BEACONSFIELD.

The wretched weather in June kept quite a number of people from coming out to Beaconsfield as early as they might otherwise have done, but at last the place is beginning to look itself. Nearly every cottage is now occupied, and it looks as though we would have a gayer season than we have had for some years past. The children, especially are enjoying themselves. Both on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings small dances were given for them; one at the Grove, Beaconsfield, and the other at the Pointe Claire Boat Club. On each occasion Mrs. Ernest Judah very kindly presided at the piano.

The Tennis Club counts are in splendid condition, and great interest is being taken in the approaching tournament, which will probably consist of mixed doubles only. Raquets will be presented to the successful competitors. It is possible the tournament will commence next Saturday afternoon, on which occasion the Misses Bolton will give the usual tea to the members of the club.

Yachting, as well as tennis, is exciting more than usual interest, and for the first time for some years regular handicup races are being held at Pointe Claire.

Miss Amy Cassils is at present the guest of Mrs. W. M. Ramsay at her charming country seat, "Dalmahoy."

Miss Bell Gray has come out from town to spend a few days with her friend, Miss Robertson.

Mr. Nelson and family will shortly arrive from Toronto to take possession of one of Mrs. Shaw's cottages.

Mr. B. Stevenson, manager of the Quebec Bank at Pembroke, Ont, accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson, is spending a few weeks' vacation in Beaconsfield. They are the guests of Mrs. Stevenson's mother, Mrs. Robb.

Miss Florence Baugh, of Hamilton, is one of the numerous visitors at Beaconsfield. She is staying with her aunt, Mrs. Mainwaring, for the summer.

Master Ralph Burnett and Master Reginald Tait have been enjoying themselves for the last few days at Mrs. Peck's country residence, "Silverheights."

Miss Coghlan, University street, came out from town on Thursday evening and will remain over to assist the Misses Bolton at the tennis tea on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Hobart Springle has just returned from Quebec, where he has been attending the bar entrance examinations, and will take up his residence with his sister, Mrs. Judah, for the rest of the season.

Among the recent arrivals at the Grove are: Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Desrosiers, Mr. Murray Ogilvie and Mr. Brewster.

Mrs. Derron wheeled out from town on Thursday evening, and will be the guest of Mrs. Samuel over Sunday.

The "Ku Ku" bachelors have taken advantage of the many fine moonlight nights during the past week, and have given some charming yachting parties for their lady friends.

ABENAKS SPRINGS.

The following are staying at the Abenakis House: M. Harris, Mrs. Z. Wener, Mrs. Aronson, Master J. Aronson, Miss A. Aronson, Mrs. L. Harris, Miss Rose Harris, Mrs. M. McLaren, Mr. A. McLaren, Mr. Max Holofener, L. P. Plamondon, A. Bowes, Mrs. A. Bowes, Dr. L. E. Desjardins, A. Z. Cohen, Mrs. L. Cohen, Miss Juliet Harris, Miss Martha McEndoe, all of Montreal; Rev. Charles Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, Sanbornville, N.H.; A. A. Mondon, N. P.; Rev. H. O. Loiselle, Pierreville, Q.; Miss Arpin, Pembroke, O.; Mr. O. A. Vidal, Mrs. O. A. Vidal, Three Rivers; R. D. Morkill, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; H. S. Foster, Knowlton, P.Q.; Walter Bazett, Toronto; Miss Henriette Goldman, George Burrows, Boston, Mass.

VAUDREUIL DORION.

The regular Saturday evening dance took place at the club, and on account of the fine evening the attendance was the largest of the season. Miss Daffighe ably presided at the piano, and amongst those present were noticed the following: Hon. N. Perodeau, Mrs. Perodeau and Miss Perodeau, Hon. H. Archambault, Mrs. Archambault, Ald. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler and Miss M. Niece, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. W. E. Davis, jr., Mr. Fair and Miss N. Davis, Mr. W. D. Aird and Mrs. Aird, Mrs. Bordley and Miss Boodley, Mrs. English, Mr. C. J. Haigh, Mrs. Haigh, and Miss B. Clark, Mrs. R. J. Tooke, Mr. and Mrs. John Tough, Ald. H. Rainville, Mrs. Rainville, Mr. and Mrs. D. Laviolette, Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu, Mr. and Mrs. U. Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Merrill, Mr. W. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sadler, Dr. Leduc and Mrs. Leduc, Mrs. Berthelot, Mr. J. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrsr. Aime Geoffrion, the Misses Rainville, Perodeau, Leduc, Tooke, Tough, English, Aird, K. Dawson, Mathieu, Miles, Rodier, Coverton, and Messrs. L. Dobbin, D. English, F. Dugan, Leduc, Beique, Belcourt, Berthelot, Harwood, Desrosiers, H. Normandeau, M. De Beaujeu, W. Sadler, R. White, Tooke, Ambrose, Haigh, Kennedy, Aird, Archambault, Bordley.

Dominion Day, as is usual, was celebrated here in the usual way by the many loyal residents. Visitors were numerous, and most of the cottagers had friends out for the holiday. The cottages vied with one another as to who would make the biggest display of bunting, the Dominion flag and the red, white and blue flying side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. W. E. Davis, jr., arrived from Philadelphia to spend a short holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Fair. After celebrating the glorious fourth they left for home again on Monday.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosse.

Mrs. R. J. Tooke had as visitors Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith and Mr. W. Sadler. R. White, jr., spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough.

Miss M. Meagher was out for Dominion Day and stopped with Mrs. English.

Dr. L. deL. Harwood and Mrs. Harwood entertained Miss Macdonnell during the week, and Mr. Chas. A. Harwood was a visitor at the same place.

F. Dugan was out for Saturday's dance and stopped with Mrs. English.

Miss B. Clark is on a visit to Mr. C. J. Haigh.

Worth Haigh's yacht Lulu is looked upon as the property of most of the young ladies and gentlemen, judging by the number of them sailing on her. Mr. Wilds, a friend of Mr. C. J. Haigh's, stopped off during the week and enjoyed a nice sail on this popular boat.

The ladies of the club, in order to help it in a financial way, decided to form a euchre club, meetings to take place every Wednesday evening at the Club House. The first took place this week, and the following ladies and gentlemen took part: Hon. N. Perodeau and Mrs. Perodeau, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion and Mrs. Geoffrion, Ald. G. W Sadler and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. John Tough, Magistrate Lafontaine and Mrs. Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Merrill, Mrs. English, Mrs. Leduc, Mrs. R. J. Tooke, Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrosse, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. J. Rodier, Misses Tough (4), Tooke (2), Bordley, Dawson, Geoffrion, English, N. Davis, B. Clarke, J. Harwood, Macdonell, and Messrs. H. English, W. Sadler, G. Tooke, C. Tough, H. normandeau, H. Beique, E. Mathieu, G. Mathieu, P. Leduc. There were twelve tables and ten games played, resulting in the ladies' prize being won by Miss Lily Tough winning eight games, and the gentleman's prize won by W. D. Aird winning nine games. The financial returns were very satisfactory, and the thanks of the members of the club are due to the ladies for their efforts. Next meeting 13th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis' grounds were the attraction for all on account of the celebration of the glorious fourth. Mr. Davis in company with Messrs. Davis, jr., Fair and Tough, gave the residents a magnificent display of fireworks. The display took place from a small island in close proximity to the shore, facing Mr. Davis' cottage, and all who were present were loud in their praises for the able manner in which everything passed off. The night being a perfect one added to the beauty of the display.

The regatta here takes place on July 30th. These regattas have always been a success.

Mr. M. De Beaujeu has been stopping with his friend Mr. H. Normandeau for some days at the new cotage just completed for the latter gentleman on one of the lovely islands in the lake.

Mr. Macdonell has taken for the season the cottage formerly occupied by Judge Taschereau and moved out during the week.

A hay-cart drive to Como was one of the features of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Price chaperoned the party, the following being present: Misses Tough, Tooke, K. Dawson, N. Davis, B. Clark, M. McNiece, Bordley, and Messrs. Dave English, P. Leduc, G. Tooke, W. Haigh, G. Tough, W. Sadler, B. Ambrosse, R. White. They left Dorion about 8 p.m. and returned at midnight—all pleased.

The matter of trustees appointed for the Catholic church here is to be fought over again on Saturday, and the summer residents look for a change in the list of those who were, as many believe, illegally elected at the meeting referred to.

Misses I. Tough, F. Tooke and J. Tooke left for ashort holiday at Murray Bay during the week.

The village members are taking a more active part in club matters this season, and it is hoped they will continue to do so.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. James Aird, secretary of the Bank of Montreal, Mrs. Aird and family, have arrived at Cedar Cliffs, where they will spend the summer.

Sir James D. Edgar, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lady Edgar, have been the guests of Mr. E. G. Penny, M.P., and Mrs. Penny at Fairwater.

Mr. John Torrance, jr., of Montreal, and a party of friends, are staying at Lindsay Beach, near Newport, where they have rented one of the pretty cottages on the shore.

Miss Martin, Metcalfe Street, after spending a pleasant visit the guest of Mr. J. D. Bell, "Beaubois," Cartierville, has come to Georgeville for the remainder of the summer, and has taken up her residence at Lakeview House.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Montreal, are at Rose Cottage, for a few weeks.

Mr. Beauchamp, Mrs. Beauchamp, and family, Montreal, are at Mansion House for a short time.

Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, of Washington, D.C., arrived at Birch Bay Camp this week.

Hon. Dr. S. J. Barrows, of Washington, will arrive shortly and spend the balance of the season at Birch Bay Camp where there is a large party of young people from Boston and vicinity.

Mr. Henry J. Mudge, Montreal, late manager of the Queen's Insurance Co., is spending the summer with his family at the Wigwam.

Mr. Charles Handyside, Mrs. Handyside, Mrs. Dunlop and party are at "Cedar Cliffs," and were among the first to arrive at this, the most attractive of Lake Memphremagog resorts.

Mrs. A. G. Sheriff, Miss Sheriff, Miss Sanford and Miss Curtis, of New York, have taken up their quarters at Cedar Cliffs, and are enjoying the shady breezy nooks afforded by that pleasant resort.

Hon. Sydney Fisher has been the guest of his brother, Mr. Roswell Fisher, previous to leaving for England. The Minister of Agriculture knows no more charming spot aside from his home at Knowlton, for a few hours of rest and recreation than Bolton Cliffs, Mr. Roswell Fisher's breezy Memphremagog summer house.

Dominion Day was duly observed at the Wigwam, Cedar Cliffs, Fairwater and Bolton Cliff by a gorgeous display of fireworks and the steamer Bolivar glided from one point to another with many a happy excursionist aborad.

The Fourth, the "Glorious Fourth," of July was the occasion of great rejoicing and many patriotic jubiliations by the citizens of Newport, Vermont, and there was a large excursion party by the steamer, Lady of the Lake to that enterprising American town to "take in" the edifying spectacles which the jubilant Yankees had prepared. Among the greatly interesting scenes of the forenoon at Newport was the reproduction on the lake front of the storming of Cavite, the Battle of Manila, the sinking of the Spanish ships.

Mr. Macauley and family of Montreal are at Lakeview Farm for the season.

Mr. John J. Lomax, of Montreal and Mrs. Lomax, will spend July at Grangehurst.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The question of the location of the wharf which the Government is going to construct at this place has at last been decided, and much to the satisfaction of the residents of Pointe Claire. The site chosen is that of the old G. T. R. wharf. For many weeks past this question has been discussed, some few people desiring to have the wharf in front of the church. This was not by any means what the general public desired, and was the plan of a few who were interested in real estate in that neighborhood. At a meeting of the Town Council held on Monday last, a very largely signed petition was presented, urging the desirability of placing the wharf at the place where the old G. T. R. wharf is located. It was stated that the petition was signed by all but twelve of the inhabitants of Pointe Claire. The Council decided to place the petition in the hands of Mr. Nap. Charbonneau, ex-M.P. for Jacques Cartier County, for the purpose of having it forwarded to the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works. It is confidently expected that Mr. Tarte's decision will be favorable, and that the work will be begun about the 1st August.

Mr. Arsene Charlebois, who was elected in January, 1897, was, in May of that year, served with a notice that proceedings quo warranto had been taken against him by Mr. F. X. Allard, questioning his qualifications as a councillor. In January of this year the Superior Court decided in Mr. Charlebois' favor, but the case was carried to the Review Court, and on Thursday last that court gave its decision finally confirming Mr. Councillor Charlebois in his seat. The case is one which has excited a great deal of interest in Pointe Claire, and Mr. Charlebois received the hearty congratulations of his many friends on the successful issue of the case.

On Thursday evening last the third concert and bonnet hop of the season was given at the Boat Club and, as usual, was very successful, a large attendance of the summer residents being present.

Pointe Claire this year is enjoying a larger share of popular favor as a summer resort than has been the case for many years. Almost every cottage is rented, and the season is a gayer one than this favorite resort has known for a long time.

LAPRAIRIE.

The camp has done much towards making this week a record one in Laprairie annals. The dinners given by the officers, the concerts at the Club House and at camp, the dances and receptions, all these have kept the town in a continal stir, and consequently have done much in the way of amusement for the many summer residents. The concert at the Club House was a success. Everyone who was present was very well pleased with the programme, and as to the "hop," the crowd who enjoyed the dance was enthusiastic in its praise. The next "soiree de gala" will take the form of a "masquerade hop." The date has not yet been settled, but it will probably take place on or about the 23rd inst.

The church parade of the various battalions took place last Sunday. The detachment which went to the Roman Catholic Church was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, and the one which paraded to the Anglican Church was commanded by Lieut.-Col. McArthur. In both churches appropriate services were held.

The concert given at the camp by the officers and men was a very "chic" affair. An immense bonfire was erected near the staff mess, together with an improvised stage. The programme was an elaborate one, comprising singing, dancing, sword exercise, squad drill, etc., etc. Brigade Sergt.-Major Roberts, R. R. C. I., and Staff-Sergt. Allan, who got up the affair, at the instance of Lieut.-Col. Gordon and Major Wademore, deserve much credit.

Last night the Boating Club made a little change in their usual programme, and, instead of having the "hop" on Saturday, as always, they danced last night, on account of the breaking up of camp this morning. The officers were thus enabled to attend, which they willingly did. A very pleasant evening was spent.

DORVAL.

There is a large number of visitors at Dorval at the present time. Among the arrivals are:—Miss Gordon, Guelph, Ont.; Miss Wilkinson, Windsor, and Miss Lyster, Chicago, guests of Mrs. J. G. Savage and Miss Galt at Elm Ridge.

Mr. J. S. Meredith, manager of the Merchants' Bank, returned from his western trip on Tuesday last.

Mr. F. E. Meredith will spend a few days in Dorval the guest of Mr. J. B. Allan.

Mr. Alexander Paterson, who left four weeks ago for the Lower Provinces on a fishing excursion, returned Wednesday evening, reporting an extremely good catch.

Mrs. A. Larocque has taken Mr. J. F. Hutchins' summer cottage for the season. Dr. A. P. Decary has opened a livery stable at Dorval.

Mr. H. M. Molson, Mr. Fred Molson, Mrs. Molson, Mr. E. Kirk Greene and Mrs. Greene returned from their Lake Champlain pleasure trip, all having enjoyed the trip on the steam yacht Alezone very much.

Mr. J. G. Haldane, Miss Haldane and Miss H. C. Haldane, from Hamilton, Ont., arrived Thursday morning, and are guests at Elm Ridge, Mr. J. G. Savage's residence at Dorval.

The Dorval summer resorters will be able to obtain The Daily Herald at Mr. Claude's, near the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, of St. Anne's, were at Dorval Wednesday last visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kirk Greene left Thursday afternoon for Tadousac for a couple of weeks at the sea side.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Girouard are spending a few weeks at Quatre Vents, Mr. Justice Girouard's summer residence at Dorval.

Opportunities for cruising in the moonlight have given Strathmore yachtsmen a great deal of pleasure lately. One evening about 11 p.m. there were about ten yachts on the lake. The breeze was just the right kind for sailing.

Some of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's boats were amongst the moonlighters.

Mr. H. J. Fisk has taken up his residence for the summer at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

(Continued on page 5.)

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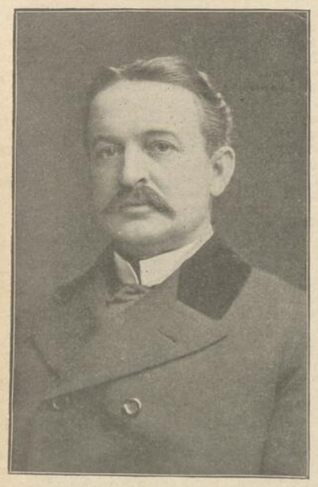
91ST YEAR. NO. 159. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

The Sport of Kings

To tell the story of racing in Canada would require much more space than can be given in a newspaper article, for "the sport of kings" has always been the sport of the people in this country. From the earliest days of settled communities racing has been patronized here, and the racehorse has been of real service and great value. There is not in the whole record, even of the harness horse of America, a family of greater utility than that which traces to the Canadian horse, and the speed and reputation of that early sensational trotter, Maud S., are founded on the Pilot strain of blood, which came from Canada. It is with the thoroughbreds, though, that The Herald deals more particularly to-day, and the thoroughbred has been of immense value to the horse-breeding interests of this country. Nowhere is there any dispute that the test of the racecourse is necessary for the determination of the best horse, and in no country has the horse of the racecourse been of so great importance as here. But for racing the farmers of this country would never have had the blood of War Cry, of Milesian, of Terror, and all the other sires whose blood has done so much to make the Canadian horse a prized article in the markets of the world. Racing, then, is founded on a basis of utility as well as of clean and wholesome recreation. It was in cross-country racing, particularly, that Montreal excelled in the earlier days, and old-timers of the Quebec turf can easily recall the period when horses from this city and province were unequalled in America as steeplechasers. This was true even before the time when Mr. J. P. Dawes swept the field with those grand "leppers," Rose and Charlemagne, before Dr. Craik owned Day Star, and back to the times when Paterson in New Jersey was the headquarters of racing in the Eastern States.



MR. W. O. PARMER, SECRETARY HIGHLAND PARK CLUB.

The revival of these ancient glories will be seen when the big meeting opens at Bel-Air on the 14th of July. Its predecessor on the same course and under the same management, two years ago, was a brilliant success, and proved that the public here are anxious for its repetition, for no more enthusiastic crowd than the 5,000 people who saw Sir Wilfrid —then plain Mr. Laurier—present to the winning owner the Queen's Plate of 1896 at Bel-Air, was ever gathered on a Canadian course. It is beyond any question that the coming meeting will far surpass the racing of two years ago. Racehorses will be here in such numbers that it is a matter of great trouble to find accommodation for them all. The class of entries is very high, as might be expected, from the fact that on the programme are four stakes of $1,000 each, far more money than was ever given in this province for several years' racing.

The Windsor Hotel Stake is of the guaranteed value of $1,000, and the distance is a mile, the entries reaching the enormous number of one hundred and two. Of course, the starters will only be those that the season's racing has proved to be the best, but a great contest may be expected, and certainly a new mile record for the Bel-Air course. Among the owners represented are Bennington & Gardner, Burns & Waterhouse, Adam Beck, D. A. Boyle, J. P. Dawes, N. Dyment, Ed. Fitzgerald, Mrs. L. D. Gray, Wm. Hendrie, Mrs. W. W. Lyles, Hugh McCarren, A. M. Orpen, Rothest & Gorman, J. E. Seagram, Harry Stover and other prominent turfmen.

The Forest and Stream Stake, also worth $1,000, is for two-year-olds, to run five furlongs, and has only three nominations. In the Bel-Air Stake of $1,000, at a mile and an eighth, entrance money has been paid for 79 horses, and 75 are named in the St. Lawrence Stake of $1,000, for two-year-olds. These figures will give some idea of the real importance and extent of the coming race meeting.

Another feature that will be particularly gratifying, will be the appearance here of the racing jackets of all the prominent Ontario owners, Mr. Wm. Hendrie, Mr. J. E. Seagram, M. P., Mr. N. Dyment, Mr. Robt. Davies, Mr. Joseph Duggan, Messrs. Gates and Elliott, Mr. Adam Beck, Messrs. Rothest and Gorman, Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P.; Mr. A. M. Orpen, Mr. John Brennan.

The steeplechasing, always so popular here, will be seen at its best. Never were so many fast and well-schooled jumpers out in one season in Canada, and lovers of the cross-country game will find much to please them in the programme at Bel-Air. In the first steeplechase at the present Fort Erie meeting twenty-six horses were entered, and fields of fifteen and twenty horses will be seen performing between the flags at Bel-Air. Taken all round Montrealers may expect to see during this month the most brilliant and successful race meeting ever held in Canada.

SECRETARY WALTER O. PARMER.

Secretary Walter O. Parmer, the organizer of the Highland Park Club, has been a leading spirit on the turf for many years, and helped to build up racing in Western America to its present high standard. As secretary at Nashville, Tennessee, and in other cities, his endeavors have always been toward the elevation of the sport, and he is known and liked by horsemen everywhere. Mr. Parmer is a native of Alabama, and has been a a breeder of racing stock, besides maintaining a racing stable for many years. Through Mr. Parmer's efforts and popularity, the Cumberland Park meetings at Nashville have become an institution, and it was Mr. Parmer's ability as a racing secretary that made the success of the meetings at Windsor, Ont., and at the Grosse Point track in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Parmer was the first racing secretary of the latter track, and during his connection with it, the meeting was one of the best ever given in the West. Mr. Parmer's popularity was the magnet which drew a majority of the best stables to Detroit, and it is that same popularity which has drawn so many horses and the owners to the northern racing circuit. Mr. Parmer is no stranger to Montreal. The meeting given at Bel-Air two years ago was under his supervision, and was the best ever given in this city. More horses started in the races, and the sport was by far the best ever offered to the lovers of racing in Montreal.

During his visit to Montreal Mr. Parmer made very warm friends among the best people in the city, and especially among those who love the sport of racing, and are working for its upbuilding in the biggest city in Canada. Mr. Parmer saw the possibilities for the sport at his first visit, and comes back again with a majority of the best racing stables in Canada and America to the coming Bel-Air meeting.

The Herald Cup

One of the handsomest prizes to be competed for at the Bel-Air meeting this month is the Herald cup. It is a beautiful example of the silversmith's art, being valued at $250. It was presented by the Montreal Herald Company in 1893, and each year since has witnessed spirited and exciting races for it. It is now looked upon as one of the features of the Bel-Air meeting, and next to the Queen's Plate is the most important race of the meet.

The race for which the cup is awarded is called "The Herald Hunter's Handicap Flat." The conditions have been that the race was for qualified hunters of the year preceding and the year of the race, to be ridden by members of any recognized hunt of Canada or the United States, or by members of the Bel-Air Jockey Club; the cup and $100 added by the Club. The cup and $75 to go to the first horse and $25 to the second; the cup to be held for one year by the owner of the winner and to become the absolute property of anyone winning it twice.

No one has yet won it twice, and the contest for it will be one of the interesting features of the coming meeting. This year it will be more valuable than ever as the club will make the accompanying stake $1,000, which should tempt all the most eligible horses in the Dominion to contest for it.

The following is the list of winners of the trophy since it was presented to the Club:

1893—Won by Mr. Prud'homme's b.g. Quitoski.

1894—Won by Mr. T. P. Phelan's ch. h. Eblis.

1895—Won by Mr. Chas. Finnie's b.h. Bushbolt.

1896—Won by Mr. Wm. Shield's, (Toronto) b. h., aged, Everett—by Enquirer-Patricia.

1897—Won by Mr. J. P. Dawes' Pay or Play, b.h., aged, by Iroquois-Bonetta.

Mr. Dawes is therefore the present custodian, and if he wins it this year the handsome cup becomes his property.

The distance of the race for the cup is one mile and a half.

Bel-Air Jockey Club and Track

The running races which are within easy memory of the present patrons go back to those which were run under the auspices, or with the co-operation of the officers of Her Majesty's regiments stationed in Montreal. No race course was owned by any corporation; but those at St. Hyacinthe, Outremont (behind the mansion of the late D. Lorne MacDougall), Decker Park, Lepine Park and Blue Bonnets have all in their turn been used for the purposes of "the gentlemen's sport," the three latter race courses having been used Province of Quebec Turf Club provided which was the immediate predecessor of the regularly incorporated Bel-Air. The Province of Quebec Turf Club provided good sport for many years, principally on the Blue Bonnets track, under such officers as Captain Campbell, of St. Hilaire; our venerable friend, Mr. John Crawford, of Verdun; our worthy dean of faculty and true lover of a horse, Dr. Craik, and a host of others, such as Mr. J. P. Dawes, Hon. James O'Brien, Mr. Hugh Paton, Mr. Charles Cassils, Mr. James H. Wardlow, etc., etc. During many years, the Turf Club had the valuable services of the late Mr. Duncan Robertson, in the capacity of honorary secretary, a true son of a father who found time, amongst his professional duties, to give an occasional hour for many years to the recuperating pastime—a trait of character which can, in its turn, be seen in the third generation of this family, if one consults the "Card of the Races" of many late events in this neighborhood. The Province of Quebec Turf Club never had any funds to boast of, but it was never short, and in its modest way, got along wonderfully well. Of course it had no patronage or purses of a sufficiently robust nature to induce our American friends to send us their horses. It remained for the Bel-Air Jockey Club to come into existence and provide inducements in the way of a first-class race course, with ample and appropriate stabling and stands; and in its later years to lease the same to the gentlemen of the Highland Park Club and thereby bring to Canada hundreds of America's best race horses, which, in conjunction with the many equally to be desired Canadian racers, are prepard to provide the best of clean sport for a discerning public. It can hardly be doubted but the efforts of the Highland Park Club will meet with the full measure of success that they undoubtedly deserve.

The Bel-Air Jockey Club was incorporated 21st March, 1889; capital, $50,000, paid up; which, with cash received for sales of lands and other income in the better times, and amounting in all to about $60,000, is all invested in the buildings and grounds of Bel-Air. The incorporators were Duncan McIntyre, James P. Dawes, R. B. Angus, Dr. Robert Craik, Charles Cassils, and Sir Joseph Hickson, all of Montreal.

The first officers were Duncan McIntyre, president; James P. Dawes, first vice-president; Dr. Craik, second vice-president; Charles Cassils, honorary treasurer; James H. Wardlow, honorary secretary. These gentlemen, with Messrs. Hugh Paton and Hon. James O'Brien, being the executive committee.

The club has had race meetings every year since its incorporation, but the shareholders have never had any dividends.

The course is everything to be desired; a good mile, with proper turns, first-class stands, all sporting adjuncts conducted in the most respectable manner, and a railway service not to be surpassed anywhere, by which patrons can go in a first-class car right from the depot in town to the grand stand in twenty minutes, and for a return fare of fifty cents. Some few people prefer driving to a race course. If they choose this way, they can find accommodation on both sides of the track, where they can have an uninterrupted view of the whole situation. The road is a beautiful one, and it is strange that more do not take advantage of it to drive to the track. It is just fourteen miles from the city. Driving west on Sherbrooke street there is a jog in the road to take one on the macadamized speedway to the tollgate, then there is another jog, and the road skirts the precipice that marks the sharp dividing line between the Upper and Lower Lachine roads, then around between the farms with stately trees locking limbs above the road, past the Dominion Bridge Company, on through the long drawn out and picturesque town of Lachine, then along the lake shore for four miles, during which one passes the beautiful summer homes of Mr. James P. Dawes, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Judge Girouard, R. D. McGibbon, Q. C., Mr. Alex. W. Morris, Mr. Geo. R. Marler, Mr. W. de M. Marler, Mr. S. Carsley, Mr. Arthur Hamilton and others. The picturesque home of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club also is passed, and when the magnificent establishment of the Forest and Stream Club is reached on the left, it is but a step across the road to Bel-Air track. In fact it was the present Forest and Stream home that brought the name of Bel-Air to the vicinity, as the builder of the house first called it Bel-Air. When the Forest and Stream Club took possession, the name went a-begging and was applied to the track.

The passing of the old Province of Quebec Turf Club and the advent of the Bel-Air Jockey Club took place in 1889. Here is what was on the first page of the announcement of a meeting that year, which tells the whole story: "Province of Quebec Turf Club summer meeting to take place at Bel-Air race course, Montreal, and to be run under the auspices of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, on Saturday, June 29, and Monday, July 1, 1889; also the opening meeting of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, on Thursday, July 4th and Saturday, July 6th, 1889. Four days' meeting—20 races."

Since that time the Bel-Air Jockey Club has continued to be the chief factor in the "sport of kings" in Quebec. Its directors and officers are men of standing who realize that if they have the sport, they must pay for it, and who do not expect a big dividend every year. Every dollar that has been made at Bel-Air has been expended in increasing purses and improving the condition of the grounds and buildings.

HAMBURG, BY HANOVER—LADY REEL

Champion 2 year old of 1897, and the Crack 3 year old of 1898

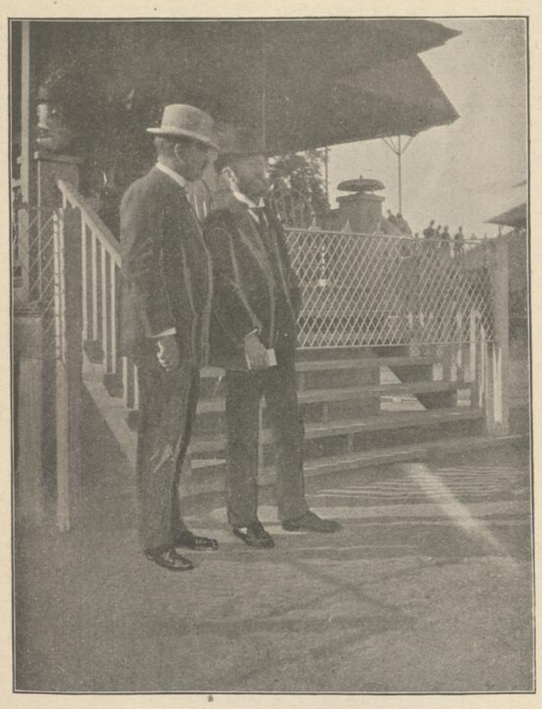
A War Sacrifice

When fust I told my wife that we had better let him go,
I never seed on mortal face a look of keener woe!
Jes' seemed as if her heart'd break, an' in her eyes there come
A sort o' wild appealin' stare that seemed to strike me dumb,
An' when at last she swallered down the choke so's she could talk,
She said she guessed she never had jes' sich a sudden shock,
But she would leave it all to me, an' if I thought it best
To let him go, she'd try to bear the burden in her breast.

I told her at a time like this when war was in the land,
That everybody in their way should lend a helpin' hand,
An' since the Guvament had need o' Jact, we'd orter do.
Our share in the emergency by lettin' of him go.
I knowed it would be lonesome 'round the ranch when he was gone,
We'd miss his voice in mornin' song at risin' time of dawn;
We'd miss his old familiar step a ploddin' round the place,
An' miss, perhaps, the most of all, his earnest, honest face.

We talked about our Jack that night, my wife's eyes full o' tears,
An' me a chokin' in the throat, like I'd not done for years,
Fur, I jes' want to tell you, pard, it's mighty tough to part,
Perhaps to meet no more, with one that's nested in your heart.
But Jack is climbin' up in years, although yit big an' strong,
An' we decided in the end we mightn't have him long,
An' as the agent offered us a price that wasn't low,
We both decided it was best to let the ol' mule go.

—Denver Post.



MR. PARMER AND JUDGE CARTER DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The Bel-Air Meeting

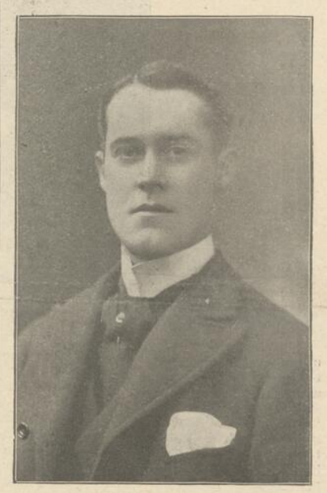
On Thursday next and on the succeeding fourteen days the lovers of horse racing will have an ample opportunity to gratify their whims and fancies, for the thoroughbreds now furnishing exciting sport at Fort Erie will have finished with that track, and will come east to Bel-Air. Never in the history of the "sport of kings" in Canada have such brilliant turf events taken place as since the Parmer-Hendrie syndicate took almost absolute control in the early spring. Last fall, at the collapse of the Fort Erie Jockey Club, this strong combination was organized, with W. S. Parmer as secretary and William Hendrie, junior, as treasurer. These gentlemen, backed in their opinions by a strong and wealthy directorate, realized that in Canada a successful field was lying idle. The operations of the syndicate were, from the opening day in Hamilton, completely successful. At Detroit fifteen days' splendid racing was given.

The Bel-Air meeting will be a fashionable one, and society will turn out en masse to welcome the owners and applaud the efforts of the noble specimens of horseflesh that will be on hand. As is the rule throughout Canada, the sporting fraternity will be a secondary consideration at the hands of the syndicate, and everything will be done for the convenience of the patrons who visit the track for the excitement and pleasure the sport creates.

At Detroit over six hundred horses were stabled at the track, and for miles around Highland Park the farmers had let their barns for the accommodation of the thoroughbreds. This same state of affairs existed at Fort Erie, and as the applications for stabling room at Bel-Air have already numbered four hundred, it is safe to say that there will be nearly seven hundred horses in attendance. The class of horses at present on the circuit tracks furnish excellent racing, and, as they nearly all come to Bel-Air, with, of course, numerous additions, the sport is bound to be of a high order, and the directorate do not hesitate in announcing well-filled fields, high class and honest racing and exciting finishes. With fair weather, Bel-Air should uphold Montreal's unquestionable position as the leading sporting city in Canada.

GEORGE M. HENDRIE.

Mr. George M. Hendrie, the treasurer of the Highland Park Club, comes naturally by his love of racing, for he is a scion of one of the oldest and best known racing families in the Dominion. A son of the highly esteemed president of the Canadian Jockey Club and past president of the Ontario Jockey Club, Mr. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, he could not fail to be a lover of the sport of kings. The brown and yellow jacket of the Valley Farm Stable has been an ornament to the Canadian turf since the days when the late Mr. John Hendrie was the first master of Fox Hounds in Toronto and one of the most daring and clever of cross-country riders. The Hendrie stable will always hold its place of honor on the turf, for it is purely a sporting establishment. Nobody knows how much it costs Mr. Hendrie to maintain his breeding and racing establishments of thoroughbreds, but they mean the expenditure of a large sum of money. It is hardly probable that they even pay their way in the matter of financial returns, but it is not financial profit that Mr. Hendrie seeks. The sport of the turf is his chief recreation, and he considers himself well repaid for all his outlay in the plesaure he derives from seeing his youngsters grow and develop and train into horses capable of carrying his colors to the front on many a field. It is a matter of keen delight to the real lover of the horse to see his own at their daily morning exercise, even if they never ran a race. This is the true sporting spirit that has maintained the high standard of the Canadian turf. Mr. George M. Hendrie looks after the very promising collection of thoroughbreds of the Royal Oak stud of his uncle, Mr. George M. Hendrie, of Detroit, whose colors are tartan and yellow.



MR. HENDRIE, TREASURER HIGHLAND PARK CLUB.

MR. J. H. WARDLOW.

It would be hard to find a better known gentleman in Montreal than Mr. J. H. Wardlow. He is a representative business man of the metropolis and one of the best posted turfmen in Canada. For many years he has been Honorary Secretary of the Bel-Air Jockey Club, and has been a steward of the Hunt Club. With him it is a labor of love, and he is ever ready, despite the many calls upon his time, to perform more than his full share of the duties of his position.

JACOB HOLTMAN.

Assistant Starter Jacob Holtman is already known to the race-going public of Montreal. Mr. Holtman was assistant to starter Phil Gilman at the Bel-Air race meeting in 1896 which was managed by Secretary Parmer and his associates in the Highland Park Club. Mr. Holtman has the distinction of being the best assistant-starter in the country. He is an all-round athlete and has earned his reputation by his good work on the tracks at Nashville, Newport, Oakley, Hamilton and Detroit in the past five years. Occasionally he has filled the starter's position with credit.

James Patterson, owner of Glenora, 2.21 1-4 has not been driving much this season. Glenora is eight years of age and never looked in better condition than this spring.

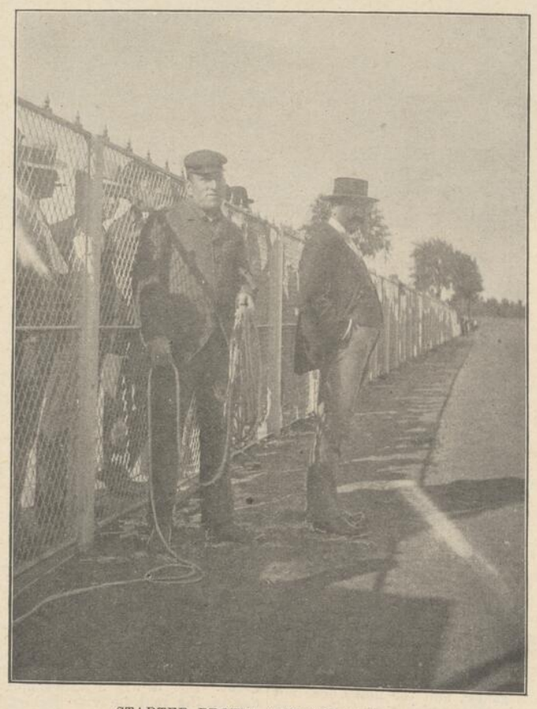
THE GREAT HAMBURG.

The head of Hamburg, the sensational 2-year-old of 1897, which we publish, is a capital likeness of the youngster, for which Mr. Marcus Daly paid $35,000 this spring. This year, as a three-year-old, he has won in such impressive style as to prove he has in no way deteriorated from his magnificent form of last season.

Failure of the Corn Crop

During the coming summer, if every person would use Foot Elm, corns would be a thing of the past. No chafing, no sweating, no blistering, when you use Foot Elm in your shoes. 25 cents, or 5 boxes for $1.00. All reliable druggists sell it, or we pay postage and send it by mail. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Royal Victor, 2.08 3-4, who recently changed owners, according to the Review, was one of the best horses that ever left Canada, and although he brought his mark down to his present record from a practically unknown horse, in one season, I understand that he has not been a paying investment to his owners. Royal Victor is by Roy Wilkes 2.06 1-2, who is the progenitor of so many star performers, including Pearl C., 2.06 1-2, Gold Band, 2.12 1-4, etc. He was bred by Jacob Fowler, of Fingal, Ont., who, four years ago, leased his services to a New York syndicate, including John Penman, a former Canadian, and to whom the credit of his development is due. Penman soon saw that Royal Victor was capable of proving himself a worthy son of Royal Wilkes, and after a most successful season, in point of speed, at any rate, he brought him to St. Thomas, Ont., in November of 1896. It is said that he can pace a half in a minute. On Oct. 7, 1896, at Lexington Ky., he paced a half in 1.02 1-2.



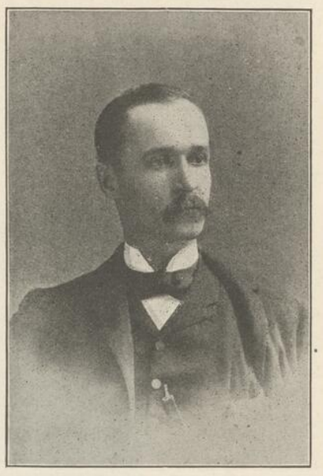
STARTER BROWN AND HIS ASSISTANT.

LARABIE, 2.12 3-4

The Premier of the MacLaren Stock Farm of Buckingham, Que.

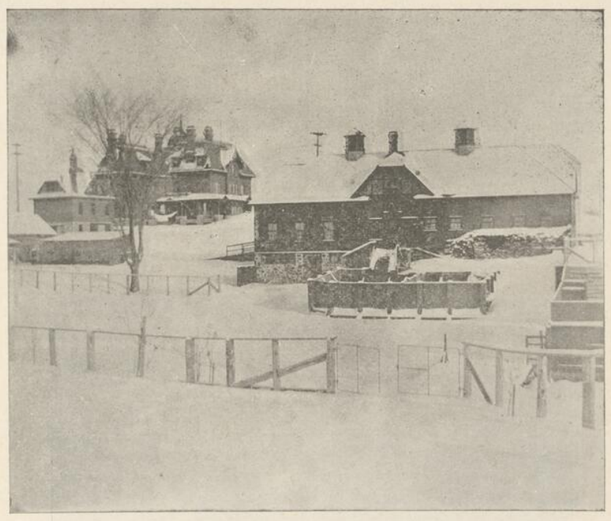
One of the most intelligent breeders of high-class trotters in Canada is Mr. Alexander Maclaren, of Buckingham, Que., who is to-day the owner of one of the finest racing and breeding establishments on the continent, embracing in his string some of the best known performers on the American turf. Judging from the prominence Mr. Maclaren has attained in the breeding world, one would expect to find a man much older in years than he really is, and when he presented himself to a Herald man on a recent visit to his beautiful home in Buckingham the writer had to look twice before he could convince himself that this young man should have attained so high a place in the financial and breeding world. While Mr. Maclaren is under forty, he looks less than thirty, and has a quiet, charming manner of entertainment that makes a visit to the Maclaren stock farm a pleasure to anticipate and one to be remembered.

Buckingham, while it has some pretensions as a town, is better known as the home of the millionaire lumber king, who is its mainstay, employing some hundreds of hands, both in his mills and on his extensive limits to the north. The town is reached by the C.P.R., is a hundred miles north of Montreal, and twenty miles from the Capital. The town itself is three miles from the depot, which is reached through picturesque avenues of pine, making the drive a pleasant one, and only too short to the man used to the monotony of city life. The town itself is separated from the Maclaren property by the Lievre river. I don't know why they call it the Lievre river, but the Mad River would seem to be more appropriate. It is always in chaos, and presents a most beautiful scene, as it dashes and foams this way and that way until its course is directed to the great mills standing out on its extreme edge. For miles the water is lashed into a white foam as it leaps and plunges from one fall to another on its way to the Ottawa, into which it bursts three and a half miles further down. Not even the upper rapids of Niagara represent to me so much grandeur and majesty as these unchained waters in their frantic haste onward.



ALEXANDER MACLAREN, BUCKINGHAM, QUE.

Although a busy man, Mr. Maclaren kindly gave the best part of an afternoon to the writer in a pleasant ramble through his splendidly equipped stables and over his brood meadows, where some of the choicest trotting blood in Canada grazes on its luxuriant pasture. Mr. Maclaren's home is built on a slight elevation, and immediately in the rear and almost out of sight behind a ravine which runs through the farm are located the stables. The stables, as will be imagined, leave nothing to be required for the proper care of horses. Built of brick, with concrete floor, they are provided with modern ventilation and every appliance for the treatment and care of the stock. There are not many handsomer quarters for their purpose in Canada, certainly none more convenient, from the arrangement of the box stalls to the runway for mares and stallions. Some distance further west are additional stables for winter purposes, all provided with spacious box stalls, modern provision bins, water troughs, etc.



THE HOME OF LARABIE, 2.12¾

The farm is also equipped with a fine half-mile track, which was perfected at considerable expense, on which the capable trainer, J. Peacock, develops the youngsters and watches the work of the more advanced steppers. Looking north stretches a beautiful upland meadow of a hundred acres or more, fringed with a healthy growth of old pines, making the surroundings an ideal home of equine rest, such as only a Dickey could portray.

The premier stud, it need hardly be said, is Larabie, or more correctly speaking, Larabie the Great, 2.12¾, 30,345, one of the grandest trotting stallions that scientific breeding has been able to produce. Larabie is not a show horse, as his long list of performances will bear evidence. He was foaled in 1892. He is a horse of commanding presence, possessed of good size, substance and carriage. Standing 16 1 hands high, he weighs in the neighborhood of 1,200 pounds. He is a rich bay in color, with a star in the forehead and off fore ankle white. His disposition is gentle, and the horse does not step that is more reliable or looks more the ideal roadster. He is a sure foal-getter, and when his stock is developed his rich producing blood will be in evidence. A study of his pedigree at once indicates his grand individuality. So highly is Larabie thought of by those who know him best and are in a position to study his merits that when Arion, 2.07¾, fell sick, Mr. J. Malcolm Forbes, one of the best known and wealthiest breeders in the United States, selected Larabie to fill his engagements, and he served some of the best mares on Ponkapog Farm. The Boston Globe said:—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. Arion's illness has given another great young horse a chance to mate with some of the royal matrons at Ponkapog. Last week the Globe exclusively printed the information that Larabie, the handsome son of Jay Bird, that swept the trotting classes at the horse show, was taken over to the Forbes' farm for a short season. It was found that with Bingen's training season in front of him his stud duties would be too heavy for him, so Larabie was Mr. Forbes' choice to replace him."

Since experience upholds the law of heredity, Larabie ought to be a great producing sire. No intelligent horseman will deny the greatness of George Wilkes as a sire, and his most successful cross was with the progeny of Mambrino Chief. George Wilkes had 84 in the 2.30 list, and out of these 22 had the blood of Mambrino Chief, over 26 per cent. And when to such a strong cross is added a judicious admixture of the prepotent blood of American Clay, one of the greatest of brood mare sires, the produce could be nothing but a grand individuality and one which must transmit his good qualities.

Larabie is by Jay Bird (2.31¾), one of the best producing sons of George Wilkes (2.22). His dam is Kate Brooks, dam of three in the list, by Abdalbrino, full brother of Princeps, a son of Woodford Mambrino out of Woodbine, the dam of Wedgewood. Woodford Mambrino is by Mambrino Chief, sire of Mambrino Patchen, the grand sire of Joe Patchen. Larabie's second dam, Miss Anderson, is by American Clay, while in Larabie's fourth dam, the Gano mare, we have a foundation of good thoroughbred blood, her sire, Gan, being by the great four-mile race horse American Eclipse, an inbred son of Imported Diomed. And right here is the evidence of another of those admirably fitting "nicks" so prominent in Larabie's pedigree, for Mambrino Chief's most successful cross was with Gano mares, his most noted performer, Lady Thorn (2.18¼), winner of 106 heats in 2.30 or better, being out of the Rhodes mare by Gano, and his best producing son, Mambrino Patchen, 58, sire of 22 in the list, and of the dams of 126 in 2.30 or better, was also out of the Rhodes mare.

Of Jay Bird's (Larabie's sire) 63 foals in the list, only one is a pacer, and every one of them is noted for gameness and capacity to train on. His son Allerton (2.09¾) was a lion-hearted campaigner, and in the stud has made a record never before equalled, in 1896 having 15 foals to enter the list, while in 1897 twenty of his descendents obtained records of 2.30 and better. Eagle Bird (2.21) was another game race horse, and though only a young horse in the stud, has now 28 of his get in the list.

Larabie was unquestionably one of the best race horses in the three-year-old division of his year—1895, the only year he was campaigned. Early in the spring of 1895 he was taken with distemper, and the veterinary surgeons who watched him afterwards believed that he suffered from its effects during the entire season, and many men competent to judge are of the opinion that this debilitating trouble alone prevented him from a campaign which might have been one of the most successful and sensational in the history of the trotting turf. As it was, the summaries of his races tell a tale of marvellous speed and great endurance. Starting eight times he was five times first, once second, once third and unplaced but once, that time in the Kentucky Futurity for three-year-olds. At Philadelphia his trouble of the spring came on again, and after his race there he was shipped to Kentucky in hope that he would round to in time for this great event. But it was a vain hope, for the day of the race he was decidedly a sick horse. Had he been right this race was conceded to him as a gift. It may be noted that in his Detroit race he beat the winner of the Futurity (Oakland Baron) in much faster time than the Futurity was won in.

At Columbus, Ohio, his first start, he was given an easy race and won third money. On the 16th July he faced the starter with 11 others at Tiffin, Ohio, in the 2.40 class, winning in straight heats in 2.16 1-4, 2.15 1-2, 2.15 3-4. His next start was at Detroit on July 23, in a race which brought out one of the strongest fields of three-year-olds ever seen on the turf. Among the competitors were such good ones as Oakland Baron, Boreal, Scourine, Killona, Fred Kohl, Miss Kate, Derby Princess and Hampton. In the first heat Larabie was off his stride when the word was given, and the field was well away before he recovered. By a splendid exhibition of speed, however, he finished second to Oakland Baron in 2.10 1-4. The next two heats he won with apparent ease in 2.14 and 2.16 3-4. In the fourth heat Oakland Baron and Killona went off at a terrible pace. On the first turn Larabie was so crowded that his foot struck Killona's sulky wheel and he went to a break and finished last. Then the talent thought he was done, and it was here that he showed that while he inherited speed he had also a good measure of that other great characteristic of all the Jay Bird foals, gameness and endurance, and from 8th position he stepped around the field and won the fifth heat and the race in 2.17, a half a second faster than the previous heat. A five heat race where the time is a shade over 2.16, is pretty stiff medicine for a three-year-old, but Larabie showed no ill effects from it, and the following week, July 29th, at Cleveland, O., he defeated Fred Kohl and Geddes, winning the fourth heat in 2.12 3-4, his present record. On this occasion he could have trotted in 2.10 had he been asked to.

LARABIE, 2.12¾, THE PROPERTY OF MR. ALEX. MACLAREN, BUCKINGHAM, QUE.

Adebel is a full sister to Abdell, 2.23, which is the championship yearling record of the world. She is by Advertiser, 2.15¼, dam Beautiful Bells by The Moore. Beautiful Bells had eighteen foals sixteen of which sold for figures representing over $200,000. She has eleven in the list. Adebel's second dam was Minnie Ha Ha, with nine in the list.

Nana, an eight-year-old bay mare by Hermit, 2.16 1-2, dam Mary Kinkead by Hero of Thorndale, has been bred to Larabie.

Winever, a four-year-old chestnut mare lost a likely foal by Larabie this spring for which Mr. Maclaren had a standing offer of $500 when it was six months old. She is by Tonquin, 2.28, by Lord Russell; dam Seclusion by Hermit, 2.16 1-2.

Harry Giddings, of Oakville, four years ago sold a half interest in Tonquin for $6,000 to the Austrian Government.

Mississippi Maid is a brown mare nineteen years old, and can show a 2.40 gait. She is a great foal getter. She is the dam of Arona, 2.21 1-4, and Albani, 2.22 1-4, and will likely have three more in the list this year.

Besides a number of other high-bred steppers, Mr. Maclaren has amongst a number of yearling fillies a bay by Larabie out of Seclusion, a bay by the same sire out of Wistful, 2.11 1-4, a steel gray by Duke of Auklan, dam Woodlawn Belle, and a brown by Hermit, dam Mississippi Maid.

J. H. WARDLOW, MONTREAL

Mr. Maclaren refused $21,000 for Larabie as a three-year-old eight months after he bought him.

The first time Larabie appeared in the show ring was at the Boston Horse Show in 1896, when he swept everything before him, winning the class for stallions kept for service, and the championship stallion ribbon, beating the New York Horse Show winner, Daredevil. He took second at the same show in 1897, although a decided favorite with the press and public. In September, 1897, he swept the boards at the Canada Exhibition at Ottawa. This spring at the Toronto Horse Show he took first prize.

His service fee is $50. Larabie will be given a few races this fall, with a view of lowering his record.

Another grand individual in Mr. Maclaren's stable is the standard bred trotting stallion Duke of Arklan, 25649, with a record of 2.29 1-4, won in the fourth heat over a half mile track. He is a beautiful seal brown, standing 16 2 hands high. All strongly built, well muscled individuals of Mr. Maclaren's stock, by the way, are He has won a number of fast ice races, and is working out in a manner that indicates he will go easily in 2.20. The Duke of Arklan is by Arklan, 10331, with a record by 2.34 1-4, by Guy Wilkes, by George Wilkes, 2.22, by Hambletonian, 10, by Abdullah 1., Dam Mary Kinkead, by Hero of Thorndale, by Thorndale, 305, by Alexander Abdallah, 15. Guy Wilkes was the sire of Hulda, 2.08 1-2, and so many other fast ones unnecessary to recall to the intelligent breeder, as also the many performers by George Wilkes, having 76 in the 2.30 list, with four hundred descendants, with records below 2.20.

Rosy-Posy is a four-year-old chestnut green mare, standing 16 hands high, by Baron Posy. She has been bred to Larabie. Her dam is Jersey Lily, by Jersey Wilkes. Rosy-Posy looks like a coming trotter, and is moving very fast this spring.

Sprague Light, 2.20 3-4, is by Light Hall, 2.25. He is a bay gelding, six years old. His owner expects him to reduce his record this year, which shouldn't be much of an effort if he continues to improve as fast as he is doing now.

Lucy Carr (4), 2.14 1-4, is a great performer, and after two years of brilliant work on the turf will this year be let up for a rest. She is by Eugene Wilkes, dam Belle, by Uncle Gip, 2nd dam, Lady Thornton, a full sister of Mambrino King, owned by Mr. Hamlin, of Buffalo, and said to be the handsomest horse in the world. Lucy is a perfect trotter and a beautiful bay with great action. She was third in the 2.10 class at Hartford, Conn., and did some fast work on a number of other American tracks. She has also been bred to Larabie.

It is to be regretted that space does not permit of a fuller reference to Mr. Maclaren's stock, the concluding notes being merely passing justice to some of the best stock that Canada can boast of. Wistful, 2.11 1-4, is a brown mare eight years old, by Wedgewood, dam Lady Almont, by Bostock's Almont. She has been in her present owner's possesion for four years and her total earnings represent $15,000. She is a remarkable instance of a mare who has been steadily raced since she was a yearling and has come through absolutely sound. She has a foal by Larabie. She will be worked with the object of reducing her record.

Quaddy Girl, 2.34 1-4, is a six-year-old bay by Domineer by Red Wilkes, dam Lady Norwood by Norwood. She is more than likely to reduce her record around 2.20.

Eagle Belle by Eagle Bird is a green mare, four years old, and a promising filly.

MR. JOSEPH SEAGRAM'S TRAGEDIAN, 4 YEARS. BY EGMONT—VEVA

Are Heaves Hereditary?

"Are heaves inherited?" asked a man in Henry Read's stable, on Franklin street, Lewiston, Tuesday afternoon. One man replied at random that they were. Other opinions were forthcoming, but it was noticed that the old horsemen, who knew everything from glanders to toe-weights, were unanimously in the negative. "Heaves," said one of them sending a stream of tobacco juice with unerring aim at a knot hole ten feet away, "are like a sprain or a docked tail. They bother the dam somewhat, but the colt doesn't know anything about it. The mere fact that a mare wears a broken shoe at the time of foaling, doesn't prove that the colt will always have a broken shoe." I don't know as he was authority for the statement, but he seemed to think so himself. What is your opinion? adding, that out of a hundred letters received, mine was the only one that did not claim their horses to be faultless. He bought without seeing them. But the pride and glory of Belvedere is the thoroughbred chestnut colt, Wicker, now 4 years old. A great judge lately said of him, 'That is the best and handsomest colt of his age that I ever saw, outside of England.' And well he might say so. Standing 15.2 and weighing 930 lbs. when barely two years old, with superb muscle and bone, perfect conformation, exquisite head, neck and shoulder, grand feet and legs, and glossy golden chestnut coat, Wicker is a perfect type of an English race horse. On both sides he is a great grandson of West Australian. His temper is kind, his courage is boundless, and his staying powers wonderful. As to his speed, he was sent to the Woodbine, in Toronto, when barely 18 months old, and when he had been running in pasture here. In a month's time he worked there one-quarter in 24 seconds, one-half in 53½ seconds, and was never really exhausted, no whip or spur used, and what makes the trial still better, he was never headed, but led the rest of Mr. Seagram's string all the way, and every racing man knows that for a green colt to do this at 18 months old, shows unusual courage and gameness.

"We have a full sister of Wicker, a chestnut filly, and we have also the dam, Fancy Sarta. I am at present driving a cross matched team, a chestnut and a grey, that for beauty, style and speed, will hold their own with any in Canada. Both my daughters have hunted for some years with the Montreal Hunt Club, riding straight and true from start to finish, and among their most prized possessions are the brushes and masks they won there."

A cut of Miss Elsie appears on this page.

W. H. COMSTOCK, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

A Well-Known Horsewoman.

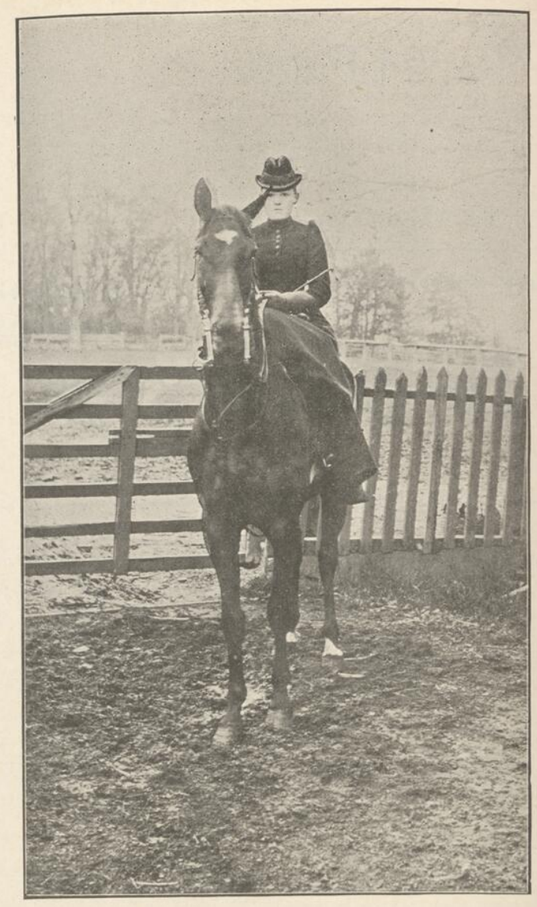
One of the most prominent and most successful stock raisers and horse breeders in America is a woman and what is more, she is a Canadian. Few people have not heard of Mrs. Elaza M. Jones of Brockville, Ont., owner of the best herd of Jersey cattle in Canada and incidentally one of the most experienced and expert horsewomen in America. Mrs. Jones has made a success along lines that make the field of her operations unique for her sex. Her success and indomitable perseverance probably has not a parallel anywhere on the continent. Her knowledge of the subject to which she has given the study of a life is not disputed by the most successful stockmen of the Dominion and her advice and judgment is accepted by experts as the best authority available on the subject of cattle breeding. But it is not so much her success along these lines, considerable as it is, as her relation with the equine world that will make reference to her here interesting.

Belvedere, her country home, is situated about a mile and a half east of Brockville, in a charming retreat surrounded on all sides by a spacious lawn and luxuriant foliage. It was one of the writer's pleasures on a recent visit to the Island City, to pay a visit to Belvedere, which is approached by shaded avenues. The farm is a model of neatness and thrift. Everything was in its place and looked more like the country house of a retired millionaire than the scene of the largest Jersey ranch in America. As one looks around it is difficult to realize that it has been the work of a woman, Mrs. Jones was induced to tell the public something of a life that cannot but be full of interest—certainly full of activity and resolute energy.

"As a child," Mrs. Jones said, "I was taught to ride by my father, who, though a Scotchman, spent many years in Ireland, where his fame as a horseman and hunter still lives. I took to horses like a duck takes to water. No horse was too wild, no road too long; and well for me that it was so, because I lost my mother when only fourteen, and the cares of a large family fell entirely upon me, six children being younger than I was. I taught them, sewed for them, nursed them, and kept house in an enormous, old-fashioned, inconvenient country house, and I often wonder now that I did not sink under the burden. The cows kept for family use had been put under my supervision by my dear mother, to induce me to leave my books, and my father always made a point of having a splendid horse kept for me, so the air and exercise got in these days strengthened body and mind.

"When my famous herd of Jersey cattle was established, my name became known all over America, and visitors to see the cattle were struck by the extraordinary quality of the horses kept at Belvedere, not only for my husband and myself, but for my daughter. As Mr. Jones is much fonder of horses than I am, it is not surprising that our children inherited our taste, which I hold to be one of the purest and most elevating in life. No one more abhors a "horsey girl." than do the residents at Belvedere, but to see young girls who are prouder of owning a beautiful horse than a costly ball dress, or who prefer a long ride or drive in the country to frivolous gossip, or to hanging over the counters of a dry-goods store, is to me, refreshing. Not that a girl should be careless in dress. I don't think such a one could be a good horsewoman. You will find her, as rule, with an ill-groomed animal, ill-fitting habit, and badly kept steels and harness. But, in my opinion, the lady who is a thorough and accomplished horsewoman will be found neat and ladylike in her dress, invaluable in home life, whether in the sewing-room, sick-room or in the kitchen, and she will be large-hearted, generous and gentle, able to grace any society.

"The city horses we keep are either thoroughbred racers, or largely of that blood, as they make the best saddlers and hunters, and grand carriage horses. We also are fond of the Hackney blood. A magnificent hunter sold by Miss Jones took second prize at the New York Horse Show, soon afterwards. The brown mare, Deceit, owned by Miss Irene Jones, took first prize at Toronto Horse show in saddle class in 1895, and was recently to Dr. Lindley, Master of Fox Hounds at Lakewood, New Jersey. He writes, 'Deceit is perfection, she has spoiled me for anything else.' We sold a saddle horse to Col. H. S. Russsell, of Milton, Mass. (once owner of Smuggler), and he wrote, 'Mercury is a great horse, I cannot say too much in his praise.' We sold a saddler to Mr. Wadhams, of Albany, N.Y., and he wrote 'I have the best and handsomest horse in New York State,' and as we have have followed with interest his winnings at horse shows, we conclude that he made no mistake. We sold a beautiful mare to a gentleman in Albany for $800, and he was well pleased. We sold a pair of carriage horses to a gentleman in Amsterdam, N.J., for $1,500, and he wrote, 'I am very well pleased,'



MISS ELSIE JONES, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

An Equine Inebriate.

Several men in a Washington hotel were discussing a picture in a New York Sunday paper of a horse drinking a dram of whiskey or other intoxicant, and a majority at once voted that it was only a delirium of yellow journalism without foundation in fact.

"Perhaps," put in an internal revenue man with a large experience, "and then, again, perhaps not. I am ready to swear that when I was riding through the mountains of West Virginia and Kentucky in quest of moonshiners and my daily bread, I had a horse that would drink his dram as regularly as anybody. You know, or would if you tried it a while, that the business of mountain riding is about the hardest work on earth, not only on the man, but on the beast under him. Moonshine liquor is about as vile a drink as a man can get outside of, but many's the time that I have been so dead tired when I got off my horse in the evening that moonshine actually was nectar to me, for the reviving effect of any kind of whiskey is remarkable. Knowing about the good it did me, I tried it one day on a new horse that I had just brought up from the blue grass. He was a good one, but the unusual work had nearly broken him down. He refused it, of course, but I held up his head and poured a pint down him, and in five minutes he showed signs of improvement, and the last five minutes I rode him he was almost frisky. The next day, along in the afternoon, when he began to lag, I poured some more into him, with the same result as on the day before, and it wasn't half as difficult to get him to take it. The next day he took it very easily, and after that he took his jorum of liquor, red or white, with as much facility as I did. I had always carried a bottle for my own use, and after the horse got the habit I carried a larger bottle for him, and he would take a glassful with the greatest relish and good effect in the latter part of hte day, when the work began to tell on him. I suppose he would have got drunk if he had had the chance, for I have seen him when it was all I could do to stay on his back, and that, too, when an hour before it was all he could do to stay on his feet from weariness.

"Whatever became of him I do not know, but I suppose he is a confirmed toper by this time, if he is still alive, for I turned him over to a deputy five years ago who liked a horse well enough to give him champagne three times a day if he asked for it."—Washington Star.

Another Case of Cancer Cured.

We would like to send you the particulars. Our painless method of treating cancers and tumors is curing many very critical cases, and we court full investigation. S. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

An Old Story in New Clothes

The man with a valises and an umbrella had bought one or two cheap volumes of fiction, when a more pretentious publication on a counter near the door caught his attention. It contained a number of elaborate pictures of mythological characters, and he was glancing rapidly through it when one of the pages attracted his especial interest. He lingered over it, turned several leaves and then went back. After he had started away and gotten as far as the door the fascination again proved irresistible, and he was soon gazing thoughtfully at the same page.

"Can we do something for you?" asked the clerk.

"You learn a great deal about what's in these books, don't you?" he asked.

"We naturally become familiar with the contents in the course of time," was the answer.

"Well, it will probably be exposing my ignorance for me to ask it, but I wish you would tell me what this is," and he turned the book around so that the salesman could see. "I never had much chance to study up on natural history," he added, apologetically.

"That, sir, is a centaur," was the answer.

His curiosity was not yet satisfied. He dropped his head over on his shoulder and looked at the picture with one eye.

"I suppose," he resumed, " that this thing wouldn't bother me so much if I hadn't recently gone on the road for a patent medicine firm. That has given me an interest I never had before. And you know whenever a man has just taken up a subject it's hard for him to get it off his mind. I don't believe that I ever will get over being puzzled about that centaur."

"In what way?"

"Supposing he got sick?"

"Well?"

"Whom would they send for, a regular physician or a veterinary surgeon?"—Washington Star.

While the market for horses shows improvement, the demand is restricted to distinct types. The rapid expansion of our manufacturing and commercial interests has enlarged the use of heavy draft horse, and the fast delivery of light commodities, incident to a large retail business, has expanded the demand for express horses and Boston chunks. Of the latter class, their enormous export movement for the omibus service of Europe, has depleted the supply in this country, and advanced the price for such animals fully $15 to $25 per head within the past year. The foreign demand for heavy draft horses has also advanced the price for such stock from $25 to $50, one magnificent 4,400-pound team having been bought in the Chicago market this week for exportation to London for the fabulous price of $605. Other teams have sold during the year for $400 to $570, and individual specimens from $150 to $307.50 on export account. The demand is sure to increase proportionately with the expansion of our national industries, and the cheapness of production on our medium-priced land as compared with the valuation of agricultural lands in Europe. That which is true in reference to the best types of draft horses, is equally applicable to all other grades of export horses, the American breeder having a decided advantage in the cost of production over his European competitor.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

A Painful Operation.

Trying to hobble around on feet that are blistered, sweaty, hot and tender, is not only painful, but unnecessary. Foot Elm, at 25c a box, quickly cures these troubles. Try it. All druggists, or by mail, postage free. S. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

SILVER PLATE, 2.12 1-2

Owned by Mr. Allan A. Phillips, Montreal.

Montreal has the distinction of being the home of the fastest trotting stallion in the Dominion, and a history of the trotter and pacer in Canada in such an issue would not be complete without extended reference to the Silver Plate, 2.12 1-2, the handsome property of Mr. Allan A. Phillips, 20 Crescent street, city, a cut of whom, together with Silver Plate and his handsome home, appears on this page. Mr. Phillips is too well known in the horse world to make an extended reference here necessary. Fortunately, he has been endowed with sufficient of this world's goods to make it possible for him to indulge in his favorite pastime to his heart's content, and while Mr. Phillips has derived much pleasure in the possession of some of the best horses that Canada or the States has produced, the horse world has derived a practical advantage in having at its disposal stock which has come down in royal succession from the days of Messenger.

Mr. Phillips is a typical horseman. His ideal of beauty and art is perfected in the horse, and his handsome surroundings bear evidence of an artistic taste. Mr. Phillips has had the advantage of travel and although yet a young man, has seen much of the world. He has visited all the great stables in both Europe and America, and at one time or another has picked up many fine works of equine art, with which his elegant stables and bachelor quarters are embellished. Mr. Phillips is a prince of hosts, and if the guest happens to be a horseman the latch string is prominently exposed. It was one of the writer's pleasures to spend an afternoon in this congenial company, and since the subject couldn't be anything else but horse, advantage was taken of the opportunity to extract from Mr. Phillips something of his relation with the horse world.

It is entirely within the lines of truth to say that his stable is one of the most handsomely appointed in Canada, costing, with its equipments, in the neighborhood of $10,000. Every detail was designed by its owner and nothing seems to have been overlooked to bring to perfection the whole surroundings. The stable is immediately in the rear of the house and has the advantage of a convenient run-way in two directions. The stable itself is much handsomer in outline and interior decoration than the average house. It is of pressed brick, two storeys high, with mansard roof. The floor is concreted, and as you enter the main door the interior is at once revealed from every point of view. The centre is given up to the carriages, including a handsome pneumatic tired buggy, and many of the latest creations of the carriage maker. On the left is the harness cabinet, with glass doors resplendent in polish, and an air of neatness and taste pervading everything. The box stalls, in handsome iron grille work, provoded with every appliance for the proper care of horses, range along to the right, and immediately to the rear is a billiard room of considerable size, the walls of which are artistically decorated with numerous works of art, most of them representing early English steeplechases and the jockeys of a past decade, together with a painting of the great Fred. Archer, who recently rode the pale white horse in his last race. Here also is the Prince of Wales, and Matt Dawson the veteran successful English trainer, who is still winning modest laurels at eighty-four. Upstairs is devoted to bedrooms, bathroom, modern provision bins, etc., the whole being ceiled in natural work, making a most complete and ideal stable for both horses and attendants.

But the horses were the centre of attraction. Silver Plate, 2.12 1-2, was brought out on parade and showed evidence of careful grooming. He is a perfect picture of equine beauty, standing 15-3 1-2 hands high, of perfect mould, with a stride and action at once bold and graceful. He is a striking gray and would be singled out in any company as a commanding figure, showing in every contour of his shapely limbs evidences of choice breeding and rich in producing blood. Weighing about 1,100 pounds, he is symmetrically put up, perfectly proportioned, without fault or blemish, graceful head and neck to well-muscled limbs, sound, well-formed feet with luxuriant silver mane and tail.

Silver Plate is by Silver Cloud, 2.22 1-4, by Mambrino Chief, jr., 2.34 1-4, by Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Paymaster, by Imp. Messenger. Dam Lady Graham by Lexington Chief, jr., 21.03, by Lexington Chief, 576, by Kentucky Clay, 194, by Cassius M. Clay, jr., 22, by Cassius M. Clay, 18. He was foaled in 1889,, and bred on the farm of Otto Graham, of Leonidas, Mich., passed to Henry M. Hoffman, and bought in 1896 by his present owner. Some of Silver Plate's track performances were the most sensational on the American turf, and at a very early age showed signs of a coming fast career. One of the best races in which he was entered was at Mystic Park, Boston, and which stamped him as a horse of great staying power, where he won in the hottest kind of company against all comers in the Stallion Stakes for New England and Canada. Until recently much of his time has been spent on the track. Throughout his whole campaigning period he was never sick a day, and except for the everyday wear and tear of the track did not cost his owners a dollar. As a horse of staying power he showed great tenacity, and if it was possible for him to be at the head of the procession no driver could have held him back, yet when off the track he is so docile that a woman can drive him down the boulevard with the utmost safety. He has an eye as gentle as a child's and his beautifully-shaped head shows gentleness in every feature.

He has a well-filled book this season at $50, and anyone wishing to breed right cannot make much mistake in this grandly bred sire.

In Young Kentucky Prince, jr., Mr. Phillips has what looks to the writer like a coming horse. His owner is somewhat modest in his claims, but if this young stallion does not establish a record at an early date under 2.20 all signs will fail. He is by Kentucky Prince, jr., by Kentucky Prince, dam Lucy, 2.22. He is only four years old and has been tracked very little, being yet in the green class. With practically no handling he can today show a 2.30 clip with little or no effort. He is a deep rich bay, with one rear white stocking, and has a way of getting over the ground with apparently so little effort that he is really going much faster than he appears to. He has the handsomest mane and tail that ever adorned a horse. Mr. Phillips may give him some track work this year. Almost a perfect match to Young Kentucky Prince is the seven-year-old bay mare Miss Dainty, bred by T. D. Harris, of Watertown, N.Y., and passed to Mr. Phillips. The only difference is that she has a white stocking on the nigh hind foot, while her partner has it on the left. Miss Dainty has a trotting record of 2.20, and is sired by Barkis, 11387, by Hambletonian, 10, by Abdallah I., by Mambrino, son of Imp. Messenger. Barkis was the sire of Little Wonder. 2.19 1-4, Athlete, 2.21, Sherwood, 2.21 1-4, Clematis, 2.21 1-4, Flash, 2.22, etc. Her Dam was Dolly Benton, by Major Benton, 9109, by Jim Scott, 836, by Rich's Hambletonian, son of Spaulding's Abdallah. Major Benton got Gov. Benton, 2.22 1-4, and others in the 2.30 list, while Jim Scott was the sire of Ed. White, 2.27. Miss Dainty competed in a large number of races during the season of 1895, in which year she got her mark, but which it may be safely said is no measure of her speed. She will certainly go in 2.15. She is very gentle and kind in harness, afraid of nothing and can be driven anywhere by a lady. She is a model roadster.

Another coming stepper in Mr. Phillips' string is Allie Sharp, a chestnut mare, foaled in 1893 by Alcyron, 7476, dam by Starlight, 2.30 1-2, by Masterlode, 595, grand dam by Magna Charta, 105. She was bred by C. J. Hamilton, of Muskegon, Mich., becoming the property of Mr. Phillips in December 1896. Allie Sharp is a green mare with wonderful knee action, rangy and a toppy driver. She has a remarkably long stride which looks as if it might show the dust to most of the boys between here and Lachine. The writer considers her one of the best bred mares on the island, if not in Canada.

A bay cob Kathleen, is a private driver. She is a fine big stepper and can move out in nice style. She has plenty of action and can be handled by a woman.

Mr. Phillips recently sold Baron Muscovite by Muscovite, 2.18, to Mr. Bailey, of Montreal. He is a pacer, seven years old, green and a likely stepper. His owner can boast of an extra good roadster and with handling he ought to do credit to his sire, who left such fast progeny in Quebec. Muscovite is now owned by Fred. Secord, of Galesburg, Ill., who recently made a shipment of his colts to Montreal, and will likely make a similar consignment in the near future. Mr. Phillips has not campaigned much recently, but in his day, under the old Belmont Stables, owned jointly by him and Mr. W. S. Brown, they owned some of the fastest stock in Canada. The stable was campaigned for two years, and during that time amongst the fast ones raced by them were Last Request, 2.11 1-4; Little Pete, 2.12 3-4; Eliza K., 2.11 1-4; Ripplet, 2.15 1-4; Dodger, 2.18, W.C.B., 2.12 3-4; and Silver Plate, 2.12 1-2.

Recently Mr. Phillips made a choice consignment of trotting bred stock to England, where they found a ready market, and where many of them could not now be bought for twice their original cost. The lot included W.C.B. by Jim Medium, by Chief Medium by Happy Medium; dam Maud B., by Chief Mambrino, by Mambrino jr., by Mambrino Chief 11. Dodger, bred by John Shuter, Lennoxville, Que., by Arminius, by Reveller, by Satellite, by Robert Bonner, dam City Girl 2.28 1-2, a very fast long distance Canadian road mare. Sam, by Alcantara Prince, by Alcantara, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by the Hubbard horse, son of Justin Morgan. Sitka, by Waxford, by Hemlock, by Belmont, 64, dam Fannie, by Gen. Benton, by Jim Scott. Nanette, by Brown Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Norma, by Nugget, by Wedgewood. These horses went to England two years ago.

MR. ALLAN A. PHILLIPS, DRIVING SILVER PLATE, 2.12½

THE ELEGANT HOME OF SILVER PLATE 2.12½

LIEUT-COL. J. A. STRATHY, MONTREAL.

Trotting Mares vs. Pacing Mares

"Volunteer" writes in the Horse Review and makes the following interesting comparison between the pacing mare and the trotting mare:

While the fact is unquestioned that the pace is a faster gait than the trot, there remains one somewhat curious phase of the question of the relative speed of the two modes of action. That is the continued lack of a first-class pacing mare—not a mare first-class among mares, for we have those, but one capable of holding her own with the "cracks" of the other sexes. With the exception of the momentary supremacy of Jay-Eye-See, the "king for a day" of 1884, a mare has held the trotting record since 1880. Since the day of Pocahontas—1855—no mare has held the pacing championship, and none has ever come near it since, in the days of the "big four," but a fraction of a second separated Mattie Hunter's record from that of Sleepy Tom. To-day Lottie Loraine and Bessie Bonhill, who divide the honors, are six and a half seconds away from the 1.59 1-4 of Star Pointer, while the supremacy of Alix among the trotters seems impregnable.

Here are the five fastest mares, at both gaits, arranged according to record to the close of 1897:

TROTTERS.

Alix	2.03¾
Nancy Hanks	2.04
Fantasy	2.06
Beuzetta	2.06¾
Kentucky Union	2.07¼

PACERS.

Lottie Loraine	2.05¾
Bessie Bonhill	2.05¾
Pearl C.	2.06½
Pearl Onward	2.06½
Lady Nottingham	2.06¾

Average of trotting mares, 2.05 1-2; of pacing mares, 2.06 1-4.

It will thus be seen that the trotting mares average almost three-quarters of a second faster than the pacers. It is, however, no more than fair to say that all the pacers made their records in races, while only the last two of the trotters did so. Giving race records only, the pacers would lead, as, while Alix has one of 2.05 1-4 and Fantasy one of 2.06¼, Nancy Hanks' best is but 2.12, which would considerably worsen the trotters' average. The best race ever trotted by a mare was Alix's, at Terre Haute, in 1894, in 2.06, 2.06¼, 2.05¼. The best ever paced was also contested at Terre Haute last season, Lottie Loraine taking the first, between her and Bessie Bonhill in 2.05 3-4. Alix's race is the best ever won by a trotter, but Lottie Loraine's falls far short of Star Pointer's three heats in 2.02 1-2, 2.03 1-2, 2.03 3-4. So, all around, it will be observed that the pacing mares have so far not only failed to hold their own among pacers, but do not quite rank with the trotting mares, which, considering the relative speed of the two gaits, seems unaccountably strange.

Before the close of 1898, however, there is chance for a radical change in the situation. All these five fastest pacing mares will be seen on the turf again, and it would be nothing extraordinary if all five reduced their records. Among those but a shade slower may also be mentioned Aileen 2.07 1-2, Phenol 2.07 1-2, Sally Toler 2.08 1-4 and Refina 2.08 1-2, all with chances for much faster records in the future. From some one of these, too, may come a dazzling mile that will even eclipse that of Alix, although it looks, at this writing, more of a possibility than a probability. But, while giving the pacing mares all their due and more, it is scarce a possibility that this year will develop one capable of making a race with pacers like Star Pointer, John R. Gentry or Joe Patchen.

One Horse's Appetite.

"An old horse with an inordinate appetite is one of the curiosities I found on a recent trip to Eastern Kentucky," said Col. Andrew Yates last night. "This ancient animal was once ridden by a mail rider over in West Virginia, and had to go in a jog from daylight till after dusk each day except Sunday. But, after long service, old 'Bawley' was traded off to a farmer living over on the Kentucky side of the mountains, and he recently pensioned the animal, putting 'Bawley' on the pasture, and letting him have all he craved morning and evening at feeding time. An ordinary meal for 'Bawley' is two racks of hay, thirty ears of corn, a two gallon bucket of bran, a gallon of oats and all the stale bread and meat in the house. 'Bawley is as fond of meat and bread as of hay and corn, and, in fact, will eat almost anything, not drawing the line at fruit or sweet things. The four-legged gourmand once broke in the hog-pen and emptied a large trough of slop which had just been poured in for the porkers. His owner said he once heard the old horse whining in pain, and went out and dosed 'Bawley,' his imprudence in devouring a bucket of new-made jam having superinduced serious illness, but the horse was ready to eat the following morning as usual."—Louisville Post.

I know a young man in this town who has a horse for sale that can be bought pretty cheap. He bought her last summer, and although she is a good driver and a fine looking animal, he can't sell her. The horse used to belong to an agent of a well-known brewing company, whose daily occupation was to call at different saloons, and when the young man takes a lady friend out riding the horse can't get over his time-honored practice, and often leads to quite a little embarrassment.—Kalamazoo Mich., News.

Good News for Clerks, etc.

Long hours behind the counter and constant standing from mornig to night has made many a life miserable, but hundreds now rejoice because Foot Elm has made walking and standing easy. It cures tender feet. 25 cents gets you dollars' worth of comfort. At drug stores, or by mail, post free. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

REST AND SPORT

IN THE

.... SUMMER LAND OF CANADA

'Tis Midsummer, and therefore the time when men's minds turn to the coolness of far-off streams, the splash of the trout as it rises to the fly, the dash of the deer as it breaks covert, the aromatic odor of the fir tree—in a word, the sights and sounds and smells of out-door life far from men's haunts. To those who know the country through which the Intercolonial Railway of Canada runs, at this season comes visions of a land which lies by the sea, and is fanned by cooling breezes from the ocean. In this land are green hills, shady groves and fertile valleys. From the distant mountains the crystal brook comes leaping with the music of gladness, and joins with noble rivers in whose clear waters dwell lordly salmon and scarce less lordly trout. Near at hand are forests, as yet so little disturbed that the moose, caribou and bear now and again visit the farm yards of the adjacent settlements and gaze in bewildered surprise at the man whose hand is raised to slay them. Along the shore for hundreds of miles, lie land-locked harbors where even the frail bark canoe may float in safety yet upon the waters of the ocean;and upon the smooth sand beaches off which even a child may venture into the buoyant salt water and fear not. In this country is scenery at times of sweet pastoral simplicity; at times of sublime grandeur. It is a land where civilization has made its way, and yet not marred the beauty of Nature. It is a country where the traveller, sated with an excess of conventional "excursions," will find much that is novel, much that will charm, and much that will ever remain to him as a sweet remembrance of a pleasant clime.

Take a map and trace that line which, commencing at Montreal, continues from Quebec down the Lower St. Lawrence across New Brunswick, and down its coast to Nova Scotia, where it ends at the city of Halifax. To the east and west arms reach out to Pictou, Sydney and St. John, and another branch traverses Prince Edward Island. This is the Intercolonial Railway—one of the most substantially constructed and best equipped lines in the world. It runs through hundreds of miles of just such a country as has been mentioned. Pleasure and sport may be enjoyed in numberless places, and yet the traveller will be within the reach of daily mails and telegraph, and may live like a prince at a very moderate outlay.

The Western terminus of the Canadian Government Railway System, Intercolonial Division, is the City of Montreal, the commercial capital and trade centre of Canada, the link in the chain connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific—St. John, Halifax and Vancouver.

The extension of the railway to Montreal has for some years been under advisement, and it is expected that traffic results will demonstrate the wisdom of the extension.

Montreal, the metropolis of Canada, stands unrivalled in the extent and variety of its relations with other portions of the Dominion.

The journey from Montreal, Que., is so easily made as to be a pleasure. The route taken by the Government Railway System is the most easy and direct method of communication between the two cities. From the depot in Montreal to the station at Levis, opposite Quebec, is 159 miles, or fourteen miles less than the shortest route before the new line was opened. Topographically, it is as near an air line as the physical conditions of the country will permit, as may be judged from the fact, that in the 115 miles composing what is known as the Drummond County Railway, there are 106 miles of tangents. As to grades, there are none in excess of 52 feet to the mile, and most of them are very much below that. On this portion of the Canadian Government Railway System, as on others, as fast time can be made as on any road in America.

Quebec is a restful place, and a fitting point upon which to enter upon a land which offers rest. It is unique among the cities of the continent. Could one forget his past and live only in the thought of his surroundings, he might imagine himself dropped down in some corner of Europe. To him who has come from the busy cities of the south and west, everything is strange and new. Other places anticipate the future; Quebec clings fondly to the past.

The journey over the Intercolonial Railway begins at Montreal, and for the next three hundred miles or so, the traveller passes through a purely French-Canadian country. One after another the typical villages come into view with their low-lying buildings and quaint cottages, built to withstand the keenest cold of winter. In the midst of these looms up the church, usually a substantial edifice of stone, while here and there a large wayside cross, on some distant hill, stands out in bold relief against the sky.

Riviere du Loup is a summer resort of long established reputation. A long and somewhat hilly road leads from the station to what, though apparently a part of the village, is known as Fraserville. Beyond this again is the St. Lawrence, with its splendid privileges for boating, shooting and fishing, in the proper season. Mention may be made of Murray Bay and Tadousac, but by far the most wonderful sight for the tourist is the famed Saguenay River. It is one of the most remarkable of Nature's works in a continent where natural wonders abound.

Cacouna.

Six miles below Riviere du Loup is Cacouna station. The Cacouna of which the pleasure-seeker is in search is about two miles distant, and is reached by an easy drive over the smooth highway that descends to the shore. Then this great watering place of the Lower St. Lawrence invites the stranger to tarry and rest.

Bic, the Beautiful.

A village on the low land by the shore, with mountains separating it from the country beyond, confronted the engineers when they sought to locate the line of the Intercolonial Railway at a point fifty-five miles below Riviere du Loup. It was Bic, then as now well termed "the beautiful," an artist's paradise.

Little Metis.

Little Metis is situated on the shore of the St. Lawrence at a point where the estuary begins to widen out so that the opposite shore is a faint line in the distance and much of the horizon is as level as upon the ocean. This gives the place more of the air of a seaside resort than many less-favored watering places, and the salt waves rolling in upon the sandy beach confirm the impression. The beach is about four miles long, smooth and safe for bathers.

Metapedia Valley.

Leaving the St. Lawrence, the course of the traveller is south to the Metapedia Valley. Thousands are now familiar with it where hundreds had heard of it in other years. It has attractions for all. Those who seek the beautiful in Nature may here find it, while those who are disciples of Nimrod or Walton will find the days only too short, and the weeks passing away all too swiftly.

Through the green valley the river winds in graceful curves, singing the music of the waters as it runs. In thirty miles of its course it has 222 rapids, great and small, now swift and deep, now gently rippling over beds of shining gravel and golden sand. Here and there are the deeper pools in which lurk salmon of astounding size, for this is one of the salmon streams of which every fisherman has heard. The last of the Metapedia River is seen at the village which bears the same name, at the junction of the Restigouche. At the boundary of New Brunswick we catch sight of the River Restigouche. The river is thickly dotted with low-lying islands, rich with meadow land.

Dalhousie.

One of the fairest spots on the line of the Intercolonial is found at Dalhousie. Even when this place was not connected with the railroad, it attracted large numbers of visitors, and now that it is so easy of access it is one of the most popular of summer resorts. Its location at the mouth of the Restigouche, where the glorious Baie des Chaleurs begins, would in any event make the site one of unusual beauty. The Baie des Chaleurs is one of the most beautiful havens in America. Ninety miles long and from fifteen to twenty-five wide, there cannot be found in its waters either rock or other hindrance to the safe passage of the largest of ships. For many miles the Intercolonial runs close to the shore.

Gaspe.

The land of Gaspe is out of the route of general travel, and is consequently out of the rut of the hackneyed excursion trips through Canada. From Cross Point to Port Daniel the highway is like one long village street. It is settled from one end to the other; house after house cheers the sight, while the prospect everywhere is such as to appeal to the keenest senses of those who love the beauties of nature.

Among the salmon rivers of note between the Restigouche and Gaspe Basin are the Little Cascapedia, Bonaventure, Grand and Little Pabos, Grand River, St. John, York and Dartmouth, but these by no means exhaust the list. The Grand River may be taken as a sample stream, having a dozen pools within sixteen miles of its mouth. It is not a big river as might be inferred from the name, but it is a fine one, abounding in striking scenery and with crystal waters fed by springs which make the stream of almost icy coolness, even in the hottest days of summer.

Perce.

Not until one sees Perce can he have an adequate conception of the beauty of the scenery of the

(Continued on Page 13.)

The Montreal Hunt....

The Oldest in America

"Fill, fill, ye brave spirits who join in our run.
May their pack add fresh laurels to those they have won."
At this toast how each heart with ecstasy bounds;
Long life to the Master—success to the hounds!"

Away back in 1826 the Montreal Hunt was organized. Very few organizations in America that have for their object the encouragement of out-door sport can trace their existence back so far, and no hunt on the continent can lay any claim to such a long life. As it is the oldest in America, so it is one of the most famous and most prosperous, having a comfortable and picturesque home in one of the beauty spots of the island of Montreal, and with a membership list of gentlemen who take alike a deep interest in the grand sport of fox-hunting and in the prosperity of their club.

BARTLETT McLENNAN, COLIN CAMPBELL AND DR. CHAS. McEACHRAN. THREE MEMBERS OF THE HUNT.

An edition like this, devoted to the saddle horse in the province of Quebec, would not be complete without mention of the Montreal Hunt. But it will have to be only a passing glance at its seventy-two years of life, as it would take a whole page of the Herald to give in anything like complete form a record of the triumphs of its three-score years and ten, or an inkling of the rare sport it has provided for its members during that period.

In 1826 Mr. William Forsyth organized the Hunt. In 1829 he removed the pack from Three Rivers to Montreal, and the kennels at that time were situated opposite Logan's Farm. Outhet was at that time the huntsman and kennelsman, and his name has gone down in annals of the Hunt as it most original and interesting employee. In those days of the Hunt's early life the Vulpine family was indigenous to the south side of the river, and there was comparatively little hunting on the island of Montreal. The majority of the runs were in the region of Laprairie and Chambly, and history tells us there were enough foxes to give the members all the sport they could enjoy. In fact some thought that the frequent killings bordered on the cruel, but, as one enthusiast put it, "Why, I like it; the hounds like it; the horses like it, and I have an idea that the wiley old dog-fox likes it, too."

The mastership went down from father to son, for in 1834 Mr. John Forsyth, a chip of the old block, that was responsible for the organization of the Hunt, became master of the hounds. Outhet, too, had passed into the history of the club, and Morris became huntsman, while Kennedy was whip and kennelman.

Morris' ideal old inn, The Globe, on Notre Dame street, was the chief rendezvous of the huntsmen of that period.

In 1837, Capt. Walter Jones, and, in 1839, Capt. William T. Stockley, senior, R. A., became successively masters. Then it was that the hunt steeplechase originated, and the trophies competed for were all the way from $500 to $750. That the military men then stationed in Montreal were the leading factors in the life of the Hunt can be seen from the fact that in 1842, the mastership was assumed by T. J. Stockley, jr., R. A., and in 1844, by Capt. the Hon. Mr. Keane, R. E. Then for the first time and one of the only times in the history of the Hunt, the lack of financial support became a matter of serious anxiety on the part of the officers. It culminated in 1847, when Capt. Keane retired, and the pack was sold to Mr. Hubert and some sportsmen friends in Cobourg. But Mr. Hubert returned to the Old Country in 1851, and the pack once more returned to Montreal as the property of some enthusiasts, who elected Lieut. Lutyens, of the 20th Regiment, as master. Lieut. Lutyens has since become famous as a painter of animals.

The year 1852 saw the mastership pass into the hands of another military sportsman, by name Lieut. Cox, R. E., under whom the club flourished for two years, when he was called to the Crimea. Only the opportune stepping into the breach of that grand old sportsman, Mr. D. Lorne McDougall, saved the Hunt from suffering too severely as the result of the withdrawal of the military support. For six years, from 1854 to 1859, Mr. McDougall bore nearly the entire cost of the Hunt. In the latter year Mr. Alloway relieved Mr. McDougall of a great deal of the work, becoming practically acting master and huntsman upon the removal of the kennels to the corner of St. Joseph and Guy streets. Kennedy, the huntsman, had grown too old, and Drysdale was whip to Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Alloway, the latter of whom hunted the hounds until 1866. Mr. D. A. Belhouse (1860), Major Burk (1861), and Capt. de Winton (1862-4) were the next masters. From then until 1867 the affairs of the Hunt were managed by a committee composed of Mr. Miller Ramsay, chairman; Capt. Money, Thomas Davison and William Cunningham.

The year 1867 saw the advent of the official life of the Montreal Hunt of Mr. John Crawford. Very few men whose names figure in the history of the Hunt have had so much to do with its prosperity as Mr. Crawford. He was a straight rider and a sportsman to the core, ever ready with his kindly advice to the young members, and never failing to do his utmost to further the interests he had at heart. Mr. Andrew Allan was master from 1874 till 1876, and, although doing but little cross-country work himself, he was well represented by his sons, Messrs. J. and H. Allan. Mr. Crawford again became master in 1876, and Mr. J. R. Hutchins in 1878.

The following tribute to Mr. Crawford was written in 1883, by one of the oldest members of the Hunt. "Under his leadership in the field there was always some lively work. Cock-tails, our grandfathers term for half-breeds, had but a poor show when the pack took up the scent, and the worthy master, on Forrester, under way. The hardest rider must admit that they had a 'hard one to follow and a bad one to beat' when following Mr. Crawford on his game old horse. Mr. Crawford's well-known face and figure are to be seen daily on the street, but on a hunting day it is worth travelling hundreds of miles to get a glimpse of his cheerful countenance, his faultless get-up, style of riding and keen judgment in a run when the hounds are at fault. It must be concluded that for his sterling qualities in the field, his example and friendliness to all inexperienced ones, he was cherished almost like a father during his mastership; and his geniality and hospitality at the pleasant gatherings at Verdun before and after the day's run, which have tended so much to awaken a keener and more general interest in the Hunt, will ever be remembered with the greatest of pleasure by those who were present."

In 1879, Capt. Campbell, of St. Hilaire, in co-operation with an energetic committee, composed of Messrs. J. R. Hutchins, H. Bouthillier, Hugh Paton, A. Baumgarten and A. Galarneau, went to work to make the Hunt the finest on the continent, and how well these gentlemen succeeded is a fact well known in the history of the Hunt. Capt. Campbell's idea was to have the arrangements so thoroughly fixed that the Hunt would compare favorably with any English institution. His hard work and indomitable energy gave a strong impetus to the annual steeplechase events, and he was a deadly enemy of drag hunting. So it was that during his mastership the true hunting of only wild fox was made a rule of the Hunt. A subscription list was opened for the purpose of importing new hounds. The response was liberal, and the master succeeded in securing the whole of Lord Huntingdon's pack of 27 couples, which were shipped from Dublin to Montreal in 1882.

From December, 1882 to 1887 Mr. Baumgarten held office as master. In 1880 he purchased the land on which the kennels stood, and, in 1881, the buildings were erected, together with a club house. The latter building was pulled down in 1882, and the handsome brick building lately the home of the Hunt, was erected. On the retirement of Mr. Baumgarten, in 1887, Mr. Hugh Paton assumed the mastership, the position being almost forced upon him at the annual meeting. In 1888, it was with difficulty that anybody would accept the position, and it was only after earnest solicitation that Mr. Crawford again consented. The Squire of Verdun was willing to undertake the duties, but would only do so under the condition that the committee promised to work energetically. At the same time Mr. J. Alex. L. Strathy became honorary secretary, replacing Mr. W. Arnton, and this official worked successfully for the club's welfare. Mr. Crawford continued as master until 1891, when Mr. Montagu Allan replaced him, and in the same year Mr. Strathy was succeeded in the secretaryship by Mr. J. A. Stevenson. Two years later Dr. Chas. McEachran succeeded Mr. Stevenson as secretary. And in 1896, Major Geo. R. Hooper, the present incumbent, accepted the mastership.

For many years the home of the Hunt was on Delorimier avenue, the fine old club house there having been the scene of many a joyous gathering. Montreal society was particularly fond of the ball-room at the old Kennels, where some very brilliant social functions have taken place.

In the spring of 1893, the agitation of the members to have a home in the country took definite shape, and, as a result, a splendid estate in the municipality of Cote des Neiges west was purchased. There, on the St. Catherine road, stands the palatial present home of the oldest hunt in America. The club house, nestling at the side of the mountain, commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. The Kennels were removed to the new site last fall, and the club house was opened at the first of May of this year.

The present officers of the Hunt are:

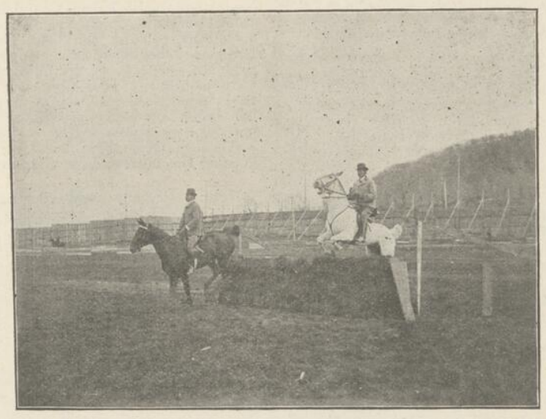
Master—Major George R. Hooper.

Honoray-Secretary—Mr. Albert E. Ogilvie.

Executive committee—Dr. Chas. McEachran, Mr. W. R. Miller, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. Bartlett McLennan, Mr. Geo. Gillespie.

During the term of his office as master Major Hooper has been of great service to the hunt, and he has discharged his onerous duties in a manner that fully justified the confidence in him displayed by the members when they elected him to the important position. Mr. Ogilvie is one of the younger members of the Hunt, and during his short term as honorary secretary has attended to the duties of his office in a painstaking and thorough manner.

Any notice of the Hunt would be incomplete without reference to Mr. W. Drysdale, the ex-huntsman, who served the Hunt as whipper-in and huntsman for 36 years, viz., 1854 to 1889. Since the foundation of the Hunt, only five huntsmen have been employed, namely, Outhet, Morris, Kennedy, Drysdale and Nicholls. As a testimonial of long service, Mr. Drysdale on September 10, 1890, was presented with a gold watch by the members of the Hunt, and a large cheque by Mr. Baumgarten, as a special recognition of his services during Mr. Baumgarten's term of office as master. Mr. Nicholls assumed the position in 1890, having come direct from England to do so.



TAKING A JUMP AT THE MONTREAL HUNT HORSE SHOW, 1896.

WINNERS OF THE HUNT CUP.

1871—Mr. Andrew Allan's ch. m. Primrose, ridden by Mr. C. J. Alloway.
1872—Mr. D. J. Bonnatyne's ch. h. Athelstan, ridden by owner.
1873—Mr. Andrew Allan's ch. h. Tradewind. (C. J. Alloway.)
1874—Dr. W. H. Hingston's ch. g. Bibaikiba. (F. L. Hart.)
1875—Mr. Andrew Allan's ch. h. Astronomer (C. J. Alloway.)
1876—Major Handyside's b. h. Moonstone, (J. Alex. Gordon.)
1877—Montreal Hunt's b. g. Fusileer, (J. Alex. Gordon.)
1878—Mr. Jas. O'Brien's ch. g. Pilot, (S. Penniston.)
1879—Mr. C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Jack Frost, (Owner.)
1880—Mr. J. E. Mullins' b. h. Moonstone, (J. Alex. L. Strathy.)
1881—Mr. J. P. Dawes' ch. m. Rose, (J. Alex. L. Strathy.)
1882—Mr. Alex. Esdaile's gr. g Little Jack, (S. Penniston.)
1883—Mr. S. Penniston's ch. g. Pilot,
1884—Mr. A. E. Penniston's ch. m. Madeline, (C. W. Penniston.)
1885—Mr. F. H. Penniston's ch. m. Ivy, (C. W. Penniston.)
1886—Mr. H. Drysdale's ch. g. Echo, (J. Alex. L. Strathy.)
1887—Dr. R. Craik's ch. m. Wishamy, (F. Elliott.)
1888—Mr. H. Drysdale's ch. g. Echo, (F. Elliott.)
1889—Mr. Hugh Paton's b. g. Slickaway, (F. Elliott.)
1890—Mr. E. J. Magor's br. g. Hard Times, (Owner.)
1891—Mr. E. J. Magor's b. g. Slickaway, (Owner.)
1892—Mr. Colin Campbell's b. g. Lancet,
1893—Mr. H. Montagu Allan's br. g. Mamood, (L. McT. Spackman.)
1894—Mr. Wm. Hendrie, jr.'s br. g. Royal Bob (Colin Campbell.)
1895—Mr. Wm. Hendrie, jr.'s b. g. Royal Bob, (Colin Campbell.)
1896—Mr. F. Beardmore's b. g. Laddie,
1897—Dr. Chas. McEachran's ch. m. Magic, (H. G. Johnston.)

THE WORK OF THE ....HORSES AT FORT ERIE

Immediately after the Highland Park Race meeting at Detroit, Mich., The Herald published a complete analysis of the entire meeting. This was written with a view of placing the runners at that track in their right positions so that the race-going public of Montreal might judge for themselves the abilities of these thoroughbreds which will nearly all visit this city at the meeting of the Bel-Air Jockey Club. In the following article the subject is continued and the first week's racing at Fort Erie treated in the same manner as the running at Highland Park. This article will be followed at a later date by a similar one taking in the entire meeting.

During the first week at Fort Erie there were 37 races run off and very few complaints have been made regarding the sport Those gentlemen, however, who are the ardent students of form have been lost, for but eight of the runners, installed favorites on the strength of former performances, have won out. These 'dope fiends' consequently have lost money hand over fist since Fort Erie opened, and this is merely a continuance of the luck that followed their operations at Highland Park, Detroit.

The following tables will explain pretty fully how the horses within the money finished, and gives the result very compactly:

Horses Won.

Favorites	8
Split Favorites	0
Second Favorites	14
From 6 to 1 to 10 to 1	4
Rank Outsiders	9
Total	37

Horses Second.

Favorites	12
Split Favorites	0
Second Favorites	14
From 6 to 1 to 10 to 1	9
Rank Outsiders	7
Total	37

Horses Third.

Favorites	3
Split Favorites	0
Second Choices	12
From 6 to 1 to 10 to 1	4
Rank Outsiders	13
Total	37

It is not necessary to go into particulars regarding the foregoing "war map" to show how disastrous the 37 races were to the followers of form and favorites. They lost heavily every day. But then it would be well for the race goer to have handy a possible record of these "in and outers" and that record will be found in the next few paragraphs. As an opener the track was very slow, but a little work by the horses and harrows made it better, so that after a week's racing it was in excellent shape. No records were broken, but a number of them were equalled, among them being the mile and and an eight figures, 1.53 1-2, which was equalled by Mazarine, in the Canadian Sportsman's handicap, on Dominion Day.

The eight winning favorites were as follows: Sir Casimir, 102 (Jones), 5 to 2, in the second race on the second day; Lanky Bob, 100 (Sherland), 7 to 5, in the third race on the second day; McCarren, 106 (P. Clay), 11 to 5, in the fourth race on the third day; Our Johnny, 105, (Neumeyer), 7 to 5, in the third race on the fourth day; Lanky Bob, 102, (Sherland), 9 to 10, in the first race on the fifth day; Ruth Black, 103 (Powers), 3 to 5, in the second race on the fifth day; Our Bishop, 81 (Stark), 2 to 1, in the first race on the sixth day; Jean Ingelow, 105 (Powers), 2 to 1, in the second race on the sixth day. Out of thirty-seven races, in which Starter "Curley" Brown sent away 378 horses on their several journeys, the foregoing eight thoroughbreds were the only ones that upheld the confidence of the clever students of "form."

Of the favorites that ran inside the money, but failed to get the purse, there were fifteen horses. An even dozen of these ran in second place, while the balance got third money. The second place horses and their prices were: Continental, quoted at 2 1-2 to 1, was beaten out by Jim Gegnben; Laverock, 8 to 5, second to Miss Gussie; Our Johnny, 8 to 5, second to Komurasaki; Continental, 2 1-2 to 1, second to Rideau; Jim McCleevy, 1 to 2, second to Tyrba; Frank Jaubert, 6 to 5, second to Ten Pins; Alice Farley, 7 to 5, second to Lanky Bob; Our Johnny, 9 to 5, second to Free Lance; Pearl, 3 to 1, second to Onalaska; Sir Arlo, 9 to 5, second to Tillie W.; The Duchess, 6 to 5, second to Mazarine; La Colina, 8 1-2 to 1, second to Marble. The favorites in third position were: DeBlaise, 8 to 5, beaten out by King Carnival and Holden; Mazeppa, 6 to 5, beaten out by Protus and Our Bishop; Free Lance, 8 to 5, beaten out by Brighton and DeBride.

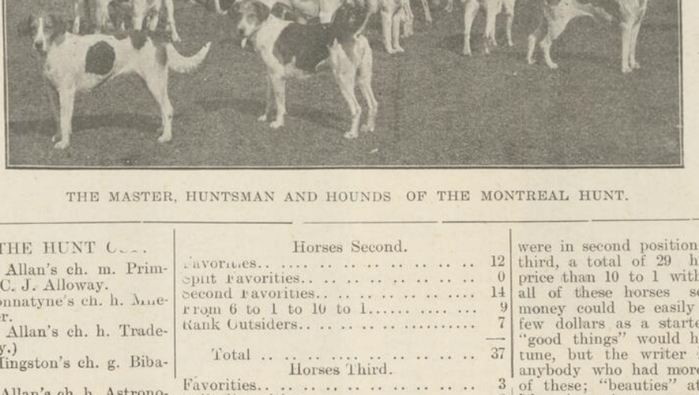
While discussing the favorites, it would be well to point out the people's choices that were not "one, two, six," as the expression says. That is the favorites that proved to be "also rans," and in the opinion of those who had their "pile" at stake, "rank counterfeiters." They were: Lennep, Lauretnian, Alice Farley, Arazzo, Pearl, Semper Eadem, Judge Quigley, Jennie June, Chang, Guilder, Beau Ideal, Wordsworth, Sir Andrew and La Colina. The foregoing horses are among that class known as "in and outers," and are just as liable as not to come out and get the money at any stage of the game. In fact the majority of horses at Fort Erie at present can be termed "erratic performers."

Of the "rank outsider" class nine well backed horses landed the money; seven were in second position, and thirteen ran third, a total of 29 horses at a bigger price than 10 to 1 within the money. On all of these horses second and show money could be easily obtained, and a few dollars as a starter placed on the "good things" would have yielded a fortune, but the writer has failed to find anybody who had more than one or two of these; "beauties" at the proper time. The nine winners were as follows: King Carnival, 108 (Sherland), 10 to 1, second race on the first day; The Tar, 135 (McDonald), 30 to 1, sixth race on the first day; Debride, 107 (McGlone), 40 to 1, seventh race on the first day; Ten Pins, 89 (Tully), 40 to 1, fifth race on the second day; Simon D., 103 1-2 (P. Clay), 30 to 1, fifth race on third day; Skillman, 96 (Mason), 10 to 1, sixth race on the third day; Rideau, 95 (Gee), 12 to 1, first race on the fourth day; Onalaska, 106 (McGlone), 15 to 1, sixth race on the fifth day; Marble, 137 (P. Gallagher), 60 to 1, sixth race on the sixth day.

The "long shots," with the prices against them, that ran inside the money, were: Jessie, 15 to 1, third; Maratana II., 40 to 1, third; Downing, 30 to 1, second; Parsons, 15 to 1, third; Portus, 30 to 1, third; Pell Mell II., 10 to 1, second; Simon D., 15 to 1, third; Damocles, 15 to 1, second; Collateral, 10 to 1, third; Garrabrant, 12 to 1, third; Jesse, 12 to 1, second; Mongolian, 40 to 1, third; Lady Scarlet, 12 to 1, second; Flying Belle, 15 to 1, third; John Conroy, 20 to 1, third; Tony Honig, 12 to 1, third; Bob Leach, 100 to 1 to win, and 40 to 1 for the place, second; Simon D., 12 to 1, third; Parson, 12 to 1, third. And these "rank outsiders" will continue nosing within the money as long as racing is kept up. So, look after them at the Bel-Air meeting.

THE MEET—MONTREAL HUNT.

THE MASTER, HUNTSMAN AND HOUNDS OF THE MONTREAL HUNT.



A MEET AT THE OLD CLUB HOUSE.

WITH THE JOCKEYS.

"Tommy" Powers, during the first week at Fort Erie, proved to be the most successful jockey, landing five mounts out of an even dozen under the wire winners. He finished twice in third position, and once in second place, Sherland and the lightweight darkey "jock" Mason were in great demand, and got 27 and 29 mounts respectively, and all of the good boys are well up in the list which is compiled for the week and present the following appearance:

Jockey.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Unplaced.	Total.
Powers, T.	5	1	2	4	12
Clay, P.	4	3	1	11	19
Sherland.	3	6	5	13	27
Mason	3	4	6	16	29
Jones, E.	3	4	0	12	19
McGlone.	2	2	2	7	13
Tully	2	1	1	3	7
Cassiday	2	—	2	—	4
James, E.	1	2	3	8	14
Neumeyer	1	2	—	8	11
Shields	1	2	—	3	6
Weber.	1	1	2	7	11
Walker, T.	1	1	2	2	6
Lewis, H.	1	1	—	4	6
Gee.	1	—	1	3	5
Gatewood.	1	—	1	1	3
Flint.	1	—	—	2	3
Dyment	1	—	—	8	9
Stark.	1	—	—	—	1
Valentine	—	2	1	11	14
Rietz	—	1	—	9	10
McKeand.	—	1	—	4	5
Cotterell.	—	1	—	3	4
Sherrer	—	—	2	8	11
Van Kuren	—	—	1	3	4
Hopkins	—	—	1	6	7
Henson	—	—	1	4	5
Moore, J.	—	—	1	1	2

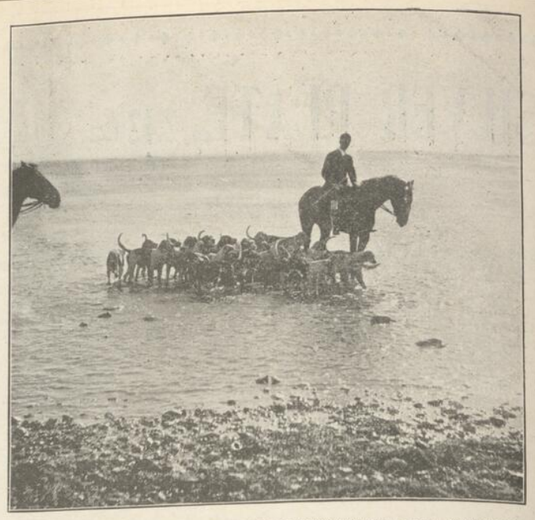
The following list is of the boys that rode in races during the week, but failed to get inside the money with their mounts: Bolder, 3; Crawford, 2; Campbell, J., 2; Carter, 1; Daly, W., 1; Daly, J., 5; Dickinson, 4; Gaughan, 1; Garvin, 1; Givens, 1; Gallena, 1; Healey, F., 5; Hards, 1; Hyland, 1; Harrison, 2; Keebles, 4; Lawrence, 2; Martin, J., 2; Mitchell, 4; McElhannon, 2; O'Brien, 1; Phelan, 3; Peterman, 5; Pasetto, 2; Scott, L., 1; Tanner, 3; Thompson, R., 1; Thompson, L., 1; Vittieto, 2; Valrage, 1; Walker, W., 3; Walker, G., 3; Wilson, 1; Walsh, 2; Wheelan, 2; Young, 2.

During the week there were two steeplechase races at the track, and the standing of the heavy boys that straddle the "lepers" was as follows:

Jockeys	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Unplaced.	Total.
McDonald	1	—	—	1	2
Gallagher, P	1	—	—	—	1
Johnson, J	—	1	—	1	2
Hueston	—	1	—	1	2
Pierce	—	—	2	—	2

The following boys had the balance of the mounts on the "lepers", but they were among the "also rans": Roy, 2; Stewart, 2; Moxley, 2; Ellison, 2; Callaghan, 1; Jackson, 1; Brown, 2; Mattocks, 2; Johnson C. 1; O'Donnell 1; McDonald 1; Ferguson, 1.

F. J. Hewitt.



A PAUSE FOR REFRESHMENT ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

As To Horseback Riding

The Kentuckian was talking freely about horses. Although it was a sale stable, he was speaking his mind. He had made the proper speeches about the gait of the beautiful creatures the darky trainer trotted up and down; he had not lost his look of grave acquiescence when he heard things about the horse who trots. But a chance word touched his true thought, and he spoke the faith of Kentuckians and Westerners, Texans and Californians in something of this wise:—"That's right. It ain't really riding to jolt up and down and look stylish on a trotting horse. You can't say much about it in Boston, or anywhere in cities where people don't care about the easy steps. They don't know what you're talking about. It's a queer notion and one my kinsfolks in Kentucky can't get used to—that a trotting horse can be a saddle horse. Women want to be stylish, though, everywhere, and they would learn how to rise up like the Boston women. But they didn't keep it up. A steal-away and the gallop's the thing for country American riding."—Boston Transcript.

If the horse public want a straight tip they can't go far out on one of those high-grade Morris pianos which we have carried to the front in Montreal. It is only a little over a year since we took over the agency in Montreal and in that time the Morris piano has become a popular favorite in musical circles. We will be glad to answer any communication by mail, giving the fullest details of the merits of these instruments. Some of your friends have made money on our tips. There isn't anything safer to put your money on. They're sure winners and always in at the finish, when placed in honest comparision with instruments sold for much more money. W. H. Leach, 49 Metcalfe Street, Montreal.

MAJOR GEO. R. HOOPER, MASTER OF THE FOX HOUNDS.

The Trotter in France

Strangely enough, says the Horse Review, the highest compliment that has yet been paid to the excellence of the American trotting-bred coach horse comes from the home of the much "touted" French coacher. So popular has the American horse become in France that the government, to protect home breeders and dealers, has levied a duty of 40 per cent. on all American horses brought into the country. In spite of this discriminating handicap, the demand is greater than the supply, as the nobility, having discovered and recognized the superiority of horses from this side the water over all other breeds of coach horses, give them a very decided preference. What then is there to justify American breeders in using blood which is discounted in the land which produces it? Perhaps some of the turf papers that would sell the home breeder's birthright for a mess of pottage, worth at the outside four dollars a week, can answer.

Free Postage

Every druggist of standing in Canada sells Foot Elm, or will procure it for customers. We guarantee to cure sweaty, tender, blistered, burning feet. If your druggist does not keep it, we send it postage free, 25c box, 5 for $1.00. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

MASTERS OF THE MONTREAL HUNT.

1826—Wm. Forsythe, Esq.
1834—J. B. Forsyth, Esq.
1837—Captain Walter Jones.
1839—J. Stockley, sr., Esq., R.A.
1842—J. Stockley, jr., Esq., R.A.
1844—Captain, the Hon. H. Fane Keane, R. E.
1851—Captain Chas. Lutyens.
1852—J. Ponsonby Cox, Esq., R.E.
1853—D. Lorn McDougall, Esq.
1857—D. A. Bellhouse, Esq.
1860—Major J. T. D. Bourke.
1863—Capt. Francis De Winton, R.A.
1867—John Crawford, Esq.
1874—Andrew Allan, Esq.
1876—John Crawford, Esq.
1878—J. R. Hutchins, Esq.
1879—Capt. E. A. C. Campbell.
1882—A. Baumgarten, Esq.
1887—Hugh Paton, Esq.
1888—John Crawford, Esq.
1891—H. Montagu Allan, Esq.
1896—Major George R. Hooper.

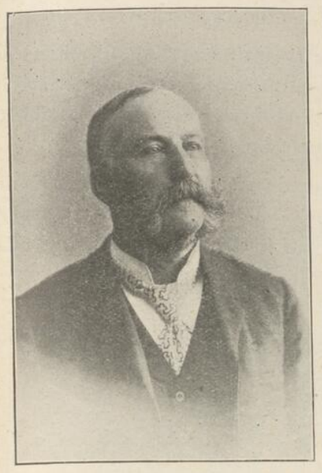
The Herald has made special preparations for superior reports of the Bel-Air meeting during the races. In its columns will be found interesting descriptions of the races written by experts. All the features of the meeting will receive equal attention.

The Dawes Stables

Owned by Mr. J. P. Dawes
Lachine

In the annals of the thoroughbred in the province of Quebec the name of Mr. J. P. Dawes stands out most prominently among the list of owners. For over thirty years no score card of running meetings in Montreal has been without his name, and on the big Metropolitan tracks his colors have often been piloted to victory. He races for the love of the sport and the turf is always the gainer by having such men as he connected with it.

It is just thirty-nine years ago that Mr. Dawes rode his first race. He was 16 years of age. His mount rejoiced in the picturesque cognomen of "Clodhopper," but in spite of that came in a winner. The race was run on the track on the late D. Lorne McDougall's farm.



MR. J. P. DAWES.
A Representative Quebec Owner.

The date of the inception of Mr. Dawes' stables practically goes back to that time four decades ago, when the youngster steered the nose of Clodhopper first under the wire. Since then it has grown to modern dimensions, with modern training methods adopted to keep the well-bred horses in the running with the fleetest from all quarters of the American continent. Mr. Dawes lives quite near his stables—or his stables are quite near his house—it depending entirely whether you look upon it from a domestic or sporting standpoint. At all events both the stables and house are in Lachine, and so near together that the owner of both can give his personal supervision to the work of the horses at all times of the year. The situation is delightful and the farm has enough of the lawns, trees and meadows that go to make up an ideal country estate.

Of course in forty years as an owner Mr. Dawes has witnessed the advent and passing of many fine horses. I do not pretend here to give anything but a passing glance at his stables and their history, so will not go into particulars as to the many good animals that Mr. Dawes has owned. But when I asked him the other day about some of those that brought fame and fortune to his colors he enumerated a few that have done particularly well on the flat and over the jumps. There were Charlemagne, Rose, Zamghar, Belle of Orange and Mamonist. Some of the prominent animals in training now are the following:

Red Pat—aged, by Florentin-Zozodont.

Red Monk—Imp. b.g., 5 years, by Dog Rose-L'Abesse Galliarbe.

Sleepy Belle—4 years, b.f., by Salvator-Sleepy.

Lady Stella—b.f., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Stella.

Defender—b.g., 5 years, Rayon D'Or-Ella T.

Pay or Play, b.h., aged, by Iroquois-Bonetta, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland.

Acoota (this year's Queen's Plater) by Red Felleet-Ronmetta, by Imp. Macaroon.

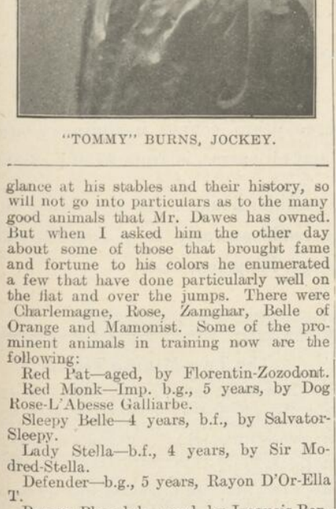
Sir Lawrence—b.c., by Sir Modred-Pandora.

Red Pat has few peers in America as a steeplechaser. He opened the eyes of the talent at the Woodbine meeting this spring, and will probably be heard from to advantage later this season. Another jumper that Mr. Dawes fancies and that has yet to make her impression on the public is Lady Stella. Mr. Dawes tells me that she is taking the jumps magnificently. On the flat Defender is perhaps the star of the Dawes string. He has the breeding, and has done well on the metropolitan tracks this spring. "Centaur," the capable horse critic of the New York Commercial Advertiser, fancies Defender, and says he is a horse that will bear lots of watching. Sir Lawrence is also an animal carrying Mr. Dawes' colors that has proven his right to a place in the first rank.

Mr. Pope is the colored gentleman that attends to the training of Mr. Dawes' horses and the success they have achieved is due in no small way to his ability.

The Dawes colors are maroon jacket and black cap.

"TOMMY" BURNS, JOCKEY.



MR. FRANCIS NELSON, M.A.

The Trotter in Canada.

The earlier history of the trotting horse in Canada is involved in a great deal of obscurity; no attention was paid to his breeding or development and his speed at the now popular gait was supposed to be the result of chance or accident, or one of these sports in which nature once in a while is wont to amuse herself. Certain it is that long before the trotter had obtained any status in Upper Canada he was looked upon as of more value in the Lower Province among the French Canadian habitants. Upper Canada horse buyers early understood that if their Gallic friends could not converse in their English dialect they had early learned the importance and worth of the word "trot." Devoid of anything else the pony of the habitant had this gratification in the eyes of his owner.

Several theories have been advanced as to the cause of the Lower Canada pony being so strongly imbued with the trotting instinct. This was so thoroughly in him that the effect of the whip would not compel him to change his mode of going. However tenable these theories, or rather surmises, have been to their originators they have not been at all satisfactory to the student in trotting lore. The most reasonable suggestion has been that among the many horses brought from France and Normandy by the original settlers of the now Province of Quebec some were of fine strains of blood, and these nicking on the cold-blooded mercies of the settlements produced families of trotters known now as the St. Lawrence, Pilots, Black Hawk, Copperbottom, and others.

The Morse Horse, said to be by a Norman imported from Canada into the States, exercised a good deal of influence on the stock in the section of the St. Lawrence, and tends to uphold the suggestion of the common or uncertain origin of the families above noted. However, it is not so much with them as with their descendants I have to deal. The get of St. Lawrence has never been identified as a family of merit. It must have been along in the 40's, when the old horse was in his prime. He was one of the fastest of the early trotters and could speed, it is said, well down in the thirties, a great clip in those days, and one that has yet to be recognized as fast when it is considered the rigging they had then and the class of tracks they had to trot over.

Copperbottom was a pacer, and taken from Canada to Kentucky early in the present century, where he did much to improve the gait of the stud in that section.

Of Pilot, like the rest, there is no trace of his origin, but it is said he could both pace and trot. It has been asserted he paced a mile in 2.26 with 165 lbs. on his back, but too much stress must not be laid on this statement considering the methods of timing in vogue at that time. Anyhow he got Pilot jr., the sire of Pilot Temple, and Tattler, the sire of Voltaire. Pilot jr. was also the sire of Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S. the Queen of the turf. This is enough without any further investigation of the value of Canada Pilot blood in the American trotter.

Columbus, the old horse, was a chestnut, foaled about 1830, and was bred "about forty miles below Montreal." He got Young Columbus, the sire of Com. Vanderbilt, Harry Harling, Myron Perry, Phil Sheridan, etc. Phil Sheridan's dam and grand dam were both bred in Canada so the native blood was very strong in his veins. Sheridan's get are well known, Hiram Woodruff, once owned by J. P. Wiser, Prescott, having been the most prominent of any owned in Canada, although the mare, Phyllis, 2.15 1-2, owned by Charles Wagner, at Dickinson's Landing, and that died at sea, proved the strongest kind of rival of his as representative of Phil in Ontario.

The dam of Henry Clay the founder of the American trotting family bearing that name, was a Canadian bred mare—Surrey, owned by Mr. George M. Patchen, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Others which might be mentioned among the Lower Canada stud horses are Grey Eagle, Andrew Jackson, Canada Chief, Snow Storm, Coeur de Leon, etc., who are supposed to all have a common origin—the Norman Horse—and whose prepotent power is seen to this day among the trotting stock on both banks of the St. Lawrence.

Old Tippo, foaled about 1817 in the vicinity of Belleville, commenced a new family of trotters. He got Warrior, and Warrior got Royal George, "the Dougherty Horse," from whom the present popular family of horses takes its name. Royal George was a strong sire and left his mark; he got Toronto Chief, who in turn got Thomas Jefferson, the winner of the great stallion race at Buffalo, N. Y., when he beat Smuggler, Mambrino Gift, Pilot Temple and Joe Brown, the last of which was later owned in Canada, near Ottawa. The Tippoos in the Belleville district, the Warriors in the western part of Ontario, and the Royal Georges and Toronto Chiefs in the central part of Ontario, are all one family distinguished only by the name.

Besides Toronto Chief, his greatest son, Royal George sired many other stallions who have upheld the honour of the family. Clara (Crazy Jane), by the Sager Horse, he by Tippo, was one of the first Canucks to get in the magic 2.30 list. While there are many representatives of the Hambletonian family in Ontario they do not appear to have been more successful as sires than our native stock.

They Ate Horse Meat.

There were judges and lawyers and politicians. They numbered forty, and they gathered last Saturday evening around the board in the Unity Republican Club, of Brooklyn, and there did eat choice steaks cut from a six-year-old horse, says a New York special.

They became hippophagists, not through choice, but by a deception practised on the members by the chef of the club, who acted in alliance with two members.

There were several guests present when the "beefsteak dinner" in the club house was begun. Among those at table were Justice Schnitzspan, of the eastern district; Police Justice Lemon, of the Ewan Street Court; Councilman Francisco, John K. Neal, Secretary of the Republican General Committee of King's County, and Jonas Farrington.

The table was loaded with all the delicacies of the season, and there were hard drinks and soft drinks. Early in the evening the members began to long for beefsteak.

The World says that Chef Cabrie, who had charge of the repast, and who is also a member of the club, tried to curb the strong longing for meat which the members acquired.

"Where are those steaks?" "Bring on the steak!" called the hungry crowd, They came at last. There were sixty pounds of "beefsteak," and in a very short time the plates were empty and the members were calling for more

Dr. W. H. Pendry, a veterinary surgeon attached to the Brooklyn Health Department knew of the joke which the chef was perpetrating on the members, and he entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

"What did you think of those steaks? Why, gentlemen, they were all tenderloins You noticed there was not a bit of fat on any one of the steaks you have enjoyed here this evening. The butcher was ordered specially to trim off all the fat. Were they good?" he finally asked.

"Bring some more of those steaks" the members shouted.

But there was no more horseflesh in the chef's pantry, and it was with reluctance that the members quitted the repast.

The three men who were in the conspiracy to prove that the members of the Unity Republican Club would become good hippophagists if they were kept in the dark as to the origin of the steaks could not keep the secret.

They laughed about the joke loud and long, and before the members dispersed that evening there were several Republican judges and lawyers who were guessing as to what they had consumed at that "beefsteak" dinner.

A few evenings after the secret leaked out. The forty guests were all informed that they had partaken of fine steaks cut from a six-year-old horse, which was specially killed for the feast. The horse had been lame, however, and was no longer of value for driving.

Said one of the diners yesterday: "It is true that Chef Cabrie served steaks which were cut from a horse. They were delicious, but you can rest assured that if the members had known it they would have gone hungry."

Chef Cabrie is big, fat and jolly. He is enjoying the joke.

STARTER H. D. BROWN.

H. D. (Curley) Brown, who will start the horses at Bel-Air, is one of the best known men in America holding the difficult position. Mr. Brown is comparatively a young man, a product of California, and has been starting horses on all the big tracks for the past 10 years. His integrity has never been questioned and he is popular with the horsemen and the public alike. The secret of his success as a starter is attributed to his wonderful control of the jockeys who ride under his supervision. Mr. Brown is the inventor of several starting machines, one of which he will use at the coming meeting.

Alvin's Great Career as a Trotter

I fell in the other day with one of the old-time drivers of the Canadian turf, George Langs, than whom there was no better known driver in his day. George is located at Pound Plains, Ont., where he has in hand a number of likely steppers. Langs can trace the rising of his bright star to Alvin, 2.11, who in his day was the most sensational performer on the Canadian or American turf. I am confident that with any kind of attention Alvin would have been one of the greatest trotters that the world ever saw—certainly Canada, before nor since, with the exception of Royal Victor, 2.08 3-4, has produced nothing like him, with all due respect to Golden Prince, Gold Ring, Geneva, Babette, Lord Ferguson, etc. Throughout a long session of campaigning he was never known to be sick a day, never wore a boot or any other modern contrivance for the development of speed; was always ready to eat at the proper time, and never cost his owners five cents further than the everyday wear and tear of the track. He stands to-day as the only Canadian-bred horse that ever won an American free-for-all, and that not only once, but so often, and under such adverse circumstances, as to completely break the crowd who put their money on the other horse.

Alvin was bred by John Risdon, of St. Thomas, Ont. He was by Orpheus, dam Nancy, by Toronto Chief, Jr. He was bought as a colt by S. Smiley, who sold him to Thomas McNally, of Otterville, He early developed signs of speed, and as a three-year-old, he was bought by a syndicate composed of George Langs, F. Clare and Alvin Merrill. He saw his first race at Tilsonburg, where he was driven by George Langs, who handled him until, in 1894 he was sold to the Russian Government. In the spring of 1888, at Brantford, he was sent against the Canadian three-year-old record of 2.40, which he lowered easily to 2.32 1-4. The next year he was entered in all the four-year-old stake events in Canada and won everything in sight in straight heats, retiring at the end of the season with a record of 2.26 1-4. Even in this year he was looked on as a wonder. Simcoe never saw, before or since, so much excitement as in this year, when Alvin other loose property until the majority of them did not have enough money to pay their hotel bills.

The following year he was taken down the grand circuit, and entered in all the 2.27 events. Starting at Detroit, he won in three straight heats, and got a mark of 2.20. At Cleveland he also won in straight heats, and lowered his mark to 2.18 1-4. Between Detroit and Cleveland Andy Welsh, the well-known bookmaker, is reputed to have dropped $15,000. He was eased up at Chicago, where Keno F. beat him in 2.17, Alvin taking second money. At Independence, Iowa, he lost the first two heats, but took the next three, again lowering his record to 2.17 1-4. Two days after Langs started him on the same track and got a record of 2.14 1-2.

He didn't do anything of note until 1891. At Detroit he was beaten by Rosebud Wilkes, Alvin reciprocating the defeat at Cleveland a day or two later by taking the money in straight heats

At Detroit the following year Alvin only got third place in his class, Jack taking the heat, with Bonny Wilmore second. At Cleveland Alvin won in straight heats. At Grand Rapids he won the stallion race of $10,000, going the three heats in 2.14 1-2, 2.14¼ and 2.14¼. Here he defeated the crack stallions of the country, including Tabasco, Fred. S. Wilkes, etc. Up to this time, it was the fastest three heat stallion race ever trotted. At Chicago he defeated Jack, winning the second, fifth and sixth heats, and landing his mark to 2.13 1-4. In this race the fastest five heats up to that time went on record. At Independence he drove out Martha Wilkes, getting second money. Martha won in 2.10, 2.08 1-4, 2.08 1-2. In the last heat Alvin came the last half mile without a shoe. This was then the fastest three heats ever trotted in a race.

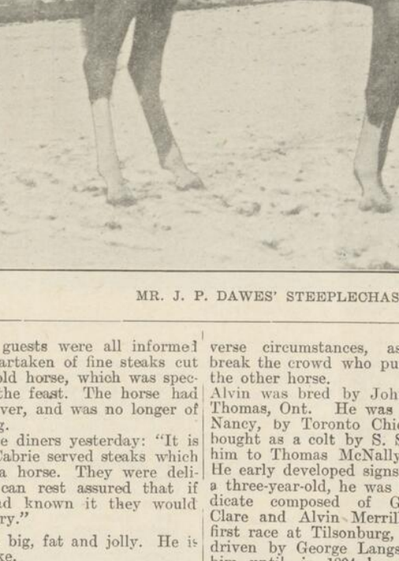
In 1893, at Buffalo, in the third heat he established the stallion world's record up to that year by trotting a mile in 2.11. In the spring of 1894 he was sold to the Russian Government, which was practically the end of a brilliant record, and one which all Canadians are proud of.

Alvin was a rich chestnut, standing 16.2.1 hands high, a consistent and honest trotter. He couldn't do anything else but that, since the driver did not sit on a sulky who could keep him out of the lead if he had the speed to get there. At Indianapolis, Ind., he was driven a half in 1.01 1-2, and a quarter in 28 seconds. At Chicago he was timed separately, the third heat in a race, a mile in 2.08 1-4.

His brilliant victories were not enrolled without opposition, to the discredit of some of his opponents be it said. Every kind of an obstacle was thrown in his way by his enemies, who had always lost heavily on him. It was a strange coincidence that in every instance he drew about the worst position he could have got in a race; harness and shoes were tampered with. In one case where he threw a shoe, the palpable carelessness of the blacksmith was apparent on examination of the foot. It subsequently turned out that the blacksmith had followed the horse to Chicago. In almost every heat he was driven out by a fresh horse, and on one occasion, in the deciding heat of a race, a dog was let on the track almost under his feet, which all but upset the sulky. On another occasion he was pocketed between two sulkies and his driver, being upable to hold him back, or get around the trouble, Alvin's wheels locked those of the other two, and before his driver realized his position, his sulky was lifted over the hubs of the other two. So quickly was the thing done that the judges refused to listen to the protest of the other drivers, and simply laughed them off the track. As an evidence of his bull dog tenacity, on one occasion a running horse was employed to drive him out, but to so great an extreme did Alvin exert his energies that only one heat was pulled off lest he should injure himself. In spite of this fact, he had one of the kindest dispositions in the world. Aside from a race, a woman could drive him. He was never trained in the true sense of the term, and until he left Canadian soil he practically took care of himself.—Fred. Abraham.

MR. WILLIAM HENDRIE, HAMILTON, O NT.
President of the Canadian Jockey Club.

MR. J. P. DAWES' STEEPLECHASER, RED PAT.



MR. COLIN CAMPBELL, MONTREAL.

MR. FRANCIS NELSON, M.A.

Mr. Francis Nelson, M. A., who will be the associate judge, has for ten years conducted the sporting department of the Toronto Globe. He is no stranger at Bel-Air, either as a visitor or an official, and during the race meeting of two years ago he was in the stand as the steward, representing the Bel-Air Jockey Club. Mr. Nelson is associate judge at Fort Erie, where he was last year, and for several years he has acted in the same capacity at Hamilton and Woodbine. His sporting tastes are not confined to the turf. He was captain of the Nautilus Rowing Club, of Hamilton, when that club's four-oared crew accomplished —for the first time on record—the feat of winning the Canadian and American championships in one season. He has served as secretary of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen's Regatta, was secretary of the Canadian Baseball League, president of the Toronto Football League, and a yachtsman for many years. Mr. Nelson was one of the founders of the Toronto Lacrosse League, vice-president of the Tecumsehs, of Toronto, and is one of the magnates of the Canadian Lacrosse Association. This year he introduced the use of the goal net in lacrosse. All the C.L.A. games are played with receiving nets at the goals, and the change has entirely wiped out the old trouble of disputed goals.

Parboiled Human Feet

Nothing more disgusting or more unbearable, and yet hundreds suffer day after day with sweaty, blistered, burning feet. Foot Elm cures all this. 25 cents a box or 5 boxes for $1.00, at all drug stores, or we pay postage and send it by mail to any address. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

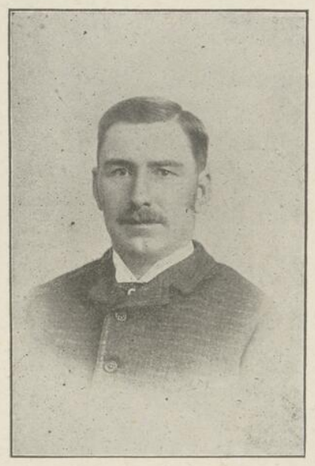
The Highland Park Club and the Coming Races

The Highland Park Club was organized two years ago for the promotion of racing, and Secretary Walter O. Parmer and Treasurer George M. Hendrie were the leading spirits in its organization. Associated with Messrs. Parmer and Hendrie are Merrile B. Mills and Edward Fee, of Detroit. The former is the president of the Garland Stove Works of that city, and is well known in the social and business world on both sides of the line. Mr. Fee is the president of the Banner Cigar Company, and both have been connected with the "sport of kings" for years, and are as well known in the racing world as they are in the social and business world.

The Highland Park Club first built the Highland Park track at Detroit, and afterwards leased the Windsor, Fort Erie and Bel-Air courses, with the object in view of giving high-class race meetings of short duration. After forming the northern circuit, the Highland Park Club announced stake events with liberal purses so as to attract the better class of horses and horsemen to the meetings in the circuit. How well they succeeded is a matter of record. The first meeting given at Highland Park, Detroit, was the best ever given in that city, and the same is true of the Fort Erie meeting now in progress, and it is expected that the coming meeting at Bel-Air will be the banner race meeting of the circuit, and the best ever given in Canada.

Until two years ago, when the Highland Park Club gave its first meeting at Montreal, the race-going people were used to seeing very small fields of horses in all the races. Now, with six hundred horses to draw from, the fields will only be limited to the capacity of the track to accommodate them. The spectacle of fifteen horses going through the field in a steeplechase is an inspiring one, and will be of frequent occurrence at the coming meeting.

The horses that will race at Bel-Air represent all sections of America. The Canadian horses will meet to do battle with products of the blue grass regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, and horses from far away California and from New York will also join issue and race for the rich purses offered by the Highland Park Club at the coming Bel-Air meeting.



MR. A. P. McLAURIN.

The above is a good likeness of the principal of the firm of A. P. McLaurin & Co., of Lachine, Que. This firm has the contract this year for the erection of the stables at Bel-Air, as they did also in 1896. The work they have done for the Parmer-Hendrie syndicate has been of a highly satisfactory nature. Their mills at Lachine are perfectly equipped for turning out on the shortest notice any kind of general contracting work, including sashes, doors, blinds and all kinds of house finish. They employ fifty-five hands at the present time, which number is considerably strengthened during the busier seasons. Horsemen who have the erection of stables in contemplation would do well to call on this firm for an estimate.

JOCKEYS WHO WILL RIDE AT BEL-AIR.

The riders who will pilot the horses at Bel-Air number among them some of the best knights of the pig-skin now before the public. One especially, whose picture appears in this issue of The Herald, is Jockey Tommy Burns, a Canadian by birth, who is the peer of any rider of his weight that ever straddled a thoroughbred. Jockey Burns was born in Port Hope, Canada, but first came into prominence at Windsor, where his excellent riding brought him to public notice. Since then he has attained the position of premier Western jockey, and many good judges think that he is the best rider since Archer's time. Jockey Burns will probably be seen at Bel-Air during the coming meeting. The other jockeys of prominence who will ride are Sherland, Powers, Mason, Shields, another Canadian; Walker, Jones, Neumeyer, James, Cassidy, H. Lewis, Clay and others of lesser note.

The cross-country riders who will pilot the jumpers are Hamilton, Hueston, Pierce, Brown, Mattocks, Johnson, Gallagher, and many others.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL, MONTREAL.

The picture of Mr. Colin Campbell, of Montreal, is a good one, in fact a most faithful representation of one of the best gentleman jockeys in Canada, and one of the best all-round sportsmen. He is one of the prominent members of the Montreal Hunt, and an officer of the old Bel-Air Jockey Club. For many years he has been prominent in the hunting field, and at the race meetings held under the auspices of the above clubs. In 1891 he ran second on Wild Thorn for the Allan Cup, was second again in the same race in 1893 on Scotch Reel, and won it in 1894 on Slickaway. In 1892 he won the Hunt Cup with his crack hunter, Lancer, by King Alfonso. In '93 he finished third in the same event, won it again in '94 on Royal Bob, and repeated the trick with the same horse. He has also won a lot of other races. He's a straight rider to hounds; not reckless, but one who is ever ready to take his jumps as he finds them. He's a rare good pattern, and I wish we had more of the same sort.

Number of Horses in the World

A French paper publishes a table showing the total number of horses in the principal countries of the world. The figures given demonstrate that the industry of breeding horses is of some importance. Following is the table :—

Russia	22,570,000
United States	10,500,000
Argentine Republic	4,000,000
Austro-Hungary	3,500,000
German Empire	3,500,000
France	2,880,000
Great Britain	2,790,000
Canada	2,624,000
Uruguay	1,600,000
Spain	680,000
Sweden and Norway	655,000
Belgium	383,000
Denmark	316,000
Australia	304,000
Holland	125,000
Switzerland	105,000

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. L. STRATHY, A.D.C.

Lieut.-Col. Strathy, A.D.C., ex-commanding officer of the 5th Royal Scots of Canada, is an old-time member of the Montreal Hunt Club, and has won many of the most important steeplechases run under the auspices of the Hunt. He is a straight man to hounds, and though a cracked rib or two and a knocked out shoulder has been his lot more than once, he takes his gruel without a murmur, and comes up smiling again when the plaster casts are removed. He has owned some good horses, and is the only gentleman in America who has imported a Derby winner, which he did by bringing George Frederick to Canada. He is fond of the cross-country game, and has owned a number of good steeplechasers.

MR. E. KING DODDS.

The features of the subject of this illustration will not be unfamiliar to most horsemen in Canada. Mr. E. King Dodds established the Canadian Sportsman and Live Stock Journal in 1870, which has since been continuously under his editorial charge. He is a familiar figure at every race course in Canada, and is known as one of the most powerful platform speakers in Ontario. In 1896 he organized the Bel-Air Racing Association, and is a member of the present association. He was a member of the Toronto City Council for five years, and during that time was chairman of many of its important committees. The Sportsman has a large circulation amongst the better class of sportsmen.

MR. E. KING DODDS.

MR. CHAS. CASSILS.

Mr. Cassils has always taken a prominent part in supporting the "sport of kings" in and around Montreal. He was one of the incorporaters of the Bel-Air Jockey Club and has held various offices in that organization. While never aspiring to be an owner of fast animals he has been generous in the bestowal of both time and money on the sport. He has also been prominent in supporting other branches of clean sport and his influence has always been for the good of whatever line he has interested himself in.

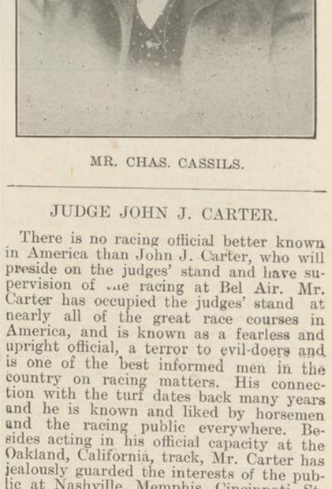
MR. CHAS. CASSILS.

JUDGE JOHN J. CARTER.

There is no racing official better known in America than John J. Carter, who will preside on the judges' stand and have supervision of the racing at Bel Air. Mr. Carter has occupied the judges' stand at nearly all of the great race courses in America, and is known as a fearless and upright official, a terror to evil-doers and is one of the best informed men in the country on racing matters. His connection with the turf dates back many years and he is known and liked by horsemen and the racing public everywhere. Besides acting in his official capacity at the Oakland, California, track, Mr. Carter has jealously guarded the interests of the public at Nashville, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Windsor, Hamilton and Fort Erie, and the racing public of Montreal can be congratulated on having the best racing judge in America to look after the racing at the annual meeting.

Simply Marvellous

This is what a physician not far from Toronto said when he watched the recovery of a patient he had given up to die of cancer of the stomach: "Our treatment cures cancer without knife or plaster." Write for particulars. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



MR. JOSEPH WHITE.

GAZETTE, 2.07 1-4

The Property of
Mr. Cyrille Laurin, of Montreal

The Chicago Horse Review recently contained the following extended reference to Gazette 2.07 1-4, the well-known property of Mr. Cyrille Laurin, Montreal:

No axiom which has become accepted as a truth in the equine world gains such strength from year to year as that well-worn one, "Speed begets speed," which is possibly trite from long usage, but is truer to-day than yesterday, and will be still more so to-morrow.

Long ago, when logic, system and study first began to be applied to the breeding of the light-harness horse, this maxim was formulated. It came from the analogous history of the successful breeding of thoroughbreds, where law "Breed to the winner" had been the cardinal one. True, many horses without records have become famous as sires of speed,—but in lateral gait not then having been given the credit rightfully its due, he was converted to the more fashionable trot, and, taking to it kindly, scored a five-year old record of 2.25¾, showing himself easily able to beat 2.20. The next year he was placed in the hands of R. H. Scheekenzy, the well-known Kentucky trainer, who put him to pacing, his natural gait having become, at last, popular.

The result was astounding. After a stud season, and in his first race, he forced out the winner in 2.10. Between that date, Aug. 13, and Sept. 20 he paced seven races, being first or second in every one and scoring a record of 2.09¾ in the deciding heat of the last. This was at Tiffin, O., and, in shipment from that place, he was caught in a railway accident and so severely injured that his turf career was considered at an end. But his splendid physique and constitution pulled him through at last, and, during the past two seasons, he has again been one of the most prominent pacing stallions on the turf. His star performance in 1896 was at Old Orchard, Me., where he won a terrific race of seven heats, taking the third, sixth and seventh in 2.09¼, 2.12¾, 2.11, beating such famous performers as Bumps and Gill Curry. Last season he paced a succession of staunch and game races. At Portland, Me., Aug. 20, he won a great six-heat contest, taking the last three heats in 2.11¼, 2.09¾, 2.10¼, beating seven horses. This he followed up by a wonderful eight-heat victory at Dover, N. H., beating the pacing queen, Lottie Loraine, and four others in tremendous contest and taking the third, fourth and eighth heats in 2.09, 2.10¾, 2.10¾. In his next race he was third in another eight-heat race at Portland in which he really showed himself the best horse in the field. His last race was at Lexington, Ky., where he again acquitted himself with honor, and reduced his record to 2.07¼ in the first heat, Sherman Clay winning the race after seven heats.

This series of races demonstrated Gazette one of the gamiest and most enduring race horses that ever turned for the word. His eighth heat in 2.10 3-4 at Dover stands as the best on record.

To trace the origin of all this extreme speed and gameness is easy to the student. Gazette is by Onward, dam Siren, by Dictator; grandam Patti, by Mambrino Chief—in other words, one of the most highly-bred horses living to-day.

Onward 2.25¼, son of George Wilkes and the famous Dolly, by Mambrino Chief, is the sire of 120 standard performers, including four besides Gazette that have beaten 2.10, two of them being Beuzetta 2.06¾, the champion of four-year-old race trotters, and Pearl Onward 2.06½, ex-champion pacing mare. The sons of Onward, to the number of seventy-six are producers, among them being Mikagan, sire of Frank Agan 2.03¾; Shadeland Onward, sire of Online 2.04, etc. His daughters have produced Choral 2.08 and forty-two other good ones. Dictator, sire of Gazette's dam, was one of the best sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. He sired fifty-seven performers, among them the phenomenal record-breakers Jay-Eye-See 2.10 (pacing, 2.06½), Impetuous, 2, 2.15¾, 3, 2.13, Phallas 2.13¾, etc., while his daughters have produced sixty-nine performers, including the world-famous Nancy Hanks 2.04, the great stallion Lockheart 2.08½, the pacing filly Princess Eulalia, 4, 2.09½, and many other celebrities, This hurried summary is merely given to show what wonderful horses the families which Gazette's two top crosses represent, are constantly producing.

Gazette, great as a race horse, is still greater in a double sense. He is already famous as a sire. Although having few colts old enough to train, he is the sire, himself, of a record-breaker, in Aileen, who paced in 2.19½ as a two-year-old, reduced this to 2.07½ as a four-year-old, which is the world's record for a four-year-old pacing filly. She, last year, reduced this mark to 2.07¼, and now stands on a level with her sire—again forcibly demonstrating the truth of the adage which we quoted at the outset of this article.

Gazette is a magnificent bay horse, standing 16 hands and weighing 1,150 pounds. He has lately become the property of Mr. Cyrille Laurin, of Montreal, P.Q., who will this year keep him in the stud at the very modest fee of $50. We would commend him to all Canadian breeders as, in our deliberate judgment, one of the horses ever offered for service in the whole Dominion, past or present.

A flattering testimonial to Gazette (2.07¼) is the fact that four of the largest stock farms in the States have this year sent mares to his services. This is especially noteworthy when one considers the number of high class stallions in the United States.

Beauty Spot and Symboline, both five years old, by Gazette, owned by R. H. Schoekewz, of Louisville, Ky., are entered in races from Portland, Me., to Lexington, Ky. They are green mares, and are said to be very fast.

N. Huncles, of Lexington, Ky., writes that a two-year-old filly by Gazette has gone a quarter in 31 seconds—a 2.04 gait.

A six-year-old mare by Gazette is said to be able to go faster than either her sire or daughter Aileen (2.07¼). The mare in question has had to be turned out in consequence of a splint she has grown.

Besides a stable full of standard-bred horses and mares in the city, Mr. Laurin last summer purchased 105 acres of land at Petite Cote, four and a half miles east of the city, where he keeps his surplus stock and develops his youngsters.

Among the favorite ones now being watched by their owner is Victalla, a handsome dark bay mare, by Phallas, 2.13¾, dam Victoria Sprague, by Gov. Sprague, 2.20½. Victalla is in foal to Statley, 2.11¼, and if breeding counts, Mr. Laurin is likely soon to be the owner of something choice.

Ella H., with a trial of 2.11, standing 15.2 hands high, struck me as likely to be the dam of an extra promising colt. She is well formed, and has that substance which is the fundamental principle of a successful dam. She can pull two men in a buggy a mile in 2.20 She is by Anteeo, 2.16½, dam Daisy, by Nutwood, 2.18¾ She is in foal to Antidote, 2.10¼.

"Abreviator, 2.25 1-4, is a seven-year-old bay mare, by Alcantara, 2.23, dam Myra, by Knickerbocker, by Hambletonian, tracing back three times to Hambletonian. She has a foal by Hummer 6112, sire of Bouncer, 2.10, Statley, 2.11 1-4, etc.

"Naughty Clara, 2.20 1-4, on a half mile track, is a bay mare, foaled in 1890, by Young Jim, 2009, dam Miss Mamie, by Contractor, 1084. She is also in foal to Antidote.

One of the most promising fillies owned by Mr. Laurin is Outing, foaled in 1895, a handsome brown and symmetrically developed, sired by Anteeo, 2.16 1-2, dam Olivette, by Onward, 2.25 1-4. Her owner, as well as his friends, are watching this youngster with some little interest, and their hopes are not likely to be dissipated, if one can judge from present appearances.

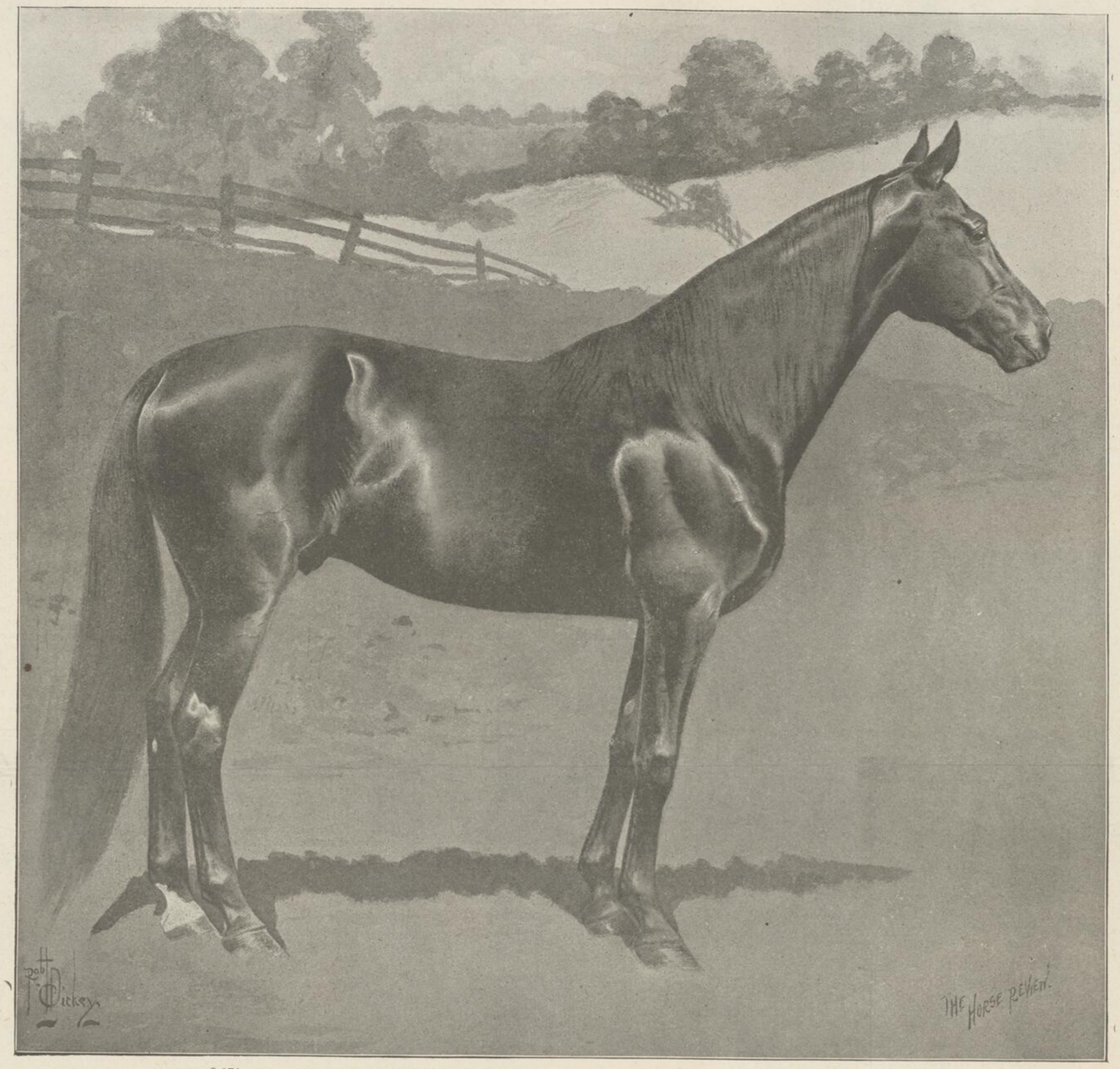
Miss Redmond is a bay trotting mare with a record of 2.23 3-4, and is the dam of Ballast, 2.29 1-2. She is by Bourbon Wilkes, 2345, dam Becky Bird II., by Westwood, 2363.

A highly-prized driving mare is Ganna, bay mare, by Princeps, 536, dam Fautress, by Hamlet, 160.

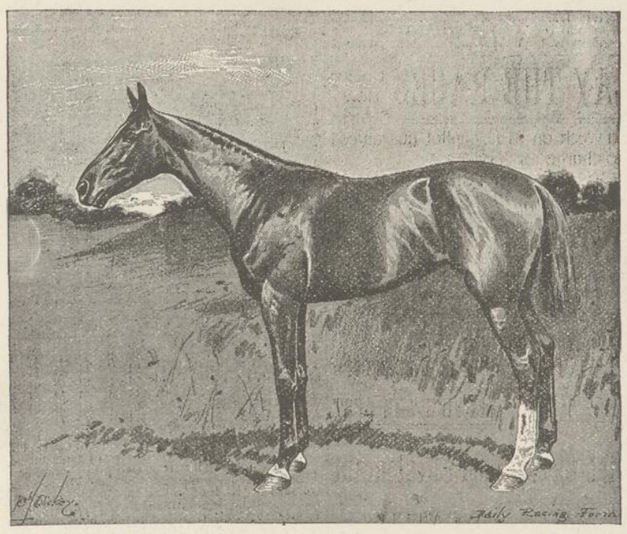
Another promising mare, in foal to Antidote is Waltz, a fine-looking bay mare, standing 16 hands high, by Walsingham 2166, dam Ganna, by Princeps.

The list would not be complete without a strain of the Muscovite blood. Muscovite, 2.18, formerly owned in Quebec, is now the property of Fred. Secord, of Galesburg, Ill., who made a successful shipment of his get to Montreal in November last. Mr. Laurin lost most of his Muscovite stock in his disastrous fire last winter. Atalia, bay mare, foaled in 1885, by Guelph, 2.16 1-4, dam Kittie, by Blue Bull 75, is now in foal to Muscovite.

Victorette, a black mare, by Black Victor 2635, sire of Harry Victor, 2.16 1-4, dam Lady Samples, by Marion, is worthy of mention as an extra good-looking animal. She is the property of C. O. Clarke, of Cote St. Paul, Quebec, and is in foal to Antidote. Mr. Clarke has a bright young filly by Antidote out of the same mare."



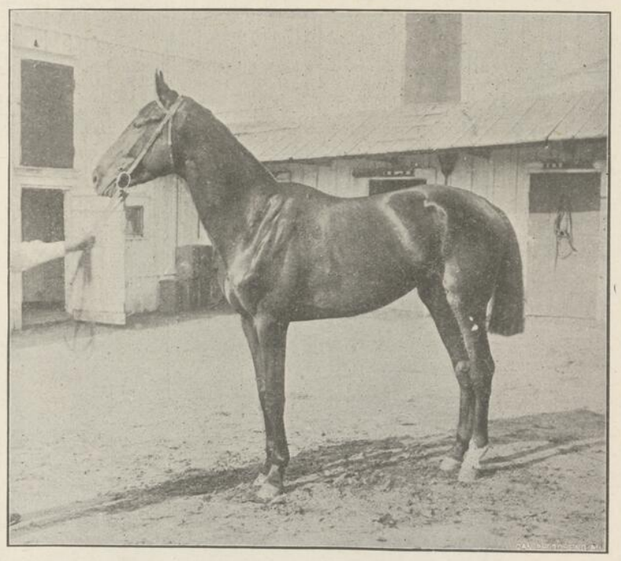
GAZETTE, 2.07¼, OWNED BY MR. CYRILLE LAURIN, OF MONTREAL, THE FASTEST PACING STALLION OWNED OUTSIDE OF UNITED STATES.



ORNAMENT, WINNER OF THE BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Grand's Repository.

The attention of horsemen is directed to Walter Harland Smith's advertisement in this issue. It was established in Toronto, in 1856, by Mr. Grand, and has ever since been known as one of the leading horse marts on the continent. Mr. Smith is well known to the horse fraternity and has established an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing.



MR. SEAGRAM'S QUEEN'S PLATER, DALMOOR

It is estimated that as much as between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 is lost yearly upon the turf, Great Britain contributing its share to the extent of from £7,000,000to £10,000,000. Australia is the largest loser, it being calculated that no less than £20,000,000 sterling changes hands there yearly. The French suffer most next to the Australian colonies, most of the remainder of the amount being contributed by other British colonies and the United States.

Another marvellous escape from death by cancer of the stomach is reported this week, without using knife or plaster. M. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will give full particulars.

The Horses of The Old World

Horse Review: Going back to town from Wheaton, Mr. Lord entertained us with a few stories about the different sorts of horses he saw during a recent tour of Europe. "In London," said Mr. Lord, "I saw the finest horses that I saw on the trip. The horses used on the London omnibuses interested me very much. They were such magnificent specimens of their kind and were always in such excellent condition. I was at a loss to account for their freshness and vigor, considering the size of the omnibuses they pulled, until I learned that some of the large omnibus companies keep eleven horses for each bus, so as to be able to change horses at frequent intervals. One company had 2,200 busses and 24,000 horses. They were mostly American horses, of course, but they would probably be vastly different looking animals if they had been kept in this country, as most of them would be in harness about ten hours a day. The most miserable looking lot of horses that I saw used on the streets of any one city were in Rome. A good-looking horse of any variety was a rarity in that city. Most of the Roman carriage horses were driven with three lines. Two of them were buckled into rings that were fastened to a nose band and the third line was fastened to a curb bit and was only used in an emergency, when the horse was unruly, which I would judge happened but seldom, as they were all such a tired, decripit-looking lot and did not look as if they had the disposition or the strength to run away or act bad. I saw a great many horses on the streets of Rome that had been fired, some of them on all four legs. The operation had been done in a very bungling manner in most every case and the scars showed very plainly. I was unable to learn for what reason they had been fired. I brought home an Arabian horse shoe that I picked up in Jerusalem. The shoe covers the entire sole of the foot, but it has a small air hole in the centre. I saw horses in Constantinople wearing Arabian shoes in front and our regulation iron shoe behind, and among all the horses I saw shod with Arabian shoes throughout the Orient and in Egypt I never saw a lame one. It takes two men to shoe a horse over there. One man holds the foot while another stands off and prepares it for the shoe with a long hook-bladed knife that he handles with both hands.

"The hackman that took me from the train to my hotel in Cairo, Egypt, ran his two miserable looking horses all the way under the whip, and after we stopped he jumped out and fed each horse a little bunch of green clover, a bundle of which he had fastened under the seat. I afterwards learned that this was a custom common in that country. The hackmen ran their horses back and forth in order to make as many trips as possible and fed the animals a little green clover whenever they stopped, and in spite of that treatment I never saw one of their horses puff or blow at all. This clover that they all use is cut fresh every day on the banks of the Nile and is brought into the market place in the city on the backs of donkies, and it is all the food the horses get for ten months in the year. They feed them a little barley for two months in the year, and that is all the grain they ever see. I saw many work horses pulling their loads along the streets of Cairo and eating as they worked from a bundle of clover tied to the end of one shaft. The thousands of Arabian horses or descendenats of Arabian horses that I saw were mostly all homely, paunchy-looking ponies that would not be worth $10 a head in this country. The best looking Arabs that I saw were a lot that were en route from Cairo to Alexandria on a flat car. They were in charge of Englishmen, who said they were taking them to the Alexandria races. I attended a horse show while I was in Paris and was surprised to see all the harness horses shown to halter. There were a large number of horses on exhibition, but they were all of one breed."

Has Its Limitations

"Well no," placidly remarked good old Aunt Philenda Broadhead, in the midst of the carpet-rag sewing at Mrs. Deacon Stang's, "I don't especially condemn the bicycle—I don't see anything particularly wicked about the machine nor its use by young women; I can't say that I consider it harmful for girls to go straddling about the country on wheels, if they want to, but, on the other hand, I must confess that I think it a waste of golden hours and precious opportunities.

"To be sure such exercise may be conducive of good health, and all that; but, having been married four times, and also passed through a few other engagements which never came to anything, I believe I am warranted in saying that the whole of a girl's ambition is not the acquisition of health—not by a long shot, if I may be so emphatic! Anybody who has ever seen a young man and a young woman snailing along a shady lane, with a wise and gentle horse and a narrow-seated buggy, can appreciate the limitations of the bicycle, and will, I guess, agree with me in the belief that, while the bicycle undoubtedly has its uses, it will never wholly supersede the horse."—Puck.

Hundreds of Them.

Hundreds throughout Canada are talking the praises of Foot Elm for tender, sweaty, blistered feet. It gives immediate relief. All druggists sell it at 25c box, 5 for $1.00, or postage free, from M. H. STOTT-JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

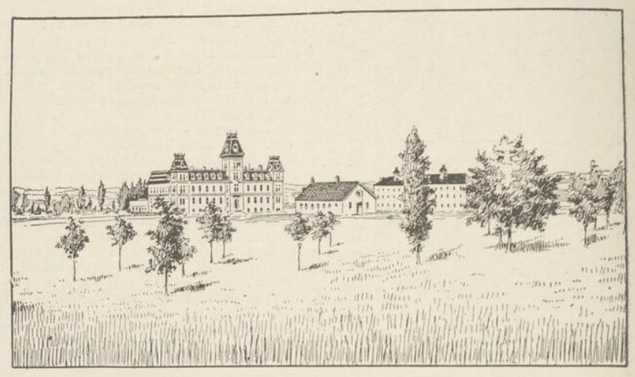
The Royal Military College.

There are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object, and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst and the American West Point.

The commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general education.



The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either military or civil career.

The strict dicipline maintained at the college is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control, and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice in gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commission in the Imperial regular Army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from $750 to $800.

For full particulars of the examinations or for any other information, application should be made as early as possible to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

The Two-Minute Trotter.

In a recent interview, C. J. Hamlin, the oldest, and beyond question the most successful breeder of trotting horses in the country, was asked to give his opinion of the limit of speed at the trotting gait. He replied—

"Don't ask me to answer that question. It would be a good deal easier for me to tell you how fast a locomotive will go, and I don't know much about locomotives either. But you can figure on that proposition while nobody can tell much about the possibilities of the trotting horse according to my opinion.

"Suppose you had a horse as big as Azote, and as wiry and well formed and enduring and full of fight as Dexter, or my old three mile mare Nightingale, and suppose this horse had the length of stride in proportion to his size, that Alix has, and that he was as rapid gaited as the Pacer Direct and as easy-going as Fantasy, and suppose he had the good luck to fall into the hands of the best trainer and driver in the world, and some day when both horse and driver were at their very best, he struck a perfect track on a perfect day, and was rated just exactly right, so as to bring out all that he could do at every stage of the mile, without pumping him at any stage, now what do you think would be the time hung out when he passed the wire? I can't even guess at it, but the record would be below two minutes—maybe a good deal below; but mind you, I don't attempt to say how much.

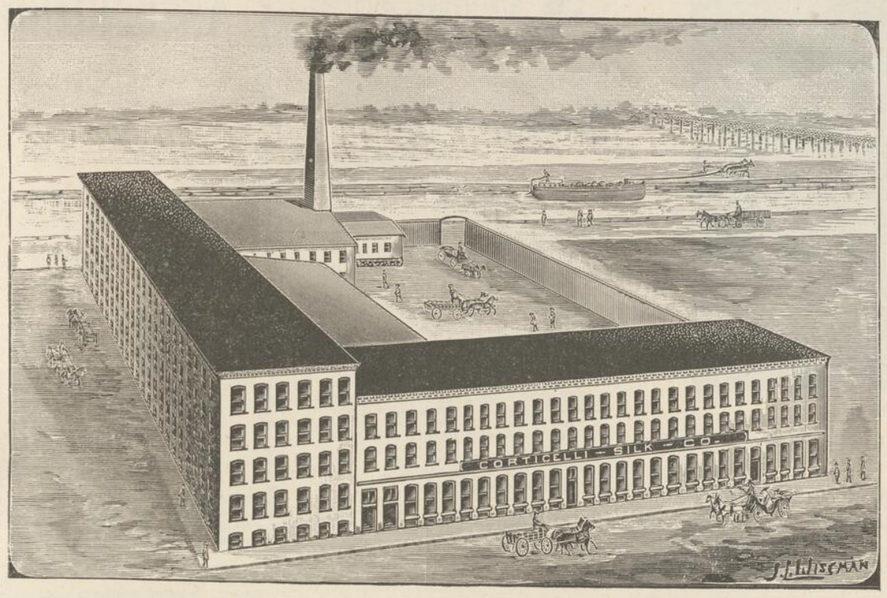
"Such a horse as that may come along one of these days, and he may never come, or if he does come he may not get the opportunity he requires. It takes a hundred things, all perfect, to make a world's record; one thing to make it a failure.

When the two-minute trotter comes I believe he will have a strong infusion of thoroughbred blood, either near or remote. Tabulate the pedigree of almost any one of our greatest trotters and you will find within four or five generations a large proportion of the blood of the race horse. It gives the fineness of fibre that we call quality; in other words, the greatest amount of strength with the least amount of bulk, and it adds to the nerve force and increases the size of the "blow pipes" thus improving the capacity to carry a great flight of speed over a distance of ground."

A Visit to the Corticelli Silk Industry

At...
St. Johns, P. Q.

St. John's, July 4.—The progress of the manufacture of silk here has been so remarkable as to call for more than a passing mention. The Corticelli mills, which were established here on a modest scale in 1887, are really a Canadian branch of the great Nonotuck Silk Company and Brainerd & Armstrong Company of the United States, whose goods have a world-wide reputation. In the year mentioned Mr. W. H. Wyman, who had already spent over twenty years in the business and was thoroughly familiar with every detail, came over from Hartford, Conn., as manager, bringing witih him one skilled female operative as instructress. A small



THE CORTICELLI SILK MILLS, ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

building was erected and twelve girls were hired, who were taught the mysteries of silk manufacture. Their goods met with such acceptance that it was found necessary to hire more operatives and initiate them also into the secrets of the business. Then the mill had to be enlarged from time to time, until to-day the company has invested a capital of $125,000. In the mill here are employed about 110 hands on the average, and their weekly wages amount to over $500. In addition the company employs sixteen office men and fourteen travelling salesmen, who push the goods from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Besides this, the company bought out a braid mill at Coaticook, where 50 hands are now employed making the well-known Corticelli skirt protector, Lama braid and mohair braids. The mill here, situated on the main street, forms two sides of a square, running back to the Richelieu River in the rear. It is of brick, four storeys high, with 145 feet frontage and on one side a depth of 130 feet. The power used is steam. In consequence of the increase of business it has been found necessary to open branch offices in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and Quebec.

Benefit of Experience.

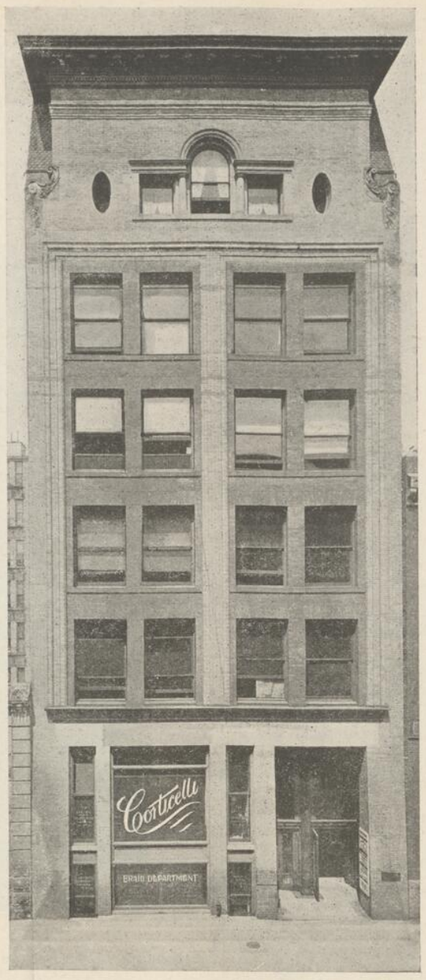
The president of the company is Mr. Ira Dimock, of Hartford, Conn., who is also president of the Brainerd & Armstrong Co. and of the Nonotuck Silk Company. In all there are virtually under the same management seventeen mills of the Corticelli Silk Company and four more of the Brainerd & Armstrong Co. The mills in the United States have been running for many years, the company at Florence, Mass., having started the manufacture of Corticelli silk as far back as 1838. Consequently the mills here began with the experience acquired by years of trial across the border, and this accounts in a large measure for the extraordinary success of the company. It now supplies about nine-tenths of the Canadian trade in wash silks, and in addition does its share of the spool silk business. The company dyes some 380 shades of wash silks, and is continually experimenting with new shades in order to keep up with the times. These Brainerd & Armstrong wash silks have a world-wide reputation, and have been endorsed and are used exclusively by all art societies in the United States and Canada, being the only art silks that can be relied upon for fastness of color combined with the delicate shades needed for artistic work. They are made in nearly four hundred varying shades, the difference between some shades being so slight that only the trained eye can perceive it; still this is essential for the finest work, when the blending of the shades is done so perfectly that you go from the lightest to the darkest shade with no perceptible break in the shading. The manufacture of the Brainerd & Armstrong wash silks is a science of itself, and each kind is made with the view of its special use in mind, consequently B. & A. filo silk is pronounced by all artists in needlework to be the best silk for its purpose—the same with Roman floss, which, by the way, was invented and patented by the Brainerd & Armstrong Co. The new patent holder in which B. & A. wash silks are sold has greatly facilitated the handling of these fine silks, and is a real boon to the consumer as well as to the storekeeper.

Sewing Silk.

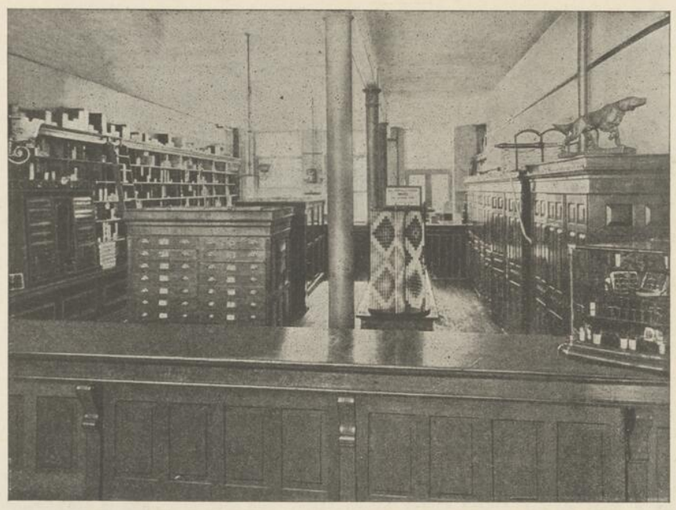
The Corticelli sewing silk has gained the reputation of being always the same; full length and full strength, and full size. The Corticelli button hole twist is made from stock selected for its strength and smoothness. Much attention is given to dyes which are durable, and which match the colors of Corticelli sewing silk in all the seasonable dress goods found in the market. As a corollary of the silk business proper, and to promote the sale of its own goods, the company deals in the finest quality of embroidery linen stamped with the latest designs and sold with directions compiled after having each pattern embroidered from six to ten times by the Society of Decorative Needlework, New York. It also sells the finest laundry, comb and shoe bags, in fact, any novelty which may be used for silk embroidery work. Besides a full line of Corticelli sewing, knitting, crochet, embroidery, etching, rope, filo, floss and lace wash silks, the company makes hosiery, mittens and underwear from pure silk, and has recently met a growing demand for fine silk bindings and worsted dress braids..

The Silk Worm.

In view of the general interest in the subject it will not be out of place to say a few words about the silk worm and its culture before describing the manufacture of its product at the mills here. First reared in China about 1700 B.C., the silk worm is now extensively cultivated there and in Japan, and in Italy and a few other European countries. Silk culture in American started in 1622, when James I. sent silk worm eggs, mulberry trees, and printed instructions to Virginia, but the attempt was not successful and the planters showed their taste by returning to the growing of tobacco. Various other attempts were made, but one obstacle was the price of labor, and now nearly nearly all the raw silk used on this continent comes from China and Japan. In order, however, to show how this raw material is produced, the company has preserved in cases the silk worm in its various stages. The wonderful insect that makes the silk is the larva of a small moth called Sericaria mori, This moth is classed with the Lepidoptera, or scaly winged insects, family Bombycidae, or spinners. This species of caterpillar is commonly called the mulberry silk worm. It has become domesticated, since, during the long centuries in which it has been cultivated, it has acquired many useful peculiarities. Man has striven to increase its silk-producing power,and in this he has succeeded, for, by comparing the present silk worm with its wild relations, the domestic cocoon is found to be much larger, even in proportion to the size of the worm that makes it or the moth that issues from it. It has other peculiarities, among these being its peaceful disposition and its seeming want of desire to escape if supplied with food. The moth's loss of the power of flight and the white color of the species are also results of domestication. It is fed on the small and tender leaves of the white mulberry for about a month, when, having attained full growth, the worm is ready to spin its cocoon. It loses its appetite.



OFFICE AND WAREROOMS OF THE CORTICELLI SILK COMPANY (LIMITED)
24 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO



INTERIOR CORTICELLI SILK WAREROOM, TORONTO

silk worms are placed, prevent the silk from becoming soiled. Dropping them into these tubes is familiarly called "bagging" the worms. In foreign countries twigs or bundles of loose straw take the place of these tubes.

The worm works incessantly, forcing the silk out by the contraction of its body. The thin, gauze-like network which soon surrounds it gradually thickens, until in twenty-four hours after beginning to spin the worm is completely hidden from view. However, the cocoon is not completed for about three days. Instinct teaches the worm to cease spinning with its head up, so that the moth in emerging can crawl out of the paper tubes.

The silk spun by the worm in first getting its bearings is loose and is known as "floss." The cocoon is tough, strong and compact, composed of a firm, continuous thread, which is, however, not wound in concentric circles, but irregularly in short figure-eight loops, first in one place and then in another. The motion of the worm's head when starting the cocoon is very rapid, and nine to twelve inches of silk flow from the spinneret in a minute, but later the average would be about half this amount per minute. From three to four hundred cocoons weigh one pound.

The color of the worm's prolegs before spinning indicates the color the cocoon will be. This varies in different species, and may be a silvery white, cream, yellow, lemon or green.

When the worm has finished spinning it is one and a quarter inches long. Two days later by a final molt its dried-up skin breaks at the nose and is crowded back off the body, revealing the chrysalis, an oval cone one inch in length. It is a light yellow in color, and immediately after molting is soft to the touch. The ten prolegs of the worm have disappeared, the four wings of the future moth are folded over the breast, together with the six legs and two feelers, or antennae. It soon turns brown and the skin hardens into a tough shell. Nature provides the cocoon to protect the worm from the elements while it is being transformed into a chrysalis, and thence into the moth.

With no jaws, and confined within the narrow space for the cocoon, the moth has some difficulty in escaping. After two or three weeks the shell of the chrysalis bursts and the moth ejects against the end of the cocoon a strongly alkaline liquid which moistens and dissolves the hard, gummy lining. Pushing aside some of the silken threads and breaking others, with crimped and damp wings the moth emerges; and the exit once effected, the wings soon expand and dry.

Escape of the Moth.

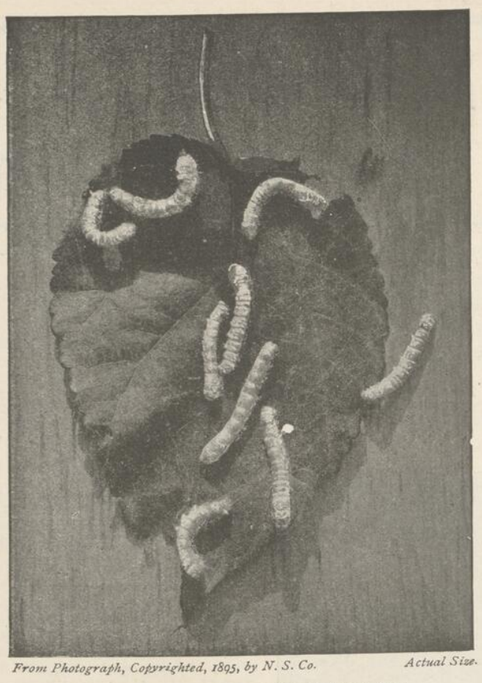
The escape of the moth, however, breaks so many threads that the cocoons are ruined for reeling, and consequently, when ten days old, all those not intended for seed are put in a steam heater to stifle the chrysalis, and the silk may then be reeled at any future time. One moth lays from three to four hundred eggs, depositing them over an even surface, and in the large cocoon varieties there are fully thirty thousand eggs in a single ounce avoirdupois. Reeling the silk from the cocoons is not often done in the United States, and the Corticelli method differs slightly from that practised in foreign countries. Most of the raw material which is imported comes already reeled ready for the manufacturer. Silk growers in the United States, by working early and late every day during the season, which lasts from six to eight weeks, could scarcely average twenty-five cents a day for their labor, and, therefore, it is grown only in countries where labor is very cheap.

Imported raw silk comes in skeins of from one to several ounces, packed into bundles called "books," weighing from five to ten pounds. In China and Japan the books are usually sold in bales varying from one hundred to one hundred and sixty pounds. It takes from twenty-two hundred and fifty to three thousand cocoons to make a pound of reeled silk, and hence it is so valuable.

Process of Manufacture.

The raw silk which is the raw material of the mills here in St. John's, is first assorted according to the size of the fiber and is then soaked in warm water for several hours to soften the gum where the threads and stuck together on the arms of the reel. The skeins are put upon swifts and the thread wound off on to bobbins. Doubling is the next process. A number of fibers, according to the size of the thread desired, are brought together preparatory to spinning. Should one fiber break, an automatic device stops the bobbin until the broken parts are spliced. The spinning process spins the several threads into one strand, the number of turns varying with the kind of silk; floss or filo being quite slack, and machine twist just the reverse. A transferring machine combines two or three of these strands, two for sewing and three for machine twist, and another twists the strands in the opposite direction from the spinning. The silk is stretched by an ingenious machine, smoothing and consolidating the constituent fibres; it is then reeled into hanks ready for dyeing. This process is a very important one, and upon its success depends the permanency of the various colors. The Corticelli Company has an enviable reputation for the superior quality and finish of its dye work, the result of years of scientific investigation and experimenting. In boiling out the "gum" previous to dyeing, the silk shrinks from 20 to 25 per cent. in weight. After dyeing it is again wound on bobbins to be polished and finished, and then spooled or reeled into small skeins, according to the kind of silk. The spooling machines are partly automatic, and the operator winds the silk upon the spools with surprising accuracy, measuring off correctly the desired length.

Many of the machines used by this company are of their own invention, patented and controlled by them, which, together with the experience of sixty years in silk manufacturing, enables them to produce silk goods of unequaled quality and of exceptional lustre and brilliancy. Aside from this 25 per cent. of gum, there is only about 5 per cent. of waste. The raw material of silk, as already said, comes from China and Japan. There is also a small portion of wild silk imported from India.



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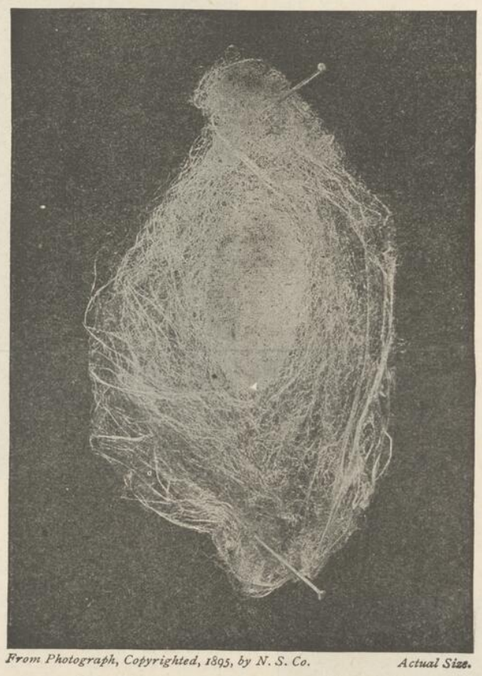
SILKWORMS ABOUT EIGHTEEN DAYS OLD.



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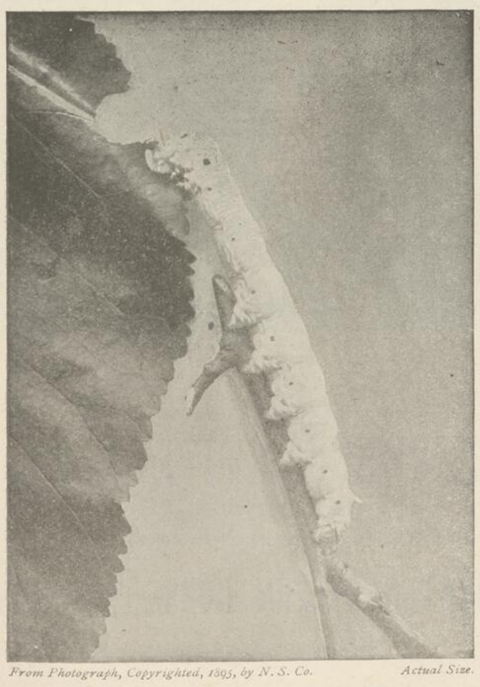
COMPLETED COCOON, SHOWING "FLOSS."



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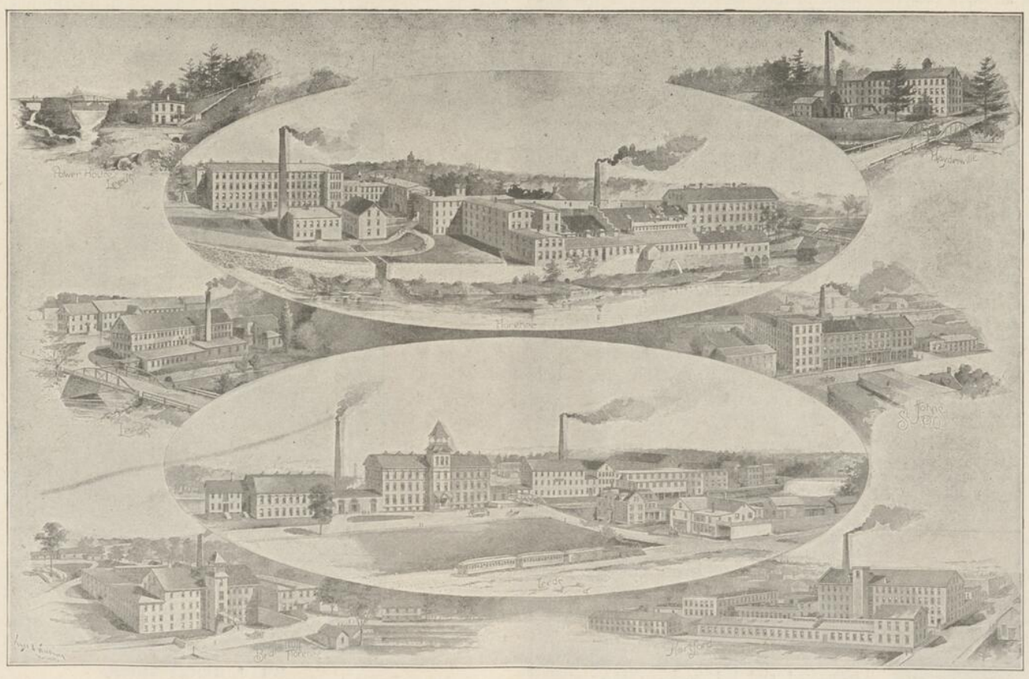
CORTICELLI WORM EATING.



CORTICELLI SILK MILLS AT FLORENCE, LEEDS AND HAYDENVILLE, MASS., AND HARTFORD, CONN.

A Wash Silk Color Card.

Often the most difficult task for many women is choosing the proper shades of silk to embroider a certain stamped linen. Usually the dealer from whom they purchase their Corticelli Silk will advise them in regard to this, but when one lives in one of the smaller towns no store will be found which carries a good stock of embroidery materials from which to make a selection. In this case the best thing to do is to send 20c in stamps to the Corticelli Silk Co., Box 39, St. John's, Que., for a Brainerd & Armstrong Wash Silk Color Card, showing over 380 different shades in which B. & A. wash silk is made. The card also shows samples of the various silks, as filo silk, Roman floss, Caspian floss, etc. The owner of a color card can order by number B. & A. silk from her storekeeper, either by mail or in person. Few realize what a convenience this is.

Many do not understand the great difference in embroidery silks, and often inferior kinds are sold them by unscrupulous clerks. B. & A. silk is smooth-working, of high lustre, and is free from imperfections in stock or finish, while the dyes used are remarkable for brilliancy and absolute fastness of color. The holders in which each skein of filo, Roman and Caspian floss is put are of the greatest convenience,and every lady will appreciate the prevention of snarling and mussing the silk. Magnificent mills, modern machinery, and sixty years' experience in manufacturing silk enable the Corticelli Silk Company to produce as perfect embroidery silk and floss as can be made. To further aid needleworkers, the company has issued a "Blue Book" of instructions for embroidering flowers. It is often perplexing to needleworkers to select those colors which will produce the best effect and give the closest representation of nature. The object of this little book is to overcome this difficulty by enumerating those shades which have been found most satisfactory in the copying of various leaves, flowers and fruits.

The numbers in this book represent the dyes made in Asiatic filo silk floss (sometimes called filo or floss, and the other wash silks manufactured by the Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Company in Asiatic fast dye colors, as shown on the latest sample card of colors. This sample card, showing 380 different shades, will enable one to order intelligently by number, and will

(Concluded on Page 24)

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sells it at this nominal sum merely as an advertisement for its business proper. The book is profusely illustrated with colored plates of designs for flowers, taken not from natural flowers, but from actual needlework, so that the precise effect is shown in every detail. It gives also hints on the selection of material, and for washing embroidered linen, a complete classification of embroidery stitches, with instructions and illustrations. About 50 pages are devoted to centrepieces and doilies, copiously illustrated with colored plates and ordinary designs. There are also added a number of hints for fancy novelties.

The increasing popularity of the wheel and the game of golf has revived the interest in knitting, especially since desirable and exclusive patterns in bicycle and golf stockings are not easily obtained in the ready-made goods. The Corticelli Home Needle Work, therefore, gives designs knit from wool and silk. The silk is made especially for this work, and in combination with wool the effect is very handsome. The best results can only be secured by the use of the exact material called for in the instructions. Corticelli bicycle and golf silk is made of specially selected stock, dyed in fast colors, and will be found easy to knit. German knitting worsted, golf and cycle mixtures, is just the right size to use in connection with the silk. The colors of silk to go with the different colors of yarns harmonize perfectly. Ordinary yarn, no matter of what kind or color, will not do to work these patterns. The book is edited by Mrs. Amalia Smith, formerly with the New York Society of Decorative Art, and other needlework authorities connected with art societies and journals.

Needlework Instruction.

Ever on the alert to instruct in the use of silk, and so promote the sale of its goods, the Corticelli Silk Company has published since 1887 a series of books embracing every variety of useful and decorative needlework. The Corticelli Home Needle Work, 1897-98, will be mailed to any address in Canada on receipt of 13 cents. It is safe to say that the work cannot be produced for less than ten times that amount, but the company

Dr. D. McEachran and His Work.

An issue dealing with such a subject would not be complete without reference to the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, late the Montreal Veterinary College, and its well-known founder, Dr. D. McEachran, who is acknowledged to-day one of the best authorities in his work in either America or Europe. No man on the continent has had a wider range of work and whose knowledge is more appreciated by the Government, under which he holds the office of Chief Inspector of Stock. Dr. McEachran recently returned from an extended official tour through England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, etc., and his report, now in the hands of the printer, is the most complete work of its kind that any Canadian Government has yet issued.

DR. D. McEACHRAN.

A cut of the college and its founder appears in this issue.

Duncan D. McEachran, born in Campbletown, Argyleshire, Scotland, on Oct. 27, 1841, was the son of the late David McEachran, for several years senior bailie of the above town. The family ranks among the oldest in Kintyre; the Iome Cross of Campbletown bearing the name of Ed. McEachran, while the tombstones of the family date back to the fourteenth century.

The subject of the present sketch was educated in the Free Church Grammar School of his native place and at the age of seventeen began his professional studies under the distinguished Dick. He graduated as a veterinary surgeon in 1861, became a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons the same year, and was elected one of the original Fellows of that body on its elevation to the rank of a university in 1875.

In 1872 Mr. McEachran came to Canada and practiced his profession succesfully for about three years in Woodstock, Ontario. In 1861 Mr. McEachran settled in Montreal. Almost immediately on his arrival in Montreal, owing to the reputation he had made for himself, powerful friends rallied about him; steps were taken to lay the foundations of veterinary teaching, and in the same year the Montreal Veterinary College was estabished under the auspices of the late Major Campbell, President of the Board of Agriculture, and of Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University.

In 1875 the present buildings were erected in a central location on Union avenue, at the expense of the founder and principal, the Government guaranteeing a grant of $1,800 for ten years, with the privilege of sending thirteen French and seven English students for free education in the College.

MR. CYRILLE LAURIN.

Professor McEachran was for ten years Veterinary Surgeon to the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery.

He has been intimately connected with cattle ranching, Senator Cochrane and himself being the pioneers of that enterprise on a large scale in Canada. In 1881 Principal McEachran visited Alberta, going via the Missouri River, driving across the plains from Fort Benton, in Montana, to Morleyville, and publishing a series of letters describing the trip, on his return.

He and Senator Cochrane established the ranch bearing the latter's name, and Mr. McEachran was Vice-President of the same till 1883, when he became general manager of the Walrond Cattle Ranch Company, of which Sir John Walrond is President.

Principal McEachran's efforts to prevent the introduction of foot and mouth disease, pleuro pneumonia and other infectious diseases from European countries, in which they have proved so destructive, deserve special mention.

In 1875 he urgently pressed upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada the necessity of the establishment of a quarantine system with the object as above stated. In April, 1876, he was appointed Chief Inspector, and organized the first Canadian cattle quarantine at Point Levis.

In January, 1879, Professor McEachran was sent by the Canadian Government to the United States to investigate the pleuro-pneumonia then prevalent, and visited New York, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the district of Columbia. The report upon this visit led to important measures being taken by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada to prevent diseased animals being imported into these countries, which have since that time been largely free from the disease. Canada's immunity is directly and almost solely traceable to the action the Government has taken owing to Principal McEachran's representations. The grounds on which he based the action he recommended to the Canadian authorities, can be fully learned from an address delivered at the thirteenth anniversary meeting of the American Veterinary Association, and published in the first number of the American Veterinary Review. The concluding paragraph is quoted:

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I would suggest to this Association, that you should approach the Government and point out the necessity for preventative measures being adopted and urge upon them the importance of recognizing this profession, and ceasing to appoint uneducated men to positions of responsibility, while you have young men educated in science, both able and willing to fill the positions. Let our motto ever continue to be "Bis Unita Fortior," and instead of our noble science, for what science next to human medicine can be more noble than that whose object is the relief of suffering in those poor dumb animals which God has goven to us to care for, being looked upon as scarcely respectable. We must and will sand side by side with all the other liberal professions, and I certainly do think that if we can bring about the objects of this paper we will do much to deserve the lasting thanks of this great people."

CAPTAIN ALLAN A. PHILLIPS.

During the entire period of his residence in Montreal Professor McEachran has interested himself in the improvement of the city's sanitary condition. The most recent pathological investigations have demonstrated by new methods, the communicability of infectious and other disease by milk. This was recognized many years ago by Mr. McEachran, who urged not only the inspection of all milk exposed for sale, but also the regular inspection by experts of all dairy establishments.

A series of articles published in the Amerıcan Veterinary Review of ten years ago, gives ample evidence of the high position he has always claimed for his profession, and his ardent desire that veterinary medical education should be placed upon a higher plane than it then occupied. From time to time during the years of his residence in Montreal, Principal McEachran has been in consultation with the practitioners of human medicine with regard to the prevention of the propagation of infectious diseases, the general sanitary condition of the city, etc.

The most lasting memorial of Principal McEachran's career will probably prove to be the school of veterinary medicine. Principal McEachran began by making the school an embodiment of the principles he has never ceased to advocate from that date to the present time. During the greater part of this period a matriculation examination has been exacted, the requirements for which have been gradually but steadily raised. It is not possible for an illiterate man to enter as a student of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine. The course extends over a period of three years from matriculation, during which an attempt is made to give the student a thorough grounding in all the branches of veterinary education. The College is now affiliated with McGill University, all the teaching, except anatomy, is given by the McGill professors. This includes courses in Botany, Histology, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics (there are also special lectures on the veterinary aspects of this branch), and General Pathology. In these various branches the veterinary students are required to attend the same number of lectures and undergo the same examination as the students of human medicine of McGill University. There are in addition practical examinations to be passed in nearly all of the above subjects and in connection with each of them the opportunity is afforded of doing laboratory work, while in chemistry and physiology this is compulsory. In each of these subjects there are regular demonstrations which all students are required to attend. Provision is made at the Veterinary College for abundant practice in compounding and administering medicines.

The lectures and demonstrations in Pathology in McGill University are supplemented at the Veterinary School by special courses on Entozoa and Cattle Pathology.

Turning to professional education, it is at present arranged thus: Principal McEachran lectures on Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; Professor Baker on Veterinary Anatomy; Professor C. McEachran on Veterinary Obstetrics and Cattle Pathology. There are other minor courses. The dissecting room, well supplied with subjects, is superintended by Professor Baker, who has assistants.

The college has a large museum well furnished with models, casts, skeletons, pathological specimens, etc.

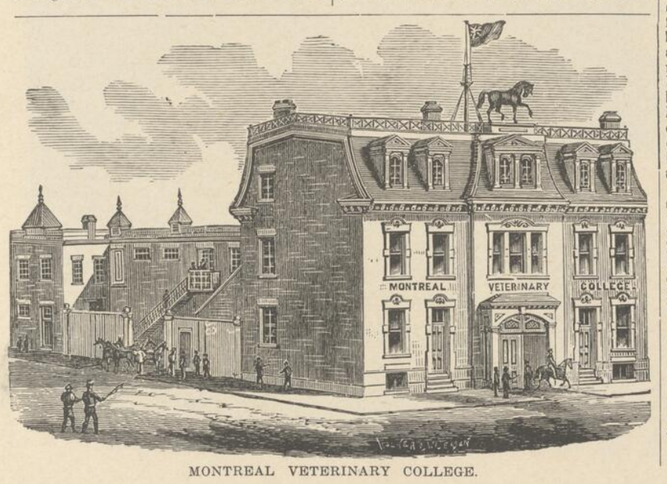
On the College premises there is an infirmary, in which sick animals are received throughout the entire year; and as all the principal stables of the city are under the supervision of the principal and his colleagues, abundant material for clinical and pathological purposes is not wanting. To this must be added the resources of the quarantine station, cattle yards, abattoirs, etc

All the students have the oportunity of joining in clinical practice. Senior students are in turn given charge of cases in the infirmary, under the direction of the professors, and visit the stables of the city accompanied by their teachers to learn the actual practice of their profesion. The junior students are appointed assistants to the senior men, and aid in dressing and otherwise.

Students are required to attend two courses in cattle pathology, three in anatomy, three in veterinary medicine and surgery, and two in obstetrics, while they have the option of taking three courses on any subject of the curriculum One course of six months is required in botany, and one of six months in histology; two courses of six months each in chemistry and physiology, with practical laboratory work, as before indicated.

There are two societies in connection with the college: The Veterinary Medical Association, which every student is expected to join, meeting fortnightly, for the reading and discusion of papers, hearing the reports of cases, examination of specimens, etc., and the Society for the Study of Comparative Psychology, which meets reading and discussion of papers, hearing papers on animal intelligence.

The college has a library of 140 volumes and the Veterinary Medical Association one of 500 volumes. Most of the journals interesting to the student of comparative medicine are taken regularly. This literature is all freely accessible to the students of the institution.



MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Early Morning at Bel-Air Track

Early morning at Bel-Air in the first days of the racing week, when trainers, jockeys, stablemen and stable boys are working like Trojans getting the horses that may make and break fortunes into trim, is one of the most picturesque of Montreal scenes. Nearly all the rest of Montreal is sleeping when the Bel-Air day begins The first streaks of dawn have hardly appeared in the sky when there is a stirring in the long, low buildings that fringe this well-known track. Out from under the sheds of these racing stables the bulky forms of the negro stablemen creep, and here and there is the figure of a lithe boy whose task it will be the next moment to straddle a horse and give him his first warming up of the day.

It is not yet five o'clock, and yet the grounds are full of shadowy silhouettes of horses and boys. From out of each stable comes the string of splendid animals that can accomplish such wonders on the track. Some of these strings are thirty horses long, others but a bare half dozen. In the case of a stable of the former size, however, but ten or a dozen would be taken out at a time, for each stable boy, as a rule, has two horses to exercise, just as each stableman has three to care for.

The slender, satiny limbs of each racer show to their best advantage in the gray morning light. The horse himself is in fine fettle with this break of day. He arches his neck, and would stir impatiently were it not for the firm hand of the little stable boy at his mouth. These boys know their business; they are the most remarkable enthusiasts in the world. They are getting but twelve dollars or so a month; but what of that? Unlimited possibilities are ahead of them. If a boy shows he can handle a horse to the Queen's taste, he gets straightaway in the good books of the trainer, for A1 stable boys are hard to find; and he will be a jockey some day, perhaps even a famous jockey, with ten thousand a year salary and percentage of the gains of every race he wins.

So it is with the most careful handling that each stable boy steps his steed out in the open and gets him on the track. The gray dawn is blending into the crispness of a perfect day. Gingerly the boy guides his horse around the track on a walk. One mile is covered, two! The pace is increased to a gentle canter. The horse is given more and more rein. He stretches his supple, powerful limbs, and, now warmed to the occasion, wants to be off and away around the course on a mad gallop.

But, the stable boy's tight rein says no, and the racer has long before this learned obedience. The stable men are now out of the stables, lined along the track's fence, with blankets, huge sponges and buckets of water. The trainer with his assistant, is now on hand, watching every movement of the beasts under his care. He signals, now here, now there. He brings one horse to a halt, and, having him refreshed, starts him again. He changes mounts after study of the work of each. He orders certain racers to be blanketed and led back to their stalls, and has others brought out.

It is on the trainer that the whole responsibility rests. The success of a stable for a year is largely due to his skill Inferior horses can be pushed to the front by proper handling; the best horses will fail without just the right care. Each one of these magnificent brutes is a study in itself, each must be handled differently.

The trainer is a grand mogul. Frequently he is practically a part owner—to the extent at least of his year's intakings depending largely upon his success. Generally he has a heavy guarantee—$7,000 to $10,000, in a stable of any size—and with success he may make as high as $50,000 in a single season.

His whole time is given to those horses. Very often he lives in the racing stable. When he does not, he is on hand at daybreak each morning. He can discharge men and boys at his will, and his only rival is the stable's crack jockey—a man like Taral, for example—who nearly every time can ride the horses he has trained to victory.

The famous jockeys later appear and take a turn about the course with the horses they are to ride in the great races. Unpicturesque are these jockeys in the early morning hours. Soiled riding trousers and some old sweaters constitute their costumes. But they have a marvellous interest, just the same, in the skill they display, even in these antiquated togs.

And so the morning goes until the sun is high in the heavens. By eleven of the clock practically every horse has been exercised. Owners and visitors by the score come to look at the work of the racers, to comment and figure At times the track is filled with galloping steeds. At times horses are put to their prettiest in bursts of speed of a mile or more.

MR. G. WINDSOR LINTON.

Founder of the Linton Orthophonic Institute for the Permanent cure of Defective Speech.

Many people are afflicted with defective speech. Stammering and stuttering, are perhaps the most prevalent of vocal derangements. By the inception of the Linton Educational system in 1891, G. Windsor Linton solved the problem of how to restore fluency of speech to those deprived of it. The great success which Mr. Linton has achieved in curing the most difficult cases of stammering and stuttering is amply attested by universal public endorsation. The Linton Orthophonic institutes are located on Court House Avenue, Brockville, Canada, and at 220 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N.Y., and are the only institutes where liberty of speech can be secured before payment of fee.

Corticelli Silk Industry

Continued from page 23)

also furnish samples of silks, representing a variety of kinds, differing from each other in twist and size. Corticelli Silk Co., Ltd., St. John's, P.Q., will send one of these cards to any address on receipt of 20 cents in stamps.

Other Books Published.

In addition to the books already described, the company has issued the following, each containing 96 pages:—

1887 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Crochet silk bead-work, crocheted and knitted silk purses, ladies' silk mittens and stockings, babies' socks, men's silk half-hose, lamp shades, lace edgings and insertions. 96 Illustrations.

1888 "Florence Home Needlework." Out of Print.

Subjects:—Drawn-work, damask stitches; Italian, tapestry, outline and cross-stitch embroidery, and crochet. 239 illustrations.

1889 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Tatting, netting and embroidery. Also rules for knitting ladies' fancy silk mittens. 135 illustrations.

1890 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Crochet and embroidery. Rules for four-in-hand scarfs, six engravings). 90 Illustrations.

1891 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Crochet, embroidery beadwork and macrame lace. Rules for ladies' silk slippers, men's ties, three new styles), belts, crocheted silk bags and umbrella cases. 141 Illustrations.

1892 "Florence Home Needlework.'

Subjects:—Crochet, and embroidery. Rules for Roman picture throw, easel scarfs, Irish lace, plain sewing, crocheted wheels, cornucopia, belts and garters. 160 Illustrations.

1893 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Corticelli darning or mosaic embroidery, drawn-work, crocheted lamp shades, pillow lace and its manufacture and embroidery. 85 Illustrations.

1894 "Florence Home Needlework."

Subjects:—Corticelli darning, knitting and crochet. Designs for men's four-in-hand scarfs and ladies' linen set in mosaic embroidery. Also rules for baby's crocheted silk sack. 90 Illustrations.

1895 "Florence Home Needlework." Out of print.

Subjects:—Honiton work, lace embroidery, mosaic embroidery, men's ties and suspenders, college pillows. Rules for crocheted wheel and three patterns in crocheted edgings. 60 Illustrations.

One Florence Home Needlework book will be mailed to any address on receipt of 6 cents. In ordering mention edition wanted by year.

The Montreal office is under the management of Mr. H. A. Beatty, who has worked up an extensive trade. The local offices are located at 12 and 14 St. Nicholas street, where a complete assortment of silk is kept constantly on hand. Goods are received daily from St. Johns, which is only twenty-seven miles away. Orders are promptly executed.

Some Race Track Dont's

The Detroit Free Press issued this parcel of don'ts the day the Detroit Derby was run. You might remember them for the Bel Air meeting.

Here are a few race-track "don'ts" prepared for the hundreds who will be out at Highland Park today:

Don't spring the old joke about betting a hat on the race because it is a Derby, for that is not the way the word is pronounced at all. Call it Darby, and make them think you're an Englishman, from Windsor.

Don't take all your money to the track with you. Your wife had intended to get Tommy a new pair of boots today, but if you tote out all your gold to the Park and place it, she and Tommy will have to wait until next salary day.

Don't put everything on one horse because a young man in a checkered suit tells you he's going to win. Others have followed that same young man's advice and now they are driving street cars.

Don't try to beat the race by putting $5 on every horse that runs. That mathematical bomb was exploded some time ago.

Don't tell the girl with you that they call certain tracks "kites," because the horses simply fly on them. The chances are she knows more about racing than you do.

Don't put up all your money. Save at least 5 cents, for it is a long way from Highland Park back to town and the street cars have not yet opened credit accounts with customers.

Don't bet on India Rubber in hopes her name will carry her through in the stretch.

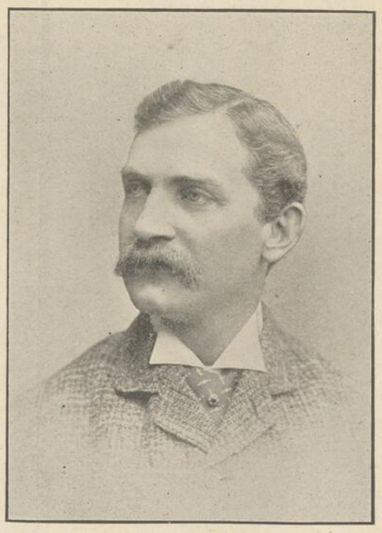
Don't think you are the only man in the paddock who knows a horse when one is ridden past. There are a few others.

Don't delude yourself in the belief that every book-maker is "easy" and in the business from philanthropic motives.

Don't bet on a favorite

And the greatest of these is:

Don't play the races at all. That's the only way to beat them; the greatest system ever invented.



MR. J. HENRY SMITH.

One of the most successful shippers of horses and cattle in Canada is Mr. J. Henry Smith, of the Board of Trade, and Canadian representative of the firm of Stephens, Smith & Co., of London, England. Since this latter firm, an advertisement of whom appears in another column, established their Montreal agency, it has been highly satisfactory. The first sale was held on February 9th last, since which time close to 2,000 horses have been consigned and successfully sold. the firm expressing their satisfaction with the results. The company expect in the near future opening a house in Liverpool, whither the Montreal representatives will make similar consignments. They deal in all classes of saddlers, drivers, carriagers, cobs, bussers and vanners. They have large stables located on St. Paul street, known to the trade as the Caledonian, which on occasions does not commence to accommodate the horses they hold ready for shipment. Mr. Smith is also the Canadian representative of Messrs. John Swan & Sons, Ltd., of Glasgow, the great cattle dealers. The Smiths are amongst the very largest stock exporters in Canada, and have brought a shrewdness and ability to bear in their business that has made their operations highly successful. Few men are better spoken of by the trader or producer as men of integrity and honesty, and who can be depended on to do exactly as they agree to.

Mr. T. Swan Smith, of the firm of Stephens, Smith & Co., is a brother of Mr. J. H. Smith, and is at present in Montreal.

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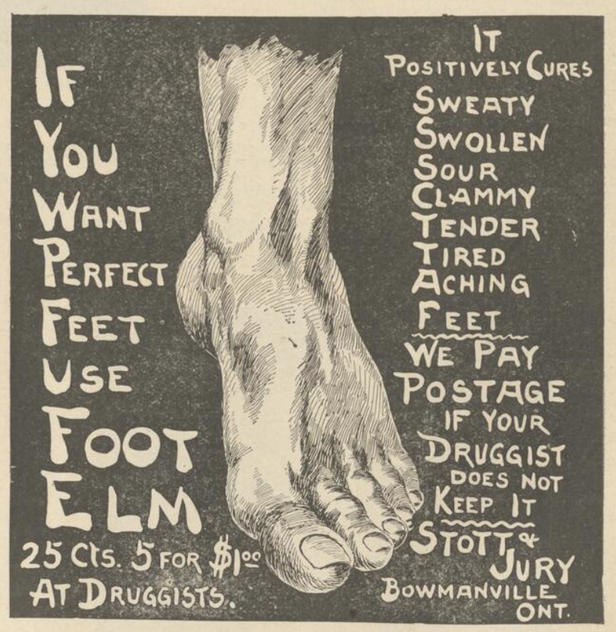

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