

TO-DAY'S TIDES.
High Water—11.01 a.m. 11.28 p.m.
Low Water—5.36 a.m. 5.57 p.m.
TO-MORROW'S TIDES.
High Water—0.00 a.m. 12.05 p.m.
Low Water—6.32 a.m. 6.51 p.m.

The Quebec Chronicle.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.
Fine and quite warm.

VOL. LIII. NO. 19,365.

EIGHT PAGES.

"The Chronicle is the Best Advertising Medium in Quebec."

THE CHRONICLE, QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

EIGHT PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT.



STEPPING STONES

across a stream are often slippery wooden stairs cost a lot of money, take up a lot of space, cannot be moved quickly, fire will run up them to a flat above; while Metal Spiral Stairs don't cost very much, take up very little floor space, can be erected or removed quickly, will not burn. They are away ahead of any other kind for many reasons. Let us give you an estimate on their cost.

CARRIER, LAINE & CO.,

263 St. Joseph Street, Quebec,
and Commercial Street, Levis.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

Important Canadian Cases
Decided.

A GAS COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

CAN SHUT OFF GAS FROM ONE HOUSE OF A PROPRIETOR IF HE HAS NOT PAID FOR THAT CONSUMED IN ANOTHER OF HIS HOUSES—A BRITISH COLUMBIA ACT REGARDING CHINAMEN DECLARED ILLEGAL.

LONDON, July 28. — The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of J. N. Adell against the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal from the judgment of the Superior Court of Lower Canada in the case of the Montreal Gas Company against Cadeau. Their Lordships held that the liability of a consumer was the liability to pay for the gas supplied to him and, therefore, the company was justified in shutting off the gas from Cadeau's two houses because he had not paid for gas used in one of them.

The Privy Council has allowed the appeal in the case of the Union Colliery Company of British Columbia against Bigden from the decision of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, which granted an injunction against the employment of Chinamen underground. Their Lordships held that Sec. 4 of the Coal Mines Regulation in as far as it related to Chinamen was ultra vires of the Provincial Legislature of British Columbia and therefore was illegal.

MORE TROUBLE IN SAMOA

Attitude of the Natives Far From Re-Assuring.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE LEAVES THE ISLAND

San Francisco, July 28. — Samoan advices under date of July 14th, were received to-day by the steamer Moana as follows:

The situation in Samoa is one of great uneasiness, the attitude of the natives being far from reassuring. Several fights have occurred in different parts of the island between supporters of the rivals for the kingship and several natives have been killed.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S WORK.

Nothing much seems to have been accomplished by the High Commissioner since arms to number of 400 were surrendered by the contending factions. Chief Justice Chambers being dissatisfied with the support extended to his court by the commissioners will leave to-day for Washington. The action in refusing the aid asked for to sustain the royal authority is said to have been prompted by authority is said to have been prompted by

EXIT MR. JOS. MARTIN.

HE HAS SURRENDERED HIS PORTFOLIO ON THE DEMAND OF THE PREMIER — THE CAUCUS WAS AGAINST HIM.

Victoria, B.C., July 28. — The demand made upon Attorney-General Martin by Premier Selkirk for the surrender of his portfolio has been complied with and Mr. Martin has practically ceased to be a member of the British Columbia Government. It is understood that the decision against Mr. Martin in the caucus was pretty unanimous and it is said was a complete surprise to the ex-Attorney-General, who counted on having some strength in the caucus, but discovered he had none. The Lieutenant-Governor has yet to accept Mr. Martin's resignation.

RUN OVER.

A child named Delisle, three years of age, was run over on Thursday evening while crossing St. Joseph street, near the Jacques Cartier Hall, and suffered slight internal injuries.

"CHIC" PHOTOS — 10 for 10 cents, 67 St. John street. Photos taken day and night.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Two kind of camp folding chairs. Just the thing for people spending the summer in the country. Every family should have them. Dumas' Department Hardware Store, opposite C. P. R. station.

PAIRE AND HOLDEN. HOW THEY ESCAPED

From the Napanee Jail
Sometime Ago.

HOLDEN TELLS THE STORY.

HE IS QUITE PROUD OF HIS WORK AS A WOOD PILER — ENGAGED FOR TWO HOURS IN THE GAOL YARD WHILE THE GAOLER'S WINDOW WAS OPEN AND THAT OFFICIAL HAD A SHOTGUN.

Napanee, July 28. — There are two men in the cells of Napanee jail now who in two months' time will be the centre of interest for the whole Dominion. They are George Paire and William Holden, who are now settled in the prison from which they made their sensational escape a few months ago. Before these two men made their break for liberty it was generally understood that at the next trial they would appear in the witness stand and tell the same story as they had previously given in their evidence against William Ponton. Their escape entirely reversed the situation, and they are now ordinary prisoners, held for an offence, instead of being Crown witnesses, treated as witnesses and allowed privileges which would have been held for the robbery of the Dominion Bank and nothing more. The two men realize that they have lost ground by their escape from jail, and now they are considering what benefit will result to them if they continue to aid the Crown in its case against the young ex-bank teller. They are still undecided as to whether it will be of value to them to again give evidence against Ponton, if, in view of their defiance of the law, they are to be given nothing by it, and it is this doubt as to the evidence they will give at the trial of Ponton, to be held in Cobourg in September that will make Paire and Holden two persons of some importance until they announce their decision.

ROACH HOLDS OUT.
As to the position of Jack Roach, who is also an inmate of the jail, there is no doubt. He, it will be remembered, is charged, not with direct connection with the robbery, but with being an accessory before the fact, and with receiving certain proceeds after the burglary of the bank was committed. The charge is based on the previous evidence of Paire and Holden, who declared that Roach was a member of the first gang which planned to rob the bank, but who subsequently "drew out," receiving a sum, stated to be \$1,000, after the robbery was carried out, to assist him in keeping his mouth shut as to what he knew about those concerned in the affair. Roach has stated that his attitude is to be left alone, and that he knows nothing of the robbery, that he will not go into the witness box, that he is not a friend of Paire and Holden, and that he does not know Ponton. He affirms that he is a most estimable young man, and he has a well-known lawyer, Mr. Wilson of Napanee, for the purpose of having this fact impressed upon the jury that will decide on the question of his guilt. Roach has evidently many friends in the Eastern States, and they are arranging to supply the necessary funds for his defence. At the present time it appears to be certain that he will not corroborate the evidence of Paire and Holden regarding Ponton's alleged complicity in the robbery, and it is also fairly settled that when he meets the two he will cut them dead. Up to this time he has not been allowed to see either of them. He has heard, however, of the change of venue in the case, to the town of Cobourg, and he says upon the point that as he is charged with having something to do with a burglary in Napanee he will be tried in Napanee and nowhere else. He will fight, he says, any application for a change of venue. The situation, then, is that Roach will not help the case of the Crown, and Paire and Holden may both refuse to again tell the story which the evidence as they told it at the previous trial, and the preliminary investigation.

THE BURGLAR'S STORY.
To-day when a press representative entered the east corridor both Paire and Holden were both locked up in their cells. Paire, who is affected with a serious disease, was bathing his foot, which, it is feared, he may lose as a result of the life he has led. The little French-Canadian appeared very light-hearted, however, and greeted his visitor with a great show of cordiality. He pulled his cot close up to the cell door, and was quite ready to talk about anything.

"I want you to tell me about the time you had when you were out," he was asked, after he had rather too enthusiastically declared his delight at having a visitor.

"Ah, you mean our little vacation. We always take two months holiday in the summer," he returned laughingly in his broken English. "I tell you about the trip, but about leaving—pardon me."

"Is it not true that a prisoner here named — gave you those locks that you used to pick the locks?"

Paire thought for a few moments and then, looking his questioner in the face for the first time, he said: "If a man help you out of jail would you thank him by putting by putting him in for two years?"

There was nothing more to be said on this point, and Paire launched off into a description of the fishing trips he had enjoyed while away. Noting that his visitor was not particularly interested in the stories of fabulous catches of trout, Paire began to talk of the previous trial and to justify the position which he took in becoming an approver for the Crown.

"What are you going to do at the next trial?" he was asked.

"You had better wait. I don't say anything about that."

TALE OF THE ESCAPE.
Down the corridor a few yards Holden's cell was pointed out. The cot had been shoved close against the wall, and the door was open.

Special to the Chronicle.
Ottawa, July 28. — In the House to-day Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced a bill respecting the Quebec Harbor Commission to enable commissioners to guarantee bonds to the extent of \$200,000 for an elevator to be constructed by the Great Northern Railway.

MEASURES DROPPED.
Sir Charles Tupper announced, after a conference with the leader of the Opposition, who was anxious to leave for England, in order to facilitate prorogation next week, it had been decided to withdraw the resolutions respecting the Senate, and the bill to amend the Criminal Code, dealing with lotteries, etc.

INCREASING SALARIES.
Hon. Mr. Fielding gave notice that on Monday he would move a resolution increasing the salaries of the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Laurier expressed his entire concurrence with it. He had always felt that these two Ministers held most important portfolios, involving great responsibility, and there was no reason why their salaries should not be the same as other Ministers.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.
Sir Charles Tupper announced the Opposition did not propose to deal further with the question of Preferential Trade, the object of which they had in view would not be served by proposed modification.

VILLE MARIE BANK.
Mr. Bourassa suggested that an officer of the Government be sent to take charge of the Ville Marie Bank, with a view to protecting depositors.

GRAN ELEVATOR for QUEBEC

Resolution Introduced Into the House
Authorizing the Harbour Commissioners to Guarantee Bonds.

DISCUSSION REGARDING INSOLVENCY LAW

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SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Trial of Generals to Commence on Monday.
WHAT THE DEFENCE WILL BE.

GENERAL LINARES' TELEGRAM SENT TO GENERAL TORA AFTER THE FORMER HAD BEEN WOUNDED, REQUESTING TORA TO SURRENDER TO HIM (LINARES) WOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY, WILL BE USED.

Madrid, July 28. — The trial of Generals Tora and Barcos and others for surrendering Santiago de Cuba will begin on Monday before the Supreme Court Martial, and is expected to occupy six or seven sittings of the Court. It is stated that Gen. Blanco, who was Governor-General of Cuba during the late war, has signed a deposition to the effect that he gave Gen. Tora permission to surrender all of the district under his command with the exception of Minzanto. The defence also relies upon a telegram from Gen. Linares, Gen. Tora's predecessor, which was sent after Gen. Linares had been wounded appealing to the nation to say if the troops at Santiago had not maintained the honor of the army intact, and adding: "If it is necessary that a sacrifice be made and that some one must assume the responsibility for the events predicted and forestalled in my dispatches, I offer myself in my death and for the good of my country. No matter what the outcome I will assume the responsibility of signing the surrender."

A HERO OF THE SOUDAN
MAJOR GIRAUD, R. E., ARRIVED IN QUEBEC LAST EVENING ON BOARD THE STEAMER VARSOUVER.

Among the passengers on the Dominion Line SS Vancouver, which arrived in port last night, was Major Giraud, R. E., D.S.O., the young Canadian officer who achieved such a splendid reputation by his speedy construction of a railway for the conveyance of the British troops in the Soudan. The gallant Major is withal a very modest man, and was loth to speak of the prominent part he played in securing the success of Gen. Lord Kitchener's brilliant move at Omdurman. One thing, however, Major Giraud was not slow about expressing, was his pleasure at returning for a visit to his native land. The young Canadian officer is now engaged on the State railways, and is no longer connected with the Soudan. He is of opinion, however, that further advance is necessary in the provinces to the west of Khartoum, as peace cannot be final until the Khalifa is finally disposed of. Major Giraud looks very young, and to have accomplished so much and such important work. By his appearance one would think he was no more than two or three and twenty. He is about medium height and good athletic proportions. His face is deeply bronzed by the African sun, and altogether he is the picture of health and youthful vigor.

Mr. E. E. Pammeton, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Pammeton, were passengers on the Vancouver. Mr. Pammeton expressed deep regret at the sudden taking off of Hon. W. B. Ives and C. A. Geoffrin, the former of whom was his colleague in the representation of Sherbrooke. Mr. Pammeton left Hon. Messrs. Archambault and Robidoux in London, awaiting the trial of the Demers case against the Government of the Province.

NEW, ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
Messrs. O. Marceau & Co., No. 114 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's, call special attention to their magnificent stock of Figures, Vases, Statues and Ornaments, ranging in price from 80c to \$40 per pair. "Parisian" Crown Derby Dinner Sets. The Cheapest Ever Sold in Quebec. Jasper Ware, "Nubian" Ware, "Narcissus" Ware, Tea and Dinner Sets, and other goods. All New, Elegant and Cheap.

Do not forget our grand sale of the month of July. We pay the car fare.
FAGUY, LEPIVAY & FRIEZE.

TRANSVAAL TROUBLES
Discussed in the House of Lords Yesterday.

LONDON, July 28. — In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Camperdown called attention to the Transvaal situation. The Earl of Dunraven and others followed. All declared that any departure from the recognized policy of the Government would be an act of inestimable danger to the position of Great Britain not only in South Africa, but it might shake the imperial existence of Great Britain itself.

LORD SALISBURY'S IMPORTANT SPEECH
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SUNDAY PLAYERS RELEASED.
Rochester, N.Y., July 28. — The Rochester number arrested for Sunday playing last Sunday were arraigned before Justice Lavery in Charlotte and discharged by him to-day. H. Clifford Spurr, lawyer for the Law Enforcement League, did not appear. It is understood that he gave up the effort to try and enforce the law through the agency of Charlotte officials, and intends to prevent games in future by applying to higher courts.

BASEBALL.
The following were the scores in the Eastern Baseball League yesterday:
At Springfield — Providence 2, Springfield 3.
At Montreal — Toronto 5, Montreal 5. Game called end of 13th inning. Continued on Eighth Page.

Z. PAQUET'S Departmental Stores

Still More Bargains
... IN ...

SUMMER HATS FOR GENTS.

Straw and Splint Hats, plain and perfect.

Former price 45c.
now 33c.

STRAW HATS

In two colors, Gray and White, fancy trimming, former price 75c.
Now 42c.

PEARL STRAW HATS,

Double braid, fancy ribbon, former price \$1.25.
Now 77c.

YOUR CHOICE

On a fine lot of black and colored Fedoras, usually sold \$1.00 to \$1.75, all reduced to the straight price of 49c.

Summer Garments for Gents.

Large stock of Black, Gray and Brown Silk Jackets and Vests. Linen Crash Jackets and Vests. Knickerbockers for Men and Boys. Rainproof Overcoats. Rubber Coats in Drab, Black and Gray Cloth, single breast, with or without Collar.

Rainproof Goods by the yard and Tailor made to order.
Ready made vacation Suits for Boys from 3 to 8 years, Linen and Cotton material.

Exceptional Bargain

In Linen everyday Coats for Men, light and comfortable.
Reduced to 67c.

Great variety of Umbrellas, plain and fancy.

Balance of Thread Gloves for men, JUST HALF PRICE.

Gent's Furnishings for Summer.

The best Bargain ever offered in Braces, formerly sold 20c.
Now reduced to 11c.

Big Reduction on Colored Shirts

Only one month more before the re-opening of Schools.
Now the right time to outfit the youngsters.

We always keep the Regulation Costumes used in the Quebec Seminary, Normal School, the Colleges of Levis and Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere, etc.

DRESS GOODS.

Before the end of the Season, all the our Muslins, Organdies and light goods must be cleared off.

A few Samples:
Goods worth 50c. to 60c., for 25c.

Goods worth 25c. to 30c., for 15c.

Goods worth 17c. to 20c., For 10c.

Another big lot of Lawn, Muslin and Crepon at 5c. per yard.

More Bargains for Shoppers

Ladies' White Gloves with Yellow Silk seams, only 20c.

Ladies' Cycling Gloves, White and Green, with colored seams, a very nice novelty for only 30c.

Ribbed Corsets of superior quality, Worth at least \$1.50

Reduced to 99c.

FUCHING RIBBONS,

32 different shades worth 17c. to 20c., All reduced to 10c.

See our scarce FELT HATS for Ladies. They are elegant and comfortable.

Z. PAQUET

197, 169, 171 St. Joseph Street,
Telephone 2171.

The Quebec Chronicle

The Only Morning Paper in Quebec.

QUEBEC, JULY 29, 1899.

A Big Thing for Quebec.

The announcement that the Minister of Railways has brought down a resolution providing substantial assistance to the Quebec bridge is the biggest and most important piece of news that has been given to this city for a long time. The Chronicle is assured that with a subsidy of a million dollars the bridge is now an absolute certainty. Let us consider what this means to Quebec. So soon as the bridge is completed the Grand Trunk Railway will have to obtain an entrance into this city. The Intercolonial, to keep up in the chase for trade, must follow suit. The Quebec Central Railway, with its American connections, will also come in. Thus we will have three great railways in the heart of Quebec which at present are cut off from us by the St. Lawrence. The terminal facilities they will require for freight and passenger business will be extensive and, if they have a union station, which is most probable, it should be a splendid addition to the city. Besides that advantage the port will be in a position to control and handle the trade of the whole eastern part of the populous Province of Quebec. The exports of the Lake St. John district will no longer seek American winter ports via Montreal. They will be transferred here and forwarded, when this port is closed, across the bridge to Canadian outlets. With the bridge completed Quebec will be in a position to handle the great grain trade which is bound to come this way. It is the nearest port to the ocean and, therefore, the last to close in the fall. Grain will be stored here with the certainty that if there is sudden rise in the world's market it can be quickly transferred to any part of the world. Ultimately, therefore, the erection of the bridge will be the commercial salvation of the city as well as an indispensable link in the chain of Canadian transportation facilities to the sea. The immediate effect of the complete assurance that the project is to be carried through will be marvelous on Quebec. The city has, in the last few years, made wonderful progress, unequalled, we believe, by any other Canadian city, but many projects have been hanging fire pending the fate of the Quebec bridge. Now that it is assured this city stands forth as the most promising of the Canadian centres. The oddest of all, it is yet the latest to receive a new impulse and fresh impetus. Quebec has seen the day when it took second place to no port on the continent. It will again advance to the front ranks both in its commercial importance and the extent of its industrious population. The construction of the bridge, important as it is, will not do this for us, but it is the first of a series of great steps we are taking in advance. It shows that Quebec has faith in its future, and that it has the Dominion of Canada behind it.

TAKE NOTICE.

If you must go in a boat, it is best that it should float. No one longs to clutch the tide. Fave, perhaps, a suicide. So, if you would reach the shore, these few rules observe—and more—

Do not change your seat at all. Do not move through others call. Never undertake to row. If the art you do not know, do not steer until you've seen just what "port" and "starboard" mean.

Rock the boat? You won't, that's flat.

None but idiots do that. Here's the safest plan of all: Don't go in a boat at all.

POLLY PRY.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT.

The man who thinks he knows it all. May find out by and by. That the man who isn't always sure. Eats much less humble pie.

Free Medical Treatment For Weak Men

Who are Willing to Pay When Convinced of Cure.



SCIENTIFIC combined medical and mechanical cure has been discovered for "Weakness of Men." Its success has been so startling that the proprietors now announce that they will send it on trial—remedies and appliances—without advance payment—to any honest man. If not all that is claimed—all you wish—send it back—that ends it—pay nothing.

This combined treatment creates health, strength, vitality, sustaining powers, and restores weak and undeveloped portions to natural functions.

There is no C. O. D. extortion, no deception of any nature in this offer.

If you are interested and in earnest write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sirs:—As per statement in Quebec Chronicle, you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliances and Remedies to reliable men on trial and approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail sealed, free, your new medical book for men.

Respectfully,

Give name and address in full.

Please write very plainly.

AGE _____ MARRIED OR SINGLE _____

A. LEARMONTH & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .
Steam Engines, Steam Pumps and a Variety of Other Pumps,
Propeller Engines for Yachts and Tow Boats.

Machinery for Mines, Saw and Flour Mills.

Brass Castings and Coppersmith Work.

REPAIRS DONE AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

Office and Works: 275 St. Paul Street, Quebec,
(Opposite Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Depot.)

TRY THE LEADERS

White Duck Pants, - - - \$1.50
Blue Blazers (White Silk Corded) - - - \$3.00
D. B. Blue Serge Coats, No Lining, - - - \$4.50
Outing Shirts, from 50c. to - - - \$5.00
Cotton and Silk Bath Suits, 25c. to \$3.50

LAFRANCE & MULLIN,

Tailors and Haberdashers, - - 48 Fabrique Street.

MOST POWERFUL GUN IN THE WORLD

Has a Range of Twenty-one Miles.

IT WILL WEIGH 120 TONS

A GERMAN OFFICER HAD DOUBTS ABOUT THE RANGE OF THE WEAPON BUT MAJOR INGALLS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS CERTAIN OF ITS THROWING A PROJECTILE 21 MILES.

Major James M. Ingalls, the greatest authority on ballistics in the United States army, has just worked up a range table for the new 16-inch gun building for the American Government, which shows that the range of that weapon will be 20,978 miles.

The new 16-inch gun is now nearing completion at the Watervliet arsenal. When finished it will be not only the heaviest gun in the world and the longest gun ever built, but it will be the most powerful gun in existence.

Ever since the building of the 16-inch gun was commenced artillerymen have been engaged in calculating the various points of efficiency of the great weapon. The new gun, it must be borne in mind, is no toy. Its weight will approximate closely to 125 tons, while the projectile designed for it will weigh 2,370 pounds, or one ton 130 pounds. Some time ago a noted German artillery officer calculated that the range of the new weapon would be about 20,000 miles. This German officer expressed doubt, however, of the conditions being obtainable which were necessary to insure a sixteen-mile range. Major Ingalls now figures out that the range will be nearly twenty-one miles, which range he deems attainable at a much lower angle of elevation than was declared necessary by the German officer. Major Ingalls shows that the shot of the 16-inch gun will reach a maximum elevation of 30,516 feet, or more than five miles. This enormous range and accompanying elevation, he declares, is a velocity of 2,600 foot-seconds, with the gun laid at an angle of elevation of 40 degrees. Firing the same gun with a muzzle velocity of only 2,000 feet per second and the range, he calculates, will be 13,971 miles, with a corresponding maximum elevation of 19,302 feet.

Major Ingalls, who makes the above calculations, is regarded as the most remarkable man in his line—ordnance—in the United States service. He is better known, in fact, in Europe than in America. His text books on gun firing are translated into several languages, and are used in the naval military schools of Europe.

At the time of the Queen's Jubilee, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Victoria's reign, the English artillery authorities decided to fire a shot from a piece of heavy ordnance with the object of attaining the greatest possible range. The gun employed had a calibre of 9 inches. It corresponded in general features to the 10-inch guns of the United States Navy. Several months prior to the firing the English authorities sent out data to the officers of various foreign armies with an invitation that a representative of each army calculate how far the shot would travel.

The representative chosen for the United States army was Major, then Captain, James M. Ingalls, of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. Ingalls carefully worked out the problem. The data furnished to him by the English authorities stated the weight of the shell, the weight of the powder charge, the angle of elevation at which the gun would be laid for firing, and, in addition, there was furnished a table setting forth the atmospheric conditions which had prevailed at Schoeburness, England, (the firing point), for ten years back, on the corresponding hour and day of the year on which the shot was fired.

Ingalls passed in his calculations, sealed through the regular military channels.

The day for the firing came around. The great gun was discharged, and as elaborate preparations had been made to determine the fall of the projectile, it was not long before the actual range attained was measured off. It was found to be a trifle over twelve miles.

Then came the opening of the sealed envelopes. It was curious to note how the answers varied. Officers of distinction differed in their calculations by several miles. One officer, and it must be remembered he was the representative of his army, plotted the fall of the shell at a point nearly two miles in rear of the actual range attained. The officer who stood No. 2 was an Italian artilleryman, and his calculations plotted the fall of the about fifteen hundred yards in rear of the actual shot struck. But the honor of making the closest calculation was reserved for the representative of the United States. Major Ingalls calculated fall and actual fall differed by only 150 yards.

And after the shot had been fired, working with the actual atmospheric data recorded for the jubilee day, Ingalls, using this exact data, placed the shot in the very hole where the shell struck. In other words, he proved his work.

The achievement of Ingalls in plotting so closely the jubilee shot gained for him everlasting fame among the military men of Europe, and his method of work, even the fact of the report he made, is exhibited in many of the leading military universities of the Old World. When one considers the accuracy of Ingalls' work in connection with the jubilee shot it borders on the prepos-

terous to assume that he has made a mistake in the calculations affecting the 16-inch gun. A man of the exact scientific make-up of Ingalls does not make mistakes when dealing with higher mathematics. Ingalls is now the head of the post graduate course established at Fort Monroe for the education of artillery officers of the U. S. army.

It is an old rule of thumb in ordnance that a gun has a mile range for every inch of calibre. This statement applied, particularly, to the use of brown or non-smokeless powder in heavy guns. The introduction of smokeless powder has, however, disturbed greatly these former figures. The 16-inch gun, instead of having a range of only sixteen miles, has a range of power of nearly twenty-one miles.

Since the English fired their famous jubilee shot the Germans have fired on the Meppen range of the Krupp's establishment a still longer range shot. In the case of the German projectile the distance attained was twelve and one-half miles. The Germans fired their shot in the presence of the German Emperor. It was shown by a plot of the track described by the shell that if the German gun had been placed at Pre St. Didier in the Alps its shell would have fallen in the vicinity of Chamounix. The maximum elevation reached by the German shell was slightly in excess of 20,000 feet. The elevation is nearly 5,000 feet greater than Mount Blanc. The German Meppen shot holds the record.

Major Ingalls has also worked out the range tables for the new navy 12-inch gun. He shows that the weapon when using a projectile weighing 850 pounds will have a maximum range power of 19,335 miles. The muzzle velocity essential for such a range attainment is 3,000 foot-seconds. The maximum elevation which will be reached by the 12-inch shots he places at 32,515 feet.

The navy 12-inch gun is the heaviest rifle which will hereafter be mounted on any United States war ship. It has been found that owing to the introduction of the new smokeless powder that the power of the 12-inch gun is the equal, practically, of the present enormous 13-inch gun on the battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. The new 12-inch for the 13-inch gun insures a great saving in weight of turret armor. The necessary for a 12-inch gun is considerably less in size than a 13-inch gun turret.

SURE DEATH TO INSECTS.

(By Amos Gray, M.D.)

From the United States Health Reports, July 1st, 1899.

Amongst the pests and annoyances in the household, the little insect called the cockroach is a most active and energetic fellow. It is almost impossible to get rid of him unless the most vigorous measures are taken and persisted in. They multiply rapidly and are seen to come in droves when they make their appearances. In various countries they grow to a much larger size than they do in the United States and gigantic specimens can be found on some of our trading vessels of sufficient size to start a menagerie or fresh show. They frequently do a great deal of damage in destroying the woodwork of a house, as well as clothing and other articles. The only way the cockroach and water bug can be exterminated is by continually keeping after them, for "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," applies equally as well to the cockroach in the family as to the original dose to the foes of our nation.

Numbers of so-called exterminators of these pests have been produced and put upon the market, many of them being so poisonous as to preclude the use of them with safety. Numerous cases of the having occurred from children being poisoned through the results of the carelessness of servants or members of the family leaving the preparations where the children might have access to them.

Preparing these reports as we do strictly in the interests of health, sanitation and hygiene, the three great principles to which we are devoted and for the protection of our readers and patrons who look to us for correct conclusions regarding the merits or demerits of such articles as are placed on the market for use or consumption by the family, we have recently very carefully and impartially, because of numerous letters received through our board of enquiry, examined and analyzed a number of samples of "Helpepper" made by the E. Ramel Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, Canada, a device for the banishment of moths, roaches, water bugs, and other insects, and also for freeing premises from rats and mice.

The reports of our analytical chemist and Board of Investigation having been completed and approved, stating this preparation to be worthy of the highest consideration for superior merit and excellence, we cordially extend to this remedy the unqualified official and editorial endorsement of the UNITED STATES HEALTH REPORTS.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

SUMMER BARGAINS.

For the balance of the season we will offer special inducements in every department. Colored Dress Goods, Trimmings and Fancy Muslins at less than cost.

Children's Colored Silk Hose, 50c and 60c for 16c and 20c pair.
Children's Plain Hose, fast color, size 5 to 8 1/2, 20c to 40c.
Fancy Parasols, \$1.50 for \$1.00;
\$2.25 for \$1.40; \$2.50 for \$1.80;
\$2.75 for \$1.85; \$4.75 for \$3.15.

Le Magasin du Louvre,
27 St. John Street.

The average man spends a lot of time searching for what he hopes he won't find.

NOT THE ONLY FISH IN THE SEA.

The Kissing Bug Has Several Compoers.

THE WOLF SPIDER ONE OF THEM

THIS GENTLEMAN REMAINS IN HIS HAMMOCK QUIETLY ENJOYING LIFE ALL DAY. BUT AT THE SET OF SUN IS OUT FOR BUSINESS—THE WATER BOATMAN IS ANOTHER ENERGETIC STINGER.

The Kissing Bug is the latest victim of the myth killers. Scientists are casting doubts upon the stories of its prowess.

They do not deny that there is a kissing bug. But the lips that have been osculated, the swellings that have been raised and the excitement that has been created are, say the scientists, the work of others.

William Benthumiller, Curator of Entomology at the Museum of Natural History, New York, speaks with scorn of the kissing bugs and expresses the belief that most of the bites are those of the mosquitoes or else of a more humble insect whose hosts as a rule are unwilling to admit that they entertain him.

"These kissing bug stories make me tired," said Mr. Benthumiller. "Every day," he continued, "this office is besieged with people armed with assortments of bugs, and they want to know if they are kissing bugs. Of course they are not. They may be lady bugs, or electric light bugs, or potato bugs, but they are not kissing bugs. Even when I go home my children meet me with collections of bugs, and I have to classify each bug and explain its habits. It is like working overtime."

"The other day I picked up a newspaper and saw a picture of a strange-looking insect labelled 'kissing bug.' On close inspection I recognized it as a parasite that lives on cockroaches. All this is trying."

Dr. Cyrus Edson mentions several insects which are capable of inflicting severe stings. They flourish in picnic grounds, invade houses and enter bed-chambers.

The most terrible of these are the wolf spiders. They have no webs, and during the day lie hidden in silk-en nets under stones or chips. At night they sally forth and if smaller insects are not at hand they do not scruple to attack human beings. Their bite is followed by a swelling of the part, accompanied by great pain, itching and inflammation. Chilblains and fever succeed each other rapidly, and children and weak persons often experience convulsions. The pain lasts for several days and departs only after free perspiration.

The wolf spiders are very common in the Northern and Eastern States. In rainy weather they are apt to invade houses. They are numerous on the shores of stony lakes, and young ladies who picnic in such places will do well to watch for them.

Water bugs seem to afford shelter for other poisonous insects, and in the ponds and rivers about New York will be found thousands of little creatures called "water boatmen." They are oval bugs, swimming upon their backs, and although they do not attack human beings they are likely to bite when in fear. If a bathers should step on a boatman, or a young lady accidentally corner one while dabbling in the water, a sharp, painful and poisonous bite might ensue.

Another water bug which is dangerous when cornered is the enormous belostomatid, now called the electric light bug. This big fellow lives in the water and pursues little fish, which it impales upon its powerful sting. It avoids human beings, but will sting terribly when in fear.

There is also a family of water scorpions (nepidae). They are brown and very sluggish, but if handled by human beings are likely to give severe bites.

The two-spotted corsair (Biguttatus) and the cone-nose (Conorhinus Sanguisuga) flourish largely in the Southern States. They have also been found in Ohio and Illinois. They are both terrible biters, and it is to the latter that Mr. Benthumiller attributes the work now generally ascribed to the kissing bug. The Concorhinus once bit the wife of Prof. J. G. Lemon, a noted entomologist.

"Suddenly Mrs. Lemon screamed," writes this scientist, "and a large, flat, mumble-footed bug was seen hurrying into a crevice. It was pitiful to see the tears rolling down her cheeks as she swung her arm about while applying ammonia to allay the pain."

The presence of this insect is not felt until the bite has been given. Its beak is very hard, nearly a quarter of an inch long, and can be inserted through any summer clothing. The bite is followed by a large swelling and a festering sore which quins, itches and discharges pus for several days.

A cousin of the cone-nose is the wheel bug. It prefers to avoid mankind and never enters houses, but its bite, when it does bite, is so terrible as to leave both hand and arm useless for several days. It may be distinguished from the cone-nose by an arched and serrated projection on its back.

Caterpillars, which are so dreaded by women, are really, in some cases, quite deserving of the fear they inspire. The green moth, for instance, breeds a green caterpillar with stripes of white or lilac red along its sides. It is covered with poisonous spines, and as it crawls over the skin it leaves red marks which itch and burn with great intensity. The male moth is colored a deep yellow, marked with purple red. The body and

hind wings are of a deep ochre yellow. In the female the purple brown color predominates. Both sexes have large eye-like spots on their hind wings.

The brick moth, which is black and white, and flies in October and November, breeds a brownish black caterpillar covered with yellow elevations and crossed by yellow stripes. It is also poisonous. A rich brown moth (Empetia Stimulea) produces a brown caterpillar with a green saddle, covered with short, stinging spines, concealed by hair. There are other stinging caterpillars too numerous to mention. They are good things to avoid.

Beetles do not bite, but some of them eject chemical fluid which raises blisters upon the human skin. The macrobasis is of this variety.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Many Cargoes," by W. W. Jacobs, (Copp, Clark, Toronto), is a reprint of short stories which has already appeared in various English magazines. The Canadian edition is a pretty and neatly bound one, and although the title, "Many Cargoes," is not an alluring sounding title, yet, between the covers are 47 pages of bright and (and) breezy reading, well fitted for holiday lifting of one's cares. The stories are in each case treated quite originally, the dialogue is natural and effervescent. The whole book abounds in humorous situations, and is far more right through from cover to cover. Altogether the style is original in plot and narrative, and it is one of the best holiday books to carry with you on a holiday tour.

"The Mandarin," by Carlton Dawe, is the story of a young Englishman who, goes to China to visit a missionary who was one of his father's college chums. His experiences with the wily, cunning Chinaman are apparently truthful as well as interesting. The fact that the missionary has a very pretty daughter gives the necessary touch of romance which goes to make a very interesting story. The book tends rather to throw cold water on the attempt to Christianize the Chinese. (The W. J. Gage Co., Toronto).

KETTLE KNOBS.

Kettle knobs is a thing needed in every household, for it is just the thing to replace broken knobs of tea pots or any agate kettles. It sells for 3c each, or two for 5c. at Dumas' Hardware Store, 363 and 365 St. Paul Street.

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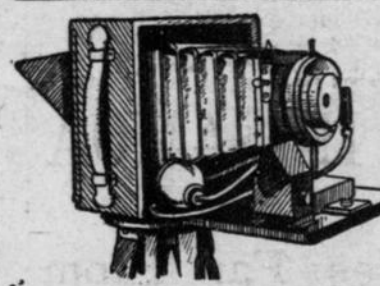
Coloured Note Paper and Envelopes, with WHITE Border, (Now a great rage in New York.)

One Pound of Stationery for 25c. (50 Sheets of fine Paper and 50 Envelopes to Match)

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Nigel Ferrard, by C. M. Robins.

Idylls of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen.

Bar of Quebec.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED BY THE advocates of the City of Quebec that their offices will be closed on Saturdays at one o'clock p.m. from the first of July to the 11th of September next.

By order CHARLES DE GUISE, Sec'y. Bar of Quebec. Quebec, July 1, 1899.

"MAN WANTS BUT LITTLE HERE BELOW"

But at this season he wants THAT LITTLE cool and comfortable—Well Laundered Linen is essential to comfort. We are known as The Custom Laundry and invite you to send us a trial bundle, which will convince you that

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CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

CITY OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

BY-LAW No 361.

Concerning the use of bicycles, velocipedes, and other like vehicles in the streets and public places in the City of Quebec.

(Drawn up in the French Language).

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, (1899), the following By-law was read for the first time.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Council of the City of Quebec and the said Council ordains and enacts as follows, to-wit:

1. It is forbidden to any person who, however, riding a velocipede, bicycle, tricycle or any other vehicle of said nature, in the City of Quebec:

(a) To trespass on a sidewalk.

(b) To round street corners at a fast gait.

(c) To ride with a child.

(d) To ride at a rate faster than an ordinary gait.

2. Each such persons designated in the preceding section, must:

(e) Have at any time the full control of the vehicle with the pedals and handle bars.

(f) In passing the street corners and rounding them, ring an alarm bell.

(g) In the evening, after sunset, have a lighted lamp attached to said vehicle.

(h) Keep on the right side of the road.

(i) Notify by the ringing of the alarm bell when you pass another person or vehicle going at an easier gait and pass to the left of said person or vehicle.

3. When several persons, riding bicycles or other vehicles as aforesaid, ride together in the streets, they shall not advance more than two abreast.

4. No person riding a horse, or a bicycle, or driving a horse or horses harnessed to a vehicle, shall ride or drive in Victoria Park after six o'clock in the evening.

5. Any infraction to any of the dispositions of the present By-law shall be punished with a fine not exceeding forty dollars, and in default of payment of the said fine and costs by an imprisonment, not exceeding two months.

PUBLIC NOTICE. Is hereby given, that pursuant to section 30 of the Act 29 Vict., chapter 57, as amended by section 11 of the Act 31 Vict., chapter 33 and section 8 of the Act 39 Vict., chapter 5

SUMMER SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

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Woman's Realm.

An infant in its cradle slept,
 And in its sleep it smiled,
 And one by one three women knelt
 To kiss the fair haired child,
 And each thought of the days to be
 And breathed a prayer half silently.

One poured her love on many lives,
 But knew love's toil and care;
 It's burdens old had been to her
 A heavy weight to bear.
 She stooped and murmured lovingly,
 'Not burdened hands, dear child, for thee.'

One had not known the burdened hands
 But knew the empty heart:
 At life's rich banquet she had sat
 An unfed guest apart,
 'Oh, not,' she whispered tenderly,
 'An empty heart, dear child, for thee.'

And one was old; she had known

She knew God leads us by no path

His presence cannot bless.

She smiled and murmured trustfully,

'God's will, dear child, God's will

for thee.'

FASHION NOTES.

Foreign fashion notes and lately imported models remind us that the fashions have returned once more. It is made usually of chiffon or lace, although crepe de chine and the material of the gown also appear. Whether the gown is of cloth or transparent material the fichu may be as fragile as one could wish. The return of the fichu brings also a modification of this form of becoming drapery, namely, the lace shoulder scarf, with fringed ends, and the stole ends of chiffon and lace, which are already a pretty addition to many a pretty thin gown. Draping the bodice crosswise in fichu effect is one of the new modes.

Among the lesser points of fashion—less only in size as they are of great importance in the wardrobe—is the matter of belts. The belt adds to or detracts from the appearance in the most unreasonable manner, especially when it is not adjusted properly. White kid belts, plain or variously trimmed with beads or metal of some sort, are worn with the white shirt waists, but prettier than these are the belts of white satin ribbon, wide enough to wrinkle a little, fastened with a silver gilt buckle. Very pretty, too, are the belts of white taffeta silk, and bias, hemmed on the machine, and fastened with a rosette bow.

Petticoats, whether of silk or lawn, have to be very carefully made to wear with the close-fitting skirts. The prettiest to wear with thin gowns are made of white taffeta silk, trimmed with detachable lace-trimmed ruffles of lawn, which can be nicely laundered, or of Indian silk, trimmed with lace that will wash. White waists, especially in ones of fine lawn, nainsook and India muslin, are the daintiest for these hot days, and that women are thoroughly aware of this fact one has only to look about to know. They are thin enough to require pretty corsets, covers underneath, and their usefulness is not confined to house wear, as they are worn quite as much on the street. They are made in various ways, with crosswise and perpendicular groups of tucks, daintily trimmed all over the front with rows of lace insertion and embroidery, or gathered rows to a fancy yoke of alternate rows of lace and embroidered insertion, the tops and wrists of sleeves being trimmed to match. Round yokes of insertion are pretty, but every possible form and style of trimming which will endure the laundering process is brought out in this popular department of dress. The very prettiest, of course, are made by hand, tucked and hemstitched in the daintiest manner, and the special feature which is the charm of all of them, however they are trimmed, is the fine quality of the material. Coarse white waists have no place in the fashionable set.

VACATION WATCHES.

Everybody feels as if the watch were indispensable, especially in the vacation time, when meals are the most important part of the outing, and meat time is a matter of the utmost interest. This is the usual watch in danger of being lost, or otherwise damaged when roughing it, and so the jewellers have made it easy for one to have a cheap but perfect timekeeper for this occasion.

The vacation watch is one of the sort that requires considerable winding, but vacation time is not one of rush, and there is plenty of time to do this winding. The case is of the toughest material, black gun metal, which does not show marks, dents or scratches, and is, besides, very light in weight. The proper kind of fob is of leather, with nickel swivel and bar.

If this combination be lost it need not cause any great grief, and considerable comfort is gained by the thought of the safety of one's pet piece of jewelry at home.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The simplest way of serving a salad at the table without the trouble of making a mayonnaise or cooked dressing is to put in the bottom of the salad bowl a half teaspoonful of onion juice scraped from the onion, vinegar, salt and pepper, according to taste. Into this are laid the cress of lettuce leaves, turning and tossing with the salad knife and fork, so that the whole salad is mixed with the dressing. This is the usual French method of preparing salad. A good proportion for the ingredients will be found to be a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper or paprika, four tablespoonfuls of olive

oil and a tablespoonful of vinegar or juice. Some prefer it with a half teaspoonful of Worcestershire or tabasco sauce added.

An Italian dressing that may also be made at the table calls for a half teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of tomato catsup or paste. Rub the catsup spoon and the bottom of the bowl with a clove of garlic, and add gradually to the catsup four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, mixing carefully. Pour in a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, beat thoroughly and mix with salad.

There are sold nowadays for breakfast a number of small tubular bells, highly finished, which are suspended at any convenient place in the house. There are three or four bells of different tones in a group, hung side by side and close together. Kept conveniently at hand, hanging on a hook, is a tiny hammer with which the bells are struck, through their tones reverberating through the house.

RECIPES.

Strawberry Iced Souffle.—Break the yolks of six eggs into a bowl and beat them thoroughly before adding a quarter of a pint of sugar. Put the bowl into a pan of boiling water and stir the mixture until it is thick and smooth. Remove and place where it will become chilled, then add a pint of strawberry juice, the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth and a pint of whipped cream. Put in salad and ice for two hours before serving.

Rhubarb Charlotte.—Stew the required amount of rhubarb with sugar and a flavoring of lemon peel. Line the bottom of a charlotte mold with bread cut to the exact shape, and the sides with lady's fingers, all dipped in melted butter. Fill the center with the stewed rhubarb, which should not be very moist, cover and bake for an hour. Turn out and serve with custard sauce.

Cold Beef Salad.—Chop together four anchovies, a shallot, a small onion and a little parsley. Mix with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, a dessertspoonful of wine vinegar, a little French mustard, pepper and salt. Cut neat slices of cold roast beef, lay them in a salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce leaves, scatter over with chopped capers, cover with the dressing and serve.

Lettuce Salad.—Line a salad dish with curly lettuce leaves. In another dish have shredded a quart of leaves (after being shredded); add two-thirds of a cup of crushed nut meats—any kind will do—and three hard-boiled eggs broken with a fork. Pour over a French dressing, mix well and place in salad dish that has been lined with the leaves. Cut three hard-boiled eggs in half and grate the yolks over the salad. Cut the whites into rings and lay over the top. A very pretty and delicious salad.

Spanish Cream.—Soak one-half box of gelatin in one quart of sweet milk for half an hour, then put on the fire in a double boiler; beat the yolks of four eggs, add one cup of sugar; when the milk is scalding hot stir the egg and sugar in carefully, stir continually and cook until it begins to thicken. Beat the whites of the eggs very light and stir into the mixture when it is taken off the fire. Flavor with lemon. Put a slice of orange in each small mold and pour in each a portion of the mixture; place on ice to harden. Serve with plain or beaten cream.

SALADS WITHOUT OIL.

The following salads will recommend themselves to women for the ease with which they may be prepared. Their success depends upon the use of the materials—fresh crisp vegetables, the best of condiments and ingredients, and last, but not least, on being put where they will get very cold for some time before serving.

Salad Dressing.—One teaspoon of mustard, one teaspoon of sugar, half teaspoon of salt and one-quarter teaspoon of pepper. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, two eggs well beaten, half cup of vinegar and half a pint of milk. Cook all together in a double boiler till the consistency of cream is reached.

Chicken Salad.—Cut in pieces the meat from a cold boiled chicken. (The boned chicken in cans, which is to be bought in all large cities, may be used.) Then cut crisp white celery in pieces half as large as the chicken. Put a layer of chicken in the salad dish, then a layer of celery, and so on until all has been used. Spread a layer of dressing over each layer of celery, reserving enough to cover the top of the salad. About half as much celery as chicken will be needed. Garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in slices or boiled beets in fancy shapes or with lettuce leaves put into the bowl before arranging the salad, after the usual manner.

Veal Salad may be made by substituting for the chicken dice of cold roast or boiled veal. It is almost as good as the chicken salad. French peas and celery may be used in the chicken salad instead of celery only; or for the sake of variety the meats of English walnuts may be added to the celery instead of peas. The proportions should be the same as when celery only is used—twice as much chicken as other material.

Salmon Salad may be made by using the canned salmon with celery and dressing as given above. Cold boiled salmon will be used.

Shrimp Salad.—Use one can of shrimps for a family of five or six. Remove the shrimps from the can,

wash them in cold water and dry with a soft towel. Cut the shrimps in small pieces with a silver knife; mix with half as much celery, cut in small pieces (or with celery and canned peas); add the dressing and mix well. Serve in a salad bowl or put a spoonful into lettuce leaves, arranged as a cup, for each person. Boiled shrimps may be used, but it takes a long time to shell them.

Pea Salad.—For this use one can of the best peas or an equal quantity of green peas which have been boiled and allowed to get cold. Turn the canned peas into a colander and let them drain; then mix with nearly half as much crisp celery cut in dice or with tender lettuce leaves finely shredded. It will be necessary probably to use the lettuce with green peas not canned. Mix the peas and celery of lettuce with the dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

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 S.S. Philae.....July 24
 S.S. Amasia....." 30
 S.S. Nitocris.....Aug. 5
Belfast Service.
 S.S. Bengore Head.....July 15
 S.S. Glenarm Head....." 30
Dublin Service.
 S.S. Mali Head.....August 10
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over 300 guests, and is first class in every

respect.

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Special rates per week.

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The Large Rod ones are in the Deep Cold

Waters of

LAKE EDWARD.

The Praises of this Beautiful

LAC DES GRANDES ISLES

Have been sung by all its visitors.

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Excellent Fly Fishing in adjoining lakes

and rivers.

For particulars and information, apply to

ROBT. ROWLEY,

Proprietor.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Pier at the mouth of Cap Rouge

River is submerged, as well as the

other deep water pier that was there

up to last winter, at the end of the

Long Wharf. The position of the

PIER at the MOUTH of CAP

ROUGE RIVER, is as heretofore,

shown by a Flat Buoy by day and

a White Light by night, and the

position of the DEEP WATER PIER,

recently taken at the end of the

Long Wharf, is in a straight line

with the said Flat Buoy, and about

600 feet to the West thereof.

Cap Rouge Pier and Wharf Co.

N. FLOOD,

Manager.

May 18, 1899,

AUCTION SALE.

BB LOUIS DECHENES.

In the matter of
 CHARLES ALFRED DROLET,
 of Quebec, Grocer.
 Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
 on
 Tuesday, 1st August, 1899,
 At 11 o'clock A.M.,

will be sold by public auction at the office of
 the undersigned, No. 48 St. Peter street, Que-
 bec, the assets of this estate as follows:
 A—Stock of groceries amounting to \$416.14
 Store fixtures.....61.40

B—Rolling stock, horse and vehicles,
 etc.....166.00
 C—A piano.....250.00
 D—Book Debts as per list.....1,045.64

E—The right "of removal" that the insolvent
 has on the immovable property No. 475
 of the cadastral plan of the city of Quebec,
 Montcalm Ward, situated No. 45 and 47
 Artillery street. The house is in perfect
 order.

The sale for the items A B C D will be
 made at so much in the dollar and for the
 item E to the highest bidder.
 The inventory and the list of book debts
 can be examined at our office.
 The stock can be seen at the insolvent's
 place Artillery street, Friday, the 28th July,
 1899.

All information concerning the property can
 be obtained from the curators.
 "Cob,"

LEFAIVRE & TACHELIERAU,

Joint Curators.

LOUIS DECHENES,

Auctioneer.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation

COMPANY.

DOUBLE SERVICE

Between Quebec and Montreal, leaving 8

A.M. and 5.30 P.M. every day, after 16th

July. Steamers leave now 5.30 week days,

Sundays at 3 P.M.

Saguenay Line.

After July 8th, leaves Quebec every day at

8 A.M. Leaving Saturday and Sunday to

return Monday morning, to Murray Bay and

liver du Loup. First Class Single Fare

Round Trip.

On Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays

boats don't call at Bay St. Paul.

Toronto Line.

Leave Montreal week days at 10 A.M.

Orchestra on Day Steamers.

Leaving Saturday to return Sunday or Mon-

day from Montreal. First Class Single Fare

for the round trip.

L. H. MYRAND,

Agent.

For Esquimaux Point.

THE NORTH SHORE MAIL S.S.

"St. Olaf," will sail from Quebec, on

Sunday, 30th July, at noon.

A. FRASER & CO.,

Agents.

Quebec, July 21st, 1899.

Quebec Steamship Company,

LIMITED.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES ROYAL

MAIL LINES

SAILING FROM PIER 47 NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK

For Bermuda.

S.S. TRINIDAD, Saturday, 5th August, at

noon.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Anti-

gua, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinique,

St. Lucia, and Barbadoes.

S.S. MADIANA, Tuesday, 1st August,

at 8 p.m.

St. Lawrence Line.

The Twin Screw Iron S.S. CAMPANA,

1,700 tons, sails from Quebec, on

Tuesday, 1st August, at noon

For Father Point, Gaspe, Mal Bay,

Perce, Cape Cove, Summerside, Char-

lottetown, Souris and Pictou, stopping

except at Father Point, six hours at each

place to allow of passengers going ashore.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers

Shippers are requested to mark the port of

destination in full on all packages, to avoid

mistake in landing.

For all particulars, apply to

ARTHUR AHERN,

Secretary.

A. E. OUTREBRIDGE & CO., Agents,

39, Broadway, New York

R. M. STOCKING,

Tickets Agent, 32 St. Louis Street,

Upper Town

Commencing this day, 2nd May.

Weather and circumstances permitting,

Steamer "Orleans" will run as follows:

ORLEANS FERRY

ISLAND.

5.40 A.M. 6.00 A.M.

6.40 A.M. 7.15 A.M.

9.15 A.M. 9.45 A.M.

10.00 A.M. 11.30 A.M.

1.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.

3.30 P.M. 4.45 P.M.

5.30 P.M. 6.15 P.M.

SUNDAY.

1.30 P.M. 1.00 P.M.

3.15 P.M. 2.30 P.M.

5.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

7.00 P.M. 7.30 P.M.

EVENING TRIPS.

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings the

boat will leave Quebec at 7.30 and the Island

at 10 o'clock.

On holidays the boat will leave the Island

at 8 A.M. and in the afternoon the same time

table as Sundays will be used.

Quebec, Silley and St. Romuald

FERRY.

THE STEAMER "LEVIS," CAPT. DES-

ROCHERS, will leave (weather and circum-

stances permitting) as follows:

ST. ROMUALD.

6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. 11.30 A.M.

1.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.

3.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M.

5.00 P.M. 6.15 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

2.00 P.M. 1.15 P.M.

5.00 P.M. 3.00 P.M.

6.00 P.M.

Stopping at St. Romuald and at Lower

Silley going and returning.

Every Saturday, the first trip from St.

Romuald will be made at 4.45 o'clock A.M.

DISOLUTION CERTAIN.

Active Preparations Being Made for a Federal General Election Next Winter.

IS IT NOW A REAL POLITICAL NECESSITY.

Special to The Chronicle.

Ottawa, July 28. — All the politicians here believe that we are on the eve of a general election. It is scarcely three years since the Government took office, yet everything points to a speedy dissolution. The Liberals, who took office in 1896, a united enthusiastic party, are to-day rapidly breaking up into warring factions, and there is a man in sight strong enough to stop the process of disintegration. A large section of the Governments following is mutely dissatisfied with what is being done, and a considerable wing is seriously alarmed for the probable effect of the utter disregard of Liberal pledges on the great bulk of the electorate. In this emergency the Government can see that the best thing for it is a speedy dissolution so that, before the disease becomes chronic, a new lease of life may be obtained.

PREPARATIONS GOING ON.

There is no doubt that preparations have been quietly going on here for some time looking to the possibility of a general election. In the first place, the voters' lists for the whole Dominion are being printed at the Printing Bureau. The lists for Ontario and Quebec are understood to be printed and ready for revision. These lists are based on the assessment rolls of 1898, and will be useless unless used this year, as the rolls for 1899 will be prepared in the course of the next three or four months.

THE POPE'S HEALTH IS GOOD.

Extreme Heat Stops His Usual Daily Walks.

Rome, July 28.—Sensational rumors to the effect that the Pope has suffered a recurrence of his old malady, intestinal catarrh, are denied at the Vatican. It is explained that in consequence of the extreme heat his Holiness has been forced to forego his Holy See walks in the Vatican gardens, but that he is in his usual health.

COMMISSION OF CARDINALS.

To Prevent Fusion of Socialists and Democrats.

Rome, July 28.—A commission of Cardinals has been appointed by the Pope to watch the action of the Catholic Democrats of Austria and Belgium and to exert the whole influence of the Holy See in preventing any sort of fusion with the Socialists of those countries.

ANOTHER GREAT CANAL.

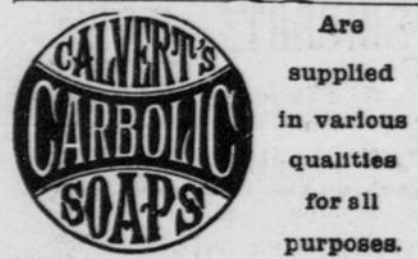
Plans Perfected for a New Ocean Outlet.

Albany, N.Y., July 28.—George W. Rafter, the engineer who has charge of the survey for the proposed ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, has completed his preliminary work.

The project is to cut a canal thirty feet deep and 340 feet wide, from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, around Niagara Falls; then leaving Lake Ontario at Oswego, the canal will take the course of the Oswego River to Oneida Lake, and hence through the Mohawk to the Hudson River. The locks, it is planned, will be 1,000 feet long with walls 50 feet high.

The greatest problem connected with this project is to find storage for water to feed the great canal, and yet not injure the water supply of manufacturing concerns. Mr. Rafter proposes a great dam at Carthage, on the Black River, in Jefferson County, making a lake covering eighty square miles, which will feed the canal. From this reservoir is to be run a canal ninety miles long to the proposed ship canal just west of Rome. A secondary reservoir on the Salmon River is proposed.

The commission's work also includes a similar survey for a canal of the same character from the St. Lawrence River, at the head of the Coteau Rapids, to Lake Champlain.



Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes. Pure, Antiseptic, Emollient

Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

(Copy.)

Chicago, March 9, 1898.

Solarine Co.,

City.

Gentlemen,

We take pleasure in saying good words about your Solarine which we have used in our store-rooms for the past year, and find it gives the best and most lasting lustre of anything of the kind we have used before.

We have put some on sale and find it gives general satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

PECK BROS.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

A small boy says the worst nation on earth is vaccination.

Call a woman an angel and she will plead guilty every time.

Possibilities are all right in their way, but they never prove anything.

SIR WILFRID'S LATE TALK OF WAR.

He Discusses it With The New York Herald's Representative.

SAYS WAR IS CRIMINAL.

Defines Precisely the Alaskan Claims of the Dominion of Canada.

THERE MUST BE ARBITRATION.

The Premier Declines to Discuss What the Outcome May Develop.

New York, July 28.—The Herald publishes the following special from Ottawa regarding Premier Laurier's war talk:—During a lull in the House proceedings this afternoon Sir Wilfrid met me in his private office.

"As a member of the commission and a participant in the negotiations," he replied, "I am not at liberty to give to the public any more than I have already done, information bearing on the difference between us and the United States. I think I can say this much in explanation, however.

"Practically the whole dispute now is circumscribed to the question of the establishment of the boundary line in the region of the Lynn Canal. The public is aware that the Canadian contention is that the line crosses the Lynn Canal near its entrance, whereas the American contention is that the line goes around the Lynn Canal, leaving the entire canal in American territory.

"If the contention were reduced to the exact location of the line, I think the solution might prove to be of comparative ease. But the Americans have establishments at Skagway and Dyea. In our view the Americans at that point are on British territory, but we have to recognize the fact that they are there all the same.

"At one time we thought we could have made the compromise and arranged the boundary by conventional agreement and mutual concessions. I am betraying no secret when I say that the commission could not agree on such a compromise.

"There is no one cannot agree among ourselves we must ask the assistance of friendly arbitrators. The points to be submitted to the arbitrators might be the following: "First, which is the right interpretation of the treaty in regard to the location of the boundary line on the Lynn Canal? Is the Canadian or the American contention?

"Second, in the event of the arbitrators declaring that the Canadian contention is the right one, then the subsidiary consideration would have to be decided. What disposition shall be made of Dyea and Skagway, which are American settlements?

"We think that the Venezuelan treaty offers a precedent for the solution of that question. I am aware that the American authorities contend that there is a difference between the Venezuelan precedent and the case now to be decided in this; that as they alleged, Canada never protested against the American occupation of Skagway and Dyea.

"We do not admit this contention in point of fact. But even if it were founded in fact, the arbitrators would have to consider what equities might arise therefrom and decide accordingly. Though I have strong views on this point myself, for obvious reasons I refrain from expressing them."

"In case this matter cannot be submitted to arbitration, is Canada in favor of settling it by war?" Sir Wilfrid was asked.

"Nobody wants war," he replied quickly. "I distinctly said, when I called attention to the fact that the negotiations had failed and that the question could only be settled by arbitration or war, that war was out of the question and not to be thought of. I will go further and say that war over this or any other question would be criminal."

"We ought to have the most cordial intercourse and the closest commercial relations with the United States. We think we do not always get commercial justice. Though a small nation, we buy more from you than you buy from us. But some day we will win the tables on you and will get the best of the bargain, and that is all the revenge we want from you."

"Do you know whether the initiative is being taken by Great Britain looking to making a proposal to arbitration?"

"The Premier repelled the question. "You must not ask me," said he. "Will you discuss the old proposition now coming forward again, that Canada be satisfied with a free port, say at Pyramid Harbor, the United States sovereignty?"

"I know nothing about that," he replied.

WHERE YOU OUGHT TO GO. That is the Brothers' school of St. John suburbs, to see the great sale that is taking place at Paguy, Lepinay & Frere, from July 14 to August 15.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. The portrait artist's work is easily done.

Don't forget that silence is the mother of truth.

Even the quiet waiter is frequently called to order.

Enterprise is a policeman that keeps us always on the move.

If a man is noted for his honesty he can get along without a policy.

Rolling stones gather no moss, but it's different with rolling jokes.

The wasp is a quiet little fellow, but he has a way of making himself felt.

It is useless to remember the poor unless you remember to do something for them.

A barrel of oil may quell a storm at sea, but a drop is apt to start one on the exchange.

It's a sorry home in which the wife earns the loaf and the husband does nothing but loaf.

A man informed said recently that by denying himself three 10-cent cigars daily for twenty years he figured that he had saved \$2,100. He then asked for the loan of a quarter.

THIRTEENTHOUSAND VOTES CONCEDED.

That is What Kruger's Refrains Means

NEARLY ALL MILNER ASKED.

THIS WILL ALLOW THE UTILANDERS TO CONTROL THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN JOHANNESBURG — STILL MUCH WAR TALK IN ENGLAND ALTHOUGH THE PEOPLE FAVOR PEACE.

London, July 28.—The latest news from the Cape shows that President Kruger's concessions approach more nearly to Sir Alfred Milner's demands than was first thought. It appears now that from 15,000 to 13,000 Utilanders will be enfranchised at once, as compared with Milner's estimate of 15,000 by his plan. According, also, to the new votes and civil status conferred on the Utilanders they will be able to return the whole Municipal Council of Johannesburg, while the Pretoria-Johannesburg jury will consist almost entirely of Utilanders.

Yet the jingo here are straining every nerve to prevent the peaceful settlement which the British Government is determined to have. "Toin" Dodd, Secretary of the South African League, made a violent speech at Sunderland last night, in which he declared that force was the only paramount law Kruger would regard; that unless the English were prepared to back their sympathy by force they might as well keep their sentiments to themselves. All this, however, does not affect the people here, who are convinced that war talk is futile. When South African affairs are debated in the House of Commons the Opposition will not take a strong party line, preferring to let the Government unhindered in dealing with the situation.

BISHOP PRAISES BEER.

God's Gift to Make Glad the Heart of Man.

London, July 28.—Bishop Ely, speaking at the Temperance Mission for Brickyard Laborers yesterday, said:—As was the wine of Judea, so is the beer of England God's gift to make glad the heart of man. A simple rule," he continued, "is practical enough as a safeguard. One must stop when one has taken enough. One cannot stand more than one glass; another might take five or six."

THE CZAR'S REASON TOTTERING.

A Serious Operation is said to be Necessary.

Stockholm, July 28.—Private letters received from St. Petersburg declare that no doubt exists in the minds of the Russian aristocracy as to the fact that the Czar intends soon to make his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, Regent of the Empire. This arrangement will be temporary, its permanency being contingent on the Emperor's regaining his health through an operation—tramping—which is about to undergo.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

LIZARDS.

Lizards are little studied and little known. In Shakespeare's day they were branded as venomous, and in Shakespeare's day they were branded as venomous, and in Shakespeare's day they were branded as venomous.

It is the tongue of the lizard which does most execution and secures the prey of which it is in quest, more especially flies and spiders, which fall a ready victim to its sudden dart; caterpillars are not above the lizard's attention, and small earthworms are a favorite food, the great power of the lizard enabling it to force its way almost under any stones and roots in search of food. In captivity the lizard does well on meat diet, but seems to require a change of food small particles of raw beef every few days appear to contain nourishment of the right kind when insect food is missing. Irritated by handling, Lacerta agilis turns sharply on his assailant, and though too quick to be caught, he is often carried about in his fashion.

The skinning of a lizard is an event well worth watching, beginning at the ears and progressing gradually tailward, taking about a week or ten days in the process. The skin is shed in sections of perhaps half an inch in length, and going right around the body in the case of the sand lizard, measures quite two inches in breadth. The markings are most beautiful, and the skin of the claw is distinctly shed, splitting longitudinally between each claw and coming off much like a small glove. The sand lizard seems in no way inconvenienced in the process and scurries about with half-shed skin as agile as before; nor does his grip of claw or mouth appear to suffer at all by the transactions. The beautiful tints of his side, emerald green in sunshine, seem even more vivid than before his sloughing from the old skin, though naturally he is not comparable with the beautiful emerald-green Jersey lizard.

CAR FARE GRATIS. It is marvellous to see the cheap rates that goods are selling at, at FAGUY, LEPINAY & FRERE.

WHAT THE STATES CONCEDE TO FRANCE

Full Details of the Treaty Just Concluded at Washington.

AFFECTS SIX HUNDRED ITEMS

United States Gets France's Minimum Tariff in Part.

GIVES 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION

Americans Claim to Have the Better of the International Bargain.

Washington, July 28. —The reciprocity treaty between France and the United States, which was announced a few days ago, is considered here to be the most important trade convention the Republic has yet made. The concession made by France embraces most of the articles which are known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 640 items, the rates being on an average about 20 per cent. below those in the general tariff of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to the protests from French agricultural interests, to except from the minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment, and in turn M. Cambon made the exception a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days, and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible.

As first presented exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there was a large number of exceptions. As finally determined upon, these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four, and outside of them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions on the French minimum list.

Besides the reductions given to the United States the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles, other than the minimum rates, are the French minimum rates on wine, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France, and enters duty free. The same is true of copper, rubber and many classes of machinery.

France secures important concessions on over 100 of the chief products sent by France to the United States. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent. reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent. is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is 5 per cent., on others 10, others 15 and up to 20 per cent. The list would have been larger and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had it not been for the reluctance of Commissioner Kasson to permit exceptions from the French minimum list. This was the main cause leading to the omission of champagne from the list of important French products included in the treaty. While quite desirous of securing a reduction of duty on this class of wines, the French authorities were not ready to grant the large number of reductions asked as an offset for the proposed reduction on this particular article. As a result the regular rates will be maintained on sparkling wines coming to this country.

AMERICA CAN COMPETE WITH ENGLAND.

The treaty will result in placing the products of the United States on the basis in France as products of Great Britain, while American goods with few exceptions have to pay the maximum rate.

The negotiations now ended were begun nearly two years ago by M. Patenotre, then ambassador from France. When he was succeeded by M. Cambon the latter took up the negotiations and for a time there was prospects of concluding a treaty, but delays occurred, and in order to close the matter, the French authorities sent from Paris M. Charpentier, a trade expert, as special reciprocity delegate.

Apollina.

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Pru

charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 23,000,000 Bottles.

Dr. Pourtier's Beech Creosote Wine.

This Wine contains the essential elements of a reconstituent and is of great service to aged persons suffering from rheumatism and want of appetite; to those afflicted with goad, and who cannot digest their food; to young persons weakened by premature growth; to adults worn out by fatigue or regrettable excesses. This Wine also cures bronchitis, cough and consumption. For sale at all drug stores. General depot at the drug store of

W. BRUNET & CO.

139 & 141 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec.

The Name E. B. EDDY is

SUFFICIENT FOR THE PARLOR MATCHES. GUARANTEE QUALITY.

Ack for any of the following Brands: "EAGLE" put up in 200's or 100's.

"VICTORIA," "LITTLE COMET."

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited, HULL, MONTREAL, TORONTO.

F. H. ANDREWS & SON, AGENTS, QUEBEC.

Helpepper

"Ugh! Ugh!!" coughed the Rat to his family. Can't stand this, it's too rich for my blood; let's get"—and they got. If not at your Druggist's or Grocer's send direct to

Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

Factory: 96 Crown Street, Quebec.

Branch Office, 44 Ursule Street.

FRONTENAC ELECTRIC Dye Works and Laundry.

AND

This establishment has been re-organized and equipped with Electric Power and Modern Machinery, and has a capacity of 20,000 pieces a day.

Patronized by all the Nobility and Gentry from all parts of the Dominion, Transatlantic Royal Mail Steamers, and Canadian Pacific.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED WITH PROMPT DISPATCH.

Special Rates Made With Ocean and Gulf Steamers.

G. BLAKE, Manager.

Telephones 410 & 2409.

LOUIS N. LEMIEUX, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON,

27 ST. URSULE STREET.

Office Hours: From 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Telephone 132.

Dawes & Co., BREWERS.

LACHINE, P.Q. PALE ALES AND PORTER

Bottled by J. O'DONNELL, 26 Ave. Q 15000

Cottage to Let.

Nº 13 RAMPART Street, occupied by Mr. Carrier. Can be seen between 2 30 and 5

Apply to DANIEL MCGIE

Just Received

— AT — Arthur Lavigne & Co., No. 68 St. John Street.

A Fresh Supply of the Wonderful Preparation

Diamond Polish,

invaluable for cleaning and polishing in a short time, with very little labor and expense.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Tables, Counters

and Furniture of all kinds, having a polished or oiled surface.

Sold in bottles at 30c., 40c., 60c. and \$1.50, according to size, at

Arthur Lavigne & Co., 68 St. John Street.

THE Canado-American DENTAL INSTITUTE.

MAIN OFFICE. 250 ST. JOSEPH STREET, ST. ROCH'S. TELEPHONE 2206.

BRANCH OFFICE. 467 ST. JOHN STREET, OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. TEL. 447.

FULL SET OF TEETH, AI. QUALITY, ONLY \$5.00.

A MARVEL!

Gold Bridge and Gold Crown at \$4.00 a Tooth.

This is the Style of the Day!

All our work is absolutely guaranteed, and at 50 p.c. cheaper than elsewhere. \$1,000.00 is offered to anyone who would prove the contrary.

CALL AND SEE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

THE CANADO-AMERICAN DENTAL INSTITUTE,

250 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's. Tel. 2206.

467 St. John Street, Opposite St. John's Church. Telephone 447.

TOURISTS

Are Invited to Inspect Our Large and Well Assorted Stock of

REAL LACES

Real Honiton and Duchess Laces, Old English Thread and Applique Laces, Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Scarfs.

French Kid Gloves.

"Dents" French Kid Gloves, in Tans, Self Grey, Grey Stitched White, Black Stitched White, White Stitched Black, 4 Button French Kid Gloves, only 95c.

Golf Capes in New Designs and Colors.

Shawls and Wraps.

New Fancy Wool Shawls, New Tartan Wool Shawls, Travelling Rugs, Camp Blankets.

Dress Making.

UNDER A FIRST-CLASS MODISTE

A Large Variety of Fancy Costumes, Costume Cloths, Corduroy, Venetians, etc.

TAILORING

New Suitings and Coatings, New Overcoatings, Tweeds, etc.

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHINGS

GLOVER FRY & CO.

GO TO PHONE 593 . . .

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FOR HOUSE PAINTING.

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FOR SIGN PAINTING.

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For DECORATIVE PAINTING

J. COPEMAN

For the Neatest and Cheapest Stock of Wall Paper in this city to choose from.

Wall Paper at 2½ Cents Per Roll to \$5.00.

English

YOU KNOW . . .

That's the Case With All
D. MORGAN'S
Tailoring Goods.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
COLONIAL HOUSE, MONTREAL.

Call attention to the GREATLY REDUCED PRICES of many of their CHOICE SUMMER GOODS in the Various Departments.

Customers visiting the city or writing for samples will secure the full benefit of these reductions.

DISCOUNTS
As Follows from July 14th.

Colored Cotton Waists,	Less 20 per cent off.
White Muslin Waists,	" "
Muslin Hats and Bonnets,	" "
Children's Colored Cotton Dresses,	" "
Ladies' Colored Parasols,	33½

Special Table Untrimmed Hats, at 25 cents Each.
Balance of Imported Hats and Bonnets at Half Price.

ALL LESS 5 PER CENT FOR CASH.

Butterick's Patterns and Publications—A complete assortment of these reliable patterns always on hand.

Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & Co., Montreal.

The Quebec Chronicle

The Only Morning Paper in Quebec.

ADVERTISEMENTS;
Ten Cents per line first insertion, and Five Cents for each subsequent.

Advertisements requiring alternate insertions, such as twice or three times per week, Eight Cents per line.

Condensed advertisements Ten Cents for one insertion of twenty words.

Special rates for contracts on application.

SUBSCRIPTION:
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)
Daily \$3.00 per annum
Weekly Edition \$1.00 per annum

TELEPHONE NO. 45.

QUEBEC, JULY 29, 1899.

A DESPERATE MEASURE.

The Chicago Record is the journal to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after the general elections of 1896, entrusted the presentation of his programme to the American people. In that celebrated interview the newly elected Premier held out great hopes of the blessings that would flow from the United States from the Canadian regime he was about to inaugurate. For this Sir Wilfrid was taken rather severely to task by the Opposition in Parliament, but the authenticity of the interview was not repudiated. The same journal has again undertaken to represent the views and interpret the actions of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a despatch from Washington. We give the despatch in full with accompanying head lines, as follows:

LAURIER SEEKS UNION.

WAR TALK A MEANS TO AN END
Would Make England Angry, So She Would Gladly Permit United States to Annex Canada—Hay Looks for Boundary Settlement.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Record from a Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D.C., July 24. —The thunder of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper has not caused any excitement in official circles here. The threat of war as a possible outcome of the Alaska boundary dispute is not taken seriously. Sir Wilfrid's methods are understood in Washington, and the administration is calm in the knowledge of his purpose. His announcements are accepted as political lunacy, intended for home consumption.

Sir Wilfrid, in the opinion of one of the members of the Joint High Commission, is in the position of the eldest daughter with an ardent suitor. He is threatening elopement with Uncle Sam in the hope of securing the consent of Father John Bull to a formal and dignified marriage. He is doing everything to irritate England and frustrate the plans of the Mother Country. He is playing upon the patriotism and loyalty of the Canadians to advance his annexation plans. By endangering the peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain he is causing the English leaders to realize the importance of the Canadian position and the necessity of making concessions.

Wants Britain to Give Up Canada.
It is not believed that this power will be used by Sir Wilfrid to promote the Canadian boundary and other contentions, and bring an arbitration of the differences with this country. It is the belief here that he does not intend to deprive himself of annexation ammunition and surrender his influence by a settlement of the dispute. He desires that Canada should remain a thorn to irritate until Great Britain, in desperation, renounces sovereignty.

It is doubtful if the bitterest political enemy of the Premier, for he has few, if any, personally, could have invented a more malicious fabrication than the above. There is not in Canada one reasonable man who believes a word of it. The political opponents of the present Government concede that, so far as the Alaska boundary question is concerned, it has acted in the only way that was consistent with Canadian interests and Canadian self-respect. The plain object of the Record in the above despatch is to foster the impression, a part of the American press has been trying in vain to create, that Great Britain and Canada are at variance on this subject. There is not the slightest ground for believing that is the case since Canada asks nothing more than a fair arbitration of the disputed question. The suggestion that there is treachery in high quarters in Canada would never be made by the Chicago Record if it seriously believed such to be possible. That it is put forth thus boldly goes to show that there is at least one newspaper in the Republic which considers that the American case is so weak as to call for desperate measures.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

The Queen has successfully passed through a crisis from which she emerges with the prospect that the threatened failure of her eyesight will be averted. Her Majesty's physical condition, considering that she is in her eightieth year, is such as to give no cause for alarm to her hundreds of millions of loyal subjects. From time to time we hear, however, through the American press, that the Queen has almost decided to transfer the worries of state to the robust shoulders of the Prince of Wales. At present the yarn is being made to do duty for many a sensational despatch. One of these, which appears in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat recites the reasons that move Her Majesty to this decision. The writer says: "The Queen is tired, almost worn out, and would like to lay down her scepter, or see it peacefully transferred to her son. It is only within the present year that Her Majesty has taken over that view. It is with the greatest pains that she can transact any business at all. Her eyesight and hearing are both failing dreadfully. Then, of late she has made her attendants very anxious by falling into deep sleeps, more like stupor than natural rest, and she can be aroused from them only with the greatest difficulty. The Queen's indisposition to the consideration of public affairs and the almost impossibility of inducing her to discuss or give her views upon the most important questions have made Lord Salisbury the ruler of England. The pressure upon him has been dreadful. He has had on his shoulders in reality the weight of the empire. He and his fellow-members of the Cabinet have simply to take enormous responsibilities whether or no. The nation's business can not stand still. It must be transacted and got out of the way. Certain matters which it has always been the rule to consult the Sovereign about have had to be settled without the royal consent or approval. These are some of the reasons why I believe the Queen's retirement from active rule is near at hand."

This story has done duty on many occasions, but has invariably proven to be ill-founded. Her Majesty is in the happy situation of having to-day just the assistance that is necessary to prevent Imperial affairs from proving too heavy for her. The Prince of Wales, than whom no man is more popular in the Empire, represents Her Majesty on nearly all public occasions. Thanks to his assistance the abrogation of the Queen is not within the range of possibilities.

SHE "DISPLAINS" IT.
"Had, too!"
"Hadn't, neither!"
So contended Bess and May—
Neighbor's children; who were boasting
Of their grandmamas, one day.
"Had, too!"
"Hadn't, neither!"
All the difference began
By May's saying she'd two grandmas,
While poor Bess had only one.

"Had, too!"
"Hadn't, neither!"
Tossing curls and kinks of friz—
"How could you have two grandmas?"
When first one is all they are?

"Had, too!"
"Hadn't, neither!"
"Cause of you had two," said Bess,
"You'd displace it!" Then May answered:
"My grandmas wuz twins, I guesst!"
James Whitcomb Riley.

FRIENDLY POINTER.
The Benedict—"When I am away from home my wife writes to me every day."
The Bachelor—"Well, it's your own fault. Why don't you leave her enough money to last a few days?"

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.
Once more the gay suburbanite,
Brings forth his old step-ladder;
Once more he eyes his trees and grows
A wiser man and sadder.
Once more he gets his pruning knife,
And begins his annual labor;
Once more at night he chuckles the
hus.

AN EXPLANATION.
"That automatic music box can't play for a cent."
"Why not?"
"Because one has to drop a nickel in the slot to make the wheels go round."

Electricity has displaced the mule on street car lines, canal towpaths and in mines. At this rate the mule will soon be as useless as the dude.

S. J. SHAW & CO.,
13 St. John Street, Upper Town

Corner Mountain Hill and
Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.



FORRESTER & SONS'
SALMON
AND
TROUT FLIES
RODS, REELS
AND **LINES,**
SHOOTING
GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS.

Upper Town 573.
Lower Town 44.

STRAW HATS



We are selling the balance of our
MEN'S,
WOMEN'S AND
CHILDREN'S
STRAW HATS
AT
HALF-PRICE!
\$1.50 Hats for 75c.
\$1.00 " " 50c.
50c. " " 25c.
We have a great many good styles left.
G. R. RENFREW & CO.

SUMMER
SALE
COMMENCED.

ENTIRE STOCK
...AT...
REDUCED PRICES.

Straw Hats
Half Price.

PARASOLS
Half Price.

FLOWERS
Half Price.

At the close of the season's business it is our custom to make large reductions, so as to turn our Stock into Money, and carry over as little as possible.

Terms of Sale

STRICTLY CASH!
"Any article purchased and not approved, can be exchanged or the money refunded."

The following will give an idea of the reductions:

Boys' Straw Hats—Boating or Sailor, with plain or fancy bands, all at half price. 30c. now 15c.; 35c. now 17c.; 40c. now 20c.; 45c. now 22c.; 50c. now 25c.; 55c. now 27c.; 60c. now 30c.

Ladies' Straw Hats—Sailor Shapes new this spring. All reduced to half-price, great bargains. In White 35c. now 17c.; 40c. now 20c.; 45c. now 22c.; 50c. now 25c.; 55c. now 27c.; 60c. now 30c.; 65c. now 32c.; 70c. now 35c.; 75c. now 37c.; 80c. now 40c.

Children's Straw Hats—All at half price. 30c. now 15c.; 35c. now 17c.; 40c. now 20c.; 45c. now 22c.; 50c. now 25c.; 55c. now 27c.; 60c. now 30c.

Flowers—Imported this spring. All at half-price. Roses, Violets, Lilies of the Valley, China Asters, Apple Blossoms, Daisies, Pansies, Narcissus, Lilacs, Poppies, etc.

Parasols—Every one at half price. All of the last importation. Latest styles. \$1.25 now 62c.; \$1.38 now 69c.; \$1.48 now 74c.; \$1.58 now 79c.; \$1.64 now 82c.; \$1.88 now 94c.; \$2.10 now \$1.05; \$2.68 now \$1.34.

Muslin Sun Hats—All at half price, extra cheap. 25c. now 12c.; 30c. now 15c.; 35c. now 17c.; 40c. now 20c.; 45c. now 22c.; 50c. now 25c.; 55c. now 27c.; 60c. now 30c.; 65c. now 32c.; 70c. now 35c.; 75c. now 37c.; 80c. now 40c.

Ladies' Belts—All reduced. Great variety in Black and Tan Leather 15c. now 12c.; 17c. now 14c.; 21c. now 16c.; 25c. now 19c.; 30c. now 22c.; 35c. now 26c.; 40c. now 30c.; 45c. now 33c.; 50c. now 37c.; 55c. now 41c.; 60c. now 45c.

Fancy Col'd. Muslins—For Dresses or Blouses. All reduced. Beautiful patterns newly received, price 15c. now 12c.; 21c. now 17c.; 24c. now 19c.; 30c. now 24c.

Ginghams—Fine Scotch makes New Goods. All reduced. 22c. now 18c.; 24c. now 19c.; 27c. now 21c.; 30c. now 24c.

Vellings—All reduced. Large Assortment. 30c. now 18c.; 32c. now 19c.; 34c. now 20c.; 36c. now 21c.; 38c. now 22c.; 40c. now 24c.

Ladies' Silk Gloves—In Black, Tan, Grey and Drab. All reduced. 35c. now 28c.; 40c. now 32c.; 45c. now 36c.; 50c. now 40c.; 55c. now 44c.; 60c. now 48c.

Blouse Silks—All reduced. 68c. now 55c.; 78c. now 63c.; 88c. now 71c.; \$1.10 now 88c.

Prints—Best English. All reduced. 10c. now 8c.; 11c. now 9c.; 12c. now 10c.; 15c. now 12c.

Cycling Gloves—In Tan, Grey and White. All reduced. 15c. now 12c.; 20c. now 16c.

Dress Goods—All reduced. All new this spring. Colored, All Wool Poplin, Broche, covert, Alpaca. Also Black and White Checks and Coloured Plaid. 24c. now 19c.; 30c. now 24c.; 36c. now 28c.; 42c. now 33c.; 48c. now 38c.; 54c. now 42c.; 60c. now 48c.; 66c. now 52c.; 72c. now 57c.; 78c. now 62c.; 84c. now 67c.; 90c. now 70c.

SIMONS & MINCUI

SUCCESSORS TO

SIMONS & FOULDS,

20 Fabrique Street
QUEBEC

F. SIMARD & CIE.

A Sale of Cotton Fabrics

Cool, comfortable yet Stylish Summer Dresses are much in demand. Here are the materials from which to make them, at prices within the reach of every one:

French Organdies for Gowns and Waists, SOLD 15c. and 20c. FOR 10c.

Best Duck Suiting In Stripes and Dots. Sold for 30c. NOW 10c.

Grenadines for Overskirts, Just the material for a Nice Summer Dress, worth 37c. FOR 20c.

American Prints, This Season's Most Popular Patterns, was 7c. Cut to 4c.

Imported Novelties. Goods that sold at 40c., for 30c. Goods that sold at 35c., for 18c. Goods that sold at 48c., for 35c. Goods that sold at 45c., for 30c.

Some Seasonable Silks, Seasonable Silks were never so choice in quality, so rich in variety and so moderate in prices.

FOULARD SILKS—In all the Newest Shades, 75c. Special price 50c.

NEW FANCY SILK—In a large variety of patterns. Special This Week 60c.

One Price Only. Telephone 2157

F. SIMARD & CIE.,
137 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, QUEBEC.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS!

JUST RECEIVED
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Suspenders

White Cashmere Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Zephyr Shirts, Flannel Shirts.

Bicycle and Golf Hose, Silk Belts, Leather Belts, White Duck Coats, Silk Underclothing, Gauze Underclothing.

Balbriggan Underclothing, Fancy Tubular Washing Ties, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.

English Tweeds and Worsteds, Fancy Worsted Trousers.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
Solely for the treatment of all cases of Female Complaints, such as Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhoea, etc. etc. Take one or two pills three times a day, after meals, with a glass of water. No other medicine is so effective and so safe. At Druggists, or send 25c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Bottle for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. **Dr. J. C. Pennington, Montreal, Quebec.**

COFFEE SPOONS,

Tea Spoons, Bon Bon Spoons, Tea Bells, Berry Forks, Pickle Forks, Butter Picks.

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Fine Gold, Sterling Silver, Bronze, Terra Cotta, China, Glass, Celluloid and Paper.

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FRESH FISHING TACKLE

Just Received From Leading Makers
FLIES,
LINES,
RODS AND
REELS.

CAMP KITS,
TENTS,
RUBBER SHEETS
AND BOOTS.

Sporting Goods and Hardware
IN GENERAL.

THE CHINIC HARDWARE CO.
FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL.
...AND...
FABRIQUE STREET

MEDICAL HALL
NO. 44 FABRIQUE STREET.

Now in Stock and of the Finest Quality
SPONGES...
Brushes, (Hair, Tooth and Nail)
Hot Water Bags,
Perfumery,
Chamois,
Atomizers.

FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN
Patent Medicines.

W. B. ROGERS,
PROPRIETOR.

Spring Cleaning Helps.
Spring Overcoats cleaned, dyed and pressed.
Lace Curtains look rich after we have laundered them. We give them the right stiffness so they hang gracefully.
We launder BLANKETS so they retain nearly all the natural fluffy softness of the new goods. It is impossible for you to do that at home; and washing Flannels and Blankets is heavy work.
Carpets cleaned in a very superior manner.
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Phone 524 or postal rings our wagon.

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PYER'S
Dye Works and Laundry,
Opposite St. Patrick's Church.

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Authorized Capital, \$500,000.

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Auditors—P. S. Ross & Sons.
NOTARY PUBLIC—Hugh Brodie.
Solicitors—Beaudin, Cardinal, Lorranger & St. Germain.

BANKERS—Imperial Bank of Canada.
Money loaned at lowest rate of interest on the security of real estate, stock, bonds, mortgages and municipal debentures.
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WE HAVE ONE
FINEST ASSORTMENTS
IN THE DOMINION.
Call and See Samples.

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96 St. Peter Street.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO., Limited.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON

Will sail from Napoleon Wharf, TONDAY, at Noon, for Gaspé and all intermediate ports.

For further information apply at office of

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40 DALHOUSIE STREET.

For Esquimaux Point.



THE NORTH SHORE MAIL S.S.

Monday, 31st inst., at noon.

A. FRASER & CO., Agents.

Quebec, July 29th, 1899.

294

W. S. GILBERT,

SHOEMAKER.

Will Open

His New

Store

SATURDAY 5TH AUGUST

AT NUMBER

294

ST. JOHN STREET.

TELEPHONE 375.

ESTATE OF THE LATE GEORGE

LAFLEUR, IN HIS LIFETIME

OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC,

LAUNDRY OWNER.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given

that the movable and effects of the

above-named Estate will be sold,

at public auction, at the late domicile

of the deceased, No. 17 Elgin street,

Upper Town, Quebec, at 10 o'clock

a.m., Wednesday, the 2nd of August,

next.

The whole to be sold without re-

serve and for cash.

By order,

V. W. LARUE, N.P.

Quebec, July 24th, 1899.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR

"MITHMAK'S"

POINTMENT FOR PILES

THE "MITHMAK" CO. MAXVILLE, ONT.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services to-mor-

row at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor,

Rev. Dr. Griffith, will preach morning

and evening. Strangers welcome.

UNITED SERVICES—The congregations of

Chalmers and St. Andrew's Churches

will meet in St. Andrew's Church, to-

morrow, for Public Worship, at 11 a.m.

and 7 p.m. The Rev. D. Tait, will con-

duct the services. Strangers welcome.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—

The Young Men's Social Prayer and

Praise Service Sunday, at 9.45 a.m. The

Union Sunday School will be held in the

Association Hall, Sunday, at 3 p.m.

PROFESSIONAL SACRAMENT.

Young Doctor—Congratulate me,

old man, I'm just preparing to visit

my first patient.

Young Lawyer—Good! I'll go with

you. Perhaps he hasn't made his

will.

IN THE WEE HOURS.

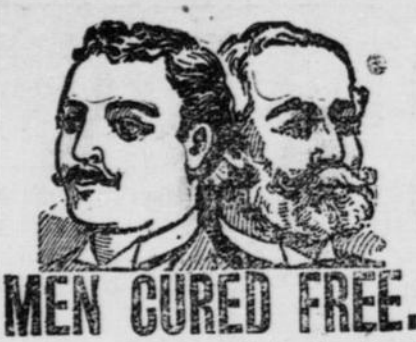
He—"Great Scott! for making a

racket this child is a regular fort in

action."

She—"Sweetly!"—"Would you mind

holding the fort for a little while,



MEN CURED FREE

A most successful remedy has been found

for sexual weakness such as impotency, ver-

ruous, shrunken organs, nervous debility, loss

of manhood, night emissions, premature dis-

charge and all other results of self-abuse or

excesses. It cures any case of the difficulty,

never fails to restore the organs to full vigor,

strength and vigor. The Doctor who made

this wonderful discovery wants to let every

man know about it. He will therefore send

the receipt giving the various ingredients to

be used to that all men at a trifling expense

can cure themselves. He sends the receipt

free, and all the reader need do is to send his

name and address to L. W. Knapp, M.D.,

1727 Hill Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the

free receipt, a paper printed in this paper. It is a

generous offer, and a man ought to be glad to

have such an opportunity.

Mainly About Persons.

The following Quebecers are summer-

ing at Kamouraska, Mr. and Mrs.

Chas. Lamere and family, Mr. J.

C. Laurin, Misses Florio and A.

Laurin, Dr. Marois and Mr. Bour-

roughs.

Messrs. C. Tessier, G. Scott, J. A.

Couture, J. A. Amyot, and J. Heth-

ington, with their families, and

Mr. C. T. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs.

C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gaudry

and Mrs. J. L. Jones are regis-

tered at the Bellevue Hotel, River

de Loup.

Madame Darveau, Mlle. Robitaille,

and Messrs. T. B. Boutin, O. Mig-

ner, C. A. Langlois, and A. Lem-

ieux are registered at the St. Leon

Spa.

Mrs. Paton, formerly of this city, but

now of Toronto, is at Levis, on a

visit to her brother, Mr. W. Mc-

Millan, Superintendent of the Que-

bec and Levis Ferry Company.

Mrs. J. Mulcair, of Montreal, is in

town with her three children, on a

visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs.

Evoq, d'Artigny street.

Mr. J. McCullen, of Montreal, who

has been a visitor to his mother,

has just returned from Cacouna, to spend

a couple of weeks.

Mr. L. A. Taschereau, of the legal

firm of Fitzpatrick, Parent, Tas-

chereau & Roy, has left for River

de Loup on a well-deserved hol-

iday.

Mr. B. A. Scott, of Riverview, is at

the Chateau.

Saloon passengers per Dominion Line

SS Vancouver, from Liverpool: Mrs.

J. C. Barrows, Col. Bayley, Mr.

J. R. Boudard, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr.

M. Cattanch, Miss Cattanch, Mr.

Chas. H. Cooley, Mr. A. J. Cherry,

Miss B. Copland, Mrs. H. C. Copp-

cock, Master H. Coppcock, Mrs. A.

W. Cressman, Mr. J. Dand, Miss E.

M. Dand, Mrs. Emma S. Denney,

Masters S. and T. Denney, Miss E.

S. Denney, Miss T. Denney, Miss

E. S. Denney, Miss T. Denney, Miss

Drake, Mr. J. J. L. England, Miss

England, Miss F. B. Eveleigh, Mrs.

C. L. Gibbs, Miss Lillian Gibbs,

Miss Florence Gibbs, Major Grou-

ari, R.E., D.S.O., Miss M. E. Glen-

denning, Mrs. Hugh Glenning, Rev.

W. Griffith, Mr. Carleill Hall, Mrs.

Hall, Dr. J. E. Hange, Miss Louise

Harley, Mr. G. D. Haroor, Mr. H.

Henderson, Mr. Arnold Hirst, Mr.

R. J. Ingles, Miss Minnie Ingram,

Mr. A. Jeannotte, Miss Hugh. Rev.

J. Lofthouse, Mr. A. Lythall, Mr.

E. W. Lythall, Mr. Geo. Matthews,

Mrs. H. C. Nantor, Mr. John Naylor,

Mr. L. E. Panneton, Mr. P. Perkins,

Prof. J. W. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson,

Miss Alice M. Ross, Mr. G. L. Sait,

Sait, Mr. F. J. Schellfeld, Miss

Siebek, Mr. J. A. St. George, Mr.

Smyth, Mr. St. George Smyth, Mr.

G. Spurgin, Mrs. Spurgin, Mr. T.

Summergrill, Mrs. E. Thompson,

Mr. R. J. Tooke, Mr. Taillandier.

ABBATOIR SCHEME.

The Project is Not Yet Dead—Some

New Arrangements.

Mr. Hollingshead, of the Quebec

Abattoir scheme, is still in the city.

Although the Provincial Government

has for the present shelved the pro-

ject, the question is by no means

dead. The matter is of such impor-

tance to the city's commerce and

to the agricultural region in the vicinity

that the promoters will not fail in

putting forth every effort to have

something done in the matter. It is

believed that some new arrangement

can be arrived at that will meet with

the approval of the Government, and

in the meantime all efforts are being

put forward to the drafting of this

arrangement. Some definite news in

this regard may be expected shortly.

HE GOT FOUR MONTHS.

Joseph Normand, who was before

the Police Court, in the other day,

assaulting a Jew in St. Sauveur, was

arrested yesterday afternoon by a

Recorder's warrant, charged with

causing a disturbance on Bridge St.,

and on being brought before the Re-

corider's Court was sentenced to four

months in jail.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL MONTREAL.

Opposite G. T. R., and two blocks from

C. P. R. The best business hotel in the

city. All modern improvements. Ren-

ovated and Refurnished. Table unsur-

passed. Street cars from all parts of the

city pass the door. Terms moderate.

THEO. LANOT, Prop.

N.B.—I always keep the Morning

Chronicle on file in the reading room.

BAND ON THE TERRACE.

The band of the R.C.A. will per-

form the following programme on

Dufferin Terrace to-night, 29th July,

at 8 o'clock:

1. March—Richmond. 2. Misad.

3. Overture—L'Ambassade. 4. Au-

ter. 5. Valse—New Life. 6. Kam-

als. 7. Selection—Plantation Songs and

American Melodies. 8. Happy.

9. Polka—Newmarket. 10. Fast.

11. Galop—The Polo. 12. Martin.

N.B.—The band of the R.C.A. will

also perform at Victoria Park on

Sunday, the 30th, at 3.30 p.m.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphorine.

The Great English Remedy.

Gold and recommended by all

druggists in Canada. Only reliable

medicine discovered. Sufferers

from all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse

or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of To-

bacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt

of price, one package \$1.50. One will please,

etc will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phosphorine is sold in Quebec

by all responsible Druggists.

Marine News.

OCEAN ARRIVALS.

July 28th.
SS Britannic, at New York, from
Liverpool.
SS Germanic, at Liverpool from New
York.
SS Mendota, at Manchester, from
Chicoutimi.

DOMINION LINE.

Dominion Line SS Dominion sailed
from Liverpool at 4 p.m. Thursday,
the 27th inst., with 119 saloon, 120
second cabin and 87 steerage passen-

NOTES.

Allan Line SS Tainui, Capt. Im-

perial, left yesterday at one o'clock

for Liverpool, with 119 saloon, 120

second cabin and 87 steerage passen-

gers.

SS Germanic, at Liverpool from New

York.

SS Mendota, at Manchester, from

Chicoutimi.

SS Germanic, at Liverpool from New

York.

SS Mendota, at Manchester, from

Chicoutimi.

SS Germanic, at Liverpool from New

York.

SS Mendota, at Manchester, from