

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.
MOSTLY FAIR AND WARM.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES.
24 Hours Ending 8 p.m. Yesterday.
Minimum, 58; Maximum, 76.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

ONE CENT.

POPE DIES OF BROKEN HEART

Summer Wines

Made by La Societe Immobiliere des Coteaux de l'Harrach.
Maison Carree, Algeria.

WHITE (Sauterne type) \$4.00 doz.
RED (Claret type) 3.50 doz.
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All containing but a very small percentage of alcohol.

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The Quebec Chronicle

THE LATE POPE PIUS.

Throughout Canada and more particularly in Quebec the news of the death of Pope Pius X. will be received with profound regret, not only among the people of the Catholic faith, but also among people of different beliefs. While to the world at large the late Pontiff may not have assumed such great proportion as his predecessor, Leo XIII., yet he was a really great man and filled the grave responsibilities of his office with rare eminence. He aimed at simplicity and achieved distinction. Giuseppe Sarto came of humble family and his selection to the Pontificate again revealed the wonderful democracy of the Catholic Church. More than that, it was afterwards to show the wisdom of the selection. This man of peasant stock was to prove himself a really wonderful administrator and an advocate of simplicity in all things. This latter characteristic was a source of great strength to the Papacy during the eleven years in which Pius X. occupied the See of Peter. In his time he was to see great advances made by his Church in the English-speaking countries and he was also to see a better understanding between peoples of different religious beliefs. While France had broken the Concordat and had taken to herself great properties of the religious orders it was to result in a better, stronger, simpler faith among the people. While Pius X. was adverse to pomp and ceremony he was a strict disciplinarian and a great believer in missionary effort. He was adverse, too, to controversy and advocated that priests should concern themselves in preaching the Gospel. He did much to improve the music of the church, disproving of theatrical compositions and encouraging the simpler Gregorian chant. Indeed the simplicity of the man was an outstanding feature. Yet this same man improved the already wonderful administration of the Roman Catholic Church and did much to encourage art and architecture. One gracious act that will be particularly remembered in this city was his elevation to the Sacred College of His Eminence Cardinal Bezin. It can well be realized that the terrible events in Europe must have brought great sorrow to him and must certainly have shortened his useful and holy life, and it may well be that the sad circumstances of his death will bring home to millions as nothing else would the appalling seriousness of the present gigantic war and cause them to contemplate how foul a blot is this "inhuman butchery," as he called it, upon our civilization, how sad a commentary it is upon our twentieth century Christianity.

GRIEF OVER EUROPEAN WAR HASTENED DEATH OF PIUS X

Deploing Its "Inhuman Butchery" He Brooded Over The Clash Of Nations By Day And Dreamt Of It By Night---Striving For Peace His Regret Was Deep Because His Efforts Were Futile---Sketch Of His Life

CONTRACT GRANTED FOR THE TERRACE RECONSTRUCTION

Promenade Will Be Built of
Steel and Concrete With
Wooden Flooring.

THE PRICE IS \$54,976

Work To Be Done by Sharpe
Construction Co., Lowest
Tenderer.

The reconstruction of Dufferin Terrace in steel and concrete with a flooring of British Columbia fir was decided by the Civic Road Committee last night on recommendation of City Engineer Baillarge, and the contract was awarded to the Sharpe Construction Company whose tender for the entire work was \$54,976, while that of Mr. J. H. Gignac, the next lowest tenderer was \$72,002.

Mr. Baillarge in recommending a wooden flooring for the terrace, said that he did so because the general public was in favor of it. He preferred the wood without a concrete floor underneath, because it would be just as solid, and less dangerous for fire, for if the wood were placed over concrete it would have to be raised a little to permit the surface water to drain off and dust and other waste would collect and be a menace if a cigar or cigarette butt should fall through. Undoubtedly, a concrete floor without wood would be more lasting and more proof against fire, but it would make hand walking and was not what the public desired. He was of the opinion that the plain British Columbia fir planking joined together with tongue-and-groove would be the best possible pavement. Mayor Drouin said that while the finances of the city were not in the most flourishing condition yet he could not stop to talk economy where the terrace was concerned as it was a great attraction for the tourist trade and meant a great deal for the city at large. He said that as only the section destroyed would be completed this year the city would only be called upon to pay out \$20,671 this fall, while the cost of the remainder which was \$28,305, would only be paid when the entire work was terminated in July, 1915.

The contract was granted to the Sharpe Construction Company on motion of Ald. Madden, who inserted a condition in the contract that the contractor purchase the steel required from the Eastern Canada Steel Company if he prices quoted by that firm were as low as those of outside firms.

Ald. Madden argued that his only reason for imposing this condition was that by the purchase of the steel in Quebec it would encourage a Quebec industry where many Quebec workmen were employed.

FRENCH HOLD
TRUMP CARDS

London, Aug. 20, 4.10 a.m.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Delmont, Switzerland, sends a message dated Wednesday noon says: "The sound of gun fire in Alsace was heard again yesterday morning. Skirmishes are taking place near Altkirch and it seems that a battle is imminent. Large bodies of troops have been seen in Upper Alsace, moving northward. The French hold the passes and crests of the Vosges Mountains and seem to have the trump cards."

Rome, Aug. 20 Pope Pius X. died at 1.20 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Throughout the day Doctors Marchiafava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The Cardinals were notified of the Pope's grave condition, and some of them, who entered the sick room describe the impressive and heartrending scenes, especially when the Pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said: "In ancient times, the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands and the bells of the churches sounded when the Sacrament was exposed upon all the altars. When the court learned of the Pope's condition there was the deepest concern.

King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the news was communicated to the Queen Mother.

HIS DYING MOMENTS.

Extreme unction was administered by Mgr. Zampini, Sacristan to His Holiness, amid a most touching scene. The sisters of the Pope and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry Del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other Cardinals joined him, the members of the household intoning prayers.

ALMIGHTY SPARING HIM.

The dying Pope in a moment of lucidity, said: "Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

Wednesday was one of the most anxious days in the history of the Papacy. The whole world knew that the Pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment, the gout. Up to noon even the members of the household were unaware of the seriousness of the developments. Almost without warning came word that the Pontiff was at death's door.

AGONY CONTINUED ALL DAY.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him was finally abandoned. Several times throughout the city and at the Apostolic Palace the rumor spread that the Pope had passed, only to be denied later.

Rome, Aug. 20, 2.20 a.m.—The Pope died at an early hour this morning. A bulletin, issued at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, signed by Doctors Marchiafava and Amici, gave the following explanation:

"Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak, and several days ago symptoms appeared of the old bronchial affection of which the Pontiff had suffered in times past."

BRONCHIAL TROUBLE SERIOUS.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchiafava announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold, and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition, however, spread, and on Wednesday, it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious.

The Pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his eightieth year to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

WAS LONG IN ILL-HEALTH.

Ill-health had been the Pontiff's lot for many years and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his passing. During the summer there had been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as Aug. 10th last, upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audiences.

BROODED OVER THE WAR.

Two days later it became known that he had cancelled practically all engagements. His attendants reported that he was unable to work, and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

DREAMED OF CONFLICT.

His physician ordered His Holiness to bed on Aug. 16th, when it was announced that the war and the intense heat in Rome had combined to depress him. In bed, he continued to dream of the conflict by night and to discuss it by day.

DEPLORED "INHUMAN BUTCHERY."

"I shall not cease to implore God to put a stop to this inhuman butchery," he declared. His physicians had to deal with this mental condition as well as physical suffering. Arrangements were made by which Cardinal Merry Del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, would render His Holiness a daily report on the war situation. The Pope desired to see some way in which he might exert his influence to check the bloodshed, and he was the more affected because any action seemed useless.

ADDRESSED AN EXHORTATION.

At the commence of the European crisis he had addressed an exhortation to all the Catholics of the world, asking them to lift their souls toward Christ, who alone was able to aid, and he called upon the clergy to offer public prayer.

SYMPATHY WITH SERVIA.

The Pope's views on peace, embodied in an allocution delivered at the consistory at which he created thirteen new cardinals last May, constituted such a remarkable document that the Carnegie Peace Union, founded by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of \$2,000,000, decided to begin its educational activities in behalf of disarmament and arbitration among the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church by sending to each of

SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE LATE POPE'S FAMILY

The immediate surviving members of Pope Pius' family are as follows:

Angelo Sarto, born March 26, 1836; married to Eleonora Siliprandi. Is a village postmaster. Their two daughters, now married, are Clara Marsilli and Adelaide Magnani.

Teresa, born January 28, 1840; married to D. B. Parrolo, who is a Monsignor in the Church.

Maria, born in 1842, and who for the past twenty years has lived with or near her brother in order to attend his wants.

Anna, born April 4, 1848, who has also lived the past twenty years with her sister Maria, and the other sister, Rosa, who died in February, 1913, devoting their entire lives to their brother.

Antonia, born January 26, 1844, wife of Francesco Del Bei.

Lucia, born May 26, 1846, wife of Luigi Boschini, a village sacristan.

the 23,000 priests of the United States and Canada a copy of this allocution. In it the Pope referred to "men of distinction and force planning schemes for preventing the calamities of revolutions and the slaughter of war and for insuring the blessing of peace" which, coupled with the fact that he spoke at length with three American Cardinals—Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell—was interpreted as referring to the efforts of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in behalf of universal peace.

DENOUNCES CLEVER AGITATORS.

"Today," he said, "peace and war in society and the state does not depend so much on the rulers as on the multitudes. Deprived of the light of truth revealed by God, unused to the discipline of Christ, what wonder if the multitudes, the prey of blind passions, rush to the common ruin, instigated by the clever agitators who seek nothing but their own advantage."

SPIRIT OF MODESTY.

The pontificate of Pope Pius X. was characterized by that spirit of modesty which never abandoned him and by that strong religious feeling which made him choose as motto, "To restore everything in Christ." It would take too long to enumerate all the reforms of a religious character initiated by Pius X., such as that of restoring the Gregorian chants, of preaching every Sunday from a text from the Bible.

One of his undertakings will leave an important mark in the history of the Papacy—the codification of ecclesiastic law. He entrusted the work to an illustrious scholar in Canon Law, Mgr. Pietro Gasparri, on whom he conferred the Red Hat in December, 1907. Another epoch-making task was that of the revision of the Vulgate, which he confided to Father Francis Aidan Gasquet, president of the English Benedictine Congregation, so well known as a learned historian.

(Continued On Page Seven.)

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Our Own Farm Milk Cream Butter
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GORDON'S LONDON DRY GIN

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GORDON'S OLD TOM GIN

GORDON'S SLOE GIN

Mens' Summer Clothing

Men's 2-piece Suits of brown or grey homespun, single-breasted; sizes 36 to 40. Regular \$7.00, for.....\$5.00

Men's Washable Summer Vests, of light colored materials, made in single-breasted style; sizes 34 to 40. Clearing Price, each\$1.25

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

Retail Division, 157-173 St. Joseph Street.

Preserve Jars

The plentiful supply of fruit ought to induce every housewife to put up a big lot of preserves this Summer. You can buy the necessary jars here very cheaply. We have imported them in enormous quantities. All sizes, all shapes, and at many different prices.

Our Clearance of Summer Goods Spells Economy for Vacationists

People who are going on vacations will find in our mid-summer clearance of the season's best merchandise splendid opportunities for saving on the very articles they will need while they are away.

At present our store is full of bargains of great interest to those who contemplate leaving for the country during the remainder of the Summer.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, \$1.98

Dress Skirts of Vicuna, trimmed with silk braid; colors black and navy blue. Sale Price, each ...\$1.98

Satin Underskirts, Only \$1.98

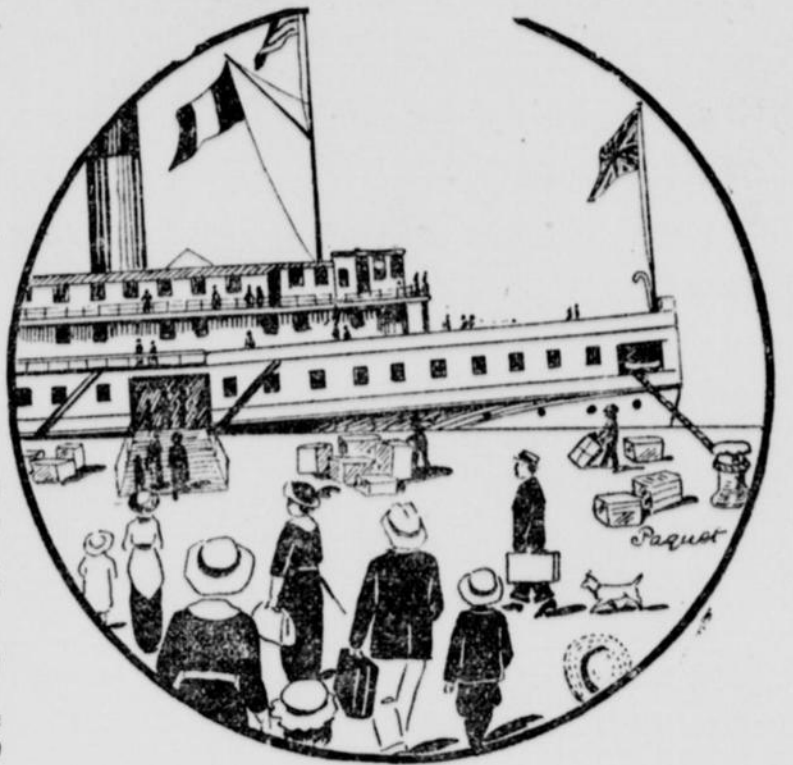
Satin Underskirts in white, black, Paddy green, navy blue, orange, tango gold, grey, and purple. Special, each\$1.98

Ladies' Crepe Dresses, \$3.49

Ladies' Dresses of crepe in stripes of black and white, brown and white and green and white, with collars of embroidery lawn and vests of white ratine. Former Price, \$6.00. Sale Price\$3.49

Ladies' Alpaca Dresses, \$2.59

Ladies' Alpaca Dresses in navy blue, with white collar and cuffs, regular \$4.00, for\$2.59

**No Rise Yet in Underwear Prices**

In common with all other lines of merchandise, men's Underwear will assuredly rise in price as a result of the war. You had better lay in your Winter supply now.

While our present stock lasts we will continue to sell at the old prices, but when these goods are gone we will be obliged to advance our prices, as the market is rising.

Therefore, our Underwear values are exceptionally attractive. See our different lines at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a garment.

Have You Seen Our New Sponging Machine in Operation?

It is most interesting to see how, with our new machine, we can sponge and shrink a length of Dress Goods almost in the twinkling of an eye.

For the benefit of our customers we have installed this machine, which is the latest of its kind, in order to render a satisfactory sponging service, which hitherto has been wanting.

You know that in order to make up satisfactorily, all goods must be thoroughly sponged and shrunk. This machine does the work perfectly. The goods leave the machine with a beautiful finish and will never spot afterwards.

Most stores charge for this sponging and shrinking service. We will do this work free for buyers of our dress goods.

Savings in the Basement

White enamelled lipping saucepans, regular 10c, for 7c
Regular 15c, for 11c
Regular 20c, for 15c
Black Fibre Scrubbing Brushes, 11-inch size, regular 25c, for 15c
Soap holders, made to hook on the wall, regular 25c, for 19c
Work Baskets and Fruit Baskets of natural fibre, round and oval shape, very useful articles, specially priced at each, 13c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c, 28c, 30c and 35c.

Reduced Prices on Footwear

Men's Patent Leather and tan or black Calf Oxford Shoes, with Goodyear welts; sizes 5 to 11. Clearing Price, a pair\$2.49
Ladies' Oxford Shoes, in tan only, sizes 2 1-2 to 6. Clearing Price, a pair\$1.19
Ladies' Summer Pumps in tan or black Calf; sizes 2 1-2, 3 and 4. Sale Price, a pair\$1.79

Boys' Shirtwaists, 50c and 59c

Mothers! A new line of Boys' Shirtwaists has just been put into stock, and we have priced them to attract you to buy right now.

We are showing them in various serviceable colors, and plain white, and will be glad to let you see how splendidly made they are. Prices are only.....50c and 59c

"Headlight" Overalls A Suit, \$1.25

A brand of Overalls highly in favor with men who expect their Overalls to last a long time. Well made from the most durable materials.

We are sole agents for Quebec, Price, a suit\$1.25

A COOL RESTFULL PASTIME

There is one delightful way to enjoy yourself, during the scorching Summer days. Read a good story and forget the heat, get one of our many fine novels, by the popular authors:

"THE GAUNT GRAY WOLF" by.....Dillon Wallace
"THE BIRD STORE MAN," by.....Norman Duncan
"INITIATION," by.....Robert Hugh Benson
"GILLESPIE," by.....J. Macdougall Hay
"CHIEF OF THE RANGERS," by.....H. A. Cody
"SULTAN JIM," by.....Herbert Strang

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GLIMPSES OF OLD QUEBEC

From the Files of The CHRONICLE, August, 1884, and 1914.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

Quebec, 20th August, 1814.

News of importance may very shortly be expected from the Niagara frontier and the head of the lake. From late advices from York, the case of the Americans at Fort Erie was considered as desperate; and that it was expected that few hours would determine their fate. Their capture or defeat we think must operate as a quietus to their spirit of invasion, and that when once we obtain the mastery of the lake the soil of the Canadas, at least as high up as the head of Lake Ontario, will be no more polluted by hostile footsteps. But until we acquire that mastery it must be expected that Chauncey will be somewhat troublesome to our shores, though from the present fortified and supplied state of our fortresses, no very serious loss is to be apprehended. Sir James Yeo, if he be not strong enough to face Chauncey, may be able to create some diversion, perhaps to meet him in a crippled state on his return from Fort George. We can also, with confidence, take into the calculation the very powerful diversions that will be made by our shipping and land forces all along the American seaboard. It is Admiral Cochrane's intention to visit on the seacoast the sins perpetrated on the Canadian border.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

Dr. Grant On Home Rule.

In this column yesterday was given some thoughts of Dr. Grant on the French-Canadian, today we give some of his thoughts on Home Rule: "Here we are in Canada with more than a million of people opposed in race, religion, character and historical associations, a people whose ancestors fought England for a century and a half on the soil on which the children are now living; a Celtic people, massed together in one province—a people proud, sensitive, submissive to their priests, and not over-well educated; this people half a century ago badgered every Governor General that Britain sent out. Now they are peaceable, contented, prosperous. They co-operate for all purposes of good government with the other provinces, do no intentional injustice to the Protestant minority of their province. Let him who runs read, and read, too, the answer of D'Arcy McGee, to those who wondered that the young rebel in Ireland should be the mature admirer of British Government in Canada. "If, in my day, Ireland had been governed as Canada is now governed, I would have been as sound a Constitutionalist as is to be found in Ireland." I do not say that the problem in the Mother Country is exactly the same. But Canada can hardly help feeling that the solution of the Irish question lies in trusting the Irish people, and extending to them a large measure of Home Rule as is consistent with the preservation of the central authority. It seems to me that Ireland should be governed in accordance with the expressed wishes of its own people in every matter that does not involve the dissolution of the unity of the Empire.

WOMAN SPY SHOT

Brussels, Aug. 19.—Via Paris, 6.35 p.m.—Four German girls were arrested here today on the charge of spying. Three spies, one a woman, apprehended at Louvain, have been shot. Three persons excited by the war news have gone insane.

Kent House Montmorency Falls

Professor Mintz will demonstrate and give free instruction of the "Hesitation Waltz" and the "One Step" to all those attending on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

similar to that of the Royal George, which arrived yesterday, almost entirely American.

One of those who made the last dash from Paris and was probably the last one to get away was Sir Thomas Roddick, of this city.

G. Beardmore, of Toronto, was in Austria at the time of the outbreak. Much of his baggage was lost at the frontier lines.

JAPANESE STUDENTS ARRESTED AS SPIES

London, Aug. 19, 11.15 p.m.—Some eighty Japanese students who arrived in England today from Germany say some of their compatriots were arrested, charged with espionage. Those arriving here declare they experienced considerable discomfort and that all of them lost their baggage.

Before Great Britain declared war on Germany, the students say, the idea prevailed in Germany that Japan would attack Russia and the Japanese were well treated. But when it became clear that Japan, as Great Britain's ally, would not do so the attitude of the people toward the Japanese underwent a marked change.

BASEBALL RELEASES

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Tom Needham, the veteran catcher, and Charlie Smith, pitcher, were unconditionally released today by Chicago Nationals. President Thomas said their release was in the "Interests of Economy."

MADE IN CANADA

Every Outdoor Sport invites your

KODAK

In every game there is an interesting incident that will be best remembered in Kodak pictures.

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POISONOUS MATCHES

In less than two years it will be unlawful to buy or to use poisonous white phosphorous matches.

Everybody should begin to use

Eddy's Non-Poisonous "Sesqui" Matches

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Military Requisites

Khaki Caps, light weights.
Khaki Puttees, Fone's Patent.
Khaki Puttees, Paro-Lastic.
Khaki Shirts, Irish Poplin.
Khaki Shirts, Thin Flannel.
Khaki Shirts, Medium Flannel.
Khaki Shirts, Aerted Cellulose.
Khaki Shirts, Fine Oxford.

SCOUT SHIRTS.

Sam Browne Belts with Frog.
Ornaments, Badges of Rank, Medal Ribbons, Bachelor Buttons.

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Opposite Post Office

JUST RECEIVED

A full assortment of LADIES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS, in the newest styles.
Also White Canvas and White Buckskin, Colonial Buckles and Buckles of all styles.
A full assortment of Summer Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Men's Tan Rubber Sole Street Shoes, Tennis Shoes, White Shoes.
EVERYTHING IN FOOTWEAR.

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If the public were aware of the great advantage of Toric Lenses over the ordinary kind, Torics would be the only kind in demand. The focus of those glasses is absolute, while in the ordinary flat Glasses it exists in a limited space only. These are recommended by oculists as the only lens to prescribe.

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ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

ONE CENT.

BIG BATTLE BETWEEN ALLIES AND GERMANS IS NOW PROCEEDING

Fighting Is Going On Over Whole Front of 250 Miles—Kaiser's Troops Gain Ground on the Banks of the Meuse River

Again, yesterday, details concerning the warfare in Europe were lacking, owing to the continued strict censorship. An official communication issued in Brussels, however, acknowledged that fighting was proceeding between the allied armies and the Germans on the entire battle front from the Swiss border, north to Diest, Belgium, a distance of 250 miles. The communication admitted that the Germans had gained ground on both the north and south banks of the Meuse River.

An official French communication said the French had penetrated to Morhange, in Alsace-Lorraine, a short distance south-east of Metz. The situation in Upper Alsace was reported to be little changed. Large German forces were said by the communication, to be crossing the Meuse River between Liege and Namur.

A Reuter despatch from Brussels reported German troops a short distance east and north-east of Antwerp.

The Japanese Ambassador in Berlin is preparing to depart, according to a Copenhagen despatch.

A Russian force was reported to have been defeated near Stallupohnen in Prussia, recently by the Germans, who captured a thousand prisoners and six machine guns.

BRUSSELS IN SUSPENSE.

Its Defenses Would Prove Futile against Attack in Force.

London, Aug. 19.—Midnight—An American expert reviewing the situation in Belgium, said tonight:

"I left Brussels today. There was a good deal of agitation there, as the people thought the Germans were very near and there had been fighting at Tirlemont. A good many refugees had come in from Tirlemont and Louvain. The people kept very quiet, though they were filled with suspense owing to the numerous rumors. The impression was that the Germans, after making reconnaissance in force and scouting the country to the north of Brussels with a heavy cavalry, were about to advance in force on Brussels. The population of Brussels had been told by the Burgomaster that, if the Germans came, they should indoors and on as far as possible with their usual vocations.

"Brussels is an undefended city, but within the last three or four days every important street leading out of town has been barricaded.

Trenches have been dug on the outskirts and barbed wire entanglements have been placed in front of them. These defenses, however, are intended only for protection against a cavalry raid. They would be futile against any attack in force.

Any battle for the actual possession of Brussels will be fought outside, in the direction of Wavre and Louvain.

If the Germans take Brussels, it does not mean in any sense a set back for the allies, beyond its sentimental effect, and the opinion in Brussels was that owing to French successes in Alsace and the check the German right wing has suffered in Belgium, something must be done which would have at least the form of success.

"Brussels apparently is not unduly scared. The shops are open; the street cars and taxi cabs are running and the newspapers are appearing regularly.

(Continued on Page Seven)

THE CALL TO PRAYER

FOLLOWS THE CALL TO ARMS

To All Friends and Fellow-Citizens in Quebec.

While officially I have ordered services of special prayer and intercession to be held tomorrow, Friday, Aug. 21st, in all the churches of our diocese, in order that we may unite on the same day with our fellow-churchmen in the Motherland, who at the bidding of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York will be beseeching the Throne of Grace for victory to our arms and those of our allies in the present grievous war, as well as for the blessing of a righteous and abiding peace in God's own time, may I not urge upon all my friends and fellow-citizens of whatever faith to engage in private or public prayer tomorrow for the same object, claiming the promise of Our Saviour: "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in Heaven."

A. H. QUEBEC.

NO NEED TO PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS

Official Communication From Brussels Gives Details of the Field Operations.

ADVERSARIES ARE WARY

Belgians Make Arrangements to Beat Enemy Under Best Possible Conditions.

NAMES OF STAFF AT VALCARTIER

COL. VICTOR WILLIAMS HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS CAMP COMMANDANT.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Announcement was made today of the appointments of the camp staff at Valcartier. Col. Victor Williams, adjutant general, has been appointed to the chief command of the camp.

The following are the appointments totalling 25 officers:

Camp Commandant, Col. V. A. S. Williams, A. D. C., adjutant general.

Orderly Officer, Lieut. William Taylor, 5th Regiment, R. H. of C.

General Staff, Lieut. Col. H. E. Burdall, A. D. C., R. C. A.; Lieut. Col. R. A. Helmer, director of musketry; Major H. Kemmis Betty (temporary lieutenant colonel), director of military training.

Administrative Staff, Col. R. E. W. Turner, V. C., A. D. C., D. S. O., R. O.; Major G. B. Hughes, 5th Regiment; Captain T. F. Homer Dixon, L. S. H., R. C. (temporary major); Capt. G. T. Hamilton, R. F. A., C. M.

Services and Departments—Civil engineers: Camp engineer, Major A. P. Deroche, R. C. E.; assistant camp engineer, Lieut. R. H. Irwin, R. C. E.

Army Service Corps—Supply officer, Lieut. Col. J. N. R. Guay, C. A. S. C.; assistant supply officer, Capt. E. E. Wood, No. 5, C. A. S. C.; transport officer, Lieut. Col. W. Cowan, C. A. S. C.; railway transport officer, Lieut. Col. G. P. Murphy, C. A. S. C.

Medical—Lieut. Col. H. R. Duff, P. A. M. C.; Capt. A. E. Snell, P. A. M. C.; Capt. H. A. Chisholm, P. A. M. C.

Ordnance—Major W. Hallick, C. O. C.; Major A. De L. Panet, C. O. C.; Hon. Capt. A. T. Cooper, C. O. C.; Major C. N. Shanley, C. A. P. C.; Capt. C. W. Ward, C. A. P. C.; Lieut. Col. W. J. Neill, C. P. A. V. C.

TO ASK ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICANS

J. FOSTER STACKHOUSE, BRITISH EXPLORER, LOSES HIS STAFF THROUGH WAR

London, Aug. 19.—Owing to the loss of his navigating officers, surveyors and his scientific staff, all of whom have been called to join the army or the navy, J. Foster Stackhouse, the British explorer, will sail next Saturday on board the Cunard line steamer Franconia to seek the assistance of Americans in carrying out the work of the British antarctic oceanographic expedition, which it is now proposed to send away in December to chart the southern seas for a period of seven years.

Mr. Stackhouse said today that the value of the Panama Canal was to a certain extent, impaired by dangerous rocks in certain doubtful localities; consequently, the expedition would be of distinct benefit to America. He, therefore, hopes to complete his staff in the United States.

SURVIVORS FROM THE PRINCE ALBERT

TWENTY-SIX BROUGHT TO PRINCE RUPERT—VESSEL A TOTAL WRECK

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 19.—Bringing in twenty-six survivors from the wreck of the steamer Prince Albert, the Prince John docked at noon today at Prince Rupert. The opinion is that the foundered vessel is a total wreck and that she is slowly pounding to pieces on the rocks.

The steamer Lillooet, of the Hydrographic Survey, as also the Prince John, were at first unable to locate the wreck in the fog, but their signals were heard throughout the night and at 11 o'clock this morning when the fog lifted boats were seen and the occupants transferred to the Prince John.

AUSTRIA OPENLY MOBILIZING ON ITALIAN FRONTIER

ENTRENCHMENTS ARE BEING THROWN UP—MANY ARRESTS MADE

Rome, Aug. 19.—Via Paris, 10.35 p.m.—A message received from Trent states that Austria, which hitherto has mobilized its troops with prudence is now openly mobilizing at the Italian frontier. All tradesmen are obliged to declare their stock taken by the military authorities. A thousand workmen are engaged in constructing entrenchments. Families of Austrian officers at Riva have been advised to leave within 24 hours.

State money, archives, etc., have been transported to the interior. The number of arrests is being augmented. Electric power for lighting is not provided at night as the lights might indicate the towns to aeroplanes.

The newspaper Corriere D'Italia, says that the Province of Trent has been requisitioned so thoroughly that the population fears starvation. It is hoped there that food may be obtained from Italy.

FOUND DROWNED ON WEDDING DATE

BODY OF PRIVATE KELS WAS TAKEN FROM WELAND CANAL YESTERDAY.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 19.—This morning, the date for his wedding, the body of Private Fred Kels, 19th Regiment, was taken from the Welland Canal, in the level north of Lock 8, below which he was patrolling Sunday morning when he mysteriously disappeared.

MONTREAL SHIPPING MUCH IMPROVED

ELEVATORS WORKING FULL SPEED AND NUMBER OF LAKE BOATS INCREASING.

Montreal, August 19.—Shipping conditions in Montreal show a great improvement this week. The elevators were working full speed today loading grain into ocean bottoms, and the number of lake boats waiting to discharge their cargoes was steadily increasing. Last week less grain was handled by the elevators here than during any previous week since navigation opened. The total amount received was 1,641,066 bushels, or half a million bushels less than usual.

EIGHTH MARCHING MUCH IMPROVED

VOLUNTEERS FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE ARE UNDERGOING GOOD TRAINING

The daily exercises that the volunteers of the Eighth Regiment Royal Rifles are being put through are already having the desired effect, for yesterday the two or three hundred men in uniform showed a marked improvement as a unit, especially as regards the marching.

These daily company marches will be held regularly until the Regiment receives orders to proceed to the Mobilization Camp at Valcartier. These orders are likely to come from Ottawa before the present week is over.

Yesterday afternoon at the Drill Hall a detachment of the unit was detailed for Military Police duty. Those who have enlisted and who have not yet reported for drill are notified to be on hand without delay, as the regiment may leave at any time now for camp.

Of the total number of 343, who have recruited for overseas service a number are already at the Valcartier Camp, while nearly all of the remaining portion is taking part in the marches daily. The 8th R. R. volunteers are showing considerable enthusiasm in their work individually and they should make the competition a likely one for the make-up of the Canadian Contingent.

Miss Jessie M. Charlton, of Westmount, Montreal, is in the city spending a few weeks with Mrs. C. E. Nolet, Lockwell street.

GERMAN COLONY IN CHINA EXPECTS ATTACK BY J'PAN

Majority of Non-Combatants Have Left—Want American Consul to Withdraw.

FORTIFICATIONS STRONG

Families of German Officers Appeal to Legation to Urge Berlin to Capitulate.

(Special to The Chronicle)

Peking, Aug. 19.—The Governor of Kiao-Chow, the German colony in China, today issued a proclamation saying that an attack was imminent.

The majority of the non-combatants already has left, and the American legation is advising the State Department to withdraw Willys R. Peck, the American consul, his presence being unnecessary because American interests temporarily, are terminated. Mr. Peck, however, desires to remain.

Although the garrison of Kiao-Chow is under 5,000 the fortifications are believed to be formidable. Since the war began the harbor has been mined and the land defences strengthened with wire entanglements, earthworks and mined zones.

Many Chinese coolies have been employed besides the troops of the garrison.

The legation quarter in Peking is deeply affected by the prospect because many of the German and British officers who will participate in the fighting have been members of Peking society during their terms of service in the legation guards.

Young German business-men who have gone as reservists have many English friends in the various treaty ports.

There being no German laborers in China, practically all the reservists are officers. Their number is sufficient to form several companies. Their families are appealing to the German legation to urge Berlin to capitulate, but the legation has been unable to communicate with Berlin since the cables have been cut.

CITY IS DISGUSTED AT LIGHT SERVICE

ROAD COMMITTEE DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION FROM DORCHESTER ELECTRIC CO.

The unanimous opinion of the members of the Civic Road Committee at a meeting last evening was that the lighting service furnished by the Dorchester Electric Company is such that the City will have to resort to decisive measures to see that the contract is carried out.

The question was brought up by Ald. Martin who said that the time had arrived for the City to act as the company seemed to ignore the demands of the public. He said that for several weeks past the lights were not in commission in some ward or another, despite the fact that the company had been ordered to make the necessary improvements to ensure to good service by the 1st of July last.

Mayor Drouin said that he was at the service of the committee in the matter and whatever would be decided he would see that it was carried out.

City Engineer Baillarge expressed the opinion that the recent defects in the lighting system were caused by trouble with the transformers.

The committee after considerable discussion in the course of which general disgust was expressed for the poor light furnished, decided to request the Dorchester Company to send a responsible representative to appear before the committee at the next meeting and explain what the company intended to do in the matter.

More Excavations

City Engineer Baillarge informed the committee that the Q. R. L. H. & P. Co. had notified the city that they were obliged to tear up the new pavement on Garden and Parlor streets to lay new gas pipes. They explained that the residents were complaining of gas leaks and the fumes penetrating into their homes, so that the work was absolutely necessary. Mr. Baillarge said that he had refused them permission to do the work but despite that fact they had already begun, and the City Attorney had advised him that it was better to let them proceed for should any accidents result from the escape of gas, which might follow if the repairs were not done, the city would be liable.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS ARE ONE IN ENGLAND'S PERIL

Stirring Speeches by Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Electrify the Canadian House—Lion's Brood Relies Round Her

(Special to The Chronicle.)

Ottawa, August 19.—"Not for the love of battle, not for lust of conquest, not for greed of possession, but for the cause of honor to maintain solemn pledges, to uphold principles of liberty, to withstand forces that would convert the world into an armed camp, yea, in the very name of the peace that we sought at any cost that of dishonor we have entered into this war and while gravely conscious of the tremendous issues involved and of all sacrifices that they may entail, we do not shrink from them, but with firm hearts we abide the event."

HISTORIC SPEECHES.

These words uttered by Sir Robert Laird Borden at the conclusion of a speech that will be historic, produced a scene in the House of Commons this afternoon unprecedented in Canadian parliamentary annals. Liberals, Conservatives, Nationalists, peace-at-any-price men and peace-with-honor men, all joined in a demonstration of loyalty to the Mother Land that swept the surface and stirred the depths of the House.

A Thrilling Spectacle.

It was a spectacle to thrill and it thrilled with patriotism crowded galleries and a crowded Commons. Party differences were cast to the winds, politics, everything but Canada's duty to the Motherland in her hour of trial, were forgotten. A united parliament proclaimed to the world that the "Wards of the outer march, the Lords of the lower seas," rally to England's call that "also we will make promise, so long as the blood endures."

I shall know that your good is mine, yea, shall I feel that my strength is yours.

In the day of Armageddon, at the last great fight of all.

That our house shall stand together and the pillars do not fall."

Canada Stands by Britain.

Yes. Today will be historic in the annals of the Canadian Parliament. The occasion was the debate on the address in reply to the war speech from the Throne. The result was as never before so forcibly declared nor so unanimously admitted that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war. In the hour of stress, Canada found herself British to the core, loyal to the Motherland, ready to fight the battles of Empire in the sacred cause of liberty and freedom, united against the common enemy, and strong in her faith in the destiny of the British people.

Laurier's Great Words.

Burning patriotism fell from the lips of not only the Prime Minister, but also from the French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "It was not the call to arms, but the announcement that Canadians of all creeds and nationalities had already rallied around the old flag of liberty and civilization and progress."

"I hasten to say," said Sir Wilfrid in referring to the reason for the assembling of parliament, "that to all these measures we are here to give an immediate assent."

The Liberal chieftain assured the House and the country, that the Opposition would take no exception and offer no criticism so long as there was danger from the foe.

"It is the duty of the Canadian Parliament to let Great Britain know that we are but one mind," was his comment.

"Canada stands behind the Mother Country, knowing that she did engage in this war but to save from the unbefitting lust of conquest and power."

Cheers From Government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration as to the part which Canada must play in the arena of Empire was heartily cheered on the government side and left no doubt in the public mind that the Liberal party is whole heartedly British.

"Ready, aye ready, is the answer of Canada," as he put it. "We are British subjects and we are face to face with the consequences of our citizenship."

We have long talked that when Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war. Now we have the realization."

Mr. L'Esperance's Speech.

Mr. L'Esperance made a splendid impression in seconding the speech. He was roundly cheered on rising, and was given an ovation in which both sides joined when he took his seat.

Mr. L'Esperance spoke in French. He said the time was now when Canada might adopt the motto of Nelson. (Continued on Page Seven)

CITY DOES NOT WANT CIRCUS HERE

MAY TAKE LEGAL ACTION TO CLOSE SHOW IN BELVEDERE WARD

The disfavor with which the Washburn Milway shows which made their appearance in Belvedere Ward on St. Cyrille street have been greeted by the public was voiced at the meeting of the Police and By-law Committee last night, when all the aldermen seemed of the opinion that in view of the unusual situation created by the war such a circus should not be tolerated.

The City, of course, has the power to regulate a circus but as the managers of this particular performance maintain that their show is not a circus that is where all the difficulty is with regard to the action of the city.

Several aldermen pointed out that to permit the show to perform for two weeks in Belvedere Ward would be a drain on the public's finances that should not be permitted.

Circus in Council

One alderman, speaking in a stage whisper, "We often have a circus at the Council meetings and do not charge a cent."

Mayor Drouin said that he had been informed by the City Attorney that the By-laws only referred to circuses, and the only way to deal with this show would be to take action against them and have the courts decide whether or not it is a circus.

The Mayor said that the charter had been amended empowering the city to have all circuses to go to the Exhibition Grounds and to charge them a fee which was almost prohibitive, but that he found out on inquiry that no By-law had been drawn up based on the amendment.

Chairman Verret said that as the law was at present a circus was obliged to pay \$200 for the first performance and \$20 for each subsequent show. Moreover, it was necessary that the management of the circus secure the permission of the City Clerk to present the performance.

As the question in the present instance was to establish what category the show came under, it was decided to leave the question to the Mayor and the City Attorney who would take action before the courts if necessary.

More Police

A petition from residents of Stadacona, in Limoileu Ward, asking for police for night duty, brought a request from Chief Trudel for 25 more men. The chief said that in view of the great number of strangers in the city, the approaching exhibition and the enlargement of the city by the annexation of adjacent municipalities, he would need more men to give an effective service.

The question of engaging more policemen was left to the Mayor, the Chairman and the Chief to decide.

In view of the numerous complaints about the shortage in the weight of coal, it was decided to instruct the police to see that the By-law regarding this be carried out to the letter.

S.S. PRINCE ALBERT PASSENGERS SAFE

ALL WERE PUT OFF SAFELY SHORTLY AFTER VESSEL STRUCK.

Prince Rupert, B.C., August 19.—The passengers and crew of the Grand Trunk steamer Prince Albert, which went ashore on Butterworth Rock last night, are safe. They put off in two boats shortly after the vessel struck.

After the first message was received the wireless went dead. The operator had trouble sending his message as the vessel was jarred by the heavy seas.

The Prince Albert was formerly The Bruno, 800 tons, plying between Hull and Antwerp, and was built in Hull, Eng., in 1898.

The Quebec Chronicle

Printed and published by The Chronicle Press, Limited, 100, St. John Street, Quebec, P. Q.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 20, 1914.

QUEBEC'S HANDSOME GIFT.

Sir Lomer Gouin has shown that the Province of Quebec has no intention of being behind hand where it is a question of doing something for England. In the present crisis there could be no better gift for the Province to make than that of the 4,000,000 pounds of cheese which he and his Cabinet have decided to offer the Mother Country for her troops at the front. Such a gift is most practical and will no doubt be much appreciated by those who will benefit from it. As an advertisement of the resources of the Province it will have considerable effect and will also do much to stimulate activity in this important branch of agriculture. Sir Lomer has made a wise selection.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE'S SANE VIEW.

Sir William Van Horne, Canada's great railroad builder, takes the calm view of the war situation that is shared by business men upon every hand as the facts become clear and the panicky feeling gives way to soberness. Sir William says no harm can come to Canada. Indeed, he goes farther and says that the longer the war continues the greater will be the benefits accruing for Canada and the United States.

First of all we shall not suffer any emergency of food, because we are a food producing country. We grow more than we can consume. And if need be we can grow yet immeasurably more. We have no real lack of farm labor. If there are too few hands upon the farms we can send some thousands from the towns and cities. Were the war to last for years we would witness a wonderful expansion in our agricultural industry.

Then since our food supply is secure, so also should our finances be sound. When the European nations are no longer able to pay for our foodstuffs the war will cease from this point of view. The banker will have his money, whether in peace or war. Europe must have our agricultural products and she must be ready to pay for them. With the fields of France and Germany, England and Russia failing to produce their accustomed crops we will have to assist in making up the loss, and this will keep us well and profitably employed.

GERMANY'S PROSPECTIVE LOSSES AND GAINS

A well-informed contemporary says: "As the war of 1870 cost Napoleon III. of France his throne, so the conflict of 1914 may deprive William II. of his empire."

It has been taken for granted since the commencement of the war that in the probable event of the complete success of Britain and her allies, Alsace-Lorraine, of which France was deprived on the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, will be restored to her. If Denmark eventually becomes involved in the campaign, it will of course be on the side of the Allies. In that case there would be a strong probability that the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, which Germany purloined from Denmark in 1866 for the purpose of enlarging her coast territories and providing a route for a military canal, will also be restored to their rightful owners. If the war is fought to a finish, it is practically certain that Germany will be stripped of all her overseas dominions.

These changes in the map of Europe and of the world seem quite within the range of probability. There will, however, be a greater internal change. Germany is not like Britain—a limited or constitutional monarchy. It is to all intents and purposes an autocracy. The Germans are one of the most intellectual races in the world. It has been a marvel to other nations that they have tolerated an autocratic government for so long. They have made advances in science, letters and philosophy. They have become famous for inventions. In the field of medicine and surgery their contributions to the world have been invaluable. No nation can boast more efficient and influential universities, in which the last word may be heard on the sciences of political economy, civics, laws, and the principles of government. The national practice as far as government is concerned has been in striking contrast to the advanced theories taught in the schools and colleges of the land.

A crushing defeat of Germany with the loss of prestige and territory that it will carry with it, and the increased financial burdens that it will impose upon the people, will likely cause an awakening among the masses that will result in terminating forever the autocratic government which has made an almost unthinkable war of aggression possible in the second decade of the twentieth century. If events shape themselves in the manner indicated, the people of Germany themselves will profit no less than the world at large by the overthrow of the reactionary political forces which now dominate the national life of the Fatherland.

GREATEST OF ALL BATTLES.

The greatest battle in the world's history is to be fought along a curved battle line more than 200 miles in length. It would hardly be exaggeration to say that every foot of the ground has been fought over again and again, during many wars, in Flanders, in Lorraine, in the wars of the Angevins, in the battles of the first republic against the allies, and in the countless campaigns for possession of the Rhine. The most historic of all these fields in Waterloo, which may be fought over again before this battle ends. But the battle line is now so much longer than that at Waterloo a century ago, and the number of men to be engaged so infinitely greater, that all of Waterloo field, for the strategic purposes of what is now under way, can be marked by a red, blue or green-head pin on the war maps of the contending generals, as but one point in the greatest battle plain ever drawn. We may search the past for a parallel in vain. Herodotus, though he runs into infinite and sometimes wearisome detail in telling everything about the host Xerxes sent, conveys no such idea of magnitudes and distances, armaments and movements in force as one who has followed everything from the beginning of this campaign can now have of what is impending.

That expert writer who fancied that the Germans were to fight with their faces turned to the North Sea, should begin to realize that there has been nothing in their movements, as we were bound to see them reflected from time to time in British, French, and Belgian official despatches, to indicate that there was any likelihood of that. It could easily seem, rather, and must have so impressed many minds, that from the first, although meeting with frequent checks, the Germans were drawing the big lines of battle to serve their own plans. Only at one point, in Alsace, did the French commanders checkmate them by an offensive movement, and if they have been able to hold the advantage gained at that point, it is likely to prove of great strategic value to them before the battle is over. That the Germans realize this is made plain by their desperate efforts to regain the lost ground. Everywhere north of Alsace, however, along the Moselle, and in Belgium, it is impossible to find a point where the Germans have not seemed to pitch the battle lines to their liking, the allies in strong positions awaiting their coming.

If the Germans have succeeded in doing this, as is indicated, they have done more than the great Von Moltke did in '70, for he had not to meet the hostile aeroplanes, carrying war-accents, to spy out his formations and directions. Accordingly, he could and did move his great army almost in an unbroken line across France. If the Germans have now even approximated his great feat in mobilization and concentration, they have done more than he did, for their difficulties and handicaps have been infinitely greater. But even with the same advantage of position they had forty-three years ago, the fact is not conclusive, nor even significant, beyond the significant, always attaching to the fact of an army being on the offensive. It is a new France which confronts them, a France of which, militarily speaking, that of the early '70s was but a pale shadow. And France now has allies, posted in her long battle line against the Germans. Whatever may be happening in Russia, Austria, or Eastern Germany now, the eyes of the world for the next few days will follow the wavering line stretching almost from the English Channel to the northeast boundary of Switzerland, along its hundreds of thousands of men will be fighting the greatest battle of all time.

PRESS COMMENT.

The price of glory, of conquest is today as great, as tragic, as it was in Alexander's day. The path of triumph through war is still strewn with the mutilated wrecks of humanity. Whatever the issue of the struggle, uncounted lives must pay the price. There is no other price that can be paid; inexorable as Fate, Glory will have none other. As we stand today upon the verge of a continent-wide European conflict it seems incredible that the Europe of the twentieth century can be brought to pay the awful price of glory. Europe knows the price. Not a valley of the Tyrol, not a plain of Russia, not a vineyard of France, not a district of Germany or

Italy that has not paid the price in other times. Beside the thought of the price that would be paid in the event of such a conflict, the national differences and jealousies that split the European states seem trivial. Austria's satisfaction of her wounded pride, Russia's jealousy of prestige in the Balkans, Germany and France's ancient enmity—what are all these that the fair fields of the world should be drenched with blood and every cottage hold a widow, an orphan or a childless mother?—Chicago Herald.

The summary suppression of absinthe-drinking in Paris by the Prefect of Police accomplishes at a stroke and as a war measure what years of peaceful agitation had failed to effect. The French have been trying since 1880 to prevent by law the sale of the noxious beverage; but though its use was prohibited in the army and navy, popular consumption has continued to increase and amounted in 1910 to 36,000,000 litres. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland now forbid the manufacture or sale of absinthe, and its importation into the United States has been illegal since Oct. 1, 1912. The way is now open for France to stop it by making the emergency measure a permanent Government policy. Assuming that this action is eventually taken and absinthe-drinking prohibited where it has been most prevalent, the war will have effected a moral reform hardly secondary to the suppression of opium traffic in China. It is commonly agreed that absinthe is the worst of alcoholic beverages in its toxic and convulsant effects, and it is not mere coincidence that lunacy, tuberculosis and degeneracy have increased proportionally with the consumption of the green liquor. The "febrifuge" which the French soldiers brought home from Algiers in 1844-47 was destined to become a national nerve poison, and it would be poetic justice if the present war should end the evil introduced by the other. — New York World.

The advance of a French army into Alsace-Lorraine will bring joy into the heart of every loyal Frenchman. The "lost provinces" have always been looked at longingly by France, the desire to repossess them today being stronger than ever. The territory originally belonged to Germany and had come into France's possession at various times. Part of it had been conquered by Louis XIV., Strasbourg being included. By 1870 Alsace and Lorraine were really French. In the Franco-Prussian War, Emperor Napoleon sent his sword to William of Germany. When Marshal MacMahon surrendered at Sedan and Marshal Bazaine at Metz, the French people proclaimed a republic. The new government attempted to negotiate with Bismarck, but refused to pay the price he demanded, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. The war accordingly was continued. Soon the German forces were hammering at the walls of Paris, which capitulated after three weeks' bombardment. In January, 1871, a National Assembly was elected and met at Bordeaux to arrange terms of peace. France was obliged to agree to agree to Bismarck's terms, which were the payment of a large war indemnity and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. The representatives in the Assembly of the territory protested strongly against its transfer to the victor, but their protests were unavailing. It was a conquest of force and Alsace-Lorraine went under German control. It has been that way ever since and a considerable portion of the population has always dreamed of being at some time or other again under the French flag. The Germans, following the conquest, set to work to develop the country. They utilized mountain lakes for power and built railways, but never seemed to win the confidence of the kindly and easy-going Alsacians. Complaints have come out of the country of harsh rule on many occasions, and there have been accusations made against German officialdom of brutal treatment. The Zabern incident, of recent occurrence, exemplified the friction between the people and their rulers. The conquerors seem to have governed on the assumption that it is well to let the conquered feel the iron hand. That policy in Alsace-Lorraine has won for the Germans obedience but at the same time it has kept hate alive. France's invading army has been welcomed with open arms by the people all along the way to Muelhausen and beyond. The Tricolor may once more be kept flying over the "lost provinces."—Montreal Gazette.

RUSSIANS CUT UP

London, Aug. 19, 8.40 p.m.—A despatch received today by the Marconi wireless press bureau from Berlin says that in an encounter near Stalupnen, East Prussia, Aug. 17th a division of the German first army corps defeated a Russian force, capturing 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns. Many Russian guns which could not be taken by the Germans were destroyed.



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Phone 6108

COLUMBUS HOTEL

Ste-Anne de Beupre



This Hotel, the largest of the place, contains 100 rooms, with all modern improvements. Electric light, toilet rooms, etc.; it has an experienced staff, speaking both languages. The post office is situated right in front of the House. Tourists and pilgrims will find the best of accommodation at a rate of \$1.50 per day and upwards, according to location. It is situated on the principal street, three minutes' walk from the Church. The point of vantage is grand, and the guests will find all necessary comforts. For further information, apply to:

RAOUL FORTIER, Proprietor.

Feb.26xtu.th.sta6m

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE

DE NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC.

Opens at night from 7 to 8.30

Head Office: 21 St. John Street, on 5 Saturdays only. Branches, Mondays and Saturdays.

BIRTHS.

CHAMPION—On the 19th of August, 1914, at the Jeffery Hale's Hospital, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Champion.

DICKSON—At Jeffery Hale's Hospital, on August 18th, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dickson, of a daughter. Still born.

MARRIED.

GIGNAC-PEARCE—At St. Patrick's Church, on August 17th, 1914, by the Rev. Father Woods, C.S.R., Joseph Omer Gignac, son of Omer Gignac, of Silley, to Miss Annie Valentine Pearce, of Oswestry, Shropshire, Eng.

LESTER-CARSON—At Ottawa, on the 2nd May, 1914, by Rev. W. A. McIlroy, Lillian, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Carson, of this city, to Wallace A., eldest son of Mr. W. H. Lester, of Ottawa.

DIED.

DELISLE—At Quebec, on the 18th instant, Mary Verner, beloved wife of the late Elzear Lepine. Funeral from her late residence 27 St. Anne street, on Friday, the 21st, at 8.30 a.m., to the Basilica, and thence to St. Charles Cemetery.

SMITH—On the 19th instant, Miss Mary Smith, at No. 108 Mountain Hill. Notice of interment in the next issue.

TURNER—On the 19th August, 1914, John George, son of the late Wm. Turner. Funeral will leave his late residence, 23 St. Roch street, on Friday morning at 8.45 o'clock, for St. Patrick's Church and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

AUDITORIUM

Week of Aug. 17th
War Bulletins—War Pictures.
And VAUDEVILLE.
PRICES: Evening—10c, 15c, 25c; Matinee—10c.

Aug.17x6.

Commercial Academy

4 Cook Street.
New pupils examined September 1st.
Classes resumed Sept. 2nd.
Aug.18x2m

— AT THE —
Council Chamber, White Hall.
By the Lord of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

It is this day ordered by Their Lordships that His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a special form of intercession with Almighty God on behalf of His Majesty's Naval and Military forces to be used in all churches and chapels, on such occasions as each Bishop shall appoint for in our diocese.

This formal notice has been received by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Dean and Archdeacon of Quebec, together with the form of intercession prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Friday, in this week, has been appointed for the holding of the service in all churches in the Diocese of Quebec. At the Cathedral there will be Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.; the special service of intercession and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. The offerings at the service on the day of intercession will go to the purchase of prayer books to be presented to the soldiers going to the war who are churchmen of "Our Diocese."

KING'S HALL, Compton, Que.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Preparation for the University. Special courses in Music and Art. Michaelmas Term begins Sept. 10th, 1914.
MISS JOLL, Lady Principal.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

QUEBEC'S GIFT TO MOTHERLAND

PROVINCE GIVES FOUR MILLION POUNDS OF CHEESE, REPRESENTING \$500,000.

Four million pounds of cheese manufactured in the Province of Quebec, is the gift that the Government of the Province of Quebec will make to England for use during the present European war.

This was the decision reached at a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet held in the Parliament Buildings yesterday, under the presidency of Sir Lomer Gouin.

The offer was immediately cabled to the Imperial Government for acceptance. The gift represents 50,000 boxes of cheese, which the Government has purchased from the Co-operative Agricultural Society of Quebec, represented by Mr. Trudel, who signed the contract yesterday in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture. Shipments of 5,000 boxes will be made weekly.

To continue its policy of always paying according to the quality of the product, the Government will pay 1/2 of a cent more than the markets of Brockville, Vankleek Hill or Cornwall, because the Co-operative Society has been selling at a higher figure than the Ontario markets for some time.

The actual price of the market on cheese, 13 and a fraction cents per pound, represents a gift of \$500,000 to the Mother Country from Quebec.

Mr. Elie Bourbeau, chief inspector of the Province of Quebec, will classify the cheese.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

SILLERY
Tomorrow (Friday) having been appointed as a day of special prayer and intercession in connection with the war, the services at St. Michael's church will be: Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m.; morning prayer, 11.00 a.m.; Litany and special intercession, 8.00 p.m. The collections will be devoted to a fund for the presentation of prayer books to Canadian soldiers going to the front.

HAS LEG BROKEN BY SACK OF CORN.

While engaged in unloading the grain steamer Arachne at the Louise Decks yesterday afternoon, Frank Debequets, who resides at 20 St. James street, lower town, was struck down by a sack of corn and on being taken to the Hotel Dieu, in the ambulance, it was ascertained that the unfortunate man had sustained a broken leg.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

The special service of prayer and intercession in connection with the war will take place in St. Matthew's Church at 7.30 a.m. on Friday, instead of 10.30, as previously announced. This is done in order to enable all to unite in the service, which is to be held at the Cathedral on Friday at 11 a.m.

HAD TO GIVE BAIL TO KEEP THE PEACE

A fine of \$1 and costs, the latter amounting to a little over \$12, was imposed upon Jas. Duggan in the Court of Sessions yesterday afternoon for having struck and causing annoyance to Gaston Bichayer. Both the defendant and plaintiff are employed in the butcher store of Mr. Delany, Little River road, and seem to have been having trouble for some time past. The defendant was also forced to give bail to keep the peace.

WASHBURN MIDWAY.

Attracted Large Crowds Yesterday and Last Evening.

The favorable weather conditions of yesterday was responsible in a large crowd visiting the Washburn Midway where both young and old found attractions that proved very entertaining. All of the under-canvas entertainments were in full swing, those that were not open the night previous being in the circle of fun-makers yesterday. The tango dance demonstrators are spoken favorably of on all sides, as well as the lady diver and other entertainers.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Deputy Recorder Des Rivières had nine prisoners charged with drunkenness before him yesterday. One who added an assault on his father to his drunk was fined \$4 and costs or eight days jail for his spree, and \$40 and costs or two months for chastising the old gentleman. In the latter case sentence was suspended at the request of the forgiving parent. His hopeful, however, will be a guest at "Chateau Morin" for eight days. One plain drunk was fined \$2 and costs or two days, and one \$5 and costs or eight days, while six were discharged.

Two females, with visions of being "white hopes," in the near future, were also before the Court on a charge of being engaged in a hot set-to, but not according to Marquis of Queensbury rules, as furniture was used in the bout. After His Honor had heard the evidence of one of the combatants, who accused the other of being the first to throw her hat into the ring, he adjourned the case until Friday next to enable the accused to bring up her trainer and seconds as witnesses.

CLAIMS THAT DOG KILLED HIS SHEEP

MAN FROM RIVIERE A PIERRE SUES ANOTHER FROM THE SAME PARISH.

On the complaint that a dog owned by Leandre Moisan, of Riviere Pierre, killed and wounded several of his sheep, Augustin Delisle, of the same parish, has entered an action at the local Court House, claiming \$168 damages.

The plaintiff states through his attorneys, Messrs. Darveau & Darveau, that because of the alleged loss he sustained through the defendant's dog, he was forced, as a safeguard for his live stock to erect a new fence, so this is figured further substantiates his claim for damages.

WOULD BOY SCOUTS GUIDE RESERVISTS

SUGGESTION THAT THEY MIGHT AID LATTER IN SEARCH FOR LODGINGS

A number of reservists for the British army are arriving here by almost every train. These men experience considerable difficulty on reaching here to find out the place at which to report, or where to find lodgings or get a meal. Few, if any of the men, speak French, and in many cases, cannot make themselves understood.

It has been suggested that some of the boy scouts meet the trains and boats on arrival and furnish the men with information desired, or conduct them to the quarters where they are to report. If this is not found to be practical, large posters should be put up in the stations, with directions to the men where to go to. This would save them a lot of trouble.

NEWS NOTES FROM VALCARTIER CAMP

WORK IS RUSHED ON WATER SERVICE—TROOPS COMING IN.

The water supply seems to be the main question at Valcartier Camp at present. The water power house, in which will be installed the monstrous pump, has almost been completed and the electric dynamo by which the pump will be operated, is practically ready. It was expected yesterday, that with the aid of a fire engine from No. 5 Fire Station, Quebec, that the water would be turned on in that portion of the camp in the immediate vicinity of the source of supply at a late hour last night. Hon. Lieut. Col. A. J. Gorrie, who is superintending the work has been tireless in his efforts in this direction and his men have been working almost ceaselessly to complete the task.

A detachment of the Strathcona Horse, numbering about 130, in command of Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, arrived over the C.P.R., from Winnipeg about noon yesterday on a special train which was immediately shunted to the C. N. R. yards and left later for the camp. About one hundred horses accompanied the detachment. The men made a splendid appearance as they arrived at Camp, with their officers.

About seventy-five men of the local R.C.G.A., which has been doing garrison duty in Levis and the Island of Orleans, arrived this afternoon in command of Major Roy. It is not known for what reason they are being sent to camp, but it is presumed that they will be called upon for instructive purposes.

Many of the men now under canvas at Valcartier are raw recruits, and the drill sergeant, has a busy time teaching them the rudiments of soldiery.

The work on the permanent buildings still progress favorably, but it will be several days before they are ready for occupation. The telephone system has made great progress and a special wire has been strung between the C. N. R. station and the Headquarters tent, which has proved decidedly useful.

Many targets have been erected and it will not be very long before a splendid rifle range will have been laid out. To sum up the whole situation, progress is noticeable in all directions, and in a short time everything is expected to be in readiness to receive the maximum number of troops.

Three Ford automobiles have arrived and are of great assistance in conveying the officers around to the different sections of the camp. Lieut. Col. Price and McCarthy made a tour of inspection yesterday and appear to be well satisfied with the progress made.

ODDFELLOWS HAVE TRIP ROUND HARBOR

The annual convention of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was a triple one, bringing together for sessions the Grand Encampment, the Grand Lodge and the Rebekah Assembly, was brought to a close in the council chamber of the City Hall before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Business was hustled in order that the visiting fraternity members might be able to accompany their local brothers on a trip around the harbor. Some three hundred Odd Fellows took in the cruise, leaving by the steamer Pilot at 4 p.m., and returning at 6 o'clock, all having greatly enjoyed the trip.

At the meetings yesterday Sherbrooke was chosen as the next meeting place. Mr. G. R. Blackby, superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, made the important announcement that members of the association who volunteered for active service would not suffer an increase in their insurance rates, although the society could, if it so desired, place those members who go to the war, on the hazardous list, thereby increasing greatly the rates of their policy.

Bros. A. P. Doddridge, of Quebec; N. N. Walley, of Sherbrooke, and John Shirlow, of Montreal, were presented with past grand master's jewels.

At yesterday morning's thirty-fifth annual session of the Grand Lodge, presided over by Grand Master A. P. Doddridge, the Grand Master's address was read as well as the reception and adoption of reports, among them that of the Grand Secretary, Bro. T. J. Potter.

Among other business transacted at yesterday morning's session was the decision to make arrangements with the Odd Fellows' Home in Ontario for the caring of aged Odd Fellows and orphan children of deceased members in Quebec jurisdiction.

The meeting voted \$25 to the Jeffery Hale's Hospital and also \$25 to the Quebec Firemen's Benevolent Association.

It was decided that hereafter the Grand Lodge will meet the third Wednesday in May each year, instead of the third Wednesday in August, as heretofore.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Grand Lodge recognizes in this hour of tremendous gravity in our Empire's history that both nationally and fraternally there devolves upon the Odd Fellows of the jurisdiction the sacred obligation of providing such relief as will save from want the families and dependents of brother Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction who have gone to the front to fight the battles of the Empire."

"That the Grand Secretary be instructed to compile and keep revised as complete a record as it is possible to obtain by Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction who have enlisted and of the circumstances of their families and dependents."

"That the Grand Secretary be authorized to make a special appeal through the subordinate lodges to the Odd Fellows of the jurisdiction for voluntary contributions to a special fund according to the needs of the situation."

"That the incoming executive be authorized to employ the funds of this Grand Lodge to the extent of \$500 if required in this connection, said sum if required to be taken from the Home Fund."

During the course of the meeting Past Grand Master Walter Devlin, of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was introduced, and delivered an interesting and eloquent address. While dealing principally with the principles of the order, he referred to the rapid strides which Odd Fellowship was making in the West.

Grand Lodge Officers.

The officers elected by the Grand Lodge were:
Grand Master, F. P. Houlihan, Sherbrooke.
Deputy Grand Master, R. J. Dickson, Montreal.
Grand Warden, Martin E. Baker, Dunham.
Grand Secretary, T. J. Potter, Montreal.
Grand Treasurer, D. J. Dickson, Montreal.

Marshal, R. McArthur, Lachute.
Conductor, Jas. Lowe, Sherbrooke.
Chaplain, Rev. P. Pergau, Clarenceville.
Grand Guardian, F. J. Verrill, Melbourn.
Grand Herald, J. D. Samson, Magog.

The Grand Representatives are the retiring Grand Master, Bro. A. P. Doddridge and Past Grand Master Irvine McCabe.

Officers of Rebekah Assembly.

The Rebekah Assembly elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. J. Lowe.
Vice President, Mrs. J. Hill.
Warden, Mrs. D. Smith.
Secretary, Mrs. H. Spencer.
Treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Dickson.
Marshal, Mrs. M. Ross.
Conductor, Mrs. J. E. Evans.
Chaplain, Mrs. J. A. Thompson.
Inside Guard, Mrs. A. Whitehead.
Outside Guard, Mrs. J. E. Belland.

The members greatly appreciated the kindness of the civic authorities in placing the Council Chamber and other rooms at their disposal for the meetings, and passed a resolution of thanks in favor of the Mayor and City Fathers.

There was much enthusiasm when Mr. R. W. Dickson sang "Rule Britannia," those present joining him.

A number of the visiting delegates left town last night while some are remaining over today for a sight-seeing tour.

MILITARY HORSES WANTED

1: RIDING HORSES

Age 5 to 8 years, Height 15 to 16 hands, Weight 1000 to 1150 pounds.

2: ARTILLERY HORSES

Age 5 to 8 years, Height 15 to 16 hands, Weight 1050 to 1250 pounds.

3: DRAUGHT HORSES

Age 5 to 8 years, Height 15-2 to 16 hands, Weight 1250 to 1400 pounds

COLORS

Bays, Browns, Blacks, Chestnuts, Roans. (No Greys or Whites.)

All horses must be sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes and broken to harness or saddle.

Horses will be inspected at the Riding School, Grande Allee, Quebec, on TUESDAY, 25th inst.

Aug.20xtu.sat.tu.x3

Flour, Grains, Hay, Provisions, etc.

William Carrier & Fils

Registered

Wholesale Dealers, QUEBEC

jan5xmon.sat.tu.x1y

Marché des Propriétés

City and Country Properties, Farms, Timber Limits, bought, sold or leased. Agent J. CARON, Quebec, 39 St. John street. Phone-2273. Residence: 416 St. John st., Phone 6075.

May2xmon.wed.sat.tu.x6m

Automobile Tires

Maltese Cross Brand

DODGE SPLIT PULLEYS

NORTON GRINDING WHEELS

LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING

CIRCULAR AND BAND SAWS

SAW BITS AND SECTIONS

F. H. ANDREWS & SON, 253 St. Paul Street

Opening of Schools

See: you want coats for seminarists, caps and sashes. We have what you need: come and see our prices

Normal School Costumes

Complete suits, prices for 10 and 11 years, \$12.50 for \$8.75; 12 to 14 years, \$15.00 for \$9.75; 15 to 18 years, \$16.50 for \$11.25. Men's size, \$18 for \$12.50; Capots and vests, 10 and 11 year, \$6.75; 12 to 14 years, \$7.75; 15 to 18 years, \$8.50. Men's \$9.25.

These prices are only for a few days, being lower than manufacturers prices.

Costumes For Levis College

Complete assortment of those costumes; also, caps, sashes and every kind of underwear. See our prices.

Boy's Suits For School

Come and see the biggest choice of boys' suits. Have them well dressed for school. Prices \$2.95 up to \$10; also undershirts, shirts, collars, ties, stockings, school bags, copy-books, pens, pencils and ink.

For Your Little Girl

Dresses, jackets and skirts for young girls, whitewear, kimona, all that you need for them will be found in our stores.

Do Not Forget Ladies

That we have received our new costumes and jackets for fall, cut and finish are really artistic; also cloth for dress goods and coats of the latest novelties. Have your choice at once.

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254-264 St. John Street

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE POPE

(Continued From Page One.)

A Democratic Pope.

By the elevation to the Papacy of Giuseppe Sarto, the democracy of the Church was once more proven. The long unbroken line of the successors of Peter have been recruited from many ranks; patrician and peasant have in turn occupied the See of Rome; the highest families and the lowliest have given their sons and the succession continues undisturbed. Empires may totter, thrones fall, the rule of the soldier may change the aspect of the map, but Rome pursues a serene course unaffected by the doings of the world at large.

A Spirit of Unrest.

When the late incumbent succeeded to the Papal throne matters were in a disturbed state and the spirit of unrest was still through the world. France, the eldest daughter of the Church, had broken openly and the statesmen of that nation had repudiated the Concordat. In Spain there were evidences that some force was at work threatening the Church. But while the Latin countries were displaying symptoms of unrest there was a gain in the English-speaking countries and the old faith was making steady progress in Great Britain and in the United States, a progress that continued under the reign of Pius X. The spirit of unrest manifested itself in many ways, but, perhaps, most of all in the growth of so-called Modernism, which may briefly be termed as the application of "higher criticism" in the Catholic Church.

A Gain In France.

Following closely on Leo XIII., regarded as a most wonderful ecclesiastical diplomat, the selection of a peasant to fill the chair of Peter was not regarded by the world at large as a sign of advance, but after events proved the contrary. Pius X. brought to the throne a simple faith, but it was of that degree of faith that moves mountains. In his reign there was no falling off in the power and strength of Rome, but, on the contrary, there was steady progress, particularly so throughout the British Empire and in the United States. Then, too, there was a gain in France. Bereft of its benefices and the aid of the state, the hierarchy and the priesthood in France proved to the world its real strength and it is quite probable that today France is much more genuinely Catholic than in the days when the Concordat was in force.

Since the elevation of Cardinal Sarto to the councils of the papacy received an addition by the elevation of two American Archbishops to the Sacred College, Boston and New York supplying in Cardinals O'Connell and Farley additions to that small band of English-speaking representatives. Canada has been honored by this elevation to the cardinalate of Archbishop Benignus of Quebec.

Three Great Gatherings.

During the reign of Pius X. there have been three great gatherings within the British Empire, these three Eucharistic Congresses pointing to the gain of Catholicism under the Union Jack. The first of these gatherings was at London, the second in Montreal and the third in 1913 at Malta. When the great gatherings met in London the effort to hold a religious procession through the streets to Westminster Cathedral met with a rebuff and an old law, dating back to the reign of Edward III., was invoked to prevent the passage of the Host through London's thoroughfares. In striking contrast the gatherings at Montreal and Malta were given official recognition. In Montreal the gleaming bayonets of a Canadian regiment guarded the Sacred Species as it was borne through the streets. In Malta the official life was represented at the gatherings and the Papal Delegate was carried to and from Malta on a British vessel.

No one who remembers the great gathering at Montreal could see in it anything but evidence of growth in the Church in Canada, a growth fully maintained during the reign of Pius X.

Born In June, 1835.

Pius X. was born at Riese, Italy, on June 2, 1835. Riese is a small Venetian town and the Sarto family was of humble peasant origin. Giuseppe was one of a family of nine children, eight of whom were living at the time their brother was elected to the See of Rome. The father of the future Pope died in 1842; to his mother, Margherita Sanson, was left the task of providing for the wants of the large family. This she did like a true mother, finally passing her reward in 1894, after a life of sacrifices and with the knowledge of work well done.

At an early age the future Pope gave evidence of his vocation and the mother made additional sacrifices to send the young man to an ecclesiastical college so that he might obtain the necessary education for the priesthood.

A Studious Mind.

He displayed a studious mind and soon advanced, finally being ordained priest on September 18, 1858. When Pius IX. was occupying the Chair of Peter, the first office of the young Levite was that of assistant at Tombo, where he remained until 1867 when he was transferred to Salsano and made a parish priest. In time other dignities followed. He was in turn spiritual director in the seminary, a judge of the ecclesiastical tribunal and vicar-general of Treviso.

Cardinal In 1893.

In 1884 the vicar-general was raised to the bishopric, being consecrated Bishop of Mantua in Lombardy, where he continued for nine years. It was on June 12, 1893, when the late Pope Leo XIII. created Bishop Sarto a Cardinal, his titular church being that of San Bernardo alle Terme. Soon after

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his entrance to the Sacred College Cardinal Sarto was made patriarch of Venice from which beautiful city he was to leave ten years later to go to Rome to assist at the conclave called to elect a successor to Leo XIII.

Elected Pope in 1903.

Ambition played small part in the life of Cardinal Sarto and it is related of him that when leaving Venice he provided himself with a return railway ticket, having no idea that he was not again to see his beloved city. He did not see in himself another "prisoner" at the Vatican. His name was unknown to the diplomats; it never appeared in the despatches which related the doings of the conclave. Other names were prominent and gossip was busy with well known Cardinals, but the humble peasant was unknown, and it was a genuine surprise to the world when the news was announced that the patriarch of Venice had been elected to the Papal Throne.

A Sharp Contrast.

Here indeed was a contrast. Leo was an aristocrat, an erudite scholar and a diplomat of rare skill. Now comes a peasant and the aristocrat is succeeded by a man of lowly origin and humble spirit. The scholar is followed by a student, the diplomat by a man whose tongue is blunt in its directness; whose language is of the people and not of the courts. Yet with the peasant as with the patrician the sway of Rome continues in unbroken strength and the old faith thrives with vigor.

The Power of Veto.

At the time of Cardinal Sarto's election it was said that various Catholic countries had made use of the power of veto and that more powerful men were cast aside because of its use. Cardinal Sarto was really a compromise selection and the elevation of the patriarch of Venice could not possibly offend any of the great powers. He was really prostrated by his selection and tried as well as one may, to decline the great office. However, he accepted from a firm sense of duty.

Predictions of Wiseacres.

The gossips now foiled in their prognostications turned their attention to the new Pope and saw in him a very humble man filling a great office. How can it be expected, they asked, that this peasant can succeed in filling an office so ably held by such a great man as Leo? What will this man do with the great treasure of the Vatican? How can such a man, lacking in experience, in training, hope to manage the varied interests of the Church. What message can this lowly student give to the world? The wiseacres predicted a failure in the Papacy with a loss to the Church.

A Wonderful Personality.

They were wrong. With his accession to the Chair of Peter, Cardinal Sarto revealed gifts and powers hitherto unthought of. His first vigorous action was to abolish the veto which the three Catholic Powers had enjoyed in the selection of a pope. A remarkable document was issued declaring that any one who acts as the intermediary of any power in proposing a veto against a Cardinal during the progress of a conclave is ipso facto excommunicated. There was no weakness or hesitation in that. Next Pius revealed that he possessed a wonderful power of organization and a marvelous grasp of the countless details necessary in the management of the affairs of the great church. The finances of the Papacy were so thoroughly reorganized and consolidated during the reign of Pius that today the business affairs of the church may be said to be in their highest state of efficiency. It is recorded of the late Pierpont Morgan, that, previous to his fatal illness, he had been consulted as to the finances of the church and it is said that he declared them to be in a satisfactory condition.

Showed Much Courage.

Pius also showed that he possessed courage in dealing with troublesome situations. His encyclical on the marriage law aroused strong opposition outside the church, but the loud voice of criticism had no effect and the law remains unchanged, despite the fact that it has been a subject of debate in parliaments and has furnished material for celebrated cases that have reached to the Privy Council of England.

Music and Missions.

The simple mind of the peasant was shown, too, in his actions regarding church music. Pius ordered that the music of the theatre should be banished from the church, and that there should be more attention paid to plain chant, or as it is familiarly called Gregorian chant. During his reign there was a return to the simpler forms of ecclesiastical music and under his patronage there was considerable development in musical composition along these lines.

In missionary matter Pius took keen interest and he encouraged all forms of missionary activity throughout the world. The soldiers of the Cross were encouraged to go into

all lands and spread the faith. Pius devoted great attention to preaching. He possessed a sonorous voice particularly adapted to the pulpit. At all times he devoted much attention to the pulpit, even after his accession he preached a simple sermon each Sunday afternoon, and it was his great regret that the condition of his health in later years often interfered with this practice. Unlike many of the Popes, Pius X. was not a linguist. He possessed a thorough knowledge of classical Italian and spoke a little French and German, and of course, possessed a thorough knowledge of Latin.

Simplicity of the Man.

The simplicity of the man was clearly shown in his first encyclical issued two months after his elevation to the Papacy in which he declared: "We have no other programme in the Supreme Pontificate but that of restoring all things in Christ, (Eph. 1, 10), so that 'Christ may be all in all.'" (Col. 3, 11, 2) Pius dispensed with much of the ceremonial of the Vatican that marked previous pontificates. In this respect he was often the despair of those officials who regard such things in more serious light. He was always ready to receive pilgrims and on several occasions during severe illnesses he insisted in rising to great audiences. He possessed wonderful vitality and many times caused alarm by his persistence in rising to continue work when his physicians declared that to do so might prove fatal. He was a man of fine physique and splendid appearance; in face, his was a commanding figure.

Devoted to his Family.

One striking feature of the late Pope's life was his devotion to his family. All of them are people in humble walks of life, but in the dignity of his office he was not above his people. A brother is a shop-keeper and postman. One sister married an inn-keeper; a second married a sacristan, and a third married a dealer in wines. His unmarried sister resided with him at the patriarchal palace in Venice, and afterwards joined him in Rome. These sisters were most faithful in their attention to their brother, and insisted in attending the kitchen to provide for his ample fare.

During his tenure of office Pius displayed great interest in the great art treasures of the Vatican, and brought to light many things that had laid forgotten. He was keenly interested in architecture, and did much to encourage the restoration of several fine old churches. In scientific progress he was much interested and often displayed a keenness in the development of the automobile and flying machines. He possessed a fine car, the gift of some American admirers. He displayed his interest in aviation by pronouncing a blessing on the science and the men engaged in it.

Disciplinarian, But Kind.

While it has been said of Pius that he was not fond of ceremony and preferred the simplicity rather than the ostentations, yet he was a firm believer in discipline. He administered discipline to himself with an iron will and he insisted on a rigorous interpretation of all ecclesiastical rules. He insisted on simple living by priests and prelates and demanded a return to the humble things of life, so that the priesthood might all the more be honored by the people. He was a firm believer in the benefits of preaching, and insisted on priests paying attention to this branch of activity.

A Broad Charity.

Pius X. was possessed of a broad charity, and in all his dealings he displayed this virtue. He opposed controversy, holding that it was the duty of the church to preach the Gospel and to spread it throughout all lands. Placed at the head of a vast religious organization he respected the benefits of others; holding with Cardinal Newman that all religion is good when it is sincere.

London, Aug. 20, 3 a.m.—The advance of German troops around and above Brussels, and even into what are practically the suburbs of Antwerp, is indicated in Reuter despatches from Antwerp which report that German cavalry have been encountered near Herenthals, fifteen miles east of Antwerp, and also near Turnhout, which is 24 miles north-east of Antwerp and close to the Dutch frontier.

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Andreas Hofer—The Inn-keeper Patriot of the Tyrol

TO THIS peasant-leader Liberty was as much the breath of life as it is to the strong-winged eagles of the Alps. To achieve it for himself and his mountain brothers he gladly laid down his life. No less a personality than Napoleon vanquished him, and it was because he feared him that the Great Emperor ordered Hofer shot. Every atom of Andreas Hofer loved Liberty. He demanded it for himself and willingly gave it to others. In this respect he is no different than are our thousands of Tyrolean citizens. Personal and National Liberty to those of Tyrolean blood is a religion. To a man they will fight for it and to a man they will die for it. When asked to vote for Prohibition they do as would do the great patriot Hofer—VOTE AGAINST IT. "Thou shalt NOT eat this—thou shalt NOT drink that" is insolent legislation to those of Tyrolean blood. Anheuser-Busch are proud to serve their thousands of Tyrolean patrons. For 57 years these people have been moderate users of their honestly-brewed beers. BUDWEISER is a favorite wherever they reside. Seven thousand, five hundred people are daily required to meet the constantly increasing demand for BUDWEISER. Its sales exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

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WAR NEWS

(Continued From Page Three)

There is no sign of alarm and the staff states that the situation is excellent. As a matter of fact the public had not yet heard the news which was rapidly spreading early this morning in official quarters.

People Will Submit.

The people will submit to the Germans without any demonstration, because of the practical good sense of the Belgians which teaches them that resistance after their army is driven back is fruitless, and because of their supreme confidence that the British and French will eventually drive the Germans out of Belgium.

"The Belgians officials are warning the people not to attempt any reprisals because that would bring reprisals on them. You can hear any kind of rumor in Brussels, and if the Germans are determined to attack in force, Brussels will be taken unless the allies decide to resist for the sake of the possession of the town."

"The Germans have been using their cavalry with great audacity, and sometimes with more audacity than skill. They have sent their cavalry as scouts in all directions, and some reported battles have been no more than reconnaissance in force in which Germans used both cavalry and infantry and some guns with either one or two purposes, threats, or else were ascertaining the Belgian dispositions with a view to an attack in force."

"The honors are with the Belgians in these combats. Their bicycle corps, pedalling rapidly on the fine roads, have responded instantly to the alarms. The country is wholly unsuited to reconnaissance, as it is cut with hedges and sunken roads. There is rarely a field of ten acres which would permit of a charge. Using telephones, which with automobiles, have become such an important adjunct of the war, the Belgians are able to give the alarm instantly the Germans appeared. Then the cycle corps, directed to the point and lying in concealment catches the Germans with deadly fire, frequently at close quarters."

DIVERS REACH "EMPRESS" SAFE

PURSER'S SAFE WAS SUCCESSFULLY SLUNG AND HOISTED TO SCHOONER DECK

Rimouski, Que., Aug. 19.—This afternoon divers Evans, Devine, Tremblay, Lotz, Stuber, Tuck, Wilson and Jacobson, of the Canadian Salvage Association reached the purser's safe, this lay in the purser's room almost on the starboard side of the ship from the present position of the vessel where she has listed and slid. The depth is 150 feet. The safe was successfully slung and hoisted to the schooner deck. The success of this operation was due to the diving practice as developed by the British Navy and the experiments carried on in the United States.

ALLIES' MINISTERS LEAVE BRUSSELS

IT IS CERTAIN THAT A TREMENDOUS BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS

London, Aug. 20, 2.55 a.m.—Despatches from Brussels to the London papers announce that the British, French and Russian ministers with their staffs have left for Antwerp.

The Brussels correspondent of Exchange Telegraph Co. says: "It is becoming practically impossible to get news away from Brussels as the censor forbids any information concerning the movements of the troops being published. However, it is certain that a tremendous battle is in progress, with the area stretching from Diest and Tienen as far as Givet."

"The general impression here is that no effort will be made to concentrate the defence of Brussels as the attacking German force would not be of sufficient strength to warrant such concentration."

PERSONAL

Miss Jessie M. Charleton, of Westmount, Montreal, is in town for two weeks, the guest of Mrs. C. E. Noler, 162 Lockwell street.

Among the Quebecers who have recently registered at the Canadian Commissioner's Office, Paris, were Miss Stafford, Mrs. J. P. Delaney and Mr. and Mrs. A. Very.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Sir Francis Langelle, left yesterday for Ottawa, where he will attend a meeting of the St. John Ambulance, which will be presided over by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

Late arrivals at the Neptune Inn: J. A. Demers, Beaune; A. Evsey, of Sherbrooke; J. E. Morin, St. Sabien; Joseph Grenier, Portland; E. A. Boston; C. Smith, Montreal; F. Levesque, Riviere du Loup; A. Johnson, Ste. Eustache; Charles Cloutier and wife, L'Islet; J. Lamy, Thetford; A. D. Blais, Shawinigan; L. D. Porter, Boston; J. M. Thesault, Montreal; W. Mansfield, Ottawa; E. Bergers, Seven Islands.

BABY DROWNS IN PRINCE ALBERT WRECK

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 19.—One life was lost last night in the wreck of the Prince Albert. The victim was the baby son of a Graham Island settler, named J. Deneault. The first boat to put off capsized close to the shore, and while the adults waded to safety the baby slipped out of its father's arms and drowned.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS ARE ONE IN ENGLAND'S PERIL

(Continued From Page Three)

"Canada expects every man to do his duty. (Cheers.)"

Mr. L'Esperance referred to the unanimity in the British House in the face of the crisis. He said that they had their differences in the past but the present age was an occasion when party should be dropped and all should be ready to come to the Motherland. So far as the French-Canadians were concerned, everything he held dear to his race, his language and his religion, were in the balance.

SENATE APPROVES.

Members Are Unanimous In Supporting Government.

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—The Canadian Senate today declared its loyal adherence to the measures of defence proposed by the government and to the aid which the Dominion will send to Great Britain. There was not a jarring note in the six speeches delivered and all the members spoke briefly and emphatically. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved at 3 o'clock and carried unanimously just an hour and a quarter later.

Senator Joseph Roblin, who opened the debate, declared that the government had fulfilled its duty in summoning parliament to secure its approval of the steps already taken. Under the circumstances he was sure there would not be a dissenting voice heard.

Kaiser Worse Than Nero.

The Senator then turned his attention to the war, which he said was "terrible, murderous and ruinous." Twenty millions of men would be engaged in it and the man who started it would have a terrible account to render. That man was Wilhelm II., whose criminal ambition it was to be the Napoleon of the twentieth century. What mattered it to him if lead, steel, fire, and famine devastated Europe providing his pride was satisfied, Nero, setting Rome in flames, was less of a criminal.

Senator E. D. Smith, (Winona), said that the present session of parliament would be historic. While the Dominion, as other countries, would feel the effect of war, trade routes were open and would continue open and guarded for the safe passage of Canada's commerce. It was an opportune time for the Canadian agriculturist, as the products of the country would be needed in Great Britain and France.

"When we parted two months since," said Senator Bostock, leader of the Opposition, "no one could anticipate that we should be called together within so short a time, much less than the grave condition of affairs which exists in Europe today would have arisen. It has been suddenly and very strongly brought to the realization of the people of this country that when Great Britain is at war Canada is at war and that all the interests of the Dominion from one to the other suffer."

"This is not the time to enter upon a discussion but the government is to be congratulated on the prompt action taken in purchasing before the outbreak of war the submarines that are new defending in conjunction with the Rainbow, the Shearwater and the Albatross, on the Pacific Coast, that they have also pushed the work of bringing back the Niobe into commission. This together with the measures taken to strengthen the land defences has restored the confidence of the people who for a short time did not know what they might expect."

The Food Question.

"In dealing with the legislation that is mentioned in the address as about to be brought before this chamber, we shall remember that the responsibility of dealing with the present situation rests on the members of the government, that we are here to facilitate their work as much as possible, reserving for a future date any criticism that we think should be made. May I be allowed, however, to express the hope that in every way possible the people may be assured that there is no need to fear a scarcity of food in this country and that they should be satisfied that everything is being done and will be done to keep the price of foodstuffs down to their normal level and readjust the trade of the country to the altered conditions under which it may have to be carried in. A proper realization of this position will help very much in the present difficulties."

"At such a time when all the national impulses are stirred," said Hon. Mr. Loughheed, the government leader, "it is peculiarly an occasion for dispassionate deliberations and for the exercise of the highest qualities of the mind that we can bring to bear in dealing with those measures of the public business which call us together. I believe that this spirit animates every member of this parliament of Canada at this special sitting called to deal with the extraordinary measures which will be brought before us."

Canada's Manifest Course.

After referring to public opinion in Canada Senator Loughheed continued: "Canada's manifest course was to contribute men and arms and food supplies. The extent to which this aid should be given has been more clearly defined through the correspondence which has taken place between the Imperial authorities and our own government."

Miss Humane Levesseur, daughter of Mr. J. L. Levesseur, is to be married to Mr. Arthur Desjardins, both of Matane, on the 22nd September.

Is this Why English Beauties Are So Fair?

(From London Herald)

Ever since the discovery that mercurized wax would absorb and remove a discolored complexion, its use by ladies as a substitute for bleaching cream has grown rapidly. A perfect complexion can be maintained indefinitely if this remarkable substance is used. Its beneficial cleansing, clearing and preservative action is quickly apparent, and ladies who have been paying as high as a guinea a jar for "special bleach" from beauty specialists, soon recognize that mercurized wax outranks them all. It has become so popular that it can be obtained at all chemist shops in the British Isles. American druggists also have great demand for it, in original one-ounce packages. The favorite way of using it is to apply it, like cold cream, before retiring, washing it off in the morning. The axolite lotion for wrinkles and the facial contour has also become extremely popular. One ounce powdered axolite dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. Bathing the face in this has a splendid effect in erasing wrinkles and improving contour.

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St. John St. Phone, 5151-5152; Dion Phar-
macy, 110 Commercial St., Lévis, Phone 14.

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Building Lumber of all descriptions, square
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How about the plumbing and electric fixings of your residence? Let us overhaul them for you. We do everything in modern plumbing and electrical apparatus, and make a specialty of apparatus for hot air, hot water, and steam heating.

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"IRONBREW" THE MOST DELICIOUS HEALTHFUL &
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All makes 15% from lists
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July 11, sat, tu, th, fr, sa, su, mo

**FRANCE MAY USE
ALGERIAN TROOPS**

DETACHMENTS OF TURCOS
NOW AT FRONT DESPERATE
FIGHTERS.

The announcement made that detachments of the Turcos, the famous fighting native Algerian troops of France, are now accompanying the French forces invading Alsace discloses the determination of France to make use of the splendid regiments of native troops from her colonies. Once before, in 1870, in the hour of her need, France called upon the Turcos, and they fought and died through the bitter winter of 1870-71 for the Tricolor.

The regiments known affectionately to France as the Turcos are the Tirailleurs Algeriens, dusky Algerian infantrymen, splendid fighters, well disciplined and always in the pink of condition from their continuous border fighting. Nine regiments of these fierce Algerian fighters has France at her beck, some 20,000 fighting men who have proved their valor in every campaign in which they have been engaged since they were organized, nearly a century ago.

Are Famous Fighting Men.

If the Turcos have been called upon it will not be long before the rest of the French Forces in Algeria and Tunis will be sent to France. The Algerian forces of France are included in their regular military establishment as distinctive from the other colonial troops. Algeria comprises the nineteenth zone in the French mobilization scheme, and the troops there are the nineteenth army corps. This corps includes some of the hardest fighters in the world, with reputations proven time and time again in countless campaigns—notably the Foreign Legion, the Zouaves, the Turcos, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the Spahis.

The Foreign Legion, outside of three companies of mounted infantry, the Zouaves and the Turcos are foot soldiers. The Zouaves are Frenchmen; the legionaries of all nationalities, and the Turcos are natives. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the Spahis are cavalry, the former French, and the latter native Arab horsemen.

The Foreign Legion is made up of two regiments of six battalions each, an effective force of 9,800 men, fully thirty per cent. of whom are Alsacians who will not serve in the German army. Another twenty per cent. it is estimated, are Germans, most of them deserters from the German army's rigid rule. The rest is made up of adventurers from all over the world, many of the men who have nothing to live for and who want to die "with their boots on."

Foreign Legion of Great Repute.

No questions are asked of the prospective recruits in this corps. If he can pass the physical examination that is all that is necessary. The history of the Foreign Legion is one of the most glorious chapters in French army records.

The Foreign Legion was organized on February 4th, 1831. Some of the many campaigns in which it has won renown are the years of fighting against Abd-el-Kader; the Carlist Revolution of Spain, when the Legion was sent to Queen Isabella of Spain by Louis Philippe; in the Crimea, in the Austrian campaign of Napoleon III, in Mexico, where the regiment strange "upheld the honor of France" in a campaign that was otherwise disastrous to the French arms, and last but not least, the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

In the last named, the Legion was almost annihilated at the battle of Ardenay, when, with the Turcos, it covered the retreat of de la Motte-Frogé's Army of the Loire, and saved it from destruction. At Tonkin, and in the later French colonial campaigns the Legion gained more distinction.

60,000 Seasoned Campaigners.

There are four regiments of the Zouaves in the Nineteenth Army Corps, 13,500 men, and five battalions of African light infantry, 4,600 strong. The Chasseurs d'Afrique, the 5,000 strong, six regiments of five squadrons each. The Spahis Bedouin horse, who have also met the Germans once before, number 3,500 men, in four regiments.

All in all, the above mentioned troops form a field force of 60,000 men, exclusive of engineers and artillery, seasoned campaigners, who are always "spoiling" for a fight, and in whom the spirit of the "revanche" burns as strongly as in the other French troops. It was only sheer weight of numbers that ever made African troops of France draw back in 1870, and when they did their opponents were only too glad to see them go or to follow closely their snarling defiant retreat. It will take a lot of fighting to check the ardor of those French-African troops of today.

Of native troops outside of these in the Nineteenth Army Corps France has many fine soldiers in the Tirailleurs Senegalais, the big black Senegal, who created such a sensation in Paris a year ago, when they made their first appearance there. There are seven regiments and six separate battalions of them; three regiments of Tirailleurs Maigaches, and one regiment of Tirailleurs Annamites. In all, there are 40,000 native troops in the colonial army of France, outside of Algeria, which is included in the so-called metropolitan army. A grand total of 70,000 dusky African warriors could be summoned by France to her aid if necessary, including Turcos, Spahis, Tirailleurs and native artillerymen.

**RUSSIAN NAVY
WOEFULLY WEAK**

ONLY FOUR BATTLESHIPS
CAPABLE OF EFFECTIVE
WORK—OTHERS OBSOLETE.

Ever since the disastrous war with Japan the Russian navy has been considered to be of little value by the other powers. Until recently very little was done toward building up the sea defenses of the Czar's empire, but at the present time there are four super-Dreadnoughts building, seven Dreadnoughts, eight armored cruisers, six cruisers, 45 destroyers and 18 submarines, a total of 88 vessels in course of construction, or almost twice as many as any other country has planned.

Ships Ready For Use.

The actual number of boats now in readiness for use is as follows:
Super-Dreadnoughts 0
Dreadnoughts 0
Other battleships 13
Armored cruisers 6
Cruisers 8
Destroyers 95
Torpedo boats 42
Submarines 31

Total 195

The boats are manned by 52,400 sailors, the majority of whom are inexperienced landmen who know very little of present day naval warfare. Russia has a very large reserve list, which is drawn as follows:

First. All the reservists of twenty-three whole governments and of seventy-one districts in fourteen other governments.

Second. Part of the reservists of nine districts of four governments.

Third. The naval reservists of sixty-four districts of twelve Russian governments and one Finnish government.

Fourth. The time expired Cossacks of the territories of Don, Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Orenburg and Ural.

Fifth. A corresponding number of reservist officers of the medical and veterinary services, in addition to useful horses, wagons and transport services in the governments and districts thus mobilized.

Guns of the Navy.

The standard guns in the Russian fleet are as follows:

The 12-inch of 40 calibers; weight, 59 tons; muzzle velocity 2,500-foot seconds; muzzle energy, 32,000-foot tons. This piece has a nominal penetration of 15½ inches Krupp cemented at 3,000 yards with capped A. P. shell, the same as that of the United States Mark III 10-inch, built for the Wash-

ington class. It is mounted in the old battleship Czarevitch. For the Borodino class a 64-ton 12-inch has been designed, but it is doubtful whether it exists as yet. It has the same velocity (service), but fires a 1,200-pound projectile instead of a 732-pound one, and it has a correspondingly increased energy. The nominal velocity is 3,000-foot seconds.

The Poltava Class.

The Poltava class, the Sissoi Veliky and all other battleships carrying 12-inch guns, down to and including the Sinope, carry a 35-calibre 12-inch gun. Its weight is 55 tons; its initial velocity, 1,942-foot second (service); energy, 19,200-foot tons; shell, 732 lbs. It is, of course, an old type gun. Its penetration is for a 12-inch gun very small. The velocity is poor, and the piece is considerably inferior to the 12-inch guns of other powers. The rate of fire of this piece is slow.

A more powerful piece and a better gun is the 10-inch of 45 calibre, carried by the Peresviet class and the Apraksin and Rostislav.

The Gangut Class.

The only really effective boats now in service are the four battleships of the Gangut class. They are the Gangut, Sevastopol, Petropavlovsk and Poltava. These boats are 590 feet long and have a displacement of 23,000 tons. The armament is as follows: Twelve 12-inch guns in pairs in six turrets; 16 4.7-inch 50-calibre guns; 8 machine guns. Torpedo tubes, four submerged one on either beam and one forward and one aft.

The next class of battleships are very much smaller, poorly armed and equipped and generally inefficient and ineffective. In the next class are some of the boats which saw service in the Japanese war and have been raised, done over and slightly modernized. The fact that these boats were in service nearly ten years ago and are still being used shows the demoralized condition of the Russian navy. One of the interesting ships in the Baltic fleet is the Czarevitch, which escaped from the Japanese fleet at Port Arthur by running into a Chinese port, from which she was released after the Russo-Japanese war was over. Rear Admiral Witthoft, in command of the Russian fleet, was killed by a Japanese shell which struck the bridge of the Czarevitch. During the early part of the fight the main fire of the Japanese was centered on the Czarevitch.

JAPANESE CRUISER

AT SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19.—The Japanese cruiser Idzumo from San Diego, entered San Francisco harbor this afternoon. She was boarded inside the gate by the Japanese Consul-General.

Frontenac

Why Frontenac Beer should be a General Favorite in the Home.

BECAUSE it is appetizing, refreshing and digestive, and never causes any biliousness or headache. It has, especially, reconstructive and tonic properties, owing to the superior quality of the hops and malt used in the brewing. It should be a favorite.

BECAUSE the introduction of FRONTENAC BEER into the home will be a far greater help to temperance than all the prohibition laws and by-laws put together.

WE WANT THE LADIES TO SAMPLE IT and to serve it at home. It is really the FAMILY BEER.

Frontenac

RED LABEL. BLUE LABEL.

"The Family Beer" Frontenac "Special"

Mild and wholesome with the fine and clean taste of Bohemian Hops. The Beer that is drink in the good old towns of Germany and France.

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J. N. MATTE,

Financial Agent.

Phone 2875.

Dominion Bldg.

Jy. 27xmon, sat to 22Aug.

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96th Year in Business

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Issued by The Quebec Bank are payable all over the world. The leading hotels and shops will cash them without question. Those going abroad should carry their funds in this safe manner. Full information concerning these travelling conveniences may be obtained at any Branch of The Quebec Bank.

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John T. Ross, President; Vesey Boswell, Vice-President; Gaspard Le Moine, W. A. Marsh, Thos. McDougall, G. G. Stuart, K.C., J. E. Aldred, R. MacD. Patterson, Peter Laing.

FIVE BRANCHES IN QUEBEC CITY:

110 St. Peter street, 2 Fabrique street, 217 St. John street, 781 St. Valier street, 187 St. Joseph street.

Safety Deposit Boxes at Head Office, 110 St. Peter street, and 2 Fabrique street, Upper Town.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 96.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. (12 p.c.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st July, 1914, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday, the 1st day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st Jul., 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th June, 1914.

English Imports

ENGLISH MATT TENNIS SHIRTS, with soft collar and double cuffs. \$3.00 up
SPECIAL ENGLISH DOE OUTING TROUSERS. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00
J. H. Buckingham's SPECIAL PIQUE SOFT COLLARS. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00
Latest patterns in ENGLISH TWILL SILK TIES, with Handkerchief to match.
LADIES' SPECIAL FLEECE OUTING COATS, in the season's newest colors.
Light Cashmere two-pieces or Combination BATHING SUITS for boys or men.

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Every Day at 8.00 A.M.

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Opposite Livernois' Pharmacy.

FOR SALE

An excellent Campbell two-revolution press; bed size, 38x54; speed about 2,000 per hour. In first-class condition.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
Apply at Chronicle.

Note the trip of the Steamer Champion to Berthier on Saturdays.

STEAMER CHAMPION

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

On and after the 5th of June, 1914, weather and conditions permitting, the Steamer Champion will sail as follows, with the exception of Sundays and holidays:

From—
Berthier, 5.00 a.m. L.M.J. From
Quebec 4.15 p.m.
St. Jean 6.30 a.m.
St. Michel 7.15 a.m.
St. Laurent 8.00 a.m.
Quebec 4.15 p.m.
Saturday departure at . . . 2.00 p.m.
On Sundays.

Leaving Quebec at 7.30 a.m.; 1.10 p.m. Leaving St. Jean at 5.30 p.m. On Saturdays the same boat will make a trip from Quebec to Berthier in order to give citizens the advantage of breathing fresh air on the river, leaving Quebec at 2.00 p.m., and returning at 9.30 p.m.

STEAMER FRONTENAC.

Weather and conditions permitting this vessel will sail as follows:

From the Island. From Quebec
5.30 a.m. 6.00 a.m.
6.45 a.m. 7.30 a.m.
8.15 a.m. 9.15 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.
Night trips.—On Thursdays, steamer Frontenac will leave Quebec 7.30 p.m., and Island at 10.00 p.m.

On Sundays:
From Island. From Quebec.
1.30 p.m. 1.00 p.m.
3.15 p.m. 2.30 p.m.
5.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m. 6.00 p.m.
On Holidays
From the Island at 8 a.m. and to the afternoon at the same hours as on Sunday.
On Fridays and Saturdays from the Island at 5 a.m.

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Quebec Steamship Co. Ltd.

(Operated by Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.)
**NEW YORK, BERMUDA
 AND WEST INDIES LINES**
 From Pier 47 North River, N. Y.
ROYAL MAIL FOR BERMUDA.
 S. BERMUDA, 10,518 tons displacement,
 sails from New York at 11 a.m., and at
 2nd, 12th and 23rd September.
 Fastest, newest and only steamer landing
 passengers at the dock at Bermuda.

From New York, for St. Thomas, St. Croix,
 St. Kitts, Antigua, Cuddehead, Dominica,
 Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Dem-
 erara: S.S. PARIMA, 7,500 tons, 25th August.
 For all information, apply to:
QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,
 40 D'Almeida Street,
A. S. STOCKING, HONE & RIVET,
 Ticket Agents, Quebec.

DONALDSON

GLASGOW PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
 From Glasgow: From Montreal
 Aug. 15: S.S. ATHENS, Aug. 20
 Aug. 22: S.S. LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 12
 Aug. 29: S.S. CANADIAN, Sept. 19
 Cold Storage on Steamer marked
 Passage Rates: One class cabin (11) \$47.50,
 Second class (11) \$37.50, and up, 3rd class
 (11) \$27.50, and up, 4th class (11) \$17.50,
 and up.
 Apply any steamship agent or
THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited,
 General Agents.

Allan Line

Royal Mail Services to
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, LONDON
 For particulars of sailings,
 rates, etc., apply
ALLANS, RAE & CO.,
 81 St. Peter St., Quebec.
 or
 Hone and Rivet, 31 Buede St.,
 P. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St.
 AND LOCAL AGENTS.

Dr. J. E. Charest

DENTIST
 54 Richelieu Street.
 Corner St. Augustin. Tel. 1332.
 aug.6x1m.

W. Morton Massey

GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER
 211 Mountain Hill

CASPE & BAIE DES CHALEURS S.S. CO., LIMITED.

SS. CANADA.
 Next sailings of this steamer
 from Quebec for Mechins, Que.,
 and calling at intermediate
 ports as far as Campbellton, N. B.,
 will be on Wednesdays,
 August 12th and 26th, at 3 p.m.,
 from Customs House Pontoon.
 Splendid accommodation for passengers.
 Freight received day of sailing, till 1 p.m.
 For further information, apply to:
J. M. POULIOT,
 Telephone 2861. 153 St. Paul Street.

EMILE JACOT, Reg.

JEWELER, OPTICIAN.
 95 St. Joseph Street
 QUEBEC
 Fine assortment of Wedding Gifts, Cabinet of Cutlery, Sil-
 verware, etc., Diamonds Rings, Fine Watches.

95 St. Joseph Street - QUEBEC**THIS IS THE TIME TO INVEST IN SOUND SECURITIES**

We offer \$250,000.00 Municipal
 Debentures of the Town of Fraserville,
 P. Q., yielding 5 1-2%.

Provincial Securities Ltd.**"FABER SYSTEM"**

Longspan Reinforced Hollow-Tile Flooring
 This system of Fireproof Flooring consists of porous hollow
 tiles bonded into slabs, it does away with the beams and may be
 used for every ordinary span and live load in buildings of all
 kind.
 It is a very cheap floor, because its simple construction
 makes a great saving in labor and material; it is the lightest
 and thinnest without exception, on the market.
 It is fireproof, being built up with hollow terra cotta blocks,
 cemented together, and reinforced by steel rods, it is classified
 by the British Fire Prevention Committee under "Full Protec-
 tion."
 The safest and strongest without exception.
CANADIAN FIREPROOFING CO., LTD.,
 OPERATING UNDER FABER PATENTS,
 Telephone 4062, 109 Fleurie St. Quebec.
 Jy.11st,th,St.x3

CUNARD

Established 1840.
 Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
 Sailings for Liverpool.
 (Subject to change.)
 Campania Wed., Aug. 26, 10 a.m.
 Mauretania Sat., Sept. 12, 10 a.m.
 Saxonia Sat., Sept. 12, 10 a.m.
 Campania Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
 Lusitania Wed., Sept. 23, 10 a.m.
 Mauretania Wed., Sept. 30, 10 a.m.
 Campania Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
 Lusitania Wed., Oct. 14, 10 a.m.
 For information apply
CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.,
 21-24 State Street, New York
 OR LOCAL AGENTS

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale trans-Atlantique
SAILINGS FOR HAVRE
 FRANCE August 26
 CHICAGO August 29
 ESPAGNE September 5
 ROCHEAMBEAU September 12
 FRANCE September 16
 For information apply
 Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.
 OR LOCAL AGENTS
 Aug. 20th.

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE.
 From Southampton: From Montreal
 Aug. 12: ANDANIA Aug. 20
 Aug. 19: ASCANIA Sept. 1
 Aug. 26: ALAUNIA Sept. 8
 Rates, Cabin (11) \$47.50 and up, 3rd class
 (11) \$37.50, and up, 4th class (11) \$27.50,
 and up.
 "Apply local ticket agent or the
 Robert Reform Co., Limited, General
 Agents, Quebec."

For Passage by the
AMERICAN LINE
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
RED STAR LINE
WHITE STAR LINE
WHITE STAR DOMINION
LINE
 Apply to Company's Offices,
 53 Dalhousie Street, Quebec.
 118 Notre Dame Street West,
 Montreal,
 And Agents Everywhere.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are
 great in 48 hours without
 inconvenience, effective
 in which capsules, in-
 cubes and injections are.

M. L. DOHAN

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND COTTON.
DOMINION BUILDING and STREET R. R. BUILDING
 Private Wires to:
 NEW YORK,
 CHICAGO,
 TORONTO,
 MONTREAL.
 Stocks bought or sold for Cash or
 on small margin. Small commission
 charged on trades.
 All cash deposits guaranteed.
 'Phones 4748-582.
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J. T. LEVALLEE, PROP.
 115 Mountain Hill
 American and European Plan.
 Cafe Attached to Hotel.
 Close to Boats, Elevator, Cars
 Trains
 'Phone 1708. QUEBEC.

ARTHUR BRUNEAU

STOCK BROKERS.
 11-13-15 SAULT AU MATELOT.
 Direct private wire with:
 POST & FLAG,
 38 Wall Street, New York.
 Orders promptly executed on all markets.
A. A. GINGRAS,
 Manager.

Barry & McManamy

Financial Agents
 18-20 St. James Street
GRAIN BROKERS—WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.
 Traded in on Chicago and Manitoba Markets at regular Commission
 rates. Direct wire service.
 TELEPHONE 5226.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK MARKET LETTER.
 New York, Aug. 19.—An interesting
 development in the financial situation
 today was the evidence that considerable
 portion of the money taken from
 local banks during the early alarm
 engendered by the foreign crisis flow-
 ing back into normal channels. Much
 of this money was withdrawn by mer-
 chants and manufacturers, who feared
 a possible scarcity of cash to meet
 pressing obligations, mainly payrolls.
 This return flow is largely offset,
 however, by the increasing demands
 of interior banks. The west is calling
 on this centre for money to meet its
 crop moving requirements and the
 south shows increasing insistence in
 its demands for cash to harvest cot-
 ton. Planters of cotton recently re-
 ceived material assistance from local
 institutions, but this, it now appears,
 was sufficient only to meet a small
 part of their needs.

Already there is talk of redeeming
 some of the emergency currency al-
 ready issued. However, with money
 at 6 to 8 per cent, as against the 3
 per cent charged for this currency for
 the first three months, there is little
 likelihood that these notes will be re-
 deemed until the latter part of the
 year, if then.

Exchange brokers reported some
 business from Berlin today, drafts be-
 ing issued in triplicate. That is, bills
 were issued direct to that centre and
 by way of Holland and Italy in the
 hope of reaching the German capital,
 where some of our debts are soon to
 mature. Rates on London were
 higher than yesterday with a smaller
 volume of business.

Crop prospects were somewhat im-
 proved over night, by needed rains, in
 the southern corn belt, but in certain
 sections of the northwest the rain-
 fall came too late to benefit condi-
 tions.

General trade advices were again
 conflicting, some more steel mills fol-
 lowing the lead of the larger inde-
 pendants in advancing prices, while
 others engaged in special lines are
 working on shorter time and other-
 wise curtailing.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

New York, Aug. 19.—Bank of Eng-
 land today received £266,000 in gold,
 including £13,000 in American eagles.

C. W. WALCOT,

Stocks and Bonds
 BOUGHT and SOLD.
98 ST. PETER STREET
Quebec
 TELEPHONE 577.
 Municipal Debentures Offering perfect
 Security to net Investors.
5% to 6 1-2%

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(Members Montreal Stock
 Exchange).
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 BROKERS.**
 70 St. Peter Street,
 CAPT. B. J. D. ACLAND,
 Tel. 221. Manager.

BRUNEAU & DUPUIS

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
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 Direct private wire with:
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 38 Wall Street, New York.
 Orders promptly executed on all markets.
A. A. GINGRAS,
 Manager.

DOHAN'S MARKET LETTER.

Received over the private wire of M.
 L. Dohan, broker, Dominion Building,
 St. Peter street. Phone 4748.
 New York, Aug. 19.—Attorney Gen-
 eral McReynolds to be nominated for
 Supreme Court, succeeding late Jus-
 tice Lurton.
 T. W. Gregory, of Texas, special
 assistant attorney general in charge
 of New Haven case to succeed Mc-
 Reynolds.

Great Britain's limitation of Japan's
 planned activities in the Far East re-
 assures Washington.
 American Chamber of Commerce in
 Paris obtains orders from America
 for \$50,000,000 of French goods.
 Underwood bill providing for Gov-
 ernment insurance of war risks goes
 to House today.

Secretary of War Garrison an-
 nounces government is preparing
 plans to get all Americans home by
 October 1.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 19.—From Bos-
 ton five steamers flying the British
 flag will sail this week for England,
 carrying 639,000 bushels of wheat and
 oats, which together with 468,000 tak-
 en last week, makes 1,107,000 bushels
 grain from this port to England in
 two weeks. They will follow the regu-
 lar ocean routes which are assured
 particularly safe.

Rome, Aug. 19.—Italian hatred for
 Austria is being manifested by anti-
 German demonstrations throughout
 Italy and heavy pressure is being
 brought to bear on Government to
 demand explanation for the massing
 of Austrian troops on Italian fron-
 tiers. Such demand would be prelimi-
 nary to declaration of war between the
 two countries. This is expected to
 come in near future. In Messina shop
 keepers refused to sell food to Ger-
 mans.

London, Aug. 19.—Turkish Ambas-
 sador assured British foreign office
 that Turkey will remain neutral.

BREEN & GOURDEAU

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
 63 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET.
 Telephone 185.
 As the New York Stock Exchange is now allowing cash trans-
 actions to be made by its members, we are prepared to accept orders
 for cash at figures not below the closing prices of Thursday, July
 30th.
 For further particulars, closing prices, etc., Phone 185.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Accumulated Funds \$97,000,000
 Revenue for the Year 7,875,000
 Assets in Canada 17,000,000
 Over \$10,000 paid daily in Claims, Endowments, etc.
 The Reversionary Bonus of Policyholders for period of 1905 to 1913
 amounted to \$5,857,920.00, being at the rate of \$15 per \$1,000 per annum on
 all with profit policies.
W. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agent
 111 Mountain Hill, Quebec.
 Jy.11st,th,St.x3

Neuville Belleau & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers
 Private Wire to Montreal, New
 York and Boston
 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
 Phone 946.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINE

Montreal Service
 Daily, including Sundays, at 6:00 P.M.
Saguenay Service
 Daily, except Sunday at 8:00 A.M.
North Shore Service
 Str. LAURENTIAN will sail for
 HARRINGTON HARBOR and in-
 termediate ports, FRIDAY, the 21st.
 inst., at 9:00 A.M.
 Freight will not be received on the
 morning of sailing.
M. P. CONNOLLY,
 General Agent.
BANK OF MONTREAL
 NOTICE is hereby given that a
 Dividend of Two-and-one-half per
 cent, upon the paid up Capital Stock
 of this institution has been declared
 for the three months ending 31st July,
 1914, and that the same will be pay-
 able at its banking house in this
 city and at its branches on and after
 Tuesday, the FIRST day of Septem-
 ber next, to Shareholders of record
 of 31st July, 1914.
 By order of the Board,
 Frederick Williams-Taylor,
 General Manager.
 Montreal, 21st July, 1914.
 Jy.21st,law,th,St,1Aug.

Gaudias Bureau

MACHINIST.
 Repairs of all kind promptly at-
 tended to.
Telephone 2946
Residence 5628
 111 St. Joseph Street, LAMARCA.

Department of Railways and Canals of Canada

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
SEALED TENDERS addressed to
 L. K. Jones, Esq., Secretary of De-
 partment of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, and endorsed tenders for
 new steamship shed, number two,
 Halifax, will be received at the office
 of that department, Ottawa, until 12
 o'clock noon on August 31st, 1914,
 for the installation of the interior
 fittings, the heating equipment and
 plumbing work and the electrical
 equipment of new steamship shed
 number two at the deep water ter-
 minus of the Intercolonial Railway,
 Halifax. Tenders are to be according
 to forms provided by the Depart-
 ment and may be for either one or
 more of the three divisions of the
 works. Each tender is to be ac-
 companied by a cash deposit of
 an amount equal to ten per
 cent. of the value of the works
 embraced in the tender. Plans and
 specifications for the different works
 may be seen and forms of tender
 may be obtained at the office of the
 resident engineer, new pier, number
 two, 100 Upper Water Street, Hal-
 ifax, office of the Chief Engineer
 Government Railways, Montreal, N.B.,
 and at the office of the Secretary of
 the Department of Railways and
 Canals, Ottawa.

JOHN KENNEDY,

Consulting Engineer,
 57 Common street, Montreal, Que.
 August 17th, 1914.
 Aug.19th,31

OILS, ETC.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 19.—Turpentine
 nominal. 45/6; receipts 537; ship-
 ments 4,871; stocks 28,119.
 Rosin, nominal; receipts 996; ship-
 ments 1,493; stocks 120,188.

THE MARATHON CAFE

—and—
QUICK LUNCH
 For Ladies and Gentlemen.
 Special Menu from 12 to 8 p.m.
 A la carte, all hours.
 We serve the best in the
 market, and study to please.
 Hot Cakes with pure maple
 syrup.
 All kinds of Fruits and Vege-
 tables in season.
 Home-made Pies, strictly
 fresh, especially the fruits in
 season—Strawberry, raspberry,
 rhubarb, blueberry, apple, rais-
 in, coconut, lemon, fig, etc.
 All kinds to take home, 25c
 each.
 120 ST. JOHN STREET.
 Telephone 5993.
 Nov.6x1u,th,St,x1y

BREEN & GOURDEAU

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
 63 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET.
 Telephone 185.
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 all with profit policies.
W. MORTON MASSEY, Chief Agent
 111 Mountain Hill, Quebec.
 Jy.11st,th,St,x3

GOING UP

In all probability before
 long, the price of food stuffs
 will be raised. Do not wait
 any longer to lay in a good
 supply of Canned Goods. I
 have a splendid assortment
 on hand, such as Corned
 Beef, Ox Tongue, Ham, Bacon,
 Sausages, Chicken, Sardines,
 Turkey, Lobster, Salmon,
 etc.
 From 12c a tin upwards.
GEORGE PATRY
 22 Fabrique St.
 PHONE 6400.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON

SUCCESSORS OF
Lefavre & Lefavre
**Auditors, Liquidators
 of Insolvent Estates.**
 Office: 98 St. Peter St., Quebec.
 Tel. Office: 1108. Tel. Res. 4403.

GOING UP

In all probability before
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 Sausages, Chicken, Sardines,
 Turkey, Lobster, Salmon,
 etc.
 From 12c a tin upwards.
GEORGE PATRY
 22 Fabrique St.
 PHONE 6400.

Two's Company

and you may be sure it's good
 company, if the QUEBEC cigar
 is smoked there. It's bully dif-
 ferent from the ordinary kind,
 made from the very choicest
 leaf. It's the mildest, sweetest
 smoke that you ever tasted.
 Don't fail to give this cigar a
 trial at once, before you forget
 it. There's a treat awaiting
 you, 10c, 3 for 25c.

JOS. COTE,

Wholesale Distributor,
 188 St. Paul street
 Also at his four branches:
 No. 1, 179 St. Joseph street
 No. 2, 18 St. John street
 No. 3, 212 St. John street
 No. 4, 76 Mountain Hill

THE MARATHON CAFE

—and—
QUICK LUNCH
 For Ladies and Gentlemen.
 Special Menu from 12 to 8 p.m.
 A la carte, all hours.
 We serve the best in the
 market, and study to please.
 Hot Cakes with pure maple
 syrup.
 All kinds of Fruits and Vege-
 tables in season.
 Home-made Pies, strictly
 fresh, especially the fruits in
 season—Strawberry, raspberry,
 rhubarb, blueberry, apple, rais-
 in, coconut, lemon, fig, etc.
 All kinds to take home, 25c
 each.
 120 ST. JOHN STREET.
 Telephone 5993.
 Nov.6x1u,th,St,x1y

Read This

First class English and Scotch
 Tweed Suits, valued from \$25 to \$30
 now offered for \$20.00 while they last.
 Benefit by this great reduction and
 place your order at once.
S. J. BURKE,
 187 St. John street - - - Quebec
 —Phone 781—
 July 7x1u,th,St,x1y

Gaspe Steamship Co., Ltd.

SS. LADY OF GASPE \$27.00
 For a return trip of 8 days to Pas-
 pebie, Baie des Chaleurs, meals and
 berth included. Accommodation for
 100 tourists. The steamer calls at
 Gaspe, Percé and intermediate ports
 giving time to passengers to visit
 these interesting places. Next sail-
 ings, Aug. 4th and 18th; Sept. 1st and
 15th. For further information apply
 to
J. A. BOUCHARD, Manager,
 40 Dalhousie street.

Read This

First class English and Scotch
 Tweed Suits, valued from \$25 to \$30
 now offered for \$20.00 while they last.
 Benefit by this great reduction and
 place your order at once.
S. J. BURKE,
 187 St. John street - - - Quebec
 —Phone 781—
 July 7x1u,th,St,x1y

NEW DESIGNS IN FURNITURE

We have now on hand some
 beautiful new designs in
FURNITURE and
BRASS BEDS.
 Get a PULLMAN SLEEPER
 for the little lot. These Sleep-
 ers are rubber-tired and fully
 upholstered in leather-cloth, are
 furnished with folding revers-
 ible hood.
 Have also a number of Fold-
 ing Go-Carts and English Per-
 ambulators in different designs.
 Visit us before going else-
 where.
JAMES PERRY
 Phone 519. 323 ST. PAUL ST.
 Jy.11st,th,St,x3

GOING UP

In all probability before
 long, the price of food stuffs
 will be raised. Do not wait
 any longer to lay in a good
 supply of Canned Goods. I
 have a splendid assortment
 on hand, such as Corned
 Beef, Ox Tongue, Ham, Bacon,
 Sausages, Chicken, Sardines,
 Turkey, Lobster, Salmon,
 etc.
 From 12c a tin upwards.
GEORGE PATRY
 22 Fabrique St.
 PHONE 6400.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HARVESTERS' EXCURSION

August 21st.
\$12.00 TO WINNIPEG, MAN.
COLONIZATION EXCURSION
 TO
NEW ONTARIO—AUGUST 25th
 Return Limit—September 25th
THREE RIVERS EXHIBITION
 Single fare and one-third, Aug. 24,
 25, 27, 28 and 29th. Single fare, Aug.
 26th. Return limit Aug. 31st, 1914.
 Full particulars at 30 St. John St.,
 and Palais Station.
G. J. P. MOORE,
 General Railway and Steamship
 Agency. All lines represented.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THREE RIVERS EXHIBITION.
 Single Fare and One-third for round
 trip—going Aug. 24, 25, 27, 28, 29.
 One-way fare for round trip, on
 August 26th only.
 Return limit Aug. 31st, 1914.
HARVEST HELP EXCURSION
 TO WINNIPEG—\$12.00—
 August 21st, 1914.
GEO. H. STOTT,
 C.P. & T.A., Quebec.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE 22nd JUNE.
Trains Leave Levis.
 7.50 a.m.—White Mountain Express,
 for Portland, Me., and all
 local stations; daily except
 Sunday.
 2.05 p.m.—New York Express, for
 New York and local sta-
 tions, Levis and Sher-
 brooke; daily.
 4.40 p.m.—Boston Limited, to Boston
 and all New England
 points; local stops are lim-
 ited; daily except Sunday.
NOTE.—Ferry from Quebec on
 the even quarter of the hour. Bag-
 gage checked and Customs examina-
 tions on Quebec side.
 For further information and Pull-
 man reservations

A REFRESHING BATH
in
Summer Time
Conducive to
Good Health
Consult Your Plumber or the
Mechanics Supply Co. Ltd.

Silvery Nurseries Bergerville

We are now cutting a fine stock of
Sweet Peas, per bunch.....25c
Perennial Phlox, per dozen.....40c
Tuberous Begonias, each.....50c, 75c
Tuber Roses, each.....25c
Designs, from \$3.00 up.

J. RAMSDEN,
Gardener.

Invalid Chairs
Invalid Tables
Invalid Trays
Invalid Bed Rests

D. S. RICKABY

Furniture Warehouse
and
Undertaking Establishment.
337 ST. JOHN STREET.
PHONE 351.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
Very centrally located, within 4
minutes walk from Parliament
Buildings; 24 rooms; 3 bath-
rooms; 4 w.c.s.; hot water. All
modern conveniences. Is a
NICE SMALL APARTMENT
HOUSE; property has frontage
on two streets; large garden;
fine trees; cool locality. Apply
to room 19 Hochelaga Bank
Building, Quebec.

NEW POST CARDS

Following is a list of a few of the
new Post Cards Views we have just
received:

Between Outer and Inner Walls of
the Citadel, Jebb's Redoubt from Cit-
adel Walls, Bunker Hill Gun, Glimpses
of Chateau from Montmorency Park,
and from Governor's Garden, New
Wolfe's Monument on Battlement of
Park, Franciscan Church on Grande
Allee, St. Patrick's Church, Finlay
Asylum, St. Bridget's Home, Views
of Island of Orleans, Canadian Mil-
itia at Petawawa Camp.

Also, hundreds of other views, at
ONE CENT EACH.

T. H. O'NEILL,
243 St. John Street.

Miss F. L. C. Wragg

Certified Masseuse and Medical
Gymnast. Scalp and Face Massage
also undertaken. Call at:

61 ST. ANN STREET.
Phone 6177. Swedish System.

Certified from National Hospital,
London, Eng.

Have had great success with Rheu-
matism, Nervousness, and obstinate
cases of Constipation.
Ladies and gentlemen received and
visited. August 1st.

BLUE PRINTS

Done by Electrical Machine, in
short notice.

HAMEL & TESSIER

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
Blue Print Dept.
51 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

WANTS INSURANCE RATES REDUCED

**CORRESPONDENT WANTS TO
KNOW WHAT MAYOR IS
DOING.**

The Mayor's Pledges, and the Fire
Underwriter's Promises.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Dear Sir,—Now that wars, battles
and rumors of battles, have entirely
monopolized public attention, our
civic affairs have more or less been
relegated to the background. This is
not as it should be, particularly when
the high cost of living is staring at
the people at every turn.

For this reason I would invite the
attention of your readers to certain
pledges made by His Worship the
Mayor which up to the present have
been rendered nugatory by the Fire
Underwriters, and by the City Council's
inactivity. In a brochure published
by His Worship prior to the last
municipal elections we had the fol-
lowing among many solemn pledges
which so far have been left unfulfilled
in their accomplishment.

Quebec, Dec. 30th, 1913.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Dear Sir,—Within a few weeks it
will be time to call on the insurance
companies to keep their promises to
the city in regard to the reduction of
the fire insurance rates, and by that
time our organization will be in per-
fect order, and the 40-inch main will
be in operation. Since all, rich and
poor, carry insurance this betterment
of conditions will be of universal in-
terest and benefit.

(Signed) N. P. DROUIN,
Mayor of Quebec.

The above passage needs little com-
ment. The tax payers have been de-
ceived, and that is the long and short
of it after they have had expended \$1-
\$500,000 in betterment of fire fighting
conditions in Quebec.

Now I ask why have the tax-payers
been involved in such heavy expendi-
ture, and that without a cent of re-
duction on the fire insurance rates?

The answer to my mind as well as
the remedy is as clear as the noon-day
sun. It is this, because the Mayor
and Council have meekly and sub-
missively tolerated the crying injus-
tice.

Notwithstanding His Worship's
promises in this affair they have been
analogous with those he made four or
five years ago about stamping out the
smoke nuisance when at the same
time he co-operated in establishing the
Dorchester Electric Co., which raised
a tall chimney, a veritable Vesuvius,
belching its grimy smoke all night
and day long in the heart of St.
Roch's, or again when the market site
at the foot of Crown street was pur-
chased and cost the tax payers about
\$100,000, and was to be utilized im-
mediately, but now remains another use-
less monument, so far at least, of spec-
ulation in the throes of frenzied
finance.

Now what remedy would I suggest
to have our fire insurance rates re-
duced? When I speak of this subject
I know I shall raise the ire of a cer-
tain few insurance agents for whom
high insurance rates spell high com-
missions. I would, however, respect-
fully ask these gentlemen to have the
courage of their convictions and in-
stead of threatening reprisals they
would refuse my arguments under
their own signatures.

The State of Massachusetts has been
held up as the model of benign and
just legislation and its laws have been
copied by every other state as well as
by our own Dominion and by our
Canadian Provinces. I know what the
fire insurance rates charged 16 years
ago were in that state and what they
are today. On the average they are
a good deal less than one-half of what
is charged in the City of Quebec, and
mark you, except commercial risks,
all others, such as dwellings, etc., are
insured for a five years term, a three
years or a year as the insured desires;
besides the class of risks in the New
England States as well as the State
of Massachusetts are far inferior to
Quebec, because shingled roofs and
wooden houses are the rule every-
where. Hence such conflagrations as
the city of Salem, Mass., six weeks
ago which cost the insurance com-
panies \$12,000,000.

The Provincial Government should
take this question up, should send its
experts to Massachusetts to study
conditions there, and instead of paying
\$400,000 in insurance premiums which
we are now paying in this city, I hold
we should get a greater amount of in-
surance on our property for half of
these premiums.

The City Council has been pottering
with this question too long. They have
little or no knowledge of rates charged
elsewhere, and the sooner the Pro-
vincial Government take the ques-
tion of rates up the better for prop-
erty holders here and elsewhere in
the Province. If the companies fail
to lower their rates to a reasonable
figure, the Provincial Government
could very easily establish a provincial
insurance office which could enter in-
to honorable competition with these
companies and in a very short time,
the people's rights would be respected.

But right here it were only fair to
state that the Provincial Government
must in justice abolish its tax of one
and one-half per cent. on the pre-
miums collected by the companies
which is an indirect tax on the policy
holders, and it must also deprive the
municipalities of their privilege of im-
posing a surtax on each company.
This surtax on the fire companies
here in Quebec amounts to \$15,000
per annum. This, of course, is an-
other indirect tax on the policy of
holders. For the last 10 or 15 years
we have carried on a desultory and in-
utile agitation to have the companies
reduce their exorbitant rates. We re-
lied on our municipal authorities who
have been weighted in the balance and
found wanting.

Sir Lomer Gouin and his cabinet
should take this matter up at once and
I am quite confident if he does, the
public will not have to wait 10 or 15
years but in a month or two we shall
have the same rates as are charged by
these same companies in the New
England States.

Yours truly,
M. MONAGHAN.

AFRICA'S MAP WILL BE CHANGED

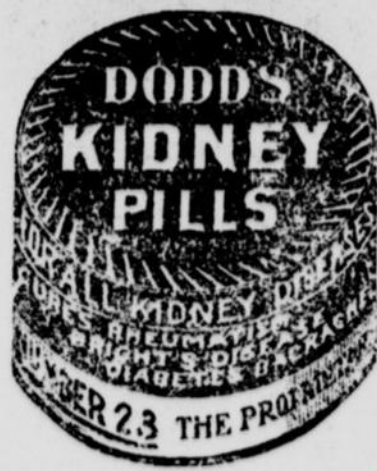
While it is upon the armies in Eu-
rope that the eyes of the world are
fastened, the result of the struggle
there is likely to have its influence
upon two other continents. From Af-
rica comes the word that the British
Gold Coast forces have occupied Ger-
man Togoland without resistance, and
new Japan threatens to deprive the
Kaiser of his possession in Kiau-Chau,
the German naval base which he seized
from China. These two incidents
call attention to the fact that it is not
only the map of Europe that may well
be rolled up, but that possessions in
Asia and in Africa are likely to change
hands. Every power involved in the
war, with the exception of Serbia and
Austria, the two original principals,
have overseas possessions, and, which-
ever combination should win, there
can be no doubt that it would seize
some of the extra-European posses-
sions of the other. Kiau-Chau is
gone. Japan is now practically the
trustee of it, and will, in her own
time, restore this strip to China. To-
goaland, too, has fallen and is forever
alienated from Germany, unless the
miracle should happen and Germany
and Austria prove successful against
the terrific odds that are now arrayed
against them.

The Fight for Africa.

If we leave out of account Canada,
Australia and India, which are not
likely to be affected by the struggle,
the great overseas prizes for which
the armies are now contending are in
Africa. It is in Africa that the col-
onies of France, Germany and Britain
are closest together. Belgium, too, has
a veritable empire in the heart of the
Dark Continent, and in the event of
the allies being defeated the Belgian
Congo would certainly be called upon
to salute a new overlord. Looking at
the map of Africa, it is to be observed
that there are only two black portions
upon the whole continent. These rep-
resent pure African ownership. All the
rest has been divided among Euro-
pean countries. Abyssinia and Li-
beria alone recognize their original
owners. Probably 95 per cent of the
whole continent is one of the stakes
for which the rival combinations are
now contending.

Germany's African Possessions.

In its very heart is the Belgian
Congo, for long the personal property
of the King of Belgium, but now a de-
pendency of the nation. On the south
is British South Africa, including the
Transvaal and the Orange State, that
came under British authority as a re-
sult of the last war in which the
Mother Country engaged. Adjoining



it on the north-west is a territory
about the size of Rhodesia which be-
longs to Germany. North of this is a
still larger tract, Angola, which is a
possession of Portugal, and it must
not be forgotten that in the present
war Portugal stands by Great Britain.
On the other side of the continent,
fronting upon the Indian Ocean, but
divided from Angola by Rhodesia, is
German East Africa, bounded on the
south by Portuguese East Africa and
on the north by British East Africa.
North-east again is Italy's Somaliland,
which is flanked in its turn by British
Somaliland and Abyssinia.

The "All Red's" Barrier.

British East Africa again continues
its boundaries north and north-west
to the Egyptian Sudan, and west of
this is the great French territory of
the Sahara. On the Mediterranean coast
are Italian, French, British and
Spanish possessions, and, swinging
around again to the west coast, we
find Spain, France and Britain in
possession. Togoland, which has been
occupied, lies facing the south upon
the Atlantic and between the Gold
man's Kamerun and another French
possession, and finally Portugal's An-
gola. The possessions of the Kaiser
in Africa are important, and if they
could be linked together, which would
certainly be the case in the event of a
German triumph, he would have a ter-
ritory the size of half a dozen Ger-
manys in the very heart of the con-
tinent and extending from one coast
to another. The weakness of German
holdings in Africa is that they are se-
parated. They do not resolve them-
selves into a form that can be worked
to advantage. Unfortunately they
prevent others from working their
heritage. Germany interposes a bar
to the "All Red" railroad from "Cape
to Cairo," which was Cecil Rhodes'
dream.

Allies Stronger In Africa.

German East Africa and the Belgian
Congo lie across the path. It is safe
to say that after this war is over the
"All Red" road can run through Brit-
ish territory and to do so will not
have to make any worse twists than
the C. P. R. makes from Halifax to
Vancouver. The probability is that
the overseas possessions of the defeat-
ed combination of powers will fall like
the ripe fruit into the possession of
the victor. Most of the natives of
Africa will never know that a war
has been fought. They will merely
see a new agent collecting the rent.
But should the war be carried into
Africa, there can be no doubt as to
the outcome. Both France and Brit-
ain have trained black troops eager
enough to fight. Germany has a few
natives who have been drilled,
but if she is to win any African bat-
tles, white men will have to do the
fighting, and they cannot be spared
from the battle line in Europe. In
this war Germany is risking her "little
place in the sun" on the desperate
throw of a bankrupt gambler.

HOW TO STOP STOMACH TORMENT

Sound Advice From a Well-Known
Physician.

Men and women who suffer from
what they call Dyspepsia, indigestion
or just plain "stomach-trouble" usu-
ally seek regular relief in the form of
some pepsin pill or tablet, or other
artificial digestant. This, experience
teaches me, is a serious error. In
nine cases out of ten, the distress is
caused by the developments of acids
in the stomach—formed by the fer-
menting of the food. Instead of a di-
gestant being required, something
should be taken to dissolve or neutral-
ize this acidity, when normal diges-
tion will follow as a matter of course.
This acid matter is distinctly poison-
ous and unless it is dissolved, diges-
tion merely carries the mass of fer-
menting food from the stomach to the
intestines where its poison is ab-
sorbed by the blood and carried all
over the body.

If all the great army of people who
suffer after nearly every meal would
make it a point to take a teaspoonful
of Bisurated Magnesia in a quarter
glass of water after each meal, there
would be no formation of acidity and
consequently no distress or discom-
fort. Sour, acid, gassy stomach,
heartburn, belching, bloating, etc.,
would then be a thing of the past.
"Bisurated Magnesia" is a physician's
prescription. It is inexpensive and
can be obtained at any drug store. It
is prepared for just such trouble and
the best proof of its efficiency is that
it will stop the sharpest, biting stom-
ach distress in five minutes from the
time it enters the stomach, simply
by dissolving the acids that have been
formed there. Its action is absolutely
harmless.

MATCHES ARE GONE UP.

Montreal, August 19.—Matches are
up. The small retailer has advanced
the price of the old five-cent boxes of
"Silent Partner" and others to six
cents and in some cases seven cents.
The E. B. Eddy Company state
that, owing to cables from Europe
announcing a difficulty in despatching
the chemicals for the heads of the
matches, the company has been obliged
to advance the wholesale price.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch, Quebec

Final Summer Reduction

A GREAT GATHERING OF SPECIAL UNDERPRICED SUM-
MER GOODS TO CLEAR IN AUGUST—OF COURSE, IN LIMIT-
ED QUANTITIES AT THE END OF THIS SEASON.

But do Not Miss Them—

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS, ALL-WOOL PANAMA SERGE.
50 inches in width, suitable for Women's and Misses Dresses, regularly
priced at 60c per yard. On sale, per yard, at 39c

BLACK CHEVIOT SUITINGS.

54-inch All-wool Black Cheviot, Suitings (Priestly brand), always sold
at \$1.25 a yard. On sale, per yard, at 79c

36-INCH PAILLETTE SILK

Suitable for Ladies' Dresses and Blouses, soft and lustrous finish, and
well worth \$1.25 per yard, in black and white only. Priced at, yard, 98c

PLAIN AND FIGURED CREPES

Plain White and Dresden Cotton Crepes for Summer Dresses; value 0-
20c to 25c a yard. To clear in August, each yard at 15c

COLORED DRESS MUSLINS.

A limited quantity of Colored Dresden Muslins, heretofore sold at 12c
per yard. To clear at, per yard, at 7

FANCY DUCKS AND PIQUESS.

Pure White Fancy Pique, with colored dots, for ladies and misses suits,
values up to 25c. On sale now,
to clear, at, a yard 15c

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS

Men's Soft Negligee Shirts, made of good percale, assorted colored fancy
stripes on white grounds; sizes 13½ up to 17, men's sizes; value
of \$1.00. Your choice, at 59c

Boys' Colored Cotton Negligee Shirts, a wide range of new stripes, separ-
ate collars; always sold at 75c; sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 14.
Your choice now, at 49c

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street, Quebec

SWEATER COATS

AND

SPENCERS

FOR LADIES

In Wool, Silk and Mercerised

ALL SHADES

Prices from \$1.35 to \$9.00

LESS 10 %

E. J. DYNES,

49 St. John Street. Tel. 271.

Special Sale this Week of Cretons and Scrims

Our Cretons of 25c, 30c and 35c; selling price, 20c all round
Scrims of 25c, 30c and 35c; selling price, 20c all round.

100 doz. of Table Napkins, pure Irish linen; worth \$5 dozen;
selling price, \$3.00 dozen.

Beautiful Fancy Linen Diaper, Irish manufacture; worth
55c yard; selling price, 40c a yard.

The old Bleach Towels, in a variety of prices, 33.50 doz. up
to \$15.00 a dozen.

Initialled Toilet Towels; worth \$7 a dozen, for \$5.40 a doz

Tea Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Table Runners, in great varie-
ty, in the best and medium qualities.

Horrocks's Sheetting in 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4, linen finish, 50c to
75c per yard—the best goods.

Some fifty pieces of English Linoleum, worth 55c, for 45c yd.

P. J. COTE,

29 & 31 ST. JOHN STREET,
OPPOSITE PALACE HILL.

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REG'D. ST. ROCH'S
215 ST. JOSEPH STREET

FORERUNNER

The fall styles indicate a change in the lines of figure, which will be made more elon-
gated. The waists for the most part will be made with crossed front and a high collar encircling
the neck. The skirts will be made in two pieces, a skirt and an over skirt, flounces will also be
introduced in many of the new styles.

The new overcoats are made with raglan sleeves with or without cuffs, contrary to last
year's styles, they will be very wide at the bottom.

We are giving a few indications to guide the customers in the choice of a new costume
or of a new overcoat.

What we are giving here is only the fundamental idea of the fall styles; on these outlines
are made costumes and toilettes which are often an improvement and an embellishment on the
original idea.

By coming to our stores you will find materials from which to compare and to judge.

MORNING COSTUMES.

Serjes combined with satin,
diagonal serjes, or with straight
stripes. Double skirts, Russian
style, or half length jackets.

VISITING DRESSES.

More brilliant materials,
striped or flowered. Collars per-
mitting freedom for the neck or
collars high in the back encir-
cling the cape.

EVENING DRESSES.

Silk, voiles, crepes, all the
light and transparent materials,
Russian skirts or deeply draped
with velvet trimmings. Point
lace collars.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

The "Sack" suit, plain front, with cuff trou-
sers, coats cut high and buttoned, latest style ma-
terials, especially blue serge, and brown, grey
and grey-blue.

HOUSE DRESSES.

Molleton or plain flannelette,
flowered or striped, stylish
trimmings. Lace insertions but-
tons and cords.

THE FALL STYLES.

Are serjes, piques, gabar-
dines, woolen goods, all the
plains in a large variety of
shades, brilliant materials, and
squared materials for overcoats.

FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

All the ordinary materials
with the styles adapted to the
age, tailor style mantles or other
styles with velvet belts or belts
of other device. The models
for young girls are very pretty.

THE PICTORIAL PATTERNS.

Our branch in St. Simeon is
already selling the Pictorial
patterns and the reviews of the
same name. In a few weeks we
shall have them at our store at
St. Roch's.

FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Serjes, flannels, and diagonal
serjes, striped or squared ma-
terials. Russian styles are very
much in demand. Light tunics
with belt and long collar join-
ing the belt.

FOR BOYS.

The style that leads is always
the Norfolk because it always
looks neat and dressy. Pleats
and belt, or again the same cut
plain and without belt.

FOR MEN.

Square coat and the coat made to fit, ves-
t and waistcoat often different from the trousers.
The English materials are very much in style.

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